
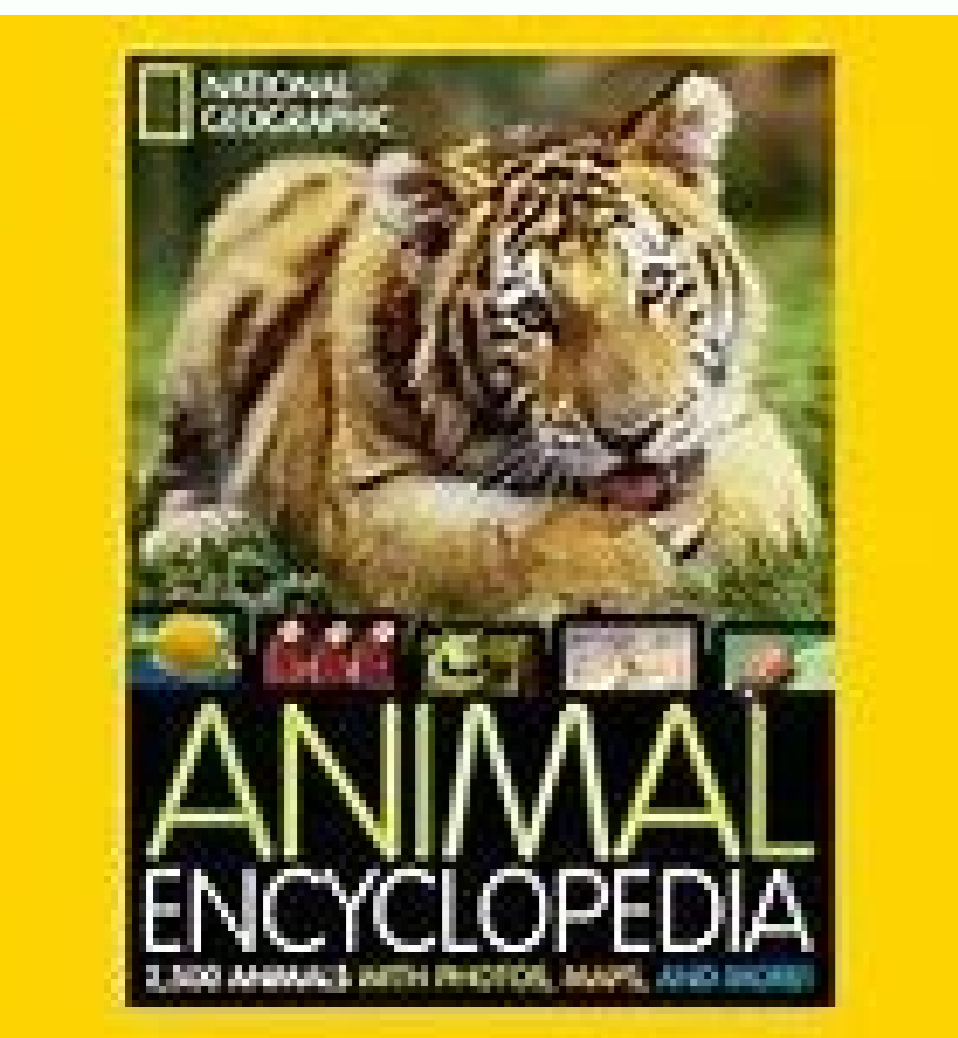
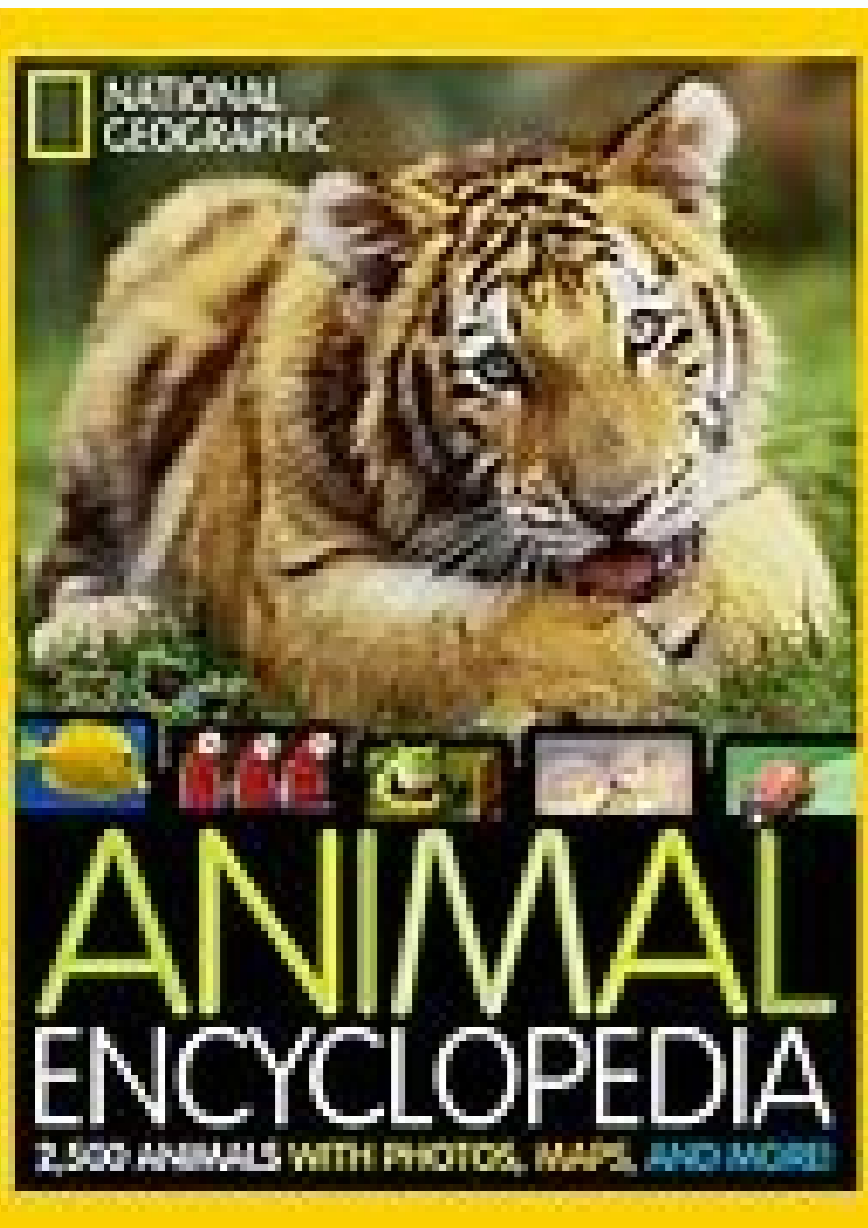
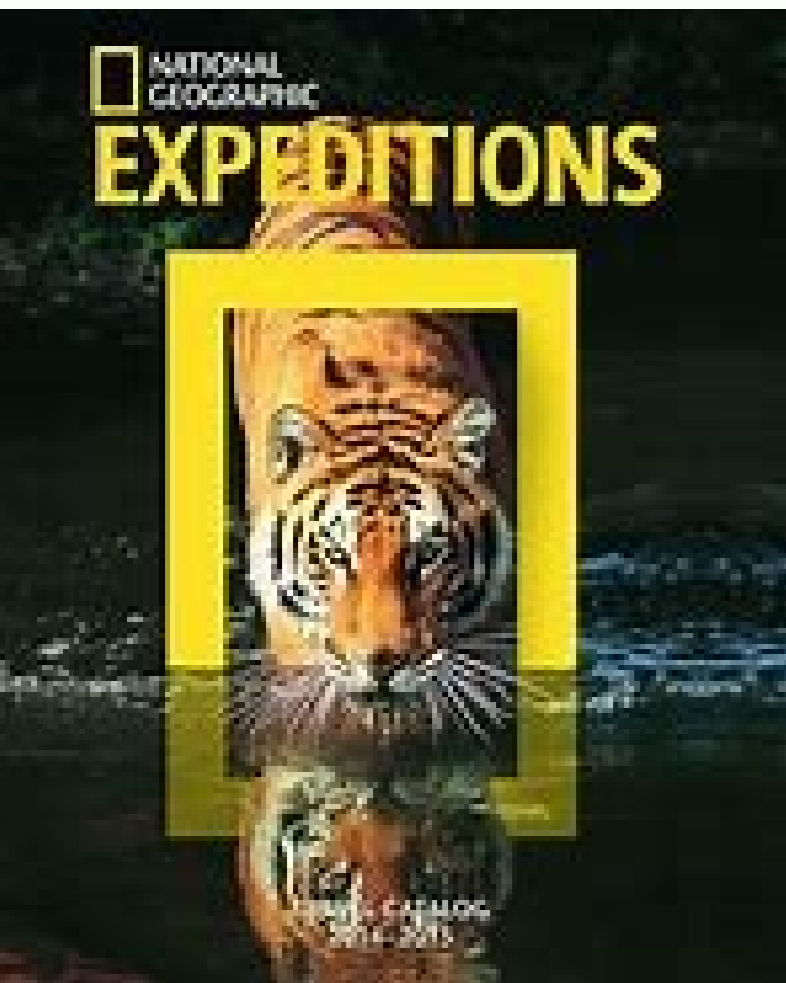
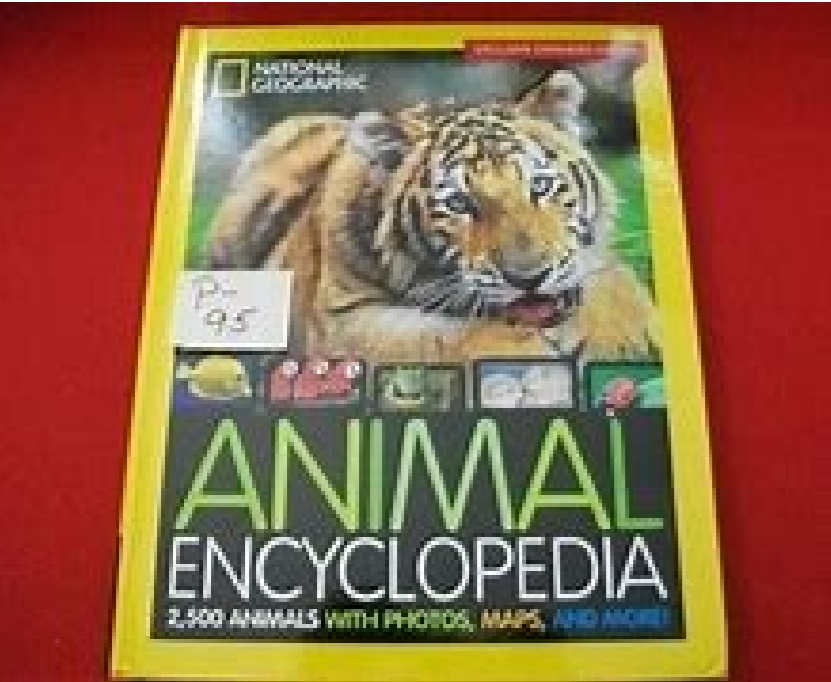
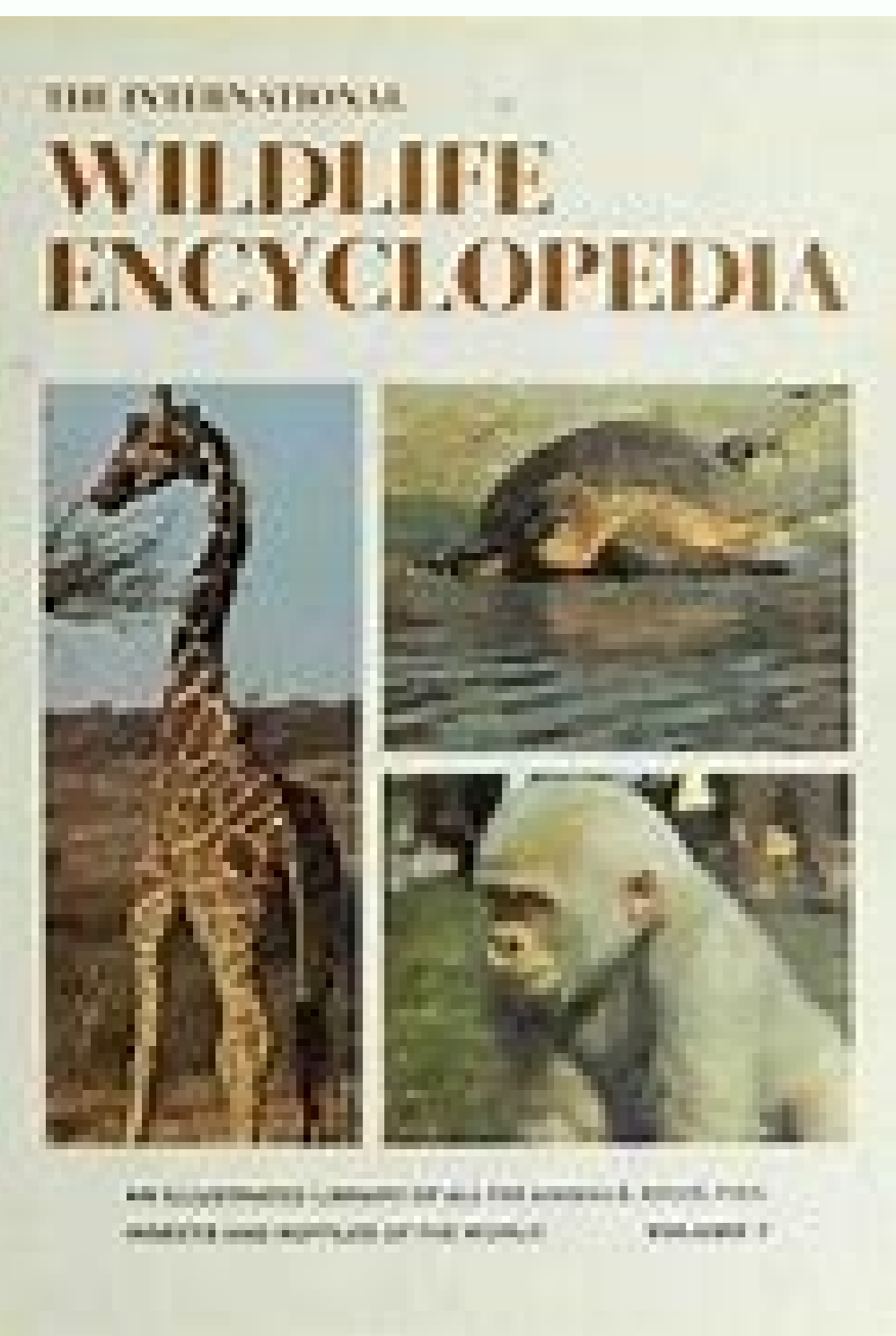


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Insects (Insecta) are the most diverse of all animal groups. There are more species of insects than species of all the other animals put together. Their numbers are no less than remarkable, both in terms of the number of individual insects there are, as well as the number of species of insects there are. In fact, there are so many insects that nobody knows how to count them all, the best thing we can do is make estimates. Scientists estimate that there may be up to 30 million species of insects alive today. To date, more than a million have been identified. At any given time, the number of individual insects living on our planet is staggering, some scientists estimate that for every human being alive today there are 200 million insects. The success of insects as a group is also reflected in the diversity of habitats in which they live. Insects are more numerous in terrestrial environments such as deserts, forests and pastures. They are equally numerous in freshwater habitats such as ponds, lakes, streams and wetlands. Insects are relatively scarce in marine habitats, but are more common in brackish waters, such as marshes and mangroves. Key characteristics of insects include: Three main parts of the bodyThree pairs of legsTwo pairs of wingsCompound eyesMetamorphosisComplex oral partsOne pair of antennaeSmall body size Insects are classified in the following taxonomy: Animals > Invertebrates > Arthropods > Hexapods > Insects following taxonomic groups: Angel Insects (Zoraptera) à There are about 30 species of angel insects alive today. Members of this group are small hemimetabolic insects, which means that they experience a form of development that includes three stages (egg, nymph, and adult) but lacks a pupal stage. Angel insects are small and are often found living under the bark of trees or in the decomposing. Barklice and booklice (Psocoptera) à There are about 3,200 species of barklice and booklice alive today. From this group include barn louse, book louse, and Barklice and Booklice lice live in Hall Terrestrial Habitats as in Leavesca, under stones or in the crust of the trees. Bees, ants and their relatives (Hymenoptera) à There are around 103,000 species of insects today. Members of this group include bees, wasps, pigtails, sierra flies and ants. The sierra flies and horn pigtails have a body together with a wide section between the chest and abdomen. The ants, bees and wasps have a body together with a narrow section between chest and abdomen. Beetles (Coleoptera) à There are more than 300,000 species of live beetles today. The members of this group have a hard exoskeleton and a pair of rigid wings (Elytra calls) that serve as protective covers for their most large and delicate rear wings. The beetles live in a wide variety of terrestrial and freshwater habitats. They are the most diverse group of live insects today. Bristletails (archaeognatha) à There are about 350 species of bristletails live today. Members of this group do not suffer metamorphosis (immature sows look like smaller versions of adults). The bristles have a cylindrical body that is reduced to a narrow tail similar to a sow. Caducifolia flies (Trichoptera) à There are more than 7,000 species of dive deciduous flies today. Members of this group have water larvae that build a protective box in which they live. The box is built with silk produced by larva and incorporates other materials such as organic waste, leaves and twigs. Adults are nocturnal and short-lived. Cockroaches (Blattodea) à There are around 4,000 species of live cockroaches today. Members of this group include cockroaches and bed bugs. Cockroaches are carriers. They are more abundant in tropical and subtropical habitats, its distribution is worldwide. Crickets and grasshoppers (Orthoptera) à There are more than 20,000 species of crickets and grasshoppers alive today. This group includes crickets, grasshoppers, lobsters and katydids. Most are terrestrial herbivores and many species have powerful hind legs that are well adapted for jumping. Damselflies and dragonflies (Odonata): There are more than 5,000 species of damselflies and dragonflies alive today. Members of this group are the predators in both the nymph and adult stages of their life cycles (Damselflies and Dragonflies are hemimetabolic insects and, as such, lack the pupal stage in their development). Damselflies and dragonflies are skilled flyers that feed on smaller (and less trained) flying insects, such as mosquitoes and mosquitoes. EARWIGS (Dermaptera): There are about 1,800 species of eoinwigs alive today. The members of this group are nocturnal Scargentadores and herbivores. The adult form of many species of juniper has Cerci (the rear segment of its abdomen) which are modified into elongated tongs. Fleas (SIPHONAPTERA) - There are about 2,400 species of fleas alive today. Members of this group include cat fleas, dog fleas, human fleas, rabbit fleas, oriental rat fleas and many others. Fleas are blood-sucking parasites that take advantage mainly of mammals. A small percentage of flea species prey on birds. Flies (Diptera): There are about 98,500 species of flies alive today. Members of this group

include mosquitoes, horse flies, deer flies, fruit flies, crane flies, flies, thieving flies, boot flies and many others. Although flies have a pair of wings (most flying insects have two pairs of wings), they are nevertheless highly skilled fliers. Flies have the highest wing frequency of any living animal. Mantids (Mantodea): There are about 1,800 species of mantids alive today. The members of this group have a head elongated bodies and raptural forelegs. The mantis are known for the prayer-like posture in which they hold their front legs. Mantus are predatory insects. Mayflies (Ephemeroptera) - There are more than 2,000 species of Maylies Maylies Today. Members of this group are aquatic at the stages of their life of egg, nymph and naiaid (immature). Mafiosi lack a pupal stage in their development. Adults have wings that don't bend over their backs. Moths and Butterflies (Lepidoptera) à There are more than 112,000 species of moths and butterflies alive today. Moths and butterflies are the second most diverse group of insects alive today. Members of this group include swallow tails, algae butterflies, patterns, clothing moths, wire moths, lappet moths, giant silk moths, falcon moths, and many others. Adult moths and butterflies have large wings that are covered with small scales. Many species have colorful scales and complex patterns. Winged Nervous Insects (Neuroptera) à There are about 5,500 species of winged nervous insects alive today. Members of this group include bent flies, alsander, snake flies, green laces, brown laces, and anthill. Adult forms of nerve insects have highly branched venation on their wings. Many species of nerve insects act as predators of agricultural pests, such as aphids and scaly insects. Parasitic lice (Phthiraptera) à There are about 5,500 species of parasitic lice alive today. Members of this group include bird lice, body lice, pubic lice, bird lice, unguulate lice and mammalian chewing lice. Parasitic lice lack wings and live as external parasites in mammals and birds. Rock trackers (Grylloblattodea) à There are about 25 species of rock trackers alive today. Members of this group lack wings as adults and have long antennas, a cylindrical body and long-tailed bristles. Rock trackers are among the least diverse of all insect groups. They live in large habitats Scorpionfly (Mecoptera) à There are about 500 species of scorpionfly alive today. Members of this group include common scorpionflases and hanging scorpionflases. Most adult scorpionflies have a long, slender head and narrow wings with very branched venation. branched. (Thysanura) - There are about 370 species of silver chiffles today alive. Members of this group have a flattened body that is covered with scales, silver fish is so called by their fish-like appearance. They are insects without wings and have long antennas and fences. Stoneflies (Plecoptera) - There are around 2,000 species of live stone flies today. Members of this group include Common Stoneflies, Stoneflies Winter and Spring Stoneflies. Stoneflies are so called by the fact that as nymphs live below the stones. Stonely nymphs need water to survive well oxygenated and by this reason, are inhablocks and rapid rivers moving. Adults are terrestrial and live on the edges of the streams and rivers where they feed on algae and labels. Stick and leaf Insects (Phasmatodea) - There are around 2,500 species of stick insects and leaf live today. The members of this group are better known by the fact that they imitate the appearance of sticks, leaves, twigs or. Some stick species and the insect sheet are capable of changing color in response to alterations in light, moisture, or temperature. Termites (isoptera) - There are around 2,300 species of live termites today. Members of this group include termites, underground termites, termites of rotten wood, termites of drywood, and humidity termites of wood. Termites are social insects that live in large communal nests. TRIPS (Thysanoptera) - There are more than 4,500 livestock species today. Members of this group include predatory thrips, common trips, and tube tube trips. Trips are as denied as pests and are known to destroy cereal, vegetable, fruits and a variety of.. Bugs (Hemiptera) - There are around 50,000 species of live insects today. Members of this group include bugs of plants, insects, seeds and It is true bugsÀ has different front wings that, when not in use, lie flat on the back of the insect. Butterfly plaited parasites (Strepsiptera) - There are about 532 species of twisted wing parasites alive today. Members of this group internal parasites during the larval and pupal phases of their development. They parasitize a variety of insects including grasshoppers, grasshoppers, bees, wasps and many others. After pupation, adult male parasites with twisted wings leave their host. Adult females remain inside the host and emerge only partially to mate and then return to the host while the offspring develop inside the female's abdomen, emerging inside the host later. Web-spinners (Embioptera) à There are about 200 species of Web-spinners alive today. Members of this group are unique among insects because they have silk glands on their front legs. Web-spinners also have enlarged hind legs that allow them to sneak backwards through the tunnels of their underground nests. References Hickman C, Rober's L, Keen S, Larson A, IàAnson H, Eisenhour D. Integrated Principles of Zoology 14th ed. Boston MA: McGraw-Hill; 2006. 910 p. Meyer, J. General Entomology Resource Library. 2009. Published online at . Ruppert E, Fox R, Barnes R. Invertebrates Zoology: A Functional Evolutionary Approach. 7th ed. Belmont CA: Brooks/Cole; 2004. 963 p.