

Dichotomous Key to Hexapod Orders

Activity Goals

- Practice using a dichotomous key
- Look at insect specimens up close
- Familiarize yourself with characteristics of various insect orders

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

1.
 - a) Insect has wings? Go to 2.
 - b) Insect wingless or with poorly developed (vestigial) wings. Go to 29.

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

1.
 - a) Insect has wings? Go to 2.
 - b) Insect wingless or with poorly developed (vestigial) wings. Go to 29.

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

2.
 - a) One pair of wings. Go to 3.
 - b) Two pairs of wings. Go to 7.

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

2.
 - a) One pair of wings. Go to 3.
 - b) Two pairs of wings. Go to 7.**

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

7.
 - a) Fore wings are hard or leathery. Go to 8.
 - b) All wings are membranous. Go to 13.

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

7.
 - a) **Fore wings are hard or leathery. Go to 8.**
 - b) All wings are membranous. Go to 13.

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

8. a) Fore wings tough apart from membranous tip
= **Hemiptera**

b) Fore wings are of uniform texture throughout.
Go to 9.

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

8. a) Fore wings tough apart from membranous tip
= **Hemiptera**

b) **Fore wings are of uniform texture throughout.**
Go to 9.

Example # 1



Gerald Holmes, Strawberry Center, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org

9. a) Fore wings (elytra) hard and veinless, meeting in center line. Go to 10.
 b) Fore wings with many veins, overlapping at least a little and often held roofwise over body. Go to 11.

Example # 1



Gerald Holmes, Strawberry Center, Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, Bugwood.org

9. a) Fore wings (elytra) hard and veinless, meeting in center line. Go to 10.
- b) **Fore wings with many veins, overlapping at least a little and often held roofwise over body. Go to 11.**

Example # 1



Keren Levy, Bugwood.org

11. a) Insects with piercing and sucking beaks
= **Hemiptera**
- b) Insects with chewing mouthparts: cerci ('tails')
usually present. Go to 12.

Example # 1



Keren Levy, Bugwood.org

11. a) Insects with piercing and sucking beaks
= **Hemiptera**
- b) **Insects with chewing mouthparts: cerci ('tails')**
usually present. Go to 12.

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

12. a) Hind legs are modified for jumping
= **Orthoptera**
- b) Hind legs not modified for jumping. Go to 49.

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

12. a) Hind legs are modified for jumping
= **Orthoptera**
- b) Hind legs not modified for jumping. Go to 49.**

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

49. a) First pair of legs raptorial (used to grasp prey) and held close to the body at rest = **Mantodea**
- b) Front legs not like this and body flattened = **Blattodea**

Example # 1



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

49. a) **First pair of legs raptorial (used to grasp prey) and held close to the body at rest = Mantodea**
- b) Front legs not like this and body flattened = **Blattodea**

Example # 1

Order: Mantodea

Chinese Mantis

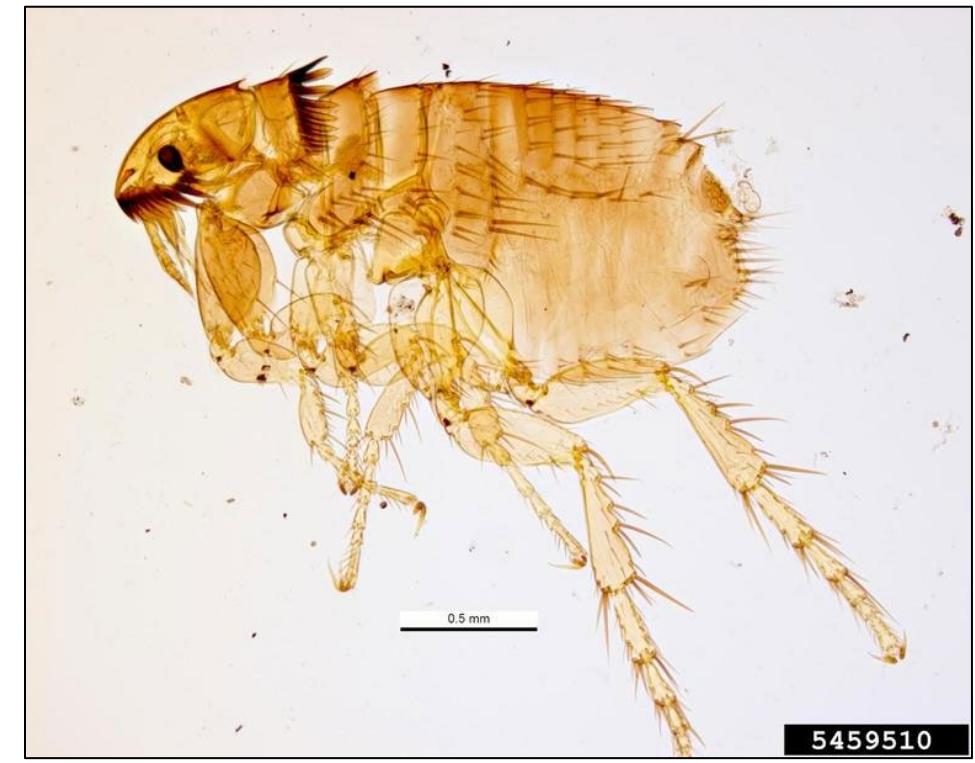


Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

1. a) Insect has wings? Go to 2
- b) Insect wingless or with poorly developed (vestigial) wings. Go to 29

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

1. a) Insect has wings? Go to 2
- b) Insect **wingless or with poorly developed (vestigial) wings**. Go to 29

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

29. a) Insect with slender, twig like body
= **Phasmatodea**

b) Insect not like this. Go to 30.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

29. a) Insect with slender, twig like body
= **Phasmatodea**

b) Insect not like this. Go to 30.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

30. a) Insect with grasshopper-like body and long back legs = **Orthoptera**

b) Insect not like this. Go to 31.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

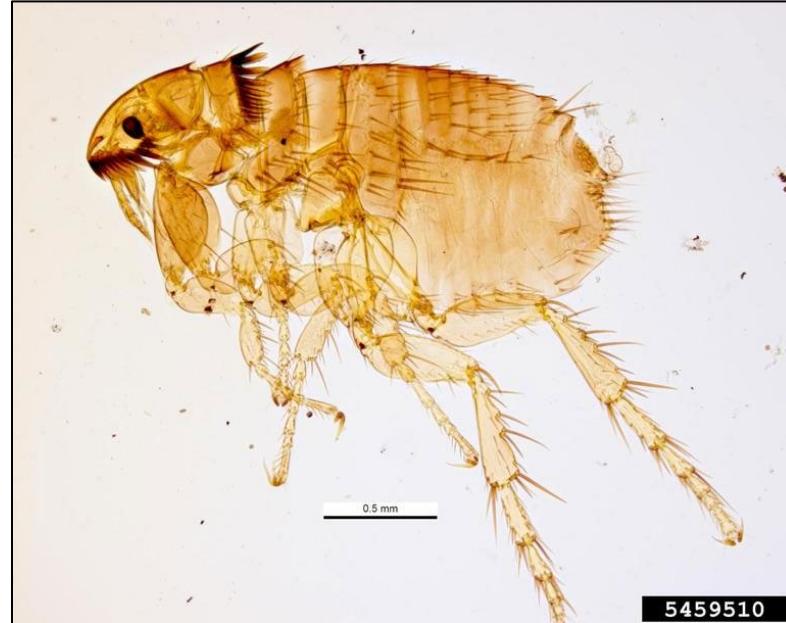
30. a) Insect with grasshopper-like body and long back legs = **Orthoptera**

b) Insect not like this. Go to 31.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

31. a) Small, soft bodies insects living on plants,
often under protective shield or scale
= Hemiptera

b) Insect not like this. Go to 32.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

31. a) Small, soft bodies insects living on plants,
often under protective shield or scale
= **Hemiptera**

b) Insect not like this. Go to 32.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

32. a) Minute soil-living insects, < 2mm long
without antennae = **Protura**

b) Insect not like this. Go to 33.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

32. a) Minute soil-living insects, < 2mm long
without antennae = **Protura**

b) Insect not like this. Go to 33.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

33. a) Insects with cerci or other abdominal appendages. Go to 34.

b) Insects without appendages. Go to 41.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

33. a) Insects with cerci or other abdominal appendages. Go to 34.

b) Insects without appendages. Go to 41.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

41. a) Parasites in fur or feathers: insects generally flattened side-to-side or dorso-ventrally. Go to 42.

b) Insect not parasitic and not usually flattened.
Go to 46.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



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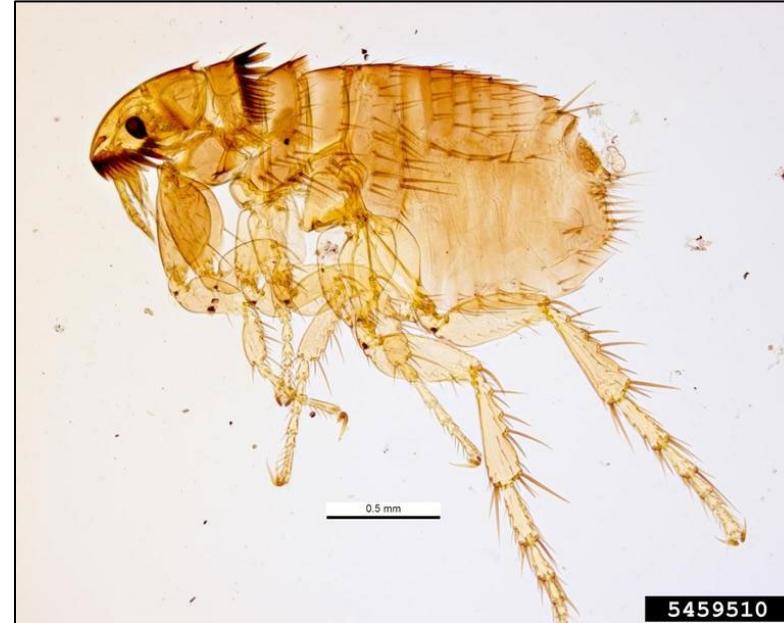
41. a) Parasites in fur or feathers: insects generally flattened side-to-side or dorso-ventrally. Go to 42.

b) Insect not parasitic and not usually flattened.
Go to 46.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

42. a) Jumping insects flattened from side-to-side
= **Siphonaptera**

b) Insect not flattened side-to-side. Go to 43.

Example # 2



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

42. a) Jumping insects flattened from side-to-side
= Siphonaptera

b) Insect not flattened side-to-side. Go to 43.

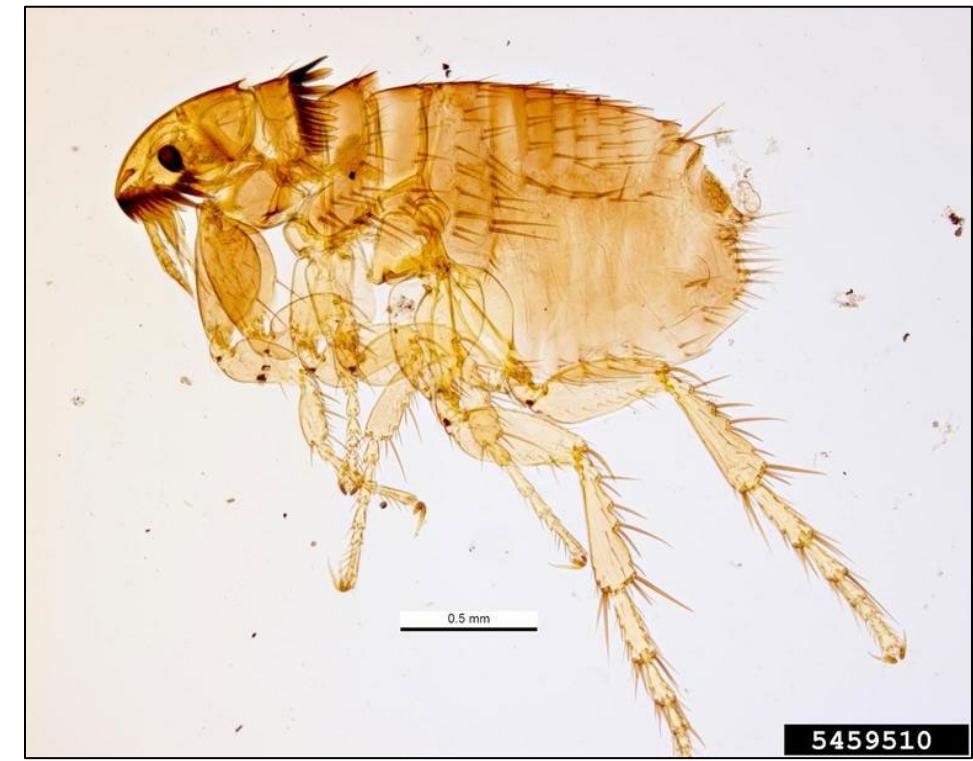
Example # 2

Order: Siphonaptera

Cat Flea



Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

Specimen # A



Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org



Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture , Bugwood.org

Specimen # A

Order: Hemiptera

Spotted Lanternfly (Planthopper)



Lawrence Barringer, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Bugwood.org



Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture , Bugwood.org

Specimen # B



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Specimen # B

Order: Dermaptera

Earwig



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Specimen # C



Lisa Ames, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

Specimen # C

Order: Hemiptera

Planthopper



Lisa Ames, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org

Specimen # D



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Specimen # D

Order: Odonata

Damselfly



Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University, Bugwood.org

Specimen # E



Ansel Oommen, Bugwood.org

Specimen # E

Order: Diptera

Bee Fly



Ansel Oommen, Bugwood.org

Specimen # F



David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

Specimen # F

Order: Hymenoptera

Carpenter Ant



David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

Specimen # G



UGA5171064

Michael Reding, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

Specimen # G

Order: Coleoptera

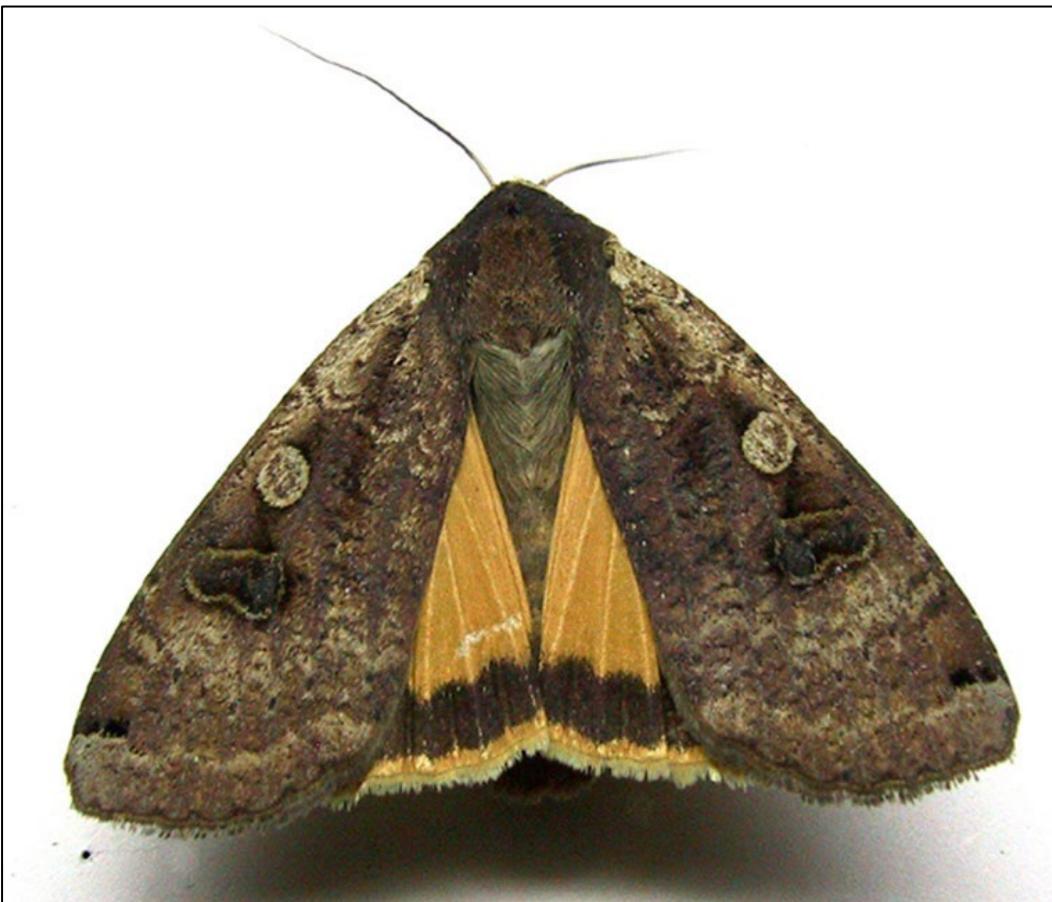
Green June Beetle



UGA5171064

Michael Reding, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org

Specimen # H

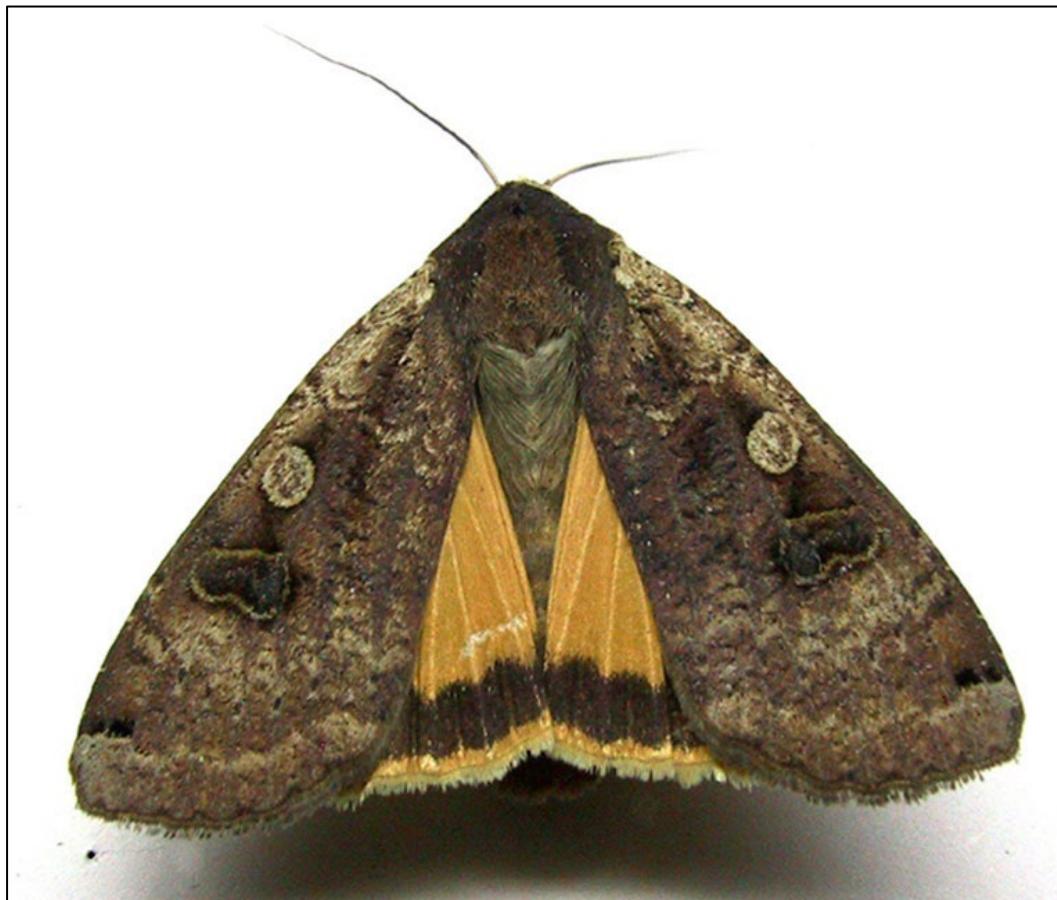


Larry Line, Mostly Moths of Maryland, Bugwood.org

Specimen # H

Order: Lepidoptera

Underwing Moth



Larry Line, Mostly Moths of Maryland, Bugwood.org

Specimen # 1



David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

Specimen # 1

Order: Hemiptera

Annual Cicada



David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

Specimen # J



UGA5110050

David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

Specimen # J

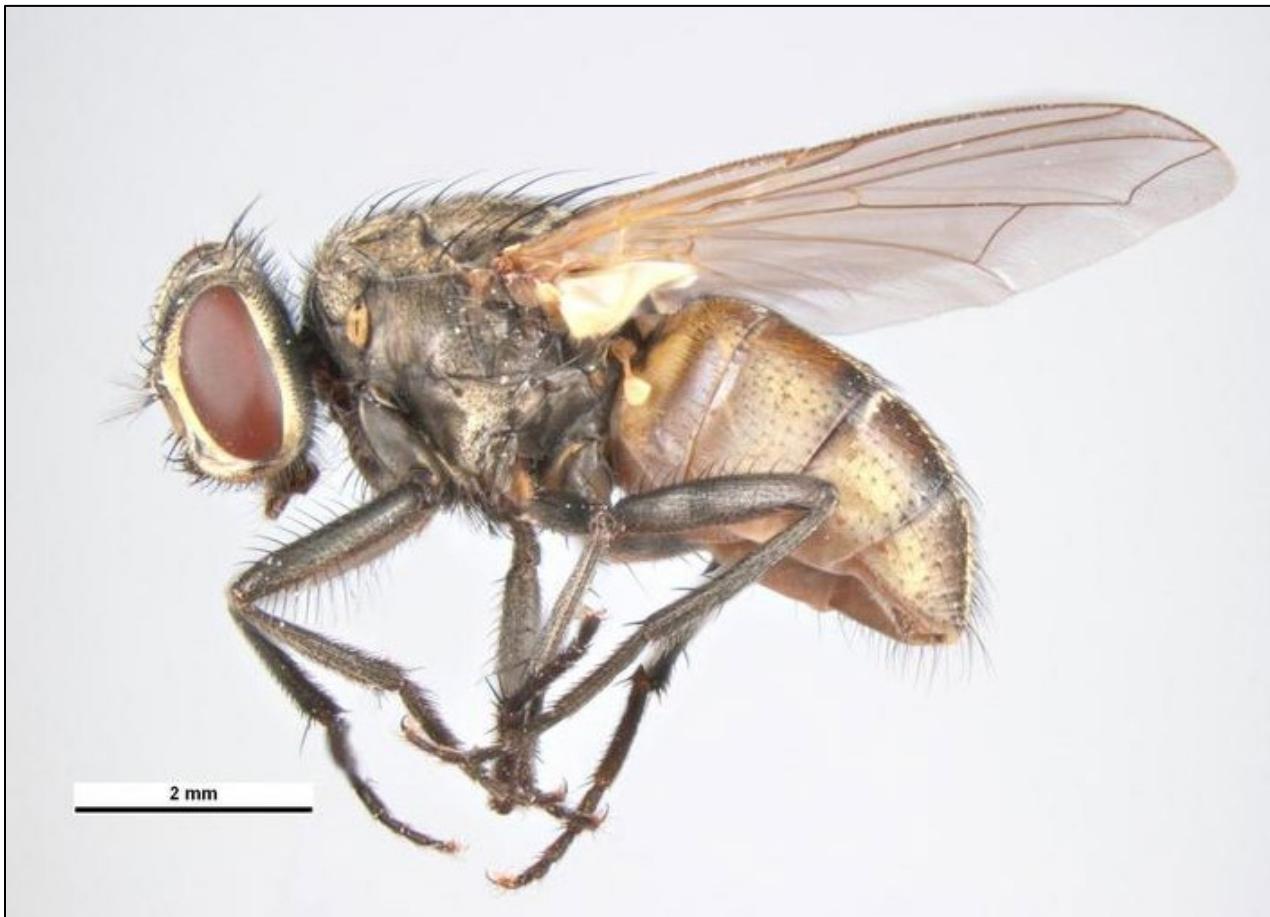
Order: Orthoptera

Grasshopper



David Cappaert, Bugwood.org

Specimen # K



Specimen # K

Order: Diptera

House Fly



Pest and Diseases Image Library , Bugwood.org

Specimen # L



Johnny N. Dell, Bugwood.org

Specimen # L

Order: Neuroptera

Green Lacewing



Johnny N. Dell, Bugwood.org

Specimen # M



Johnny N. Dell, Bugwood.org

Specimen # M

Order: Hymenoptera

Paper Wasp



Johnny N. Dell, Bugwood.org

Specimen # N



Kristie Graham, USDA ARS, Bugwood.org

Specimen # N

Order: Hemiptera

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug



Kristie Graham, USDA ARS, Bugwood.org

Specimen # O



Gary Alpert, Harvard University, Bugwood.org

Specimen # 0

Order: Blattodea

American Cockroach



Gary Alpert, Harvard University, Bugwood.org

Specimen # P



Clemson University - USDA Cooperative Extension Slide Series , Bugwood.org

Specimen # P

Order: Coleoptera

Blister Beetle



Clemson University - USDA Cooperative Extension Slide Series , Bugwood.org