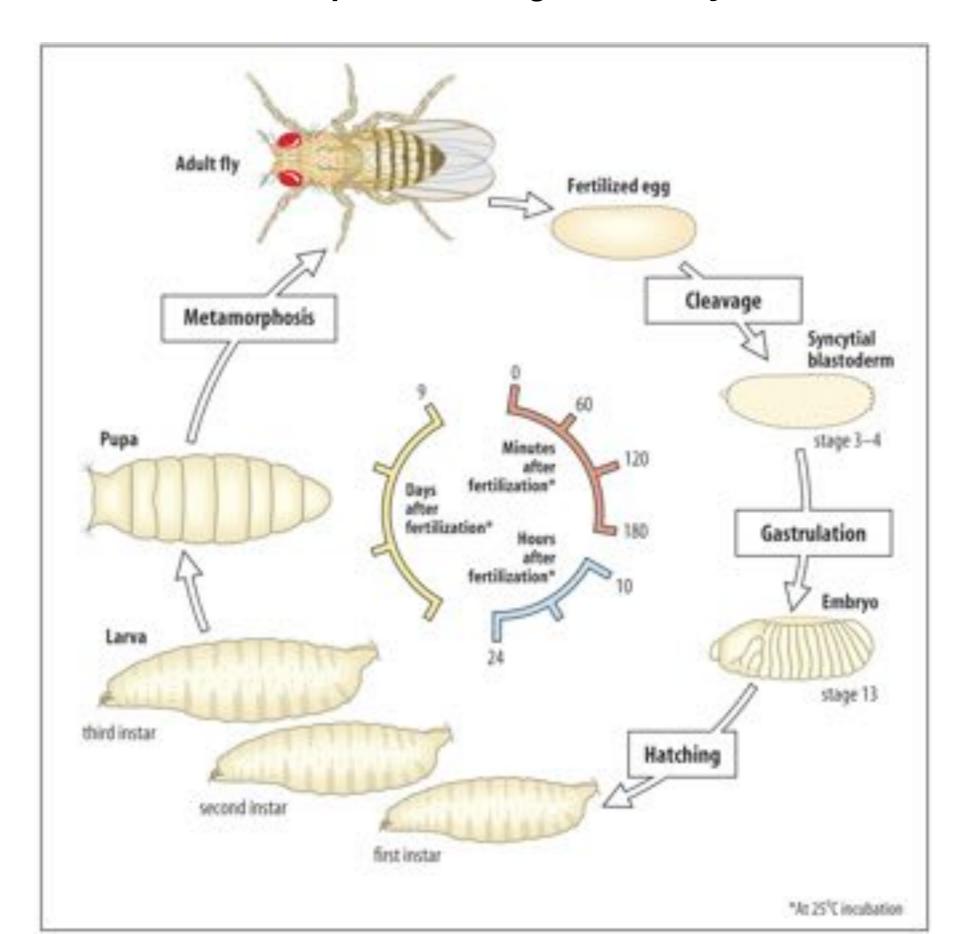
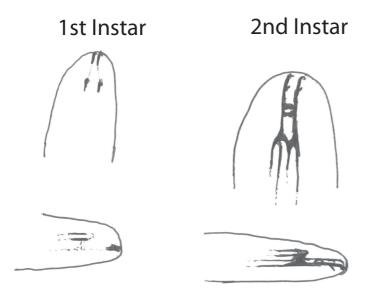
Dissection of *Drosophila* imaginal discs

Drosophila melanogaster life cycle

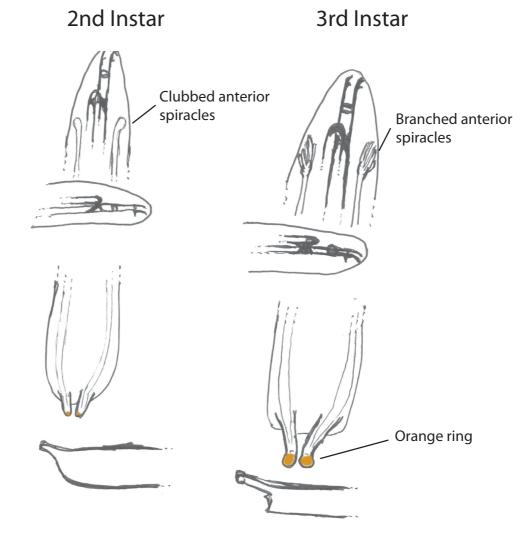


Identifying 3rd Instar larvae



The difference between the first and second instar lies in the size of the mouthparts. In 1st intars the mouth hooks are so small as to look like two pairs of tiny black spots. In 2nd instars the mouth hooks are larger and their structure is clearer.

The difference between the 2nd and 3rd instar lies in the spiracles. In the 2nd instar the anterior spiracle is club-like, while in the 3rd instar it is branched. The posterior spiracles of the third instar also have a dark orange ring at their tip, which is lacking or weakly present in the 2nd instar. You can use this band to identify 3rd instars when they are feeding and only their posterior spiracles are visible.



Larval anatomy

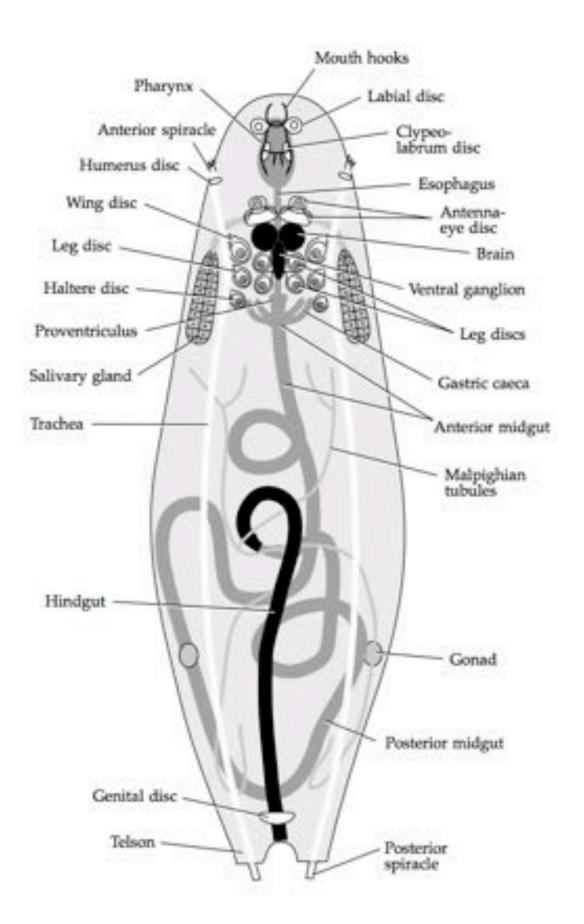
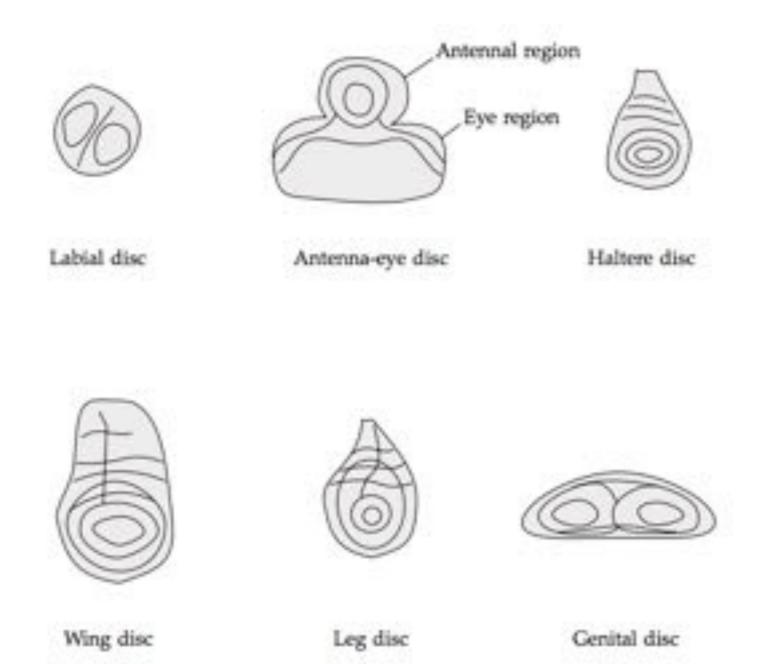
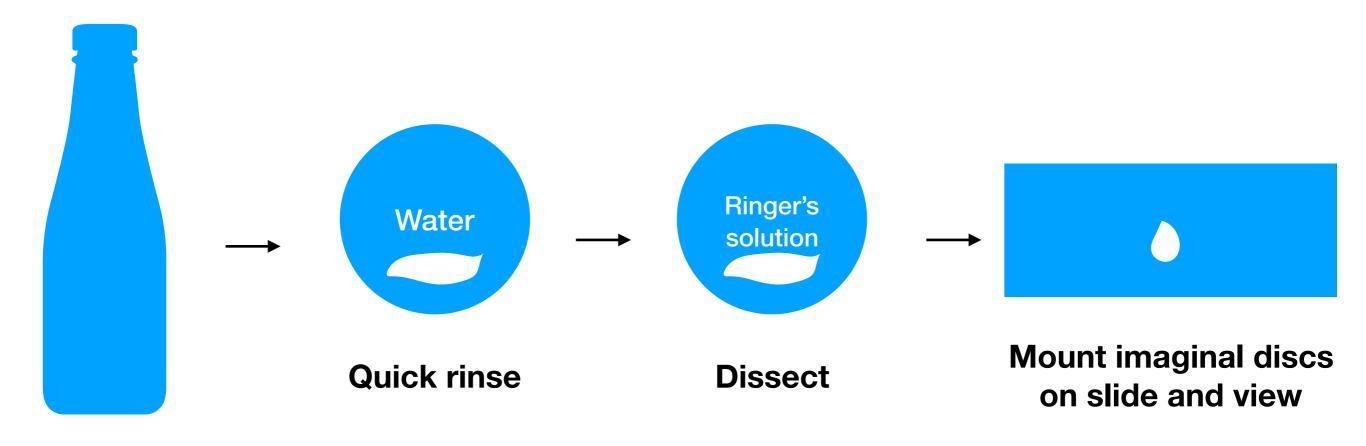


Figure 8.3
Schematic diagram of a third instar larva. The fat bodies and circulatory system are not shown for the sake of clarity.

Dissection of imaginal discs



Overview of activity



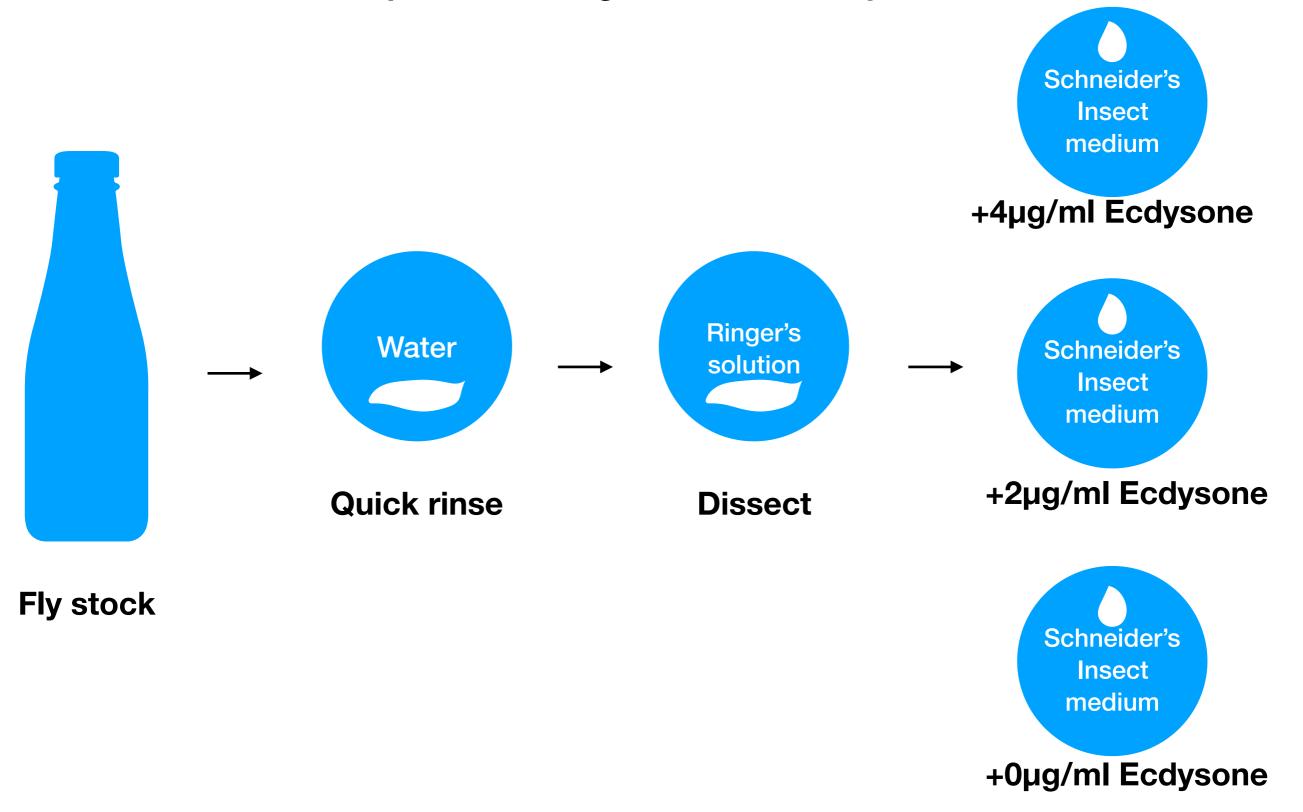
Fly stock

Draw external anatomy

Draw internal anatomy

Identify imaginal discs

Exposure of imaginal discs to Ecdysone



Culture

Disc Eversion After Ecdysone Exposure

24 hours after Ecdysone 0 hrs exposure Eye disc Leg disc

Goals of activity:

- 1. Observe and draw external anatomy of a larva
- 2. Dissect a larva and locate the imaginal discs
- 3. Draw internal larval anatomy
- 4. Mount the imaginal discs on a slide and draw