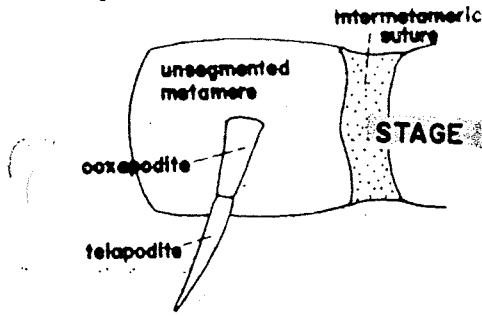
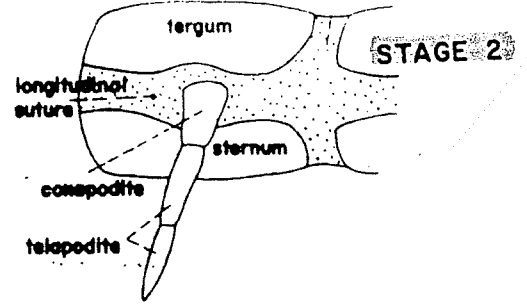


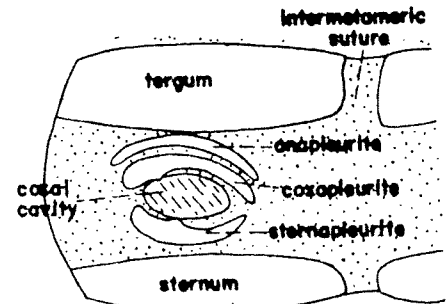
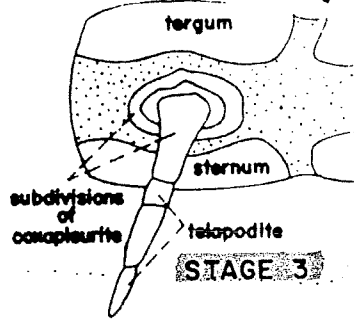
Legs outgrowths body wall



Leg migrated to developed membranous area



Ring-like subdiv. sclerotized
More efficient walking.



Separated fractions coxopodite
formed sclerotic arches
above and below base leg.

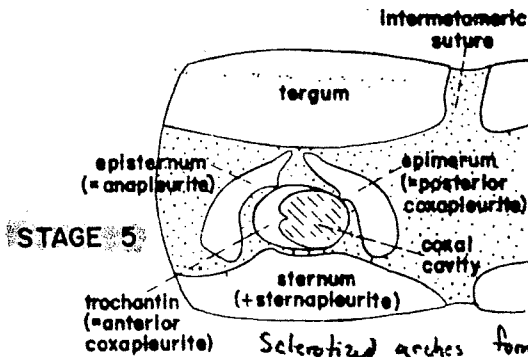
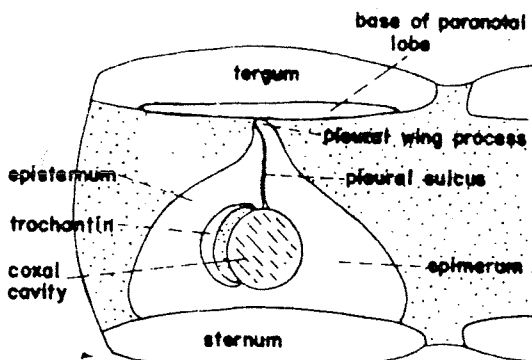
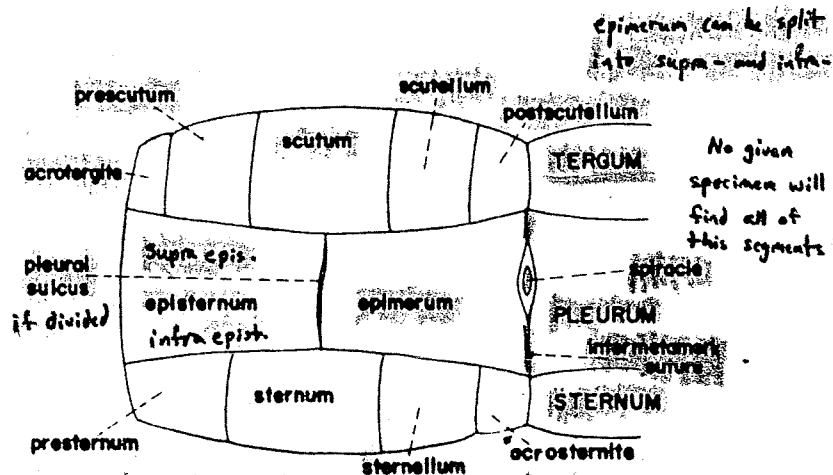


FIG. 13 - EVOLUTION OF
THE PLEURAL WALKING
MECHANISM

Sclerotized arches form functional socket around base leg
improving articulatory mechanism - Pleurites - Enhance walking.



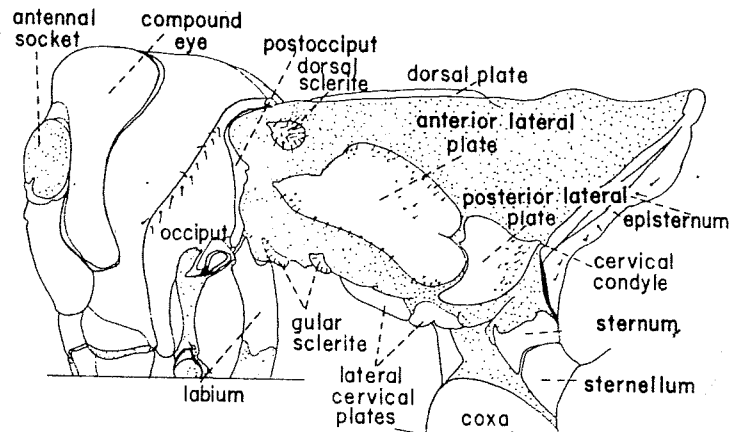
LATERAL VIEW OF PLEURAL
DEVELOPMENT



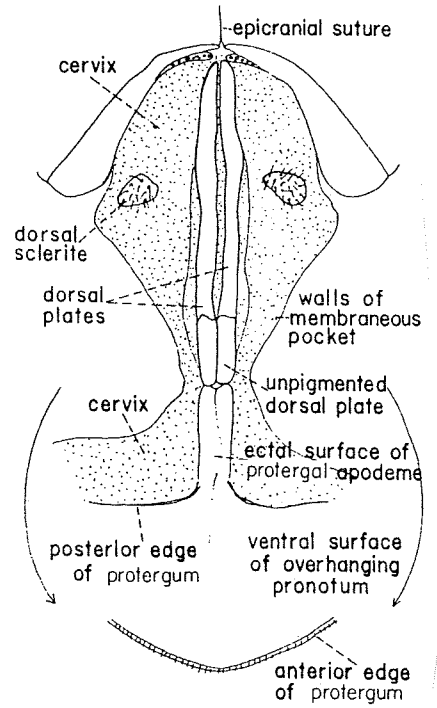
HYPOTHETICAL THORACIC SEGMENTATION (Metamere)

epimerum can be split
into supra- and infra-

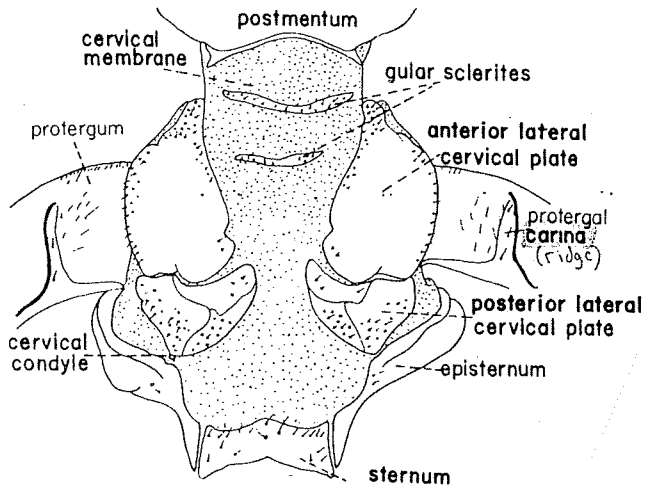
No given
specimen will
find all of
this segments



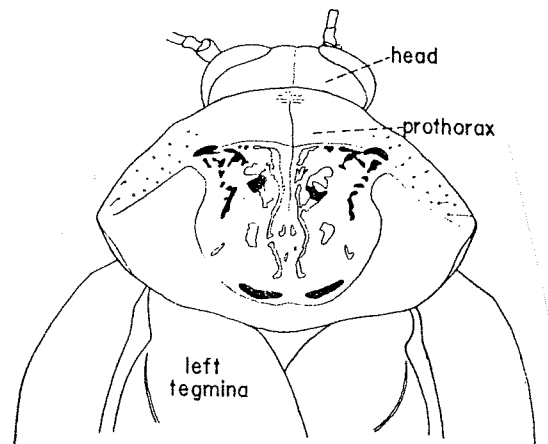
LATERAL VIEW OF CERVICAL REGION (DISTENDED)



DORSAL VIEW OF CERVIX (Protergum Reflexed)



VENTRAL VIEW OF CERVICAL REGION



DORSAL VIEW OF PROTHORAX

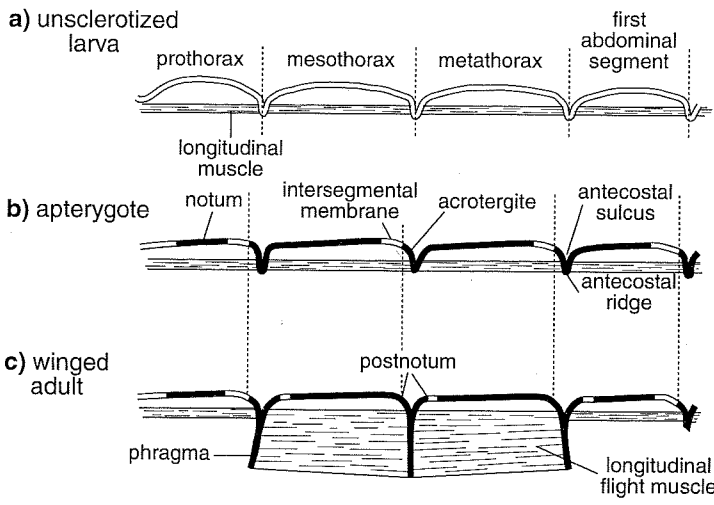


Fig. 7.1. Segmentation and the derivation of the postnotum and phragmata in pterygote insects. Sclerotized areas are indicated by a solid line, membranous areas by a double line.

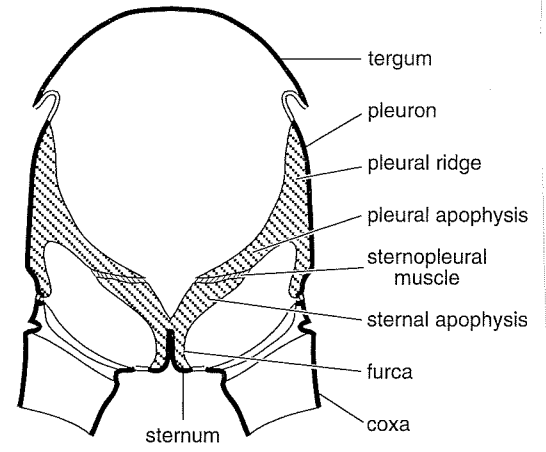


Fig. 7.4. Cross-section of a thoracic segment showing the pleural ridges and sternal apophyses (after Snodgrass, 1935).

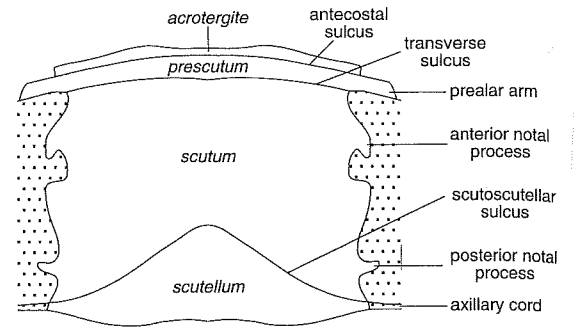
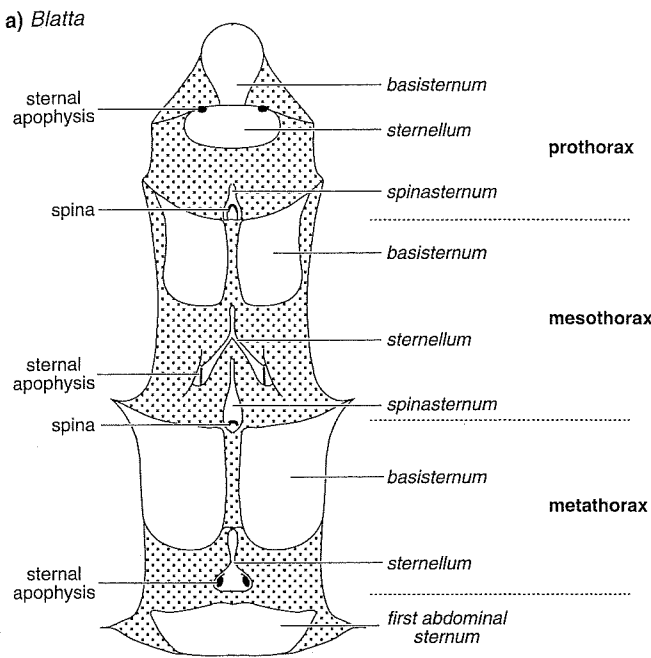


Fig. 7.2. Notum of a wing-bearing segment. Stippled areas are membrane at base of wing (axillary sclerites not shown). Names of sclerites in italics (after Snodgrass, 1935).

