Reproduction in Animals
Metamorphoses

METAMORPHOSIS

The transformation of the larva into an adult through drastic changes is called metamorphosis.

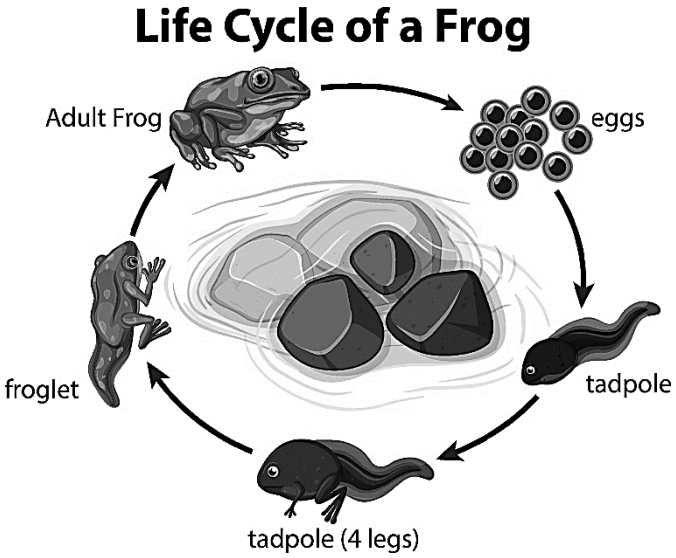
The new individuals born or hatched from the egg continue to grow until they become adults. In a few organisms, young ones may look very distinct and different from that of the adult.

Example:

1. Frog
2. Butterfly

Metamorphosis in frog:

There are three distinct stages in frog development - egg, tadpole or larva, and the adult.
(1) The hatching of the fertilized frog egg produces larvae (immature young ones).
(2)The tadpole grows and develops to form the adult frog.



Lifecycle of frog

The features of the tadpoles and the frog differs significantly.

- Tadpole is adapted to live in water.

- It has a long tail that aids in swimming.
- Tadpoles' breath using gills. It eventually grows into an adult by developing new bodily features.

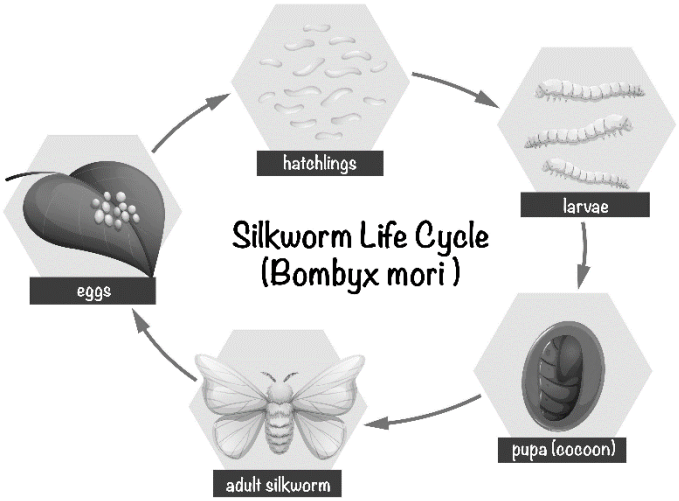
The adult frog is an amphibian. Adult frog has webbed feet that aids in swimming and jumping or hopping in the land. It has lungs for breath inland, and moist skin helps to breathe in water.

Metamorphosis in silk moth:

The silk moth develops from the the fertilized egg by passing the following stages.

- The larva or the caterpillar stage
- The pupa (cocoon)
- The adult silk moth

Egg→ Larva or caterpillar→ Pupa→ Adult



Life cycle of silk moth

Caterpillar and the pupa looks very different from that of the adult silk moth. Development occurs by the transformation of the bodily features from the egg to the adult silk moth.