

PHYLUM

ARTHROPODA

4 SUBPHYLA:

SUBPHYLA Trilobitmorpha

SUBPHYLA Crustacea

SUBPHYLA Chelicerata

SUBPHYLA Uniramia

SUBPHYLUM

Trilobitomorpha



Trilobites are the most diverse group of extinct animals preserved in the fossil record.

PHYLUM

ARTHROPODA

SUBPHYLUM Crustacea

5 CLASSES: (BOCCM)

CLASS Branchiopoda

CLASS Ostracoda

CLASS Copepoda

CLASS Cirripedia

CLASS Malacostraca

Subphylum Crustacea

...to recap

–Class Malacostraca

SAID “.....”

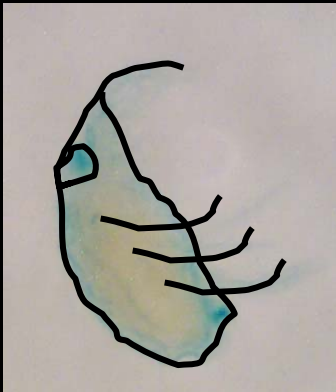
»Order Stomatopoda

»Order Amphipoda

»Order Isopoda

»Order Decapoda

SUBPHYLUM **Crustacea**

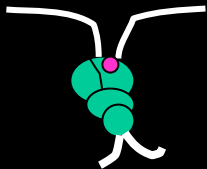


Class **Branchiopoda**

"Lung feet"

Fairy Shrimp

Class **Copepoda**



Class **Ostracoda**



Class **Cirripedia**

Acorn & Stalked
Barnacles

Class **Malacostraca**



Largest class
4 ORDERS

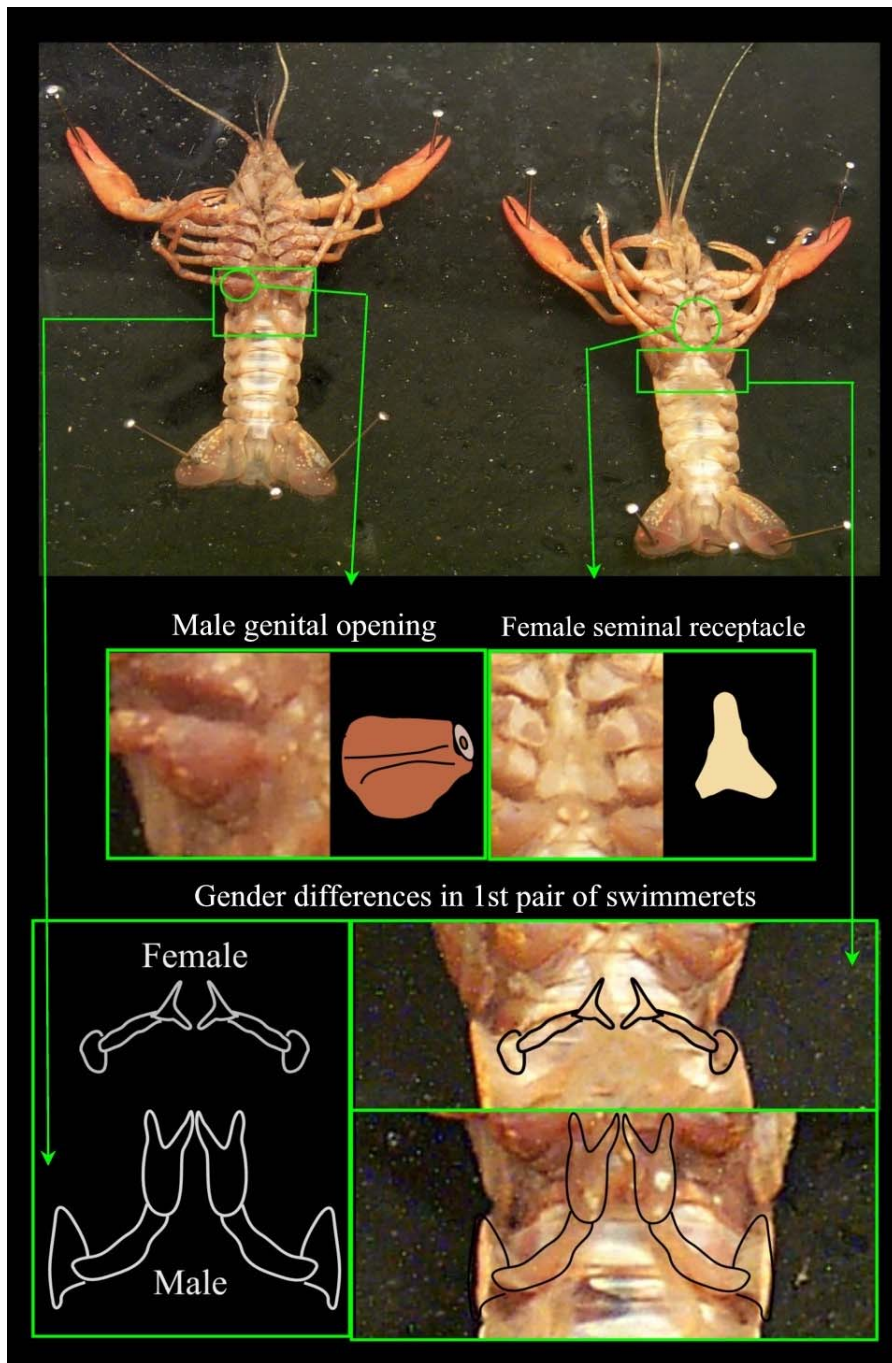
Stomatopoda
= Mantis Shrimp

Isopoda =
Rolly polies &
Giant Sea Roach

Amphipoda
Beach Hoppers &
Sand Fleas

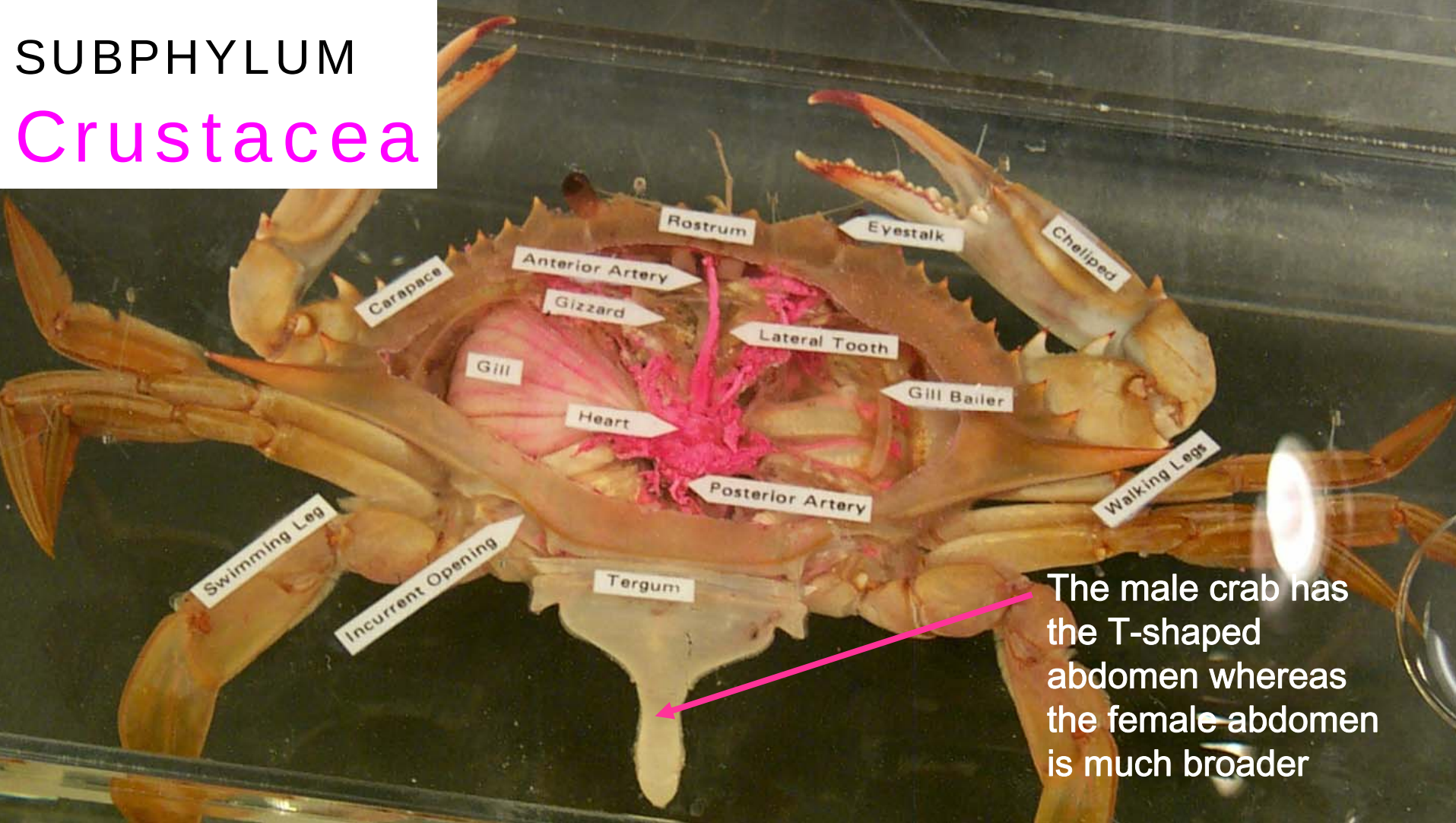
Decapoda
Crabs, Lobsters
etc..

Can you remember
how to tell a male
from a female
crayfish?



1st pleopod is
reduced or absent
in females

SUBPHYLUM Crustacea



The male crab has the T-shaped abdomen whereas the female abdomen is much broader

Any dissected crab in the lab will not be stained like this but you should be familiar with the structures.....

PHYLUM

ARTHROPODA

SUBPHYLUM Chelicerata

3 CLASSES:

CLASS Arachnida

CLASS Merostomata (Horsehoe crabs)

CLASS Pycnogonida (Sea spiders)



Arachnida

Acarina



SUBPHYLUM
Chelicerata



Merostomata



Arachnida

Araneae

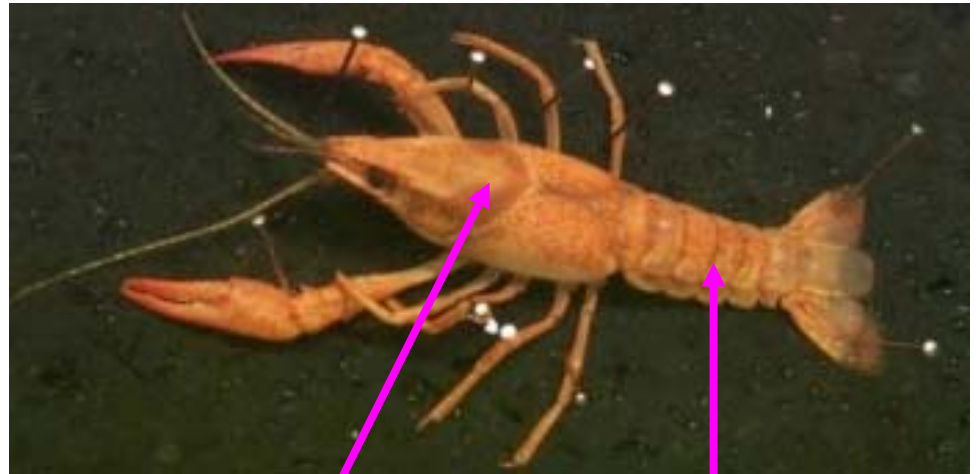
TAGMOSIS

Chelicerata



Prosoma & Opisthosoma

Crustacea



Cephalothorax & Abdomen

The line delineating the head from the thorax in the cephalothorax is the cervical groove.