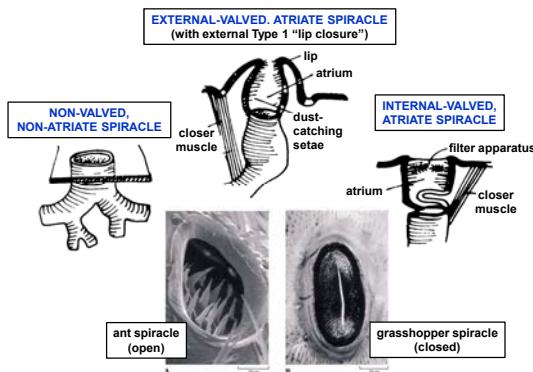
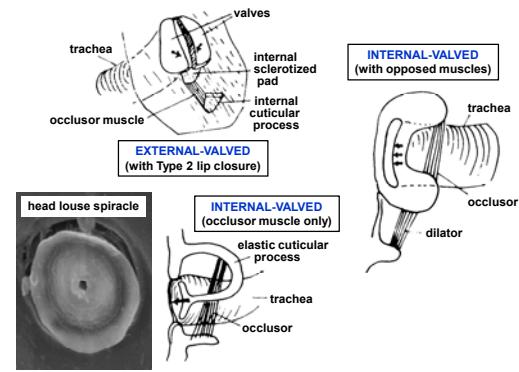


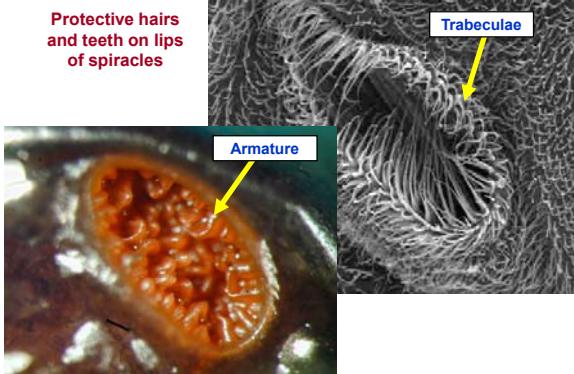
Spiracle types and closure mechanisms



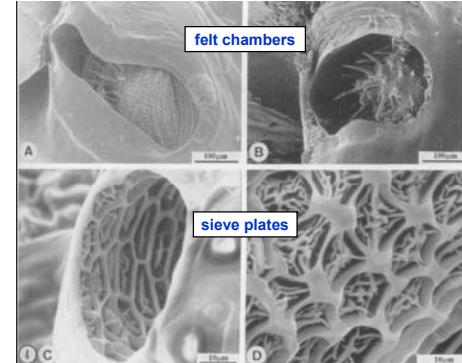
Spiracle types and closure, continued



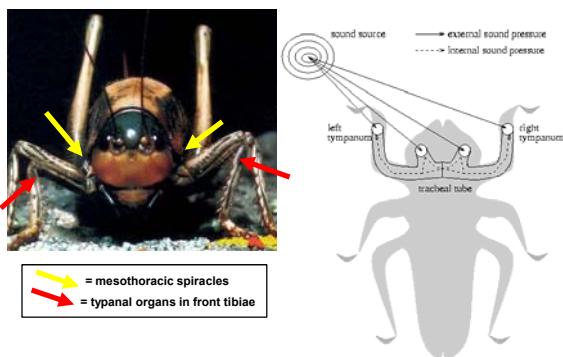
Protective hairs
and teeth on lips
of spiracles



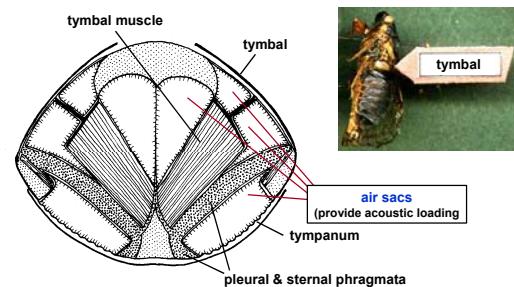
Spiracular filtering devices (various Orthoptera)



Directional hearing in crickets (Orthoptera)



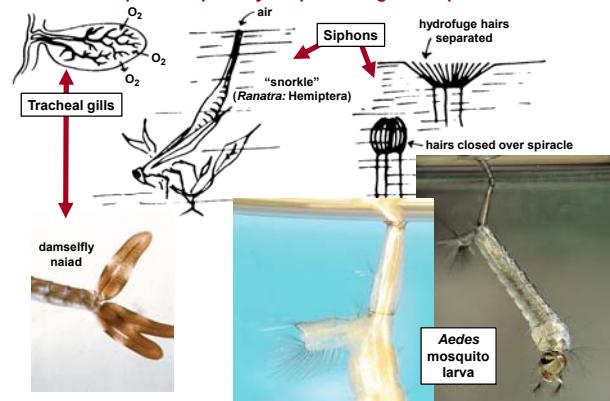
Capacitative loading of tymbals & ears in cicadas (Hemiptera)



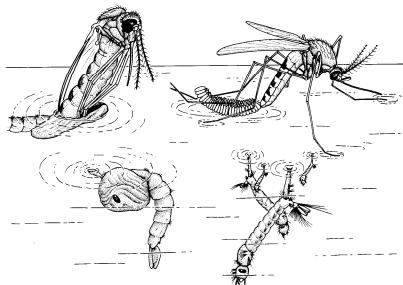
Aquatic respiratory non-adaptation:
Cutaneous diffusion in spongillalfly larva (Neuroptera: Sisyridae)



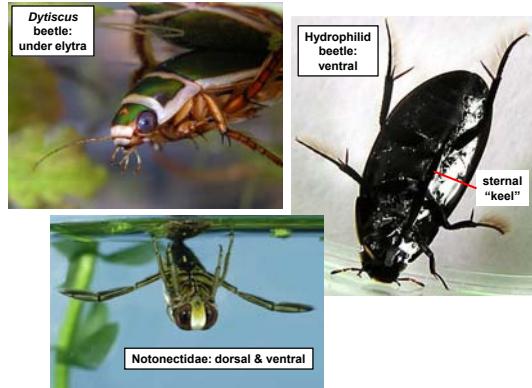
Aquatic respiratory adaptations: gills & siphons



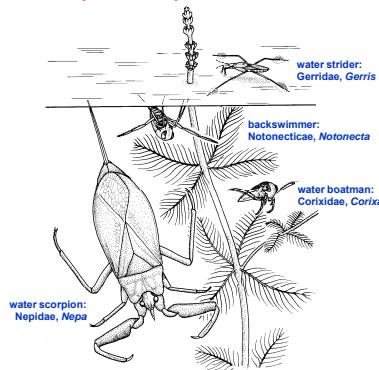
Culex pipiens life cycle (Diptera: Culicidae)



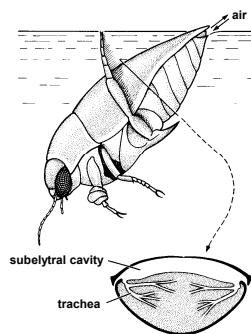
Aquatic respiratory adaptations: bubbles in beetles & bugs

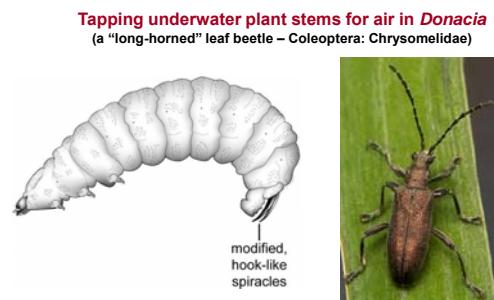
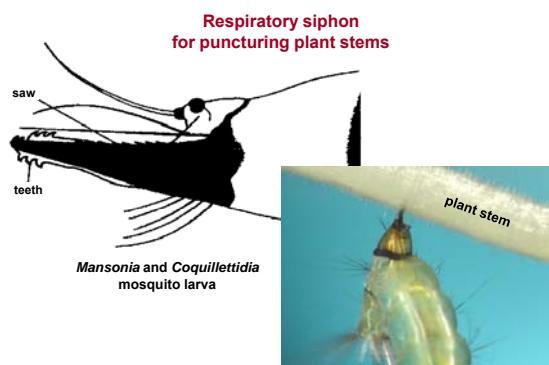
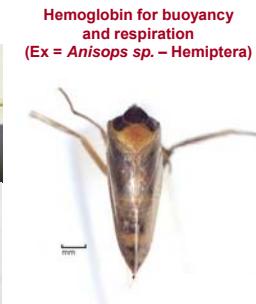
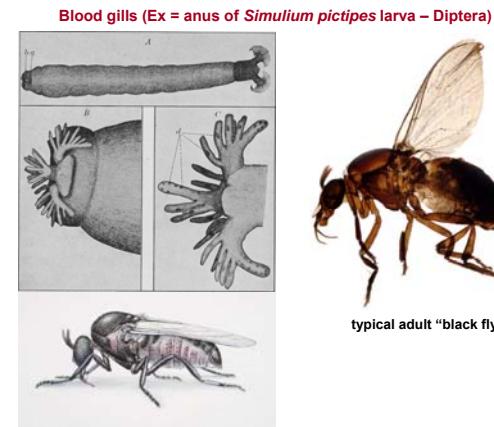
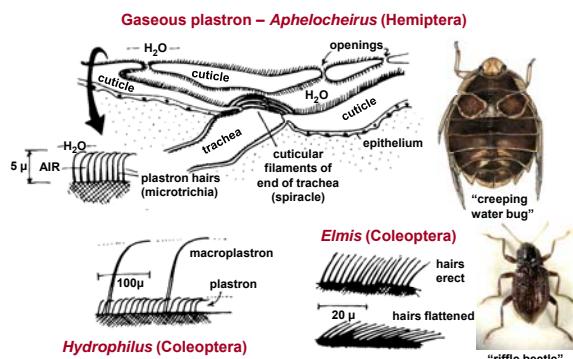


Aquatic Hemiptera: four families

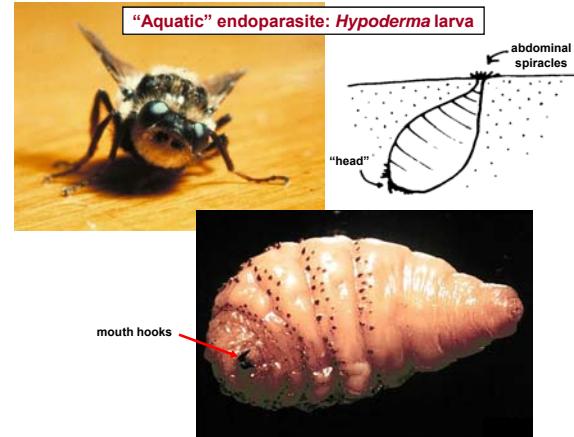
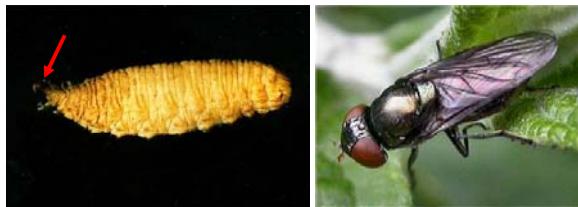


Aquatic respiration by an air bubble: Dytiscus (Coleoptera: Dytiscidae)

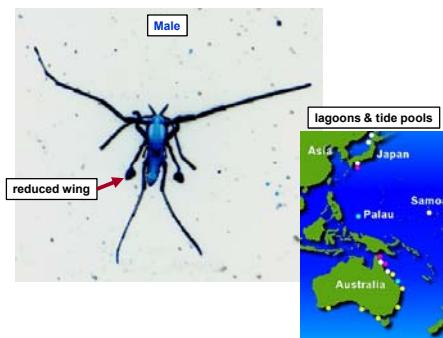




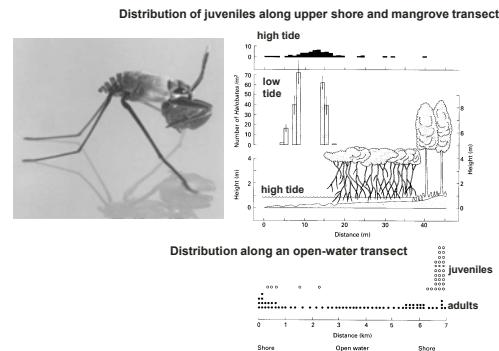
Tapping underwater plant stems for air in *Chrysogaster*
(Syrphidae: Diptera)



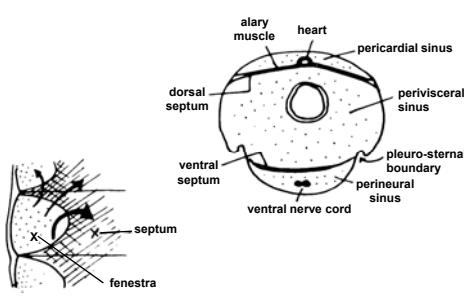
***Pontomyia* sp. (Diptera: Chironomidae) – a marine insect**



***Halobates fijiensis*, a truly marine insect (Hemiptera: Gerridae)**



The insect circulatory system



Pattern of circulation

