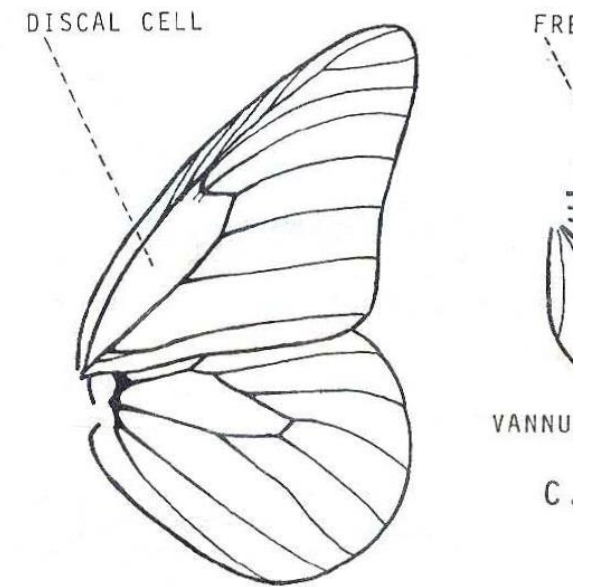


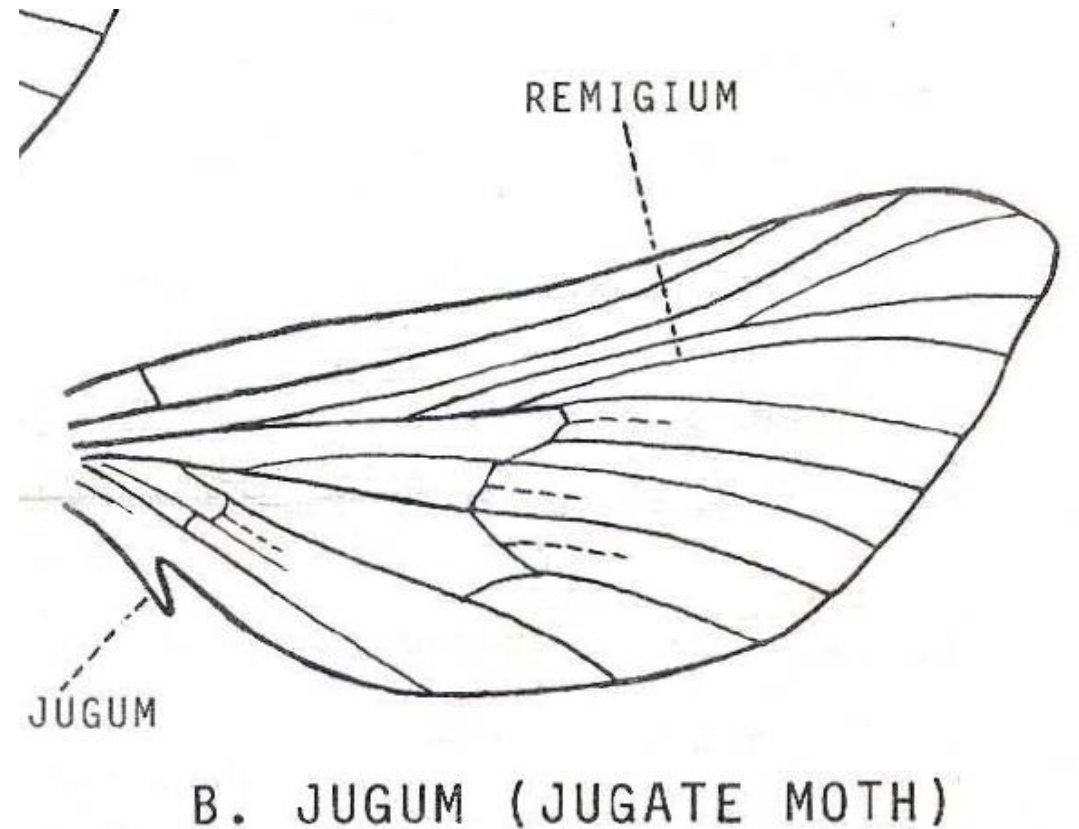
Wing coupling apparatus

- Areas of wings: The central area of the wing is called the disc
- **Overlapping:**
 - This is the simplest method in which the fore wing overlaps the anterior border of the hind wing, e.g., butterflies.

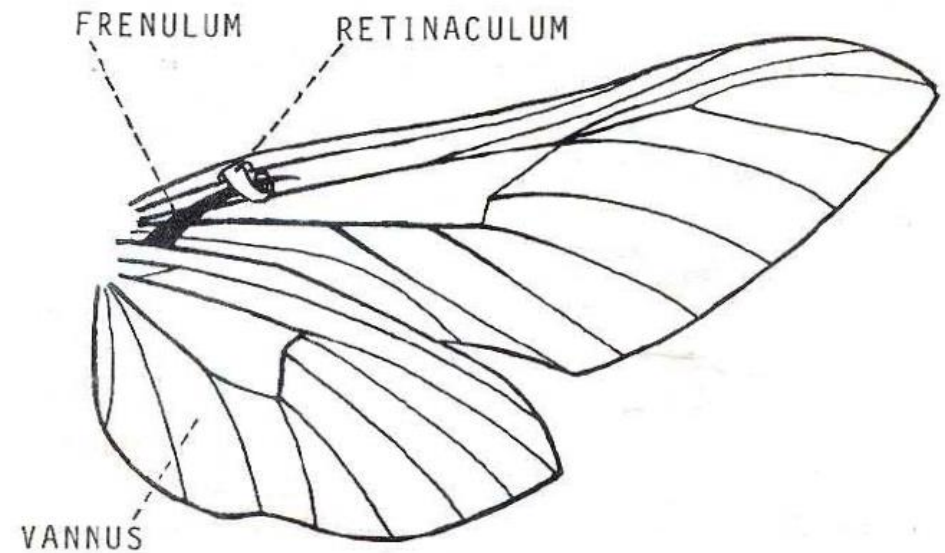


A. OVERLAPPING (BUTTERFLY)

- The area of the wing having the maximum number' of veins is called remigium
- 2- Jugum: This is a finger-like process at the base of the posterior border of the front wing' which projects under the hind wing,
- e. g., jugate moths.

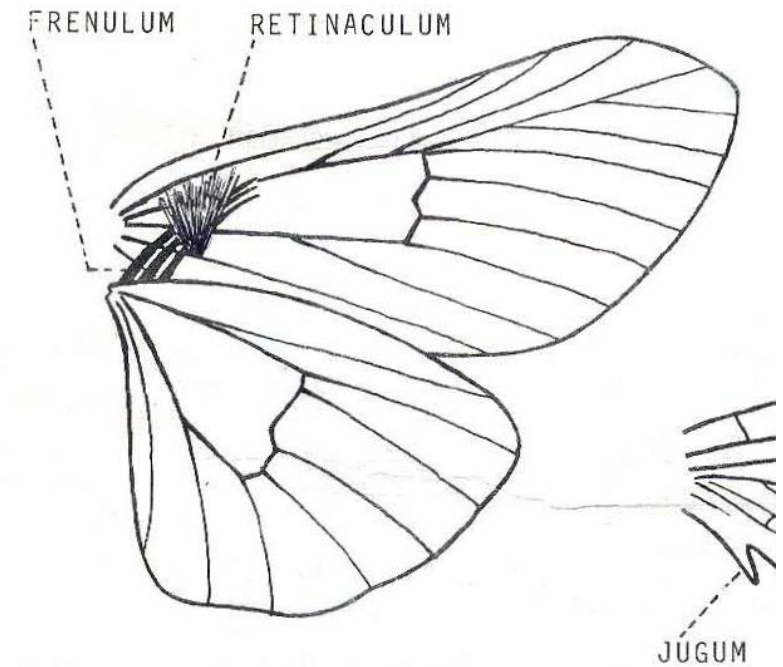


- The area containing only the anal veins is termed the anal or vannal area.
- **3- Frenulum:** This is a single stout spine (in males) or several spines (in females) on the humeral angle of the hind wing, e. g., geometrid moth



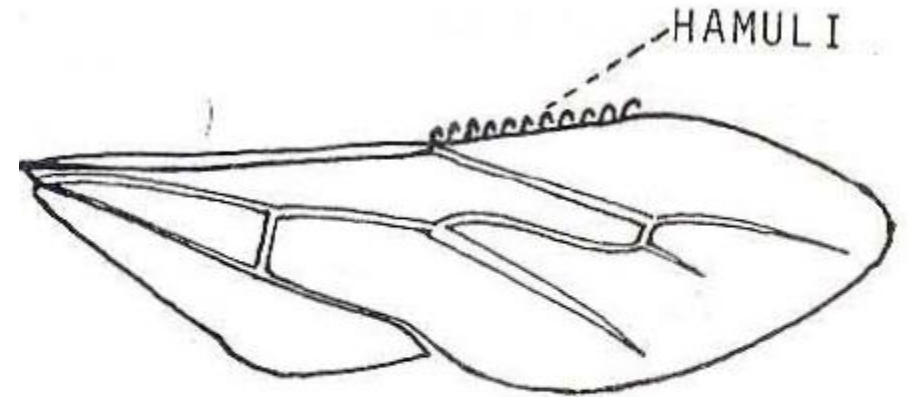
C. FRENULUM AND RETINACULUM
(MALE GEOMETRID MOTH)

- **4. Retinaculum:** It is a strong curved process (in males) or a group of strong hair (in females) on the lower side of the fore wing. The frenulum is held by the retinaculum, e.g., geometrid moths.



D. FRENULUM AND RETINACULUM
(FEMALE GEOMETRID MOTH)

- **5- Hamuli:** These consist of a row of minute hooks on the anterior border of hind wing that catch into the uprolled hind border of the fore wing, e.g., honeybee



E. HAMULI (HONEYBEE)

