

The Importance of Proper Preservation and Labeling Techniques in Insect Specimens: Curation of the Mantodea specimens of the Invertebrate Zoology Collection, Museum of Texas Tech University





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Background

The order Mantodea is a comparatively small order of insects, with just over 2,400 described species. They are characterized by their triangular heads, raptorial front legs, and strong mandibles. Some species are economically important as biological pest control while others are invasive pest species that outcompete and predate on native species. Biological collections house specimens and their associated information so that they can be used for different kinds of investigations. Proper preservation of specimens allows for diagnostic features to stay intact to facilitate their identification. Properly labeling specimens ensures that

information associated with each specimen is

preserved as well. Among other things, digitization

data. Information on specimens lets us investigate

geographic and seasonal distributions and allows

allows us to provide remote access to specimen

different biological aspects of species including

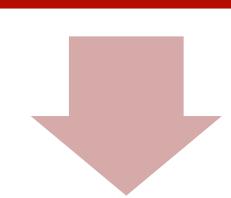
recognition of shifts in these patterns.



Repair damaged specimens



Stagmomantis limbata TTU-Z 283141



Replace old unit trays

Identify and sort

specimens in

alphabetical order

by taxonomic name



Litaneutria minor TTU-Z_082567

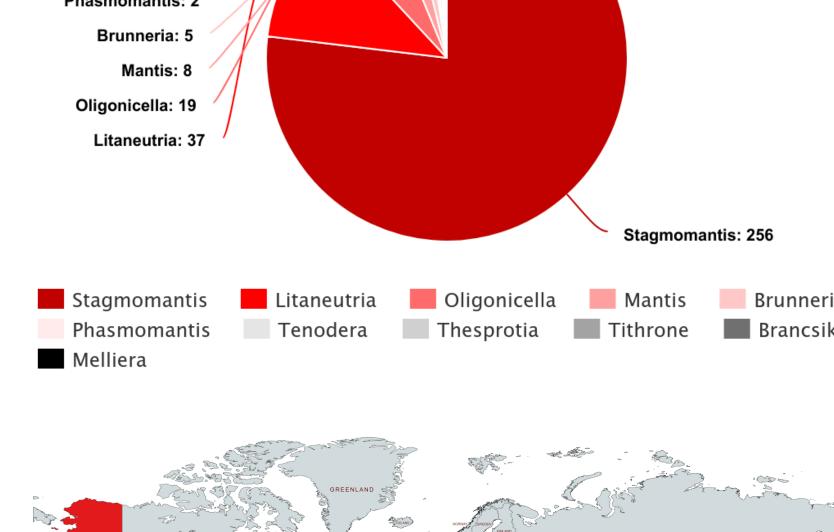




TTU-Z_037059



Tenodera sinensis TTU-Z_078289



Diversity of Mantodeans in the

Invertebrate Zoology

Collection

About 4.6 million invertebrate specimens

347 mantodean specimens representing

Mantodean specimens representing 9

Mantodea Genera Present in the NSRL's Collection

The Museum of Texas Tech University's

Invertebrate Zoology Collection holds:

12 species across 11 genera

countries



References

Anderson, K. 2018. Praying Mantises of the United States and Canada. Independent. 291 pp.

BugGuide Property Pro

iNaturalist



Acknowledgements

I would like to thank my advisor and curator of the Invertebrate Zoology Collection, Dr. Jennifer Girón.

Labels, Sorting, and Digitization

Proper labels include the specific locality, date of collection, name of the collector, and insect's scientific name. Remarks such as capture method and host plant should be included if possible.

Specimens must be identified, sorted, organized, and digitized to be accessible for research on different topics including:

- Species and distribution
- Seasonality
- Habitat and diet
- Diversity

Links of interest







iNaturalist



ecdysis

TU-Z_252805 Mantodea Mantodea Burmeister, 1838 -25.383295 -57.226758 34.784487 -102.238772 33.54361 -101.89124 15.878644 -96.869968 -26.407301 -54.635942 26.40/30/1-54.639942 37.2667 - 105.4333 29.11225 - 98.866694 29.25 - 103.25 29.25 - 103.25 26.903332 - 99.848616 26.903332 - 99.848616 33.61649 - 99.213515 33.61649 - 99.213515 33 98798 98 7087649
33 98798 98 703615
34 080717 -99 241079
31.774262 -98 999794
35 520604 -101.758875
34 984818 -101.914938
38 11615 -102 6202
35 273266 -101.894076
34 980334 -101.918802
34 98834 -101.47256 2003-00-00 United States 34.980334 -101.918802 33.57778 -101.85472 TU-Z_037297 Mantidae Stagmomantis Saussure, 1869 Kade Bessent 2007-10-15 United States TTU-Z_037310 Mantidae Stagmomantis Saussure, 1869 Jake Keeling
TTU-Z_039771 Mantidae Stagmomantis Saussure, 1869 Will Jones 33.57778 -101.85472 2007-10-18 United States Texa

Record label information into ecdysis portal



Brancsikia freyi TTU-Z_095755