

# Invertebrate summary cards

**Mollusc**

**Snails** → Soft, slimy body and hard coiled shell

**Slugs** → Soft, slimy body but does not have a hard coiled shell

**Arachnid** **Legs: 8**

Body divided into two parts— head & abdomen

**Harvestmen**

Long thin legs

One body part — round or oval

**Worms (annelids)**

**Earthworm** → Long thin body divided into segments

**Crustacean**

**Woodlice** → Body divided into many segments, 7 pairs of legs, oval body, can roll into a ball

**Myriapods**

**Centipede** → Long thin body divided into segments, at least 15 pairs of legs

**Millipede** → Long thin body with 2 pairs of leg on each segment

**Insect larvae**

Most insects reproduce by laying eggs. The young that hatch from these eggs are either larvae (looks different from adults) or nymphs (smaller versions of the adult)

**Butterfly & Moth**

**Beetle larva**

**True fly larva (maggot)**

## Insects

**Bees, wasps and ants** **Legs: 6**

Long antennae

See-through wings

Most have narrow waist

Bees are often hairy, whereas wasps and ants are not hairy.

Ants usually do not have wings

**Butterflies and moths** **Legs: 6**

Long antennae

Two wings on each side, usually col-

**Butterfly**— usually flies during the day, rest with their wings closed

**Moth**— usually fly at night, feathery antennae, rest with wings open

**Beetles** **Legs: 6**

Pincer-shaped

Wing cases meet in a straight line to make a T shape

Hard forewing cases to protect wings

**True bugs** **Legs: 6**

Wings usually meet in an X- or Y- shape

Not true for aphids

**True flies** **Legs: 6**

Short antennae

Large eyes

One pair of see-through wings

**Cricket, grasshoppers, earwigs** **Legs: 6**

Crickets have long antennae

Grasshoppers have short antennae

Earwigs have a pair of pincer-shaped clasps

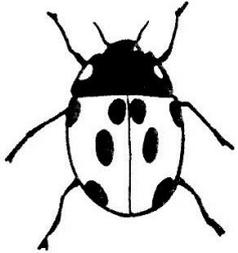
**\*Which group do I belong to?**



1. Group: I am a spider and I belong to .....

Reason: I am a ..... because I have ..... legs

My body is divided in to ..... parts, the ..... and the  
the .....



2. Group: I am a ladybird and I belong to \_\_\_\_\_

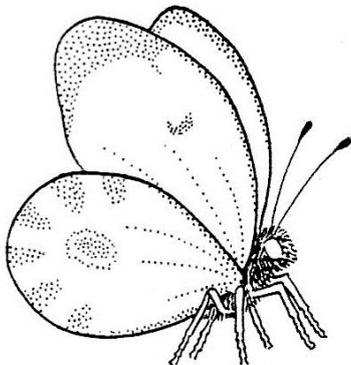
Reason: This is because I have .....legs. I have .....

And I have  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



\*\*1. Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



2. Group: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*\*\* Now choose 2 other invertebrates that you have not yet described and explain why they belong to that invertebrate group.

## Walt :recognise characteristics of invertebrates

**Extension: Ask an adult to go on a bug hunt with you.** Have a look outside somewhere or in the garden and try to find some invertebrates.

Use the classification key and complete the chart below to record what you find.

### Where to find minibeasts

Minibeasts live in all sorts of habitats. Many prefer dark, damp spots in gardens, so this is a good place to start your hunt. Use your best detective skills to track creatures down:

- Peek under large stones and logs to find woodlouse and millipedes.
- Peer into the cracks in tree bark and deadwood to find beetles and spiders.
- Poke your nose into long grass to see ants and grasshoppers.
- Look closely at leaves to discover caterpillars and ladybirds.
- Keep your eyes peeled after rain – can you spot slugs, snails and worms.

Lots of creepy crawlies live in trees and shrubs. Lay a piece of white cloth, such as an old sheet or pillow case, under a tree or bush and gently shake the branches. You'll be surprised how many tiny creatures fall out.

**Remember – bugs are very tiny and can be easily hurt, so be careful if you pick them up and always put them back where you found them.**

## Invertebrate Classification Key

