

"Panarthropoda"

Regular arthropods, plus:

Onychophora ("velvet worms")
Cambrian; ~200 species



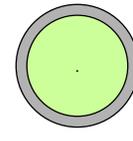
Tardigrada ("water bears")
Cambrian? >700 species



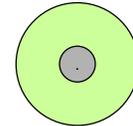
Arthropoda – "jointed foot"



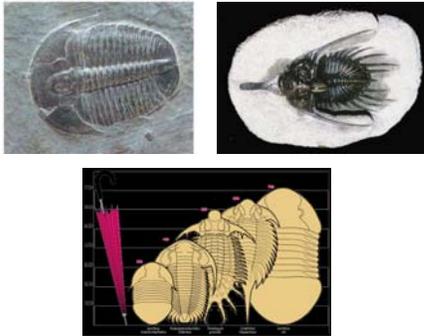
exoskeleton



endoskeleton



Arthropoda: Trilobitomorpha
~4000 species (Cambrian-Permian)



Arthropoda: Chelicerata

Pycnogonida (Sea Spiders) – Devonian-Present; ~1000 species



Arthropoda: Chelicerata, continued:

Euchelicerata: Merostomata

Eurypterida (Ordovician-Permian)
200 fossil species



Xiphosura (Cambrian-Present)
5 extant but many fossil species



Arthropoda: Chelicerata, continued:

Euchelicerata: Arachnida 1, the Scorpion clade

Opiliones (harvestmen, daddy longlegs)
5000 species



Scorpiones (scorpions)
1200 species; Silurian



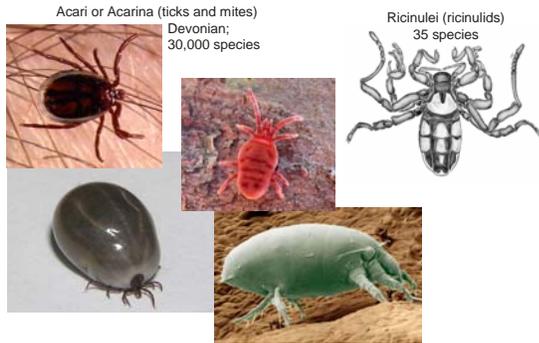
Pseudoscorpiones (pseudoscorpions)
2000 species



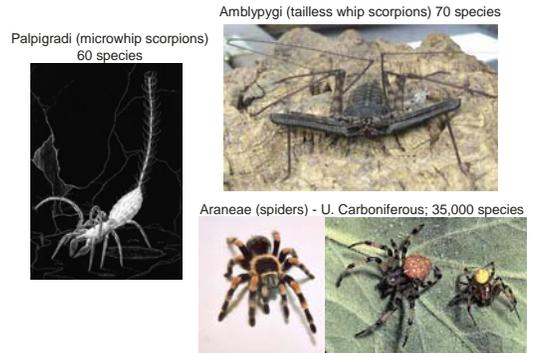
Solpugida (Solpugae) (sun spiders)
900 species



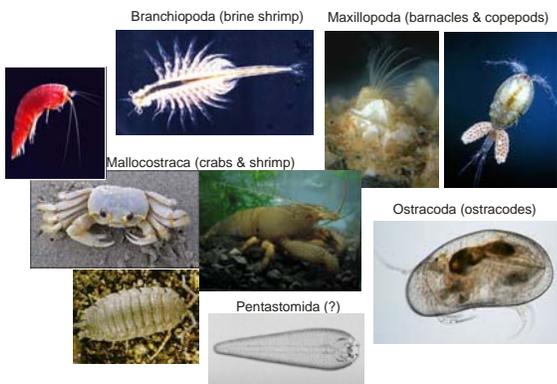
Arthropoda: Chelicerata, continued:
Euchelicerata: Arachnida 2, the Tick clade



Arthropoda: Chelicerata, continued:
Euchelicerata: Arachnida 3, the Spider clade



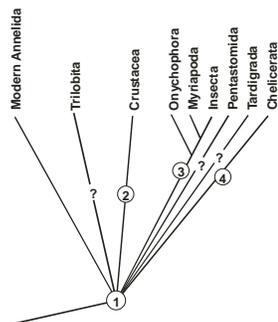
Arthropoda: Crustacea (>30,000 species)



Arthropoda: Myriapoda



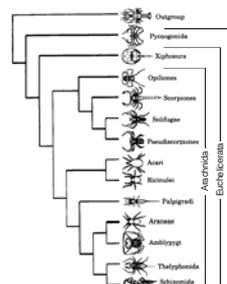
Annelid-Arthropod Relationships:
Polyphyletic Theory (Manton)



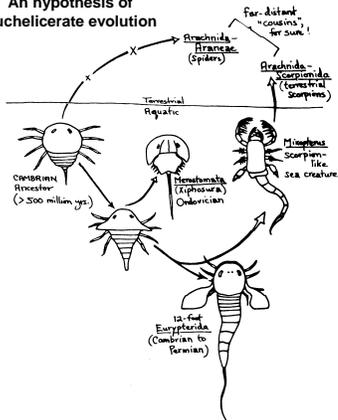
Phylogeny of the extant chelicerate orders

based on molecular (small and large ribosomal subunit DNA)
and morphological information (combined data)

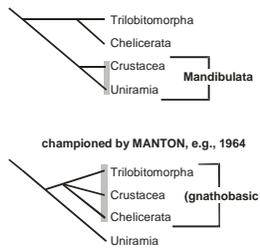
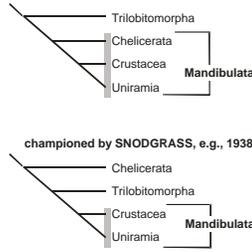
(after Wheeler & Hayashi 1998)



An hypothesis of Euchelicerate evolution

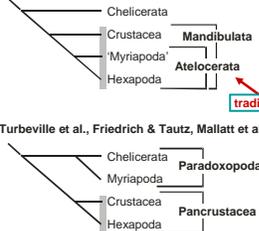


RELATIONSHIPS OF ARTHROPOD TAXA: EARLY HYPOTHESES
(In all schemes, Uniramia = Myriapoda + Hexapoda)

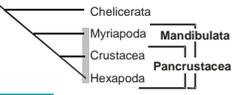


RELATIONSHIPS OF ARTHROPOD TAXA: CURRENT HYPOTHESES

Snodgrass, Weygoldt, Wägele, Wheeler et al.

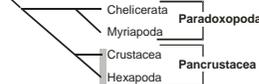


Zrzavý, Giribet et al.

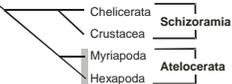


traditional views

Turbeville et al., Friedrich & Tautz, Mallatt et al.



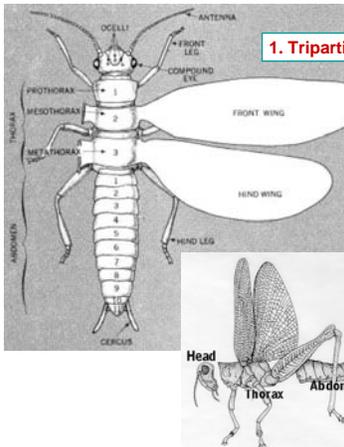
Cisne, Briggs et al., Budd



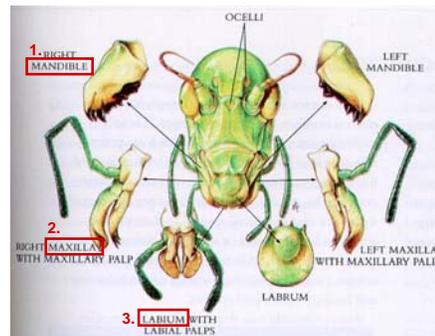
Note: Atelocerata = Tracheata = Uniramia (more or less)
Secondnote: Pancrustacea (Mallatt) = Tetraconata (Richter)

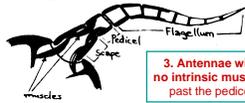
GEOLOGIC TIME SCALE				Development of Plants and Animals			
Time Units of the Geologic Time Scale							
Eon	Era	Period	Epoch				
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene	0.01	Earliest Homo sapiens		
			Pleistocene	1.6	Earliest hominids		
		Tertiary	Pliocene	5.3			
			Oligocene	23.8	"Age of Mammals"		
			Eocene	33.7			
		Mesozoic	Cretaceous	145		Extinction of dinosaurs and many other species	
				Jurassic	208	"Age of Reptiles"	First flowering plants
				Triassic	248		First land dinosaurs dominant
				Permian	286		First mammals
				Carboniferous	320	"Age of Amphibians"	Large coal swamps
	Paleozoic	Devonian	360	"Age of Fishes"	First amphibians		
			Silurian	410		First insect fossils	
			Ordovician	438		Fishes dominant	
			Cambrian	540	"Age of Invertebrates"	First land plants	
			Vendian	540	"Soft-bodied fauna"	First organisms with shells	
Proterozoic	Archaean	Hadaean	650		Abundant Ediacaran faunas		
			2500	Collectively called Proterozoic	First multicelled organisms		
			3800	comprises about 87% of the geological time scale	First one-celled organisms		
			4600 Ma		Age of oldest rocks		
					Origin of the earth		

Insecta →
Arthropoda →
Metazoa →

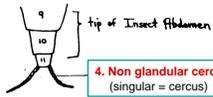


2. Trignathous, ectognathous mouthparts

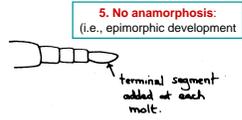




3. Antennae with no intrinsic muscles past the pedicel



4. Non glandular cerci: (singular = cercus)



5. No anamorphosis: (i.e., epimorphic development)

6. "Amniotic" Egg

