





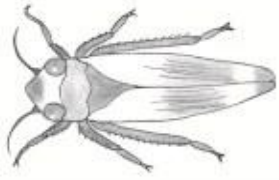


Insect Charades: The Big Eight

	Order	Example Insects	Common Characteristics	Illustration
1	The Membrane Wings (Hymenoptera)	Ants, Bees, and Wasps	--2 pairs of clear, membranous wings --Compound eyes --Sponge-like, sucking or biting mouthparts --long legs --stingers	
2	The Two Wings (Diptera)	Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats	--1 pair of regular wings & 1 pair of very small wings --Compound Eyes --Sponge-like or sucking mouthparts	
3	The Scaly Wings (Lepidoptera)	Moths, Butterflies	--2 pairs of scaly wings --Antennae feathery, needle- or pin-like --Compound Eyes --Sucking mouthparts	
4	The Sheath Wings (Coleoptera)	Beetles	--1 pair of hard wings --Wings cover top of body & meet in straight line down center of back --Biting mouthparts	
5	The Straight Wings (Orthoptera)	Crickets, Grasshoppers, Locusts	--1 pair leathery wings in front (fold over body when not in use) --1 pair fan-like wings in back --Long legs/ high hopper --Make rhythmic sounds --Chewing mouthparts	
6	The Toothed Wings "Born with Teeth" (Odonata)	Dragonfly, Damselfly	--2 pairs of wings --Most have thin legs & short antennae --Large compound eyes nearly cover small heads --Biting mouthparts	
7	The Same Wings (Homoptera) Now considered a suborder of Hemiptera	Aphids, Cicadas, Treehoppers, Leafhoppers	--Both (2) pairs of wings are same from base to tip --Wings held in tent-like position over body when resting --Piercing or sucking mouthparts	
8	The Half Wings (Hemiptera)	True Bugs, Back Swimmers, Water Striders	--2 pairs of wings: thick and leathery near the body & thin at tip --Wings fold on back forming a triangle behind the head --Snout on head is used for piercing and sucking	