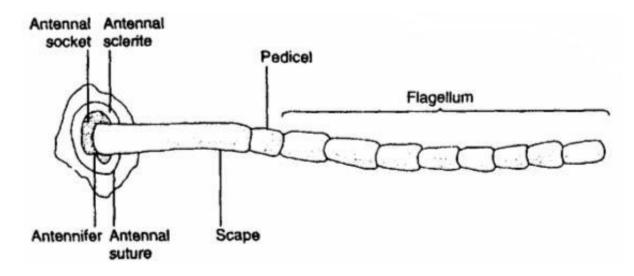
INSECT ANTENNAE

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STRUCTURE OF INSECT ANTENNAE

Antennae function almost exclusively in sensory perception. Some of the information that can be detected by insect antennae includes: motion and orientation, odour, sound, humidity, and a variety of chemical cues. Antennae vary greatly among insects, but all follow a basic plan: segments 1 and 2 are termed the scape and pedicel, respectively. The remaining antennal segments (flagellomeres) are jointly called the flagellum.

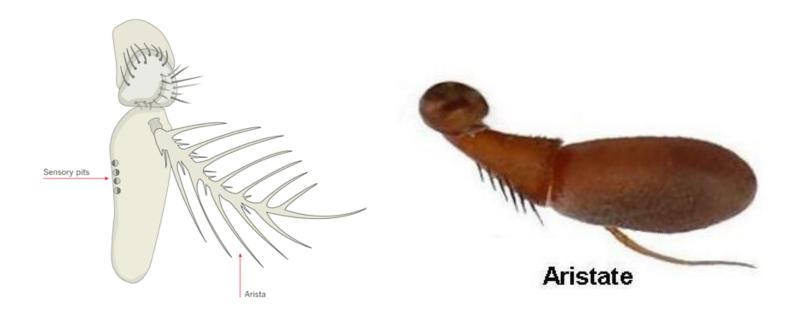


MODIFICATIONS OF INSECT ANTENNAE

1. Aristate:

Aristate antennae are pouch-like with a lateral bristle.

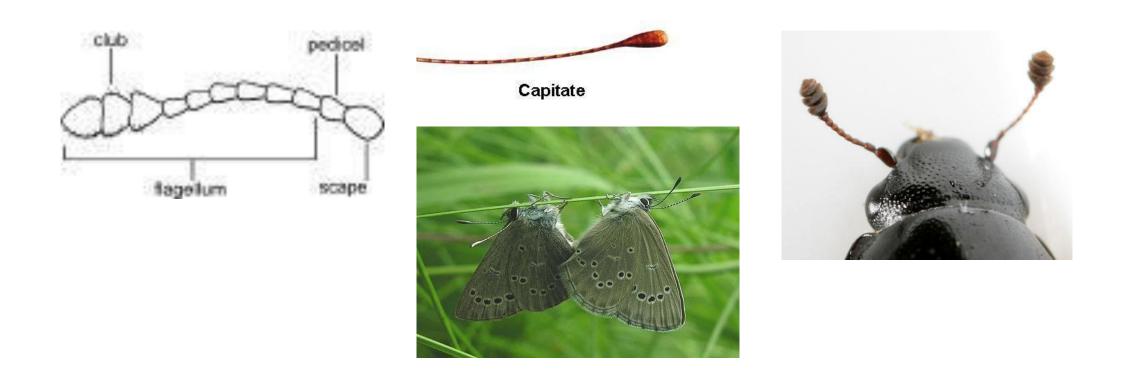
Examples: House and shore flies (order Diptera).





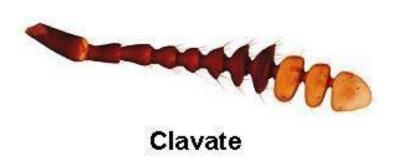
2. CAPITATE

Capitate antennae are abruptly clubbed at the end. **Examples**: Butterflies (order Lepidoptera).



3. CLAVATE

Clavate antennae are gradually clubbed at the end. Examples: Carrion beetles (order Coleoptera). Adult carrion beetles feed on decaying animal matter or maggots.







Filiform antennae have a thread-like shape. Examples: Grasshopper, Ground and long-horned beetles (order Coleoptera), and cockroaches (order Blattaria).





5. GENICULATE

✤ Geniculate antennae are hinged or bent like an elbow. Examples: Bees and ants (order Hymenoptera).



6. LAMELLATE

*Lamellate or clubbed antennae end in nested plates. Examples: Scarab beetles (order Coleoptera).



7. MONILIFORM

✤ Moniliform have a beadlike shape. Examples: Termites (order Isoptera).





8. PECTINATE

Pectinate antennae have a comb-like shape. Examples: Fire-colored beetles and fireflies (order- coleoptera)



9. PLUMOSE

Plumose antennae have a feather-like shape. Examples: Moths (order Lepidoptera) and mosquitoes (order Diptera).



10. SERRATE

Serrate antennae have a saw-toothed shape. Examples: Click beetles (order Coleoptera).







11. SETACEOUS

Setaceous antennae have a bristle-like shape. **Examples**: Dragonflies and damselflies (order Odonata).





