INSECT ANTENNAE

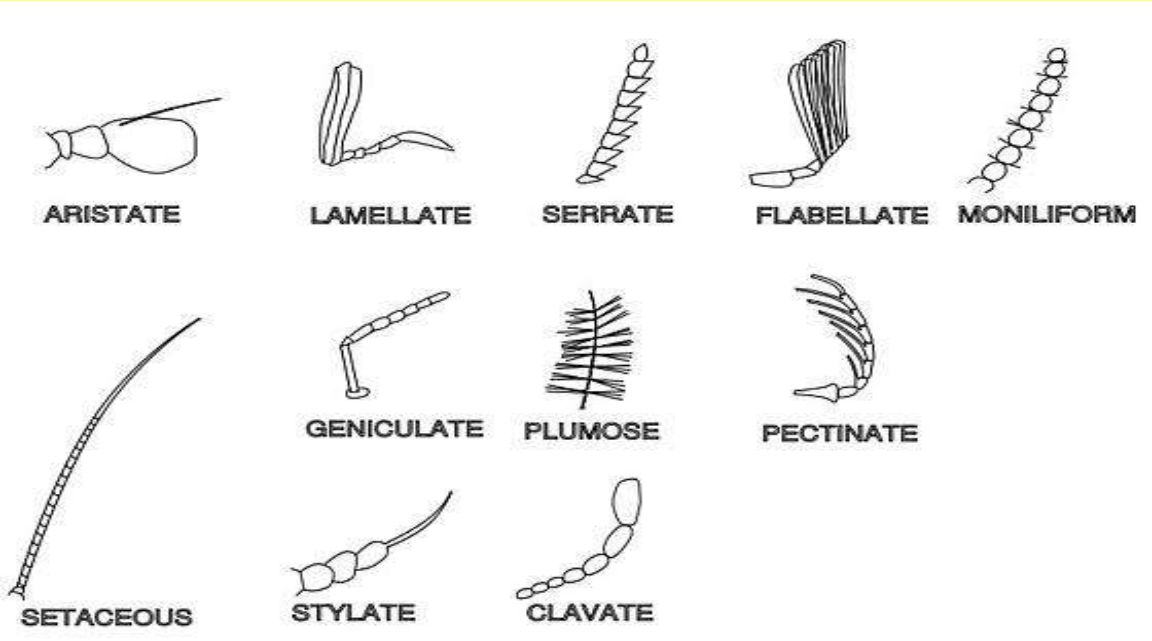
Antennae are sensory appendages connected to fore most segments of the head
They are sensitive to touch, air motion, heat, vibration and especially olfaction (smell) or gustation (taste)
The three basic segment of typical insect antenna are scape, pedicel and flagellum consisting of many units known as flagellomeres

Setaceous –bristle like ,the segments become progressively slender distally , occur in dragonfly and damselfly.

Filiform - threadlike, the segments are cylindrical and almost alike throughout, occur in ground beetle

Moniliform – like a string of bead,the segments nearly spherical, occur in termites.

Serrate – saw-like, the segment are triangular, occur in click beetle .

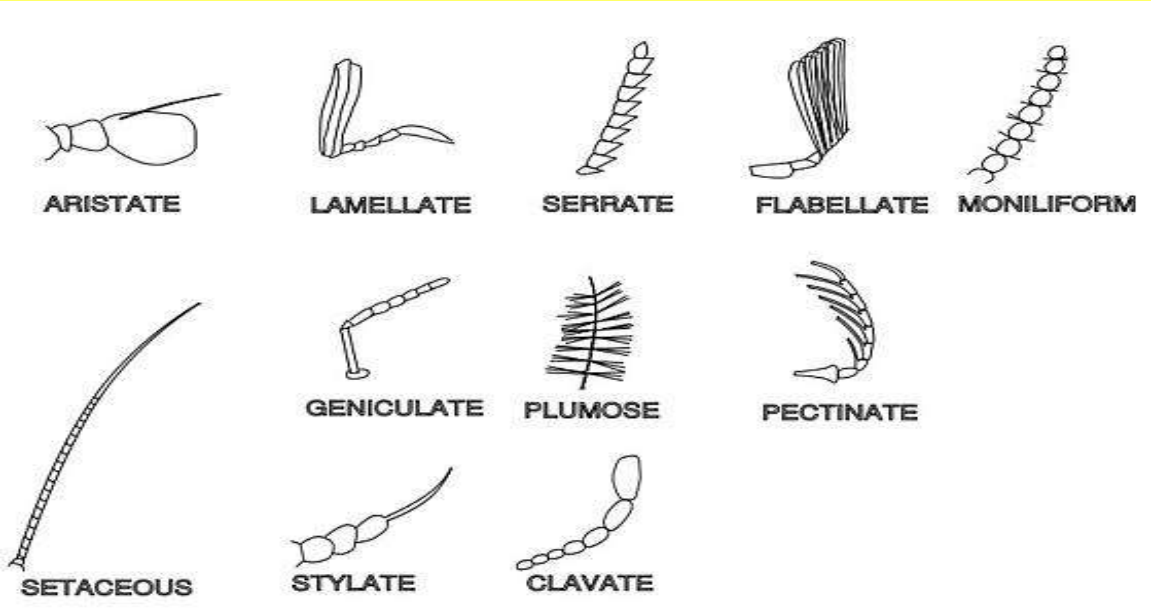


Clavate – club-shaped, the segment become wider d istally, occur in ladybird beetle.

Capitate – knobbed the terminal segment very wide , occur in nitidulid beetle .

Lamellate – flag like , the terminal segment produced on one side into large plates, occur in june beetle

Pectinate – comblike , the segments with short slender processes on one side , occur in pyrochroid beetle

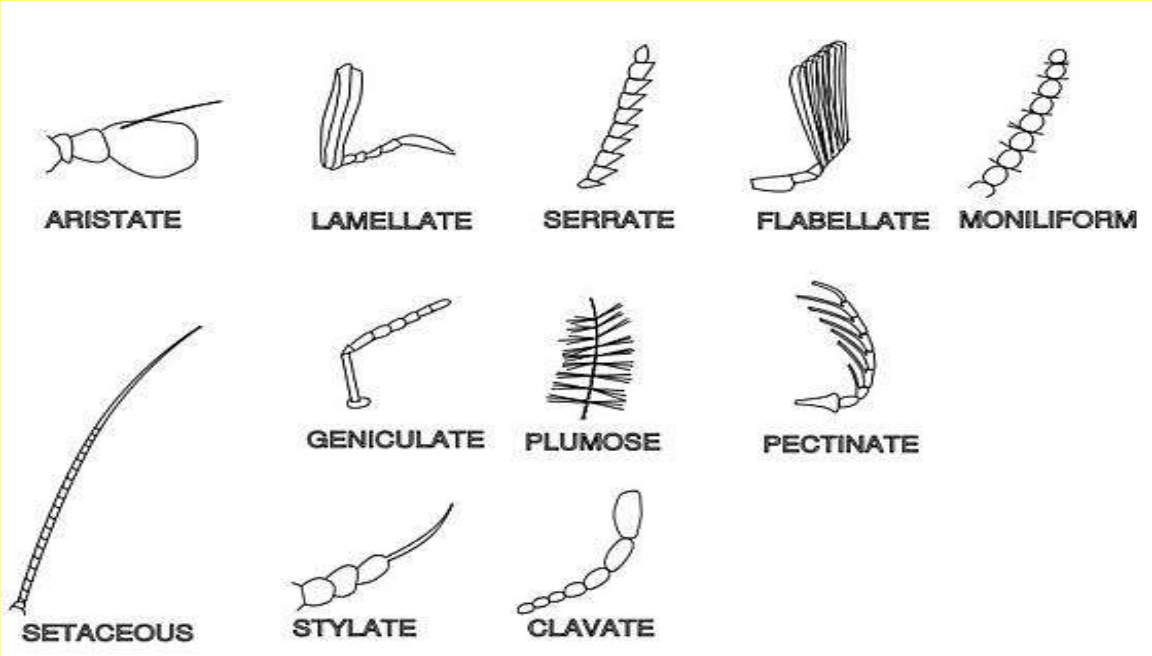


Geniculate – elbowed, bent sharply at the end of the scape , occur in ant.

Plumose – hairy or feathery , the segments bear whorls of long hair at the joint , occur in male mosquito.

Whorled – bristly , the joints with whorls of short bristles occur in phantom midges .

Aristate – bristled , the large terminal segment with a heavy bristle called the arista, occur in housefly , syrphid fly.



Stylate – style-like, the terminal segment tipped with a large spine-like process called the style; occur in robber fly, snipe fly

Flabellate - Spathula- like , the majority of segments extended on one side into large plates , occur in june beetle