

Cricket Anatomy

Do Not Write On This Paper!

abdomen - the segmented tail area of a cricket, which contains the heart, reproductive organs, and most of the digestive system.

antennae - like all insects, crickets have 2 segmented antennae that sense touch and odors.

cerci - a pair of sensory organs located at the rear of the abdomen (the singular of cerci is cercus) - larger in males

compound eye - crickets have 2 faceted eyes made up of many hexagonal lenses.

fore wing - the pair of wings closest to the head.

head - the head is at the front end of the cricket's body and is the location of the brain, the two compound eyes, the mouth parts, and the points of attachment of its two antennae.

hind wing - the pair of wings farthest from the head.

jumping legs - the long, hindmost pair of the cricket's six legs.

mouth - located on the head near the palps.

ovipositor - a reproductive organ located at rear of the female's abdomen (between cerci).

palps - long, segmented mouth parts (under the jaws) that grasp the food.

simple eye - small, primitive organs that distinguish dark from light.

spiracles - a series of holes located along both sides of the abdomen; they are used for breathing.

thorax - the middle area of the cricket's body - where the legs and wings are attached.

walking legs - the four, short front legs that are used for walking.

