Invertebrate summary cards

Mollusc

Snails



Soft, slimy body and hard coiled shell

Slugs



Soft, slimy body but does not have a hard coiled shell

Arachnid

Legs: 8



Body divided into two parts– head & abdomen

Harvestmen



Long thin legs

One body part — round or oval

Worms

Earthworm (annelids)



Long thin body divided into segments

Crustacean

Woodlice



Body divided into many segments, 7 pairs of legs, oval body, can roll into a ball

Myriapods

Centipede



Long thin body divided into segments, at least 15 pairs of legs

Millipede



Long thin body with 2 pairs of leg on each segment

Insect larvae

Most insects reproduce by laying eggs. The young that hatch from these eggs are either larvae (looks different from adults) or nymphs (smaller versions of the adult)



Butterfly & Moth

Beetle larva





True fly larva (maggot)

Insects

Bees, wasps and ants

Legs: 6



Long antennae

See-through wings

Most have narrow waist

Bees are often hairy, whereas wasps and ants are not hairy.



Ants usually do not have wings

Butterflies and moths

Legs: 6

Long antennae



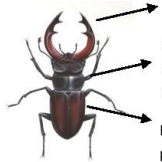
Two wings on each side, usually col-

Butterfly— usually flies during the day, rest with their wings closed

Moth—usually fly at night, feathery antennae, rest with wings open

Beetles

Legs: 6



Pincer– shaped

Wing cases meet in a straight line to make a T shape

Hard forewing cases to protect wings





True bugs

Legs: 6



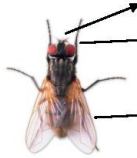
Wings usually meet in an X– or Y– shape

Not true for aphids



True flies

Legs: 6



Short antennae

Large eyes

One pair of see-through wings

Cricket, grasshoppers, earwigs

Legs: 6



Crickets have long antennae

Grasshoppers have short antennae





Earwigs have a pair of pincer-shaped clasps