

B.Sc I Zoology Practical Examination 2020-2021 (Project Reports.)

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B.Sc I Zoology Practical Examination 2020-2021 (Project Reports.)

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Mahavidyalaya, Aundh (Satara)

Name :- Shinde Tushant Pofat.

class :- FY. BSc - I

Subject :- Zoology Project.

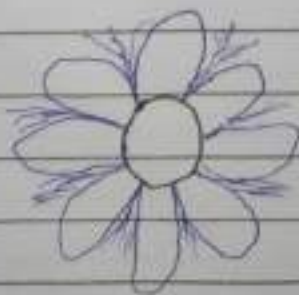
Project Name :- Insects.

Year :- 2020 - 21

PRN No :- 2020003014.

Phylum.

Arthropoda...



★ INDEX ★

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1. Housefly.

* Classification:-

- Scientific Name:- *Musca domestica*.
- Family:- Muscidae.
- Order:- Diptera.
- Kingdom:- Animalia.
- Class:- Insecta.
- Phylum:- Arthropoda.

* Morphology characteristics:-

The house fly is 5-7 mm long, with the female usually larger than the male. Its head is reddish - eyes & sponging mouth parts. The thorax bears four narrow black stripes & there is a sharp upward bend in the fourth longitudinal wing vein.

The housefly is a medium size common insect, from light to dark gray in colour.

The body is divided into three parts:

Head: The head bears a pair of compound eyes, a pair of antennae & a retractile proboscis, which is adapted for sucking liquid food.

Male eyes are closer together, while female eyes are set apart widely.



★ 2. Millipedes. ★

★ Classification:-

Scientific Name:- Diplopoda.
class:- Diplopoda.
Kingdom:- Animalia.
phylum:- Arthropoda.
Subphylum:- Myriapoda.

★ Morphology characteristics:-

Millipedes are a group of arthropoda that are characterised by having two pairs of jointed legs on most body segments. They are known scientifically as the class Diplopoda, the name being derived from this feature. Most millipedes are slow-moving detritivores, eating decaying leaves & other dead plant matter.

Most millipedes have very elongated, cylindrical or flattened bodies with more than 20 segments, while pill millipedes are shorter & can roll into a ball. Although the name, millipede derives from the Latin for thousand feet.



★ 3. ~~Chrysilla~~ Chrysilla Volupe. ★

★ 3. Chrysilla Lauta. ★

★ classification:-

Scientific Name:- Chrysilla lauta.

Class :- Arachnida.

Kingdom:- Animalia.

Phylum:- Arthropoda.

Subphylum:- Chelicerata.

★ Morphology Characteristics:-

Chrysilla lauta Thorell 1887 is the type species of the genus Chrysilla. Zhang & Wang (2017) formally recorded the female of C. lauta for the first time, but it does not include the description of important characters in spider taxonomy such as the palp of males & the epigyne of females. We here redescribed C. lauta in detail, on the basis of the comparison with the holotype, & DNA barcoding using mitochondrial col fragment.

Chrysilla lauta is the type species of the jumping spider genus Chrysilla. It occurs in rain forest' from Burma to China & Vietnam. Although known since 1887, it has only been described from male specimens.[†]



★ 4. Caterpillar. ★

★ classification:-

Scientific Name:- Lepidoptera.

Class:- Insecta.

Kingdom:- Animalia.

Phylum:- Arthropoda.

SubPhylum:- Hexapoda.

★ Morphology characteristics:-

Most caterpillars have cylindrical bodies consisting of multiple segments, with three pair of true legs on the thorax and several pairs of short, fleshy prolegs on the abdomen. The head has six small eyes (stemmata) on each side that function in light detection but not in image formation.

caterpillars are insects, which means by they have three body parts (head, thorax, & abdomen) & two antennae on their heads. caterpillars grow up & change into butterflies & moths.



★ 5. Cockroach. ★

★ Classification:-

order:- Blattodea.

Kingdom:- Animalia.

Phylum:- Arthropoda.

Class:- Insecta.

Sub Phylum:- Hexapoda.

Family:- Blattellidae.

★ Morphology characteristics:-

A cockroach has three main body parts namely the head, thorax & abdomen. It also has a hard outer-body covering known as the skeleton. This exoskeleton is composed of two compound-cuticulin & chitin. Its function is to provide attachment to muscles & protect the internal organs.



Name :- Shinde Tushant Pofat.

class :- FY. BSc - I

Subject :- Zoology Project.

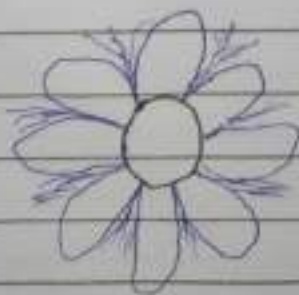
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1. Housefly.

* Classification:-

- Scientific Name:- *Musca domestica*.
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The housefly is a medium size common insect, from light to dark gray in colour.

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Male eyes are closer together, while female eyes are set apart widely.



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Scientific Name:- Diplopoda.

Class:- Diplopoda.

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Phylum:- Arthropoda.

Subphylum:- Myriapoda.

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Kingdom:- Animalia.

Phylum:- Arthropoda.

Class:- Insecta.

Sub Phylum:- Hexapoda.

Family:- Blattellidae.

★ Morphology characteristics:-

A cockroach has three main body parts namely the head, thorax & abdomen. It also has a hard outer-body covering known as the skeleton. This exoskeleton is composed of two compound-cuticulin & chitin. Its function is to provide attachment to muscles & protect the internal organs.



PROJECT

ZOOLOGY

Name :- Pawar Arati kundlik

College Name :- Raja shripatrao Bhagvantrao
Mahavidyalaya Aundh

Class :- BSC-I

Subject :-

Name of project :-

Arthropoda Animals



PROJECT

① Housefly

classification:-

Scientific Name :- Musa domestica

Phylum :- Arthropoda

Class :- Insecta

Order :- Diptera

Family :- Muscidae

Morphology character:-

- ① The housefly is a medium size common insect from light to dark gray in colour.
- ② Body of housefly is divided into three parts.
- ③ Head :- The head bears a pair of compound eyes, a pair of antennae & retractile proboscis which is adapted for sucking liquid food. male eyes are closed together while female eyes are set apart widely.

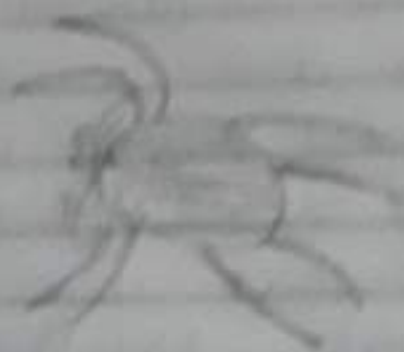
- ④ Thorax: Thorax has 2-4 well developed dark longitudinal strips, Thorax bears a pair of wings & three pairs of legs which secrete a sticky substance.
- ⑤ Abdomen: The abdomen is 4 segmented & shows light & dark marking. In female a tube like structure is extended from the abdomen when the fly lays her eggs.

Peculiar character: - (housefly)

- 1) The housefly is 5 to 7 mm long, with the female usually larger than the male.
- 2) Its head has reddish - eyes of sponging mouth parts.
- 3) The thorax bears four narrow black strips & there is a sharp upward bend in the fourth longitudinal wing vein.
- 4) The housefly is often confused with the stable fly *Stomoxys calcitrans* & the false stable fly *Musca atabulana*.

PROJECT

② SPIDER



classification:-

scientific Name: Araneae
phylum : Arthropoda
class : Arachnida
order : Araneae

morphology characters:-

- ① spiders have only two body segments (tagmata) instead of three.
- ② A fused head & thorax called a cephalothorax or prosoma & abdomen called the opisthosoma.
- ③ the abdomen of spider is not externally segmented.
- ④ They have eight legs that can shoot silk out of their abdomen & frequently use it to build elaborate webs, & they prey on insects.

particular characters :- (spider)

- ① spiders are not insects like all arachnids.
- ② spiders have just two body regions, a cephalothorax & an abdomen
- ③ two body region are joined by a narrow tube at their waist called pedicel.
- ④ some male spiders just want to be eaten
- ⑤ spiders can see what we can not.
- ⑥ spiders can work together.
- ⑦ spiders are the real superheroes.
- ⑧ Ants can be spiders in disguise.
- ⑨ spiders have inspired their own dance
- ⑩ female spiders can lay up to 3000 eggs at one time.

PROJECT

⑤ CATERPILLAR

classification:-

scientific name:- Larva

phylum :- Arthropoda

class :- Insecta

order :- Lepidoptera

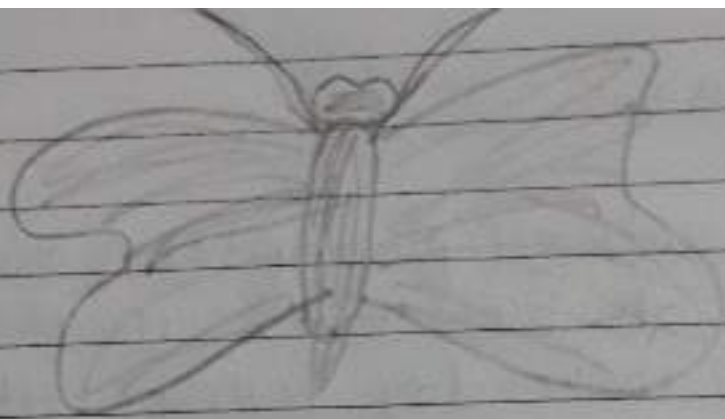


morphology character:-

- ① The caterpillar or larva has a more or less cylindrical body composed of three main body parts - the head, the thorax & the abdomen.
- ② The head of caterpillar appears to be a single unit, but actually it is comprised of six fused segments that create a tough, hardened head capsule.
- ③ The head bears the feeding & sensory appendages.

particular character: (caterpillar)

- ① caterpillars are insects, which means they have three body parts & two antennae on their heads.
- ② most caterpillars are herbivores which means they eat plants.
- ③ caterpillars eat constantly so that they can grow.
- ④ caterpillars grow up & change into butterflies & moths.
- ⑤ A notched labrum is used to guide food to the mandibles.
- ⑥ The head has other structures, but most of them are visible only from the top or are internal.



PROJECT

④ BUTTERFLY

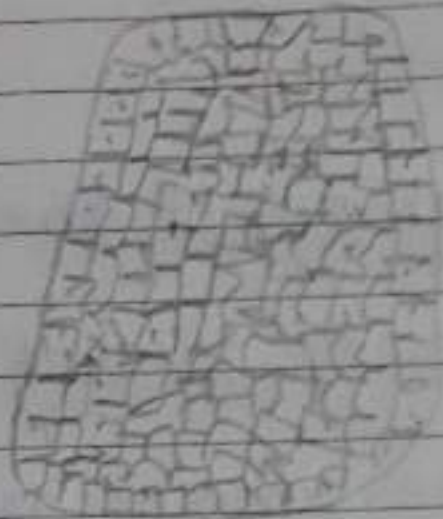
Classification:-

class :- Insecta
order :- Lepidoptera
kingdom :- Animalia
phylum :- Arthropoda

classification:- The chief characteristics used in ordinal-subordinal & family level classification of the Lepidoptera are the mouth parts ranging from proboscis or degenerate the venation of forewings hind wings alike homocercous separated bristles called macro setae or macrosetae & type of coupling 1 tegumen or frenum the anatomy of the female reproductive system:

characteristics:-

- ① Lepidopteran (order lepidoptera) any of about 1800 species of butterflies moths & skippers
- ② Because of their day flying habits & bright colour the butterflies are more familiar than the chiefly night-flying & far more varied & abundant the skippers are
- ③ The skippers are world wide group intermediate betⁿ butterflies & moths
- ④ with the exception on few moths call
- ⑤ adult lepidopterans have two pairs of wings
- ⑥ the life cycle of lepidopterans consist of four stages



PROJECT

⑤ HONEY BEE

Scientific Name:- *Apis*

family :- Apidae

order :- Hymenoptera

class :- insecta

kingdom:- Animalia

morphology:-

- ① The body of the honey bee is segmented.
- ② stinger, legs, antenna three segments & six visible segments of abdomen.
- ③ The head of honey bee consists of eyes antenna & feeding structures

characteristics:-

- ① Honey bees although one of the most popular bees.
- ② represent only a small present of bee species.
- ③ Honey bees are the surviving group of bees from the apinivibe which is under Apisgenus.
- ④ they are known for producing & storing honey.