# Section 1: Evolutionary Relationships and Subgroup Diversity

Chelicerata, one of the oldest and most diverse subphyla of Arthropoda, has flourished for over 450 million years. Fossil evidence shows that early chelicerates, such as the extinct eurypterids, dominated Paleozoic seas before giving rise to terrestrial descendants like spiders and scorpions. As members of the superphylum **Ecdysozoa**, chelicerates share the defining trait of molting their exoskeletons. However, they are distinguished by their lack of antennae and specialized appendages called chelicerae, which vary in form and function across groups. This evolutionary lineage has radiated into diverse forms, including predators, scavengers, and parasites. Today, the subphylum includes over 115,000 described species, classified into distinct groups adapted to various ecological niches.

**Distinguishing Characteristics**

Chelicerates are unified by several key features that have contributed to their success:

1. **Body Plan Division:**
	* Chelicerates have two main body regions, or **tagmata**: the cephalothorax (prosoma) and the abdomen (opisthosoma).
	* The cephalothorax houses sensory organs, chelicerae, pedipalps, and four pairs of walking legs, while the abdomen contains reproductive and respiratory structures.
2. **Chelicerae:**
	* These are specialized feeding appendages located near the mouth, adapted for tasks like piercing, tearing, or injecting venom.
3. **Lack of Antennae:**
	* Unlike other arthropods, chelicerates lack antennae and instead rely on other sensory structures such as simple eyes (ocelli) or sensory hairs.
4. **Respiratory Adaptations:**
	* Respiratory structures vary, with book lungs in terrestrial species and book gills in aquatic forms.

These features have allowed chelicerates to thrive across a wide range of environments, from the deepest oceans to dry deserts.

**Diversity of Chelicerates**

Chelicerata is divided into several major groups, each representing unique adaptations and evolutionary innovations.

**Class Merostomata (Horseshoe Crabs)**

Merostomata, with just four extant species, includes the ancient horseshoe crabs, often referred to as "living fossils." These marine arthropods are characterized by their hard, dome-shaped carapace, a long telson, and book gills for respiration. They inhabit coastal environments, scavenging for detritus and small invertebrates. The Atlantic horseshoe crab (Limulus polyphemus) is particularly notable for its medical importance due to its copper-rich blood, which is used to detect bacterial contamination in pharmaceuticals.

**Identifying Merostomata:**
 To identify a horseshoe crab, look for a **large, domed carapace** that covers the cephalothorax, a **long, pointed telson** extending from the abdomen, and **leaf-like book gills** located on the underside of the body. They also possess **compound and simple eyes**, which are easy to spot on the dorsal surface. The telson can be mistaken for a stinger but is only used for flipping the animal upright if overturned.

**Class Pycnogonida (Sea Spiders)**

The class Pycnogonida comprises over 1,300 species, ranging from shallow waters to deep-sea environments. Sea spiders are distinguished by their long, slender legs and reduced body size. Uniquely, their digestive and reproductive systems extend into their legs. Without a dedicated respiratory system, they rely on diffusion for gas exchange. Their chelicerae are small and adapted for feeding on soft-bodied prey like hydroids and sponges.

**Identifying Pycnogonida:**
 Sea spiders are easily recognized by their **elongated, stick-like legs** that often dwarf their compact body. The **small central body** gives them an almost skeletal appearance. Look for **simple eyes** positioned on a raised structure called the ocular tubercle and a **proboscis** extending from the front of the body, used for feeding. Unlike true spiders, their body segments are much less defined, and they lack spinnerets or silk glands.

**Class Arachnida (Arachnids)**

Arachnida includes several orders, each with unique adaptations:

* **Order Araneae (Spiders):**
 With over 50,000 species, spiders are among the most diverse arachnids. They are renowned for their silk-producing spinnerets and venomous chelicerae, used to subdue prey.

**Identifying Araneae:**
 Spiders can be identified by their **distinct two-part body**, consisting of the cephalothorax and abdomen. Their **spinnerets**, located at the rear of the abdomen, and **eight walking legs** distinguish them from insects. Spiders often have **multiple simple eyes**, arranged in patterns specific to families, and prominent **fang-like chelicerae**.

* **Order Scorpiones (Scorpions):**
 Scorpions, with around 2,500 species, are nocturnal predators characterized by their venomous stinger and large pedipalps.

**Identifying Scorpiones:**
 To identify a scorpion, look for a **segmented metasoma** (tail) ending in a **venomous stinger** and **enlarged pedipalps** resembling pincers. Scorpions also have a **broad, flat body** and are easily distinguished by their glowing exoskeleton under ultraviolet light.

* **Order Acari (Mites and Ticks):**
 Acari includes over 50,000 described species, making it the most speciose group of arachnids.

**Identifying Acari:**
 Mites and ticks are small, often microscopic, with **fused body segments** forming a single, oval shape. Unlike other arachnids, their **mouthparts** (capitulum) are highly specialized for feeding, often protruding outward.

* **Order Opiliones (Harvestmen):**
 Harvestmen, with over 6,500 species, are characterized by their fused body segments and long legs.

**Identifying Opiliones:**
 Harvestmen have a **single, rounded body**, unlike the two-part body of spiders. Their **long, spindly legs** are easily broken and regenerate after molting. Unlike spiders, they lack silk glands and venom.

In addition to these orders, arachnids include many other groups, such as **Pseudoscorpiones** (false scorpions), **Solifugae** (camel spiders), and **Thelyphonida** (whip scorpions), each with distinctive traits and behaviors.

**Class Eurypterida (Sea Scorpions – Extinct)**

Eurypterids, or sea scorpions, were apex predators of the Paleozoic era, with over 250 described species. Some reached lengths exceeding 2.5 meters, making them the largest arthropods to have ever lived.

**Identifying Eurypterida:**
 Though extinct, eurypterids are identified in the fossil record by their **broad, flat bodies**, **spined appendages**, and **paddle-like limbs** adapted for swimming. Their **segmented tails** and large, compound eyes suggest active predation in marine environments.

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