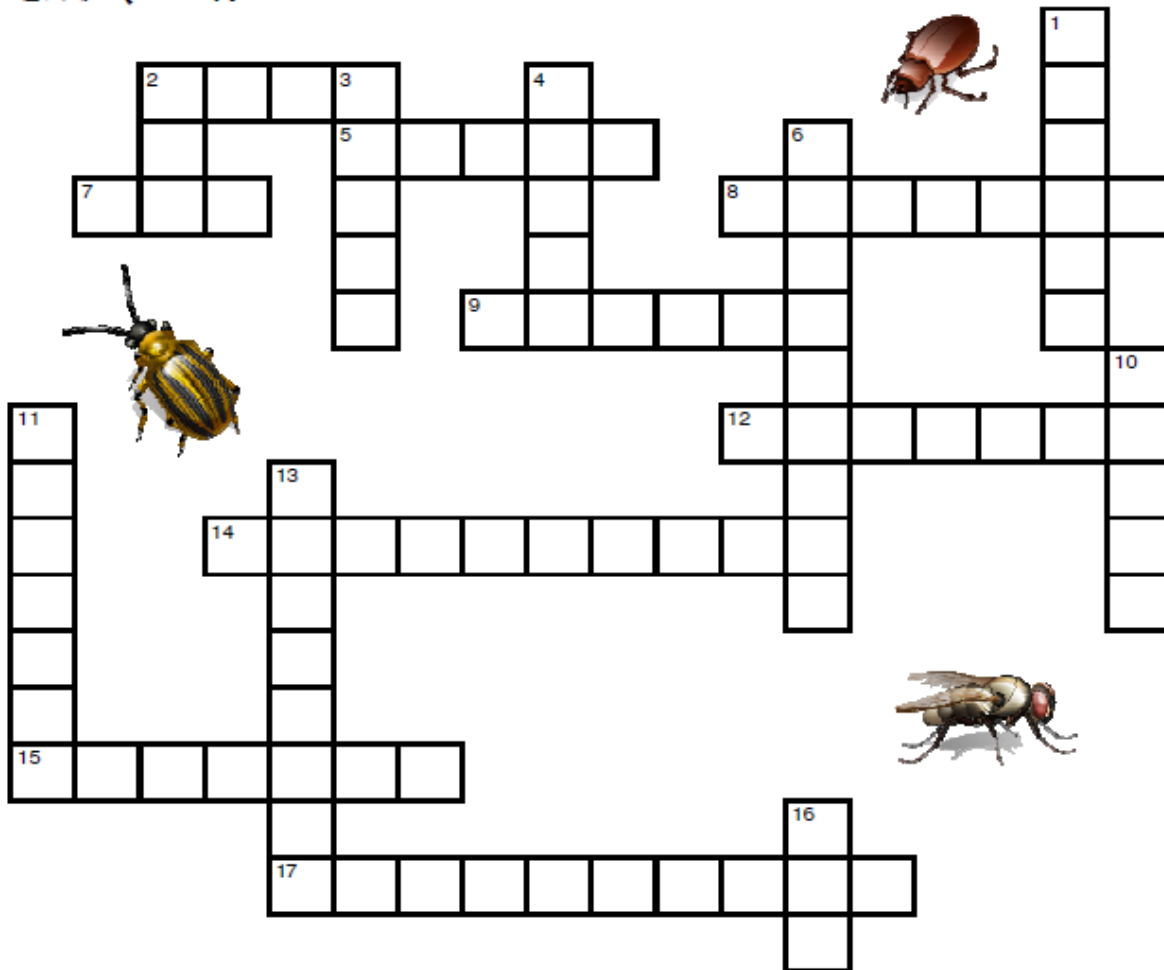


# FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY UNIT REVIEW

Name \_\_\_\_\_



### Across

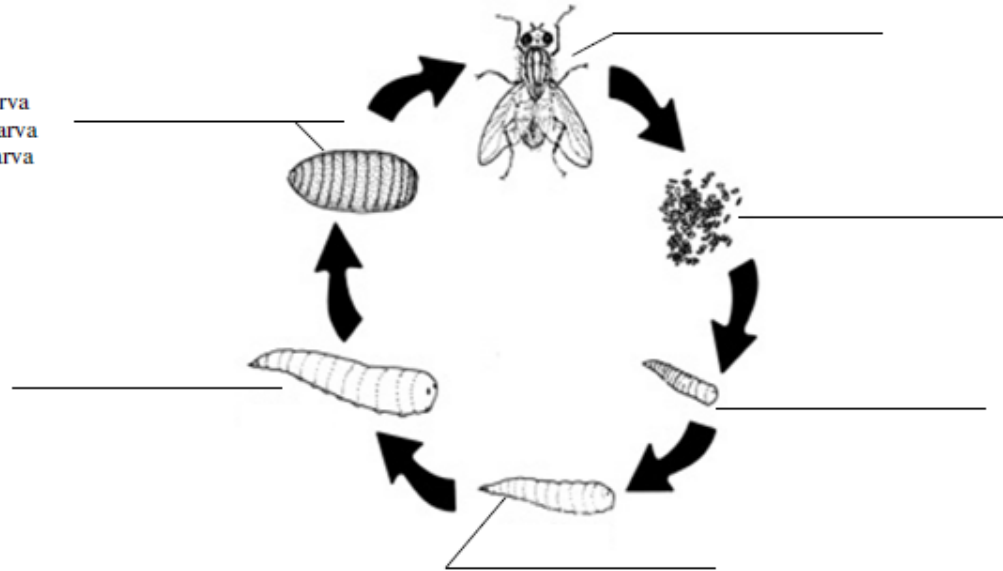
2. Third stage of a fly's life cycle
5. Third stage of decomposition; will have large maggot masses and noticeable odor
7. Type of animal that is often used to simulate a human body in forensic entomological experiments
8. The shedding of an exoskeleton that occurs as a larva or adult insect grows
9. Term that refers to the larval stage of a fly
12. Data related to the temperature and precipitation in an area where a crime scene is located
14. Order that includes beetles
15. Order that includes flies
17. Study of insects

### Down

1. Female flies will lay their eggs near body openings or \_\_\_\_\_
2. The time between the death and the discovery of a body; called the postmortem interval
3. Last stage of a fly's life cycle
4. Second stage of a fly's life cycle
6. Last stage of decomposition in which most of the flesh is gone
10. Stage of decomposition that begins at the moment of death
11. Second stage of decomposition in which the body becomes inflated due to the production of gases from bacteria
13. Type of metamorphosis that has four stages
16. First stage of a fly's life cycle

18. Label the life cycle diagram using the word list provided.

Egg  
 Adult  
 Pupa  
 1st Instar Larva  
 2nd Instar Larva  
 3rd Instar Larva



19. Use the charts on the Crime Solving Insects reference card to determine the age of the maggots listed in the chart.

Species	Size (mm)	Average Temperature	Age (Days)
Blow fly maggot	30	85°	
Skipper fly maggot	6	79°	
House fly maggot	33	72°	
Flesh fly maggot	12	64°	

20. Explain how a forensic entomologist would use fly larva to estimate the PMI.