

THE VISUAL MECHANISMS OF *TENEBRIO MOLITOR*: CHANGES IN THE ELECTRO- RETINOGRAM AS FUNCTION OF THE STIMULUS DURATION

By U. YINON*

*The Vision Research Laboratory, Hadassah University Hospital,
Jerusalem, Israel*

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INTRODUCTION

The yellow mealworm beetle *Tenebrio molitor* represents a group of insects living almost constantly under conditions of darkness. Some evolutionary changes presumably occurred in the visual mechanism of this species during or after the adoption of its specific habitat. Various aspects of its visual mechanism have already been investigated (Yinon, 1969, 1970*a*; Yinon and Auerbach, 1969). In the present studies another aspect of the visual mechanism – the response as function of stimulus duration – has been investigated. This has been compared with the response in diurnal or nocturnal insects not living in a permanently dark habitat.

The insect electroretinogram (ERG) is a complex of potential changes. Hartline (1928) partially explained the origin of the various components by demonstrating that the negative component of the insect ERG comes from the retina, while the positive component arises from the optic ganglion. The relative prominence of these two components varies with the anatomy of the eye. Therefore, in comparison to the vertebrate's ERG (Davson, 1962), there is less certainty about the insect's ERG pattern (Wigglesworth, 1965; Yinon, 1970*b*). In the present studies the origin of various components of the ERG have been studied as well as their relative contribution in the context of the duration and intensity of the stimulus.

METHODS

Results were calculated for 23 adults of the yellow mealworm beetle *T. molitor* (L.).

The animals were dark-adapted for 5–10 min before each experiment. Between stimuli of different durations at each intensity, intervals of one minute were allowed for recovery in the dark, and between series of different intensities the intervals were of some minutes. Only one intensity level ($\log I = 0.0$) was used when exposures of longer than 1 s were given and the intervals were of 2–3 min between the stimuli.

The optical system was described previously (Yinon, 1970*c*). Exposures from 1 ms to 1 s were given by Wollensak shutter and from 1 ms to 14 s by Exacta shutter. The signals from these shutters were displayed on the oscilloscope for each ERG. Relative

* Present address: Division of Biology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91109.

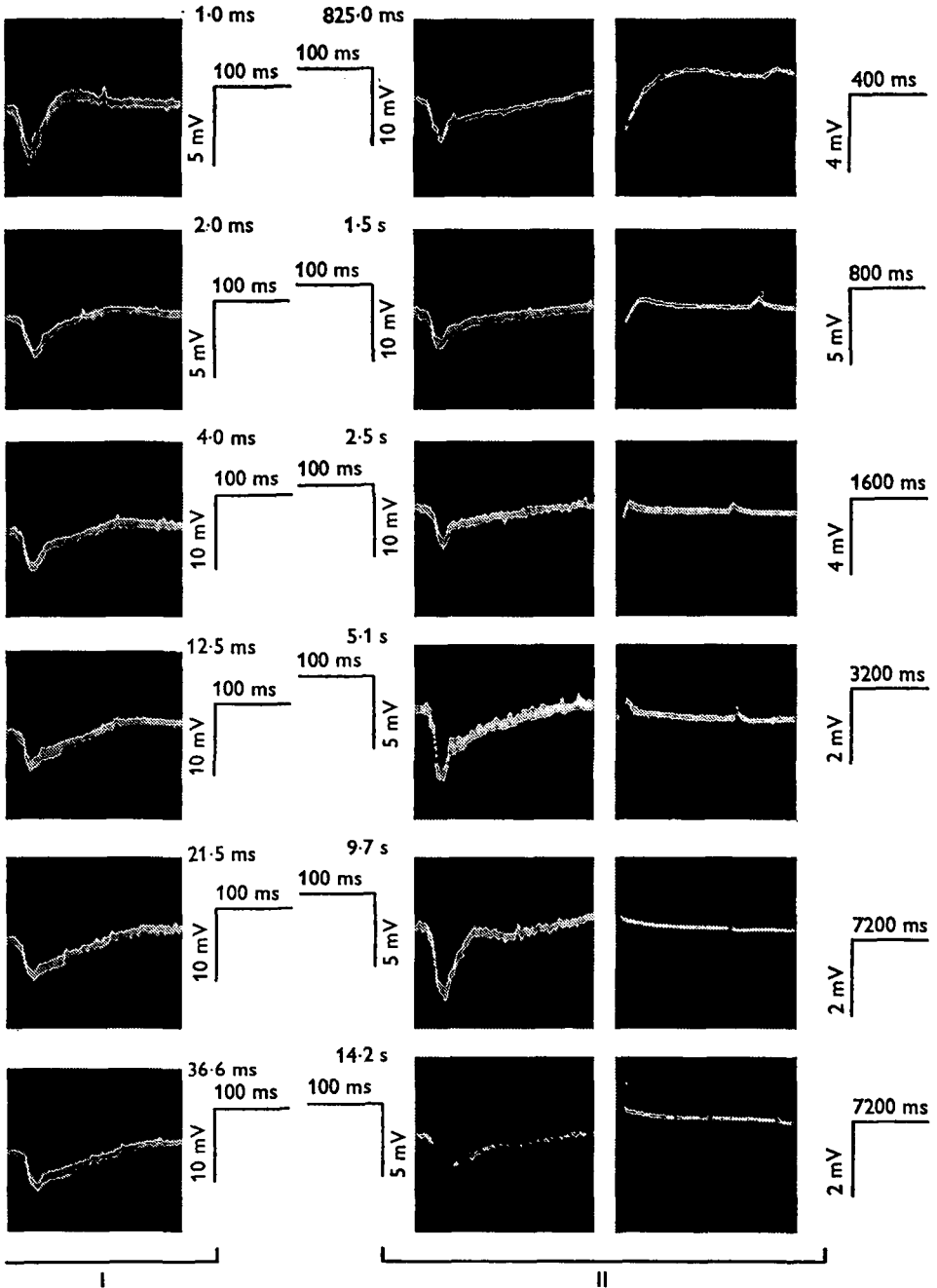


Fig. 1. Changes in the ERG for a wide range of stimulus durations at a given intensity ($\log I = 0.0$). Stimulus durations for Group I are seen above the first column of calibration marks and for Group II above the second one. The left column of responses in Group II shows the 'on' potential of the same responses as the right column but on a different time scale.

The ERG for a stimulus duration of 1.0 msec has a biphasic pattern including 'on' negative and a gradual positive wave. The ERG for 14.2 sec includes a faster positive component after the 'on', positive 'off' and a small negative wave after the 'off'.

light intensity was determined by Ilford neutral circular wedge (3.0 log units) and by Kodak optical density filters. Schott heat filter was used to exclude infrared radiation. The maximum intensity ($\log I = 0.0$) was 70 lux over the eye.

The animal was connected through a pre-amplifier to the recording system which was synchronized with the shutter oscilloscope and the camera. The spontaneous activity was monitored by an additional oscilloscope. In some of the experiments an averaging device (computer of Average Transients, 400B, TMC), connected to the electronic counter was used and was triggered by a photo-cell placed near the eye.

For other experimental conditions see Yinon and Auerbach (1969) and Yinon (1970b).

RESULTS

The ERG pattern for short stimulus durations (less than 100 msec) is composed of a fast negative potential which is followed by a slow positive one. In longer durations a faster positive component appeared coupled with the end of the stimulus, thus called

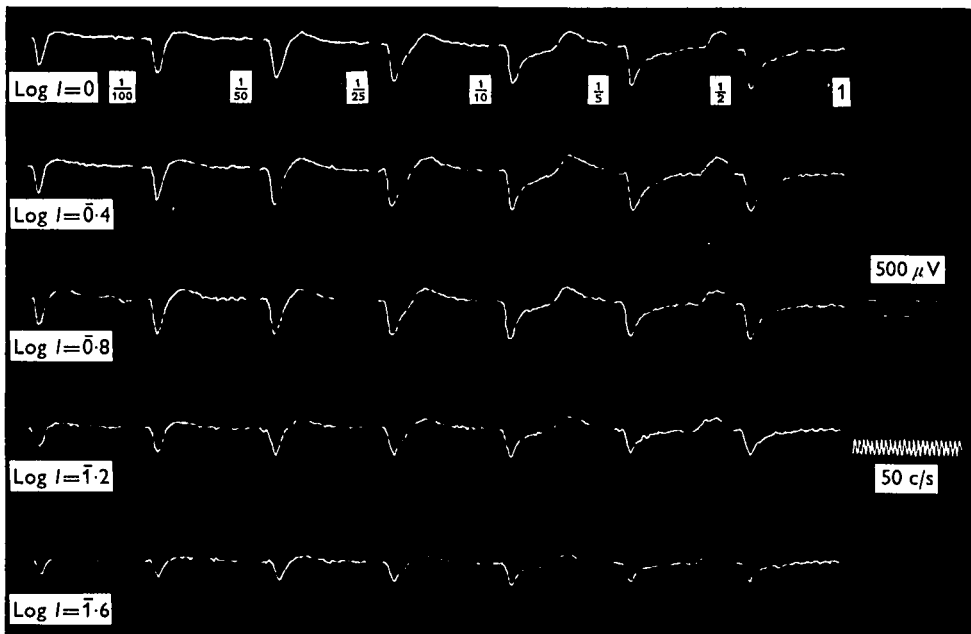


Fig. 2. The combined effect of stimulus duration and intensity on the ERG.

the 'off-effect' (Figs. 1, 2). When stimuli were sequentially increased the 'off' is seen to separate out gradually from the ERG complex. The separation begins in the same exposure time (100 msec) at different intensities, i.e. it depends on the stimulus duration only. The 'off' potential is followed by a small gradual negative wave. A negative component was not found before the 'off' wave as in many diurnal and nocturnal species (Goldsmith, 1963; Mazokhin-Porshnyakov, 1969; Yinon, 1970d). After the separation phenomenon takes place the first negative potential is seen clearly to be the 'on-effect'. When the eye was exposed to stimuli longer than 1 sec the positive slow potential appeared after the 'on' increased (Fig. 1).

For a given intensity and above a certain threshold of stimulus duration, the exposure time and the latent period of the 'on' are independent. It is not clear, however, why the latency and the peak latency (the period from the beginning of the stimulus to the appearance of the response peak) are still constant in their length in

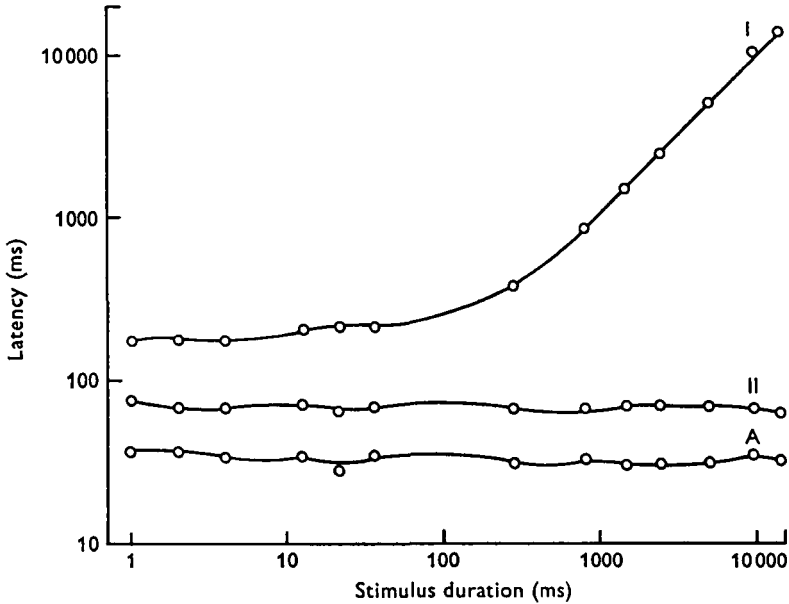


Fig. 3. The latent periods of the ERG components as functions of stimulus duration (I = 'off', II = 'on'-peak, A = 'on').

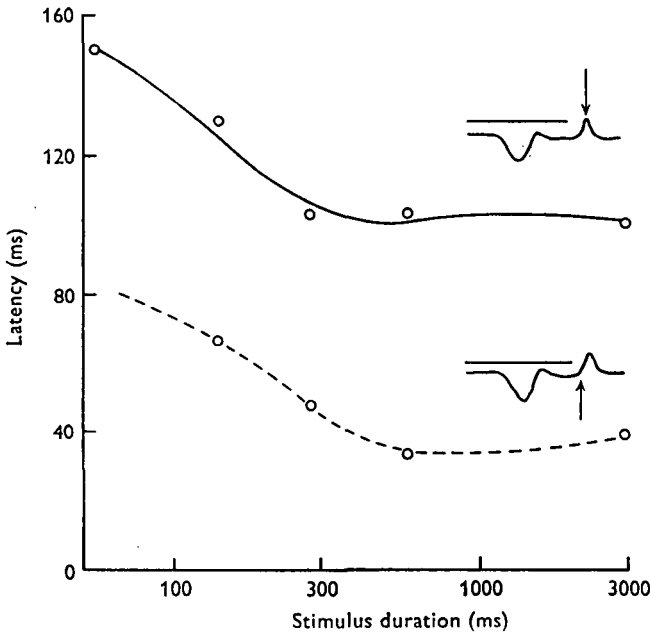


Fig. 4. 'Off' latencies (as measured after the extinction of the stimulus) as function of the stimulus duration.

Table 1. *Changes in the latency of the 'off'-effect after the beginning and after the ending of the light stimulation*

Stimulus duration (ms)	'Off' latency		'Off' peak-latency	
	From beginning	From ending	From beginning	From ending
55.0			205.4	150.4
140.2	206.4	66.2	270.6	130.4
283.3	330.6	47.3	386.9	103.6
584.2	617.1	32.9	688.8	104.6
2966.6	3006.1	39.5	3068.3	101.7

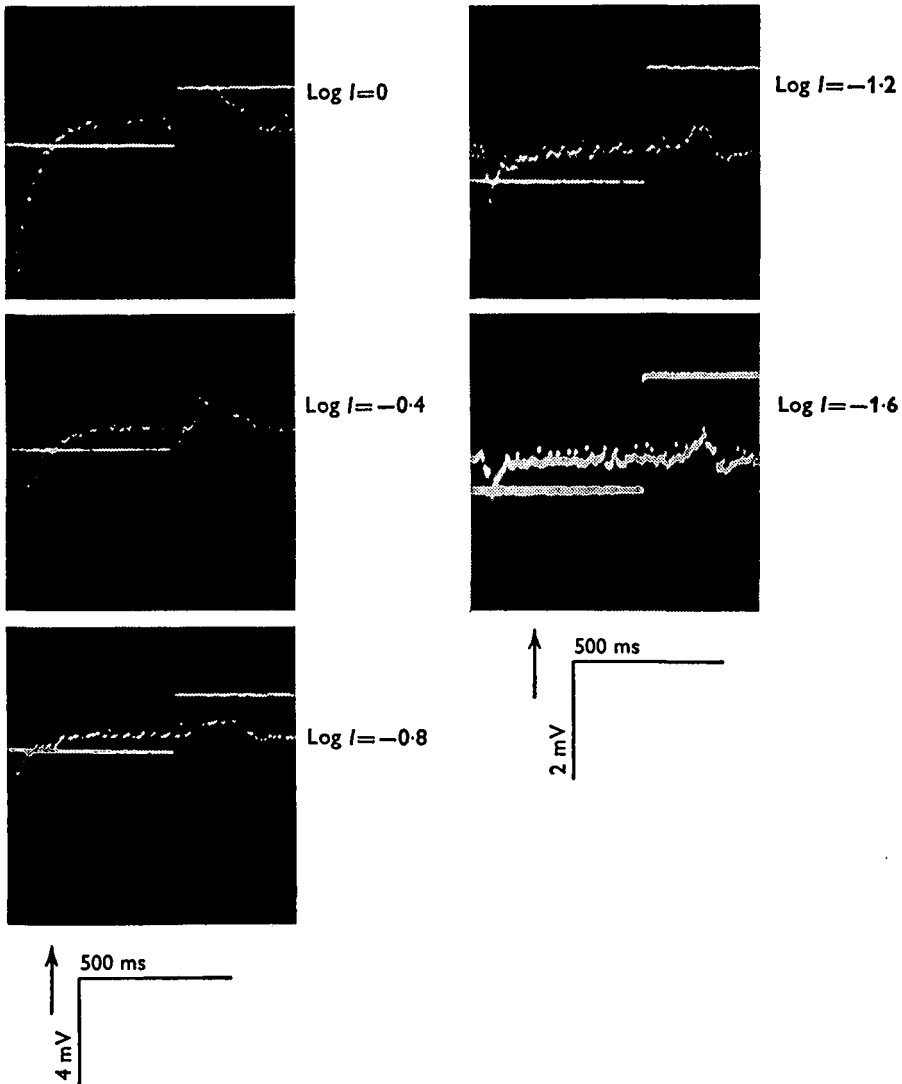


Fig. 5. The effect of various intensities on the ERG at a given stimulus duration. Averaged responses are seen. The lower trace in each picture shows the beginning and ending of the stimulus.

presence of subthreshold stimuli (Fig. 3). The latent period of the 'off' is clearly related to the stimulus extinction, yielding a linear ratio (as function of duration) at stimulus durations longer than 300 msec (Fig. 3). But in short stimulus durations the flexibility in the length of the 'off' latency is higher since its appearance is not tightly coupled with the end of the stimulus. The 'off' latency decreased – after stimulus

Table 2. *Changes in the ERG as function of the light intensity at a given exposure time (590 ms). (Latencies were measured from the beginning of the light stimulus)*

Intensity (log I)	Latencies (ms)				Potentials (μ V)	
	'On'	'On'-peak	'Off'	'Off'-peak	'On'	'Off'
0.0	16.4	53.7	617.1	688.8	4731.9	2362.6
-0.4	28.0	59.7	632.0	697.0	3290.0	1834.0
-0.8	35.8	65.7	634.0	713.5	2015.0	1095.0
-1.2	41.8	73.2	681.0	742.0	1138.5	730.0
-1.6	46.2	80.7	704.0	751.5	702.0	542.0

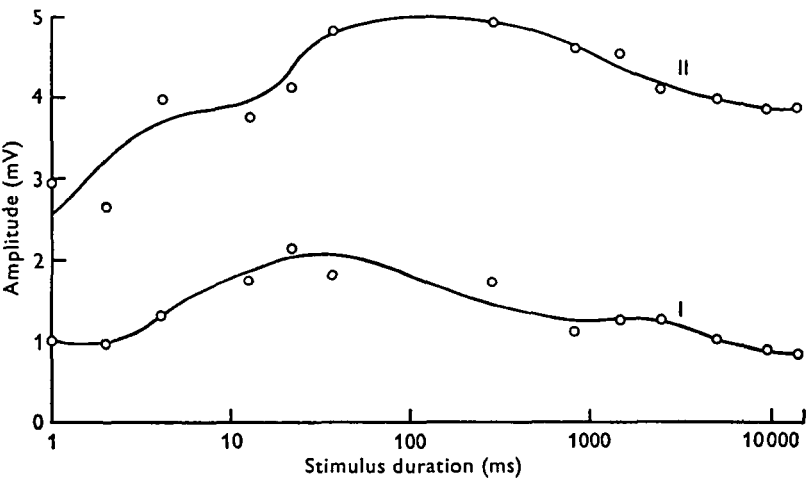


Fig. 6. The ERG amplitude as function of the stimulus duration (I = 'off', II = 'on').

extinction – when the stimulus duration increased up to values of 500 msec (Fig. 4, Table 1). In exposures longer than this the 'off' latencies are not more influenced by the addition of light energy to the stimulus. Thus it reacts differently than the 'on' under the same conditions. The difference between the latent period (70 msec, log I = 0.0) and the peak latency (150 msec) of the 'off' (after extinction of the stimulus) is constant.

The combined influence of stimulus duration and stimulus intensity was also studied. The latency of 'on' and 'off' increased with the decreasing of the light intensity in a given exposure time (Figs. 2, 5; Table 2). If small intensity is provided (log I = -1.6) in different durations, the 'on' latency was found to be very unstable in its length indicating a poor effectiveness of the visual system in this condition. When the 'off' latencies were plotted as function of the stimulus intensity and duration, it was found that the results are dependent on the intensity level and not on the combined effect of both parameters.

The stimulus duration was found to determine the ERG magnitude to a given intensity as expected from Bunsen–Roscoe law. A similar trend is seen for both ‘on’ and ‘off’ effects, although in the latter the response level is lower (Fig. 6). This and the similarity shown by the intensity functions presumably indicate a common origin in the receptor cells. When the set of the curves received for different stimulus durations under five intensity levels (from $\log I = 0.0$ to $\log I = -1.6$) were compared (for ‘on’ effect) equal amplitudes were received in combination of stimuli ranged from 10–40 msec duration and intensities between $\log I = -0.4$ to $\log I = -1.2$. At higher intensities the response amplitude was found to depend on the light intensity only. (Insufficient data were obtained to make it possible to calculate $I \times t$ [I = intensity, t = duration]) constants.

DISCUSSION

Autrum (1958) has classified compound eyes of beetles among the ‘slow type’ giving negative monophasic electrical response. In contrast, *T. molitor* which belongs taxonomically to this group has a diphasic ERG including also an ‘off’ component. The ERG of the dragonfly *Aeshna cyanea* consists of a retinal and a neural component. The latter (‘off’ effect) is contributed by the optic ganglia (Autrum, 1958). The positive ‘off’ response of *Tenebrio molitor* seems to originate in the receptor zone as well as the ‘on’ response. By sequential and gradual increase of the stimulus duration it was possible to separate the ERG of *T. molitor* into ‘on’ and ‘off’ potentials (in 100 ms). Among previous studies reviewed it was found to be in 330 ms for the stemmata of *Bombyx mori* (Ishikawa & Hirao, 1960).

An increase of amplitude as function of stimulus duration has been observed in some species. It was found in the ERG of the cricket *Tachycines asynamorus* by Autrum (1948a) and for the ‘off’ potential (the ‘on’ remained constant) of the fly *Calliphora erythrocephala* (Autrum, 1948b). A peak occurred for the euphausiid *Euphausia pacifica* at a stimulus duration of 100 ms (Boden & Kampa, 1965) (as in *Tenebrio molitor*) and at 430 ms for the crayfish *Procambarus clarkii* (Naka & Kuwabara, 1959). A constant response may be obtained with different intensities of illumination provided that the duration of the stimulus is varied in such a way that the product of intensity and duration is constant ($I \times t = \text{const.}$, Bunsen–Roscoe Law of photochemistry). In insects this relation was found to hold for exposures of less than 80 ms (Harline, 1928) whereas in man it is between 2 and 100 ms (LeGrand, 1957). It was found to be between 10 and 40 ms in the present investigation. Exposures longer than this yield a maximum of the principal potential, which depends on the intensity alone. According to the present studies the amplitude is diminished at a given intensity level in durations above 300 ms for a reason which is still unknown.

In a previous study a way was found to calculate the spectral response of *T. molitor* according to the latency (‘on’) function which is approximately a reciprocal of the amplitude (Yinon, 1969). In the present studies a relation was not found between the amplitude and the latency in relation to the stimulus duration. Thus the ‘on’ latency is no longer a function of the stimulus duration, even in the small range in which the amplitude is.

SUMMARY

1. The ERG complex of the compound eye of the yellow mealworm beetle *Tenebrio molitor* (L.) separates into two components with stimulus durations of longer than 100 ms. These are the 'on' and the 'off' effects. Above stimulus durations of 1 s the positive potential following the 'on' is faster and the positive 'off' is followed by a small negative one.
2. The latent period of the 'on' is independent of the stimulus duration while for stimulus durations of longer than 300 ms the 'off' latency is coupled with the end of the stimulus. If measured after the extinction of the stimulus the 'off' latency is affected by the stimulus duration.
3. The 'on' and 'off' amplitudes behave similarly for various stimulus durations. Both originate in the receptor cells.
4. The Bunsen-Roscoe Law of photochemistry holds for stimulus durations of 10-40 ms. For a given intensity, the amplitudes diminished for durations longer than 300 ms.

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