|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Invertebrates

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |
|  |  |  |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31 |  |  |  |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |  |  | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 36 |  |  |  |  |  | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Across****2.** Large marine crustacean with stalked eyes and pinchers**4.** Larval form of the mealworm beetle, Tenebrio molitor**5.** Crustacean native to shelf depths in the northwest Atlantic Ocean and North Pacific Ocean.**10.** Commonly known as a cellar spider**11.** Group of small to very large sea snails **14.** Small, free swimming crustacean. Frequently used for food**15.** Worms with a long round body**17.** Insect with large multifaceted eyes, two transparent wings and sometimes colored patches on the body**21.** Bivalve mollusks with rough irregular shells. Have pearls**24.** Social winged insect that has a narrow waist and a stinger**25.** Eight legged predatory arachnid. Poison their prey with their fangs**27.** Small, wingless insect in the order Thysanura. Silvery light grey and blue color.**28.** A marine bivalve mollusk with shells of equal size**29.** Feed on the blood of mammals, birds, and sometimes reptiles**31.** Small wingless jumping insect that feeds on the blood of mammals and birds.**32.** Small, pale soft bodied insect that eats wood**33.** Feed on organic detritus, such as flakes of shed human skin. **36.** An aquatic or terrestrial annelid worm with suckers at both ends**37.** Known as pests. **38.** A scale insect in the suborder Sternorrhyncha, from which the natural dye carmine is derived.**39.** Small crustaceans found in all the words oceans.**40.** Predatory arachnids that have eight legs and can sting you  | **Down****1.** A freshwater crayfish**3.** Insect having fore wings typically modified into hard wing cases that cover and protect the hind wings and abdomen **6.** Insect of a large group to which the honeybee belongs**7.** The larva Or caterpillar of the domesticated silk moth. Primary producer of silk**8.** A fly of the suborder Cyclorrhapha. Most common fly.**9.** Not a true jelly but rather a hydromedusa. Smaller than true jellies.**12.** Eat other insects by catching them with its forelegs**13.** Another name for a saltwater clam**16.** A nocturnal insect related to the butterfly.**18.** A crab with soft asymmetrical abdomen that lives in a castoff mollusk shell for protection **19.** Named for its potent sting. Seen in Nicarauga and the extreme east of Honduras **20.** Marine echinoderm with five or more radiating arms.**22.** Class of parasitic flatworms **23.** Slender long legged fly with aquatic larvae. Can transmit diseases**26.** Insect with two pairs of large wings that are covered with tiny scales, usually brightly colored.**30.** Coral in the family Mussidae. Generally spheroid shaped and grooved surface that looks like a brain.**34.** Cephalopod mollusk. Has two eyes and four pairs of arms.**35.** A large stinging wasp that typically nests in hollow trees |