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<b>Systematic Entomology</b>	اسم المادة باللغة الانكليزية
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رتبة (الصراصير ، فرس النبي – النمل الأبيض)	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
<b>Order(Blattodea , Mantodea ,Isoptera)</b>	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الإنكليزية
3	رقم المحاضرة

## Cockroaches (Order: Blattodea)

Main characteristics of Cockroaches

Most species of cockroach are omnivorous (that is, they'll eat almost anything from plants, dead animals and even glue) and are predominantly found in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Cockroaches are large, night-active, fast-moving insects with a broad, flattened body, long antennae, and a relatively small head. The front pair of wings (called tegmina) are tough, protective, and lay on top of the membranous hind wings. Most cockroaches are poor fliers.

**Life cycle** : In most species of cockroach the female produces a hardened egg case called an ootheca. Commonly this is carried by the female and, in some species, the ootheca may be carried inside the abdomen and not visible. The ootheca can contain 10-50 eggs depending on the species. Cockroaches undergo incomplete metamorphosis with nymphs looking like small versions of the adults. In the winged species, the wings appear at the final moult.



The number of families varies usually ranging from five to seven.as following:

### **Family Blattidae**

The family Blattidae contains several common household cockroaches. The American cockroach (species *Periplaneta americana*)

### **Family Ectobiidae(formerly Blattellidae)**

The German cockroach (*Blattella germanica*), a common household pest, is light brown with two dark stripes on



the prothoracic region.

### Family Blaberidae

Known for its giant cockroaches, is a large family of large cockroaches. The most famous of these is the Madagascar hissing cockroach (*Gromphadorhina portentosa*).

### Family Corydiidae

There are some 40 genera of sand cockroaches of the family Corydiidae, including *Polyphaga*, *Arenivaga*, *Therea*, and the relatively colorful *Eucorydia*.



### Family Cryptocercidae

The family Cryptocercidae, which consists of a single genus, *Cryptocercus*, is the cockroach group most closely related to termites.



### Family Nocticolidae

About 25 species of largely cave-adapted .some sources place this group within Corydiidae. They are found in Africa, Asia,



and Australia. Gerlach's cockroach

(*Nocticola gerlachi*) is an endangered species

endemic to the Seychelles.

## Praying Mantids (Order: Mantodea)

Main characteristics of Praying Mantids

Mantids are medium to large insects (10 - 200mm) with large raptorial (adapted for the seizing prey) fore legs. The fore legs have rows of spines along the femur and tibia and these are used to grasp prey. Mantids have a very mobile head that is triangular in shape. They have two very large compound eyes. The fore wings are leathery and, at rest, lie over the top of membranous hind wings to protect them. Not all species of mantis can fly but, those that do, are good fliers and are often attracted to lights at night.



Mantids undergo incomplete metamorphosis and the nymphs look like small versions of the adults. The wings only appear at the final moult. It is commonly believed that female mantids devour their males. The Order Mantodea contains eight families of which the largest is the Mantidae. Example: *Periplaneta americana*, *Mantis religiosa*



## Termites(Order Isoptera)

- The termites are medium-sized, social insects.
- Their colonies contain three castes--workers, soldiers, and swarmers (sexually mature kings and queens). The workers and soldiers are wingless and dirty-white in color. The swarmers are dark-bodied.
- They have chewing mouthparts and a gradual metamorphosis.
- The life stages being the egg, nymph, and adult.
- Termites may be found in logs, stumps, fence posts, timbers of buildings, or in wood lying on the ground.
- The front and hind wings of termites are nearly identical in size and venation.
- Termites also have beadlike antennae and thick waists which distinguish them from ants.

Many termites build discrete and concentrated nests. Some nests rise partly above the ground as mounds or hills, whereas others are totally underground or arboreal. Dirt, particles of fine clay, or chewed wood glued together with saliva or excreta are used to build nests. During nest construction a termite deposits fecal matter to cement particles in place.

There are seven families of termites worldwide.Off these **Rhinotermitidae** (ex ***Reticulitermes flavipes***).



**Kingdom:** Animalia

**Phylum:** Arthropoda

**Subphylum:** Hexapoda

**Class:** *Insecta*

**Infraclass:** Neoptera

**Subclass:** Pterygota

**Order:** *Isoptera*

**Family:** *Rhinotermitidae*

**Genus:** *Reticulitermes*

**Species:** *Reticulitermes flavipes*  
(Kollar)

**Q1/What is the mainly food of termites ?**

**Q2/Is the order of Manteoptera a predator or parasite?**

**Q3/There is type of Blattodea sometimes kept as a pet.What is this type?**