

Chapter 1 : Bugs and snakes - Review of Bremerton Bug Museum, Bremerton, WA - TripAdvisor

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Yavoniak as he was sitting high up in the rainforest canopy. While hanging around in the canopy waiting for mosquitoes to bite him for research purposes rather than the fun of it, he brushed several dozen ants from him and noticed something odd. Instead of falling randomly away from the tree, the ants formed a mini cascade and landed right back on the bark. It was discovered that the ants approached the tree backwards, hit it, and then hung on for dear life. While most ants were successful, some would fall down the tree a little farther. A few would plummet down to the earth. This trick helps the ants stay in their lofty home, as they always do their best to glide back to the tree on which they live. Source 3 **Elvis Presley Shield Bug** A photographer was left "all shook up" after spotting the face of Elvis on the back of a bug. Photographer Darlyne Murawski from Massachusetts, US spotted the Pentatomoidea bug, also known as a giant shield bug, by chance. Darlyne was on a photographic assignment with National Geographic in the Khao Chong Forest Reserve in southern Thailand when she came across the unusual creature sitting on a leaf. The bug has previously been spotted in the forests of Singapore, where it was likened to the Sesame Street character Bert. This is a *Megalopyge opercularis*, or flannel moth caterpillar. Its "fur" is made up of venomous spines that can cause painful swelling that lasts for days. First it decides to make the most colorful and enticing caterpillar on the planet, then it decides to cover the creepy-crawly in thorns - and lots of them! The diurnal nature of many of these moths most moths are nocturnal and its similarities to the hummingbird in size, foraging behavior, and feeding structures often makes it one of the most common cases of mistaken identity in nature. The *Hemaris thysbe* moth feeds through a proboscis, a long, straw-like tube kept curled under the head when not in use. Central Texas residents know that its range incorporates the Texas Hill Country, especially in the spring. Source 1, Source 2 **7 Alien Caterpillar** Caterpillars are more vulnerable to predators than during their later butterfly stage, so many have developed scary appearances for protection. But the Darth Maul Bug is way cooler. It feeds mainly on grains, particularly those of the milkweed. Source 9 **Snake Caterpillar** *Deilephila elpenor*, known as the Elephant Hawk-moth, is a large moth of the Sphingidae family. The species is found throughout Britain and Ireland. The larva is about 75 millimetres long. When startled, the caterpillar draws its trunk into its foremost body segment. This posture resembles a snake with a large head and four large eye-like patches. It is not known whether the birds believe that the caterpillar actually resembles a snake, or whether they are frightened by the sudden change of a familiar prey item into an unusual and boldly-patterned shape. Source 10 **Flower Caterpillar** Which is the flower and which is the caterpillar? The camouflaged looper inchworm *Synchlora aerate* is a genius at camouflage hence the name; it glues bits of flowers to its back in order to blend into its surroundings. Depending on what plant they are feeding on, they may adorn all types of different colored plants in hopes of avoiding detection. When the petals begin to wilt and discolor, they will discard their outdated camouflage and replace it with a new "coat."

Chapter 2 : How to Keep Snakes & Bugs Away From Your Campsite | USA Today

Bugs, snakes and creepy things: And seven other stories of the unusual [Annie Mueser] on calendrierdelascience.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Mueser, Annie.*

How to Make Camp in the Amazon Rainforest Nobody likes unwanted visitors in camp; that goes double for creepy-crawlies like bugs and snakes, which are often more active at night. While you might not be able to keep all wildlife away, there are a number of things you can do to reduce the presence of snakes and bugs in your campsite. Check Your Tent Before you go camping, always make sure the netting in your tent is not ripped and the zippers close up completely. Many critters are more active at night, so keep that in mind as well. It sounds obvious, but it makes sense. For example, snakes and bugs thrive near water and in wooded areas with plenty of hidden spaces. Areas with low grass are a better choice. Avoid camping near fallen trees or piles of logs or rocks, as bugs and snakes might use these as hidden space. Because bugs like moisture and dark spaces, lighting a fire is a good option to keep many insects away. Chemical Deterrents Camping stores sell a number of snake repellent chemicals you can take with you. These come in either liquid or spray form, and you can use them to create a ring around your campsite. Using a bug repellent that contains DEET will not only keep mosquitoes away but also can help drive away other insects. Spray the DEET repellent on your skin and also on the tents themselves to keep bugs away. Mosquito coils and citronella candles can also be helpful and are environmentally friendly. Personal Care Many bugs are attracted to body heat and sweat, so keeping cool while camping can go a long way toward making yourself less attractive to insects. You can also use unscented towelettes to strip away sweat from your skin. Many bugs are attracted to perfumes, so use unscented deodorant, creams and soaps whenever possible. Food Storage Although snakes are not interested in human food, other critters, including flies, toads and mice, are. Many snakes will follow these animals when out hunting for food, so attracting insects and small rodents is likely to indirectly attract snakes as well. Never leave garbage bags outside your tent. Either dispose of them at a nearby dumping station or place them inside an airtight container. Make sure there are no crumbs or food remnants near your tent, and wash cooking utensils well after using them. References Do It Yourself: She is also a seasoned independent traveler and a certified personal trainer and nutrition consultant. Dray is pursuing a criminal justice degree at Penn Foster College. Cite this Article A tool to create a citation to reference this article Cite this Article.

Chapter 3 : 13 Weird Insect Facts That Will Creep You Out

Bugs, snakes and creepy things, and seven other stories of the unusual Item Preview.

Share Shares 21K Animals and bugs have a lot of creepy habits. Most of them are harmless, some of them are weird, and just a few are so mind-bendingly freaky and upsetting that they make you itch just thinking about them. For example, consider that. But they totally do. Every year, in places like southern California, thousands of male tarantulas will leave their burrows in autumn to seek out a mate. The phenomenon is so common that every year, animal control will receive dozens of calls from terrified home owners finding the eight-legged monstrosities in their houses. Which is much less terrifying, right? Along with being a decidedly fuzzy creature, the vampire bat is a remarkably disease-free animal, meaning your risk of catching rabies or anything else from a bite is very unlikely. They also only hunt at night and have teeth so sharp that their bite is virtually painless. The fire ant was named that because its sting is not unlike being set on fire. They can also sting multiple times while biting you. That on its own would be scary enough, but fire ants have another trick up their tiny ant sleeves: When fire ants attack, they rarely bite straight away; instead, they will almost always wait for a few seconds to synchronize the bites of the entire army. One theory is that the ants sting in response to a reaction movement, such as a person recoiling in horror at the sight of hundreds of ants crawling up their arm. Whatever the reason, by doing this fire ants are able to make their stings exponentially more painful. Though the snake is known for being largely harmless to humans, it has caused considerable problems for people living on the island over the last 60 years. For starters, the snake is so abundant that power lines have been brought down under the sheer weight of the reptiles lying on them. Scientists and researchers are genuinely baffled about why the snakes would do this, since sleeping people pose no threat to the snakes, and even the smallest, most delicious smelling baby is too large for a brown tree snake to possibly consume, ruling out the possibility of the snakes attacking these people to feed or out of aggression. Eموke Denes The hairy frog, sometimes known by its stage name of *Trichobatrachus robustus*, is a small amphibian with perhaps the single most disgusting method of defending itself in the entire animal kingdom. When threatened, the hairy frog will produce a small pair of tiny bone claws that erupt from the ends of its toes. As of yet, no one is really sure if the frog has the ability to retract its claws after it has pushed them through its own skin. You see, a mommy Tasmanian devil will usually give birth to about 30-50 pups; however, she only has four teats from which the pups can feed. They will bite, scratch, and try to kill their own brothers and sister eight seconds after being born. Kalumet Bot flies are a group of bugs that lay their eggs inside the flesh of living beings. The common horse bot fly is so named because it lays its eggs on the hair of horses, donkeys, and other equids. Oh, and just in case you were wondering, yes, these things can also infect humans. The force with which komodo dragons do this has been known to uproot small trees. This problem is so widespread that it is common practice on Komodo Island to cover the graves of the recently deceased with large, heavy rocks to dissuade the dragons from digging them back up. For example, in the Japanese study mentioned above, mosquitoes ignored dozens of other people in the same room in favor of repeatedly trying to bite the same few, unlucky individuals. Though the bees will normally be happy to feed on your sweat, they can and will opt instead to drink your tears if the opportunity presents itself. You could actually have bees feeding from your eyes right now.

Chapter 4 : Fake Bugs Store

Use Irish Spring to keep out garden pests - including squirrels, deer, and mice DIY organic deterrent. Find this Pin and more on KEEP RABBITS, SNAKES, BUGS AND OTHER CREEPY THINGS OUT OF MY YARD!!!! by Larry Gransee.

May 25, Eeek! Bugs, Creepy Crawlies and More in PR Puerto Rico is arguably one of the best places in the world to explore, with so many exciting adventures from zip lining through the forests to visiting Flamenco beach in Culebra. But there are few common bugs, creepy crawlies and more that you may encounter in PR so it is best to learn what they are and how to avoid them as best as you can. The good thing about living and moving to Puerto Rico is there are no poisonous snakes. Mosquitoes – By far, the most dangerous insect in PR is the tiny mosquito. It is responsible for over 27, illnesses since and even deaths due to Chikungunya alone. These diseases are most common in heavily populated San Juan and surrounding areas. For more information and tips, read our article, Protecting Yourself from Mosquitoes. These are called the American cockroach or Palmetto Bug. The best thing you can do to prevent them is to keep your home clean and access holes to your home closed. They generally are not common inside homes, but in wet weather or in search of food, they will come into your home. You should also buy a few products that will prevent them from inevitably cropping up. Apart from keeping your area clean, ensure you take the garbage out regularly because cockroaches generally feed on food scraps and rotten garbage. If you do have cockroach infestation, the best way to get rid of it is to locate the source, block entrances and in worse cases simply hire the services of a reputable pest control company. Your best bet to avoid bed bugs is to be aware of what to look for, especially when you are staying in hotels as they can be brought in at any time from travelers. Ants – Puerto Rico is a tropical climate and has several different types of ant species, including carnivorous, wood-eating and sugar ants. Keeping your area ant free is not easy and unfortunately there is no magic potion that will get rid of them instantly. The best way to prevent ants is by keeping your foodstuffs well sealed especially sugar, and eliminating exposed food, dirty dishes and spills. The worst type of ant you will encounter is the fire ant. Centipedes – There are several different types of centipede in Puerto Rico and many are harmless. The giant centipede, which grow to 12 inches, is more dangerous and can be poisonous with a painful bite. Luckily, it is also very rare and you will not find it hanging out in your living room as it prefers the forest floor. They are more active after a rain and in the early morning or late evening and can be found all over the island. Ask locals if they are a problem because they are more prevalent in some areas than others. Be sure to wear insect repellent to keep these critters from inflicting a painful bite. The most dangerous you will find is the brown recluse, which is uncommon, but deadly. Other spiders include the very large banana spider, cave spiders, orb weavers and even tarantulas. Most likely, you will not find any of these spiders in your home as they prefer natural habitats. Scorpions – Scorpions in PR are not poisonous, but they can deliver bites much like bee stings. Some areas have more scorpions than others Vieques, and it is possible to find them hiding in dark corners in your home. They are vegetarian and will eat your plants and flowers, but they also pose a road hazard, sunning themselves on the warm pavement. Iguanas are messy too, leaving large amounts of excrement in their path. Many varieties exist on the island and this cute little frog is hardly a nuisance. Stay away from the large cane toad or bufo frog. Snakes – Puerto Rico only has four species of snakes and none of them are poisonous. The tiny Blind snakes are mostly found underground, the boa can reach up to two meters long and is found in more mountainous areas. Garden snakes are seen rarely and can be found in grass and woody regions. Finally, the Puerto Rican racer, which can reach 1 meter in length, is found all over the island. While it is possible for a bat to contract rabies, they are harmless and actually extremely beneficial to the environment. Bats consume insects during twilight hours including mosquitoes. If you find a sickly or dead bat, it is best to avoid it and keep it away from your pets. These are some of the common insects, bugs and other types of animals you may encounter in Puerto Rico. Do you have an insect or other creature we missed? Comment below to add to the list or include your experience!

Chapter 5 : 13 Scary Bugs From Australia That Will Haunt You | TheRichest

Bugs, Snakes, Spiders and other Critters. Costa Rica is in the tropics, and although the weather here can be enormously variable, it provides a wonderful environment for those critters with more legs than we.

Top questions about Costa Rica Tips on getting the most out of this forum Safety precautions to avoid crime? What options are there for travelling around Costa Rica? Where should we go? What can we do? Will we have fun? A collection of Trip Reports. I was involved in a car accident, now what? We are avid birdwatchers. What does Costa Rica have to offer? What kind of money should I use in Costa Rica? I am coming to Costa Rica to see wildlife. Cell Phones in Costa Rica. Can I use my iPhone? What to look for and consider when choosing a travel provider or tourist service? Tortuguero Turtle night tours What about medical attention while in Costa Rica? Smoking in Costa Rica. What are the laws? What should we expect? I want to bring home coffee. What should I buy? Where should I buy it? What are some memorable moments for travellers to Costa Rica? What 5 items are indispensable to you when traveling in Costa Rica? Is there a Farmers Market near where I am staying? Dental Tourism - recommendations and advice How do I spend my time seeing what I want to see instead of wasting it? I have questions about staying at the Riu--is this the right place to ask them?

Chapter 6 : Snake eating a millipede : creepy

Re: Bugs, weather, rent-a-cars, snakes and other scary things Apr 14, , PM Sarcasm aside everyone has a different travel style so what might seem like a "silly" question to you, may be important to a fellow traveler.

Bugs, Snakes, Spiders and other Critters Costa Rica is in the tropics, and although the weather here can be enormously variable, it provides a wonderful environment for those critters with more legs than we. Whether coming here for a visit or to live, I absolutely guarantee that you will be introduced to a wide variety of creepy crawlies. Whether in Costa Rica or Miami, there are more of them in these tropical or sub-tropical areas and they often grow much larger in these environments. In fact, as I write this, there is a spider on the wall over my desk only slightly smaller than a 4X4. I would kill it, but my Tica wife would then kill me, so I type a bit, then watch the spider a bit, then type a bit more, etc. I am not particularly fond of spiders. I know many of them eat bugs and do helpful things around the house, so my discomfort is likely based more on my ignorance. I have no idea if this big boy eying me from next to the picture is looking for a bug breakfast or considering how that Gringo just below him might make for a nice smorgasbord. So we watch each other and neither of us is moving. As there are about 4, varieties of bugs OK, insects here, you will be happy to know I am not going to discuss them all. For more on the ecology of Costa Rica, click here. The overwhelming number of insects and spiders are harmless but at times annoying. But, if you were to take a peek at this monster to the right, thoughtfully submitted by Delores Kinsey , you may doubt my words. However, I am assured by my bug knowledgeable wife that this critter, known as a hercules beetle , is harmless. Funny, but as I recall, my ex-wife also described me that way. See our submissions page for information on submitting an article for publication. They may be kept in a glass or plastic aquarium tank. Use native soil if possible , mulch, and dry leaves to cover the bottom. Give it some bark or cover. Feed it with bananas, peaches, and other soft fruits, and diluted maple syrup. So you moms out there, be open minded when your offspring as if they can keep it! A general note though. Not everything here is pet quality. The bug in the photo at left is actually not dangerous at all My sweetie told me that he she? I have no idea if this is correct, so all you bug people chill out. Ants in Costa Rica Probably every person who lives in Costa Rica and who is reading this is already rolling their eyes. We have had an ongoing ant war for a bit over three years, and we are not winning. In fact the current Iraq thing could be handled easier. We spray, they die, they breed, they move, we mix stuff up, they die, they breed, they move. I open a kitchen cupboard and there they are. In the rainy season it gets worse. They come in all sizes and they like to share the house. One nice thing is that they do not seem to bite, unlike the nasty little fellows in my back yard patio who give a nasty bite that burns and itches. They are in the coffee maker, the dish washer, the dryer. They love my bathroom and every day there is a little straight line of them busily going somewhere perhaps the coffee maker. My wife, having lived with ants all her life is a bit more philosophic. She mentions something about protein and drinks her coffee. In any case, you may win a battle or two, but you are going to lose the war. The ants you can find in the jungles or rain forests are a different matter. Larger and more aggressive, many can give a nasty bite. There are also a fire ant variety in the Central Valley that can get your attention if you step on their nest without or maybe with shoes. I keep a supply in my back yard. Unlike ants who generally are an annoyance, there are spiders here who can give a nasty bite. Painful but not fatal. It is my understanding that tarantulas can bite, but seldom do so, and only when annoyed or threatened. Spiders are generally shy and unless you are in their environment and getting in their little faces, this is not a big deal. If trekking through a rain forest, listen to the guide as to what protective clothing is advised. The good thing is that these fellows generally live in the jungles hot spots and are generally shy, but there is an exception. There are also boa constrictors which I am told are not venomous and thus not so dangerous. Still, anything that can squeeze me tighter than my wife is never going to be on my favorite things list. The fer-de-lance pictured right is absolutely deadly, and even if you survive, it inflicts a permanent necrosis to tissue that can be life crippling. Like most snakes, it prefers to be left alone, but it does sometimes bite humans with little provocation. The fer-de-lance bites several hundred people each year in Costa Rica, mostly those agricultural workers who are in the wrong place at the wrong time. Only about six

people in Costa Rica die from the fer de lance. Because of the ready availability of antivenin produced at the Clodomiro Picado Institute , which makes much of the antivenin used in Central America, deaths from snake bites are low. At the Clodomiro Picado Institute , over snakes, including the fer-de-lance, are "milked" to produce antivenin. There are at least two serpentariums here is Costa Rica. The Serpentario de Costa Rica which is still on many web sites and in almost all travel books was closed a few years ago. A brief try to re-open failed, so if you want to see From their web site, they are an open-air-exhibition with snakes from all over the world. They also say that you can,, if you wish, " Serpentario El Mundo de las Serpientes Location: Grecia, Costa Rica, not far from the metal church which is another thing you should see! Monday thru Sunday from 8.

Chapter 7 : Eeek! Bugs, Creepy Crawlies and More in PR | Living in Puerto Rico

Check out these creepy candies including bug, snake dragonfly, and even scorpion-shaped jellies! Check out our other videos: Unboxing Minion Blind Bags Mega Bloks Despicable Me calendrierdelascience.com

Thanks to their tongues, teeth, and legless bodies, serpents are often portrayed as villains in bad Syfy movies and novels featuring noseless wizards. Of course, it was totally untrue, the real estate agent assured Ben and Amber. Happy to get such a great house, the Sessions signed a paper acknowledging the crazy serpent story and found themselves the owners of a new house. Then their lives turned into a nightmare. It started when Amber found eight garter snakes slithering around the house. Soon, the snakes were popping up everywhere. They were swimming in their well, releasing a musk that tainted the water. Sometimes, so many congregated in the yard that the ground looked alive. Even worse, when the Sessions went to sleep, they were serenaded with the sound of hundreds of garter snakes crawling through the walls. Unknowingly, the Sessions had moved into a house built on top of a hibernaculum, which is a hangout where snakes sleep during the winter. The family was in no real danger. Unlike cobras or mambas, this Japanese serpent is non-venomous. But while the tiger keelback lacks fangs, it does pack two glands brimming with poison on the back of its neck. So where are these chemicals coming from? Tiger keelbacks love chowing down on toads, and these warty amphibians have glands overflowing with bufadienolides. When snakes pig out on a bowlful of toxic toads, they load up on poison to fight off predators. Their bodies then modify the poisons to make them even more powerful. This process is called facultative parthenogenesis, and chickens, turkeys, sharks, and Komodo dragons are all able to reproduce without male assistance. But all those animals have been observed in captivity. No one had ever found a vertebrate virgin birth in the wild until, when scientists studying the spawn of North American cottonmouths and copperheads found that 2. For the most part, scientists think these virgin birth babies are sterile, but in, one researcher claimed he found a garter snake that gave birth to fertile offspring. Scott Boback Occasionally reaching 5. All they want to do is hug youâ€”to death. It can feel your heart beat. Researchers from Dickinson College stuck simulated hearts into dead rats and gave the rodents to hungry snakes. The fake hearts were connected to a pump that scientists controlled from a distance, and they varied the amount of time the hearts beat from feeding to feeding. And if the heart pumped for longer than 20 minutes, they actually gave up. In, snakes at the Steinhart Aquarium in California were hit with a mysterious virus that scientists had never seen before. And then things get really gross. The disease is caused by an arenavirus, an agent distantly related to the pathogen that causes Ebola. While moviegoers watched Lawrence of Arabia, Rachel Carson published Silent Spring, and the world focused on the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Agta were living like ancient hunter-gatherers in the Filipino rainforests. They were also at war with the local snake population. A quarter of the men had been attacked by reticulated pythons. The longest snake in the world, this creature can grow to over 7 meters 23 ft and can weigh over 75 kilograms lb. Since they were small, lived in the jungle, and competed with pythons over food, the Agta often came to blows with these giant snakes. Out of interviewees, Headland found 26 percent of the men had encountered angry pythons, and many bore the scars to back up their claims. Between the s and s, six people were killed by these snakes, including two kids who were gobbled up on the same night. Every single man had killed at least one python in his lifeâ€”or so each claimed, at least. The men regularly went around armed with guns and machetes. The father of the kids who were eaten stabbed the python responsible to death. Thanks to encroaching modernization, the Agta have largely given up their old way of life. But the reticulated pythons are still out there, hunting in the jungle, so if you ever visit Luzon, stick to the cities. Located in northeastern Thailand, this community takes its passion for serpents to a dangerous extreme. This reptilian love affair started back in the s when a doctor wanted to put his sleepy little town on the map. This physician convinced everyone in town to breed snakes and put on cobra shows. During a performance, visitors might witness a cobra boxing match where handlers tease the snakes, kick at their heads, and dodge their bites. They might even see someone shove a cobra in their mouth. Despite their rough treatment, the folks at Ban Kok Sa Nga really love their snakes. In fact, they breed more cobras than needed for the show simply because they like them as pets. Snakes are such a way of life that children are

taught to handle them from a young age, and whenever a cobra dies, its owners make an offering for the snake at the local temple. These irresponsible relationships often lead to accidents. One septuagenarian handler, Bualee Chai, has been bitten at least 21 times. Learn to recognize and identify snakes in your own neck of the woods with *A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians at Amazon*. That applies doubly when snakes are involved. While bullets and bombs do far more damage, serpents are excellent psychological weapons. Nobody wants to end up with a pair of fangs in their foot. Perhaps the most famous example of reptilian tactics took place during the Vietnam War, down in the Cu Chi tunnels. Spanning over kilometers, this underground labyrinth let the Viet Cong travel undetected by enemy helicopters. To make things difficult for their foreign foes, the Viet Cong loaded the tunnels with bamboo vipers. These vipers were placed inside hollowed-out bamboo sticks, so when a tunnel rat knocked one over, the snake would slither out and strike at his face. While death by snakebite was extremely rare during the Vietnam War, these traps definitely kept the Americans in a constant state of fear. Their navies were duking it out when Hannibal launched pots full of snakes at the Pergamene ships. Historians guess these scaly missiles were probably horned vipers, animals whose venom can cause hemorrhaging, vomiting, and necrosis. The year-old Chinese woman grabbed a shoe and beat the monster to death. So was the snake some sort of mutant? Was it a practical joke? In fact, all of these fork-tongued reptiles once scurried around on scaly feet, as evidenced by the remains of hips and limbs on their skeletons. The trick lies in the Hox genes, regulatory genes that turn other genes off and on. Originally, Hox genes encouraged the growth of limbs in snakes, but over time, their job description changed to stopping legs from sprouting. With a few modifications, the Hox genes could be reversed, letting serpents crawl around like dragons. Such a reversal would need some sort of outside agent—like pollution, for which China is notorious. Mark Mannetti Ever wished you could be a kid again? If you visit Southeast Asia, your dream might come true. All it takes is 40–70 milligrams of venom, and your blood will turn into thick, viscous goo. You suffer a hemorrhage in the pituitary gland, the part of your body in charge of hormone production. Among other things, it controls your thyroid activity, your body temperature, and the production of sex hormones. Once the toxin strikes, the pituitary gland shuts down. You then turn into a prepubescent child. About 29 percent of pit viper victims suffer from hypopituitarism, a condition that causes patients to lose their sex drive and fertility. It also causes body hair to disappear, male muscles to vanish, and female curves to fade away. Some folks even lose control of basic mental functions. They become little kids. Nolan Moore is actually a big fan of snakes, except for that stupid garter snake that bit him when he tried to pick it up.

Chapter 8 : 10 Reasons Snakes Are Even Creepier Than You Thought - Listverse

This film tells the stories and reveals the incredible facts behind the swarms of various insects, bugs and rodents that have plagued man since biblical times. Swarms of birds, bats, snakes and.

Chapter 9 : Austin Bugs/Snakes : Austin

But there are few common bugs, creepy crawlies and more that you may encounter in PR so it is best to learn what they are and how to avoid them as best as you can. The good thing about living and moving to Puerto Rico is there are no poisonous snakes.