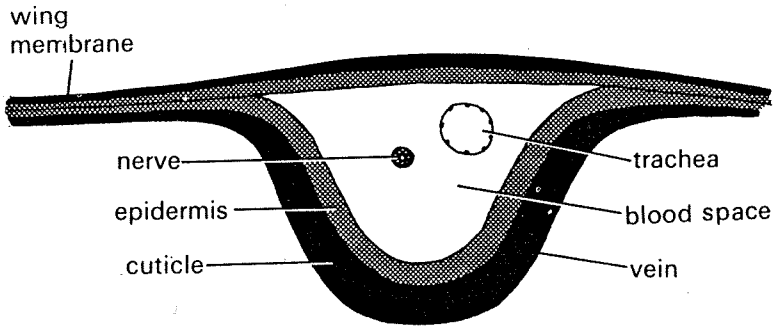


Fig. 96. Diagrammatic section through part of a wing including a transverse section of a vein.

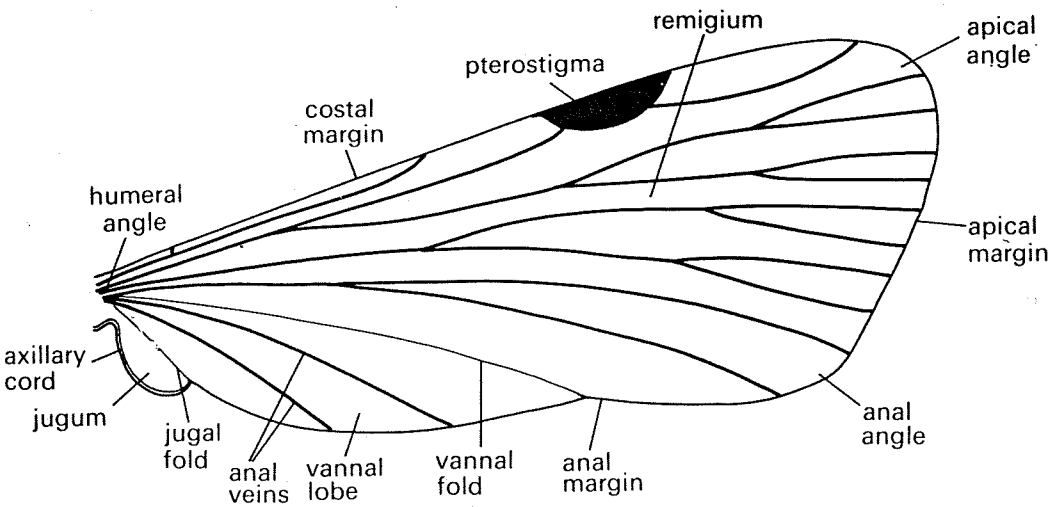


Fig. 101. Diagram illustrating some of the features of the wing.

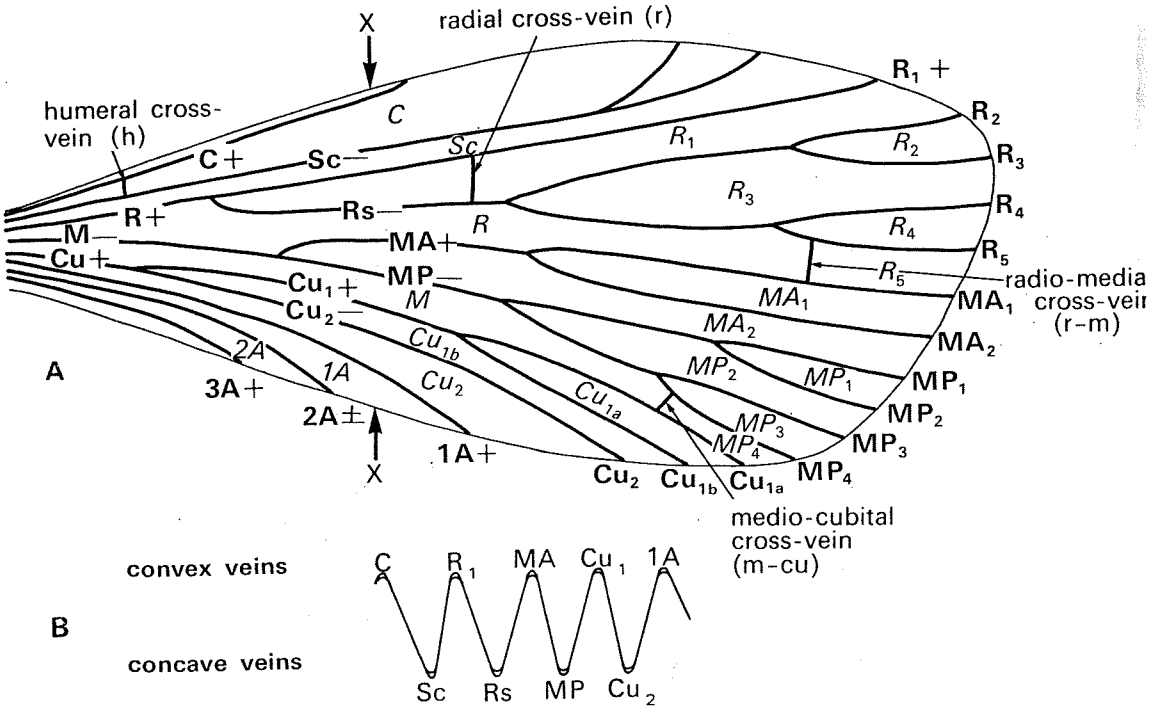


Fig. 97. A. Diagram of the hypothetical basic wing venation showing also the main cross-veins and the names of the cells (italicized). B. Section at X–X in (A) showing the concave and convex veins with the depth of pleating greatly exaggerated.

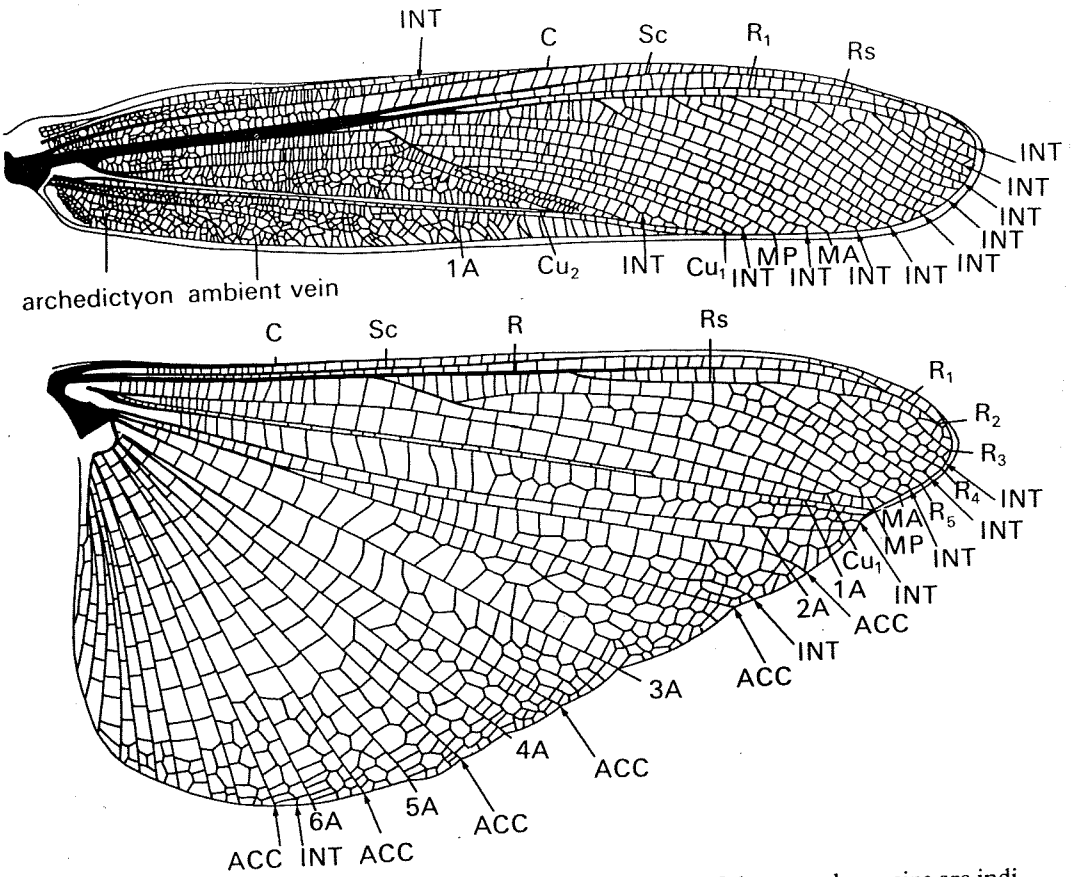


Fig. 100. The wings of *Locusta* showing the venation. Some of the secondary veins are indicated by arrows. INT = intercalary vein, ACC = accessory vein (after Ragge, 1955).

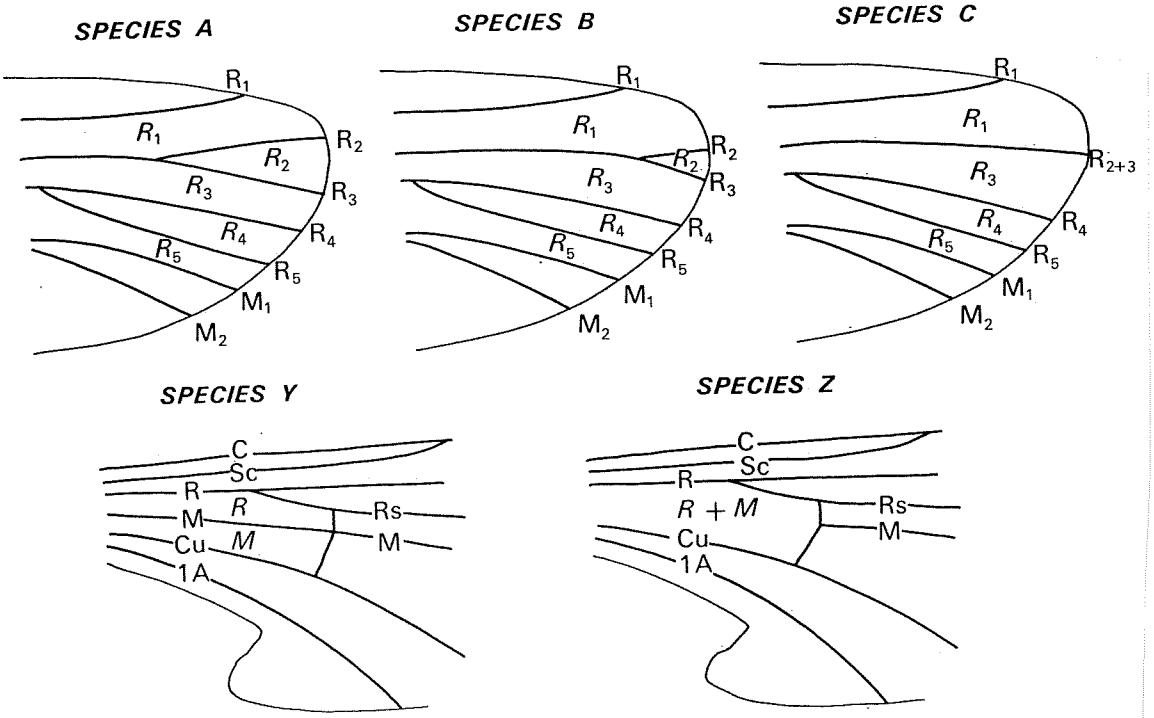


Fig. 98. Diagrams illustrating different methods by which veins are lost. In species A, B and C the veins R_2 and R_3 show progressive degrees of coalescence so that ultimately, in C, cell R_2 is lost. In species Y the base of vein M is present and cells R and M (italicized) are separate, but in Z the stem of M has atrophied so that cells R and M combine to form one large cell R+M.

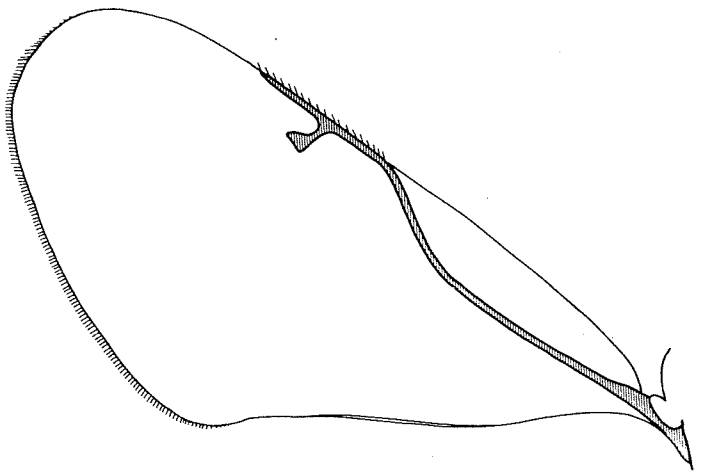


Fig. 99. Forewing of *Perilampus* (Hymenoptera) showing extreme reduction of venation (after Clausen, 1940).

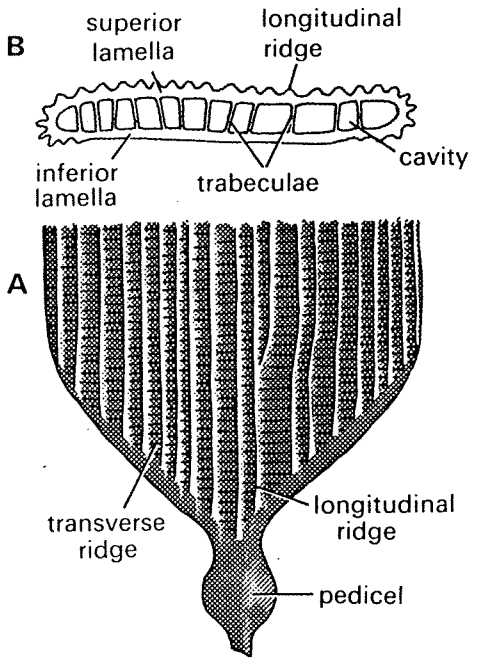


Fig. 103. A. Basal half of a typical lepidopteran scale. B. Transverse section of a scale (after Bourgogne, 1951).

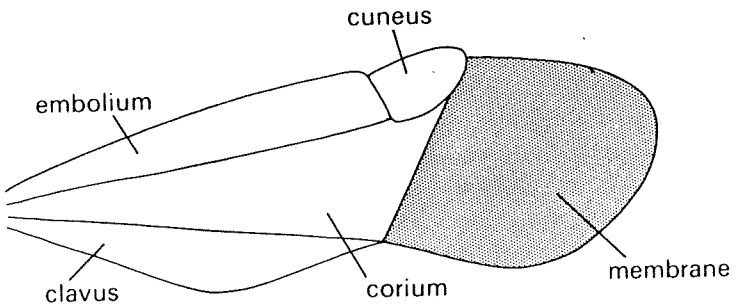


Fig. 107. Forewing of an anthocorid (Heteroptera) (after Comstock, 1918).

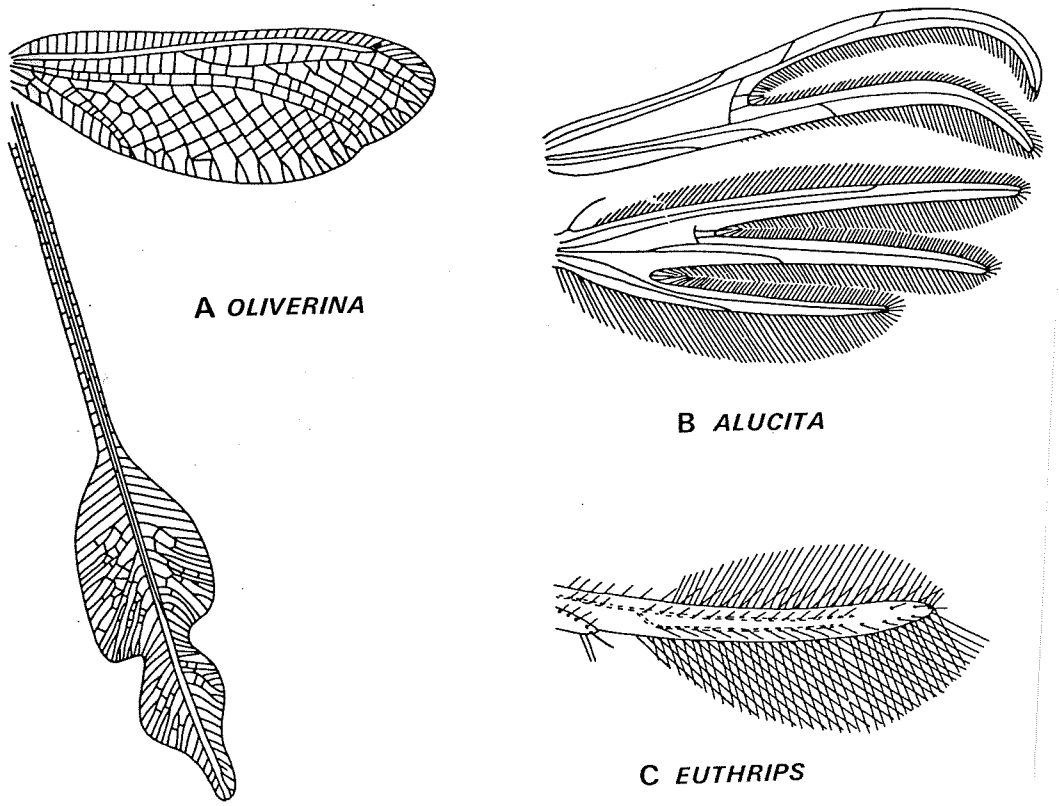


Fig. 104. A. Wings of *Oliverina* (Neuroptera) (after Comstock, 1918). B. Wings of *Alucita* (Lepidoptera) (from Bourgogne, 1951). C. Forewing of *Euthrips* (Thysanoptera) (from Pesson, 1951b).

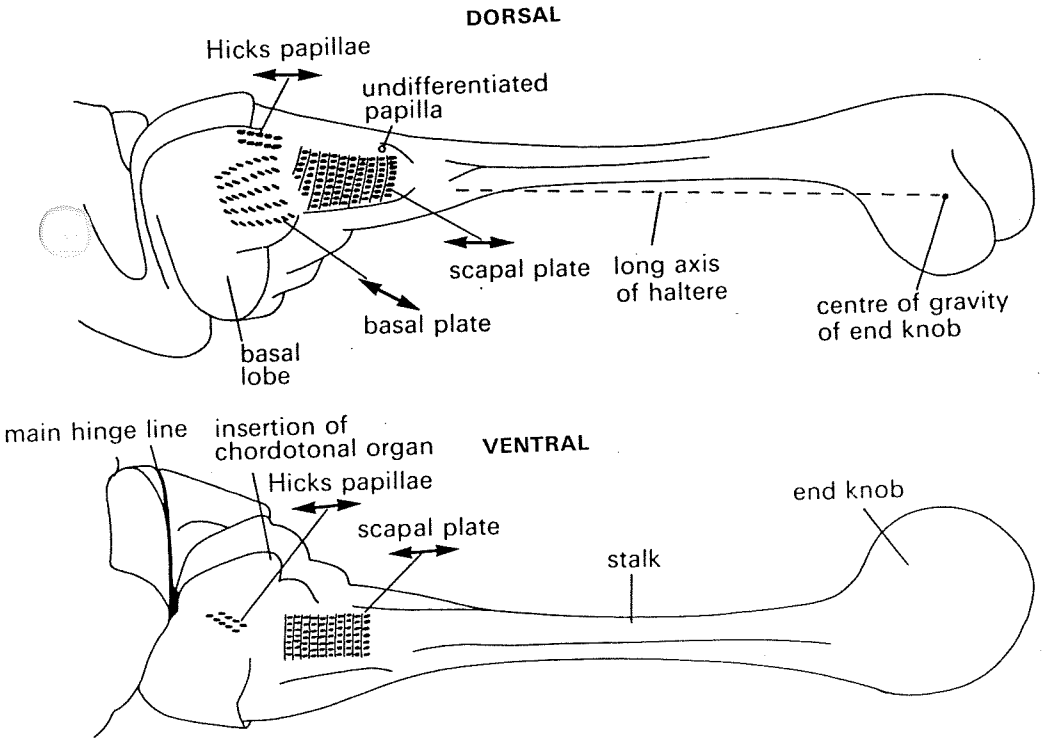


Fig. 113. Dorsal and ventral views of the halteres of *Lucilia* showing the basal groups of sensilla. The orientation of the campaniform sensilla is indicated by the arrows (after Pringle, 1948).

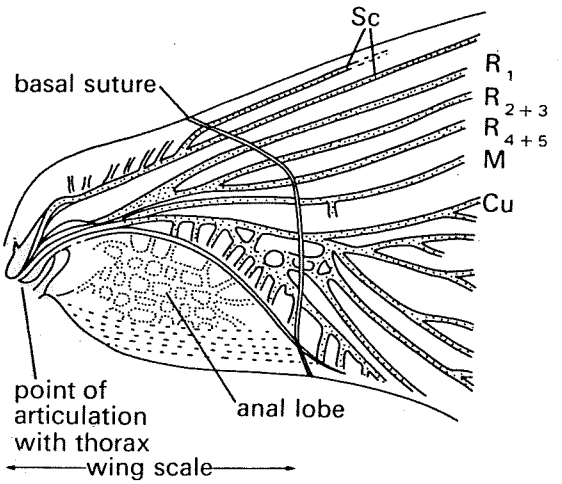
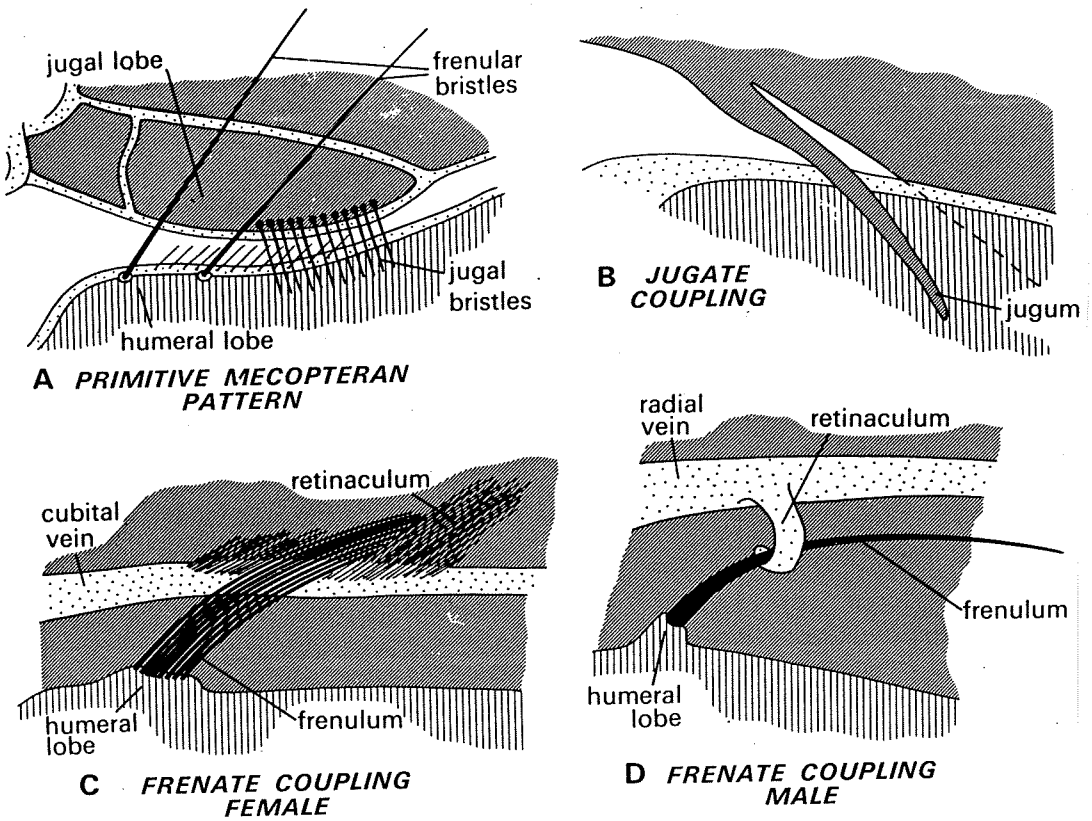


Fig. 105. Wing base of a termite showing the basal suture at which the distal part of the wing breaks off (from Grassé, 1949).



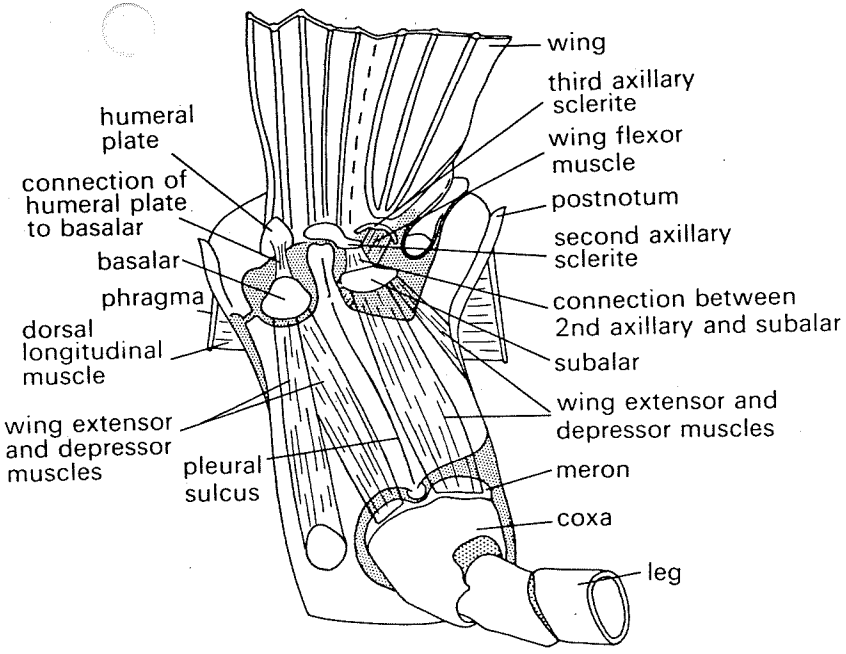


Fig. 114. Lateral view of the thorax showing the direct wing muscles. The pleural region is assumed to be transparent (after Snodgrass, 1935).

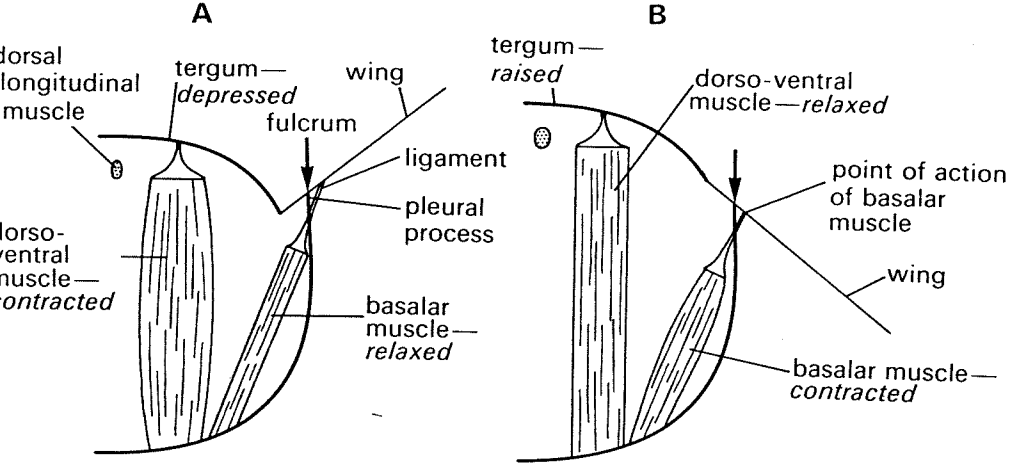


Fig. 115. Diagrammatic cross-section of the thorax illustrating the wing movements in an insect, such as a dragonfly, in which the direct wing muscles cause depression of the wings.

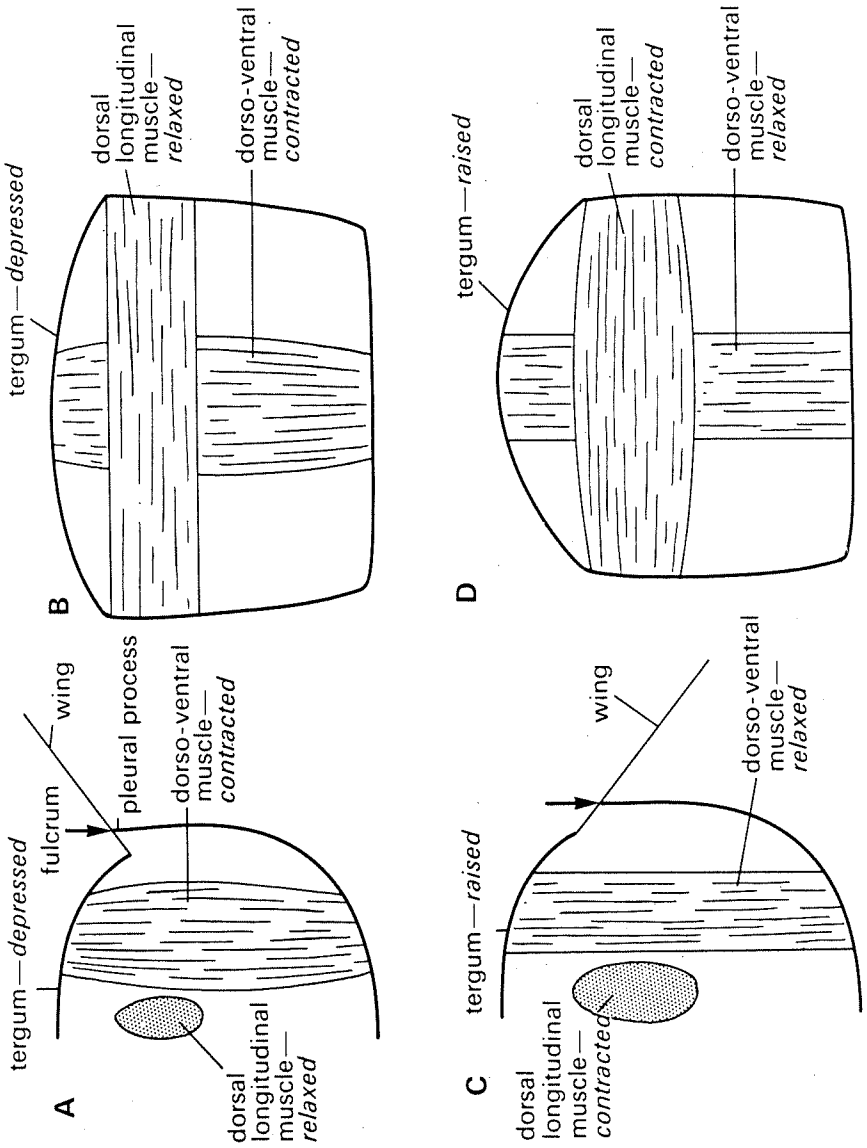


Fig. 116. Diagrams illustrating the movements of the wings in an insect, such as a fly, in which both up and down movements of the wing are produced by indirect muscles. A and C. Cross-sections of the thorax. B and D. Views of the wing-bearing segment from the inside showing, in D, the shortening and bowing of the tergum produced by contraction of the dorsal longitudinal muscles.

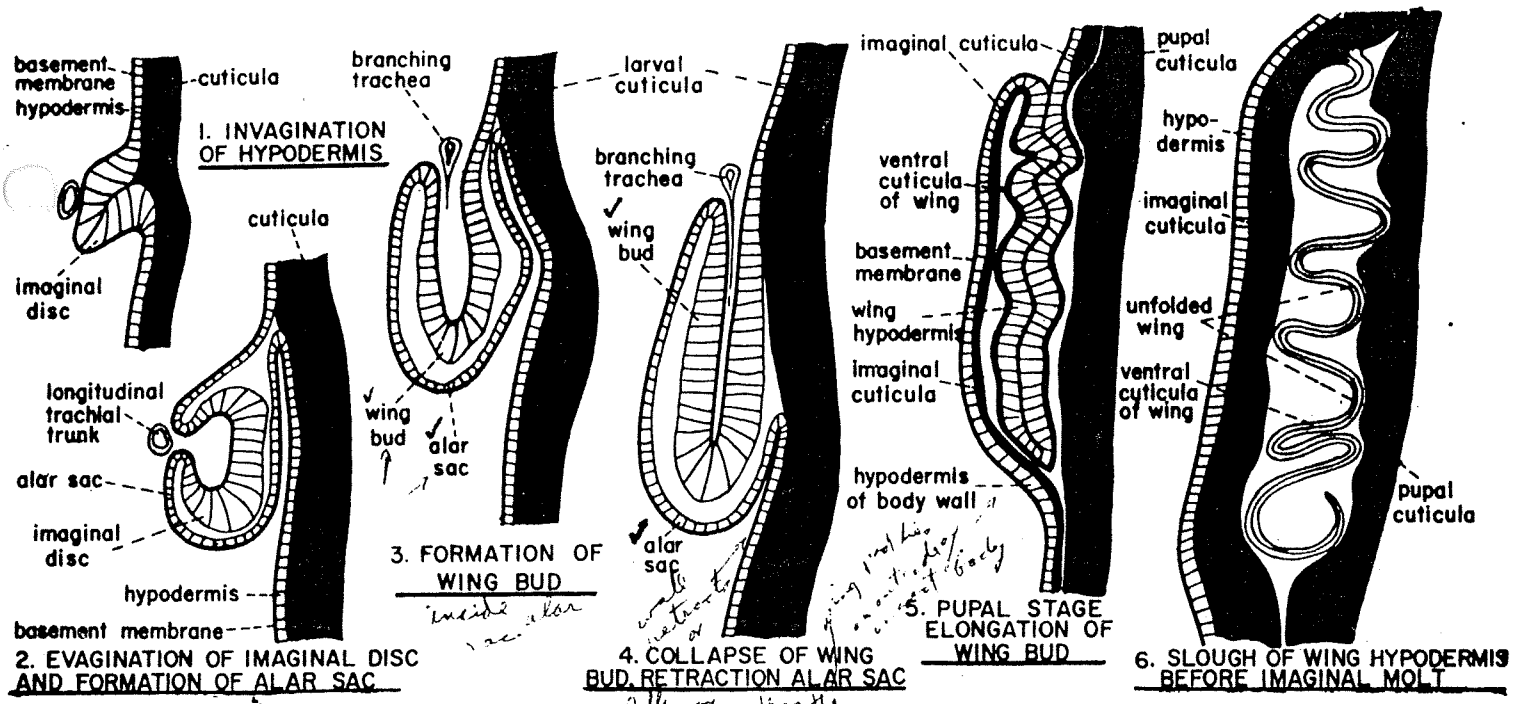


FIG. 17 - DEVELOPMENT OF A WING IN THE HOLOMETABOLA

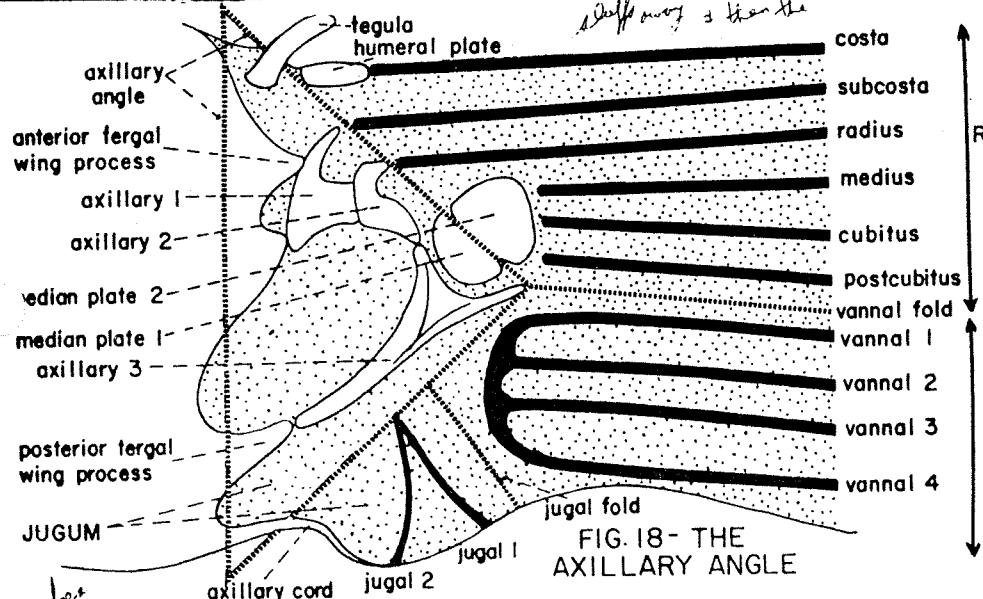


FIG. 18 - THE AXILLARY ANGLE

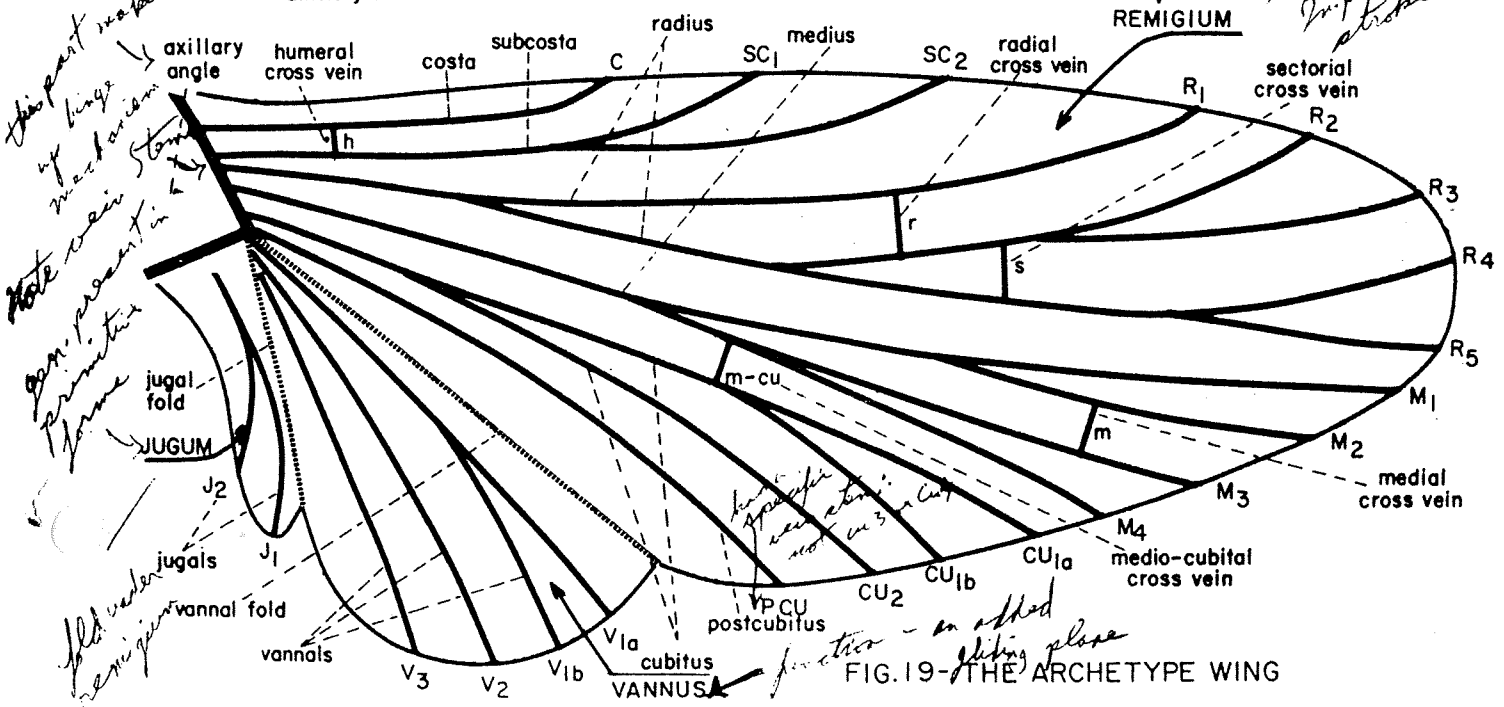
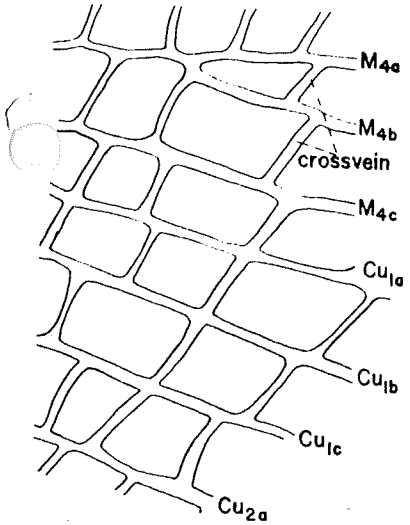
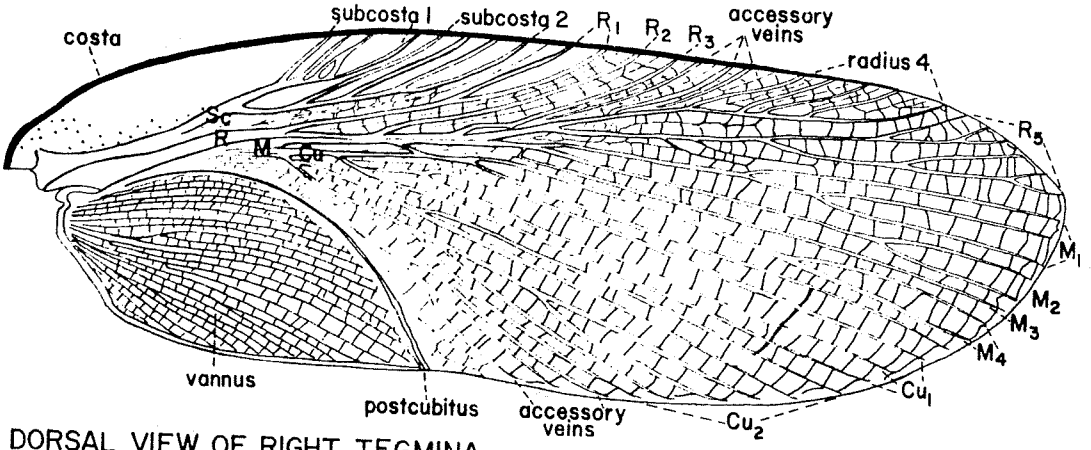


FIG. 19 - THE ARCHETYPE WING

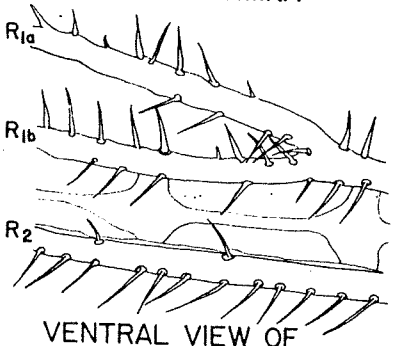
PLATE 35 – WINGS OF LEUCOPHAEA MADERAE



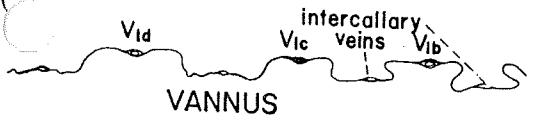
CROSSVEINS OF TEGMINA



DORSAL VIEW OF RIGHT TEGMINA

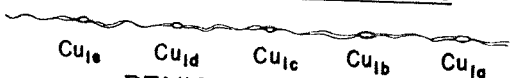


VENTRAL VIEW OF RIGHT TEGMINA

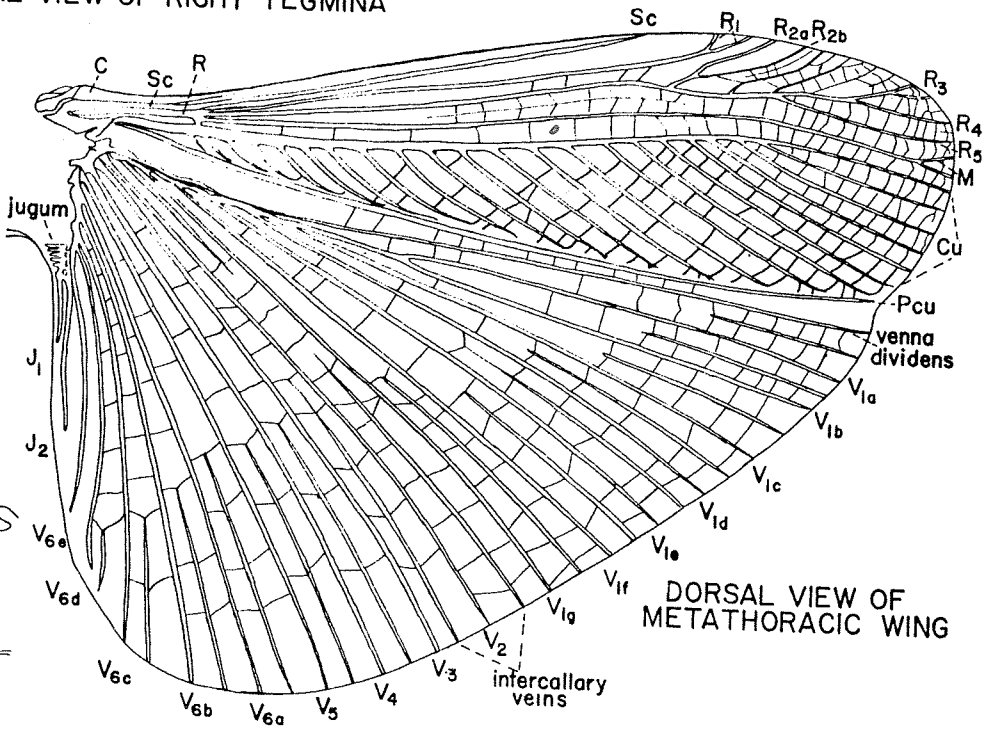


VANNUS

CROSS SECTIONS OF METAWING



REMIGIUM



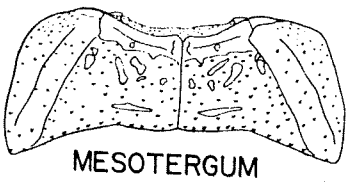
DORSAL VIEW OF METATHORACIC WING

DEVELOPMENT OF WING PADS IN THE NYMPH

MESOTERGUM

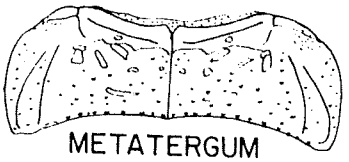
NYMPH 1 CM. IN LENGTH

METATERGUM



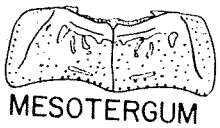
MESOTERGUM

NYMPH 3 CM. IN LENGTH



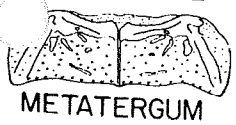
METATERGUM

wing buds

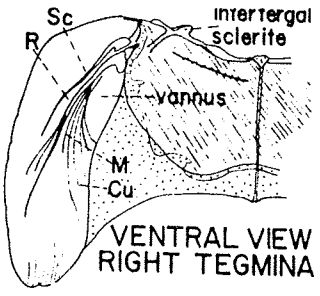


MESOTERGUM

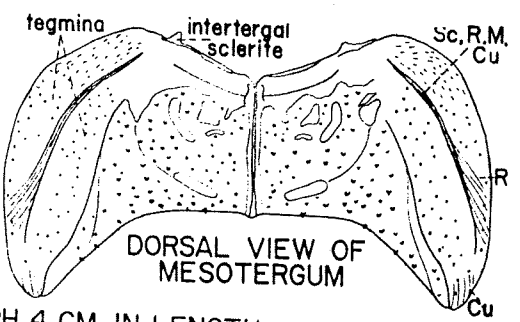
NYMPH 2 CM. IN LENGTH



METATERGUM

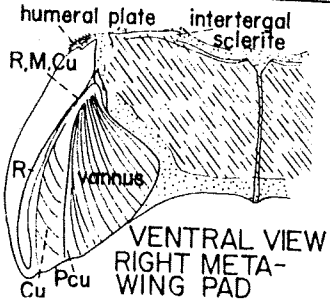


VENTRAL VIEW RIGHT TEGMINA

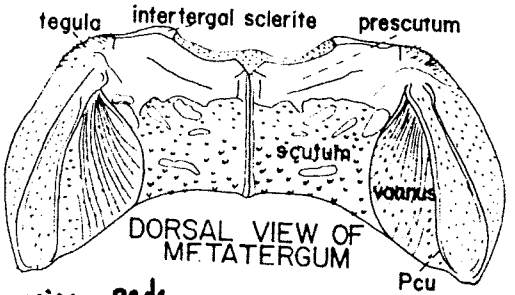


DORSAL VIEW OF MESOTERGUM

NYMPH 4 CM. IN LENGTH



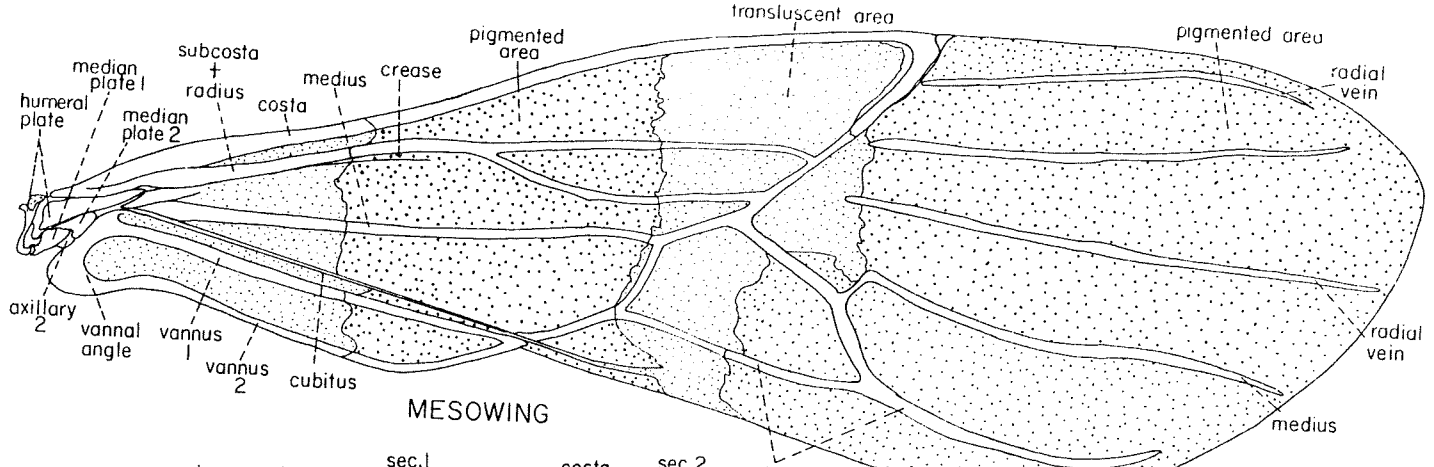
VENTRAL VIEW RIGHT META-WING PAD



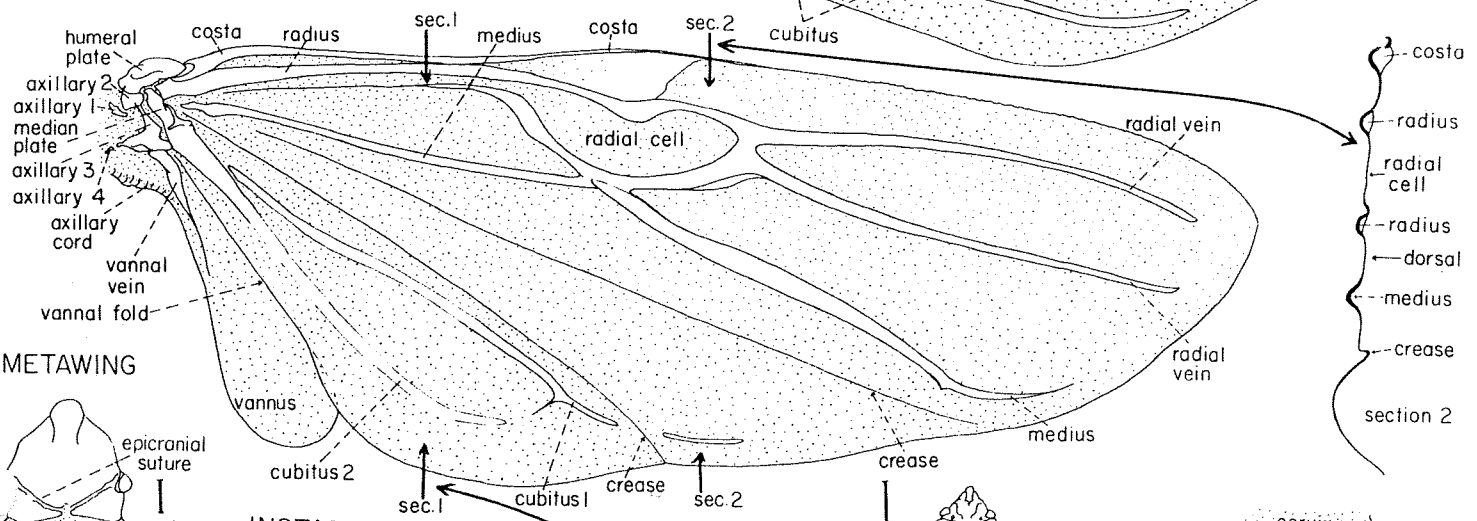
DORSAL VIEW OF METATERGUM

wing pads

PLATE 36 - THE WINGS OF ONCOPELTUS FASCIATUS



MESOWING



METAWING

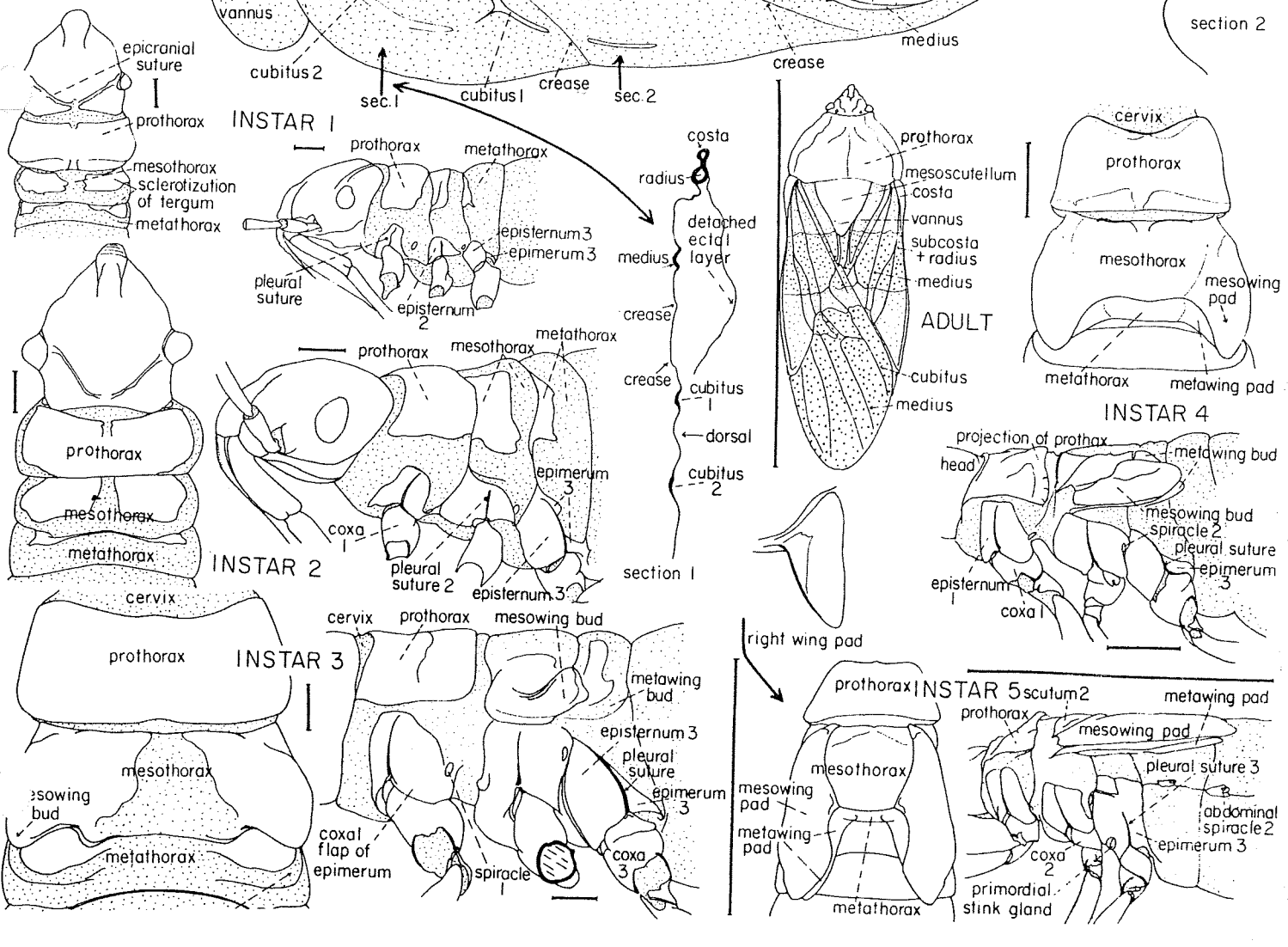
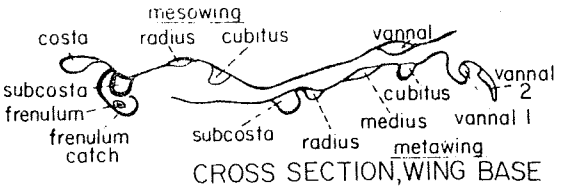


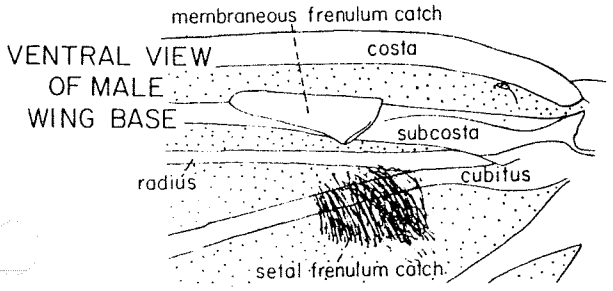
PLATE 37-WINGS OF H. ZEA AND P. RUGOSA

CROSS SECTION OF MALE FRENULUM

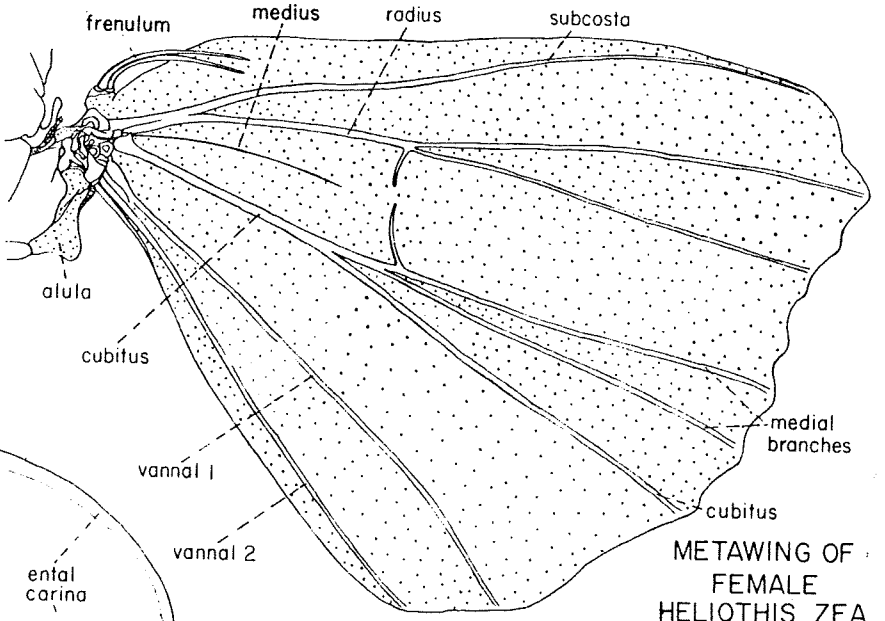
MESOWING OF FEMALE H. ZEA



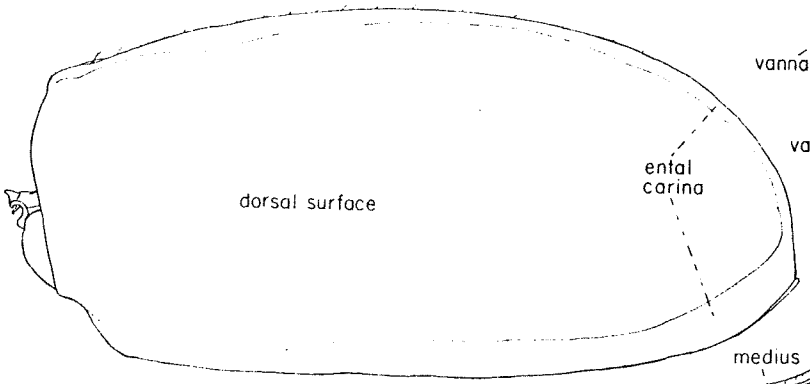
CROSS SECTION, WING BASE



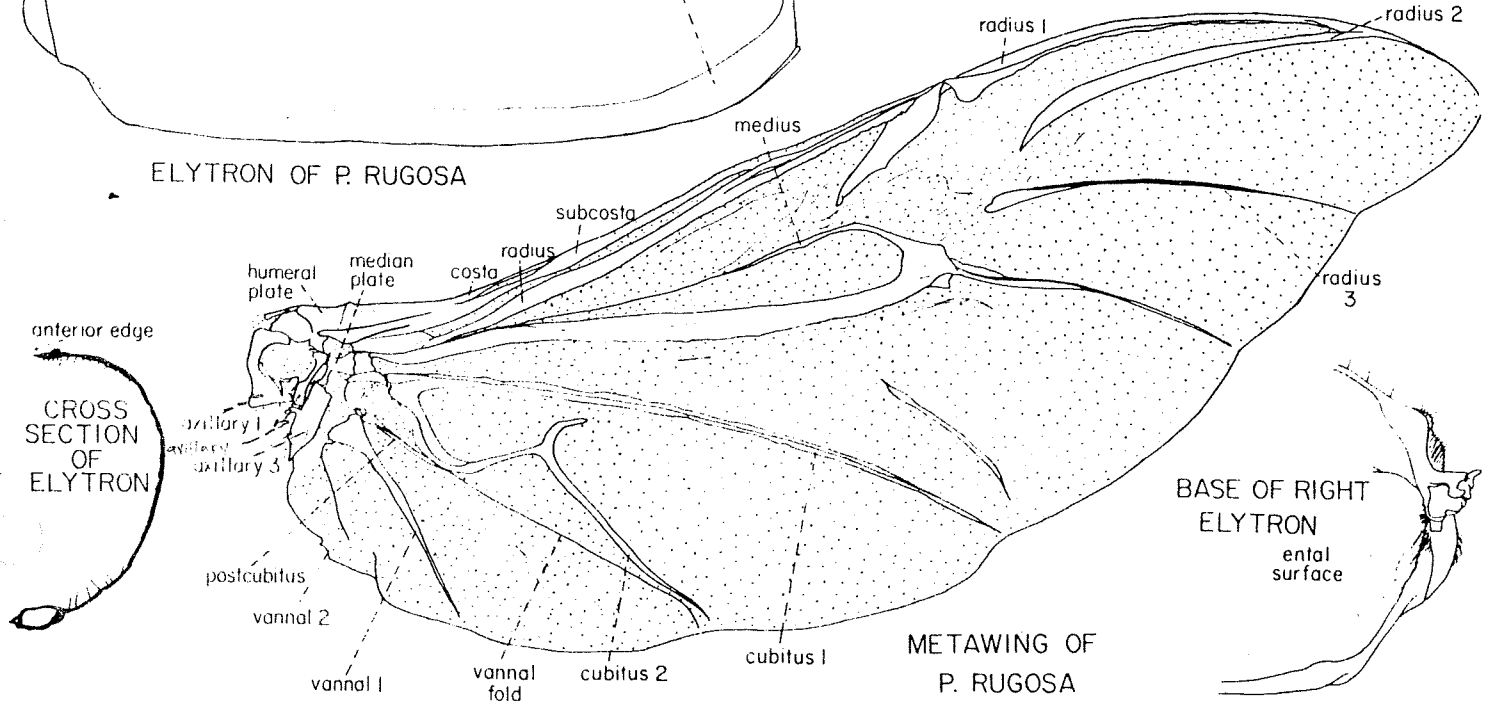
VENTRAL VIEW OF MALE WING BASE



METAWING OF FEMALE HELIOTHIS ZEA



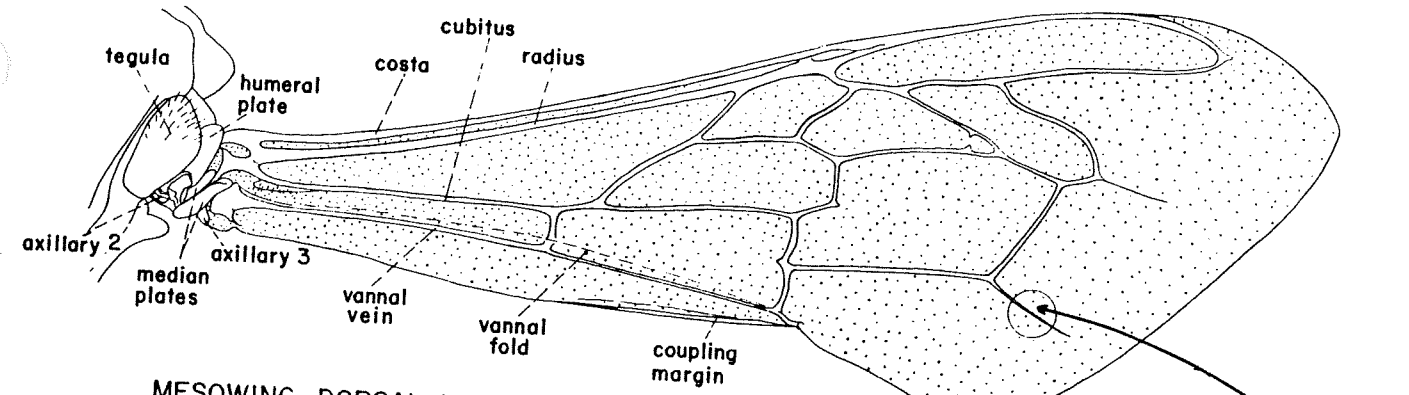
ELYTRON OF P. RUGOSA



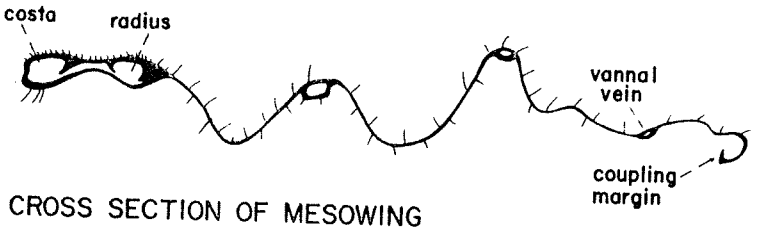
CROSS SECTION OF ELYTRON

METAWING OF P. RUGOSA

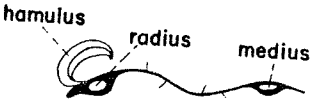
PLATE 38 - WINGS OF APIS MELLIFERA AND MUSCA DOMESTICA



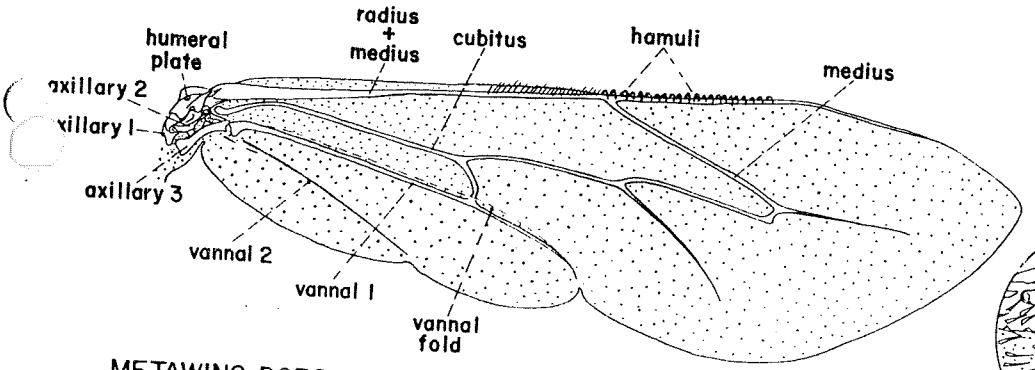
MESOWING, DORSAL VIEW, A. MELLIFERA WORKER



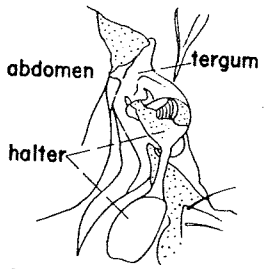
CROSS SECTION OF MESOWING



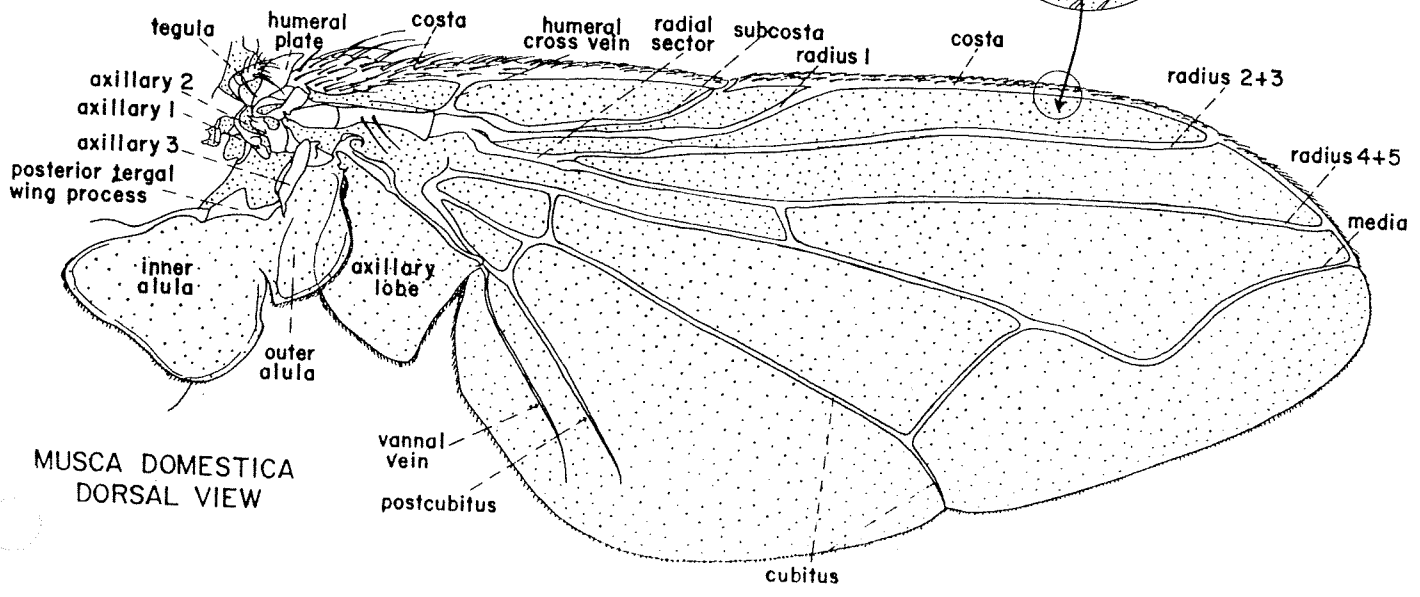
CROSS SECTION, ANTERIOR MARGIN, METAWING, WORKER



METAWING, DORSAL VIEW, A. MELLIFERA WORKER



DORSAL VIEW RIGHT HALTER M. DOMESTICA



MUSCA DOMESTICA DORSAL VIEW