Types of Eggs, Larvae and Pupae

ENTO-5101

- Some common types of eggs are as follows:

1. **Spherical:**

- Rounded eggs, e.g., lemon butterfly, citrus leaf miner, hawk moth and red cotton bug

2. **Oval:**

- Egg-like in shape, e.g., bean aphid, silverfish

3. **Elongate:**

- Elongate shape, e.g., house fly, ak grasshopper

4. Stalked:

- These are with a pedicel or stalk. E.g., whiteflies, green lacewing

5. With appendages:

- with thread-like appendages which come out from the upper side

- e.g., water scorpions and stink bugs

6. Sculptured:

- with various designs or sculpturing,

- e.g., malarial mosquito and cabbage butterfly

TYPES OF LARVAE

1. **Campodeiform:**

• Elongate and flattened body

• Long thoracic legs

• Usually cerci on the end of abdomen,

• e.g., diving beetles, rove beetles

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2. Carabiform:

- Modified form of campodeiform larva

- Flattened body, shorter legs and no cerci

- e:g., ground beetles and fireflies

3. Eruciform:

- Cylindrical with both thoracic and abdominal legs

- e.g., butterflies and moths

4. Scarabaeiform:

• Cylindrical and C-shaped with usually thoracic but

  no abdominal legs

• e.g., scarab beetles and pulse beetles

5. Elateriform:

• Thin, elongate, cylindrical with short , thoracic legs

• e.g., click beetles and darkling beetles

6. Platyform:

- Body is very broad with short or no legs
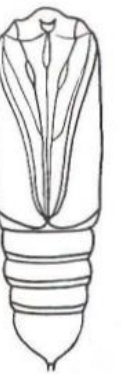
- e.g., some syrphid flies

7. Vermiform:

- Cylindrical, elongate, narrowing anteriorly and without legs

- e.g., flies, fleas and parasitic wasps

TYPES OF PUPAE

OBTECT (BUTTERFLY)

1. **Obtect:**

• The appendages (antennae, legs and wing pads) are

   firmly glued to the body,

• e.g., butterflies, moths and many beetles

• The obtect pupa of a butterfly is also called **Chrysalis**

EXARATE (WASP)

2. Exarate:

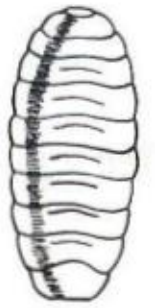The appendages are free and not glued to the body

e. g., most wasps and bees, beetles

3. Coarctate:

COARCTATE (HOUSE FLY)

- It is like an exarate pupa covered in a loose hardened case which is called puparium.

- This puparium is formed from last larval skin which is not shed but retained as a body 'covering

- e.g., most flies

2 mm