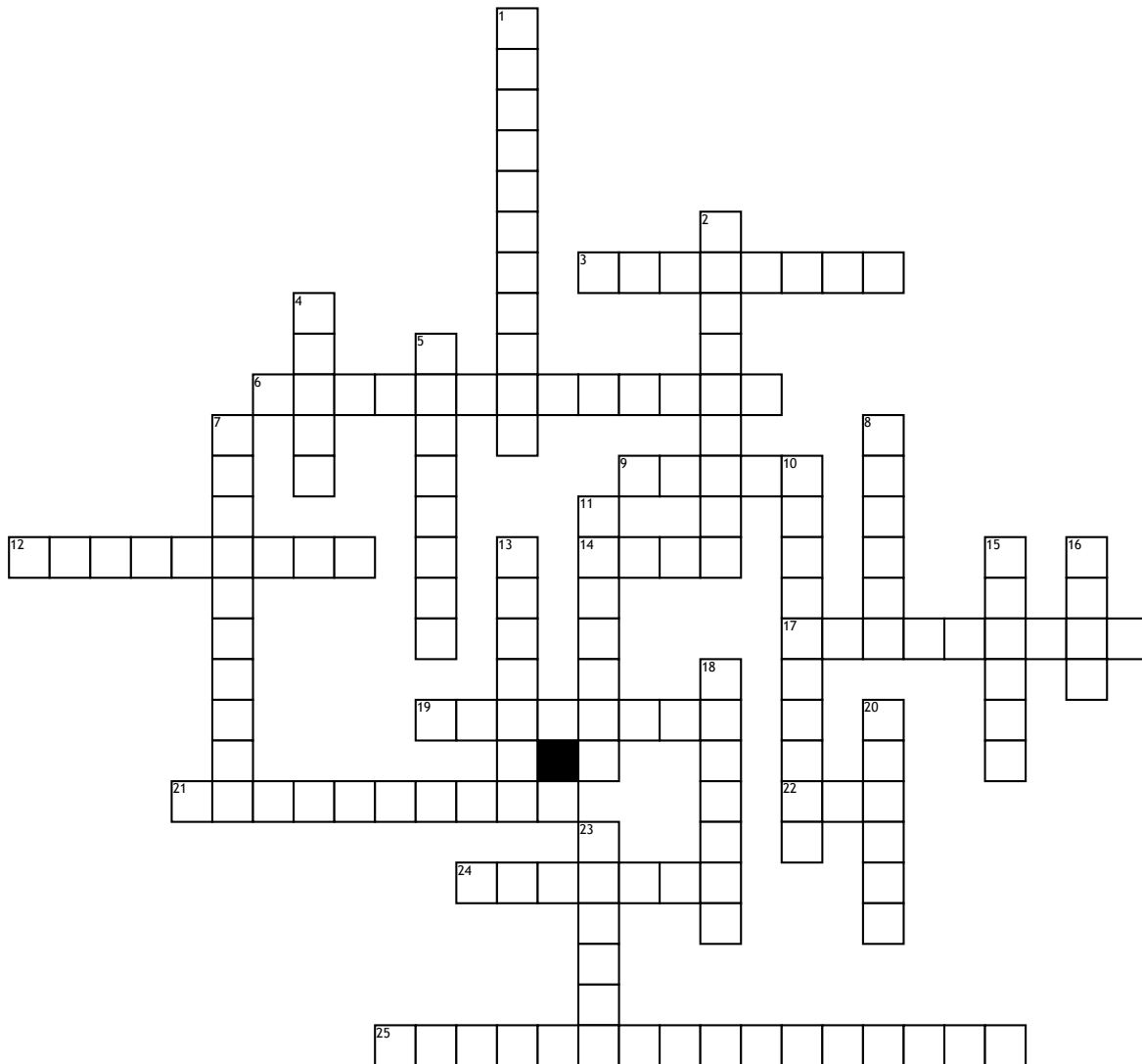


Crayfish & Grasshoppers



Across

- 3. The grasshopper has a large eye which we call the _____ eye.
- 6. The fused thorax and head region of a crayfish.
- 9. Crayfish use these structures to obtain oxygen.
- 12. The first pair of legs on a crayfish. Adapted for catching and crushing food.
- 14. In the crayfish, wastes are expelled through the _____.
- 17. The jaws of the grasshopper.
- 19. These long sensory structures contain receptors for smell and touch.
- 21. The Phylum of grasshoppers.
- 22. Grasshoppers have _____ pairs of wings.
- 24. The Class of grasshoppers.

25. This is the "eardrum" of the grasshopper (2 words, no space).

Down

- 1. A lightweight suit of armor. Provides framework for support, protects soft body tissues, provides location for muscle attachment.
- 2. Grasshoppers breathe air through these small lateral openings.
- 4. Crayfish possess this gland which collects waste materials from blood and excretes the waste through pores at the base of each antenna.
- 5. The portion of the crayfish you cut off of the cephalothorax. It covered the stomach, gills and more.
- 7. The pointed egg laying tube at the posterior of the female grasshopper.

8. The teeth like structures within the stomach of the crayfish are made of this substance.

- 10. The short legs behind the walking legs of the crayfish. Used for reproduction and swimming.
- 11. These legs are mainly for locomotion in the crayfish.
- 13. This "type" of appendages allows for flexible movement.
- 15. The upper lip on a grasshopper.
- 16. The type of circulatory system seen in a crayfish.
- 18. A crayfish has a _____ nerve cord. This means it runs along the bottom interior of the crayfish.
- 20. The 3 regions of the grasshopper are the head, _____ and abdomen.
- 23. The middle section of the most posterior portion of a crayfish.