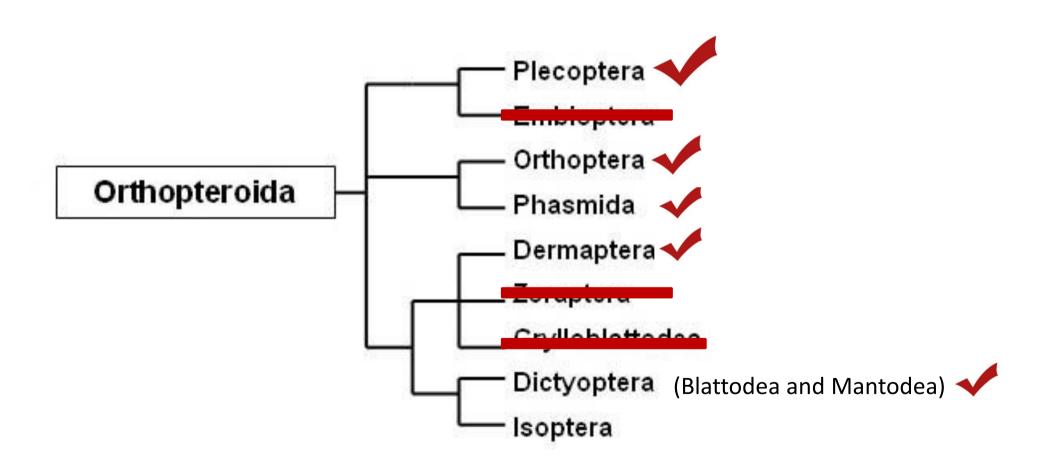
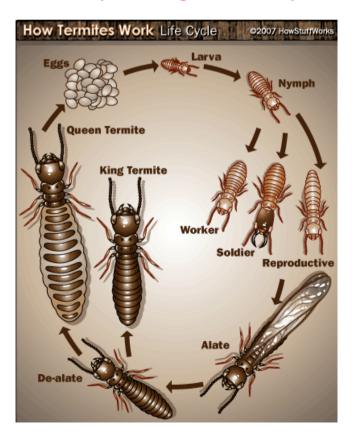
- Pterygota: Winged True Insects
  - Paleoptera: Ephemeroptera and Odonata
  - Neoptera: wings fold flat onto back
    - Exopterygota (simple metamorphosis)
      - Orthopteroida (mandibulate mouthparts, large anal lobe in the hind wing)



- Hormones and inhibitory phernomes secreted by the reproductive and soldiers determine caste in male and female nymphs; they can develop into any caste.
- Wings are similar in size (isoptera) in the reproductive (the caste with wings)
- soft-bodied except for the king and queen.

Reproductives leave a colony in a mating swarm – pairing to establish new colonies. After the 'nuptual flight', the reproductives lose their wings.



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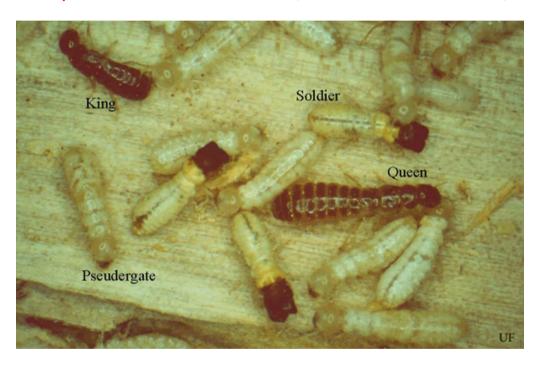
Queens grow into an egg machine and live for 20 years

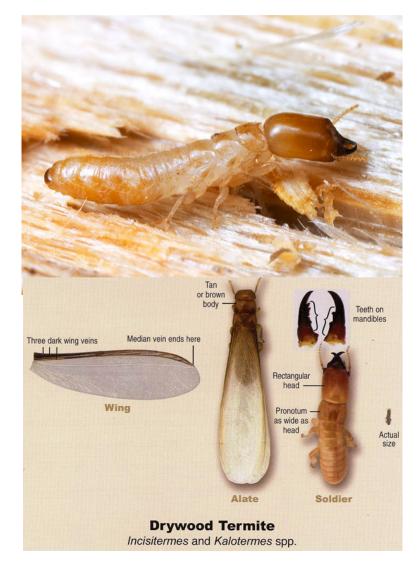


Soldiers and nasutes (in some colonies) product the colony. Soldiers have huge jaws and nasutes have a 'squirt-head'. In Cryptotermes, the soldiers have a block-head that blocks the termite burrow.



- 1. Kalotermitidae Drywood, Dampwood, and Powderpost termites
- they do not construct earthen tubes, tending to only create cavities in the wood. Reproductives have ocelli; soldiers have blunt, concave heads





- 1. Kalotermitidae Drywood, Dampwood, and Powderpost termites
- 2. Rhinotermitidae Subterranean termites
- build earthen tubes and maintain contact with the ground
- a fontanelle on the head
- small



Reticulitermes flavipes – nest in soil, then colonize wood in a home.

