

Body Parts of an Insect

Three Main Body Parts

All insects have three main body parts:

- Head
- Thorax
- Abdomen

Head

The head contains:

Brain: Controls the insect's actions.

Eyes:

- Insects have two compound eyes made of many small lenses.
- Compound eyes:
- Cannot see much detail.
- Can detect quick movements nearby.

Example: A fly's eyes bulge out, helping it see in all directions.

Antennae:

- Special feelers that help insects smell and feel.
- Insects do not have noses or hands like humans.

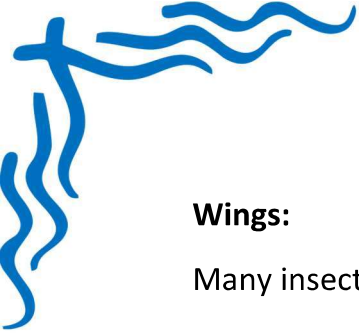
Thorax

The middle part, located below the head. Divided into three segments.

Legs:

- Insects have six legs attached to the thorax.
- Legs have joints (like human knees).
- Tips of the feet have:

Sticky pads, hooks, or suckers → Help insects cling to surfaces or hold prey.



Wings:

Many insects have 1 or 2 pairs of wings attached to the thorax.

Abdomen

The largest part of the insect's body, located below the thorax.

Contains:

Digestive system → Helps in food digestion.

Excretory system → Removes waste.

Reproductive organs → Most insects lay eggs.

Sting Organs:

Some insects (like bees) have stingers in their abdomen.

Breathing System

- Insects breathe through small openings called spiracles.
- Spiracles are located on the sides of the thorax and abdomen.
- The number of spiracles varies by species.

Key Features Recap

Body Part	Function/Details
Head	Brain, eyes, antennae (smell & feel)
Thorax	Six legs, wings, movement
Abdomen	Digestion, excretion, reproduction
Spiracles	Breathing openings on thorax & abdomen