



Wikipedia Campus Training: Wikipedia Literacy

Objectives

At the end of this training you will:

- Be able to navigate the user interface
- Know the anatomy of an article
- Understand watchlists and discussion norms
- Know how to review articles
- Understand disagreements, arguments, and edit wars
- Understand what a WikiProject is

User Interface

Finding your way on Wikipedia

Discussions – Discussion is a place for you and other contributors to discuss article content and ask others for assistance.

View History – View History allows you to view past versions of the page and see who's written what.

Search – Search takes you to the article that matches your query. If the article does not exist, it displays the search results.

Try it! Click Recent changes to study the log of Wikipedia articles edited today. Notice how the article title, and edits made by contributors are displayed. Observe how contributors explain their edits. Explaining an edit is a good practice!

Log In/Create Account – Though not mandatory, it is a good idea to create your profile to enjoy all features of Wikipedia site and build your online profile eliminated.

Who created this article? It is so well-written!

Help Desk – Use the Help desk to ask questions or refer to frequently asked questions about using Wikipedia.

Main Page – The main page is divided into a number of sections. Each day, the main page features one article from the millions in Wikipedia.

Recent Changes – The Recent changes page lets you see Latest edits made to any article in Wikipedia. Using this page, you can monitor and review the latest contributions, allowing mistakes to be corrected and vandalism to be eliminated.

Wikipedia Languages – Wikipedia is available in hundreds of languages, including English.

Did you know...

On this day...

User Interface (cont.)

- <http://en.wikipedia.org>

Anatomy of an Article

Sandbox

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The "Article Subject" occurred on 9 May 1921. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.

Contents	[hide]
1 History	
1.1 Lorem ipsum	
1.2 Excepteur sint	
2 Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat	
3 See also	
4 Notes	
5 References	
6 External links	



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History

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Dacă așteptați în continuare în repugnă, în viața veștii, este cunoscut că așteptați să fugiți, nu se potrivește.

See also

[10]

- Lonem iguana
- Gneeling

Notes

[105]

1. ^a Lee, 'Duis aute iure dolor', p. 305.
2. ^a *abcd* Thompson, 'Ut enim', pp. 405–414.
3. ^a Fodor, 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet', Ch. 4.
4. ^a 'Excepteur sint occaecat'. National Library Board, Singapore. Retrieved on 2007-05-10.
5. ^a 'Ut enim ad minim veniam'. The Straits Times, 15 September 2006.

References

- † Thompson, Peter (2005). *Groegleur zint oeceneel*. United Kingdom: Portraits Books. ISBN 0-7499-5385-4.

External links

[10]

- Lorem ipsum dolor [ipsum](#) (Ut enim ad minim veniam)
- Excepteur sint occaecat [ipsum](#) (Duis aute)

[Categories](#) | [History of Singapore](#) | [British rule in Singapore](#) | [1942 in Japan](#) | [1942 in Singapore](#)

Anatomy of an Article

Lead
Sections
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New features • Log in / create account



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Article Discussion

Millipede

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see *Millipede* (disambiguation).

Millipedes are **arthropods** that have two pairs of legs per segment (except for the first segment behind the head which does not have any appendages at all, and the next few which only have one pair of legs). Each segment that has two pairs of legs is a result of two single segments fused together as one. Most millipedes have very elongated cylindrical bodies, although some are flattened dorso-ventrally, while *pili* millipedes are shorter and can roll into a ball, like a *pilbug*.

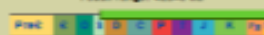
The name "millipede" is a compound word formed from the Latin roots *mīlī* ("thousand") and *ped* ("foot"). Despite their name, millipedes do not have 1,000 legs, although the rare species *Illacme plenipes* has up to 750.^[a] Common species have between 38 and 400 legs. The class contains around 10,000 species in 13 orders and 115 families. The giant African millipede (*Arachnoidiscus gigas*), known as shongololos, is the largest species of millipede.

Millipedes are detritivores and slow moving. Most millipedes eat decaying leaves and other dead plant matter, moisturising the food with secretions and then scraping it in with its jaws. However, they can also be a minor garden pest, especially in greenhouses where they can cause severe damage to emergent seedlings. Signs of millipede damage include the stripping of the outer layers of a young plant stem and irregular damage to leaves and plant apices.

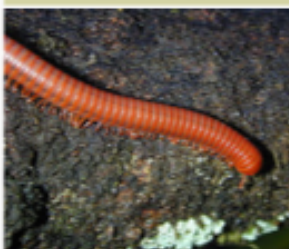
Millipedes can be easily distinguished from the somewhat similar and related centipedes (Class Chilopoda), which move rapidly, and have a single pair of legs for each body segment.

Millipede

Fossil range: 425–0 Ma



Late Silurian to Recent



Rusty millipede (*Trigonulus corallinus*)

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	<i>Animalia</i>
Phylum:	<i>Arthropoda</i>
Subphylum:	<i>Uniramia</i>
Class:	Diplopoda
	(<i>De Blainville in Gerard, 1844</i>)^[c]

Subclasses, orders and families

See text

Contents [hide]

- 1 Evolution
- 2 Characteristics
- 3 Diet
- 4 Reproduction
- 5 Defense mechanisms
- 8 Classification
- 7 External links
- 8 References

Evolution [edit]

This class of arthropod is thought to be among the first animals to have colonised land during the Silurian geologic period. These early forms probably ate mosses and primitive vascular plants. The oldest known land creature, *Pneumodesmus newmani*, was a 1 centimetre (0.39 in) long millipede, and lived 428 million years ago.^[a] In the Upper Carboniferous (340-280 million years ago), *Arthropleura* became the largest known land invertebrate of all time, reaching lengths of up to 2.6 metre.

Anatomy of an Article – Lead



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The Free Encyclopedia

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- Diné bizaad
- Español
- Esperanto
- Euskara
- Français

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Millipede

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see [Millipede \(disambiguation\)](#).

Millipedes are **arthropods** that have two pairs of **legs** per segment (except for the first segment behind the head which does not have any **appendages** at all, and the next few which only have one pair of legs). Each segment that has two pairs of legs is a result of two single segments fused together as one. Most millipedes have very elongated cylindrical bodies, although some are flattened dorso-ventrally, while **pill millipedes** are shorter and can roll into a ball, like a **pillbug**.

The name "millipede" is a compound word formed from the **Latin** roots *milli* ("thousand") and *ped* ("foot"). Despite their name, millipedes do not have 1,000 legs, although the rare species *[Illacme plenipes](#)* has up to 750.^[a] Common species have between 36 and 400 legs. The class contains around 10,000 species in 13 orders and 115 families. The giant African millipede (*[Archispirostreptus gigas](#)*), known as *shongoloto*, is the largest species of millipede.

Millipedes are **detritivores** and slow moving. Most millipedes eat decaying **leaves** and other dead **plant** matter, moisturing the food with secretions and then scraping it in with its jaws. However, they can also be a minor garden pest, especially in **greenhouses** where they can cause severe damage to emergent seedlings. Signs of millipede damage include the stripping of the outer layers of a young plant stem and irregular damage to leaves and plant apices.

Millipedes can be easily distinguished from the somewhat similar and related **centipedes** (Class **Chilopoda**), which move rapidly, and have a single pair of legs for each body segment.

Contents [hide]

- Evolution
- Characteristics
- Diet
- Reproduction
- Defense mechanisms
- Classification
- External links
- References

Evolution

Millipede

Fossil range: 425–0 Ma



PreЄ E O S D C P J K Pg N

Latest Silurian to Recent



Rusty millipede (*Trigonulus corallinus*)

Scientific classification

Kingdom: **Animalia**

Phylum: **Arthropoda**

Subphylum: **Uniramia**

Class: **Diplopoda**

De Blainville in Gerstae, 1844^[1]

Subclasses, orders and families

[See text](#)

Anatomy of an Article – Sections

Evolution

[edit]

De Blahutle in Gervais, 1844^[1]

Subclasses, orders and families

See text

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Characteristics

[edit]

Millipedes range from 2 to 280 millimetres (0.079 to 11 in) in length, and can have as few as eleven, to over a hundred segments. They are generally black or brown in colour, although there are few brightly coloured species.

The millipede's most obvious feature is its large number of legs. Having very many short legs makes millipedes rather slow, but they are powerful burrowers. With their legs and body length moving in a wavelike pattern, they easily force their way underground head first. They also seem to have some engineering ability, reinforcing the tunnel by rearranging the particles around it. Their bodies have segmented sections which makes them move in a wave-like form.

The head of a millipede is typically rounded above and flattened below and bears large [mandibles](#). The body is flattened or cylindrical, with a single [chitinous plate](#) above, one at each side, and two or three on the underside. In many millipedes, these plates are fused to varying degrees, sometimes forming a single cylindrical ring. The plates are typically hard, being impregnated with calcium salts.^[4]

Unlike [centipedes](#) and other similar animals, each segment bears two pairs of legs, rather than just one. This is because each is actually formed by the fusion of two embryonic segments, and is therefore properly referred to as a "diplosegment," or double segment. The first few segments behind the head are not fused in this fashion, and the first segment is legless, called a [collum](#) segment while the second to fourth have one pair each. In some millipedes, the last few segments may also be legless. The final segment bears a [telson](#).^[4]

Millipedes breathe through two pairs of [spiracles](#) on each diplosegment. Each opens into an internal pouch, and connects to a system of [tracheae](#). The heart runs the entire length of the body, with an [aorta](#) stretching into the head. The excretory organs are two pairs of [malpighian tubules](#), located near the mid-part of the gut.^[4]

The head contains a pair of sensory organs known as the Tömösváry organs. These are found just posterior and lateral to the antennae, and are shaped as small and oval rings at the base of the [antennae](#). They are probably used to measure the humidity in the surroundings, and they may have some chemoreceptory abilities too. Millipede eyes consist of a number of simple flat lensed ocelli arranged in a group on the front/side of the head. Many species of millipedes, such as cave-dwelling millipedes, have secondarily lost their eyes.

According to [Guinness World Records](#) the African giant black millipede *Archispirostreptus gigas* can grow to 38.6 centimetres (15.2 in).^[8]



The North American millipede — head with eyes

Diet

[edit]

Most millipedes are herbivorous, and feed on decomposing vegetation or organic matter mixed with soil. A few species are omnivorous or carnivorous, and may prey on small arthropods, such as insects and centipedes, or on [earthworms](#). Some species have piercing mouthparts that allow them to feed on plant juices.

The digestive tract is a simple tube with two pairs of [salivary glands](#) to help digest the food. Many millipedes moisten their food with saliva before eating it.^[4]

Reproduction

[edit]

Male millipedes can be differentiated from female millipedes by the presence of one or two pairs of legs modified into gonopods. These modified legs, which are usually on the seventh segment, are used to transfer sperm packets to the female during copulation.^[8] A few species are [parthenogenetic](#), having few, if any, males.



Anatomy of an Article – Notes and References

References

[edit]

1. ^{*} "Diplopoda DeBlainville in Gervais, 1844 (Class)" [🔗]. *SysTax*. Universität Ulm, Ruhr-Universität Bochum. Retrieved 2007-08-15.
2. ^{*} "Most leggy millipede rediscovered" [🔗]. BBC News. 2006-08-08.
3. ^{*} "Fossil millipede found to be oldest land creature" [🔗]. CNN (from Reuters). 27 January 2004.
4. ^{*****} Barnes, Robert D. (1982). *Invertebrate Zoology*. Philadelphia, PA: Holt-Saunders International. pp. 818–825. ISBN 0-03-058747-5.
5. ^{*} "Natural World - Creepy Crawlies - Largest Millipede" [🔗]. Guinness World Records.
6. ^{*} A. Minelli (2005). "Non-systemic metamorphosis: millipede gonopods as a model system" [🔗]. *Ricerca Italiana*.
7. ^{*} Murray S. Blum & J. Porter Woodring (1962). "Secretion of benzaldehyde and hydrogen cyanide by the millipede *Pachydesmus crassicutis* (Wood)" [🔗]. *Science* **138** (3539): 512–513. doi:10.1126/science.138.3539.512 [🔗]. PMID 17753947 [🔗].
8. ^{***} G. Mason, H. Thompson, P. Fergin & R. Anderson (1994). "Spot diagnosis: the burning millipede". *Medical Journal of Australia* **160** (11): 718–726. PMID 8202008 [🔗].
9. ^{*} Yasumasa Kuwahara, Hisashi Omura, Tsutomu Tanabe (2002). "2-Nitroethenylbenzenes as natural products in millipede defense secretions". *Naturwissenschaften* **89** (7): 308–10. doi:10.1007/s00114-002-0328-9 [🔗]. PMID 12218861 [🔗].
10. ^{*} Paul J. Weldon, Jeffrey R. Aldrich, Jerome A. Kun, James E. Oliver, Mustapha Debboun (2003). "Benzoquinones from millipedes deter mosquitoes and elicit self-anointing in capuchin monkeys (*Cebus spp.*)". *Naturwissenschaften* **90** (7): 301–305. doi:10.1007/s00114-003-0427-2 [🔗]. PMID 12883771 [🔗].
11. ^{*} Thomas Eisner, Maria Eisner and Mark Deyrup (October 1996). "Millipede defense: use of detachable bristles to entangle ants" [🔗]. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* **93**: 10848–10851. doi:10.1073/pnas.93.20.10848 [🔗].
12. ^{*} S. Shpall & I. Frieden (1991). "Mahogany discoloration of the skin due to the defensive secretion of a millipede". *Pediatric Dermatology* **8** (1): 25–27. doi:10.1111/j.1525-1470.1991.tb00834.x [🔗]. PMID 1882020 [🔗].
13. ^{*} A. Radford (1976). "Giant millipede burns in Papua New Guinea". *Papua New Guinea Medical Journal* **18** (3): 138–41. PMID 1065155 [🔗].
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15. ^{*} B. Hudson & G. Parsons (1997). "Giant millipede 'burns' and the eye". *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene* **91** (2): 183–185. doi:10.1016/S0035-9203(97)90217-0 [🔗]. PMID 9196764 [🔗].
16. ^{*} "Diplopoda" [🔗]. Integrated Taxonomic Information System.
17. ^{*} Julián Bueno-Villegas, Petra Sierwald & Jason E. Bond. "Diplopoda" [🔗]. In J. L. Bousquets & J. J. Morrone. *Biodiversidad, taxonomía y biogeografía de artrópodos de México*. pp. 589–599.
18. ^{*} Rowland M. Shelley. "Millipedes" [🔗]. *American Tarantula Society*.

External links

[edit]

- [🔗] Data related to Diplopoda at Wikispecies
- Diplopoda Taxonomy Site [🔗]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to: *Diplopoda*

Extant arthropod classes by subphylum

[hide]

Kingdom Animalia · Subkingdom Eumetazoa · (unranked) Bilateria · (unranked) Protostomia · Superphylum Ecdysozoa

Chelicerata	Arachnida (Araneae · Scorpiones · Opiliones · Acari · Pseudoscorpionida · Amblypygi · Thelyphonida · Solifugae), Xiphosura, Pycnogonida
Myriapoda	Chilopoda · Diplopoda · Pauropoda · Symphyla
Hexapoda	Insecta (Apterygota, Pterygota) · Entognatha
Crustacea	Branchiopoda · Remipedia · Cephalocarida · Maxillopoda (Cirripedia, Copepoda) · Ostracoda · Malacostraca (Decapoda, Amphipoda, Isopoda)

Anatomy of an Article – External Links

References

[edit]

1. ^{*} "Diplopoda DeBlainville in Gervais, 1844 (Class)" [SysTax](#). Universität Ulm, Ruhr-Universität Bochum. Retrieved 2007-08-15.
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External links

[edit]

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- Diplopoda Taxonomy Site [rA](#)



Wikimedia Commons has media related to: *Diplopoda*

Extant arthropod classes by subphylum

[hide]

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Anatomy of an Article – Images

The subgroups of millipedes in [phylogenetic](#) sequence, from most basal to most advanced, are:

- Basal genus *Eileticus* (fossil)
- Subclass *Penicillata* Latreille, 1821
 - Order *Polyxenida* Lucas, 1840
- Subclass *Arthropleuridea* (tentatively placed here; fossil)
- Subclass *Zosterogrammida* Wilson, 2005 (fossil)
- Subclass *Pentazonia* Brandt, 1833
 - Basal genus *Amyliyspes* (fossil)
 - Superorder *Limacomorpha*
 - Order *Glomeridesmida* Latzel, 1884
 - Superorder *Oniscomorpha*
 - Order *Glomerida* Leach, 1814
 - Order *Sphaerotheriida* Brandt, 1833
 - Family *Sphaerotheriidae* Koch, 1847
 - Family *Sphaeropoidea* Brölemann, 1913
- Subclass *Archipolypoda* Soudier, 1982
- Subclass *Helminthomorpha* Pocock, 1907
 - Superorder *Pleurojulina* Schneider & Wernburg, 1998 (fossil)
 - Superorder *Colobognatha* (paraphyletic?)
 - Order *Polyzoniida* Gené, 1844
 - Order *Platydesmida* DeSaussure, 1860
 - Order *Siphonophorida* Hoffman, 1980
 - Superorder "Merocheta"
 - Order *Polydesmida* Pocock, 1907
 - Superorder *Nematophora*
 - Basal genus *Hexecontasoma* (fossil)
 - Order *Callipodida* Bolman, 1893
 - Order *Chordeumatida* Koch, 1847
 - Order *Stemmiulida* Pocock, 1894
 - Superorder *Diplocheta*
 - Order "Xylojuloidea" Cook, 1895 (fossil)
 - Order *Julida* Brandt, 1833



Glomeris marginata, a European pill millipede from the Order *Glomerida*



Harpache haydeniana, a species from the Order *Polydesmida*



Narceus americanus, an American species from the Order *Spirobolida*

Wikipedia: Manual of Style

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style

- Yes, Wikipedia has a manual of style (a very detailed one). But don't be afraid to make an edit without consulting the Manual of Style!
- Consult articles on similar topics to find how to do specific formatting or style
- It's okay to copy and paste formatting

Watchlists and discussion norms

- Allows you to easily see if any changes have been made to pages you care about
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Watchlist>

Article Selection: What to Do

- Choose a topic that is well established in the discipline, but only weakly represented on Wikipedia. The best choice is a topic where a lot of literature is available, but isn't covered extensively on Wikipedia.
- Gravitate toward "stub" and "start" class articles. These articles have only 1-2 paragraphs of information and are in need of expansion.
- Before creating a new article, spend 15-20 minutes searching related topics on Wikipedia to make sure your topic isn't already covered. Often, an article may already exist under another name or as a subsection of a broader article.

Article Selection: What to Avoid

- Trying to improve articles on very broad topics (e.g. *Law*)
- Trying to improve articles on topics that are highly controversial, e.g. *Global Warming*, *Abortion*, *Scientology*, etc. (Note: start a sub-article instead)
- Working on articles that are already of high quality on Wikipedia
- Working on something only sparsely covered by literature
- Starting articles with titles that imply an essay-like approach, e.g. *The Effects That The Recent Sub-Prime Mortgage Crisis has had on the US and Global Economics* instead of *Subprime mortgage crisis*

Article Selection

What makes a good article?

- Structure

- Lead section
- Body
- Appendices and footnotes

- Content

- Comprehensiveness—*Does the article cover significant aspects of the topic?*
- Sourcing—*Are the sources of high quality relative to what is available?*
- Neutrality—*Is the article written from a neutral point of view?*
- Readability—*Is the article readable and well written?*
- Formatting—*Does the article adhere to the Wikipedia Manual of Style?*
- Illustrations—*Is the article adequately illustrated?*

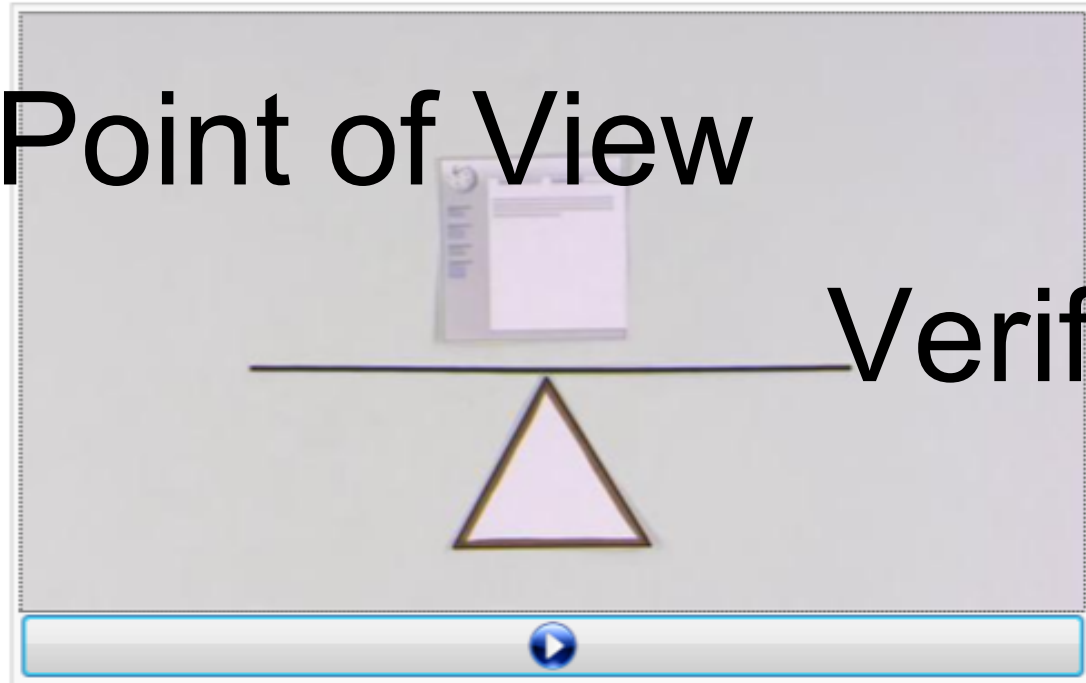
- Community

- Discussion page offers forum for agreeing on structure and content

Let's talk...

Neutral Point of View

Verification



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fa0Nmv9qsd8>

Creating New Articles

- Get off to a good start with:
 - Summary of the topic
 - Reason why the topic is notable
 - Reference to a credible source about the topic
- Create your own workspace or ‘sandbox’ (instructions on this later)
- Find another Wikipedia editor to help contribute

Life of an Article

- Begins as “stub”
 - Summary of the topic
 - Statement telling why the topic is important
 - Source outside Wikipedia confirming the existence and importance of the topic (a credible publication or website).
 - At this point, start writing on Wikipedia.
- Matures to a more detailed article that captures various perspectives
 - Historical (for example, "in 1923, new factors...")
 - Global (for example, "in Europe, this was viewed as...")
- Reaches a level where it is well-written, sourced and comprehensive

Life of an Article: Example

- Begins as “stub”
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Food_Quality_Protection_Act&oldid=385275448
- Matures to a more detailed article that captures various perspectives
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Food_Quality_Protection_Act&oldid=391937184
- Reaches a level where it is well-written, sourced and comprehensive
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_Quality_Protection_Act

Disagreements, Arguments, and Edit Wars

- The Wikipedia *community* is critical to the success of the project
 - Editing articles
 - Ensuring consistency and accuracy
- Assume Good Faith = core principle
- But disagreements and arguments do arise
- Edit War: 2 editors reverting each others' edits
- When some reverts you, discuss it on the talk page
- If that doesn't work, talk with your course's Online Ambassador for advice on resolving the disagreement

What are WikiProjects?

- A WikiProject is a group of editors with a common interest, usually a specific subject area.
- WikiProjects identify relevant articles by add "WikiProject banners" to article talk pages.
- WikiProjects vary widely in how active and effective they are. Some active projects can offer help, advice and support for classes working in their area. For inactive projects, the list of members can be useful for finding editors who might want to help individually.
- Find related WikiProjects for your topic and reach out to them! Online Ambassadors can help you with this.



Thank you!