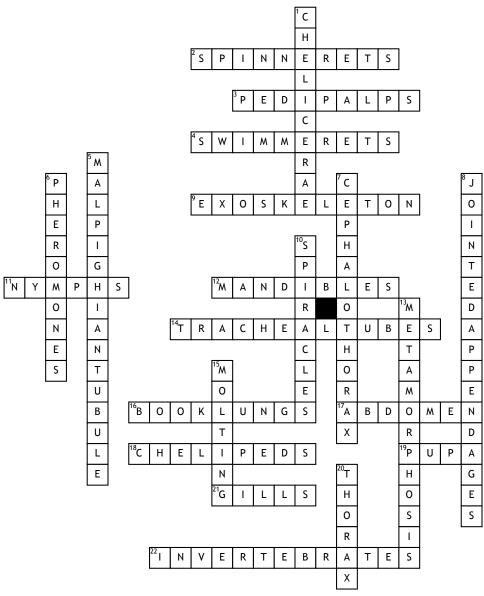
Name:	Date:

Arthropods



<u>Across</u>

- **2.** The structure in spiders that is used to spin silk
- **3.** Appendages used for sensing and holding prey on spiders-as well as for reproduction in males
- **4.** Short legs located behind the walking legs on crustaceans
- **9.** Hard, tough outer covering of many invertebrates
- **11.** The name of immature forms of insects that have no wings but look like the adult
- **12.** Appendages used for biting and chewing by most arthropods
- **14.** Type of respiratory structure in beetles
- **16.** Type of respiratory structure in spiders

- **17.** Posterior end-bears additional legs and contains digestive structures and reproductive organs
- 18. First pair of legs on crustaceans
- **19.** Posterior end-bears additional legs and contains digestive structures and reproductive organs
- **21.** Type of respiratory structure in crayfish
- 22. Animals without backbones

 Down
- 1. Most anterior pair of appendages on spiders
- 5. The structure that removes cellular wastes from the blood-also used to preserve water and maintain homeostasis
- **6.** The chemical ants produce for communication

- **7.** Where the thorax and head fuse together into a single structure
- **8.** Examples:legs and antennae; they grow and extend from the animals body-enable arthropods to move in more complex ways
- **10.** Openings in arthropod bodies where air enters and and waste gases leave
- **13.** A series of major changes from larval form to adult form
- 15. When the exoskeleton is shed
- **20.** Middle body region consisting of 3 fused segments-wings and legs are attached here