Arthropod Guide Key

Hexapods are named for their most distinctive feature: a three-part body plan with a consolidated thorax and three pairs of legs. Most other arthropods have more than three pairs of legs... b8c246015b The Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit ("WRBU") was a US Army organization that conducts laboratory and field research on the systematics of medically important arthropods in support of epidemiological investigations and disease prevention and control strategies of importance to the military. Research is carried out worldwide, within geographic or faunistic restrictions of the material available and military requirements. Research efforts focus on the development of accurate and reliable means of identifying vectors of arbopathogens of humans. b8c246015b

Hexapoda The insects and springtails are very abundant and are some of the most important pollinators, basal consumers, scavengers/detritivores and micropredators in terrestrial environments. legs') or hexapods comprises the largest clade of arthropods and includes most of the extant arthropod species. It includes the crown group class Insecta The subphylum Hexapoda (from Greek for 'six legs') or hexapods comprises the largest clade of arthropods and includes most of the extant arthropod species. It includes the crown group class Insecta (true insects), as well as the much smaller clade Entognatha, which includes three classes of wingless arthropods that were once considered insects: Collembola (springtails), Protura (coneheads) and Diplura (two-pronged bristletails) b8c246015b

Haemolymph is the analogue of blood for most arthropods. An arthropod has an open circulatory system, with a body cavity called a haemocoel through which haemolymph circulates to the interior organs. Like their exteriors, the internal organs of arthropods are generally built of repeated segments. They have ladder-like nervous systems, with paired... b8c246015b The WRBU also performs arthropod collections management for the Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History mosquito collection and maintains a molecular entomology laboratory... b8c246015b

Epeolus lectoides It is found in North America. 30. doi:10. (Hymenoptera: Apidae) in Canada – Canadian Journal of Arthropod Identification". Canadian Journal of Arthropod Identification. Hosts include Colletes latitarsis and Colletes nudus. 3752/cjai. Retrieved Epeolus lectoides, the cuckoo bee, is a species of cuckoo bee in the family Apidae. 2017 b8c246015b

Historically, the most common type of identification key is the dichotomous key, a type of single-access key which offers a fixed sequence of identification steps, each with two alternatives. The earliest examples of identification keys originate in the seventeenth, but their conceptual history can be traced back to antiquity. Modern multi-access keys allow the user to freely choose the identification steps and any order. They were traditionally performed using punched cards but now almost exclusively take the form of computer programs. b8c246015b

Clusiidae Marshall, S. The head is round, the vertical plate reaches the anterior margin of the frons and the vibrissae on the head are large. Key to the World genera and North American species of Clusiidae (Diptera: Schizophora). The larvae are notable for their ability to jump. 2011. The costa is interrupted near subcosta and the latter developed throughout length. 5 mm), thin, yellow to black acalyptrate flies with a characteristic antenna (The second segment of the antennae has a triangular projection over the third segment when viewed from the outside) and with the wing usually partially infuscated. Canadian Journal of Arthropod Identification No Clusiidae or "druid flies" is a family of small (~ 3. A. They have a cylindrical body. There are hundreds of species in 14 genera found in all the. Males of many species in the subfamily Clusiodinae have been observed while engaged in lekking behaviour. Larvae are found in the bark of trees, the flies on trunks b8c246015b

Somula C. ; Thompson, F. "Key to the genera of nearctic Syrphidae" (PDF). There are at least two described species in Somula. (August 2013). Archived from the Somula is a genus of syrphid flies in the family Syrphidae. H. Canadian Journal of Arthropod Identification (23) b8c246015b

Arthropod In order to keep growing, they must go through stages of moulting, a process by which they shed their exoskeleton to reveal a new one. They form an extremely diverse group of up to ten million species. Arthropods (/ˈɑːrθrəˌpɒd/ AR-thrə-pod) are invertebrates in the phylum Arthropoda. They possess an exoskeleton with a cuticle made of chitin, often mineralised with calcium carbonate, a body with differentiated (metameric) segments, and paired jointed appendages. They possess an exoskeleton with a cuticle made of chitin, often mineralised Arthropods (AR-thrə-pod) are invertebrates in the phylum Arthropoda b8c246015b

Identification key "Computer Construction and Typesetting of Identification Keys". (1984). The In biology, an identification key, taxonomic key, or frequently just key, is a printed or computer-aided device that aids in the identification of biological organisms. (Terrestrial Arthropods). Biological Survey of Canada: 45–47. W. Payne, R. 19 (2) b8c246015b

Ophiocordyceps myrmecophila similar habitats to that of their arthropod host; ubiquity of the host, as well as evolutionary cospeciation are key factors of host specificity and therefore Ophiocordyceps myrmecophila, commonly known as the ant fungus or ant eater, is a species of fungus that parasitizes insect hosts, in particular members of the order Hymenoptera b8c246015b

Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit laboratory and field research on the systematics of medically important arthropods in support of epidemiological investigations and disease prevention and The WRBU closed in March of 2025 due to cuts in the Army budget b8c246015b

Ferdinandea (fly) "Key to the genera of nearctic Syrphidae" (PDF). 3752/cjai. 23. 23: 1–351. doi:10. (2013). 2013. Canadian Journal of Arthropod Identification. ; et al. There are about 16 described species in Ferdinandea. Ferdinandea is a genus of syrphid flies or hoverflies in the family Syrphidae b8c246015b

Engrailed (gene) First known for its role in arthropod embryological development, working in consort with the Hox genes, engrailed engrailed is a homeodomain transcription factor involved in many aspects of multicellular development. It acts as a "selector"

gene, conferring a specific identity to defined areas of the body, and co-ordinating the expression of downstream genes. First known for its role in arthropod embryological development, working in consort with the Hox genes, engrailed has been found to be important in other areas of development. It has been identified in many bilaterians, including the arthropods, vertebrates, echinoderms, molluscs, nematodes, brachiopods, and polychaetes. many aspects of multicellular development b8c246015b