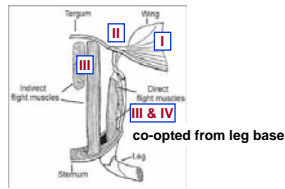
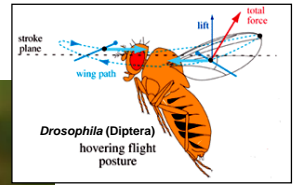


- I. A surface, with support
- II. Some sort of articulation mechanism
- III. Muscles to power the surface
- IV. Mechanisms to generate lift
 - Passive mechanisms
 - Tilt
 - Twist
 - Camber
 - Active mechanisms

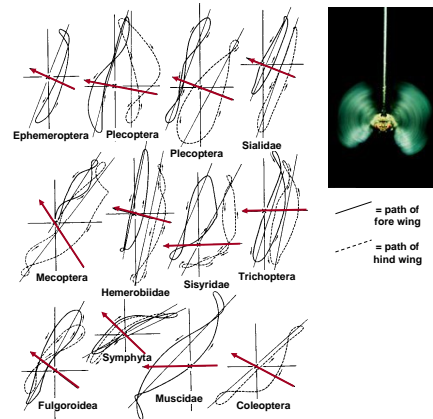
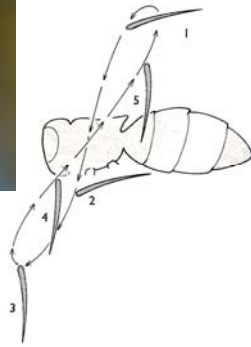


Complex wing motion

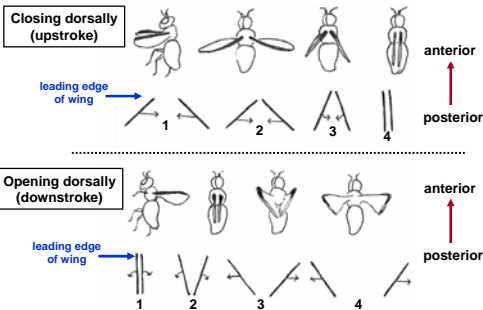


Muscidae (Diptera): red = top surface, blue = bottom surface

Tracing the path of wing motion in Hymenoptera

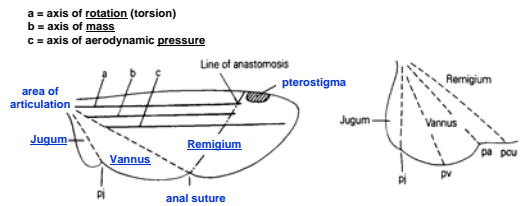


Clap & fling (also clap & peel, etc.)

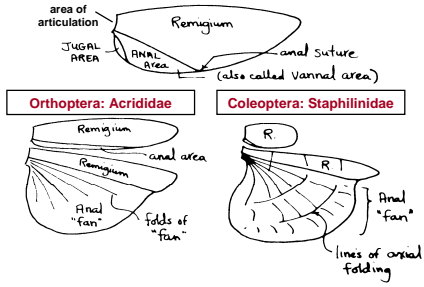


Major wing regions:

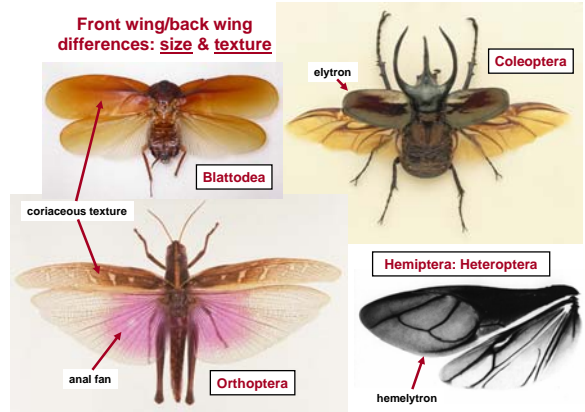
Remigium, Vannus/clavus, and Jugum



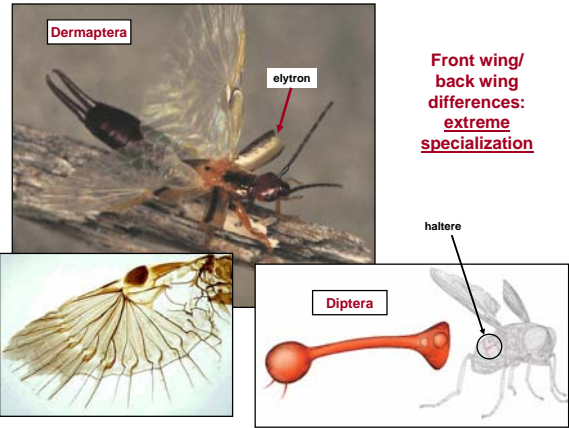
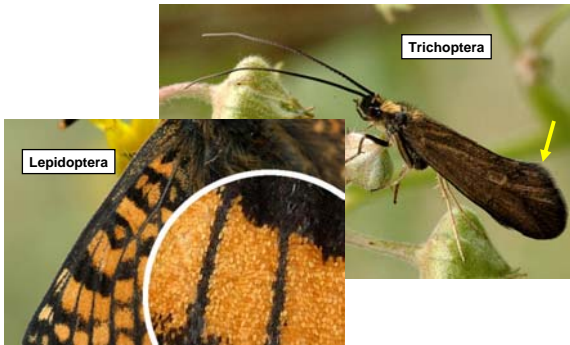
Changes in the proportions of remigium vs. vannus



Front wing/back wing differences: size & texture



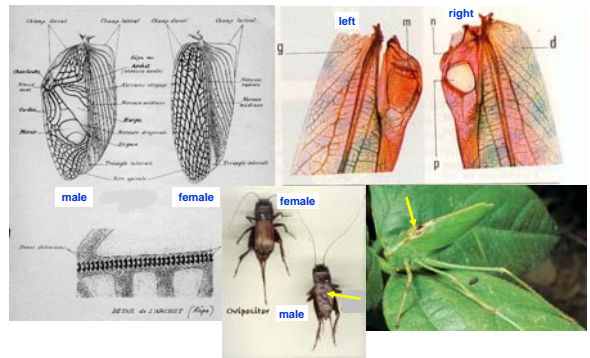
Other textural changes: hairs (setae) and scales



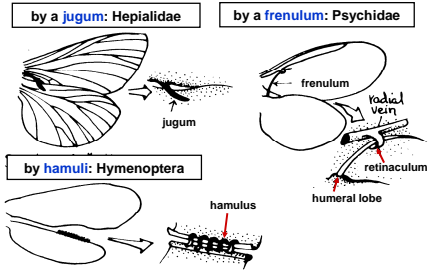
More front wing/back wing differences: tails



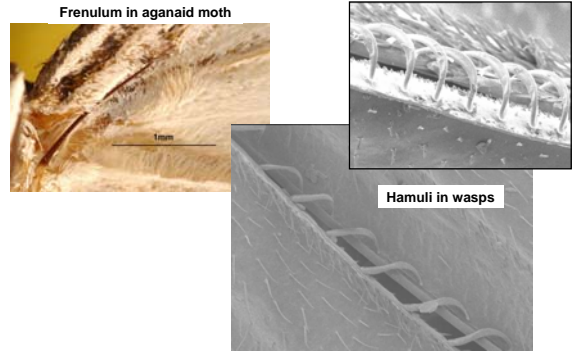
Front/back, left/right, & sex differences: strigils



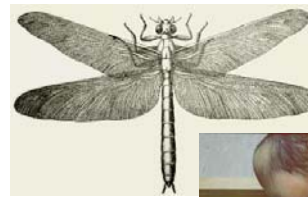
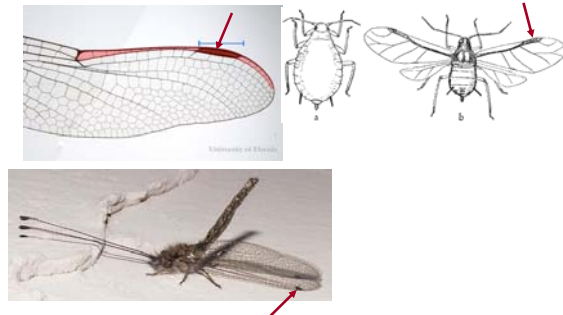
Jugal specializations and wing coupling mechanisms



Wing coupling mechanisms



Pterostigmas

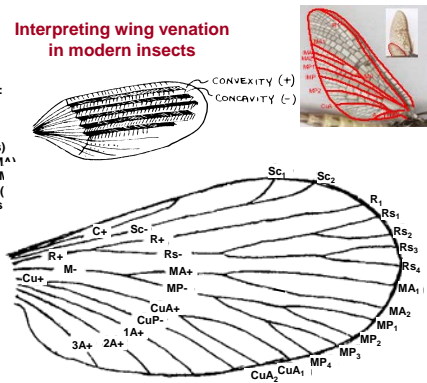


Insect wing venation: the ancestral archedictyon

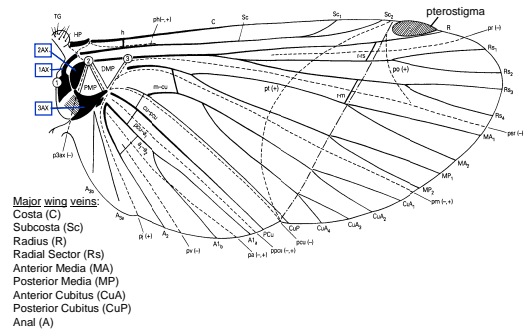


Interpreting wing venation in modern insects

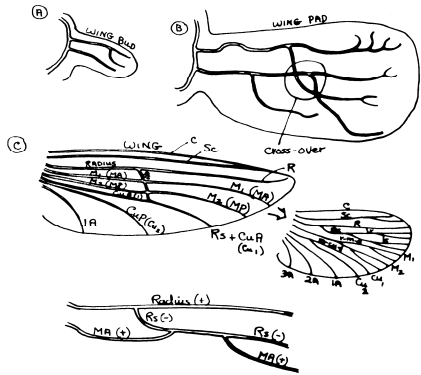
- Major wing veins:
- Costa (C)
- Subcosta (Sc)
- Radius (R)
- Radial Sector (Rs)
- Anterior Media (M^A)
- Posterior Media (M^P)
- Anterior Cubitus (CuA)
- Posterior Cubitus (CuP)
- Anal (A)



A more detailed view of wing venation



Homologizing wing veins: the pretracheation theory

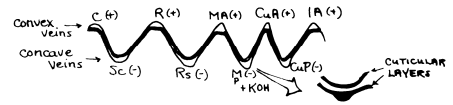


Alternatives to the pretracheation theory

Tracheae grow into pre-existing "lacunae"



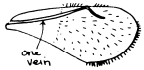
Homologizing wing veins: convexities and concavities



Neuroptera: Chrysopidae



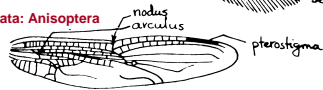
Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea



Thysanoptera



Odonata: Anisoptera



Coleoptera



Hemiptera: Heteroptera

