



Bi 6760
Základy entomologie
Nervous system

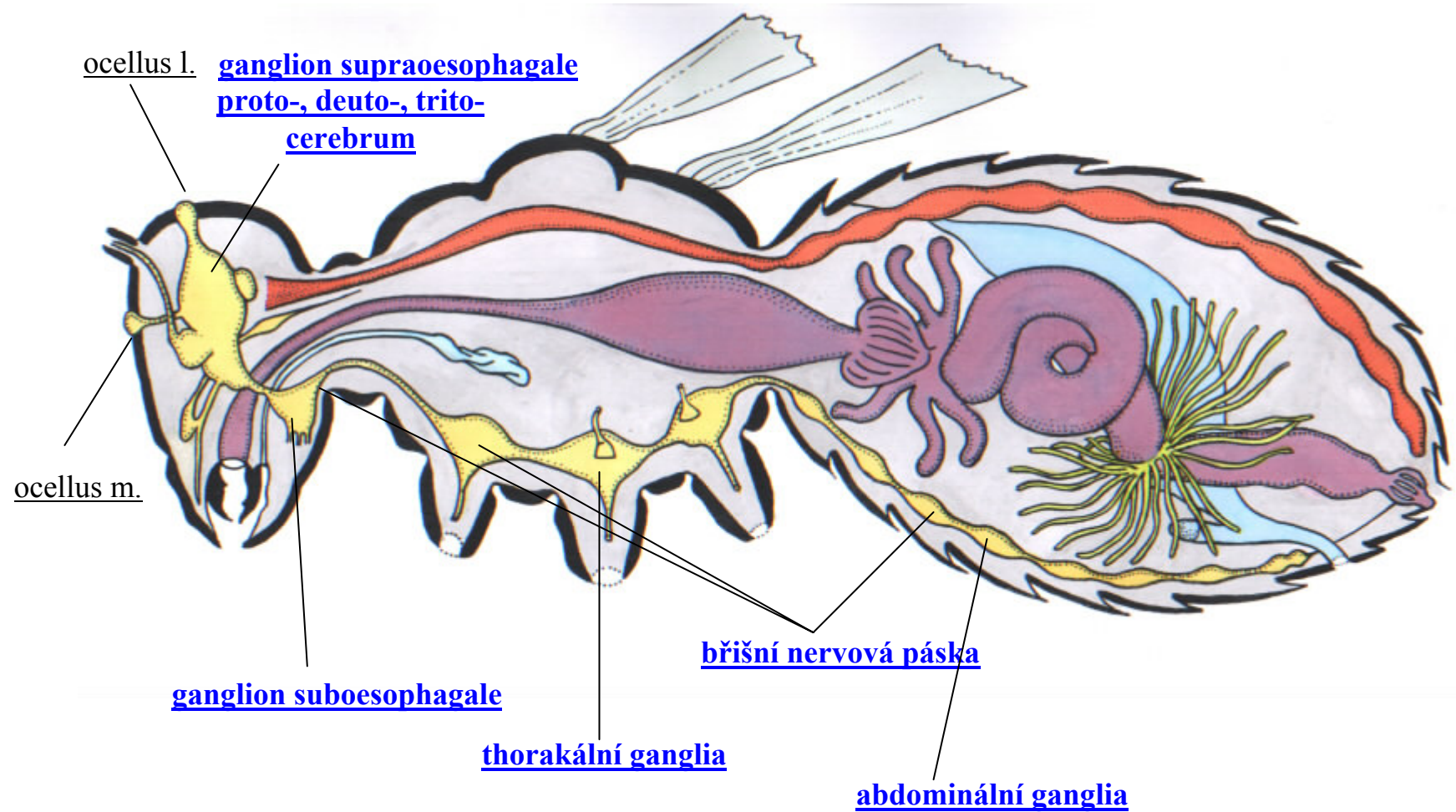
2015

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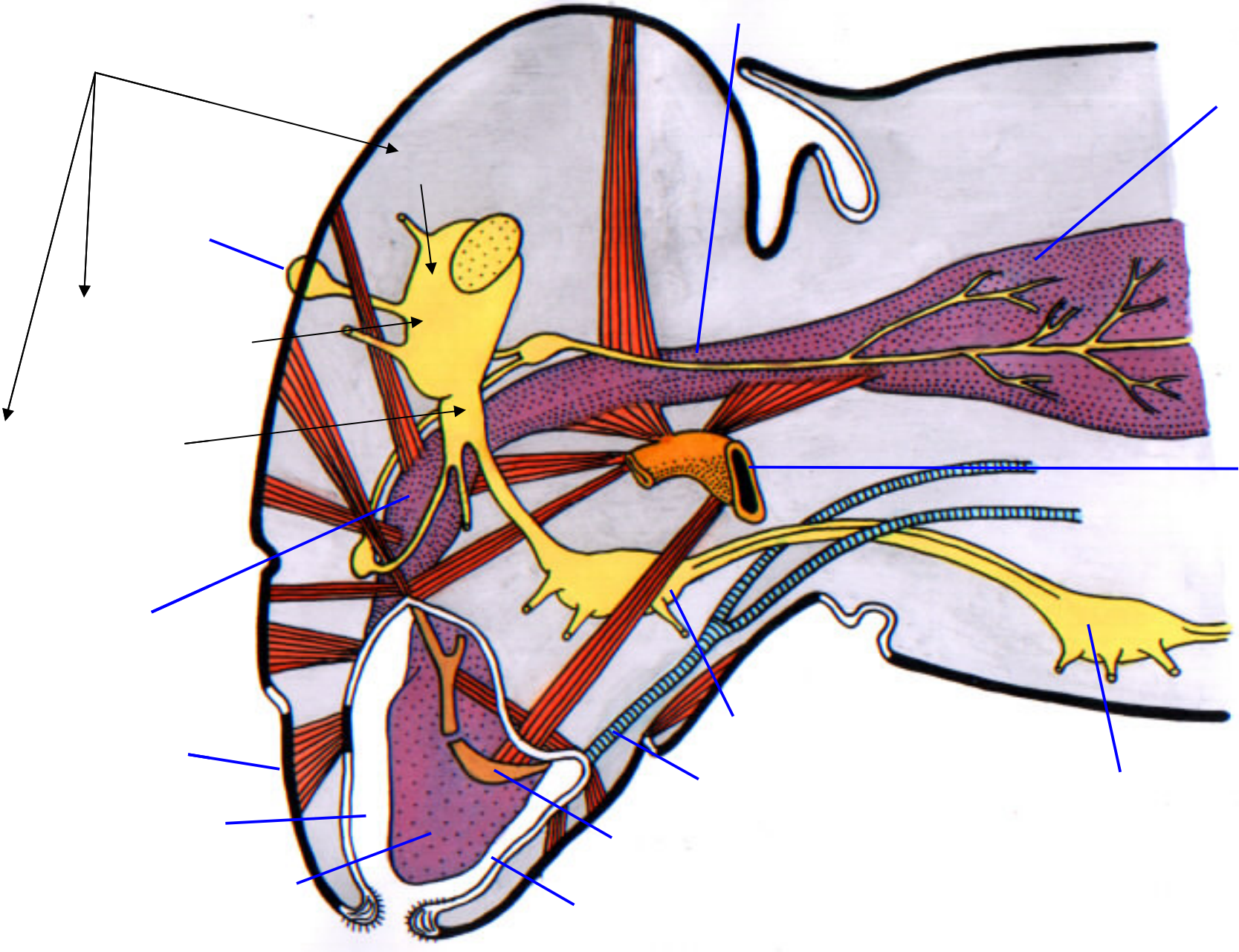


INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

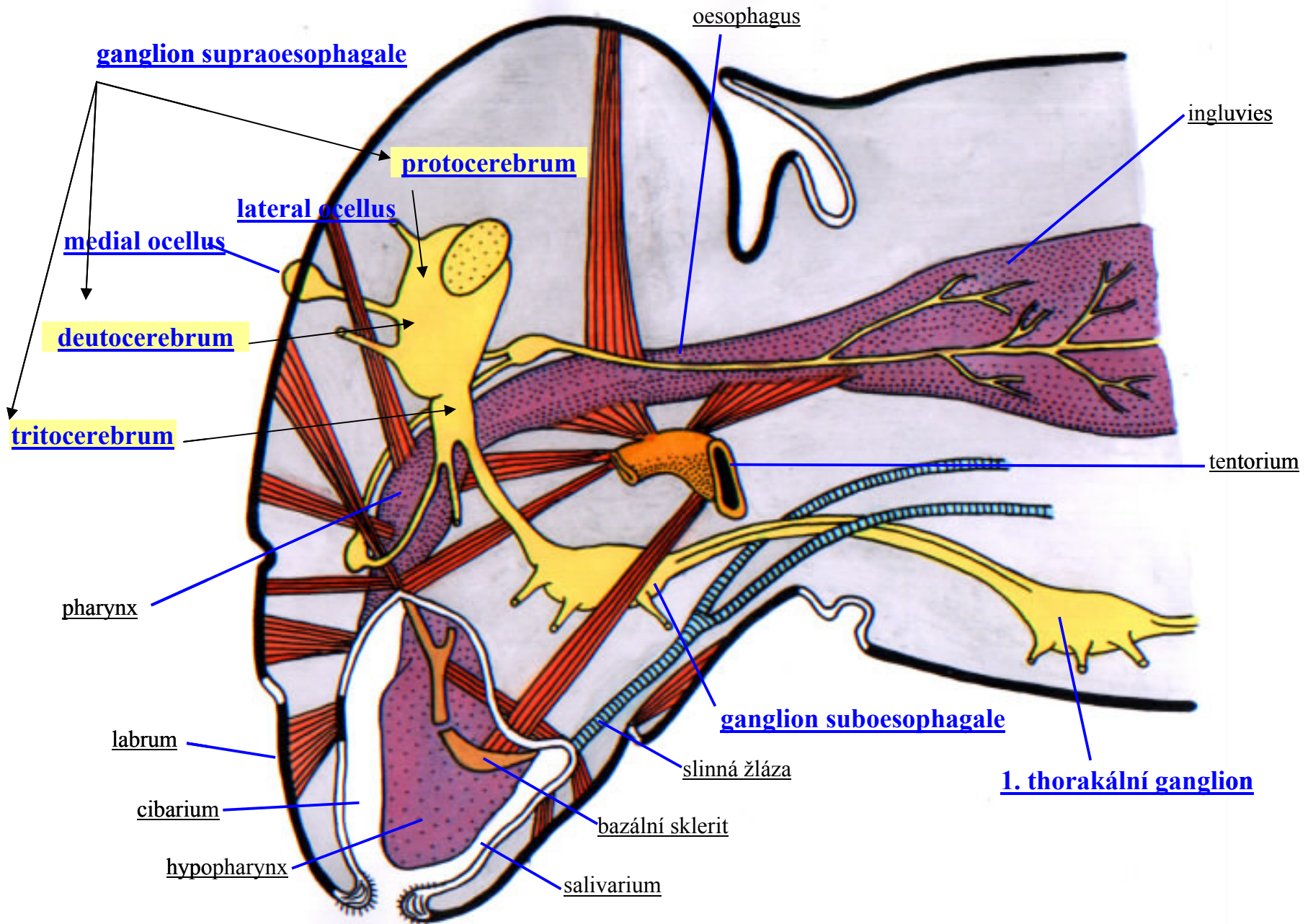
Nervový systém protentomonu



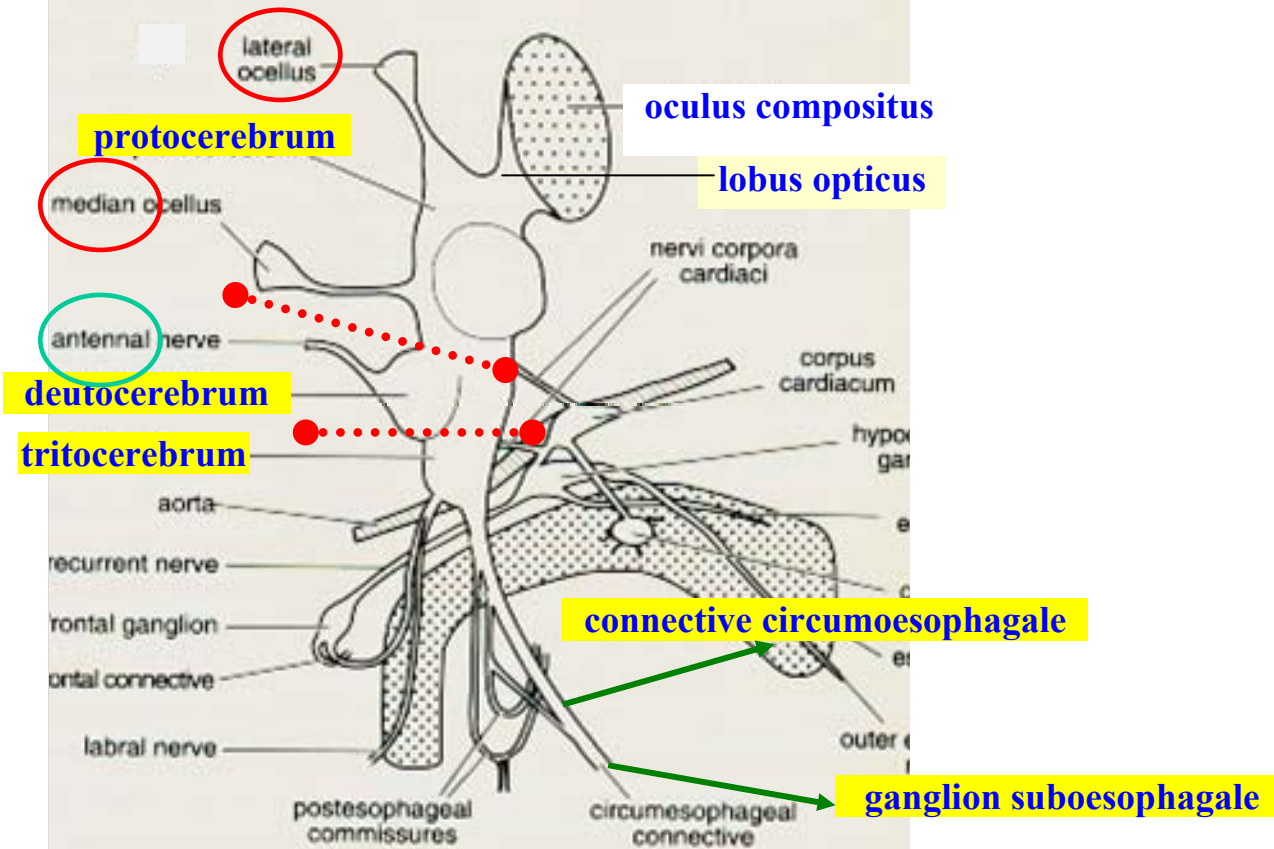
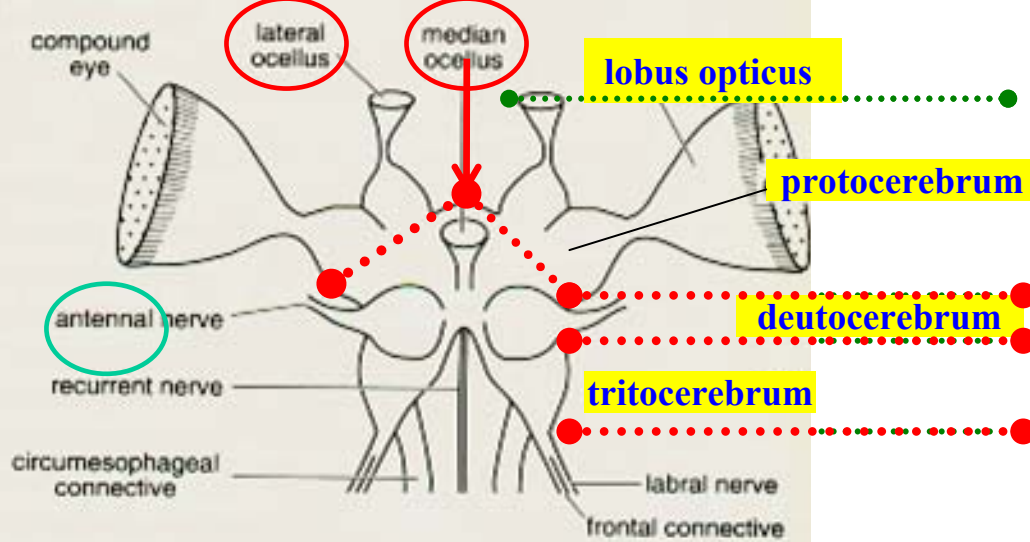
CNS



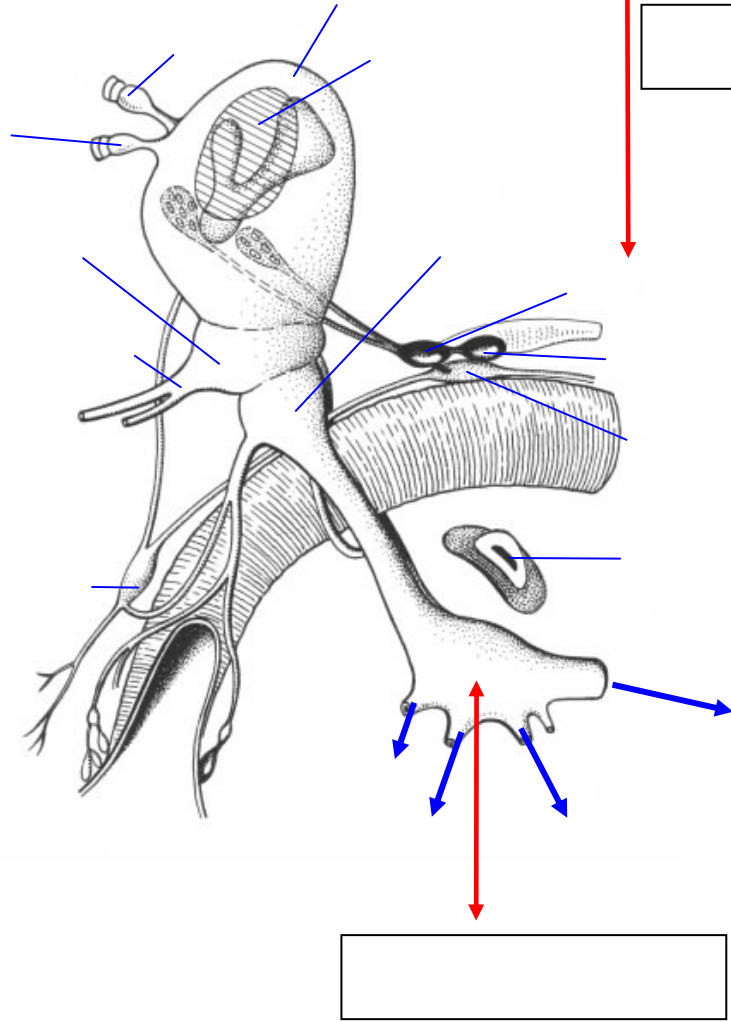
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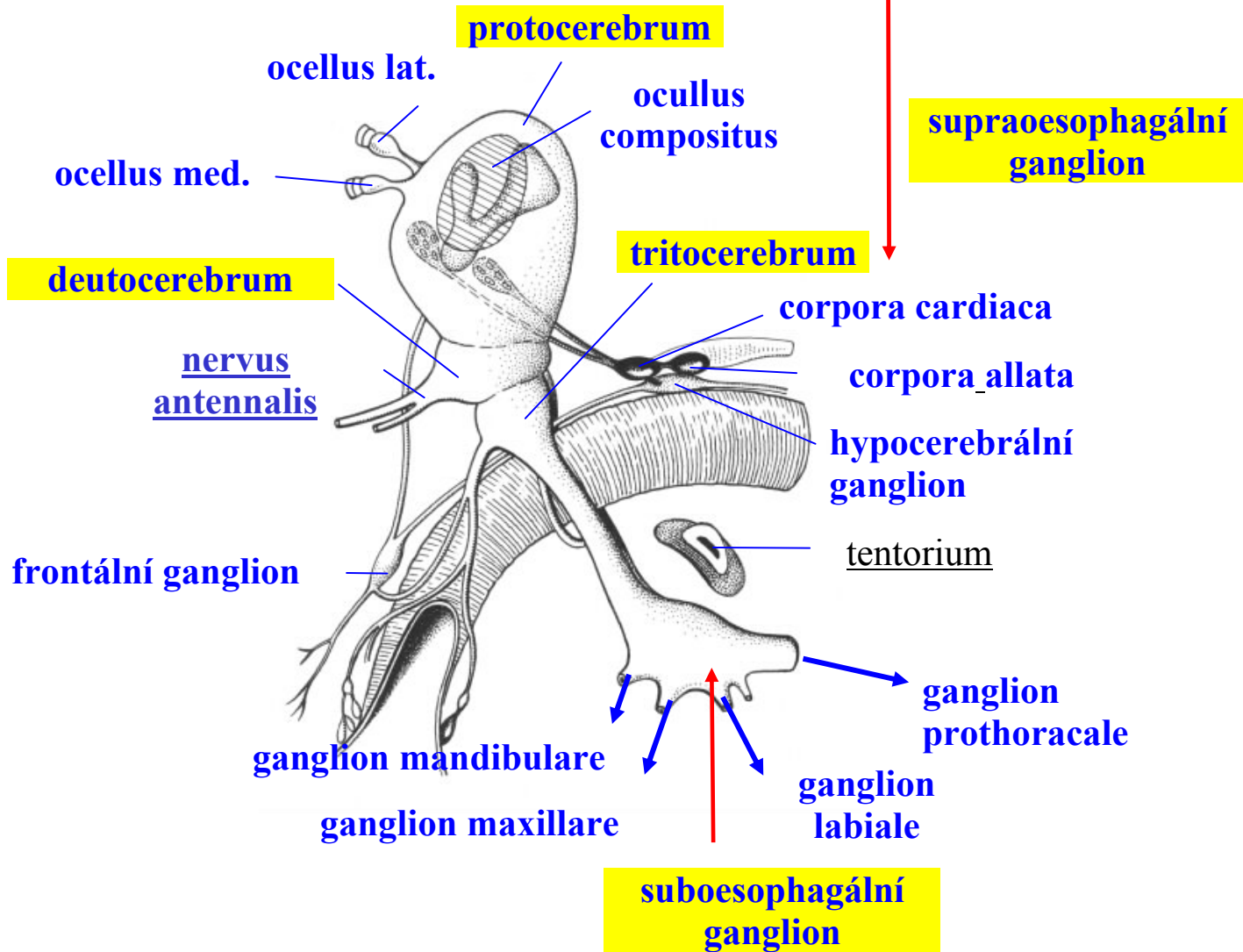
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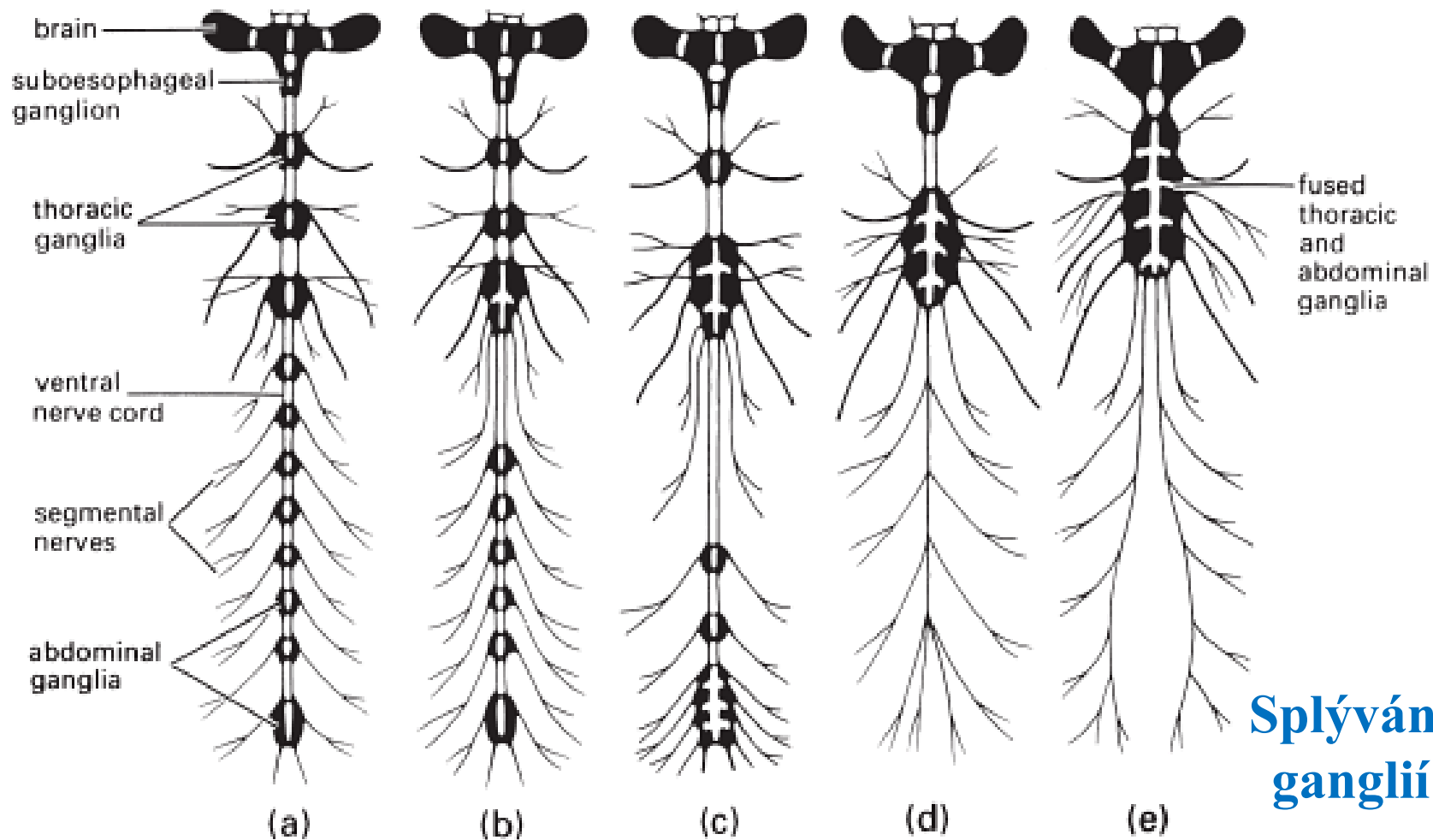


Fig. 3.6 The central nervous system of various insects showing the diversity of arrangement of ganglia in the ventral nerve cord. Varying degrees of fusion of ganglia occur from the least to the most specialized: (a) three separate thoracic and eight abdominal ganglia, as in *Dictyopterus* (Coleoptera: Lycidae) and *Pulex* (Siphonaptera: Pulicidae); (b) three thoracic and six abdominal, as in *Blatta* (Blattodea: Blattidae) and *Chironomus* (Diptera: Chironomidae); (c) two thoracic and considerable abdominal fusion of ganglia, as in *Crabro* and *Eucera* (Hymenoptera: Crabronidae and Anthophoridae); (d) highly fused with one thoracic and no abdominal ganglia, as in *Musca*, *Calliphora*, and *Lucilia* (Diptera: Muscidae and Calliphoridae); (e) extreme fusion with no separate suboesophageal ganglion, as in *Hydrometra* (Hemiptera: Hydrometridae) and *Rhizotrogus* (Scarabaeidae). (After Horridge 1965.)

CNS

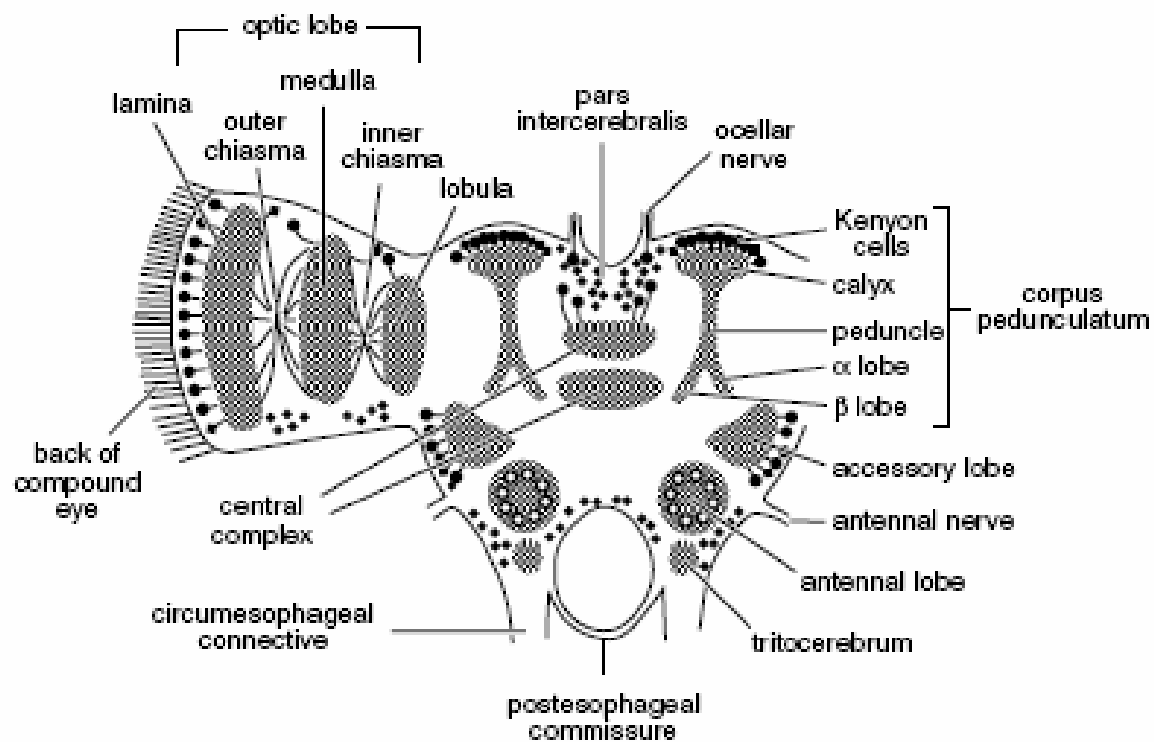


Fig. 20.17. Brain. The main regions of organized neuropil (shaded). The distribution of somata is indicated by the black dots.

CNS - břišní nervová páska

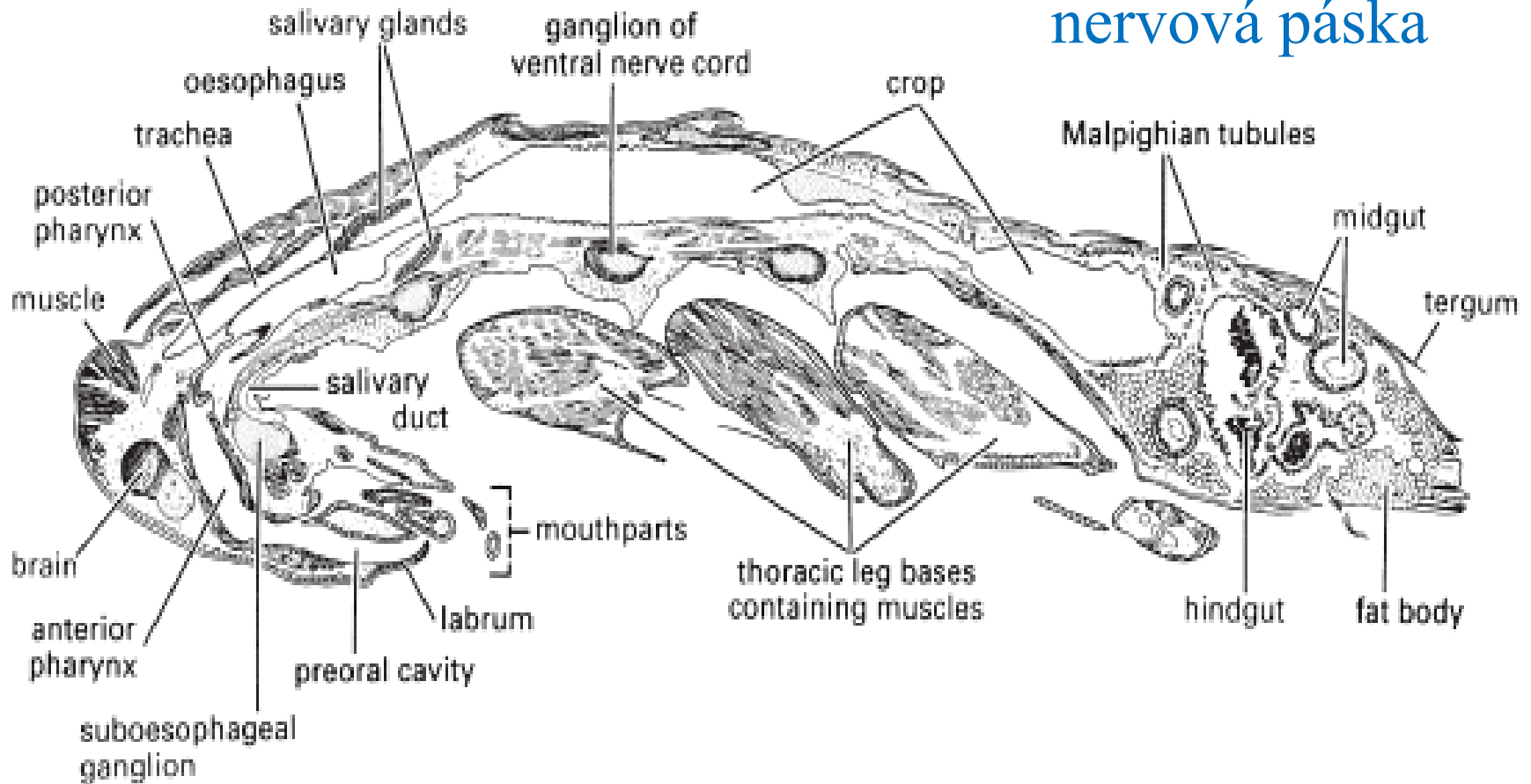


Fig. 3.7 Mediolongitudinal section of an immature cockroach of *Periplaneta americana* (Blattodea: Blattidae) showing internal organs and tissues.