Hello world!

**Insects** (from *Latin* *insectum*, a *calque* of *Greek* ἔντομον [éntomon], “cut into sections”) are a *class* within the *arthropods* that have a *chitinous exoskeleton* a three-part body (head, thorax and abdomen), three pairs of jointed *legs* *compound eyes* and two *antennae*. They are among the most diverse group of *animals* on the planet and include more than a million described *species* and represent more than half of all known living organisms. The number of *extant* species is estimated at between six and ten million, and potentially represent over 90% of the differing *metazoan* life forms on Earth. Insects may be found in nearly all *environments*, although only a small number of species occur in the oceans, a habitat dominated by another arthropod group, the *crustaceans*.

The life cycles of insects vary but most hatch from *eggs*. Insect growth is constrained by the inelastic *exoskeleton* and development involves a series of *molts*. The immature stages can differ from the adults in structure, habit and habitat and can include a passive *pupal* stage in those groups that undergo *complete metamorphosis*. Insects that undergo *incomplete metamorphosis* lack a *pupal* stage and adults develop through a series of *nymphal* stages. The higher level relationship of the *hexapoda* is unclear. Fossilized insects of enormous size have been found from the *Paleozoic Era* including giant dragonflies with wingspans of 55 to 70 cm (22–28 in). The most diverse insect groups appear to have *coevolved* with flowering *plants*.

Insects typically move about by walking, flying or occasionally sinking and swimming at the same time. Because it allows for rapid yet stable movement, many insects adopt a tripedal gait in which they walk with their legs touching the ground in alternating triangles. Insects are the only invertebrates to have evolved flight. Many insects spend at least part of their life underwater, with *larval* adaptations that include *gills* and some adult insects are aquatic and have adaptations for swimming. Some species, like *water striders* are capable of walking on the surface of water.

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Kelas Insekta terdiri dari beberapa ordo, yang paling banyak berhubungan dengan kesehatan hewan dan manusia berasal dari ordo Diptera> banyak serangga di dalam ordo ini yang telah dikenal secara awam seperti lalat dan nyamuk. Beberapa lalat yang umum dikenal adalah lalat rumah Musca domestica dan lalat hijau Chrysomya megacephala.

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