Amber Arthropod Key

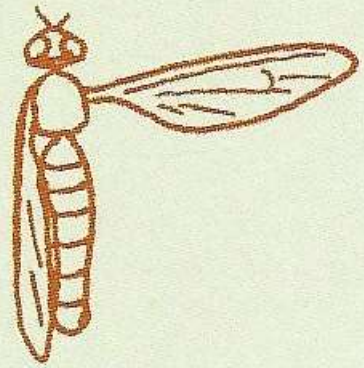
For most arthropods found in Baltic and Dominican Ambers and some others.

Keys to identification The keys in this book are designed to identify most of the arthropod inclusions that have been found in amber, and not living arthropods. They use the most obvious characteristics and are easy to follow. Many amber inclusions can only be examined from one side and parts of them are often obscured by cracks and bubbles. Pieces of amber may also be rounded, which can make the inclusion difficult to see due to distortion. If this is the case, you may need to look at the photographs and descriptions to aid identification.

The rarity of an animal is indicated after its name by: VC very common, C common, R rare, VR very rare, (–) not recorded. Where this is given twice and separated by a slash, this indicates rarity in Baltic and then Dominican amber. For example, C/VR means common in Baltic amber but very rare in Dominican amber.

1

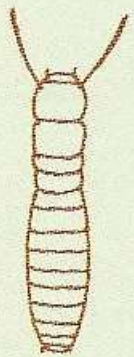
Does it have wings or wing cases?



YES

Insecta: Pterygota

go to 28 (p.77)



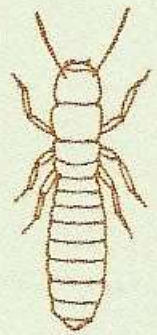
NO

go to 2

2

How many legs does it have?

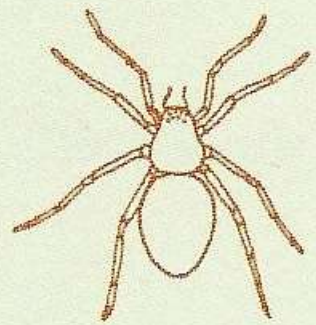
(It's possible that legs have broken off)



6

Hexapoda

go to 14 (p.70)

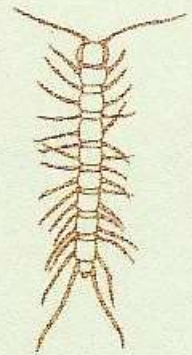


8

(+ fangs and/ or pedipalps)

Arachnida

go to 3



MORE THAN 8

go to 10

3

Does it have a segmented abdomen?

YES

▶ go to 6

NO

▶ go to 4

Figure 108. Baltic amber pendant containing a spider (Araneae) and harvestman (Opiliones).

4 Is there a constriction between the head and the abdomen?

YES

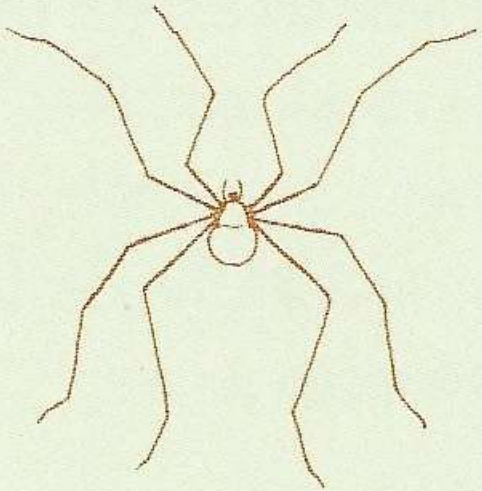
Araneae (spider) C
fig 108

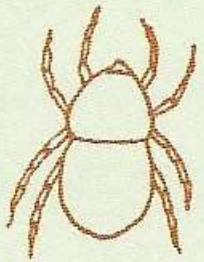
NO

▶ go to 5

Figure 108. Harvestman (daddy-long-legs) is at the top.

5 How long are the legs?



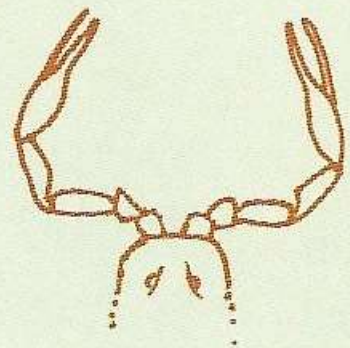


VERY LONG
Opiliones (harvestman) VR
fig 108

SHORT
Acari (mite) C/R
fig 110

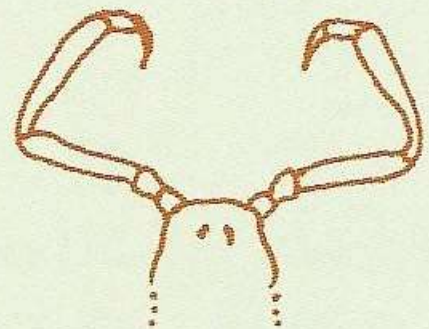
Figure 110. Mite (Arachnida: Acari) in Baltic amber.

6 Does it have pincers?



YES

go to 7



NO

go to 8

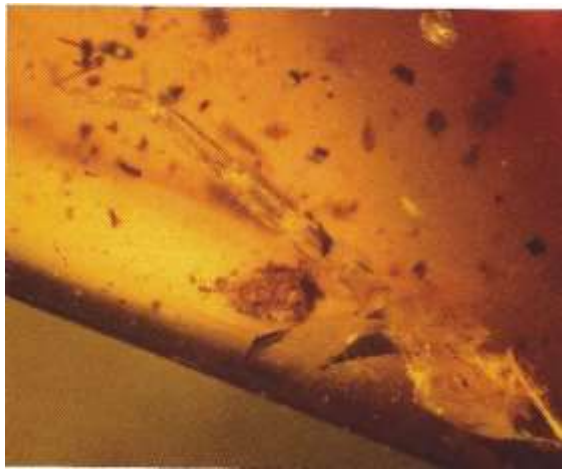
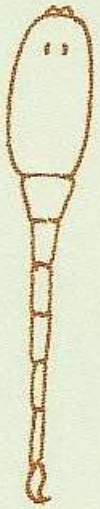


Figure 111. Scorpion (Arachnida: Scorpiones) tail in Burmese amber.

7 Does it have a tail?



YES
Scorpiones
(scorpion) VR
fig 111

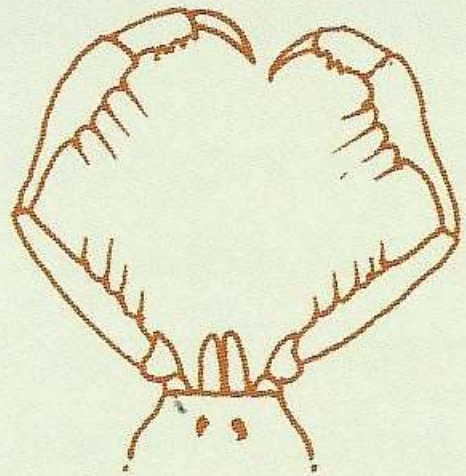
NO
Pseudoscorpionida
(pseudoscorpion) VR
fig 112

Figure 112. Pseudoscorpion (Arachnida: Pseudoscorpionida) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 206. Pseudoscorpion (Arachnida: Pseudoscorpionida) in Baltic amber.

8

Does it have spiny pedipalps?



YES

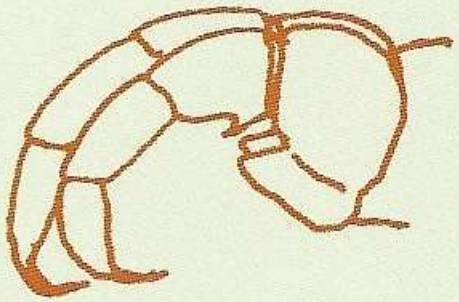
Amblypygi (tail-less whip scorpion) VR

NO

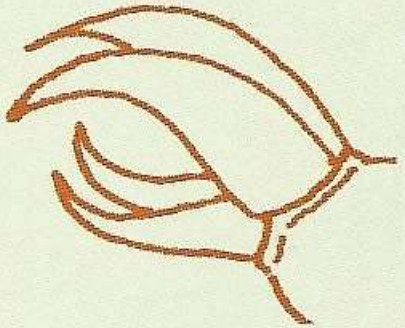
▶ go to 9

Fig. 113. Schizomid (Arachnida: Schizomida) in Dominican amber.

9 How many fangs (chelicerae) has it got?



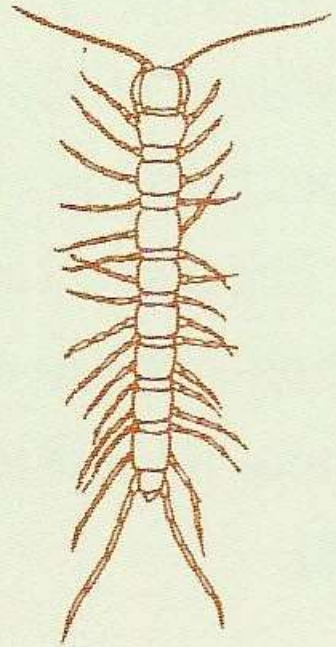
2
Schizomida
(schizomid) –/VR
fig 113

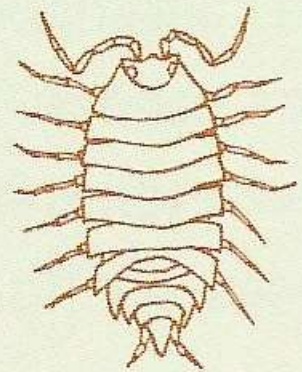


4
Solpugida
(wind spider) –/VR

10

Does it have a long thin body?





YES

Myriapoda

go to 11

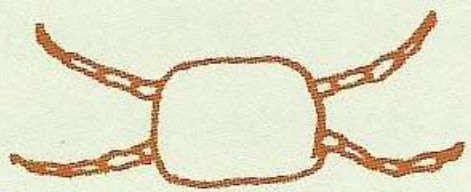
NO

Crustacea

go to 13

11

How many legs on each body segment?



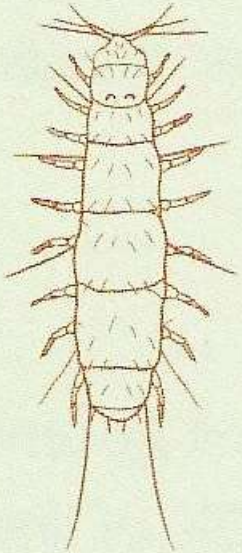
4

go to 11A

2

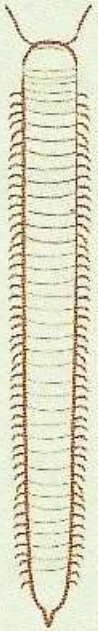
go to 12

11A How many pairs of legs does it have?



LESS THAN 12

Pauropoda (pauropod) VR/–



MORE THAN 11

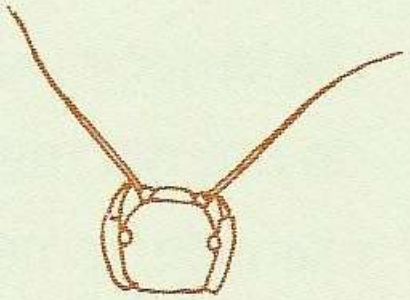
Diplopoda (millipede) VR *fig 116*

Fig. 115. A very hairy millipede (Diplopoda: Polyxenida) in Baltic amber.

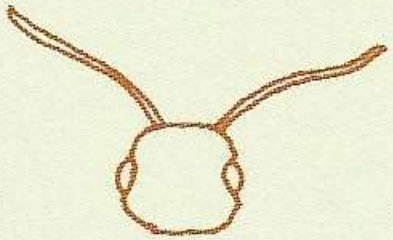
Fig. 116. Millipede (Myriapoda: Diplopoda) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 114. Centipede (Myriapoda: Chilopoda) in Baltic amber.

12 Does it have fangs?



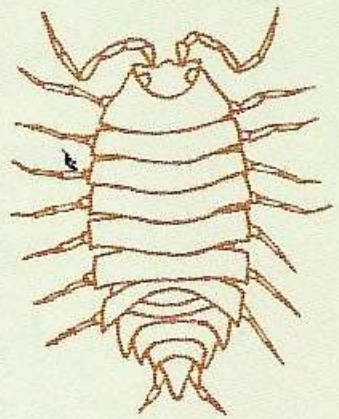
YES
Chilopoda
(centipede)
VR
fig 114

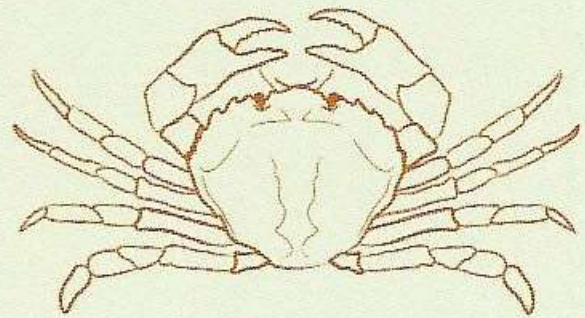


NO
Symphyla
(symphylan)
VR

13

Is the body segmented?





YES

▼ go to 13A

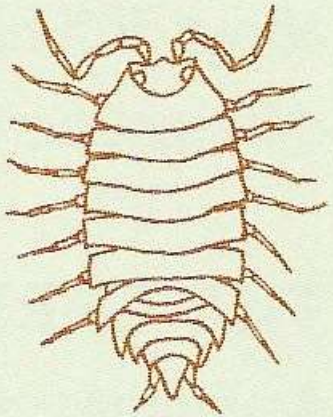
NO

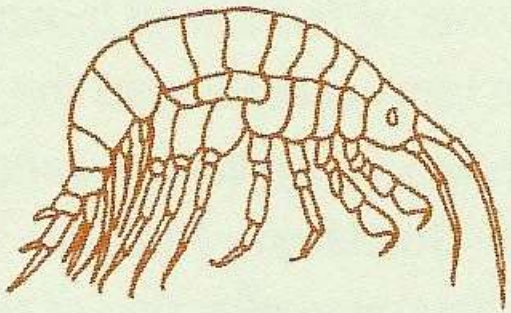
Decapoda: Brachyura (crab)

-/VR

Fig. 109. Woodlouse (Crustacea: Isopoda) in Dominican amber.

13A In which way is it flattened?



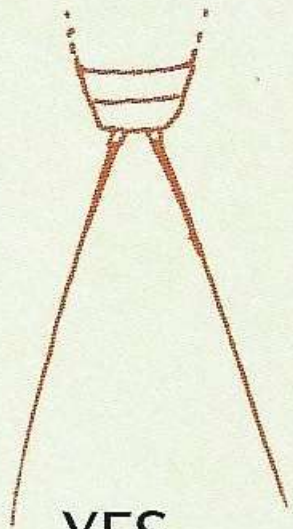


DORSO-VENTRALLY
(TOP TO BOTTOM)
Isopoda
(woodlouse) VR
fig 109

LATERALLY
(SIDE TO SIDE)
Amphipoda
(sandhopper) VR

14

Does it have at least two appendages projecting from the tip of the abdomen?



YES

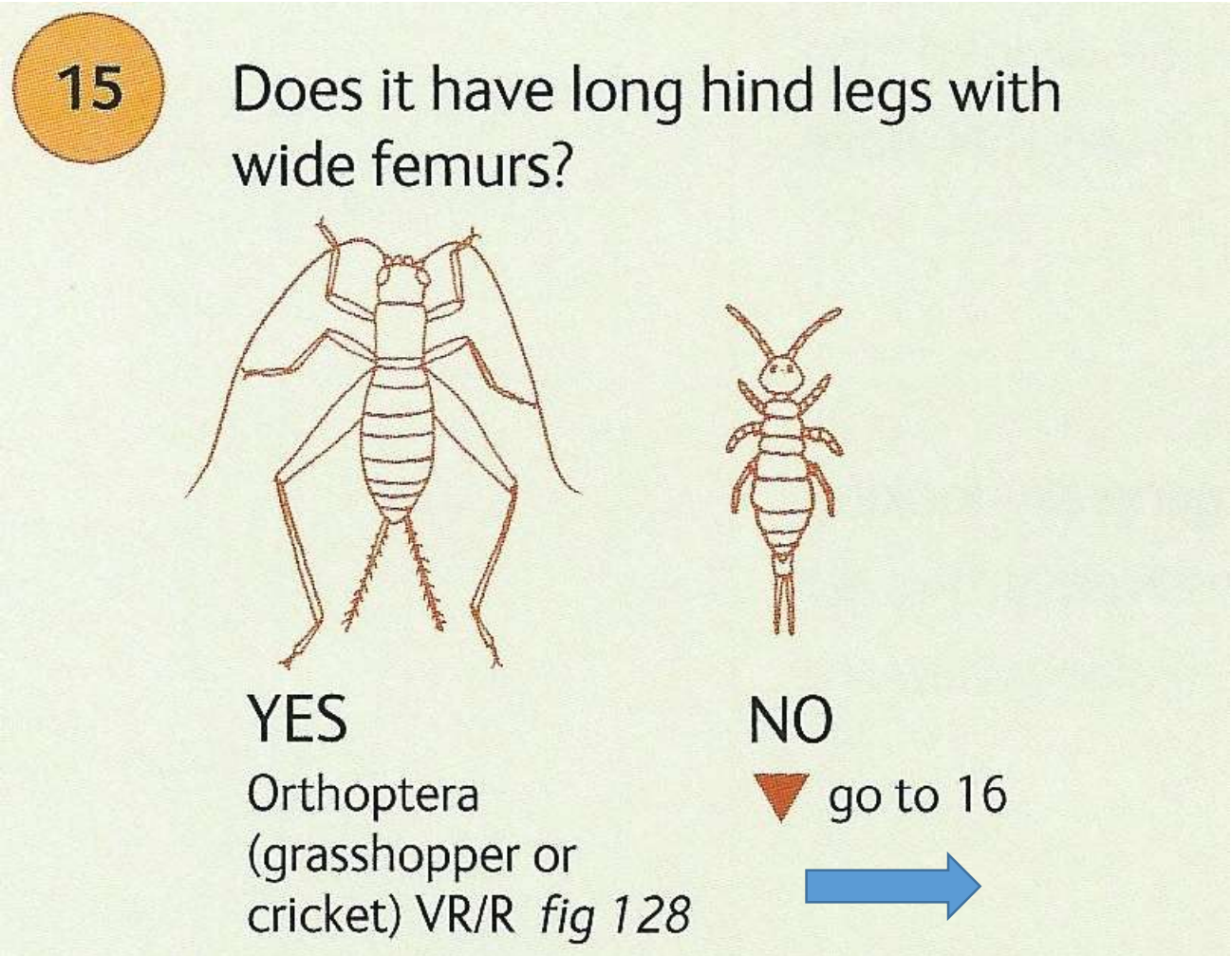
go to 15

NO

go to 24

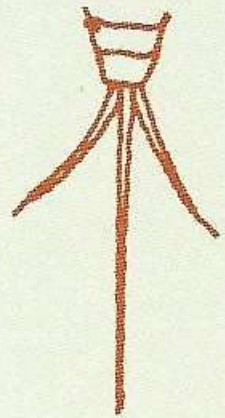
Fig. 128. Cricket (Orthoptera: Grylloidea) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 205. Cricket (Orthoptera: Ensifera) in Baltic amber.



16

How many abdominal appendages does it have?



3 OR MORE

go to 17

2

go to 18

Fig. 120. Bristletail (Archaeognatha) in Baltic amber.

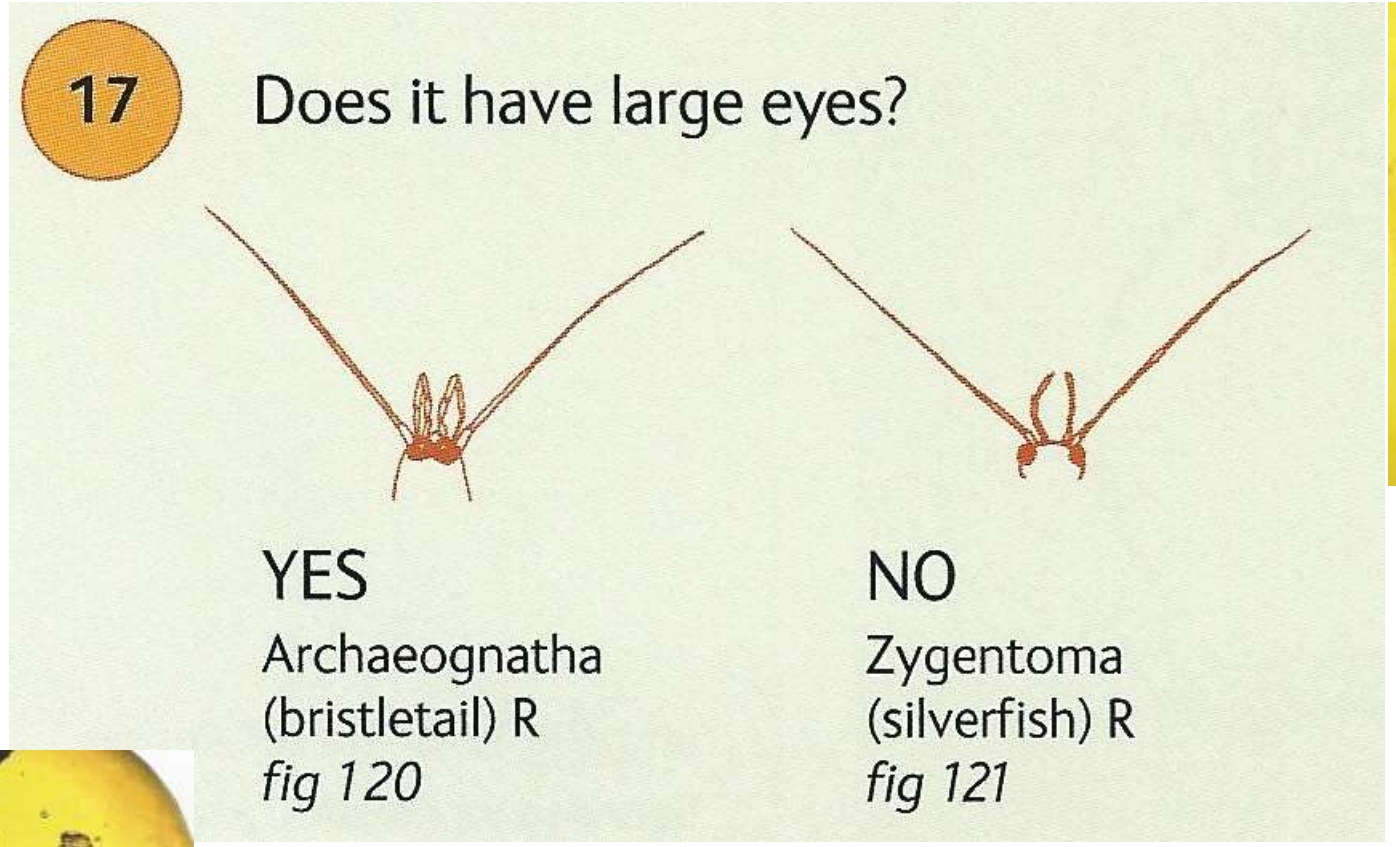


Fig. 121. Silverfish (Zygentoma) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 215. Bristletail (Archaeognatha: Machilidae) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 129. Earwig (Dermaptera) in Dominican amber.

18 Does it have pincers?

YES

Dermaptera (earwig)

VR

fig 129

NO

▼ go to 19

Fig. 214. Earwig (Dermaptera) in Domincan amber.

19

Are any of its legs spiny?

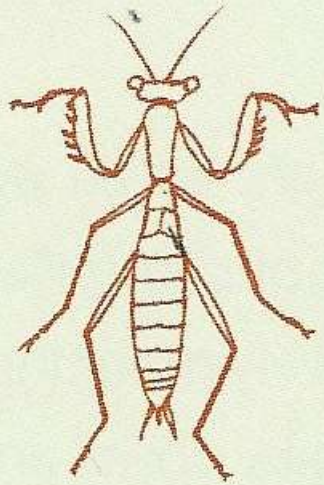
YES

go to 20

NO

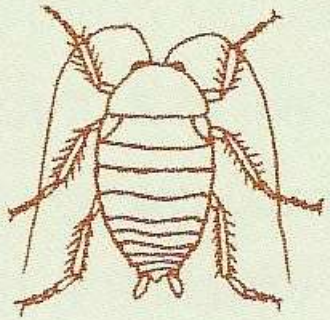
go to 21

20 How many of its legs are spiny?



FRONT TWO

go to 20A



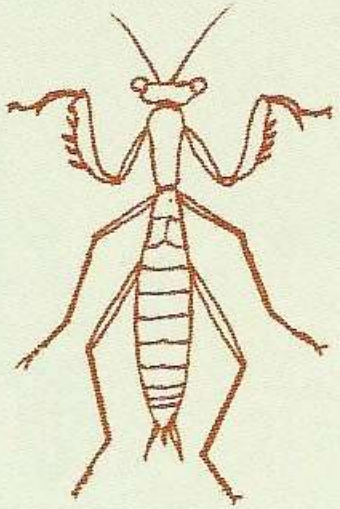
ALL 6

Blattodea (cockroach) R

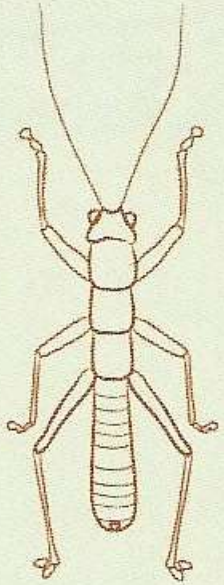
fig 126

Fig. 126. Cockroach nymph (Blattodea) in Baltic amber.

20A How long is the first thoracic segment?



LONG
Mantodea (praying mantis) VR

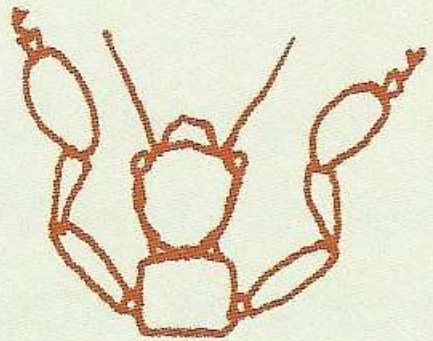


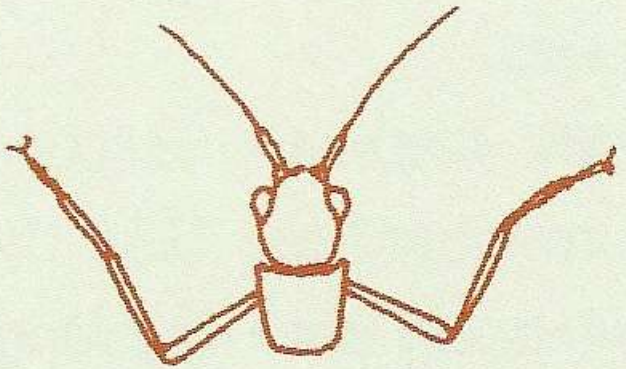
SHORT
Mantophasmatodea VR/–

Fig. 202. Rockcrawler (Mantophasmatodea) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 130. Web spinner (Embioptera) in Colombian copal.

21 Are the tips of its forelegs enlarged?





YES

Embioptera
(web spinner)
VR *fig 130*

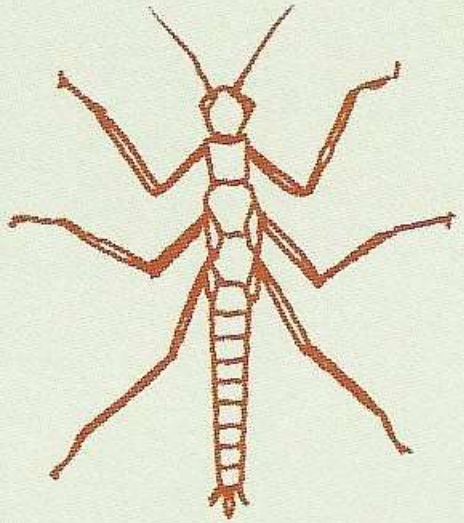
NO

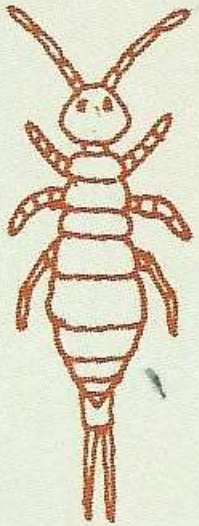
▶ go to 22

Fig. 132. Stick insect (Phasmatodea) in Baltic amber.

22

Does it have a long thin body with elongated thorax?





YES

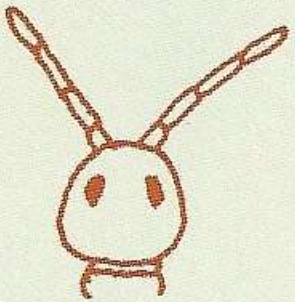
Phasmatodea
(stick insect)
VR
fig 132

NO

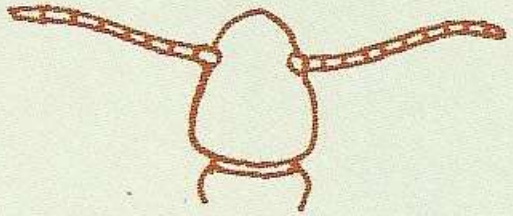
▼ go to 23

Fig. 118. Springtail (Collembola) in Dominican amber.

23 Does it have eyes?



YES
Collembola (springtail) R
fig 118

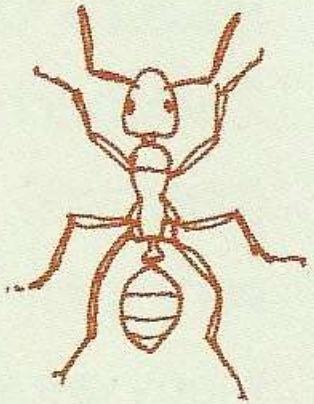


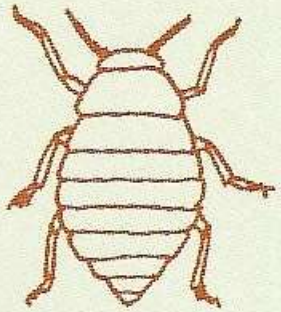
NO
Diplura (two-tailed bristletail) VR

Fig. 166. Ant (Aculeata: Formicidae) in Baltic amber.

24

Is there a strong constriction between the thorax and abdomen?





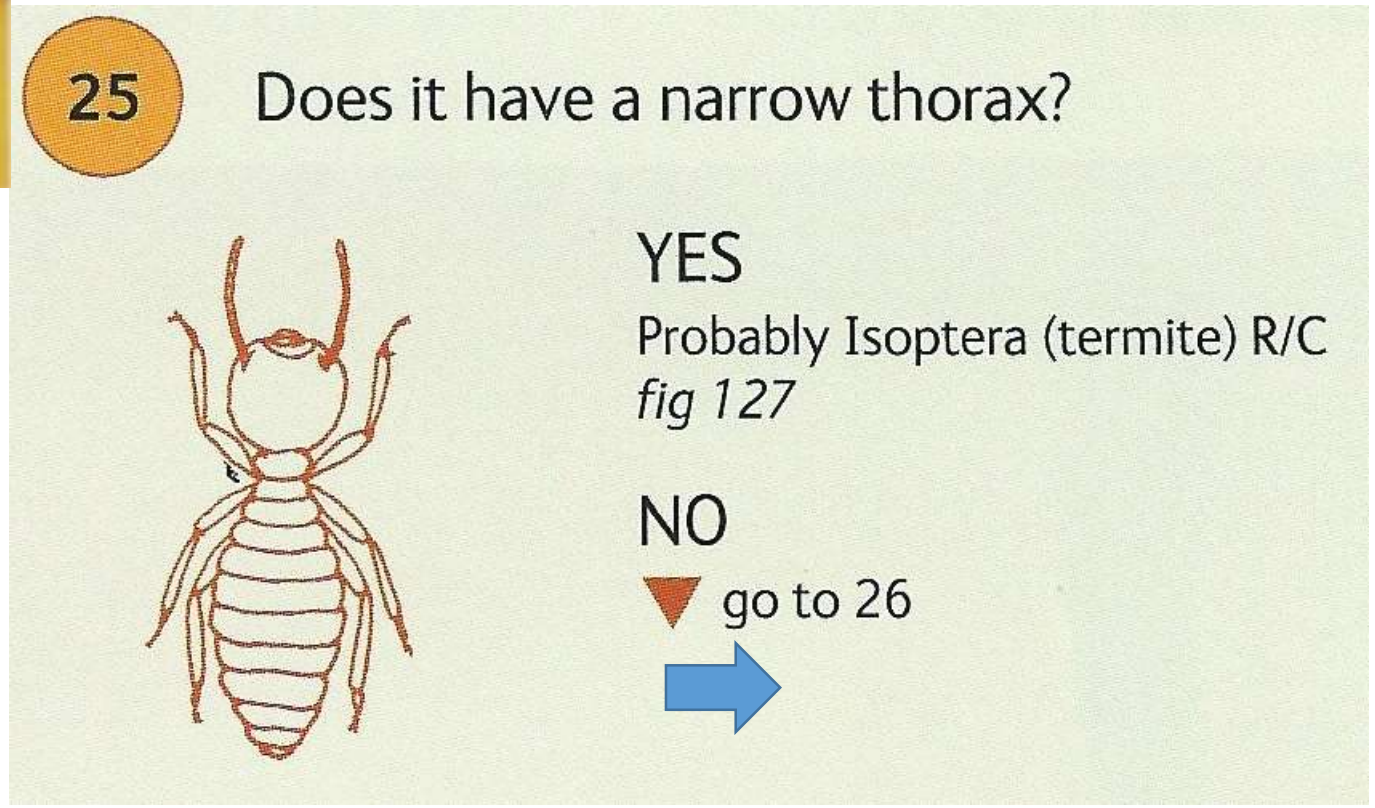
YES

Hymenoptera: Formicidae (ant)
C/VC *fig 166*

NO

▶ go to 25

Fig. 127. Soldier termite (Isoptera) in Dominican amber.



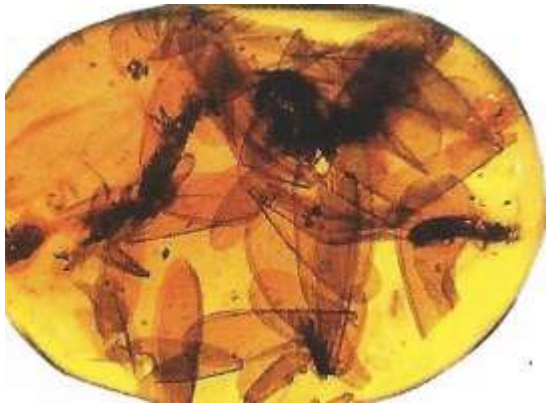
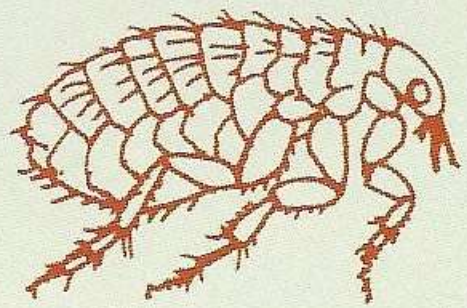


Fig. 212. Termites (Isoptera) with wings, swarming, in Dominican amber.

26

Is the body laterally compressed (flattened from side to side)?



YES

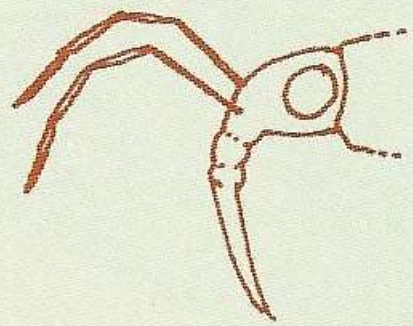
Siphonaptera (flea) VR

NO

▼ go to 27

27

Does it have a proboscis?



YES

Hemiptera (bug)

go to 52 (p.83)

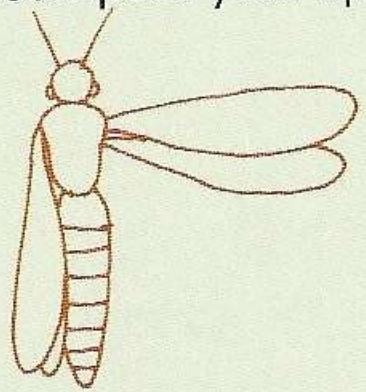
NO

Probably another wingless insect (adult, nymph or larva)

28

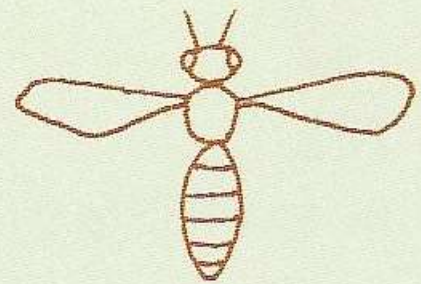
How many wings does it have?

(If you are not sure perhaps due to the wings being folded back, then try to answer and compare your specimen with the photos)



4 (INCLUDING WING CASES AND TEGMINA)

▶ go to 29



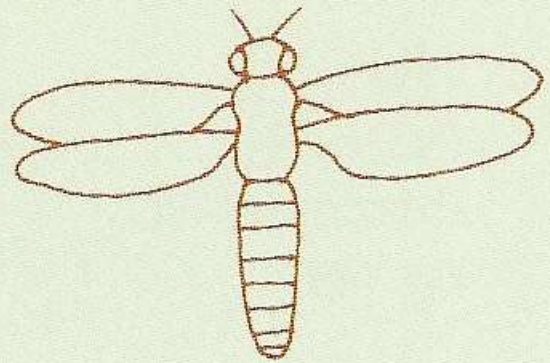
2

▶ go to 48 (p.79)

29

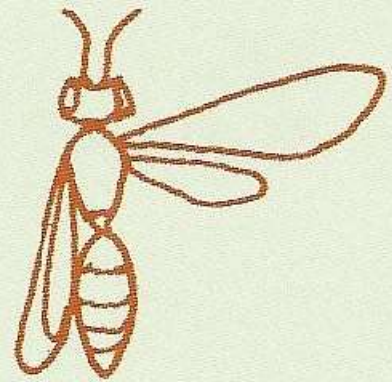
Do all four wings look the same?

(If you are not sure then try both answers)



YES

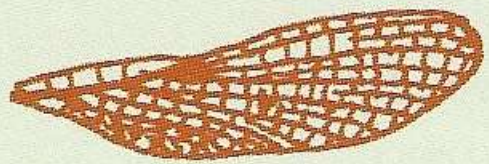
go to 30

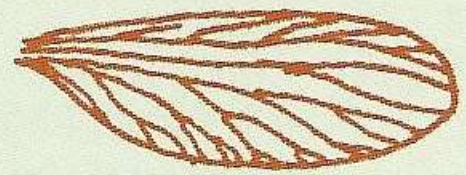


NO (INCLUDING ALL INSECTS WITH WING CASES AND TEGMINA)

go to 36

30 Do the wings have a lot of cross-veins?





YES

go to 31

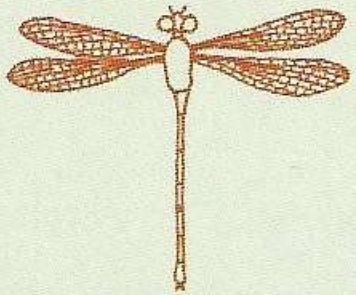
NO

go to 33

Fig. 122. A pair of overlapping damselfly (Odonata: Zygoptera) wings in Baltic amber.

31

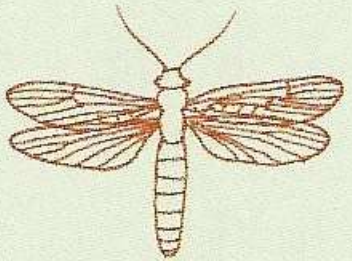
Does it have short antennae and a long thin body?



YES

Odonata: (dragonfly or damselfly) VR

fig 122

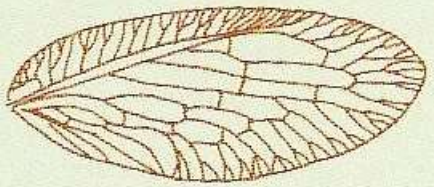


NO

go to 32

32

Do the cross-veins form a ladder-like pattern towards the posterior?



YES

Plecoptera (stonefly)

VR

fig 131

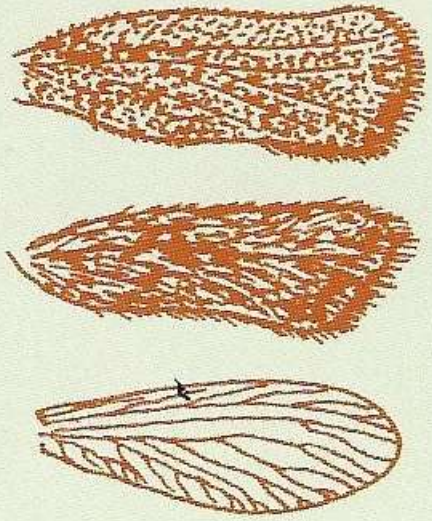
NO

go to 61 (p.88)

Fig. 131. Stonefly (Plecoptera: Leuctridae) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 207. Moth (Lepidoptera) in Baltic amber.

33 Are the wings scaly, hairy or neither?



SCALY
Lepidoptera (moth) R *fig 144*

HAIRY
go to 34

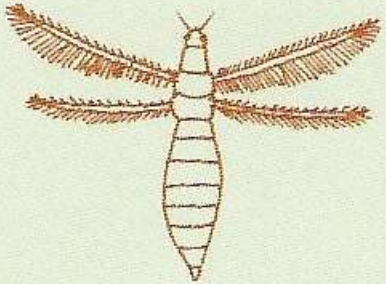
NEITHER
go to 35

Fig. 144. Moth (Lepidoptera) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 134. Thrip (Thysanoptera) in Dominican amber.

34

Is it small (body length less than 2 mm, or 1/16 in)?

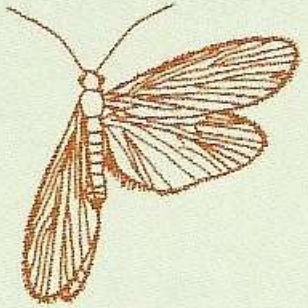


YES

Thysanoptera (thrip)

R

fig 134



NO

Trichoptera (caddis-fly)

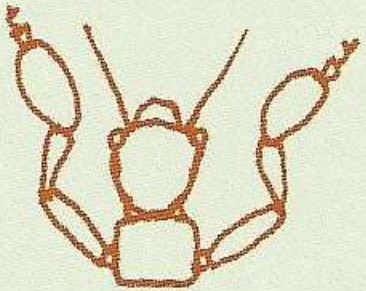
C/R

fig 146

Fig. 146. Caddis-fly (Trichoptera) in Baltic amber.

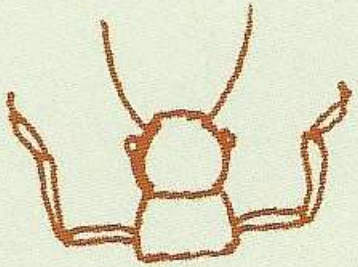
Fig. 130. Web spinner (Embioptera) in Colombian copal.

35 Are the ends of its forelegs enlarged?



YES

Embioptera (web spinner) VR *fig 130*



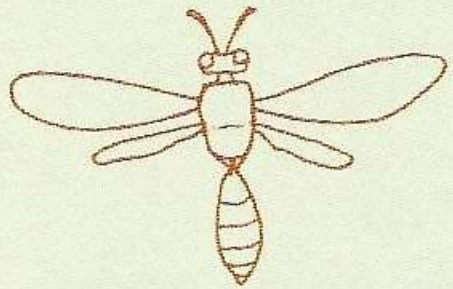
NO

Isoptera (termite) R/C *fig 107*

Fig. 107. Large termite (Isoptera) (genus: Mastotermes) in Dominican amber.

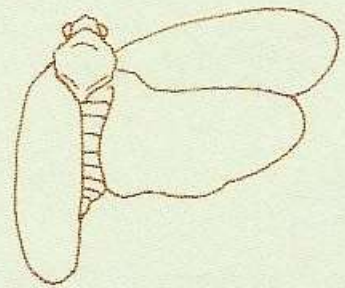
36

Are the hindwings smaller than the forewings? (If you are not sure then try both answers)



YES

go to 37



NO

(including all insects with wing cases and tegmina)

go to 43

37

Does it have a constriction between the thorax and abdomen?

YES

Hymenoptera: Apocrita

go to 83 (p.101)

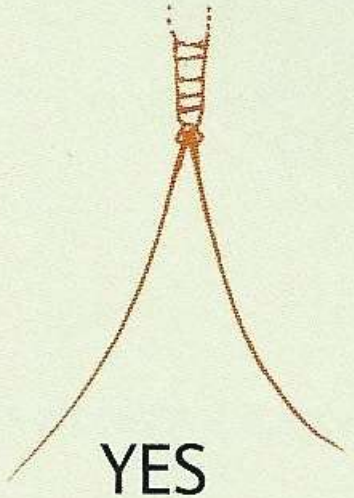
NO

go to 38

Fig. 123. Mayfly (Ephemeroptera) in Baltic amber.

38

Does it have at least two long tails (caudal filaments)?



YES

Ephemeroptera (mayfly) R

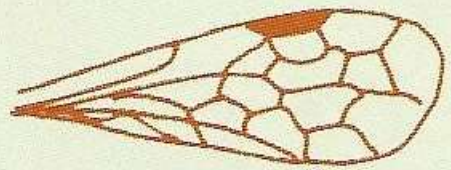
fig 123

NO

go to 39

39

Does it have lots of cells in the wing?



YES

Hymenoptera: Symphyta (sawfly) VR

NO

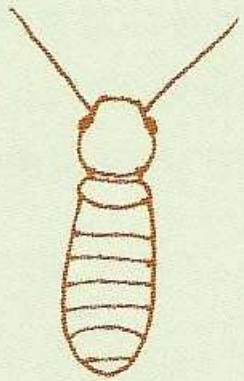
go to 40

40

Is the body hairy?

YES

go to 65 (p.88)



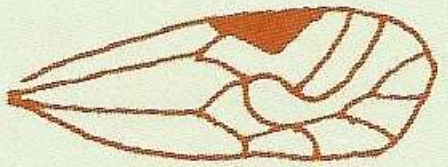
NO

go to 41

41 Does only one vein originate from the base of the wing?

YES

▶ go to 42



NO

Psocoptera (barklouse) R/C

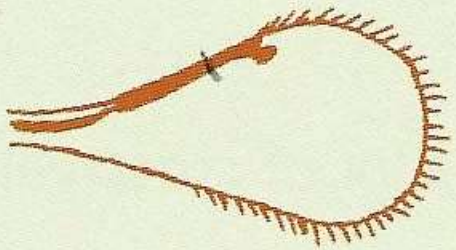
fig 133

Fig. 133. Barklouse (Psocoptera) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 217. Bark louse (Psocoptera: Psocidae) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 171. Chalcid wasp (Parasitica: Chalciodoidea) in Baltic amber.

42 Is the vein unbranched?



YES

Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea (chalcid wasp) VR *fig 171*

NO

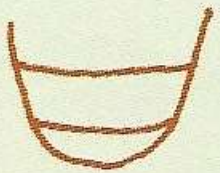
Hemiptera: Homoptera

▶ go to 54 (p.84)

Fig. 129. Earwig (Dermaptera) in Dominican amber.

43

Does it have pincers?



YES

Dermaptera (earwig)

VR

fig 129

NO

▼ go to 44

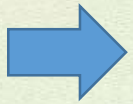
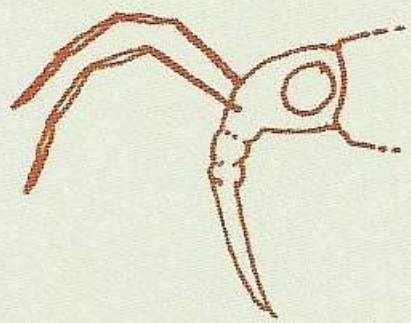


Fig. 214. Earwig (Dermaptera) in Dominican amber.

44

Does it have a proboscis?



YES

Hemiptera (bug)

go to 56 (p.84)

NO

go to 45

45

Does it have wing cases that meet down the middle of the body?

YES

Coleoptera (beetle)

go to 92 (p.106)

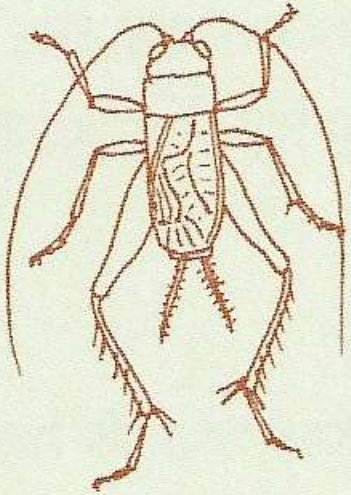
NO

go to 46

Fig. 205. Cricket (Orthoptera: Ensifera) in Baltic amber.

46

Does it have long hind legs with wide femurs?



YES

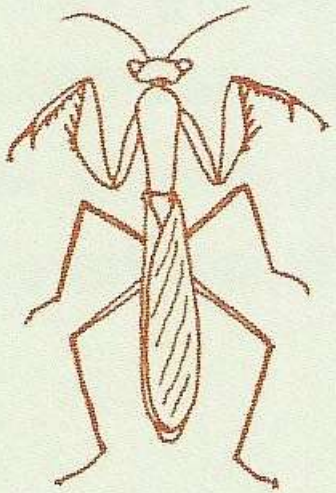
Orthoptera (grasshopper or cricket) VR/R *fig 128*

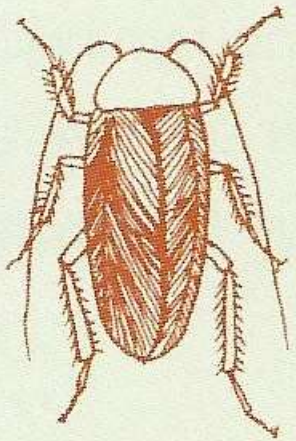
NO

go to 47

Fig. 128. Cricket (Orthoptera: Grylloidea) in Dominican amber.

47 Which of the legs are spiny?





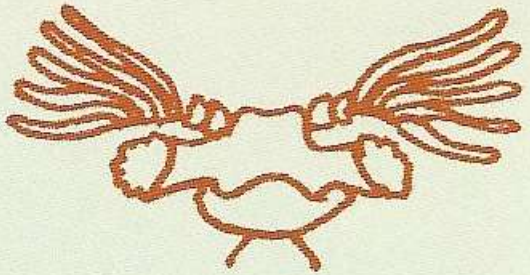
FRONT 2 ONLY
Mantodea
(praying mantis)
VR

ALL 6
Blattodea (cockroach) R
fig 125

Fig. 125. Neopteran: cockroach (Blattodea) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 151. Stylopid (Strepsiptera) in Dominican amber.

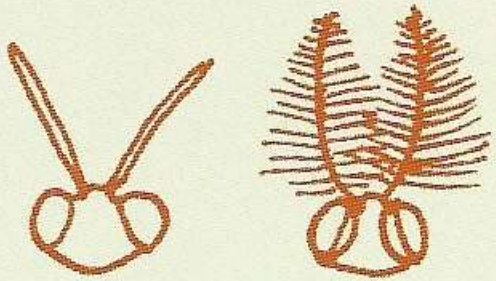
48 Does it have branching antennae, like antlers?



YES

Strepsiptera (stylopid) VR

fig 151

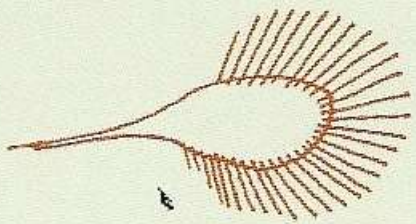


NO

go to 49

49

Do the wings have no veins and a fringe of hairs?



YES

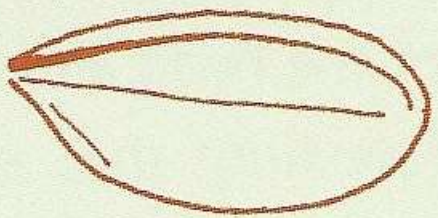
Hymenoptera: Mymarommatidae (fairy fly) VR *fig 172*

NO

go to 50

Fig. 172. Fairy fly (Parasitica: Mymarommatidae) in Baltic amber.

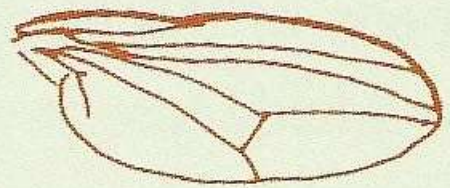
50 Does the wing have only two unbranched veins?



YES

Hemiptera: Coccoidea (scale insect) VR

fig 142



NO

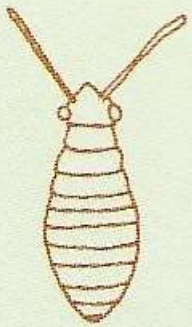
Diptera (fly)

go to 66 (p.94)

Fig. 142. Scale insect (Homoptera: Coccoidea) in Baltic amber

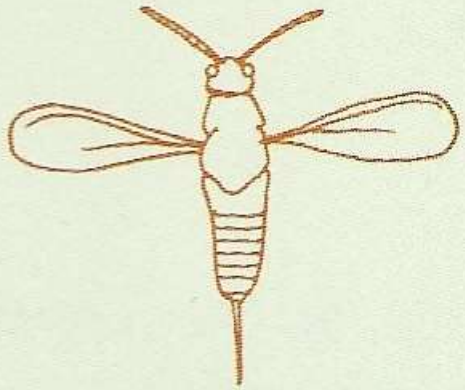
Fig. 142. Scale insect (Homoptera: Coccoidea) in Baltic amber.

51 How many wings does it have?



0

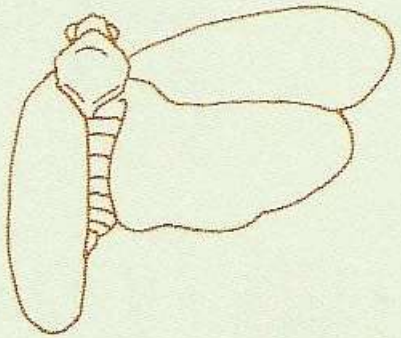
▼ go to 52



2 (THEY MAY BE WRINKLED)

Coccoidea (scale insect) VR

fig 142

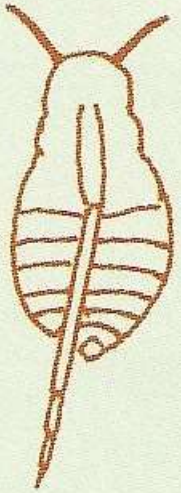


4 (INCLUDES TEGMINA)

▼ go to 53

Fig. 141. Aphid (Homoptera: Aphidoidea) in Baltic amber.

52 Is its proboscis longer than its body?



YES

Aphidoidea (greenfly) C/VR

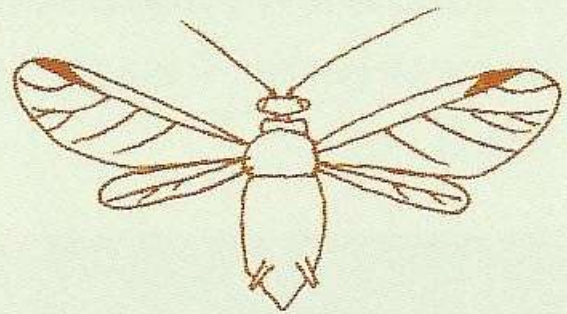
fig 141

NO

▶ go to 56

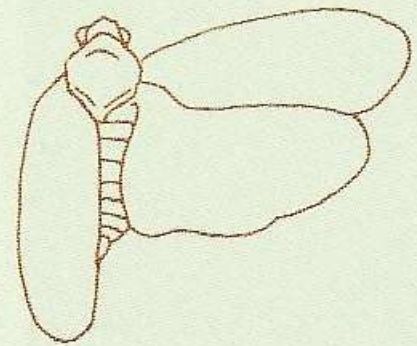
53

Are the hindwings smaller than the forewings?



YES

go to 54

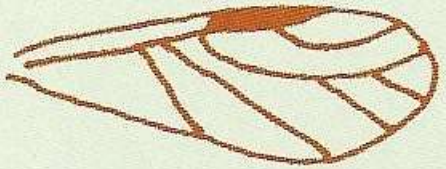


NO (INCLUDES ALL BUGS WITH TEGMINA)

go to 56

Fig. 140. Winged aphid (Homoptera: Aphidoidea) in Baltic amber.

54 Does the forewing have a pterostigma?



YES

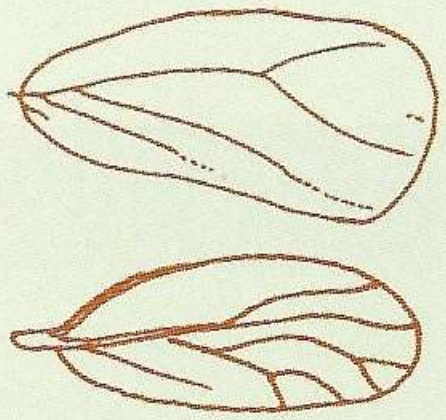
Aphidoidea (greenfly) C/VR

fig 140

NO

go to 55

55 Does the main vein branch once near the centre of the wing?



YES

Aleyrodoidea (whitefly) VR *fig 143*

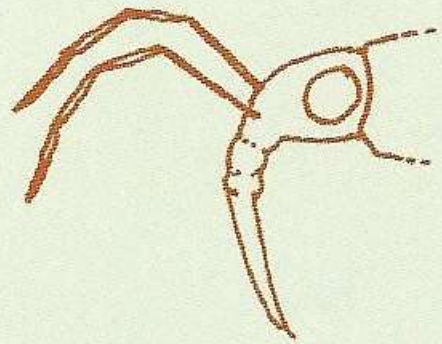
NO

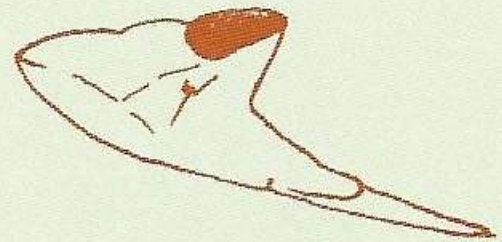
Psylloidea (jumping plant louse) VR

Fig. 143. Whitefly (Homoptera: Aleyrodoidea) in Burmese amber.

56

Does its proboscis originate at the front or back of the head?





FRONT

Heteroptera

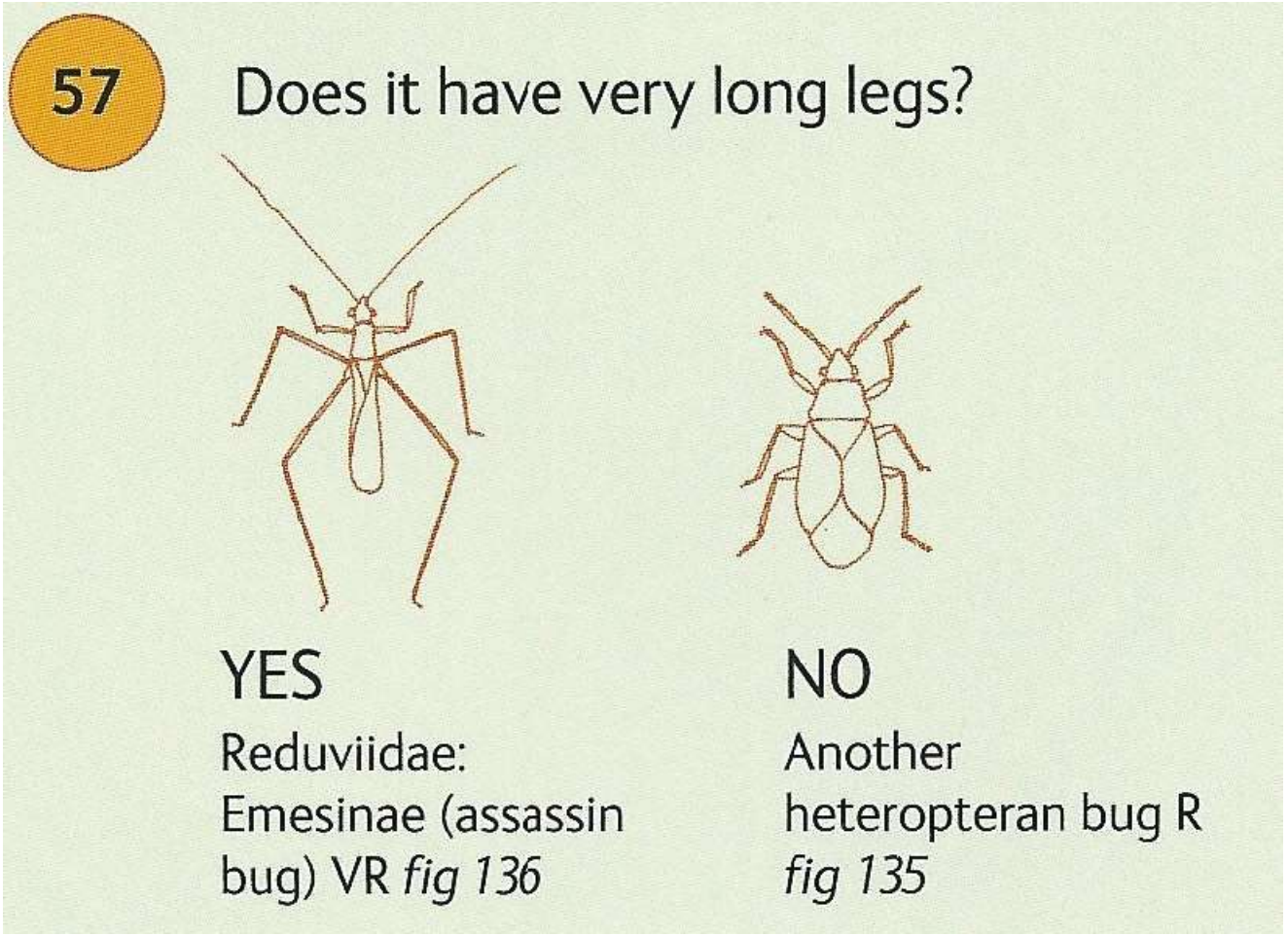
go to 57

BACK

Homoptera

go to 58

Fig. 136. Emesine assassin bug (Heteroptera: Reduvildae: Emesinae) in Dominican amber.



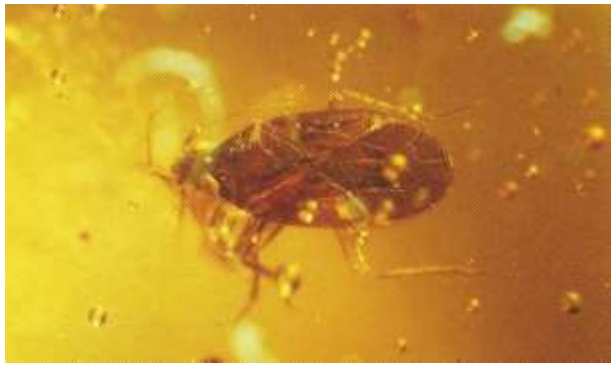
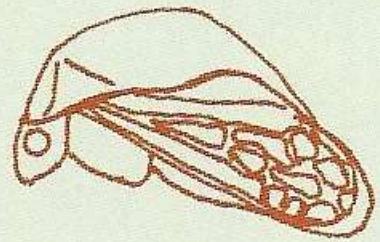


Fig. 135. Bug (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) in Dominican amber.

58

Does it have a greatly enlarged head-shield?



YES

Membracidae (treehopper)

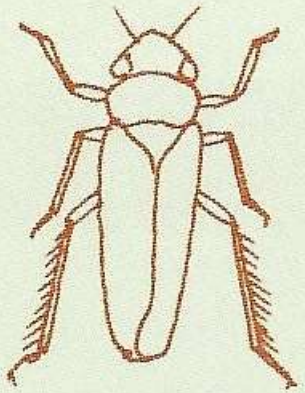
–/VR

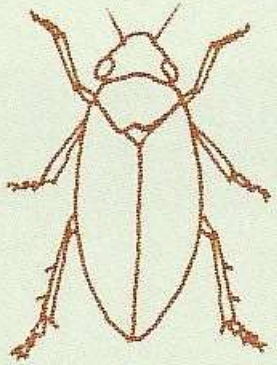
NO

▼ go to 59

Fig. 137. Leafhopper (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) in Dominican amber.

59 Does it have very spiny hind legs?





YES

Cicadellidae (leafhopper) R/C *fig 137*

NO

▼ go to 60

Fig. 138. Planthopper (Homoptera: Fulgoroidea) in Baltic amber.

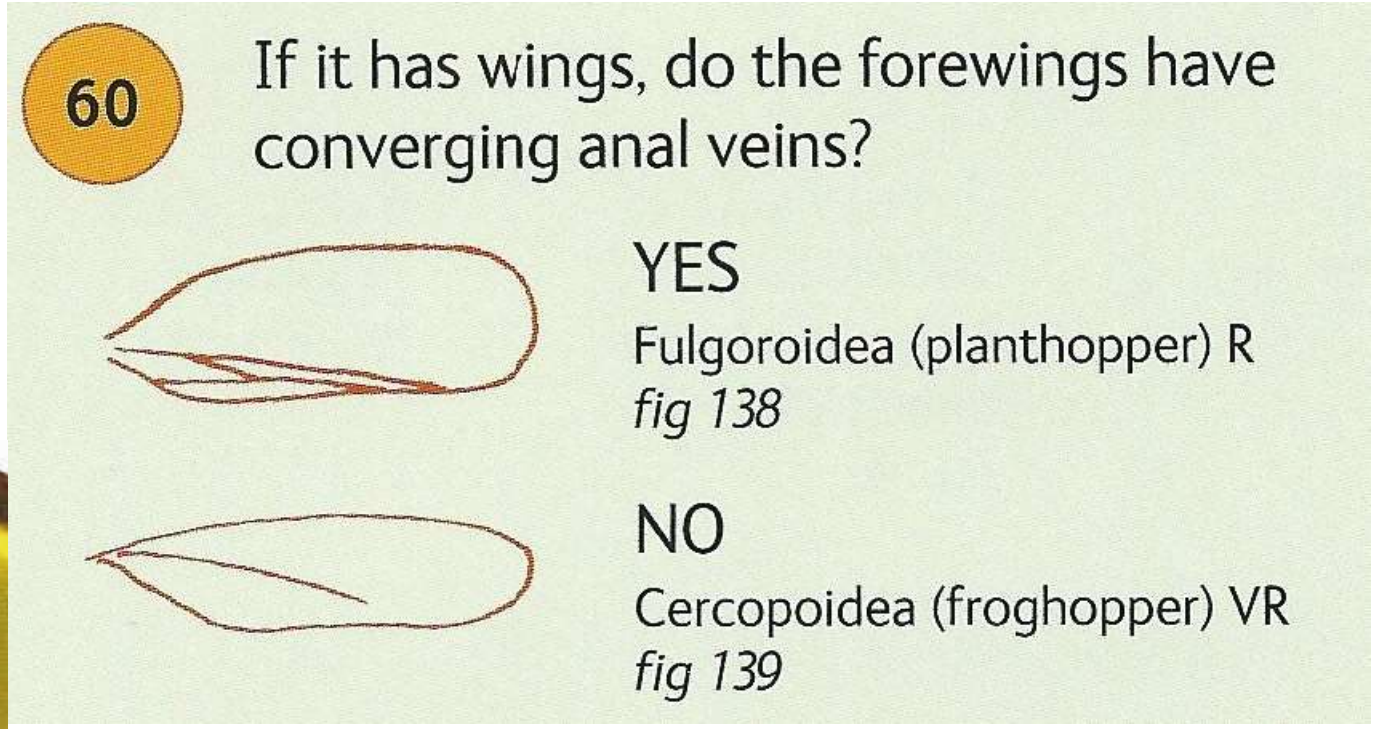
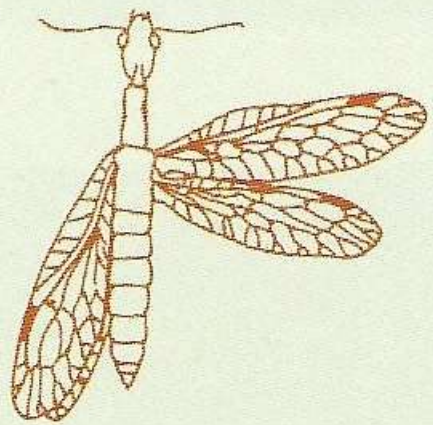


Fig. 218. Planthopper (Homoptera: Fulgoroidea: Cixiidae) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 139. Froghopper (Homoptera: Cercopoidea) in Baltic amber.

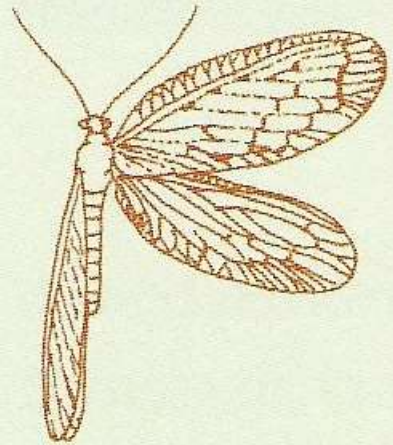
61

Does it have an elongated thorax?



YES

go to 62

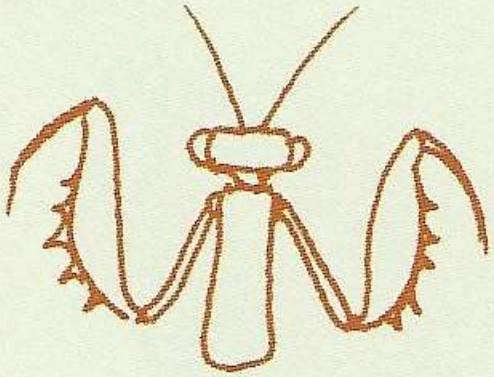


NO

go to 63

Fig. 149. Mantis fly (Neuroptera: Mantispidae) in English (Baltic) amber.

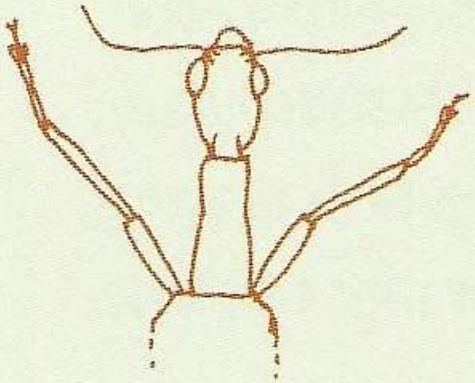
62 Are the front legs spiny and do they originate near the head?



YES

Neuroptera: Mantispidae (mantis fly) VR

fig 149



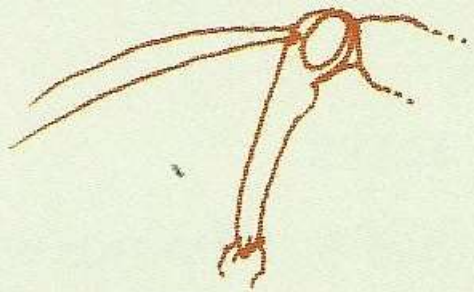
NO

Raphidioptera (snake fly) VR/–

Fig. 147. Scorpion fly (Mecoptera) in Baltic amber.

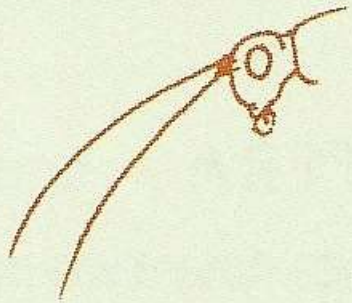
63

Does it have a rostrum that points downwards?



YES

Mecoptera (scorpion fly) VR/– *fig 147*

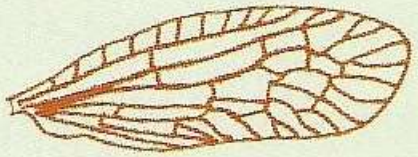


NO

▼ go to 64

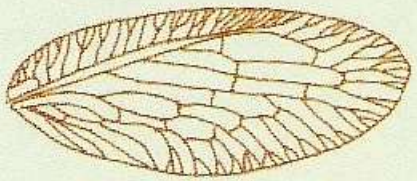
Fig. 69. Alder fly (Megaloptera) in Baltic amber.

64 Do its wings have thick, black veins?



YES

Megaloptera (alder fly) VR/– *fig* 69



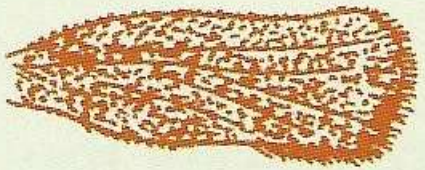
NO

Neuroptera (lacewing) VR *fig 148*

Fig. 148. Lacewing (Neuroptera) in Baltic amber.

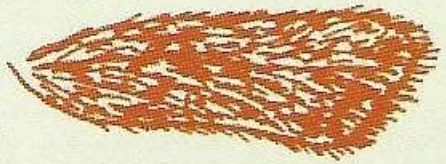
Fig. 144. Moth (Lepidoptera) in Baltic amber.

65 Does it have scaly or hairy wings?



SCALY

Lepidoptera (moth) R *fig 144*



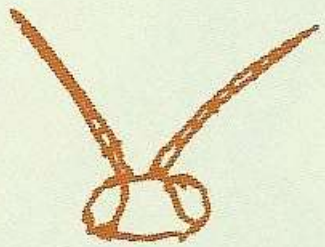
HAIRY

Trichoptera (caddis-fly) C/R *fig 146*

Fig. 146. Caddis-fly (Trichoptera) in Baltic amber.

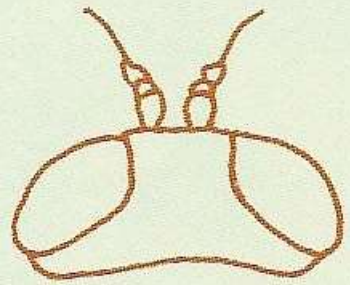
66

Are the antennae much longer than the length of the head?



YES

go to 67



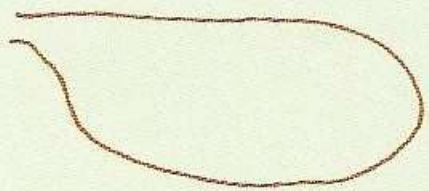
NO

go to 75

67 Does it have slender or rounded wings?

SLENDER

go to 68



ROUNDED

go to 70

68 Does it have a cell in the wing?

YES

Probably Tipuloidea (crane-fly) R

fig. 71

NO

go to 69

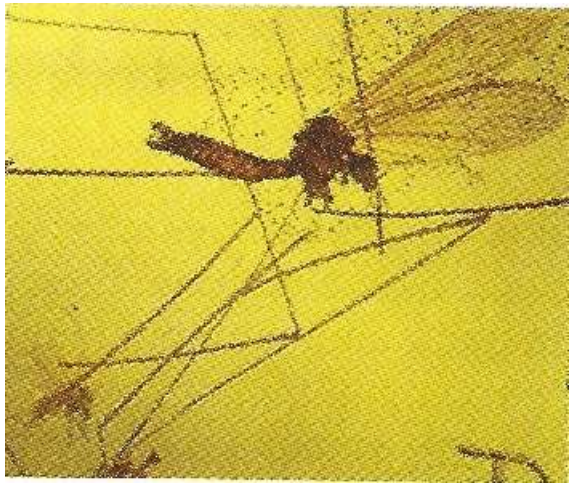


Fig. 71. Crane-fly (Tipuloidea) in Baltic amber, which has broken off is legs in an effort to escape.

Fig. 201. Mosquito (Diptera: Culicidae) in East African copal. Very rare.

69 Does it have a long proboscis and scaly wings?

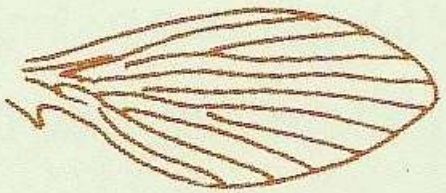
YES
Culicidae (mosquito)
VR/R *fig.* 201

NO
Probably Chironomidae (midge) VC/R *fig.* 154

Fig. 154. Pair of mating midges (Nematocera: Chironomidae) in Baltic amber with two air bubbles.

Fig. 156. Moth fly (Nematocera: Psychodidae) in Baltic amber.

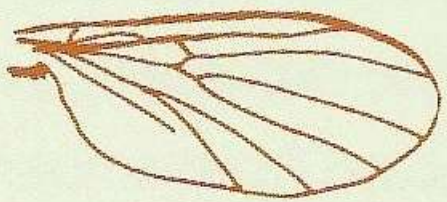
70 Does the wing have many equally spaced, parallel veins?



YES

Psychodidae (moth fly) R/C

fig. 156

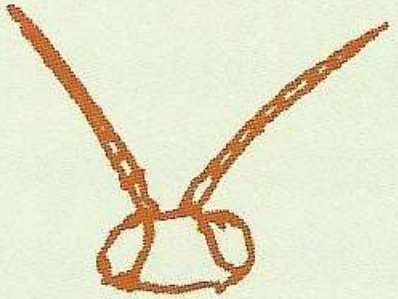


NO

go to 71

Fig. 155. Gall midge (Nematocera: Cecidomyiidae) in Baltic amber.

71 Does it have long, beaded antennae?



YES

Cecidomyiidae (gall midge) R/C

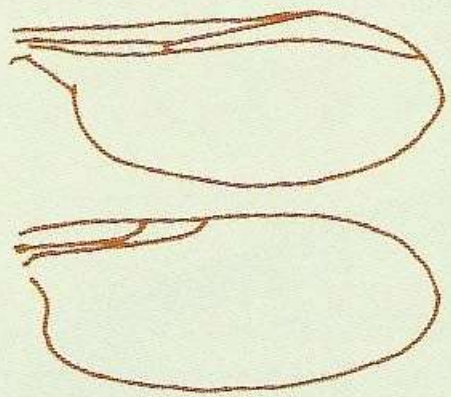
fig. 155

NO

▼ go to 72

72

Does the radial sector reach the wing tip?



YES

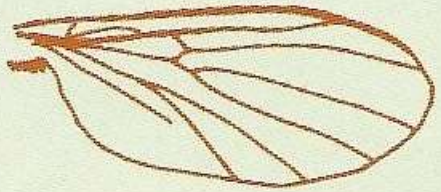
go to 73

NO

go to 74

Fig. 152. Fungus gnat (Nematocera: Mycetophiloidea) in Baltic amber. Male—shown by external genitalia.

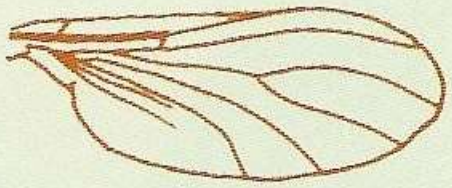
73 Do the cubitus or radial sector branch?



YES

Probably Mycetophiloidea (fungus gnat) C

fig. 152



NO

Probably Sciaridae (fungus gnat) VC/R

fig. 153

Fig. 153. Fungus gnat (Nematocera: Sciaridae) in Baltic amber. Female—shown by tapered abdomen.

Mating pair of biting midges (Nematocera: Ceratopogonidae) in Baltic amber.

74 Does the cubitus branch?

YES

Ceratopogonidae (biting midge) C

fig. 103

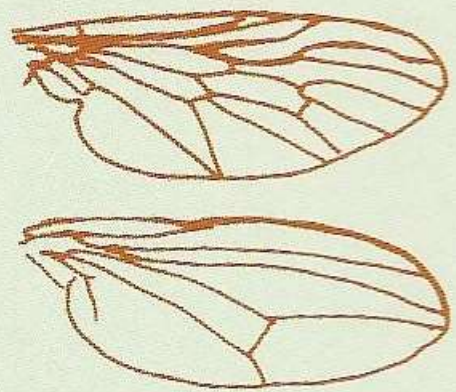
NO

Scatopsidae (scavenger fly) VR/C

fig. 72

Fig. 72. A pair of mating scavenger flies (Scatopsidae) caught in the act, in Dominican amber.

75 Does the wing have any cells?



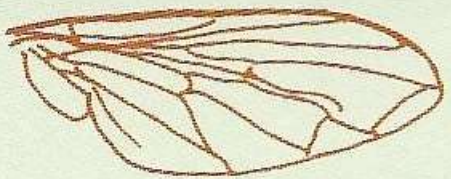
YES

go to 76

NO

go to 78

76 Does it have veins running close to the posterior margin?



YES

Probably Syrphidae (hoverfly)

R/VR

fig. 162

NO

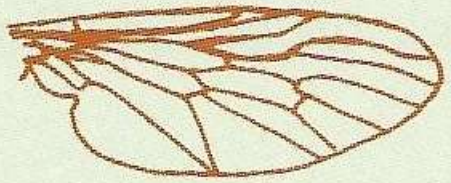
go to 77

Fig. 162. Hoverfly (Cyclorrapha: Syrphidae) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 85. Snipe fly (Rhagionidae) in Baltic amber with a pseudoscorpion hanging on to its legs.

Fig. 157. Snipe flies (Brachycera: Rhagionidae) in Baltic amber.

77 Does the cubitus converge with the anal vein?

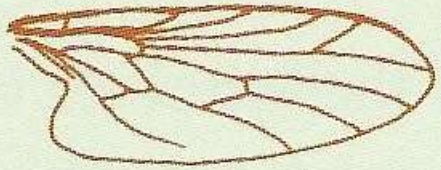


YES

Probably Rhagionidae (snipe fly)

R/VR

fig. 157



NO

Empididae (dance fly) R

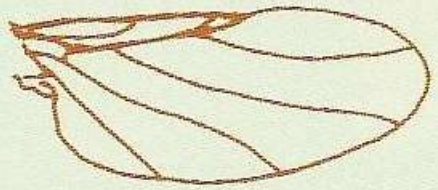
fig. 158

Fig. 158. Dance fly (Brachycera: Empididae) in Baltic amber.

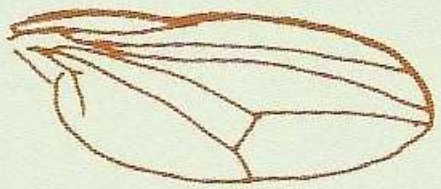
Fig. 203. Dance fly (Brachycera: Empididae) in Baltic amber. Long flat spines on legs.

Fig. 209. Long-leged flY (Brachycera: Dolichopodidae) in Baltic amber.

78 How many cross-veins does it have?



0 → go to 79



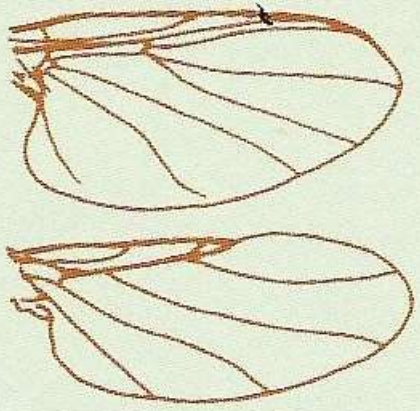
1 Probably Dolichopodidae (long-legged fly) VC/R *fig.* 159

2 OR 3 → go to 80

Fig. 159. Long-legged fly (Brachycera: Dolichopodidae) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 105. Black-fly (Nematocera: Simuliidae) in Baltic amber. Subgenus: Morops found today only in Southeast Asia.

79 Does the radial sector reach the tip of the wing?



YES

Simuliidae (black-fly) VR/–*fig.* 105

NO

Phoridae (scuttle fly) R *fig.* 161

Fig. 161. Scuttle fly (Cyclorrapha: Phoridae) in Dominican amber.

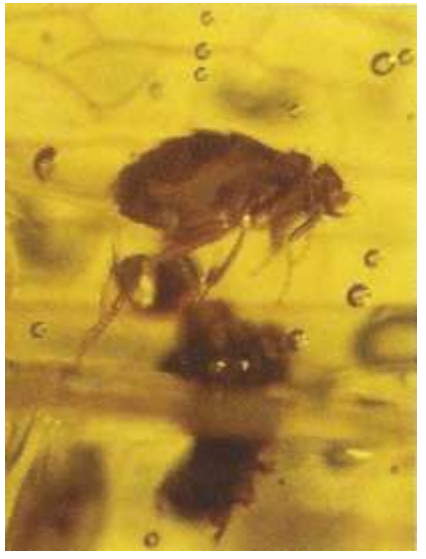


Fig. 91. Close-up of flightless scuttle fly (Cyclorrapha: Phoridae) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 158. Dance fly (Brachycera: Empidadae) in Baltic amber.

80 Are the cross-veins together near the centre of the wing?

YES

Empididae: Tachydromiinae (dance fly) R

NO

Probably Cyclorrapha (fly) R

fig. 160

Fig. 160. Advanced fly (Cyclorrapha) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 166. Ant (Aculeata: Formicidae) in Baltic amber.

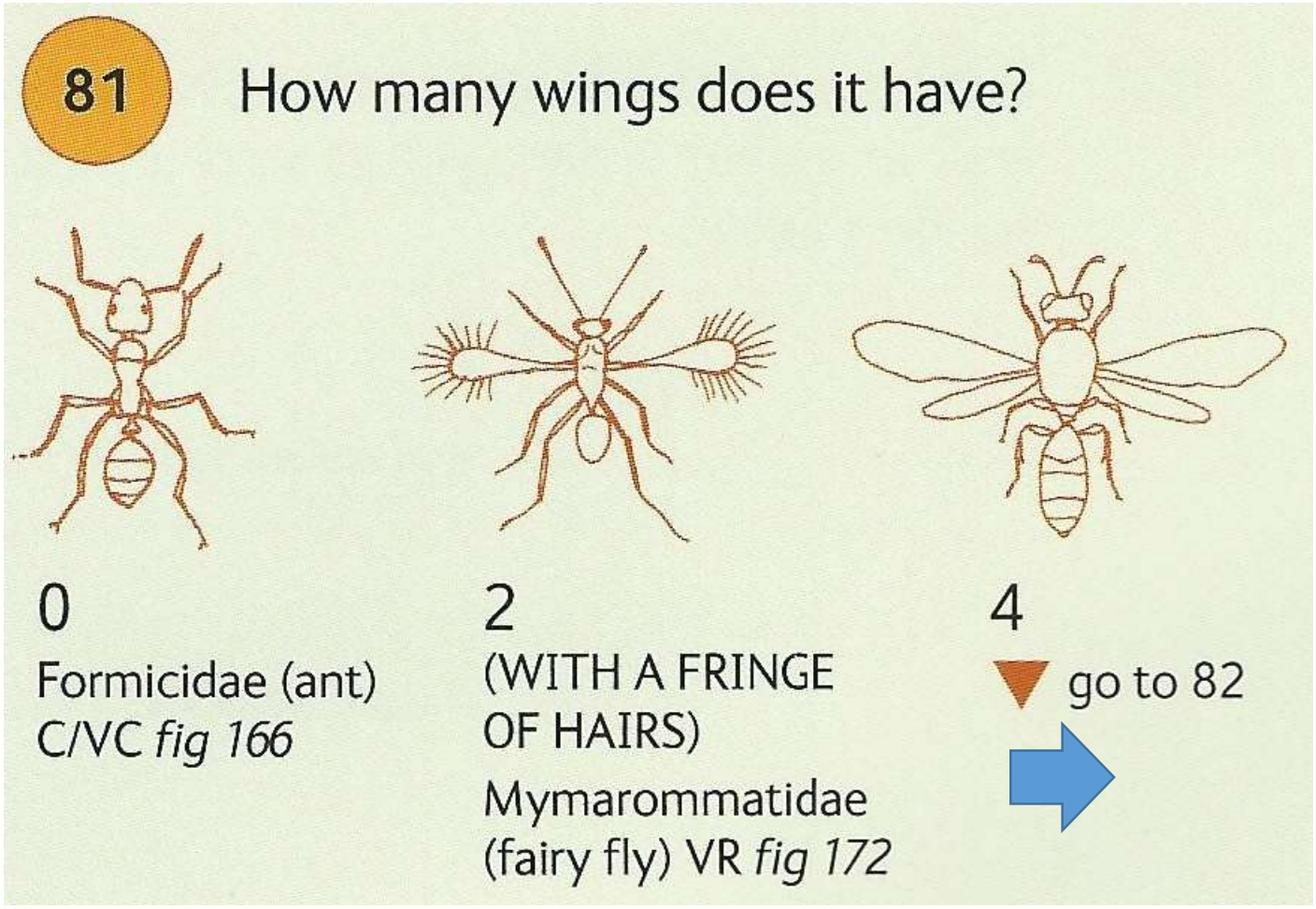


Fig. 170. Fairy fly (Parasitica: Mymarommatidae) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 172. Fairy fly (Parasitica: Mymarommatidae) in Baltic amber.

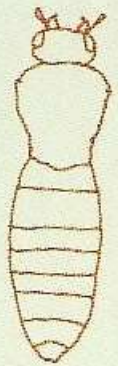
82

Does it have a constriction between thorax and abdomen?

YES

Apocrita

go to 83



NO

go to 91

Fig. 165. Social wasp (Aculeata: Vespidae) in Dominican amber.

83 Are its wings folded in half longitudinally?

YES

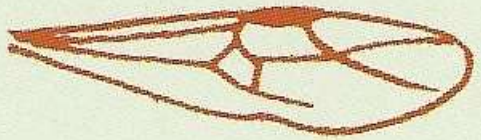
Vespidae (social wasp) VR *fig 165*

NO

go to 84

Fig. 167. Flying ant (Aculeata: Formicidae) in Baltic amber.

84 Does its forewing have a square cell and/or a cross?



YES

Formicidae (ant) C/VC *fig 167*

NO

go to 85

Fig. 211. Flying ant (Aculeata: Formicidae) carrying a scale insect that it uses to feed on plants, in Dominican amber.

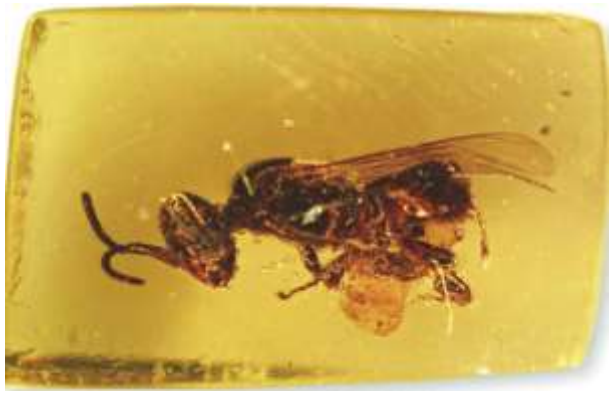
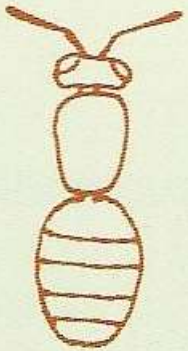


Fig. 100. Bee (Aculeata: Apoidea) in Dominican amber, of the species *Proplebeia dominicana*.

85

Is its body short and fat?



YES (IT MAY ALSO BE HAIRY)

Apoidea (bee)

VR/C *fig 100*

NO

▶ go to 86

86

Does it have four veins originating from the base of the forewing?

YES

Probably Aculeata

go to 87

NO

Parasitica

go to 88

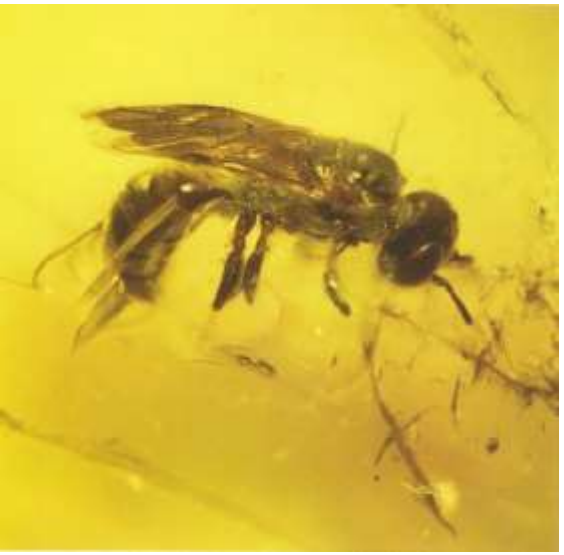
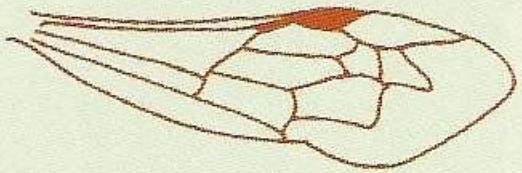


Fig. 164. Digger wasp (Aculeata: Sphecidae) in Baltic amber.

87 Does it have two small cells near the tip of the wing?



YES

Probably Sphecidae (digger wasp) VR

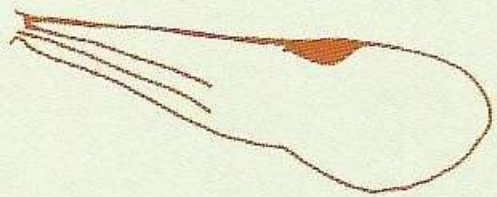
fig 164

NO

Probably another aculeate wasp VR

88

Does it have three veins projecting from the base of the forewing?



YES

Probably Ichneumonoidea

go to 89

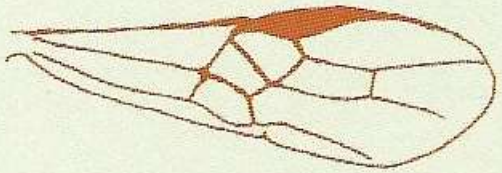
NO

go to 90

Fig. 168. Ichneumon wasp (Parasitica: Ichneumonidae) in Baltic amber.

89 Does it have a large curved cell in the centre of the wing?

YES
Ichneumonidae (ichneumon wasp) R
fig 168



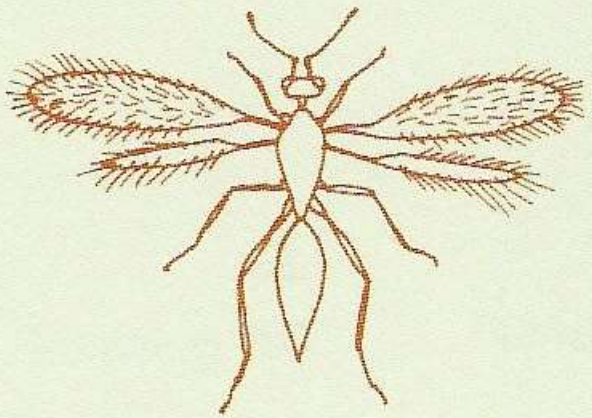
NO
Probably Braconidae (braconid wasp) R
fig 169

Fig. 169. Braconid wasp (Parasitica: Braconidae) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 219. Braconid wasp (Parasitica: Braconidae) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 170. Fairy fly (Parasitica: Mymaridae) in Dominican amber.

90 Is it very small (about 1 mm, or 1/32 in, or less) and does it have wings surrounded by long hairs?



YES

Probably Mymaridae (fairy fly) VR *fig 170*

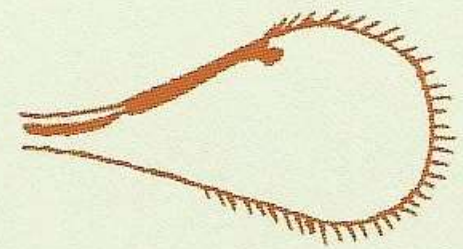
NO

another parasitic wasp R/C

Fig. 213. Bethylid wasp (Hymenoptera: Parasitica: Bethylidae) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 171. Chalcid wasp (Parasitica: Chalcidoidea) in Baltic amber.

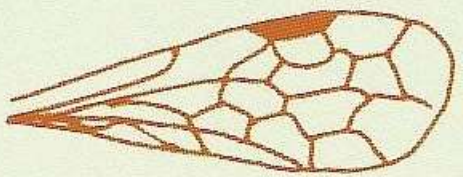
91 Does the wing only have a single unbranched vein?



YES

Chalcidoidea (chalcid wasp) R/C

fig 171



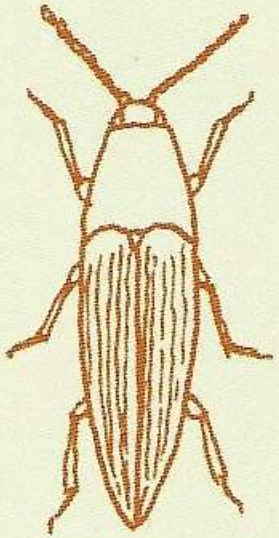
NO

Probably Symphyta (sawfly) VR

Fig. 178. Large beetle (Coleoptera: Elateroidea) in Burmese amber.

92

Does it have elongate elytra and pointed corners of the thorax?



YES

Elateroidea (probably a click beetle) C/R

fig 173

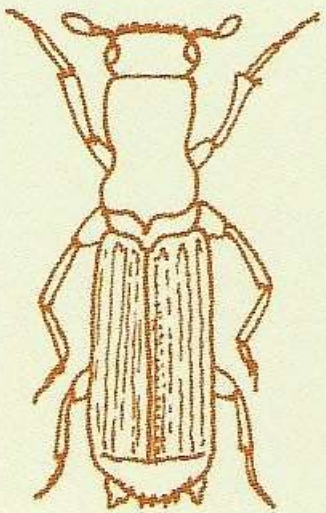
NO

go to 93

Fig. 173. Click beetle (Coleoptera: Elateroidea) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 175. Flat-footed beetle (Coleoptera: Platypodidae) in Dominican amber.

93 Does it have a cylindrical body with an elongate thorax?



YES

Platypodidae (flat-footed beetle)
VR/C
fig 175

NO

go to 94

Fig. 174. Rove beetle (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) in Baltic amber.

Fig. 90. Close up of a Rove beetle (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae) in Dominican amber.

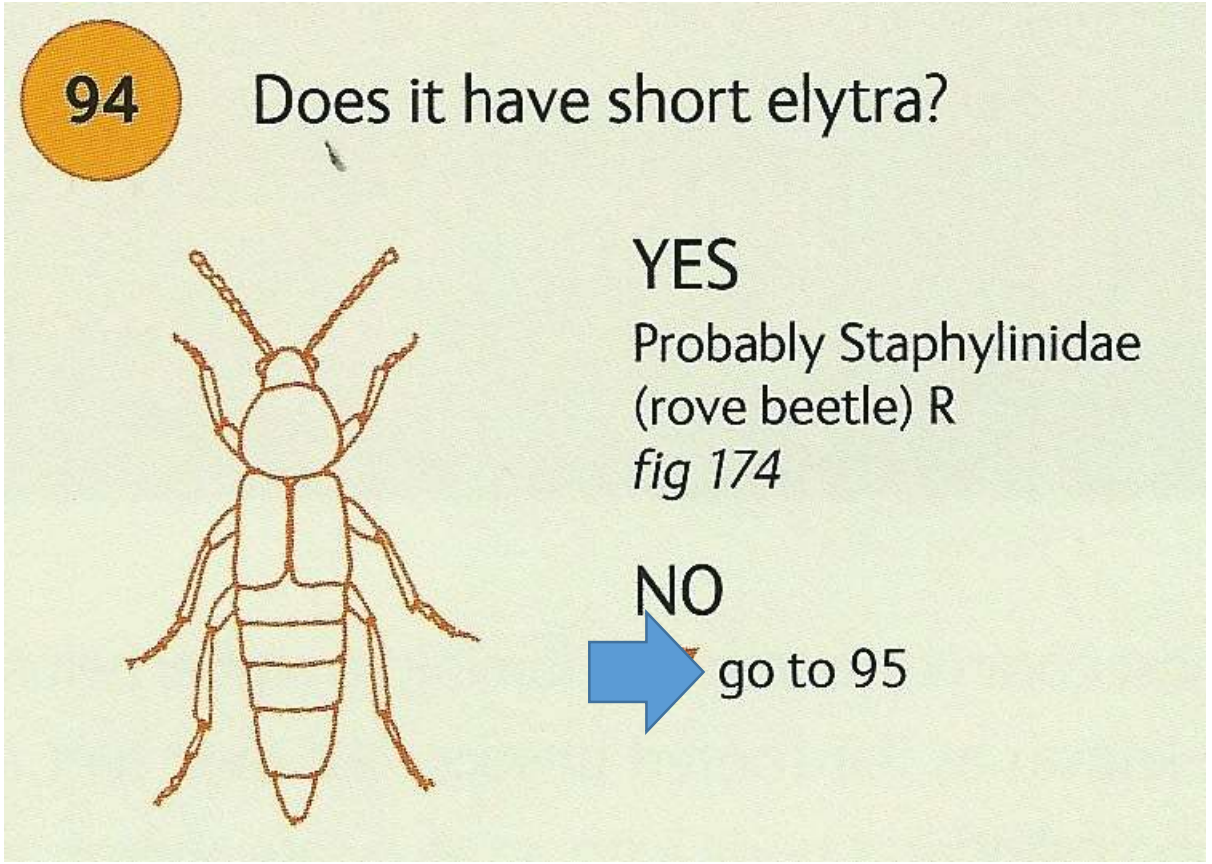
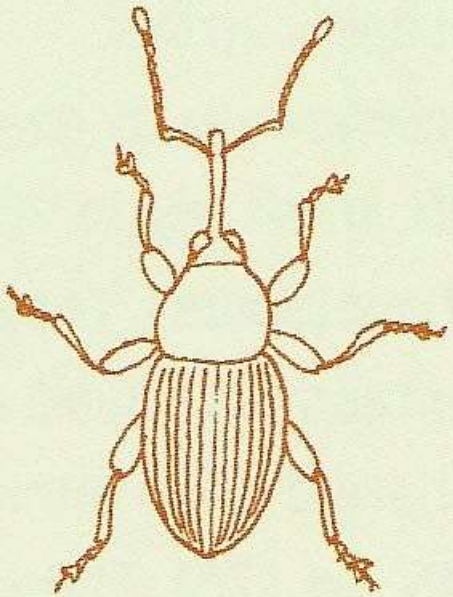


Fig. 176. Rove beetle (Staphylinidae) in Dominican amber.

Fig. 177. Weevil (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) in Dominican amber.

95 Does it have a long snout?



YES

Curculionoidea (weevil) R
fig 177

NO

Another type of beetle

Fig. 204. Tumbling flower beetle (Coleoptera: Mordellidae) in Baltic amber.

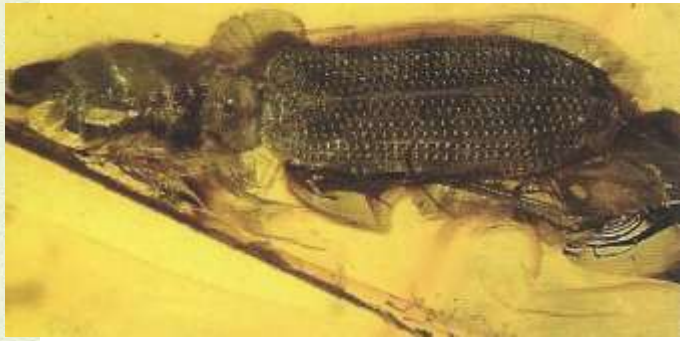


Fig. 208. Cupedid beetle (Coleoptera: Cupedidae) in Baltic amber.

Arthropods found in Amber: (Common Classes, Orders, and Families)

Crustacea (Crabs and relatives)
Chelicerata (Spiders and relatives)
- Araneae (Spiders with fangs)
- Opiliones (Daddy long-legs)
- Acari (Mites and ticks)
- Scorpiones (Scorpions)
- Pseudoscorpionida (Pseudoscorpions)
- Amblypygi (Whip scorpions)
- Solpugida (Wind spiders)
- Schizomida (Blind arachnids)

Myriapoda (Centipedes and Millipedes)
- Chilopoda (Centipedes)
- Diplopoda (Millipedes)
- Pauropoda (Small, 12 legged)

Hexapoda (Insects)
- Collembola (Springtails)
- Diplura (Two-tailed bristletails)
- Insecta (True insects—many orders)
  - Sub orders:
  - Apterygota (Wingless primitive insects)
    - Archaeognatha (Bristletails)
    - Zygentoma (Silverfish)
  - Pterygota (Winged insects)
    - Paleoptera (Outstretched wings—sub-class)
      - Odonata (Dragonflies-Anisoptera and damselflies-Zygoptera)
      - Ephemeroptera (Mayflies)
    - Neoptera (Folded wings—sub-class—MOST insects)
      - Blattodea (Cockroaches)
      - Isoptera (Termites)
      - Orthoptera (Grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts)

Dermaptera (Earwigs)
Embioptera (Web spinners)
Mantodea (Praying mantises)
Phasmatodea (Stick or leaf insects)
Mantophasmatodea (Rock crawlers and gladiators)
Plecoptera (Stoneflies)
    Leuctridae
Psocoptera (Bark lice and book lice)
Thysanoptera (Thrips)
Zoraptera (Hairy elongates)
Phthiraptera (Lice)

- Hemiptera (Bugs)
  - Heteroptera (Assassin bugs and relatives)
  - Homoptera (Planthoppers and Leafhoppers)
    - Fulgoroidea (Planthoppers)
    - Cicadelloidea (Treehoppers and leafhoppers)
    - Cercopoidea (Froghoppers and spittlebugs)
  - Aphidoidea (Aphids and greenflies)
  - Psylloidea (Jumping plant lice)
  - Coccoidea (Scale insects)
- Lepidoptera (Moths and Butterflies)
- Trichoptera (Caddis-flies)
- Mecoptera (Scorpion flies)
- Neuroptera (Lacewings and Ant-lions)
- Megaloptera (Alder flies)

Raphidioptera (Snake flies)
Siphonaptera (Fleas)
Strepsiptera (Stylopids)
Diptera (True flies)
- Nematocera (Long antennae flies, sub-order)
  - Tipuloidea (Crane flies)
  - Mycetophiloidea (Fungus gnats)
  - Scatopsidae (Scavenger flies)
  - Chironomidae (Non-biting midges)
  - Ceratopogonidae (Biting midges)
  - Cecidomyiids (Gall midges)
  - Psychodidae (Moth flies, owl midges, sand flies)
  - Culicidae (Mosquitoes)
  - Simuliidae (Black flies)

Brachycera (Slender, short antennae flies, sub-order)
- Rhagionidae (Snipe flies)
- Empididae (Dance flies)
- Dolichopodidae (Long-legged flies)

Cyclorrhapha (Advanced flies, blob-like antennae)
- Drosophilidae (Fruit flies)
- Phoridae (Scuttle flies)
- Syrphidae (Hoverflies)

Hymenoptera (Wasps, Bees, Ants, and Sawflies)
- Symphyta (Sawflies)
- Apocrita (Wasps, Bees, Ants)
  - Aculeata (Straight veined wings)
    - Apoidea (Bees)
      - *Proplebeia dominicana* (Stingless)
    - Sphecidae (Digger wasps)
    - Vespidae (Social wasps)
    - Formicidae (Ants)
  - Parasitica (Parasitic wasps—small)
    - Ichneumonoidea (Ichneumon wasps)
    - Braconidae (Braconid wasps)
  - Chalcidoidea (Fairy flies)
    - Mymaridae (Four-winged fairy flies)
    - Mymarommatids (Two-winged fairy flies)

Coleoptera (Beetles—largest group)

Polyphaga (Diverse feeding beetles)

Elateroidea (Click beetles)

Platypodidae (Flat-footed beetles)

Staphylinidae (Rove beetles)

Curculionoidea (Weevils—plant eating beetles)