The oenocytes first appear at about 192 hours stage in the body cavity near each abdominal spiracle. They are large rounded cells with prominent nuclei. These oenocytes are usually associated with the fat cells and are stained deep blue with haematxylin stain. They originate from the lateral ectoderm in which the nuclei of a few cells become greatly enlarged, later they separate from the parent layer and assume their definitive form. Counts show that 14-16 cells are present in each section.

As development advances these oenocytes tend to arrange in the form of a group with a characteristic appearance along the sides of the first eight abdominal segments. By about a day after blastokinesis they begin to move in the 9th. and 10th. abdominal segments also (Plate XIII, Fig. 49). It is not certain whether the oenocytes lying in these abdominal segments have migrated from the preceding segment or originate from their respective segments.

In the rest of the post-blastokinetic period the oenocytes do not show any change except that their regular arrangement is lost and they are distributed as free cells in groups of two or
three throughout the latero-ventral region of the abdomen (Plate XVIII, Fig. 64). These cells are not present in the thoracic segments. Notwithstanding their close association with fat cells, it is not certain that they transform directly into fat cells as has been claimed by some workers.