

nectare of flower which sucking up the liquid through the food channel.

Thus, the mouth parts in insects are greatly modified according to their feeding habit.

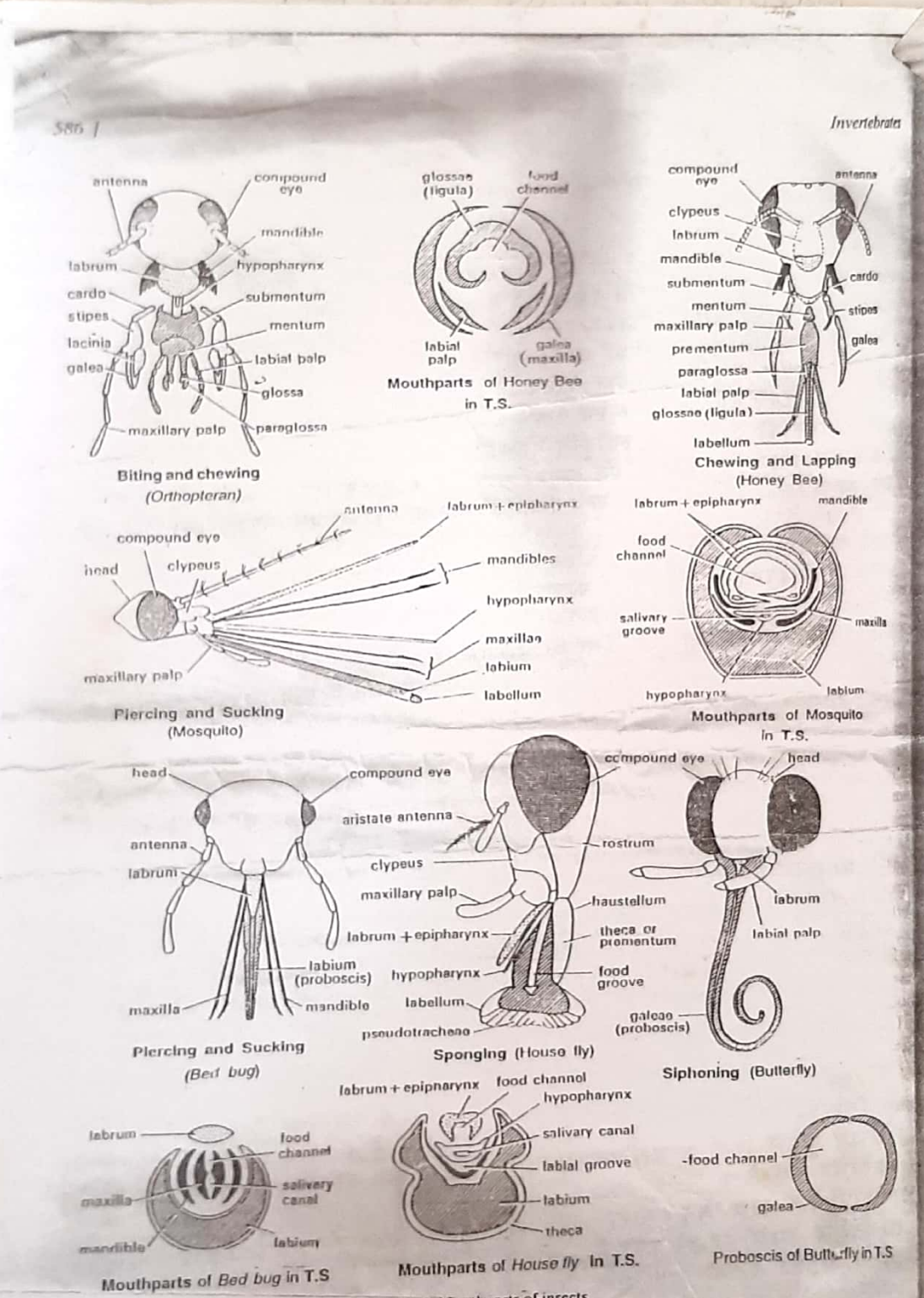


Fig. 2. Mouthparts of insects.

⑥ Hemipterous mouth parts :-

In bug, Labium is in form of 3-joint proboscis or beak. Stylets are 4 in number out of which two are mandible while two are maxilla, which are capable of retraction and protrusion. Maxillary palp and labial palp are completely absent.

④ SPONGING TYPE :

This type of mouth parts are found in house fly. They are well adapted for mode of feeding as the food of house fly is never a solid material but always a liquid. House fly exudes a drop of saliva on the solid food material and then rasps it. The mouth parts of house fly is suited to suck up the food material and not for piercing the tissue.

Mouth parts consists of fleshy labium, which is made up of three parts (a) Proboscis or rostrum (b) Haustellum (c) Labella. Rostrum and haustellum are movably jointed together in a such a manner that the haustellum can be folded backward below the rostrum. The distal part of oral disc expands into a pair of large, fleshy, oral lobes traversed by pseudo trachea. These channels meet at a point on the labella through which liquid food is absorbed. The food channel is formed by labium, epipharynx and hypopharynx. Mandibles are absent.

⑤ SIPHONING TYPE :- Ex - Butterfly.

This is specialized type. Labium and mandible are completely wanting. Labium is in form of labial palps. Galea of maxilla is very much long and forms a slender, hollow tube which are coiled under head like spring of watch, when not in use. Feeding is possible by the uncoiling of the tube and by its tip projecting into the