



Animal Groups of the Cryptosphere

Bacteria

- They are tiny one-celled organisms.
- These organisms are the simplest and smallest of all life forms.
- They are neither plants nor animals and form a group all of their own.
- They consume sugars in the decaying vegetation.
- Some bacteria can feed themselves because they have chlorophyll.

Protozoa

- These are small one-celled animals (slightly bigger than bacteria).
- Some group together in colonies.
- They consume sugars in decaying vegetation.

Annelids

 Earthworms are segmented worms which are detritivores (they eat and break down dead plant matter).

Platyhelminthes

Flat worms are omnivores (they eat both plant and animal matter).

Molluscs

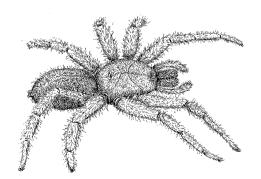
Gastropods (snails and slugs) eat fresh or decaying plant matter.

Myriapods

- Centipedes have one pair of legs per segment. They are usually carnivorous.
- Millipedes have two pairs of legs per segment. They are usually herbivorous.

Arachnids

- Spiders are ground-dwelling carnivores that prey on insects in the leaf litter.
- Ticks are parasites.
- Scorpions are carnivores.
- Mites are omnivores.



Whistling Spider



Insects

- Termites eat wood.
- Flies (adults, larvae and pupae) the adults are bloodsuckers.
- Ant lions (adults and larvae) are insectivores.
- Crickets are omnivores.
- Cockroaches are omnivores.
- Beetles (adults and larvae) the larvae eat wood.
- Silverfish are detritivores.



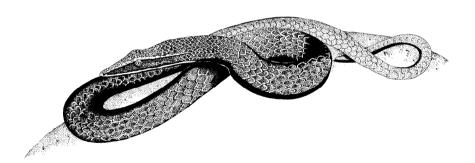
Mueller's Stag Beetle

Amphibians

Frogs are insectivores.

Reptiles

- Blind snakes are insectivores and eat termites and ants.
- Legless lizards are insectivores.
- Skinks are carnivores.



Burton's Legless Lizard