



Kingdom



Phylum



Class



Order



Family



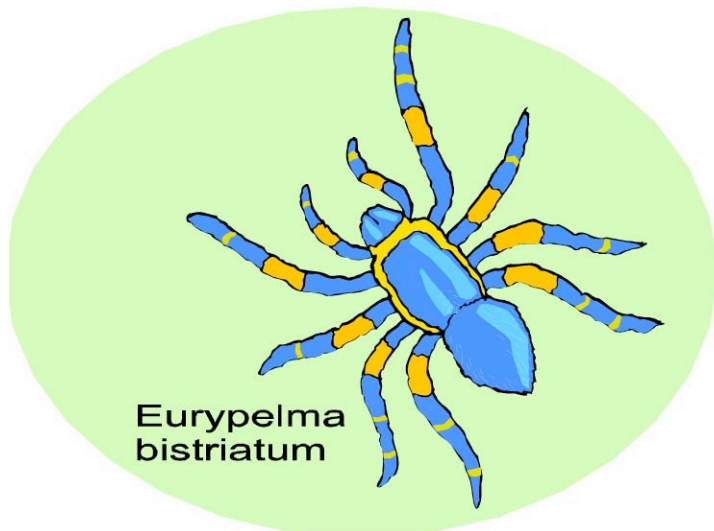
Genus



Species

SPIDERS

Classification



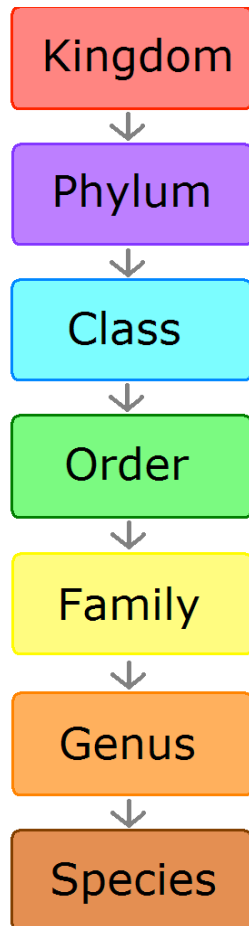
*Eurypelma
bistriatum*

By Rebecca K. Fraker



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Classification

Classification is the way in which all living things are placed into larger and larger groups or categories that share similarities.

The sequence of classification categories can be remembered by memorizing:

Keep Putting Carrots On Fresh Garden Salad!

Kingdom: Most textbooks now list 6 kingdoms -- animal, plant, protists (amoebas and such), fungi, bacteria, and archaeobacteria (also called extremophiles). Spiders are in the Animal Kingdom

Phylum: There are more than 30 phyla in the Animal Kingdom and 9 or 10 in the Plant Kingdom. ***Phylum Chordata*** (animals with a backbone) is the one we're most familiar with -- it includes humans, birds, fish, and all other vertebrates.

Phylum Arthropoda (Arthropod) includes insects, spiders, lobsters, etc. Arthropods have segmented bodies with the segments grouped into two or three distinct sections. Instead of an inside skeletal system, they have hard external skeletons, or exoskeletons, that are shed and regenerated as the animals grow.

Class: The various phyla are divided into classes -- Phylum Chordata, for example, is divided into the classes: amphibians, birds, mammals, reptiles and fish. Spiders are in the phylum ***Arachnid***.

Order: Scientific groupings don't follow hard and fast rules. Once we get to the "order" of a living thing, there sometimes begins to be some disagreement about where it belongs. You may find that different sources group creatures in different orders or families. And you may find that a creature has its order or family changed as more information is learned. So what your teacher learned in school may not be accurate any more! Spiders are in the order ***Araneae***.

Family: The family is a relatively new scientific concept. It is a way scientists group similar genera together. This is not the "mom, dad, brother and sister" type of family!

Genus: Two or more species that share unique body structures or other characteristics

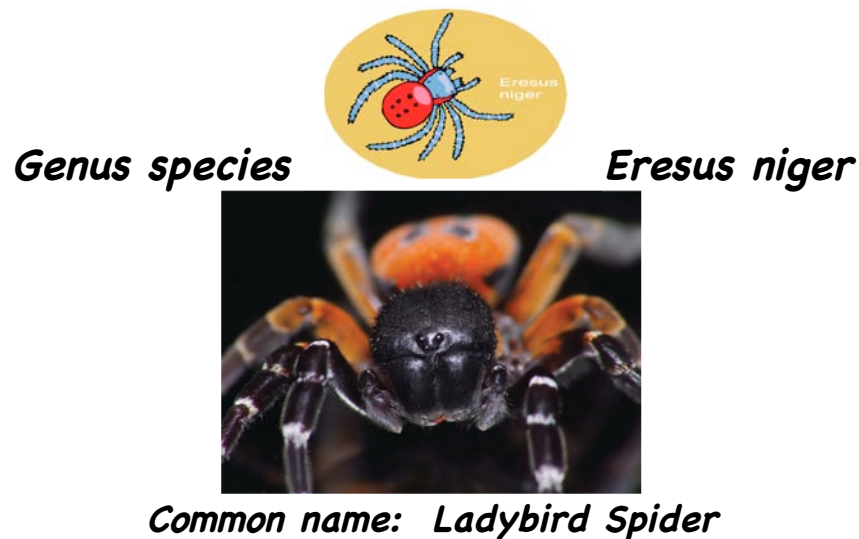


are considered to be closely related and are placed together in a genus. Sometimes a genus might include only a single species if there is nothing else in the world that has similarities with it. The genus is the first part of the scientific name of a species.

The genus is always spelled with a capital letter and in italics.

Species: A species can be defined as a group of individuals that breed together to produce fertile offspring. Individuals of a species cannot breed with other such groups. It is sometimes possible for different species to breed, but the offspring will be sterile. A mule is the sterile offspring of a donkey and a horse, and the mule can never mate and reproduce itself. The species is the second part of the scientific name of a species.

The species is always spelled with a lower case letter and in italics.



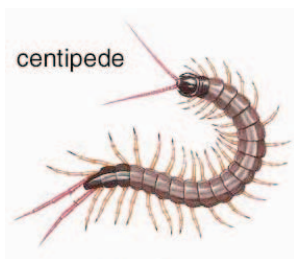
Chant the categories of classification until you have them memorized!



Phylum Arthropoda is divided into ten major orders.







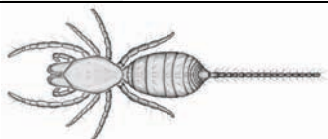



Phylum Arthropoda: Five of the Orders

Class	Arachnida	Insecta	Crustacea	Diplopoda	Chilopoda
Examples	Spiders, ticks, scorpions	Flies, maggots	Lobsters, crabs	Millipedes	Centipedes
Body parts	Cephalothorax and abdomen	Head, thorax, abdomen	Cephalothorax and abdomen	Head and body	Head and body
Legs	4 pairs	3 pairs, 1 on each thoracic segment	Many legs, usually 5 pairs	Many legs, 2 pairs per segment	Many, 1 pair per segment
Antennae	None	1 pair	2 pair	1 pair	1 pair
Described number of species	70,000	800,000	25,000	5,000 +	5,000 +



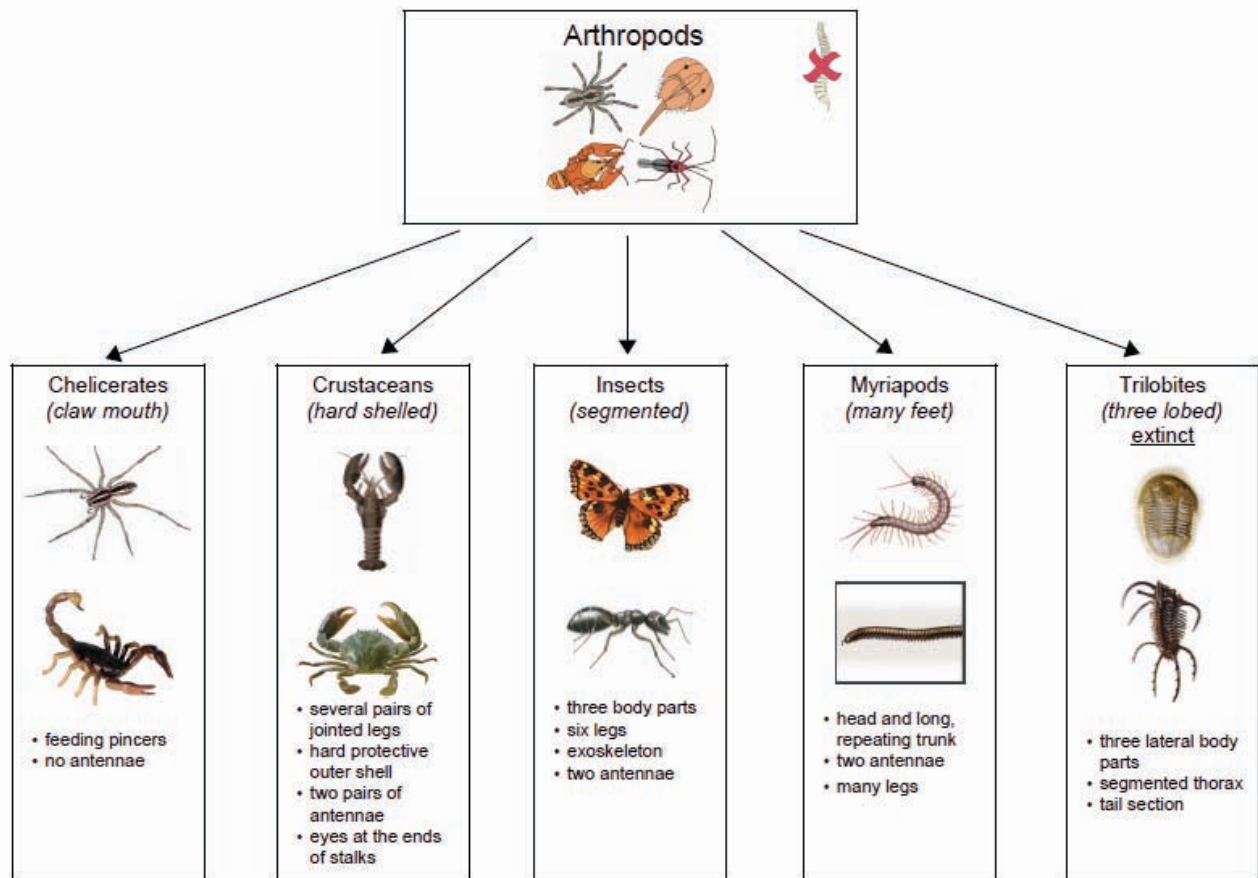


Class Arachnida, which contains the spiders, is divided into eleven orders: Phylum Arthropoda, Class Arachnida, Eleven Orders

Order	Examples	Examples
1. Araneae	spiders	
2. Scorpiones	scorpions	
3. Pseudoscorpiones	pseudo-scorpions	
4. Solifugae	solifugids	
5. Schizomida	tartarida	
6. Amblypygi and 7. Uropygi	whip scorpions	
8. Palpigradi	mini whip scorpions	
9. Ricinulei	rinucleids	
10. Acari	mites and ticks	
11. Opiliones	Harvestmen (daddy-long-leggers)	



Phylum Arthropoda Chart





Name: _____ Date: _____

Taxonomy: Big word for classification

Choose some spiders and find their total classification.

	Spider #1	Spider #2	Spider #3	Spider #4	Spider #5
Kingdom					
Phylum					
Class					
Order					
Family					
Genus					
Species					
Common Name					

