

جامعة البصرة
كلية التربية \ القرنة اقسام علوم الحياة

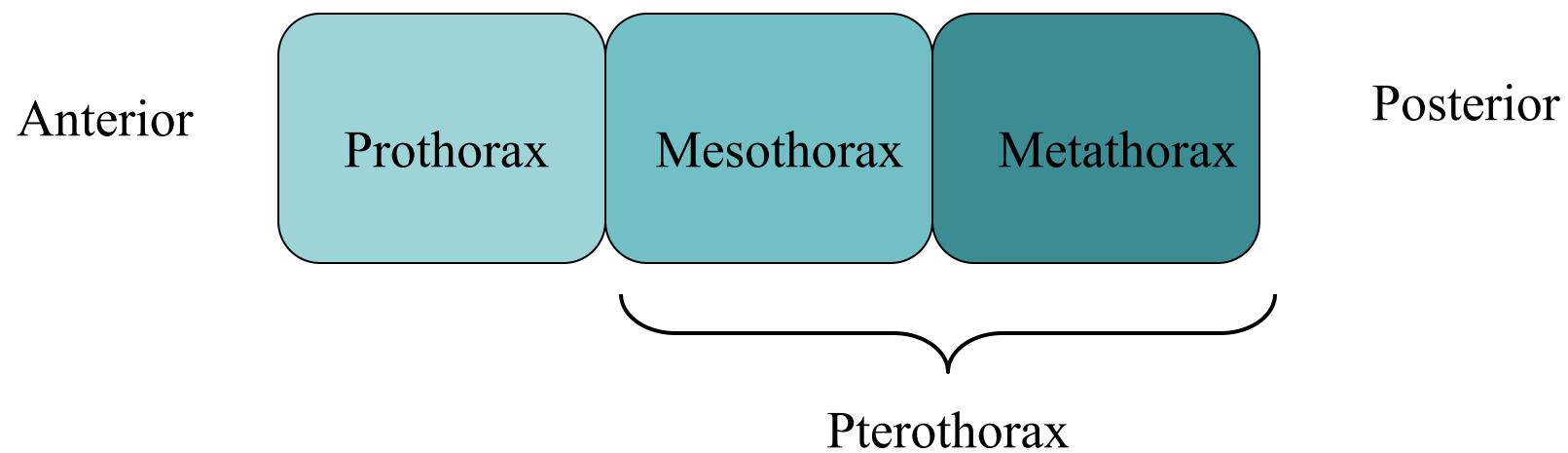
- أ. م.د علي ضرب شعبان
- تركيب حشرات



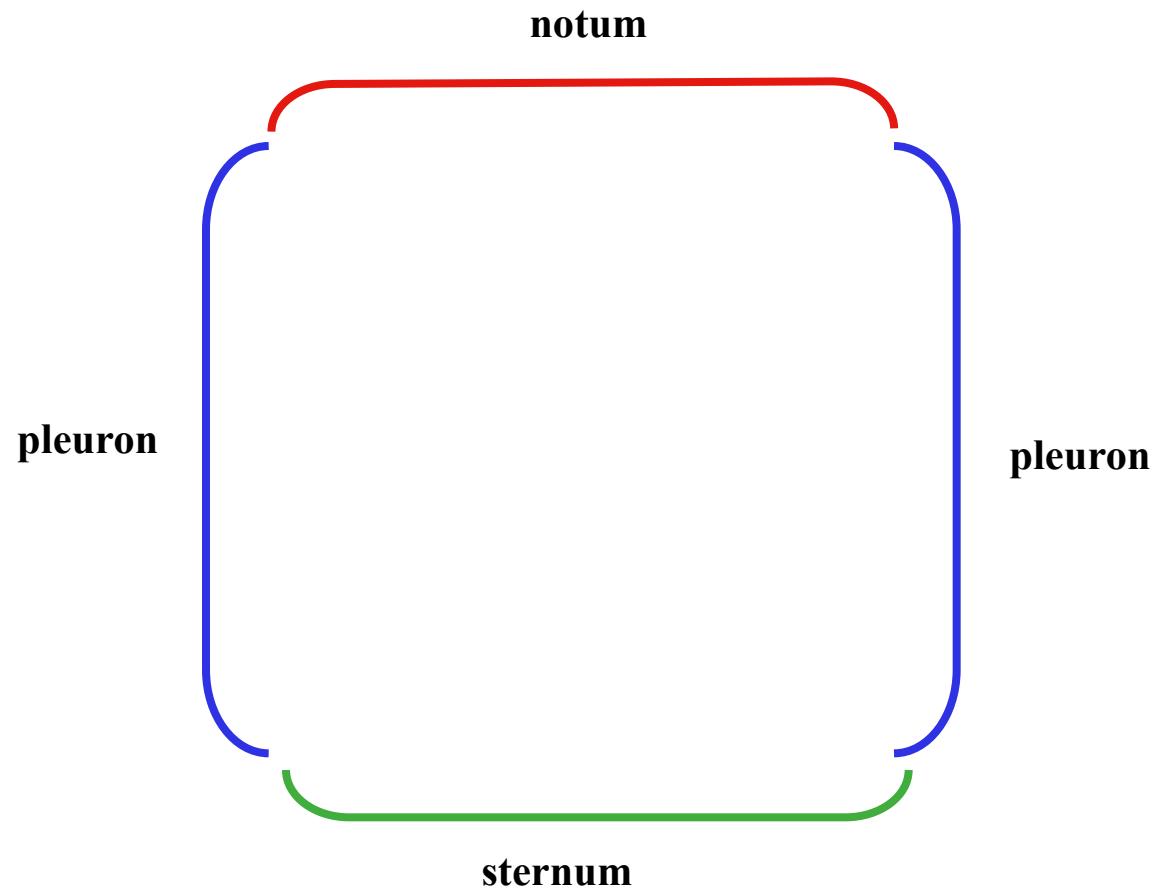
INSECT THORAX

Insect Thorax

- 3 segmented

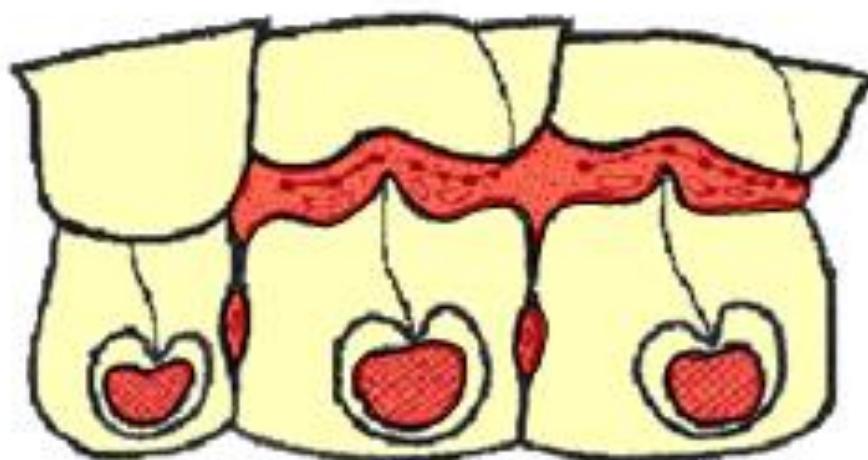


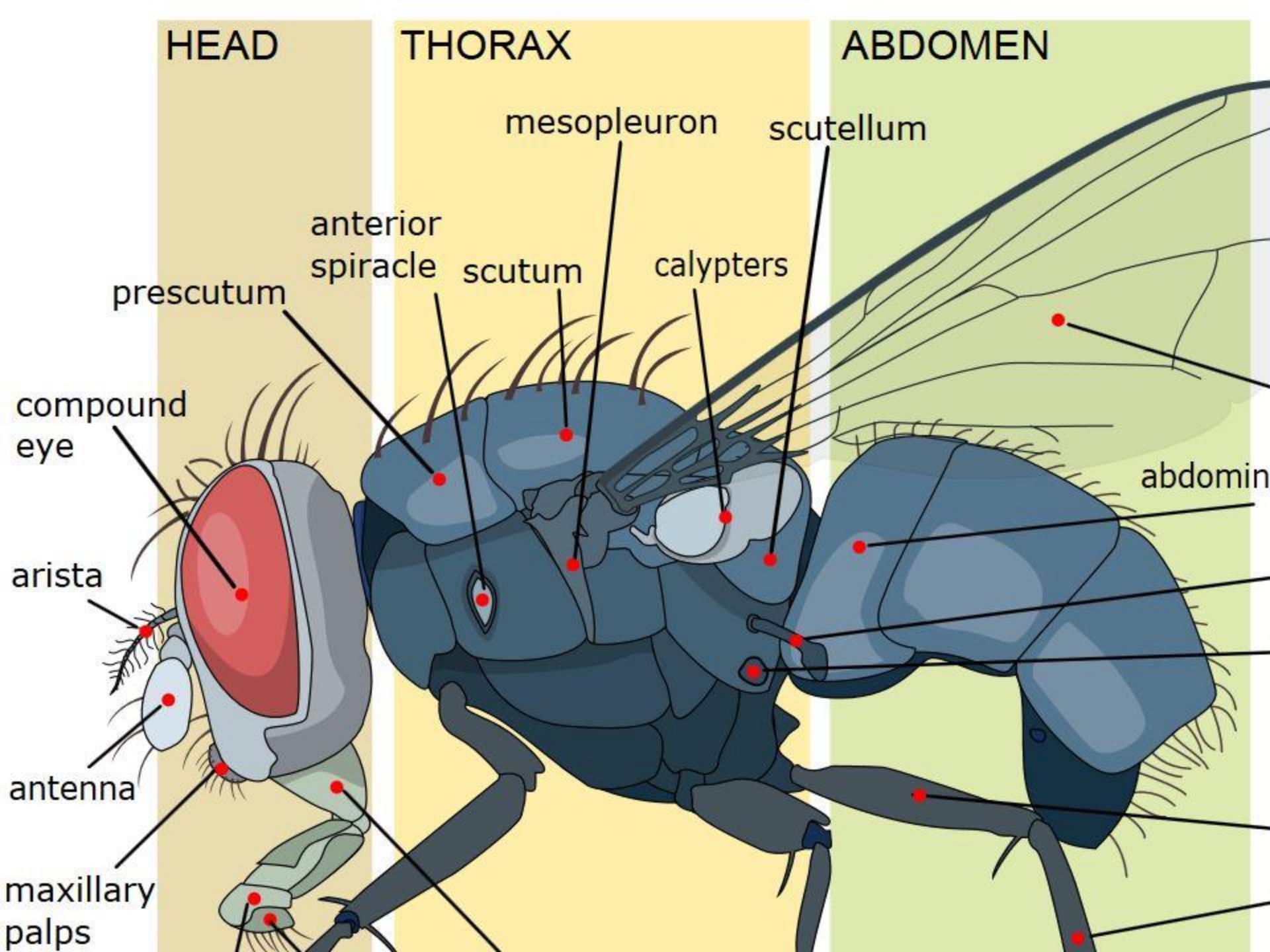
Cross section of insect thorax



Insect Thorax

notum
pleuron
sternum





The Insect Body

Thorax

Metanotum
Mesonotum
Pronotum

Abdomen

Gaster

Tergites

Sternites

Membrane

Spiracles

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

2

3

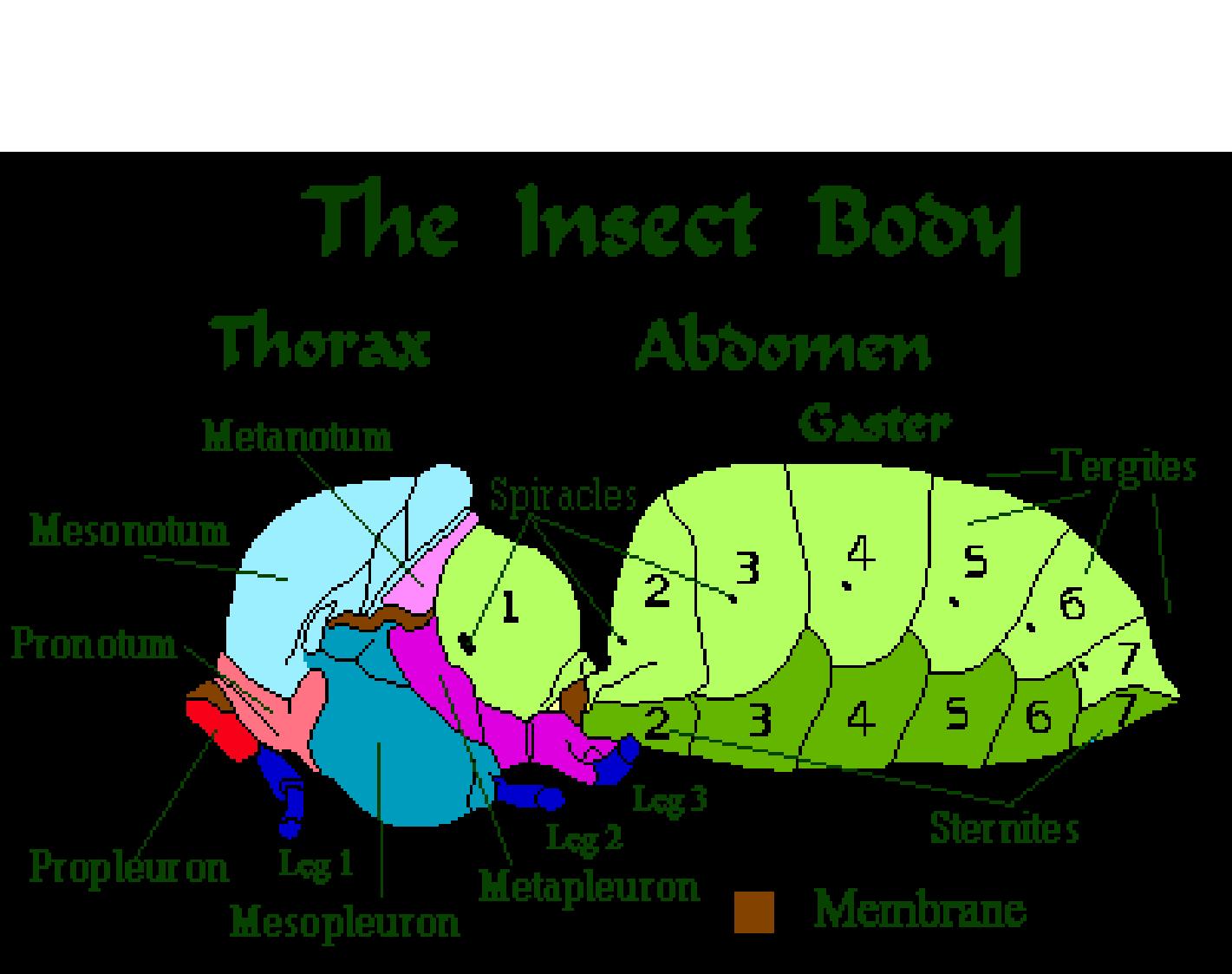
4

5

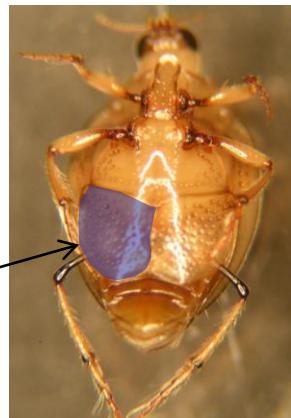
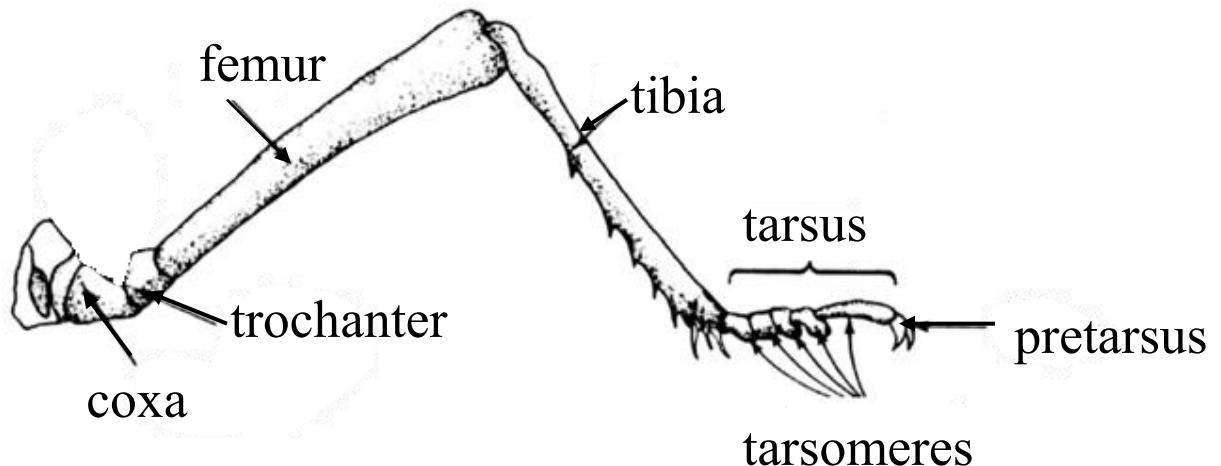
6

7

Leg 3
Leg 2
Metapleuron

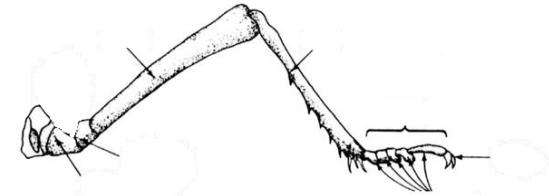


Thoracic Appendages - Legs



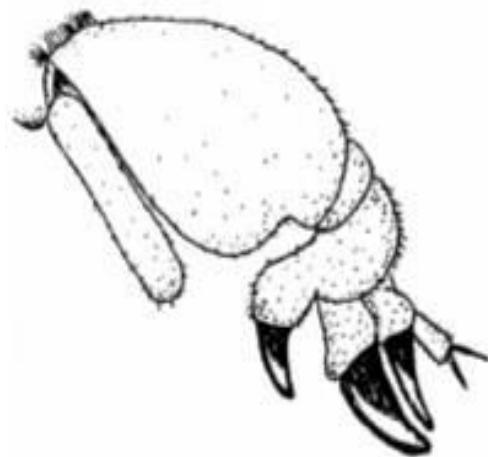
coxa

Thoracic Appendages - Legs



Modifications

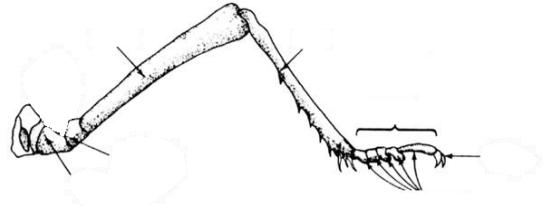
Digging (Fossorial)



UF/L. Buss

Mole cricket (Orthoptera:Gryllotalpidae)

Thoracic Appendages - Legs



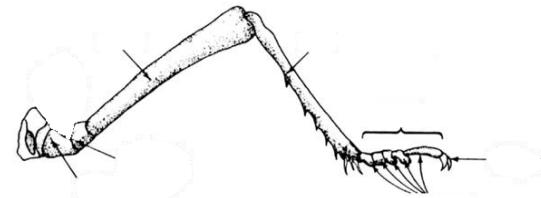
Modifications

Saltatorial (jumping)



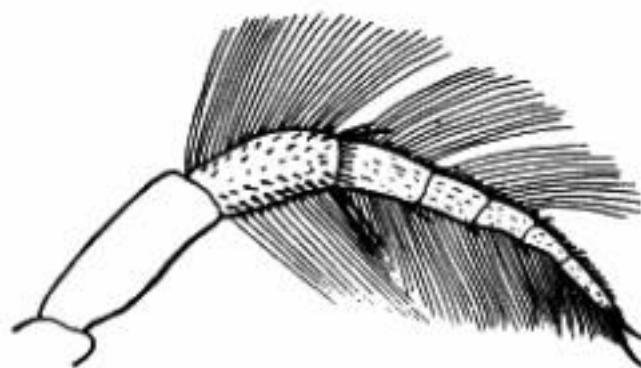
Migratory locust (Orthoptera: Locustidae)

Thoracic Appendages - Legs



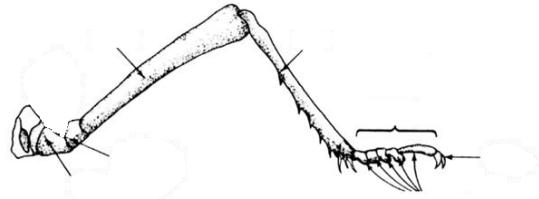
Modifications

Natorial (swimming)



Predaceous diving beetle (Coleoptera:Dytiscidae)

Thoracic Appendages - Legs



Modifications

Pneustonic (water surface)

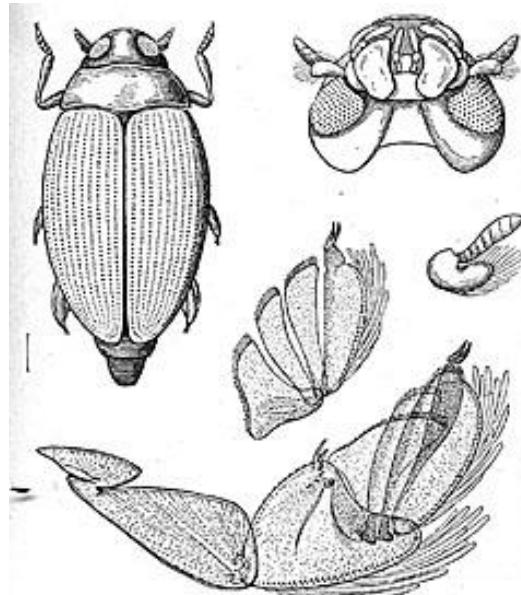
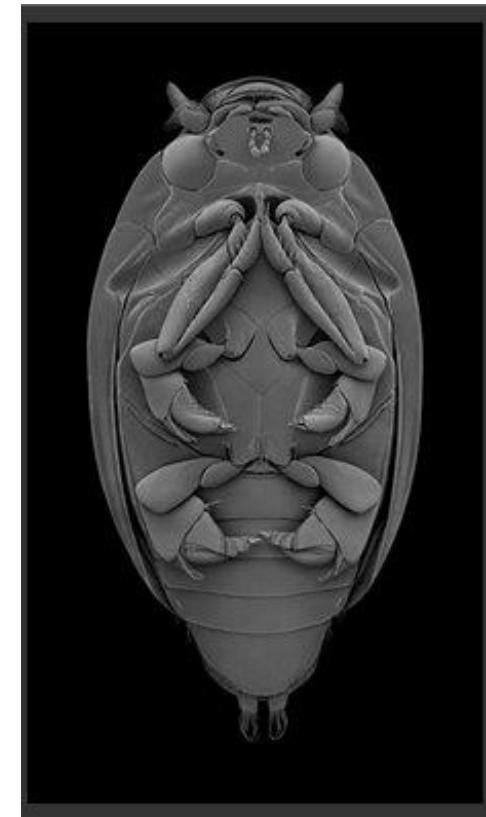
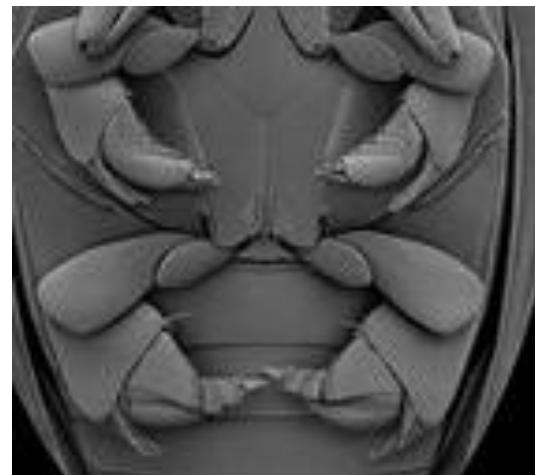
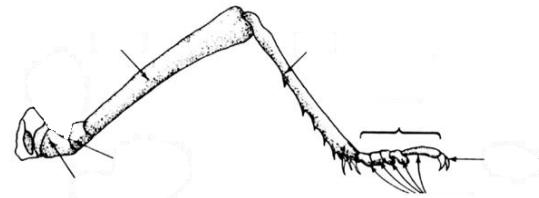


FIG. 4.—*Gyrius marinus* (G. m.) var. hardly differs. Head, seen from beneath, showing mouth-organs and lower pair of eyes; antenna; third leg; and tarsal joints of do. separate and extended.



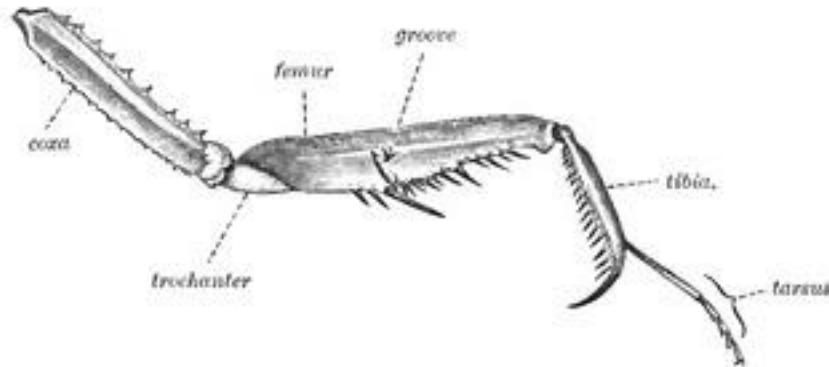
Whirlig beetle (Coleoptera: Gyrinidae)

Thoracic Appendages - Legs

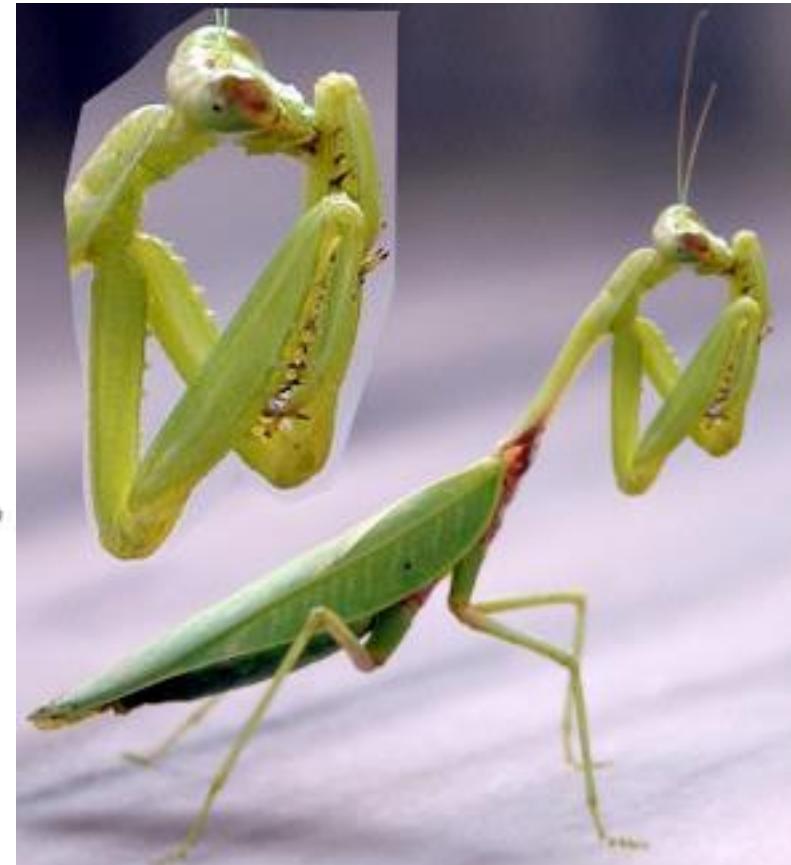


Modifications

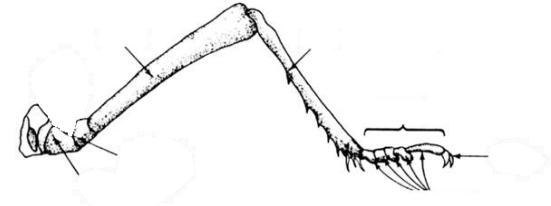
Apposition (grasping)



Leg of a Mantis.

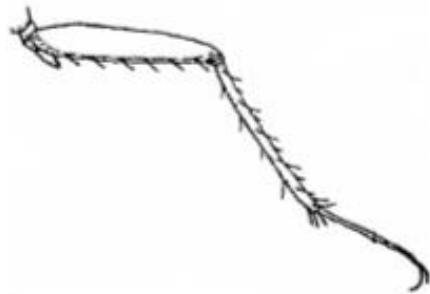


Thoracic Appendages - Legs



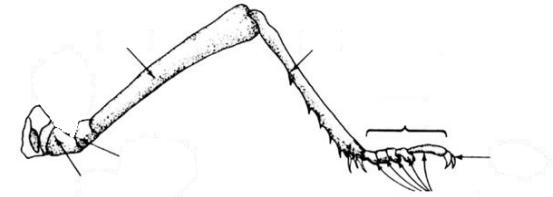
Modifications

Cursorial (running)



Tiger beetle (Coleoptera: Cicindellidae)

Thoracic Appendages - Legs



Modifications

Suction (mating pads)



Predaceous diving beetle (Coleoptera:Dytiscidae)

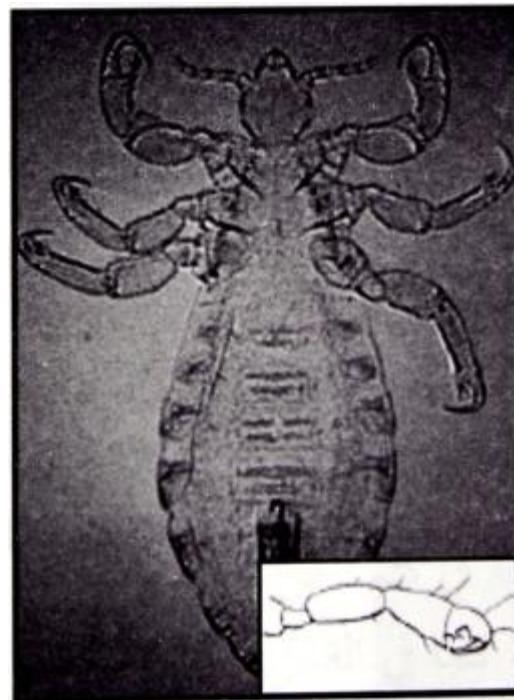
Cleaning Legs

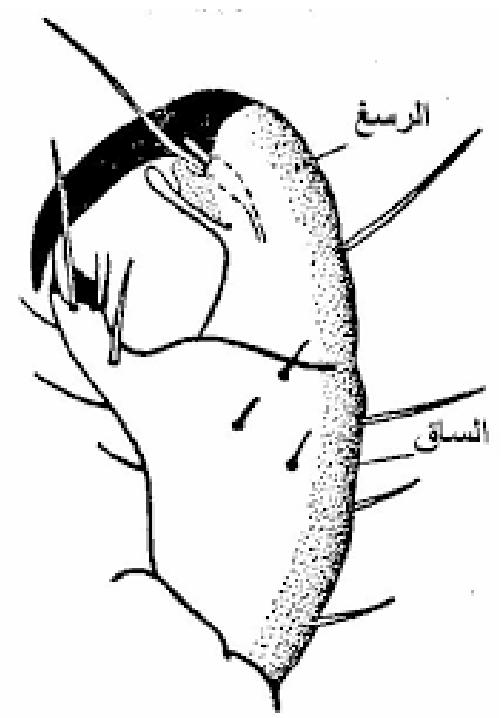


Collecting legs



Clinging legs



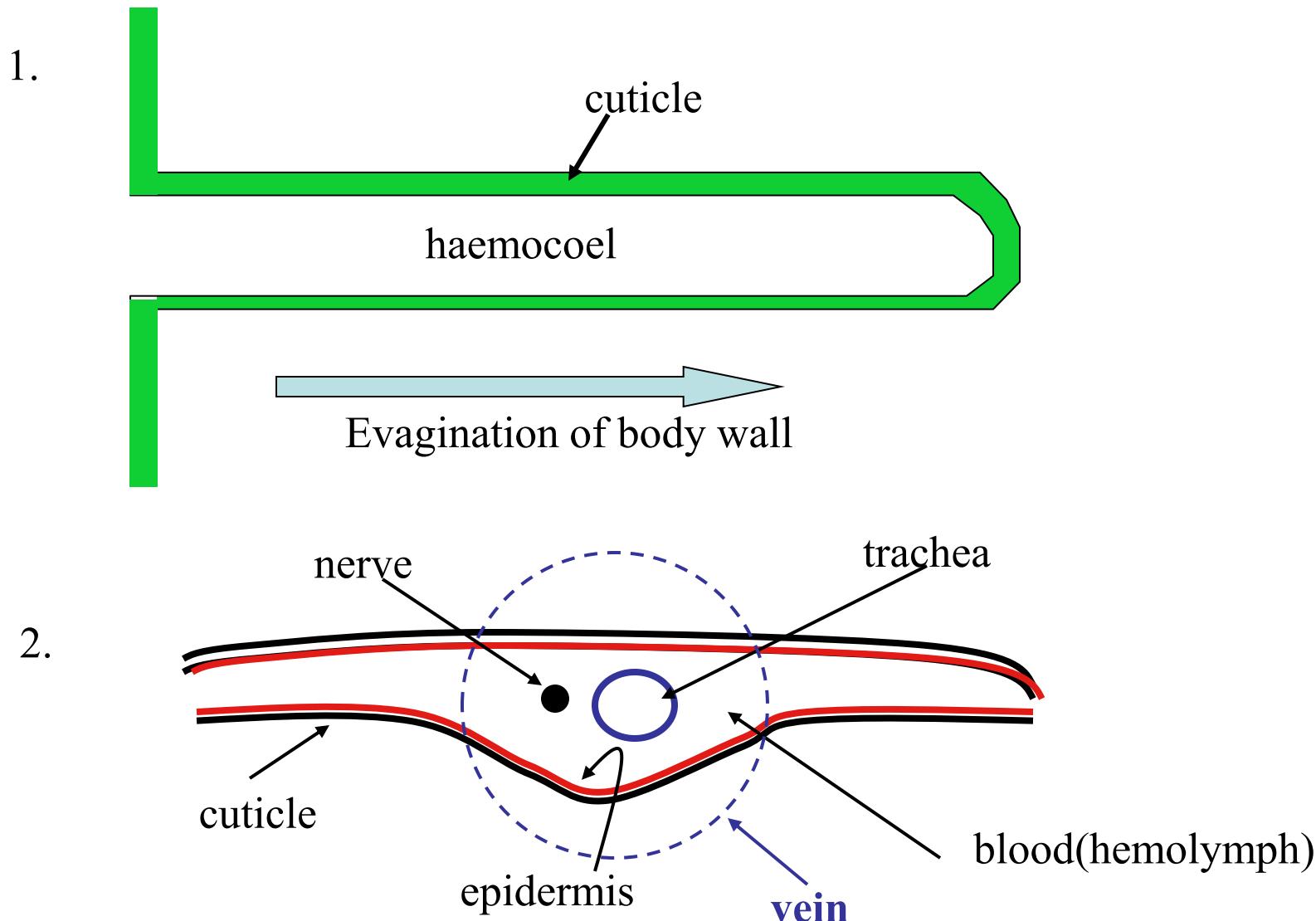




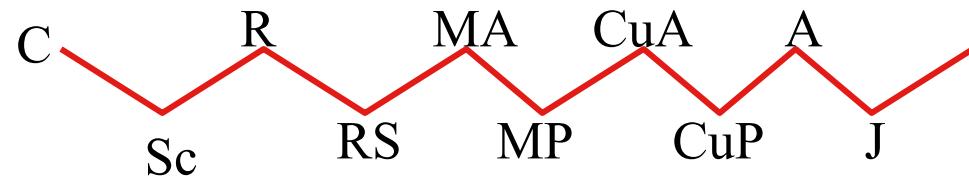
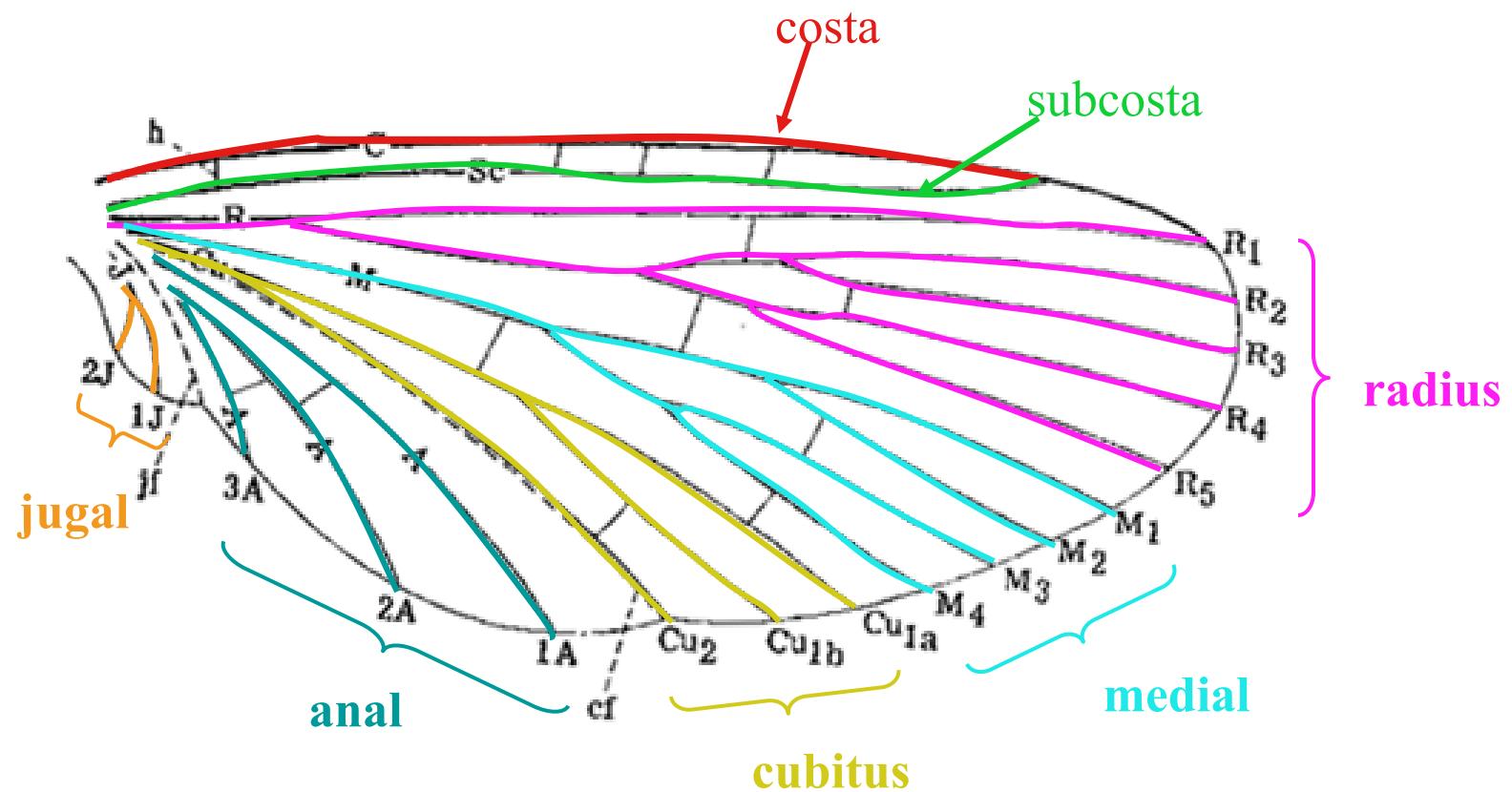
ارجل المشي على السطوح الملساء

Thoracic Appendages - Wings

Development

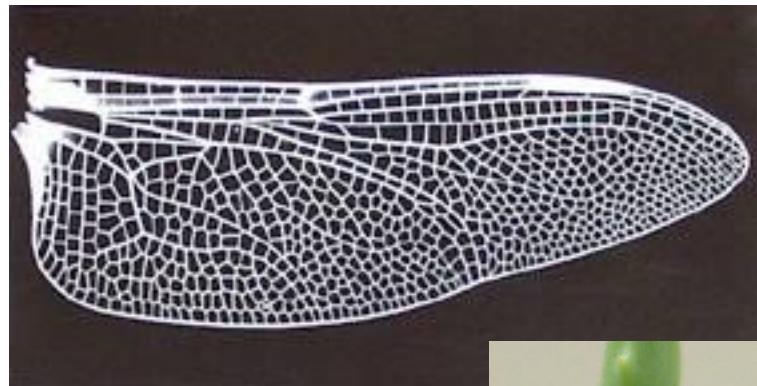
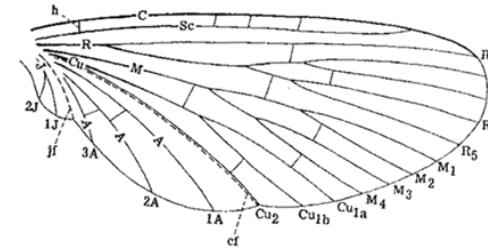


The Insect Wing

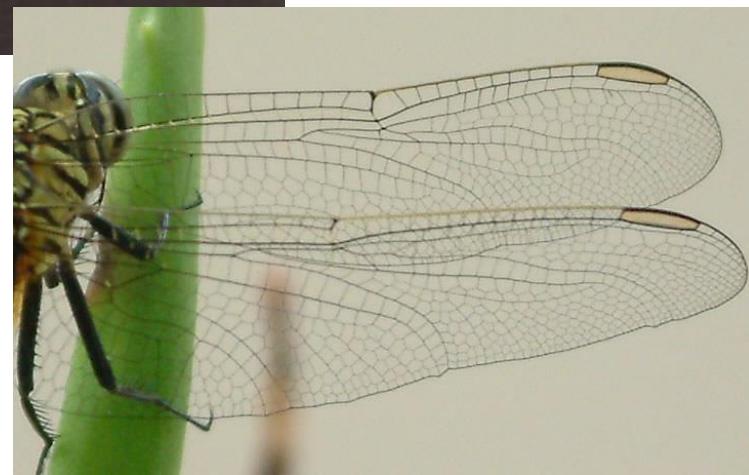


The Insect Wing

Wing modifications



Dragonfly (Odonata)
-archedictyon



Evolutionary Trends

1. Reduce number of cross veins = loss of weight



2. Fuse or lose longitudinal veins

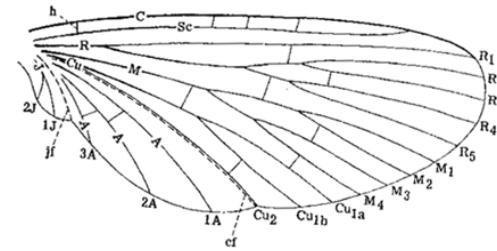
3. Less sclerotization

4. Reduce fluting except on anterior

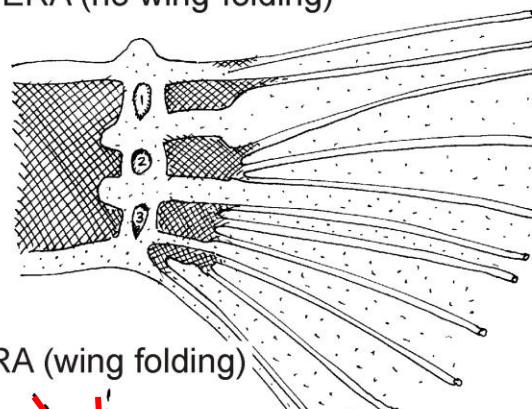


The Insect Wing

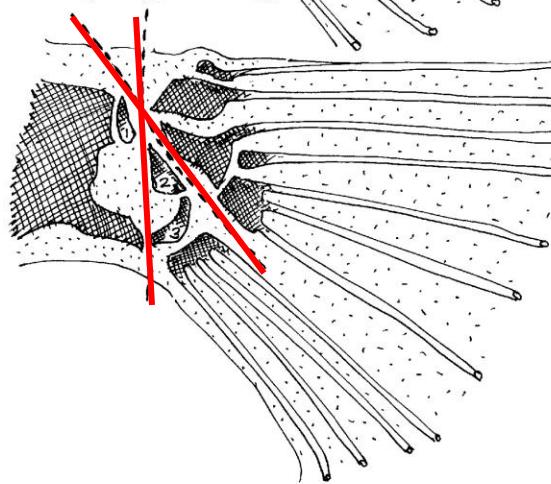
Wing folding



PALEOPTERA (no wing-folding)

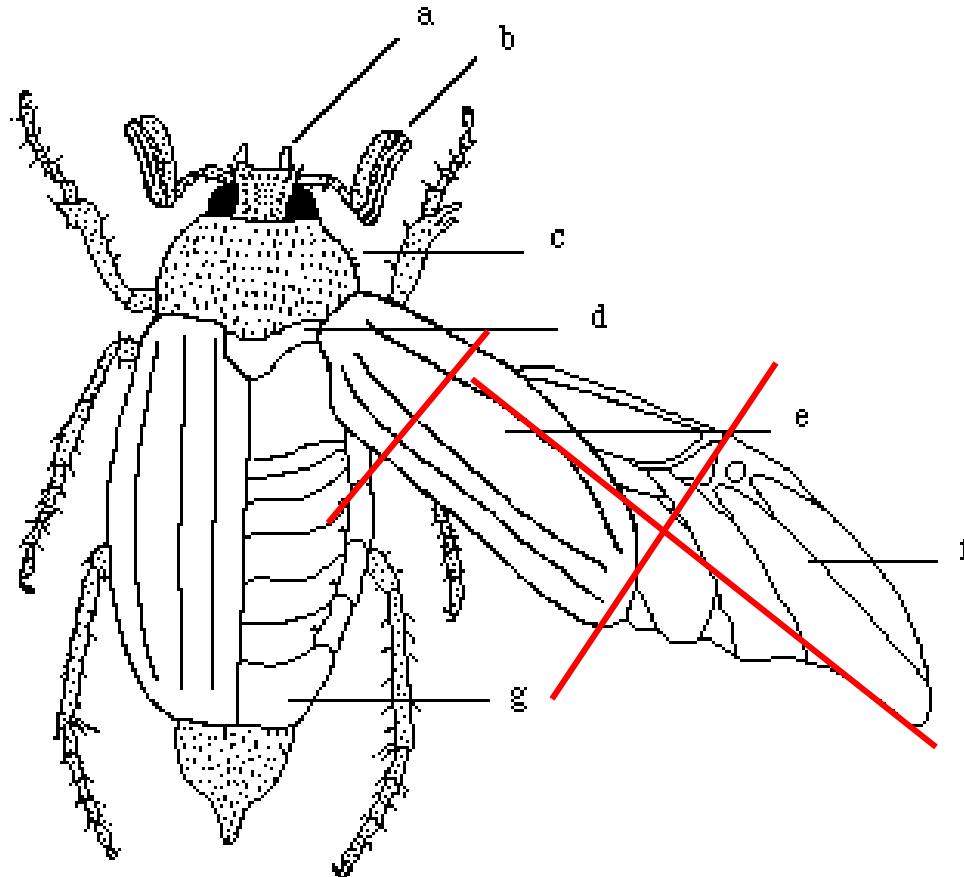
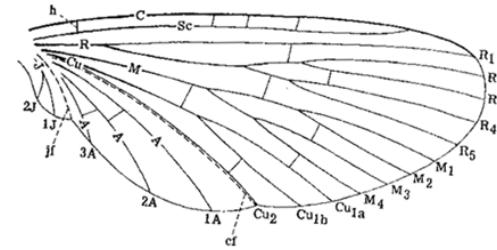


NEOPTERA (wing folding)



The Insect Wing

Wing folding



Melolontha

Wing Coupling

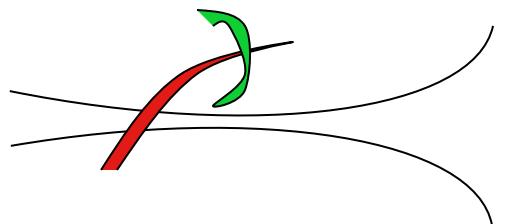
Paleoptera



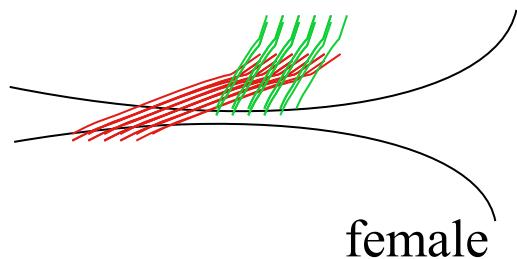
© Andrew Harmer 1996

Wing Coupling

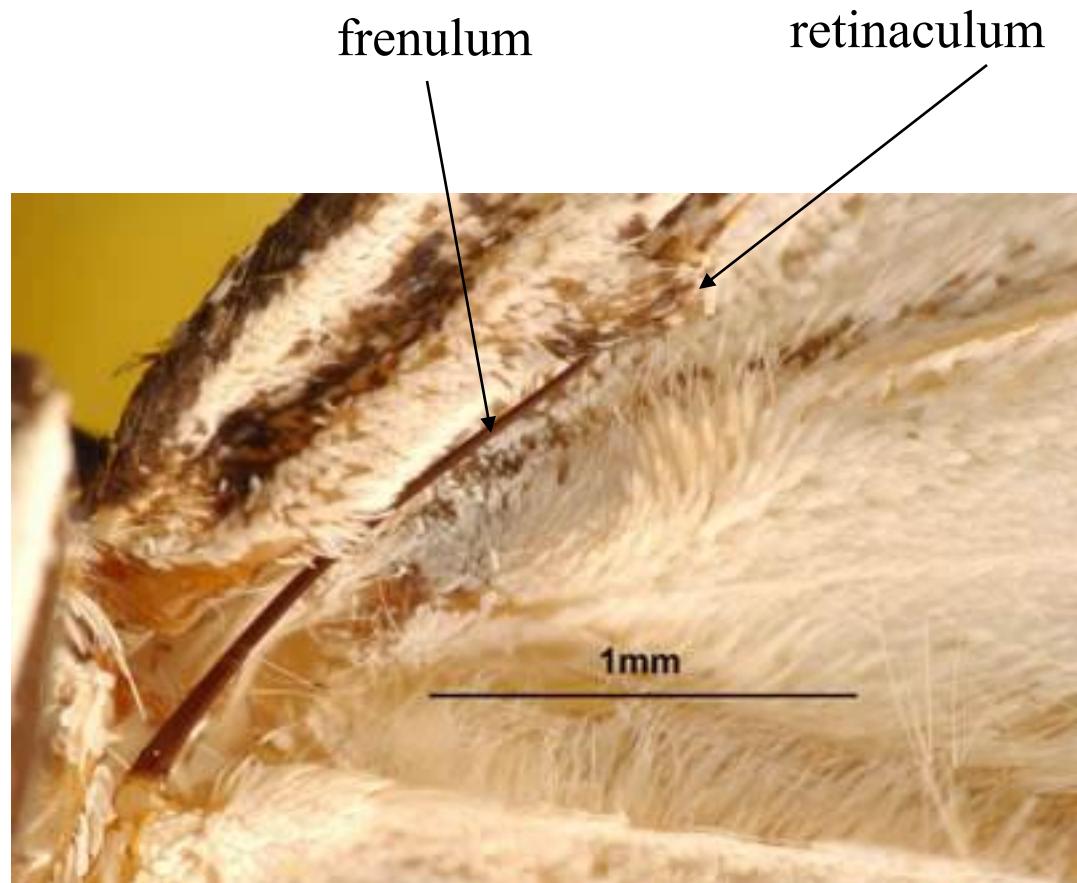
Frenate (Lepidoptera)



male

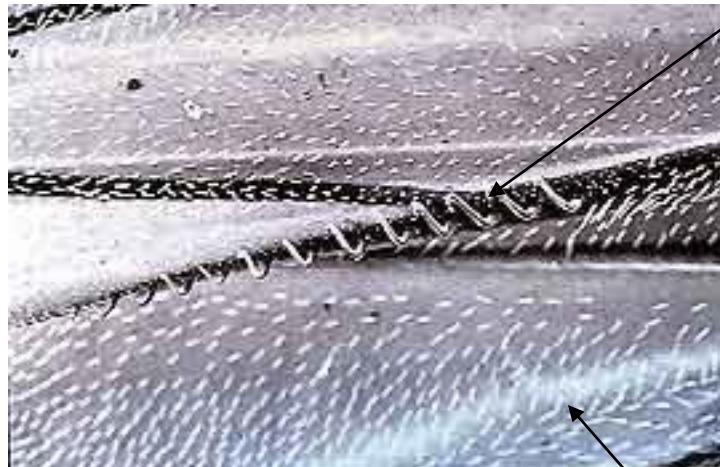


female

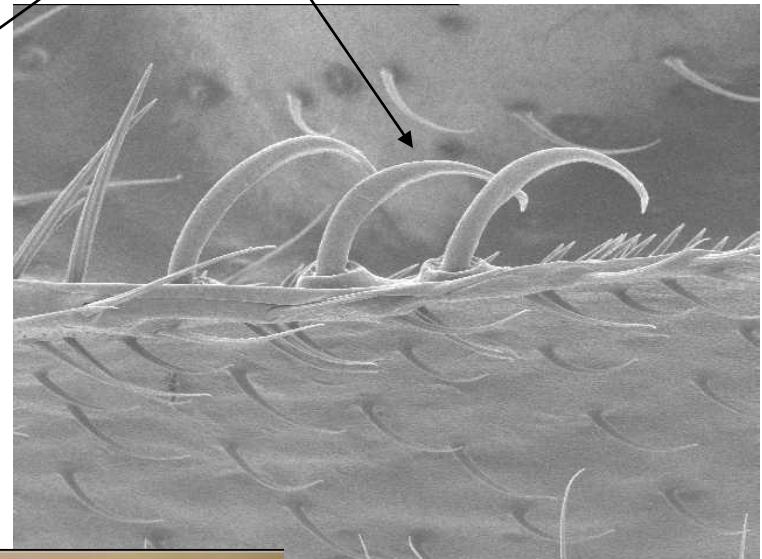


Wing Coupling

Hamate (Hymenoptera)

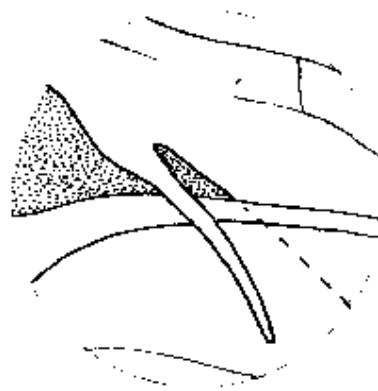
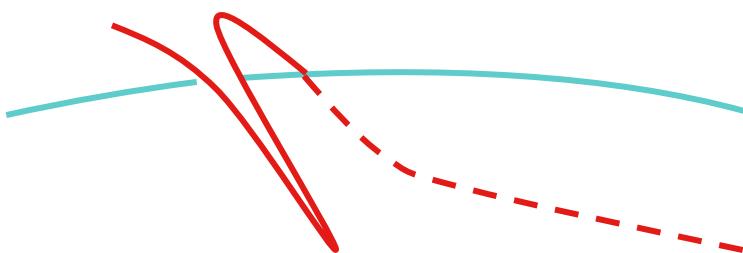


Hamuli (hooks)



Wing Coupling

Jugate (Lepidoptera)



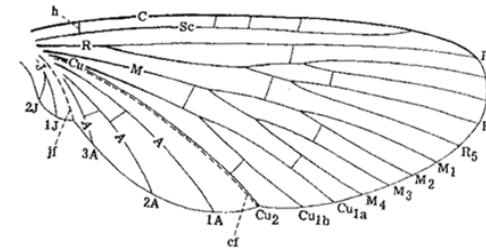
Wing Coupling

Overlap (Lepidoptera)

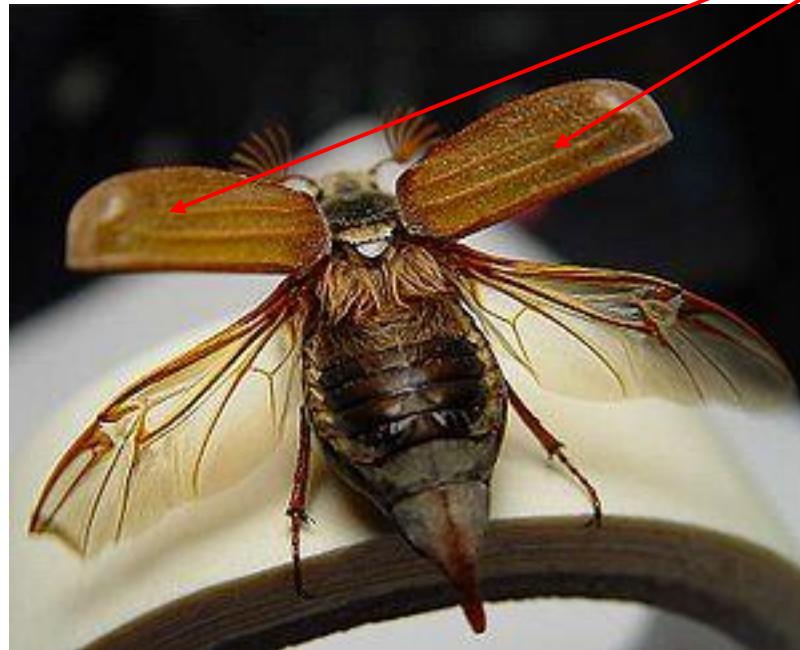


The Insect Wing

Wing modifications



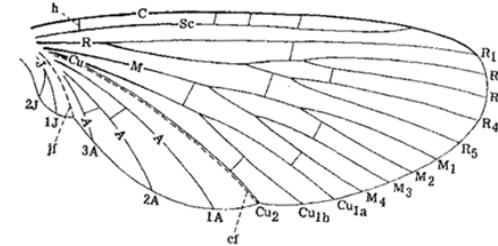
Elytra (Several Orders)



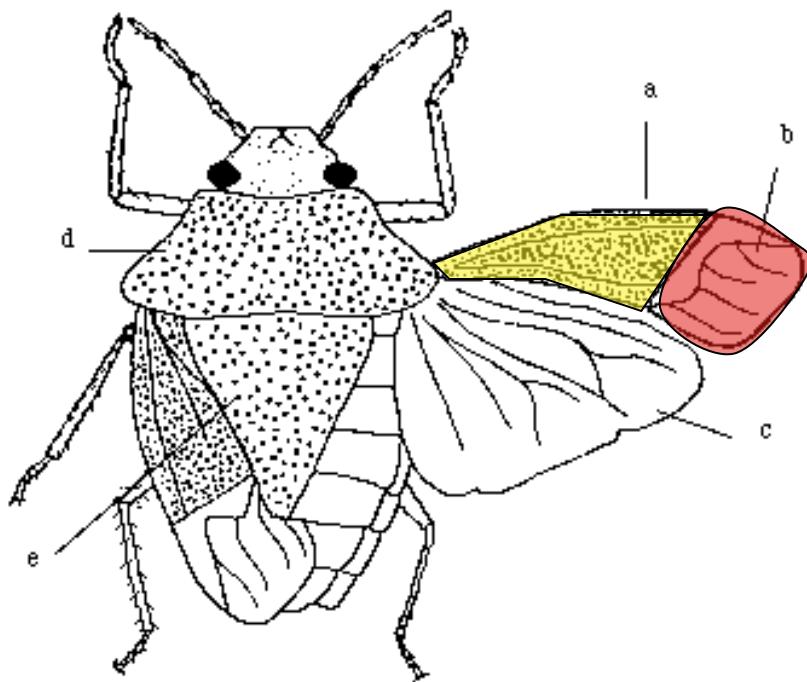
elytra

The Insect Wing

Wing modifications



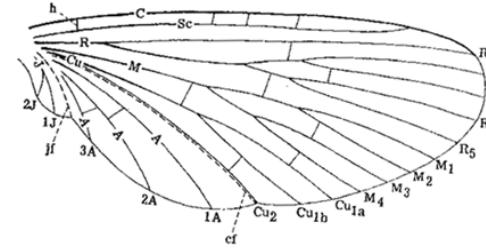
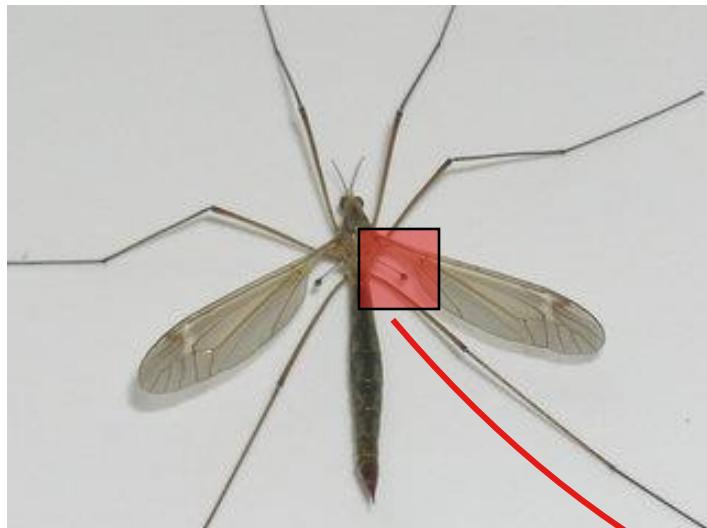
Hemelytra (True Bugs - Hemiptera)



The Insect Wing

Wing modifications

Halteres







Hairy



Next time

INSECT FLIGHT

