

2015 ENTOMOLOGY (B&C)

SAMPLE TOURNAMENT

Note: *in actual competition, the common name of the specimen would not be given.*

STATION A: Ladybug

- 1. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 2. What type of metamorphosis does this insect display?**
- 3. This group of insects is beneficial in controlling what other animals?**



STATION B: Mosquito

- 4. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 5. Where does the larva for this insect live?**
- 6. This insect is important to humans because it is involved in the transport of what diseases?**



STATION C: Cicadas

- 7. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 8. Many species of this Family have distinguishing sounds. Who makes these sounds -males or females?**
- 9. What type of metamorphosis does this Order of Insects display?**



STATION D: Clubtail Dragonfly

- 10. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 11. What type of metamorphosis does this Order of Insects display?**
- 12. Where do the immature insects live and what do they eat?**



STATION E: Scorpion fly

- 13. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 14. What type of metamorphosis does this Order of Insects display?**
- 15. How did this order get its name?**



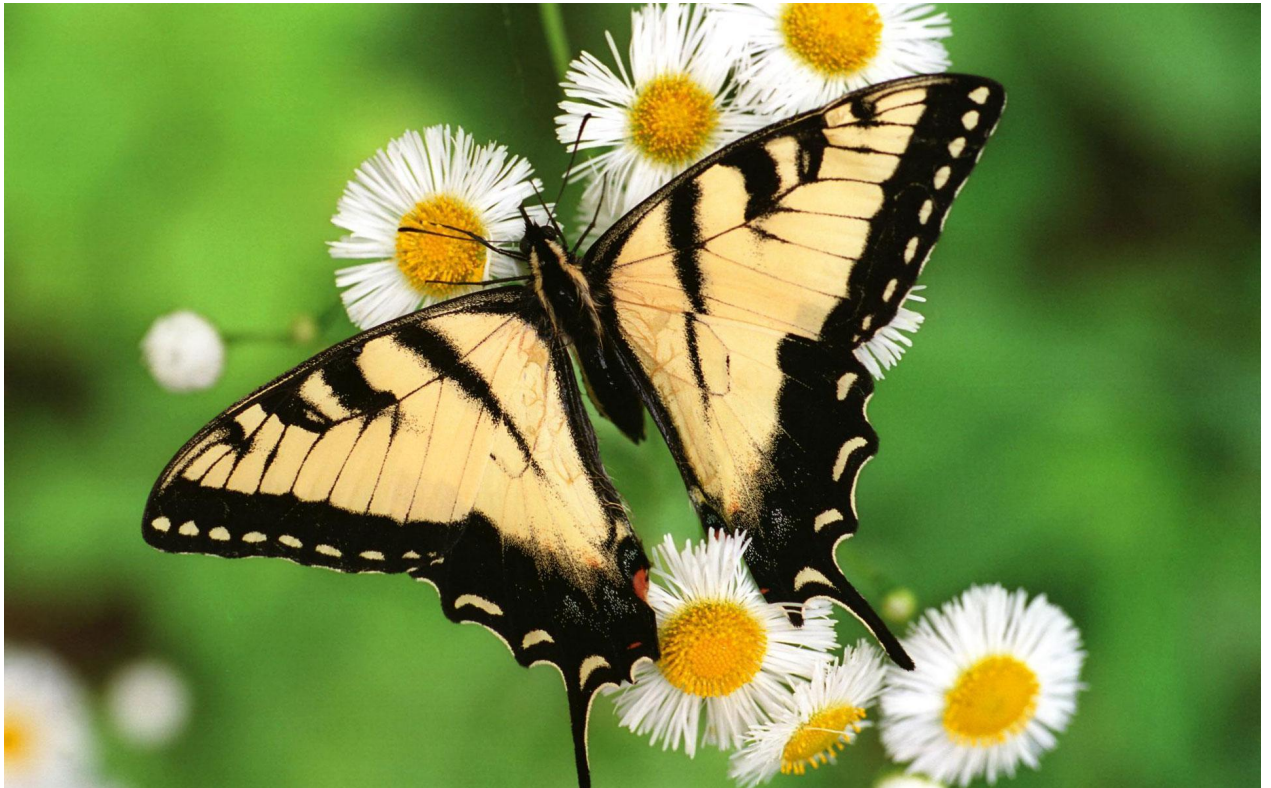
STATION F: Termites

- 16. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 17. What is unique about the group behavior of this group of insects?**
- 18. Why are the insects of this Order considered pest insects?**



STATION G: Swallowtail Butterfly

- 19. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 20. The larva of this Order is commonly called what?**
- 21. What are the common differences between the adults of the two main groups of insects in this order?**



STATION H: Honey bee

- 22. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 23. Which of these animals has the stinger – male or female?**
- 24. Why are these insects of this family so important to humans?**



STATION I: Fleas

- 25. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 26. The mouthparts of these insects are specialized for consuming what?**
- 27. What type of symbiosis do these insects have with mammals?**



STATION J: Weevil

- 28. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 29. What is the nickname of this family of insects?**
(Hint – unique anatomical feature)
- 30. How do farmers view these insects – friend or foe? Why?**



STATION K: Earwig

- 31. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 32. What type of metamorphosis does this Order of Insects display?**
- 33. What is the erroneous superstition that gave these insects their common name?**



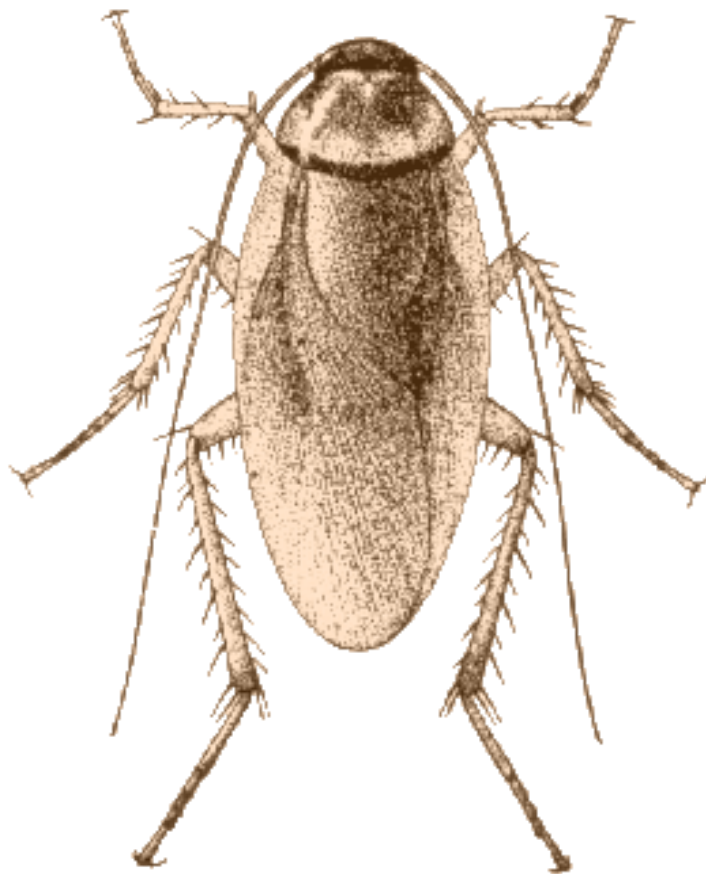
STATION L: Walking stick

- 34. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 35. How do these insects protect themselves from predators?**
- 36. Which are these insects – herbivores, carnivores, decomposers?**



STATION M: Cockroach

- 37. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 38. What do these insects eat?**
- 39. Why would you not want these insects in your house?**



STATION N: Stonefly

- 40. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 41. What type of metamorphosis does this Order of Insects display?**
- 42. Where do the immature forms of these insects live and eat?**



STATION O: Caddis fly

- 43. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 44. This immature form is called what?**
- 45. What does this immature use to protect itself and house it during its next phase?**



STATION P: Brittlebills or Silverfish

- 46. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 47. What type of metamorphosis does this Order of Insects display?**
- 48. What anatomical feature common to most adult insects are missing in this Order?**



STATION Q: Sucking lice

- 49. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 50. The mouthparts of these insects are modified to consume what food?**
- 51. What type of symbiotic relationship do these insects have?**



STATION R: Grasshopper

- 52. To what Order and Family does this insect belong?**
- 53. What type of metamorphosis does this Order of Insects display?**
- 54. Many of these insects are economically important to farmers.
What type of impact is it – positive or negative? Why?**



STATION S: Mayfly

- 55. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 56. What are the two unique features about the adult insects of this order?**
- 57. Where do the immature forms of these insects live and eat?**



STATION T: Praying Mantis

- 58. To what Order does this insect belong?**
- 59. How do these insects protect themselves from predators?**
- 60. Which are these insects – herbivores, carnivores, decomposers?**



2015 Entomology (B/C)
Sample Tournament - Answer Key

Note: in actual competition, the common name of the specimen would not be given.

STATION A: Ladybug

1. Coleoptera (Coccinellidae)
2. complete
3. They eat pest insects as aphids and mites

STATION B: Mosquito

4. Diptera (Culicidae)
5. in freshwater
6. malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever, viral encephalitis

STATION C: Cicadas

7. Homoptera (Cicadidae)
8. males
9. incomplete

STATION D: Clubtail Dragonfly

10. Odonata (Zygoptera)
11. incomplete
12. freshwater predators

STATION E: Scorpion fly

13. Mecoptera
14. complete
15. males have genitalia curved over abdomen resembling scorpion

STATION F: Termites

16. Isoptera
17. they are social insects living in colonies
18. they digest cellulose and damage wood, trees, houses

STATION G: Swallowtail Butterfly

19. Lepidoptera (Papilionidae)
20. caterpillars
21. Adult Butterflies are usually active during the day and hold their wings vertical while moths are usually active at night and hold their wings rooflike

STATION H: Honey bee

22. Hymenoptera (Apidae)
23. females
24. they pollinate most of the world's plant and they make honey

STATION I: Fleas

25. Siphonaptera
26. sucking blood
27. parasitic (also vectors of diseases especially bubonic plague via rats)

STATION J: Weevil

28. Coleoptera (Curculionidae)
29. snout beetles
30. foe – they are major agricultural pests on crops like cotton, rice

STATION K: Earwig

- 31. Dermaptera
- 32. Incomplete
- 33. that they crawl into people's ears at night and bite them

STATION L: Walking stick

- 34. Plasmotodea
- 35. camouflage – they resemble twigs
- 36. herbivore

STATION M: Cockroach

- 37. Blattodea
- 38. dead and decaying organic matter
- 39. they crawl over things like food and give off an unpleasant odor

STATION N: Stonefly

- 40. Plecoptera
- 41. incomplete
- 42. aquatic predators

STATION O: Caddisfly

- 43. Trichoptera
- 44. larva
- 45. they make “cases” from sand grains and twigs

STATION P: Brittletail or Silverfish

- 46. Thysanura
- 47. Simple
- 48. wings

STATION Q: Sucking lice

- 49. Anoplura
- 50. mammalian blood
- 51. parasitic

STATION R: Grasshopper

- 52. Orthoptera (Acrididae)
- 53. incomplete
- 54. negative - Adults and nymphs are major agricultural pests

STATION S: Mayfly

- 55. Ephemeroptera
- 56. they only live about a day and do not eat (they are the only insects to molt after they have functional wings)
- 57. freshwater

STATION T: Praying Mantis

- 58. Mantodea
- 59. camouflage – they blend with the leaves
- 60. carnivores