

## Introduction to Animal Classification

### \* More Classes of Arthropods \*

- There are three other major classes of arthropods: arachnids, crustaceans, and myriapods.
- **Arachnids** include spiders, scorpions, mites, and ticks.
- They have two body regions: the head and chest are fused together forming the **cephalothorax**. The other region is the **abdomen**.
- They have four pairs of legs and no antennae. Arachnids breathe using **book lungs**. **Spiracles** on the abdomen allow gases to move in and out of the book lungs.
- Arachnids also have poison glands, stingers, or fangs. Spiders use fangs to inject poison into their prey. The prey is paralyzed. Then the spider releases an enzyme that liquifies the prey. They can then suck up the liquid.
- Mites and ticks are parasitic arachnids.
- **Crustaceans** include lobsters, shrimp, crabs, and crayfish. They have one or two antennae, five pairs of legs, and most live in water.
- The front pair of legs are claws for catching prey. Crustaceans can **regenerate** (regrow) lost appendages.
- Crustaceans use gills on the base of each leg for breathing. They must molt in order to grow.
- **Myriapods** include **chilopods** (centipedes) and **diplopods** (millipedes).
- Myriapods have bodies divided into many (15) sections, an exoskeleton, jointed legs, antennae, and simple eyes.