

Chapter 1 : Insects and Bugs Theme and Activities

*Butterflies (Bugs, Bugs, Bugs!) [Fran Howard] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Describes the physical characteristics, behavior, and habits of butterflies.*

Bugs and Butterflies Arts and Crafts Butterflies Shave old crayons and place between a sheet of waxed paper on newspaper. Cover with another piece of waxed paper. Press iron for a few seconds, cut into butterfly shape and hang in front of window. Caterpillars Cut out circles on different colored construction paper. Paste circles side by side slightly overlapping. Add legs and feelers from pipe cleaners. Draw on a face. Inkblot Butterfly Cut out a butterfly shape fold it in the center, have the children paint on side. Fold and rub lightly, then unfold. The sides will be identical. Fingerprint Honeybees Press your index finger on an inked stamp pad. Then press on a sheet of white paper. Make several fingerprints across the paper. With a fine felt-tipped marker, add wings, antennae and legs to your creations. Other bugs can also be made with fingerprints. Feet Butterflies Have children take off shoes, dip feet into shallow pan of pastel paint. Step onto a piece of paper so feet are going outward from the heels together. When dry, add antenna with markers. Caterpillars Cut out circles of colored construction paper. Paste circles together side by side slightly overlapping. Add legs and feelers from pipe cleaners, draw on a face. Pompon Caterpillars Glue three middle size pompons together. Paste on eyes and feelers. For fun you can put magnetic tape on back for magnet. Wax Paper Butterflies Shave crayons and place between a sheet of wax paper on newspaper. Cover with another piece of wax paper. Press iron for a few seconds, cut into butterfly shape. Baggie Butterflies Fill the snack size Ziploc bags with scraps of tissue paper and cellophane and then gather them in the middle with a half of a chenille stem. Twist and bend the stem into antennae. Cupcake Liner Butterflies Flatten out cupcake liners and color with markers or crayons many different colors. Pinch liners in the center and wrap with pipe cleaners using the left over to make antennae. Coffee Filter Butterfly Take a cone shaped coffee filter and cut it apart. Have the children watercolor each side. Paint a clothespin black and then attach the two wings with it. Then add a pipe cleaner tied around the clothespin for the antennae. Tissue Paper Butterflies Cut butterfly shapes from white construction paper. Set out assorted colors of 1-inch tissue paper squares, small containers of water and paint brushes. Have the children paint the butterfly shapes with water and place the tissue paper squares randomly on the shapes. Have them count to ten, then remove the wet tissue paper to view their colorful creations. Ants Use 3 sections of a cardboard egg carton to form the body of an ant – have the children paint it and add – using pipe cleaners – on the first section: Cut out a big letter A shape for each child and let them make ant prints all over it with their fingerprints and a stamp pad. Let them use small tip markers to draw in some legs. Ant On A Leaf Materials needed: Emphasize that the ladybug helps farmers by eating insects that may hurt our fruits and vegetables. Ants Ants can teach us how some insects work together as a community. Watch ants scurry in and out of their ant hills or find some spilled food on the sidewalk. Do they eat their food on the spot, or carry it back to their anthill? As it runs, it leaves a trail that other ants in the hill can smell. The ants find the food by smelling their way along the trail. I use a chicken leg, cookie, strawberry, and a watermelon slice. Using plastic ants, see how many ants it takes to cover each food and record answer. Have the children pretend they are having a picnic. As they spread out the food and begin eating, they notice that there are ants crawling on the food, and then up their arms. Ant Hunt Go outside with magnifying glasses and hunt for ants. Dramatic Play Make a big box into a picnic basket. Now kids can pretend to be ants around a picnic basket. Add play food for them to carry away. Dramatic Play To emphasize that ants or insects have 6 legs, make 2 extra legs for the children to wear. You can make antennae by using pipe cleaners and head bands. Add tunnels, pretend food fruit, seeds, and picnics , pretend ant eggs etc. Ant Information – Each nest has a handful of males, less queens and lots of workers. Search around outside until you find a good spider web. Spray both sides of the web with enamel paint. It should stick to the wet paint. Lay the paper down until the web is dry. Carlos the Caterpillar Have children trace large circles on green paper. The inside of a roll of masking tape makes an easily traceable shape. The teacher numbers the circles 1,2,3,4 etc. The children then cut out circles and paste them together by overlapping slightly. Ants In Your Pants Cut bread into pant shapes. Spread with peanut

DOWNLOAD PDF BUTTERFLIES (BUGS BUGS BUGS)

butter Put raisin ants on top. The bees in the flowers go buzz, buzz, buzz Buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz, buzz
The bees in the flowers go buzz, buzz, buzz Out in the garden. Continue with the other verses as:

Chapter 2 : Bat Bugs, Bed Bugs and Relatives - - ExtensionExtension

S.A. Butterflies, Bugs, Bees and other small things has 27, members. Welcome to the place where you are free to bug as much as your heart's desire.

Adam Dolezal and Page Baluch Illustrated by: A cat can retract its claws. Its roots are in the Greek, taxis order, or arrangement and nomos law or science. There are bed bugs, computer programs with bugs, or maybe someone is bugging you. If all bugs are insects, but not all insects are bugs, how do you tell them apart? The key difference between true bugs and other insects is their mouth parts. Mostly they suck fluids from plants, but there are some true bugs, like bed bugs, that feed on animals. The sucking mouth part, called a proboscis pro-boss-kiss , is different than that of other insects. Using a high power microscope, it is easy to see that true bugs have a mouth that looks and works differently than other insects. It actually looks like a long beak and works much like a straw you might use to drink from a juice box. If you look at the mouth parts of other insects with a beak-like proboscis, such as a honeybee or butterfly, you can see that the proboscis is retractable, by rolling it up. The proboscis of a true bug is not retractable. Insects with movable mouthparts allow them to move food from the source to their mouth. The proboscis of a true bug is more rigid and cannot be rolled up. Entomologists, the people who study insects, use taxonomy to keep the huge number of insects categorized. True bugs are listed within the order called Hemiptera. Insects in this order are different from other insect orders, such as Hymenoptera ants and bees , Lepidoptera butterflies and moths , or Diptera flies and mosquitoes. Bugs are placed into different groups because they have characteristics that make them look different from one another. Chart showing taxonomy of insects and where they fit in the kingdom Animalia. Of the total number of insect orders only one, Hemiptera, contains all the "true bugs". Note that the total number of insect orders continues to be updated and debated by entomologists. It is not uncommon to see the total number of insect orders range from Will the True Bugs Stand Up? True bugs include insects such as leafhoppers, aphids, cicadas, stink bugs, water bugs and yes those pesky bed bugs. They have many of the same parts as other insects in that they have an exoskeleton, segmented bodies, and 6 legs. However, they are different than insects in other groups. All true bugs go through what is called incomplete metamorphosis; which means they hatch as nymphs from their egg. A nymph is a miniature version of the adult bug. The plates have been color corrected from the original digital images and are used with permission of the Smithsonian Institution. To see a larger version of each plate click on the images. Of the millions of insect species on earth, about 80, are true bugs, which can live almost anywhere in the world and can be found on land or in the water. Volume II , Part 1. Accessed 10, 09,

Chapter 3 : Bed Bugs: Get Them Out and Keep Them Out | US EPA

Welcome to calendrierdelascience.com This site aims to help you really see insects for the miniature marvels they represent and to understand how intertwined our cultures have become with these alien creatures.

Do all insects bite? Which one is most poisonous? Experts answer 20 common questions. Is there a difference between an insect and a bug? Yes, there is a difference. A bug is a certain type of insect. Some examples you might be familiar with are the boxelder bug, milkweed bug, assassin bug, and stink bug. True bugs have a stylet a mouth shaped like a straw that they use to suck plant juices from plants. The assassin bugs use their stylets to suck blood from other insects. The hind wings are usually clear and tucked underneath the front wings. What is the largest insect? In the book Beetles by Bernard Klaustnizer, there is a beetle called the South American longhorn beetle *Tytanus giganteus* that measures 25 cm! The heaviest insect is probably the African goliath beetle *Megasoma elephas*, weighing up to 3. And the longest insect is a huge stick insect *Pharnacia serritypes*. The females can be over 36 cm in length!! Is there an insect that is worth money? There are many, many insects that are worth money. For example, the pollination work done for free by insects would cost billions of dollars every year. Think about how much honey costs! Those bees are worth a lot of money. And insects like the praying mantis or ladybird beetle happily take care of eating harmful insects, saving money that could be spent on pesticides. There are also silk moths that produce silk, insects that produce shellac, and some insects that are canned and eaten! How do insects grow? Insects have their skeletons on the outside, with their soft parts inside. That makes it hard for them to grow. Every time they want to become bigger, they have to break out of their skin and swell up to their new size before their new skin hardens. This is called molting. What do insects eat? There are so many different insects and each one may eat something different. Lots of them eat plants. Some of them eat other insects. Some of them eat blood like mosquitoes. Nectar from plants is also a popular food. And many insects like cockroaches or ants will be happy to polish off that cookie you dropped on the floor! According to the University of Florida Book of Insect Records, the most poisonous insects are in the order Hymenoptera wasp, bees, and ants and the ones with the most toxic venom are certain harvester ants. More research needs to be done in order to determine the fastest insect. Who discovered insects and where did the word "insect" come from? But Plato was aware of insects, way back in the ancient Greek era. Insects are referred to in the Bible. Linnaeus started to catalog all the insects he could find. As for the name "insect," it is from Latin; the name was originally given to certain small animals, whose bodies appear cut in, or almost divided. What insect lives the longest? A queen termite has been known to live 50 years and there are, of course, the year locusts. Most bugs live less than a year and are seasonal. However, some wood beetles can emerge from wood where they live after as long as 40 years!! In one recorded case, the beetles came out of wood that had long ago been cut down and made into a bookshelf! What is the smallest insect? These eggs are usually only 0. Insects have different kinds of mouthparts. The vast majority of insects, however, do not bite people. They are content to eat plants, or nectar, or other insects. How many insects are in the world? If you are talking about the number of different kinds of insects in the world, Erik J. That means you could spend your whole life looking at different kinds of insects and never see them all. Why do insects like light? No one really knows. Why do insects have six legs instead of five or seven? One can get around efficiently on six legs. You would have one leg stuck in the air while the others are running, or going down all by itself. If you have a chance, watch an insect walking and pay attention to how it uses its legs. Put another way, think how much more difficult it would be for you to walk if you had three legs! Why do insects have three parts to their bodies? The answer is, no one knows. That is the way things have happened. We call animals with certain characteristics, like three main body parts, antennae, spiracles, etc. Do insects have blood and do they bleed when they are hurt? Our blood is red because it has hemoglobin, which is used to carry oxygen to where it is needed in the body. Insects get oxygen from a complex system of air tubes that connect to the outside through openings called spiracles. So instead of carrying oxygen, their blood carries nutrients from one part of the body to another. They do bleed when they are hurt, and their blood can clot so they can recover from minor wounds. Why do insects drown in water? Not all insects drown in water. In fact, quite a

few live there for at least part of their lives. Insects breathe through holes in the sides of their bodies. But dragonfly nymphs, mosquito larvae, and water beetles all live in water quite happily! How do insects eat? Insects eat by either chewing their food like grasshoppers and caterpillars , or sucking it up like aphids, stinkbugs and mosquitoes. Take a close look at the mouthparts of an insect sometime. There are lots of parts I think I would get confused trying to eat with so many parts! Which insects live on trees? There are so many different kinds of insects that live in, on, and under trees that there is a whole branch no pun intended!

Chapter 4 : General Facts About Insects and Bugs | Scholastic

Easy and free to print Butterflies And Bugs coloring pages for children. Explore our vast collection of coloring pages. Fast 1-click print and download options.

Cimicidae form a small group of bloodsucking insects. Bat and bed bugs have a short broad head, broadly attached to the prothorax, and an oval body. Because of the different habits of the various bed bugs, proper identification determines where to direct controls to be most effective. Bed bug control is very difficult and requires all infested sites to be effectively treated at the same time. Various life stages and cast skins of bed bugs. Photo courtesy of Clemson University. *Hesperocimex coloradensis* Figure 3 above: Bed bug during course of minute feeding. Five of the cimicid bugs are present in Colorado. Bed bug *Cimex lectularius*. The bed bug is a notorious species and is the only member of this insect family in Colorado that is adapted to living entirely with humans. For several decades following World War II it was largely eradicated from the United States, existing in only small pockets. However, within the past decade it has had tremendous resurgence. Bed bugs can be accidentally carried on furniture, luggage and other materials so problems with bed bugs tend to be most severe in apartments, motels and other sites that see high amounts of human traffic. Bat bug *Cimex pilosellus*. Prior to the recent increase of bed bugs, the bat bug was the most common representative of this group of insects found within homes in Colorado. Bat bugs develop in colonies of roosting bats, which sometimes occur in attics or behind walls of buildings. Bat bugs may move into human living areas and incidentally bite people, with such migrations particularly common when bats migrate or are eliminated from the building. However, in the absence of the bat hosts, these insects cannot sustain and reproduce. Swallow bug *Oeciacus vicarius*. The swallow bug is a parasite of cliff swallows and, less commonly, barn swallows. Problems with human bites occur in homes where swallows attached and maintained nests during the previous summer. Swallow bug bites of humans tend to occur in late winter and spring, when the swallow bugs emerge from winter dormancy in anticipation of the return of their swallow hosts. The insects are largely dormant during the period between the time nests are abandoned in summer and just prior to the return of swallows the following spring. Poultry bug *Haematosiphon inodorus*. Poultry bugs are associated with chickens and other poultry. They hide during the day in cracks and crevices around the poultry roost and move out to feed at night. Human bites are rare and occur when people spend night activities in close proximity to poultry roosting areas. Purple martins and, less commonly, woodpeckers and owls are hosts for H. This species is present in the southwestern areas of the state. Encounters with humans occur when bird hosts nest in buildings. All of these species are generally similar in appearance. All are wingless, although small wing pads are present on the back. Their body is flattened when unfed, although they swell rapidly with a blood meal. The various species found in Colorado can be separated by patterns of hairs, wing pad structures and other features that are summarized in Figure 1. Bites Bed bugs usually feed in the middle of the night while people sleep and the bite is painless. They often feed for less than 10 minutes before the insect is satiated and returns to a hiding area to digest the meal. A line of bites may appear where several bed bugs have fed along the edge of a sheet or clothing lying next to the skin. Although the bite is not immediately felt, people often react to the proteins of the bed bug saliva introduced during biting. There may be little response immediately following the bite with peak itchiness being noticed at about a week, then gradually declining. Repeated exposure to bed bug bites may produce more intensive reactions and itchiness. However, these reactions are highly variable and some people show little response while others react strongly. Regardless of the symptom that develops, there is nothing unique about bed bug bites that can be used for positive diagnosis. Fortunately, extensive testing has determined that bed bugs are incapable of transmitting human pathogens. Bat bugs and swallow bugs also occasionally bite humans and there can be a similar range in reaction. Some have commented that the reaction following swallow bug bites seems to be particularly itchy and unpleasant. Bed bug egg shells and dried fecal spotting. Female bed bugs cement their small, oval eggs in batches of about two to five eggs. Typical sites for egg laying might be along folds in the mattress, at joints of a bed frame, and behind molding. Ultimately a female may produce over eggs during her months-long adult life span. Eggs

hatch in six to 10 days, depending on temperature, and the newly hatched nymphs will immediately seek out food if it is available. Feeding occurs in dark, usually in the middle of the night, and bed bugs use carbon dioxide and heat to locate their host. A blood meal must be taken prior to each molt of the developing bed bug nymph. Blood meals are also required for production of each batch of eggs by the female. Under optimum conditions, bed bugs can become full-grown in about a month and a half and adults typically may live for about nine months. Cooler temperatures retard development and overall bed bug activity begins to decline with temperatures below about 60 F. However, bed bugs are quite resistant to starvation and adults have been known to survive a year without feeding. Nymphs can tolerate starvation for about three months. When food is available, bed bugs can continue to develop and reproduce year round, producing three or four generations annually. Bed bug adult and nymphs. Photo courtesy of Gary Alpert, Harvard University. Within a home bed, bugs are concentrated in the near vicinity of the bed. Most will be found on the frame or mattress, as well as night stands and among other crevices that exist next to the bed. Among these harborage areas bed bugs tend to be concentrated in clusters. When bed bug populations become high, they will be observed to disperse more widely through the room. Migrations to adjacent rooms can occur as bed bugs follow holes through walls, such as those produced for electrical wiring and plumbing. Beds should be disassembled and closely inspected. Common areas where bed bugs will be found include seams of mattresses and joints of the bed frame. Bed bugs will also move into box springs and these must be turned over and opened for inspection. It is helpful to remove the fabric on the underside of the box spring to aid in inspection and treatment. Often the presence of some dark spotting, their excrement, is first noticed. The bed bugs and their eggs usually will be present in cracks, joints and fabric folds. Areas adjacent to the sleeping area also need to be inspected. Bed bugs may be found in cracks crevices of bed side tables or other furniture and may hide under lamps or other items that provide cover. Crevices of trim around the walls can be hiding areas as can folds of drapery and areas where drapes rest on the floor. Bed bugs may also settle behind pictures and wall hangings near sleeping areas. Cracks in walls will also be used by bed bugs and can be means by which they can move to other rooms, a particular problem in multi-unit apartments and motels. Electrical outlets often are incompletely sealed and provide points where bed bugs can hide and move behind walls. Handling Bedding Figure 6: Photo courtesy of Ken Gray collection. Bed bug treatments in homes often involve intensive prep work by the homeowner. This includes heat treating and bagging up items in the infested area " items that cannot be treated with chemicals. Sheets and other bedding can be easily disinfested by laundering that involves a dryer cycle. The high temperatures involved in drying are critical to successfully kill bed bugs, with exposure to temperatures exceeding F for a few minutes usually sufficient to kill all life stages. Washing, cool drying and dry cleaning may not kill all stages. When stripping beds during a bed bug treatment, pull the sheets carefully so as not to dislodge eggs or drop bed bugs onto the floor where they may be missed by other treatments. Accidental spread of bed bugs can also be prevented by bagging the bedding as it is moved to the laundry. Wash bedding and other materials immediately and do not store in the laundry areas. Plastic coverings that completely encase mattresses, pillows and other items can be used to exclude and prevent colonization of bed bugs on these items. Bed bug, head end. Disposal of Infested Items Disposal may be considered for mattresses, box springs, couches or other furniture that is infested with bed bugs. If this is done, proper disposal should be ensured. Leaving such items on the street for disposal may cause them to be scavenged, which will spread infestations to new dwellings. Be careful when removing the items from the structure so that bed bugs will not become dislodged and infest other areas inside. Insecticides Eradication of bed bugs in a home involves use of effective insecticides applied to all points where bed bugs are present. These treatments must directly contact the bed bugs during application. Bed bugs that walk across a treated surface but were not directly contacted with the insecticide during application may not be killed. Available insecticides also do not effectively kill egg stages of bed bugs. Bat bug, head end.

Chapter 5 : True Bugs | Ask A Biologist

Butterflies and bugs make themselves at home nestled under leaves or hidden beneath tree bark in the backyard, tucking themselves away for winter.

When visiting a new lodging, it is advised to check the bed before taking suitcases into the sleeping area and putting the suitcase on a raised stand to make bedbugs less able to crawl in. He advised people never to sit down on public transport; check office chairs, plane seats and hotel mattresses, and monitor and vacuum home beds once a month. Bed bug control techniques Treatment requires keeping the person from being repeatedly bitten and possible symptomatic use of antihistamines and corticosteroids either topically or systemically. Bed bugs and their eggs will die on contact when exposed to surface temperatures above degrees and a steamer can reach well above degrees. Epidemiology of bed bugs Bed bugs occur around the world. It is found in temperate climates throughout the world. Other species include *Cimex hemipterus* , found in tropical regions , which also infests poultry and bats, and *Leptocimex boueti* , found in the tropics of West Africa and South America, which infests bats and humans. *Cimex pilosellus* and *Cimex pipistrella* primarily infest bats, while *Haemosiphon inodora* , a species of North America, primarily infests poultry. Additionally, bed bugs are reaching places in which they never established before, such as southern South America. It reads "Use Getz cockroach and bed bug exterminators, sold by all druggists. Antenna of the male " C. Haustellum, or sucker, closed " E. Side view of sucker " F. Under part of head " G. Under lip " GG. Hair of the tube, and outside cases " H. Larva emerging from the eggs *Cimex lectularius* may have originated in the Middle East in caves inhabited by bats and humans. Belief in the medicinal use of bed bugs persisted until at least the 18th century, when Guettard recommended their use in the treatment of hysteria. Some in the 18th century believed bed bugs had been brought to London with supplies of wood to rebuild the city after the Great Fire of London Giovanni Antonio Scopoli noted their presence in Carniola roughly equivalent to present-day Slovenia in the 18th century. While diatomaceous earth performed poorly, silica gel may be effective. Scattering leaves of plants with microscopic hooked hairs around a bed at night, then sweeping them up in the morning and burning them, was a technique reportedly used in Southern Rhodesia and in the Balkans. The trichomes on the bean leaves capture the insects by impaling the feet tarsi of the insects. The leaves are then destroyed. According to a report by the UK Ministry of Health , in , all the houses in many areas had some degree of bed bug infestation. Most of the reports are collected from pest-control companies, local authorities, and hotel chains. , Klop is a play by Vladimir Mayakovsky written in Helping your patient through an infestation". Cleveland Clinic Journal of Medicine.

DOWNLOAD PDF BUTTERFLIES (BUGS BUGS BUGS)

Chapter 6 : Butterflies and Bugs | Bugs, Solutions, and News from a quality perspective

A to Z of insects. The world of insects is as fascinating as it is diverse. You can find out information by browsing the list of insect orders or using this A to Z list: .

While she was sleeping She dreamed that she could fly, And later when she woke up She was a butterfly! Up on the Housetop First comes a butterfly and lays an egg. Out comes a caterpillar with many legs. Oh see the caterpillar spin and spin, A little chrysalis to sleep in. Oh, oh ,oh wait and see! Oh, oh, oh wait and see! Out of the chrysalis, my oh my, Out comes a beautiful butterfly! Speedy Spider Song Tune: Oh, Susanna I was sitting in my room one day When it came right through the door. Chorus Oh, that spider! Oh how it scared me so. But spiders can be good friends. And so I let it go. I watched it crawl up the wall, To find a spot just right. It spun a web so beautiful. And then went out of sight. Repeat chorus Lightning Bug Tune: I fly in circles, up in the sky. Some call me "lightning". Humming their busy little honey bee song. Five Little Flies Fingerplay Five little flies buzzing through a hive, One snuck some honey, and took a deep dive. Four little flies buzzing through a door, One slipped and fell, Crash! Three little flies buzzing through the trees, One bumped the bark and bloodied his knees. Now there are none Insects and Bugs Art Activities Fingerprint Bugs Have each child dip their thumb in washable paint and print their thumb print on paper. They can decorate the body by coloring in legs and antennae. Have the child step onto a piece of paper with their feet and heels together. When dry, they can add antennae with markers or crayons or yarn. Worm Tracks Children dip different sizes of yarn through brown paint. Then they drag the wet yarn in various patterns across their paper. Egg Carton Ants Cut an egg carton into sections of three. Give each child a 3-piece egg carton. Have them paint and decorate with wiggly eyes and pipe cleaner antennae and legs. Spider Web Marble Painting Paint a heavy paper plate with black paint may need two coats. When dry, place a few drops of white around the plate. Place the marble in the plate and have the child roll the marble around. You can also put a circle piece of black construction paper in a pie pan and do the same thing. Fly Swatter Painting Place a long roll of butcher or craft paper on the ground outside. Have children Ppress a fly swatter in paint, gently lift out, and slap against the paper to make prints. Keep swatting until the prints begin to fade, then re-dip and make more prints. Place a pile of spider rings in the center of a table. Children take turn rolling a die and place that amount of spider rings on their fingers. See who can get all ten fingers with spider rings first. Bug Investigations with magnifying glasses outside. Let children look for bugs to investigate. Sensory Table Bugs Add plastic bugs and insects into your sensory table hidden in the sand with spoons and cups to catch them! But Sorting and Patterning to sort bugs. Sort by color, sort by type of bug, sort by whether they have wings or not, etc. Talk with the students about how bugs look when they fly around and land on things. Bumblebee Dance Bees dance to communicate. Have the children dance to communicate either communicate feelings like happy, sad, excited or communicate an action, like directions to the table for snack. Insects and Bugs Snacks celery cut into 4" lengths peanut butter raisins Spread peanut butter in celery and arrange raisins on top. You can substitute cream cheese for peanutbutter Butterfly Salad Serves one.

Chapter 7 : What's That Bug? - Are we experts yet?

The assassin bugs use their stylets to suck blood from other insects. The front wings of true bugs are thickened and colored near where they are attached to the insect's body, and are clearer and thinner towards the hind end of the wing.

Chapter 8 : Bug | Definition of Bug by Merriam-Webster

After five successful years at our Lemmon Valley site, the Nevada Bugs and Butterflies Science Center and Butterfly house will be temporarily closed this summer as we work to find a larger, permanent home.

Chapter 9 : Bed bug - Wikipedia

DOWNLOAD PDF BUTTERFLIES (BUGS BUGS BUGS)

Insects, Spiders, and Other Bugs They may be tiny, but insects, spiders, and other arthropods make up the largest animal species on the planet. Discover profiles of all kinds of creepy crawlies and find tips for attracting beneficial insects and controlling pests.