Quizlet

Apologia Biology Module 12

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1. **Abdomen:** the body region posterior to the thorax
2. **Adult stage:** stage when the insect has all features and organs normally associated with its species
3. **Antennae:** provides touch, taste and smell sensations to the nervous system
4. **Arachnida:** class Arachnida - contains spiders
5. **Arachnida - Five characteristics:** 1. four pairs of walking legs
   2. a cephalothorax instead of separate head and thorax
   3. usually have four pairs of simple eyes
   4. no antennae
   5. respiration done through organs known as "book lungs"
6. **Arthropoda:** joint-footed
7. **Book lungs:** equivalent to gills on crayfish but on spiders
8. **Carapace:** plate covering cephalothorax (crayfish)
9. **Cephalothorax:** a body region composed of the head and thorax fused together
10. **Chilopoda:** Class Chilopoda - centipedes
11. **Chitin:** a chemical that is tough and flexible
12. **Chrysalis:** casing (from pupa stage) a butterfly makes
13. **Coleoptera:** Order Coleoptera - beetles
14. **Complete Metamorphosis:** insect development consisting of four stages: egg, larva, pupa and adult
15. **Compound eye:** an eye made of many lenses, each with a very limited scope
16. **Crayfish - Antennae:** These longer appendages are much more sensitive than the antennules, providing the crayfish with strong senses on taste and touch.
17. **Crayfish - Antennules:** These small antennae aid the creature in balance and provide taste and touch sensations.
18. **Crayfish - Chelipeds:** (usually called "claws") used for defense as well as to grab onto prey
19. **Crayfish - Swimmerets:** These aid in swimming as well as reproduction. In male crayfish, the first and second swimmerets transfer sperm to the female during mating. In females, the swimmerets carry both the egg and the developing offspring.
20. **Crayfish - Uropods and Telson:** Theses appendages form the flipper-shaped tail that the crayfish uses for swimming.
21. **Crayfish - Walking legs:** These appendages are used for locomotion when the crayfish is on land or moving on the bottom of the lake or river in which it lives.
22. **Crustacea:** Class Crustacea - contains largest arthropods - live in fresh water or marine environments
23. **Digestive glands:** secrete enzymes
24. **Diplopoda:** Class Diplopoda - millipedes
25. **Diptera:** Order Diptera - flies, gnats and mosquitoes
26. **Egg stage:** the female lays her eggs and they are fertilized by the stored sperm
27. **Esophagus:** goes through to get to stomach
28. **Exoskeleton:** a body covering typically made of chitin, that provides support and protection
29. **Fangs:** sink into prey and inject the poison
30. **Ganglia:** process signals running down nerve cord
31. **Gastric ceca:** keeps digestive enzymes for breaking down food
32. **Gill chambers:** allows water from the surroundings to flow inside the gills
33. **Gills:** organs in most underwater animals - for getting oxygen
34. **Gonad:** a general term for the organ that produces gametes
35. **Green gland:** cleans blood of impurities
36. **Head:** the body region before the thorax
37. **Heart:** pumps blood throughout body
38. **Horny wings:** cover and protect membranous wings but are tougher than leather-like wings and typically cover almost the entire insect - example: beetles
39. **Hymenoptera:** Order Hymenoptera - ants, bees and wasps
40. **Incomplete Metamorphosis:** insect development consisting of three stages: egg, nymph and adult
41. **Insecta:** Class Insecta - insects
42. **Insecta - Four characteristics:** 1. three pairs of walking (or jumping) legs
    2. usually have wings at some stage of their life
    3. one pair of antennae
    4. three segments: head, thorax, and abdomen
43. **Intestine:** particles go there if they are too large - they are exposed to digestive enzymes that digest what they can/cannot
44. **Larva stage:** stage when insects hatch
45. **Leather-like wings:** appear to be part of exoskeleton - typically laid over a second, membranous pair of wings to protect them - example: grasshopper
46. **Lepidoptera:** Order Lepidoptera - butterflies and moths
47. **Malpighian tubules:** cleans blood in insects
48. **Maxilla(e):** tiny appendages near the mouth - keeps water flowing through the gills
49. **Membranous wings:** thin, transparent, detailed network of visible veins - example: fly
50. **Metamorphosis:** process of an insect going through its stages of life
51. **Molt:** to shed an old outer covering so that it can be replaced with a new one
52. **Nerve cord:** sends information throughout
53. **Nymph Stage:** In this stage, the insect looks like and adult but the proportions are incorrect. It also lacks wings and reproductive organs.
54. **Open circulatory system:** a circulatory system that allows the blood to flow out of the blood vessels and into various body cavities so that the cells are in direct contact with the blood

55. **Orb web:** consists of concentric circles of sticky silk that are supported by "spokes" of nonsticky silk
56. **Orthoptera:** Order Orthoptera - grasshoppers and crickets
57. **Ovary:** gonad in females
58. **Pericardial sinus:** cavity where the heart rests
59. **Poison Glands:** hold poison
60. **Pupa stage:** stage when insects form a case around themselves
61. **Scaled wings:** delicate scales that are easy to rub off - example: moths and butterflies
62. **Sheet web:** single, flat sheet of sticky silk
63. **Silk glands:** where the silk is produced
64. **Simple eye:** an eye with only one lens
65. **Social insects:** all species in Order Hymenoptera
66. **Spinnerets:** used to spin the silk
67. **Spiracle:** a slit in the abdomen of the spider that air enters in from
68. **Statocyst:** the organ of balance in a crustacean
69. **Statolith:** grain of sand inside each hair-lined container
70. **Sternal sinus:** blood falls in and is collected by blood vessels that are open at one end
71. **Stomach:** has two regions - 1 grinds food into small particles - 2 sorts particles
72. **Tangle web:** a tangle of webs with no real discernible pattern
73. **Testis:** gonad in males
74. **Thorax:** the body region between the head and the abdomen
75. **Tracheas:** elaborate system of interconnecting tubes in insects
76. **Trap door spider:** digs a shallow hole in the ground and then weaves a "trap door" out of silk