

Chapter XIX —Orthoptera and Grylloptera



(Grasshoppers, crickets, katydids)

- (Williams & Feltmate, 1992)
 - Superphylum Arthropoda
 - (jointed-legged metazoan animals [Gr, *arthron* = joint; *pous* = foot])
 - Phylum Entoma
 - Subphylum Uniramia
 - (L, *unus* = one; *ramus* = branch, referring to the unbranched nature of the appendages)
 - Superclass Hexapoda
 - (Gr, *hex* = six, *pous* = foot)
 - Class Insecta
 - (L, *insectum* meaning cut into sections)
 - Subclass Ptilota
 - Infraclass Neopterygota

Orthopterans are not usually thought of as being aquatic, or even semi-aquatic, but a considerable number of species live in association with water (i.e. they are hydrophilous). Recent revision of the group has proposed that it should be split into two: the order Grylloptera, containing the crickets, long-horned grasshoppers, katydids; and the Orthoptera (*s. str.*, or in the strict sense), containing the short-horned grasshoppers and their allies. Both orders contain hydrophilous species.

Feeding

The majority of orthopterans feed by chewing green plant material, but some gryllids collect particles of detritus and a few katydids are known to be predators.

References

- Williams, D. Dudley, and Blair W. Feltmate. 1992. Aquatic Insects. CAB International. xiii, 358pp.

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