ANIMAL BIOLOGY LABORATORY Lab 7: Phylum Arthropoda (Kingdom Animalia)

Read pages 135-140; 141; 153; 155 in your lab manual before coming to lab.

Objectives:

- Recognize the basic structure and organization of the arthropod subphyla.
- Recognize the basic structure and organization of crayfish.
- Recognize the basic structure and organization of grasshoppers.
- Compare and contrast the basic structure and organization of crayfish and grasshoppers.

Phylum Arthropoda

Subphylum Trilobitomorpha

Identify the three body regions:

Cephalon

Thorax

Pygidium

Recall that trilobites are extinct and only known from fossils



Subphylum Chelicerata (horseshoe crabs, scorpions, spiders, & mites)

Lab Manual: pp. 135-140

Exercise 11: Class Merostomata (horseshoe crabs; Fig. 11.1)

Exercise 11: Class Arachnida (spiders, scorpions, mites; Figs. 11.3-11.4)

Identify two body tagmata:

ProsomaOpisthosoma

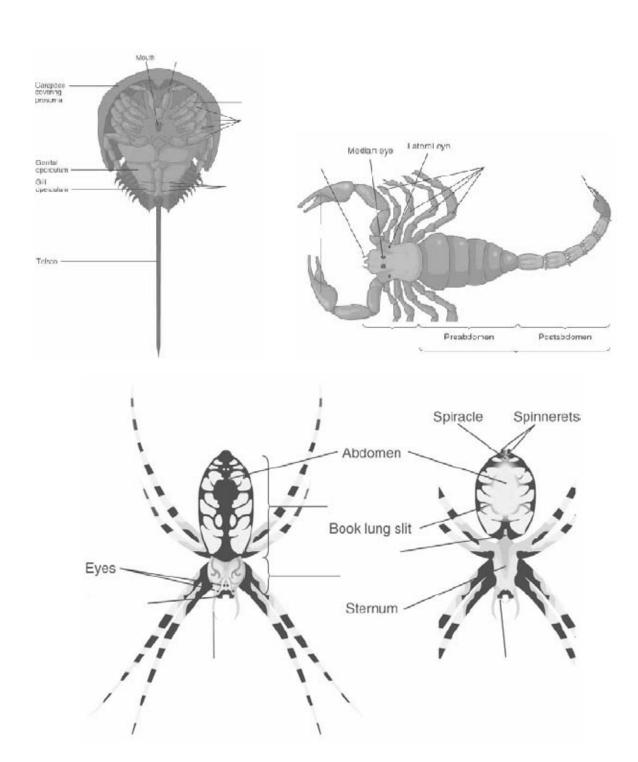
Identify the following structures and label on the image below:

Chelicerae

Four pairs of walking legs

Pedipalps

- Book gills (horseshoe crab)
- Telson (horseshoe crab, scorpion)
- Pedicel (spider)



What modifications of horseshoe crabs, scorpions and spiders reflect their different lifestyles?

Review Questions

All questions pp. 139-149

Exercise 12: Crayfish Anatomy Crayfish dissection

(see instructions Lab Manual pp. 141-148; Figs. 12.1, 12.4)

Rostrum

Telson

Subphylum Crustacea (crayfish, shrimp, lobsters, crabs) **Identify** the following body regions:

CephalothoraxAbdomen

Identify the following external structures:

Chelipeds
Periopods
Pleopods
Antennae
Mandibles
Mouth
Compound eyes
Anus

Maxillipeds

• Uropod

Identify the following internal structures:

Stomach
Digestive glands
Heart
Antennal glands
Ventral nerve cord

Review Questions

All questions pp. 142-148

Exercise 13A: Subphylum Myriapoda (millipedes, centipedes)

Lab Manual: pp. 153-155 (Figs. 13.2)

Identify the following structures:

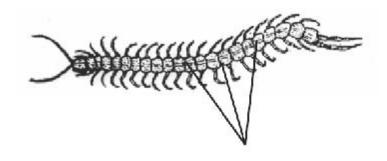
CollumPoison clawsDiplosegments

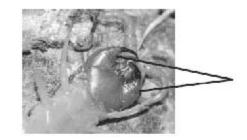
Unfused segments

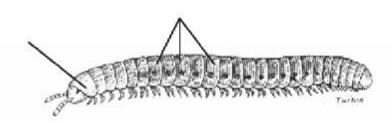
How do millipedes and centipedes differ in feeding, movement, and body structure?

Review Questions

All questions pp. 153-154







Exercise 13B: Grasshopper Anatomy Grasshopper dissection

(see instructions on pages 155-157; Figs. 13.3, 13.4)

Subphylum Hexapoda

Identify the following body regions:

• Head • Thorax • Abdomen

Identify the following external structures:

• Spiracles • Ocelli • Antennae

• Wings • Compound eyes • Mouthparts

Identify the following internal structures: (use Fig. 13.9 in Lab Manual to help you)

• Crop • Anus • Ovipositor (female)

• Gastric ceca • Testes (male) • Malpighian tubules

IntestineOvaries (female)

Review Questions

All questions pp. 156-157

*Read pages 172-173, 187 in your lab manual before coming to lab next week.