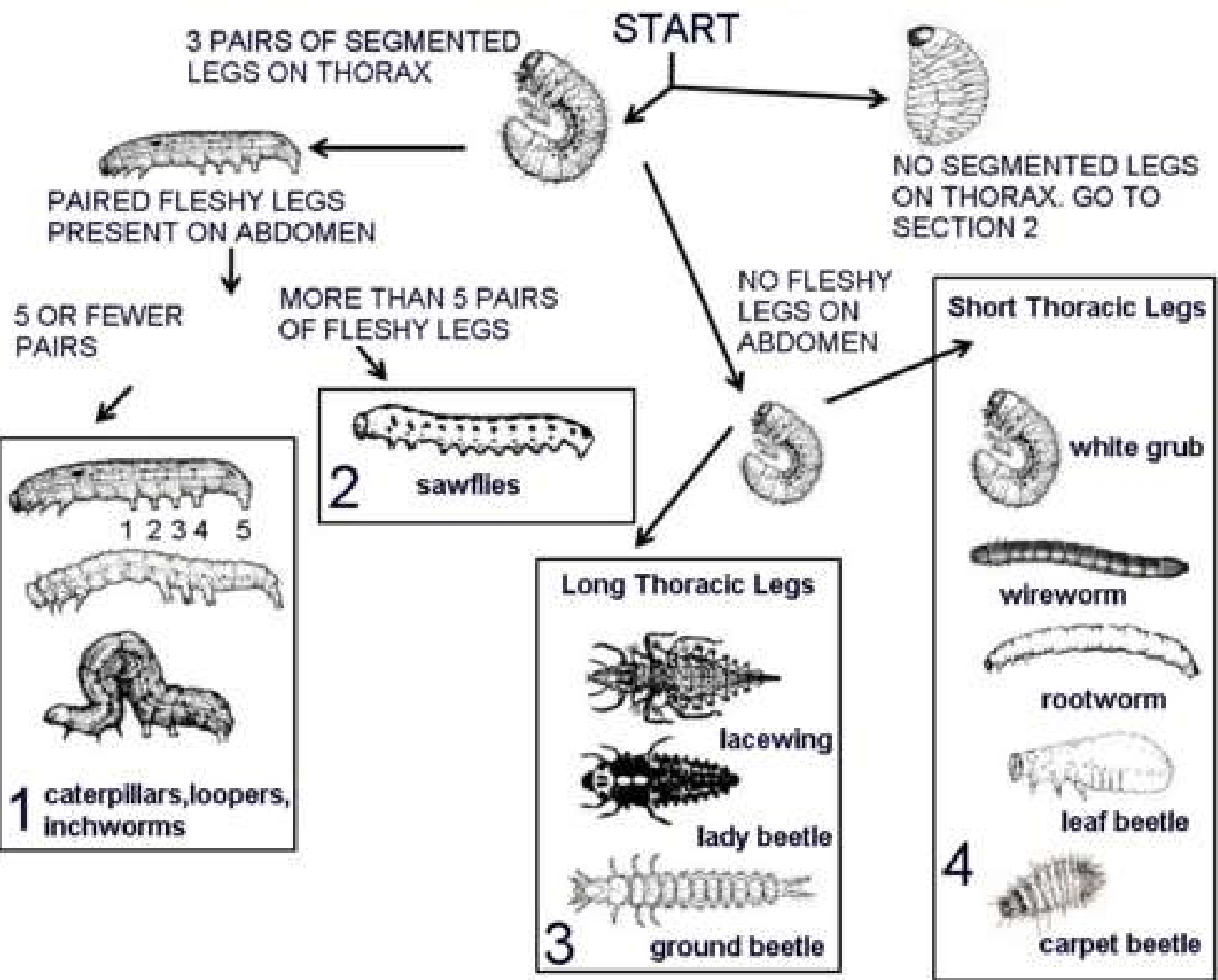
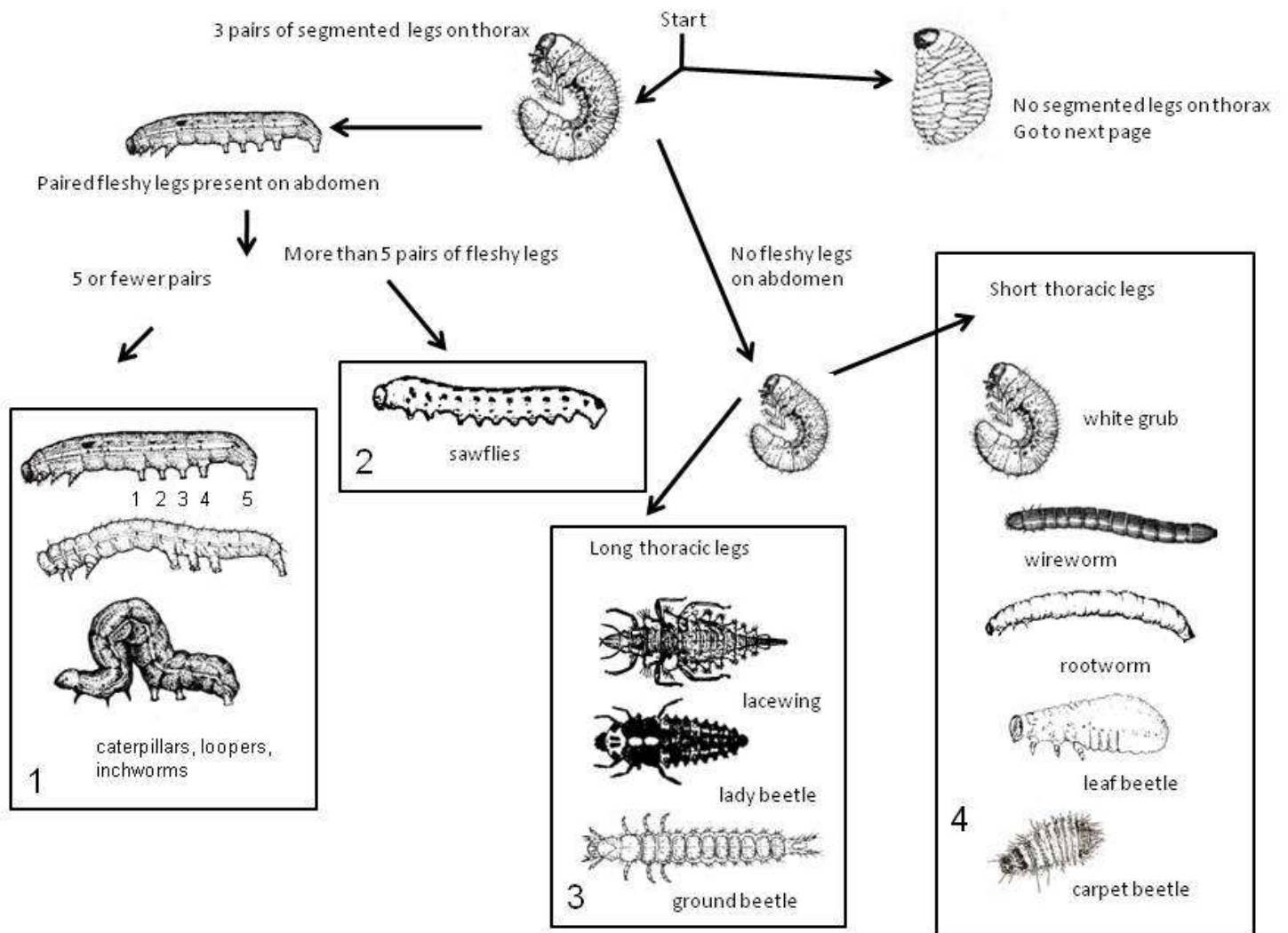


# PICTURE KEY TO INSECT LARVAL TYPES: SECTION 1



### Picture key to insect larval types



**Example of a numerical key with couplets**

1. Seeds round—soybeans
1. Seeds oblong go to—2
2. Seeds white—northern beans
2. Seeds black—black beans

**Example of an alphabetical key with same couplets**

- A. Seeds oblong go to—B
  - B. Seeds white—northern beans
  - B. Seeds black—black beans
- A. Seeds round—soybeans

*(Courtesy: Constructing a Dichotomous Key, Theodore M. Sperry Herbarium, Department of Biology, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg, Kansas 66762)*

Bracketed Key

1a.(go to 2)

1b.(go to 5)

2a. (go to 3)

2b. (go to 4)

3a. answer A

3b. answer B

4a. answer C

4b. answer D

5a. answer E

5b. answer F

Indented Key

1a.(go to 2)

2a.(go to 3)

3a. answer A

3b. answer B

2b. answer C

1b.(go to 4)

4a. answer D

4b.(go to 5)

5a.(go to 6)

6a. answer E

6b. answer F

5b. answer G

<b>Bracketed Keys</b>	<b>Indented Keys</b>
The bracketed keys keep the two leads of every couplet for and easier comparison of the alternatives	The intended keys have the two leads of each couplet separated by the couplets following the first lead that making it difficult to compare with the alternatives.
The bracketed keys utilize the space in each page efficiently and so they are cheaper to print.	There is wastage of paper because the keys utilize the right side of the page and so they are expensive to print
These are known as parallel keys	These are known as yoked keys
They will group taxa	They wont group taxa
They do not give a visual presentation of the group	They give visual presentation of the group
Leads are far apart	Leads are next to each other

Start

Distinct head

Head mostly hidden or  
no distinct head

5



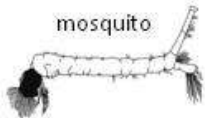
weevil grub

6



midge

7



mosquito

8



drain fly

9



fungus gnat

10



soldier fly

11



crane fly

12



rat-tailed maggot

13



flatheaded borer

14



roundheaded borer

15



maggot

16



aphid predator