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Jaws, which in most species are lined with teeth, work sideways, not up and down like ours. The insect uses its jaws not only for chewing, but also for cutting or cutting food. The second pair of less powerful jaws, called jaws, is behind the jaws. They also move sideways, and are used to process food and pushing it down the throat. Chewing insects have two lips. The upper lip, called labrum, is simply a flap that hangs over parts of the mouth and closes the mouth at the front. The lower lip, called labia, covers the mouth at the back. Sucking insects is the mouth parts that are developed from basic chewing structures. The mouth parts of some sucking insects have changed so much to satisfy animal feeding habits that they are difficult to recognize. Labium bedbugs, chin bugs, and other bugs became a long, fluted beak. Four slender, sharp needles called stylets lie in the groove. Stiletos evolved from jaws and jaws. They are used to pierce plants or animals and then suck juices or blood. The lab technician serves as a flap that covers the groove in the beak. Butterflies and moths have almost disappeared jaws. Parts of the jaw became significantly elongated and combined to form a long, thin drinking tube. This tube, a proboscis, rolls when the insect does not use it to suck liquids such as nectar from flowers. In horseflies, jaws become curved swords that can cut the skin of an animal. Jaws have turned into pointed rods that can be driven up and down into the victim's skin like a pneumatic drill. To feed, the horse immerses its sucking tube, formed from labrum, into a bleeding wound made by cutting tools. The questions or comments about this page? Parts of the insect's mouth fall into different categories depending on the type of insects. Each them has a certain tool dealing with a certain prey. Houseflies use spongy pads that secrete saliva over their food, dissolving a food source that can later be sucked through their straw-like mouth. Other insects like mosquitoes have needles like mouth useful for breaking skin and sucking blood (only female mosquitoes suck blood, male mosquitoes suck the juices of plants). Third insects, like ants, have powerful jaws that grip and cut food sources. Some of them can cut into human skin (Fire ants). The structure of insect mouth parts (generally, as each insect differs): Jaws - These hard jaws are designed to capture and bite, most commonly found on insects like ants. Maxillae - Secondary jaws, usually past the primary jaws for further destruction of prey. Labrum - The upper lip of the mouth is commonly found in insects such as caterpillars and butterflies. Labia - the lower lip of the mouth, again, usually occurs in caterpillars and butterflies. Ants use jaws, jaws, labium and labrum. Jaws are covered by powerful jaw muscles that break food into smaller pieces. Behind the jaws, jaws eat to taste food (showing the propensity of ants to enjoy items like sugar, and judge whether the source of food is what they find attractive or not). Finally, labium and labrum chew food and food, then goes into the insect's mouth for the final meal and digestion. Butterflies, on the other hand, use what is called a proboscis. This whip-like body serves his tongue and can suck nectar from flowers. It is also a very sensitive organ and transmits a lot of information back to the butterfly. Slideshare uses cookies to improve functionality and performance, as well as to provide you with appropriate advertising. If you continue to browse the site, you agree to use cookies on this site. See our Privacy Policy and User Agreement for more details. What is the ROBLOX password on roblox? When asked by Wiki User, does Jerry Seinfeld have Parkinson's disease? 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Answering the user's question Vicki Ano ang mgai kasabihan sa sa aking kababata? When asked by Wiki What's the time to sign the Song Atin Cu Pung Singing? Asked Wiki user Ano ang katangian ng salawikain? When asked by a Wiki 1 user. INSECT MOUTH PARTS 1Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 2. 2 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 3. Mandibulate Mouthparts - In all primitive insects, the mouth parts are adapted for chopping, chewing, pinching, or crushing solid food. They are known as mandibulate the mouth because they have prominent chewing jaws. 3Nusrat Perwin, AISC, Pune 4. five main components of the mouth: 4Nusrat Perween, AISC, Pune 5. 5Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 6. Labrum (upper lip) - a simple flap that covers the upper jaw and jaw (upper jaw) - a pair of jaws for crushing or chopping food. 6Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 7. - Maxillae (lower jaw) - touch-sensitive in function, taste and hypopharynx (language) - language as a process that helps to mix food and saliva. Labia - (lower lip) touch in function 7Nusrat Perween, AISC, Pune 8. Types - Bites and Chewing - Splash 8Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 9. Piercing and sucking - Sponging - Siphoning 9Nusrat Perween, AISC, Pune 10. Bites and chewing - the main and the most primitive type of mouths, grasshopper, cockroaches and beetles - i. Labrum ii. Epifarinx and iii. Jaws and iv. Maxilla and against Labium. Hypofarinx 10Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 11. 11 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 12. i. Labrum: - a flap, like a bilobal structure attached to a clap. It helps to direct food into your mouth and also keeps food in position so that the jaws can act on it. 12Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 13. Epifarinx is identified as the swollen area of the abdominal surface of the labrum, which is the body of taste. 13 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 14. Iii. Jaws: They are also called primary or true jaws and are associated with chewing and chopping food. 14 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 15. movement produced by the kidnapper (external) and the adductor (inner) muscles. - Heavily sclerotized teeth are sharply sharpened and the area is called incisors or sharp teeth. Proximal teeth are called molars or grinding teeth. 15 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 16. Iv. Jaws: they are called secondary jaws or auxiliary jaws. Can be used to capture/cut/chewing food. The basal segment, known as cardo, connects the jaws to the head. This is connected to the central body of the jaw, stipes. On the outside of the squeaks is more or less the distance of sclerite, known as the palpifer, to which the palpus is attached. 16 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 17. Antenna as five Palpi, carries tactile hair as well as probably the organs of smell or taste. There are two lobes at the distal end of the stipes. The outer lobe is called galea, and the inner lobe of lacinias, which is jagged. 17 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 18. v. Labium: It closes the mouth from below or behind. It consists of three medium sclerite viz. submentum, mentum and prementum - On the side of the prementum there are two small lateral sclerites called palpiger bearings of 7 segmented sexual palpi. 18 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 19. - Distally prementum carries two pairs of shares. The outer pair is called paragloss and internal pairs of gloss. 19 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 20. Vi. Hypopharynx is located medially to the jaw and jaw. It is located behind the pre-oral cavity and in front of the lab. Hypofarinx is mainly membrane and is closely related to the salivary glands and/or salivary ducts. Hypofarinx functions as a language by moving food in the preoral cavity. . 20 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 21. 21 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 22. Grasshoppers 22 Nusrat Perween, AISC, Pune 23. Earth beetles mouthparts 23Nusrat Perween, AISC, Pune 24. 24 Nusra, AISC, Pune 25. 25 Nusrat Perwin, AISC, Pune 26. The type of chewing and splashing, for example, honeybee, labrum and jaws remain more or less similar than that of the generalized type - Maxillae and Labium strongly modified 26Nusrat Perween, AISC, Pune 27. Laborum. It is narrow and quite simple. - Jaws: They are blunt dumb dumber shapes and not jagged. They are not used for feeding, but are useful for casting wax into cages for the crest (next) building. 27 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 28. Laby: Glossae is significantly elongated to form a hairy, flexible tongue. Gloss ends in a small round spoon-shaped lob called labellum, which is useful to lick the nectar. 28 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 29. - Jawbone-jaw structures: - The maxic-microbial structure is modified to form a splash of tongue. The language block consists of two jaw gallias, two sexual palpi and an elongated flexible hairy labia gloss. 29 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 30. 30 Nusrat Perwin, AISC, Pune 31. 31 Nusra, AISC, Pune 32. 32 Nusrat Perwin, AISC, Pune 33. In mosquitoes, mouth parts are piercing and sucking type i.e. they are adapted for piercing animal tissues or plants to suck blood or plant juice. Parts of the mouth consist of labia, laboratory-epifarinx, hypofarinx, jaw and jaw: - Labius:- Labium modified to form a long, straight, meaty-tube tube called proboscis. It has a deep labial groove on the top side. 33 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 34. At the distal end of the labia is a pair of small tactile marks that reduce the sex finger. Function:- Labial groove all the other mouth parts. During the piercing, the labella directs the jaws and jaws. The whole lab bends backwards to the needle-like mouth parts to go in the flesh. 34 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 35. - Labrum - lab is long and needle, as with an abdominal groove. Function: - This structure appears C - in the form of a cross section, having a groove called a food channel. - Hypopharynx: - The food channel is closed below a long, pointed and flattened plate, similar to a double sword called hypofarinx. It has a salivation of the duct, opening on the tip. Function: - Through this duct saliva is poured to prevent blood coagulation during sucking. 35Nusrat Perwin, AISC, Pune 36. Jaws and jaws: - long, needle-shaped jaws and jaws. - Jaws end with sharp tiny blades, while the jaws in the saw are like blades bearing teeth. Function: - Jaws and jaws act as piercing organs. The male jaws and jaws are very short and functional 36Nusrat Perween, AISC, Pune 37. 37 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 38. 38 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 39. Sponging Type mouth parts (e.g. Housefly) - Prominent fleshy and retractable proboscis consists mainly of labia - proboscis grooved on its front surface, in this groove lie labrum-epifarinx (attached food channel) and slender hypofarinx (containing salivary channel). - There are no jaws. - Jaws obviously merge with the fleshy elbow of the proboscis, and only a prominent single segmented jaw of the palpi remains. 39 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 40. The end of the proboscis is enlarged, the sponge is like a two-bladed one, which acts as a suction pad. They are called labella. - collect liquid food and bring it to the food channel. These insects often spit enzyme-containing saliva on solid foods to thin them and then sponge the mixture. 40 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 41. 41 Nusra, AISC, Pune 42. SIPHONING TYPE OF MOUTH PARTS: - Parts of butterflies and moths - they are modified to suck juices from flowers or nectar from flowers - a proboscis that helps in sucking food is formed by the upposition of two galea 1st jaw. 42 Nusra, AISC, Pune 43. - Maxillary palps and sexual fingers are present in a reduced state. The labia or upper lip is reduced. - Jaws are missing - Hypofarinx is missing. Labia is reduced to a triangular plate represented by a pair of sexual palps. 43 Nusrat Pervin, AISC, Pune 44. 44Nusrat Perwin, AISC, Pune 45. During the resting phase of the proboscis is strongly coiled and located under the head, it is also called a spring clock like a proboscis. While the food material is playing, the proboscis is unwinded and inserted into the inside of the flower to suck the nectar due to the flow of hemolymphs into it under high pressure. Perween, AISC, Full Full

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