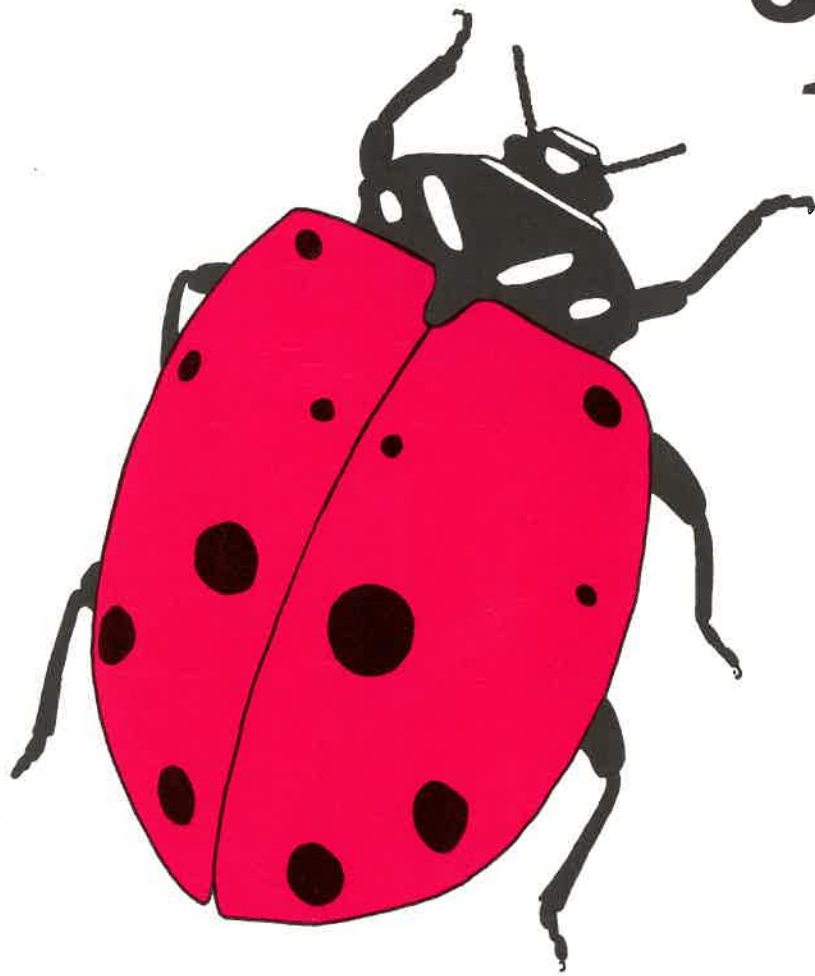
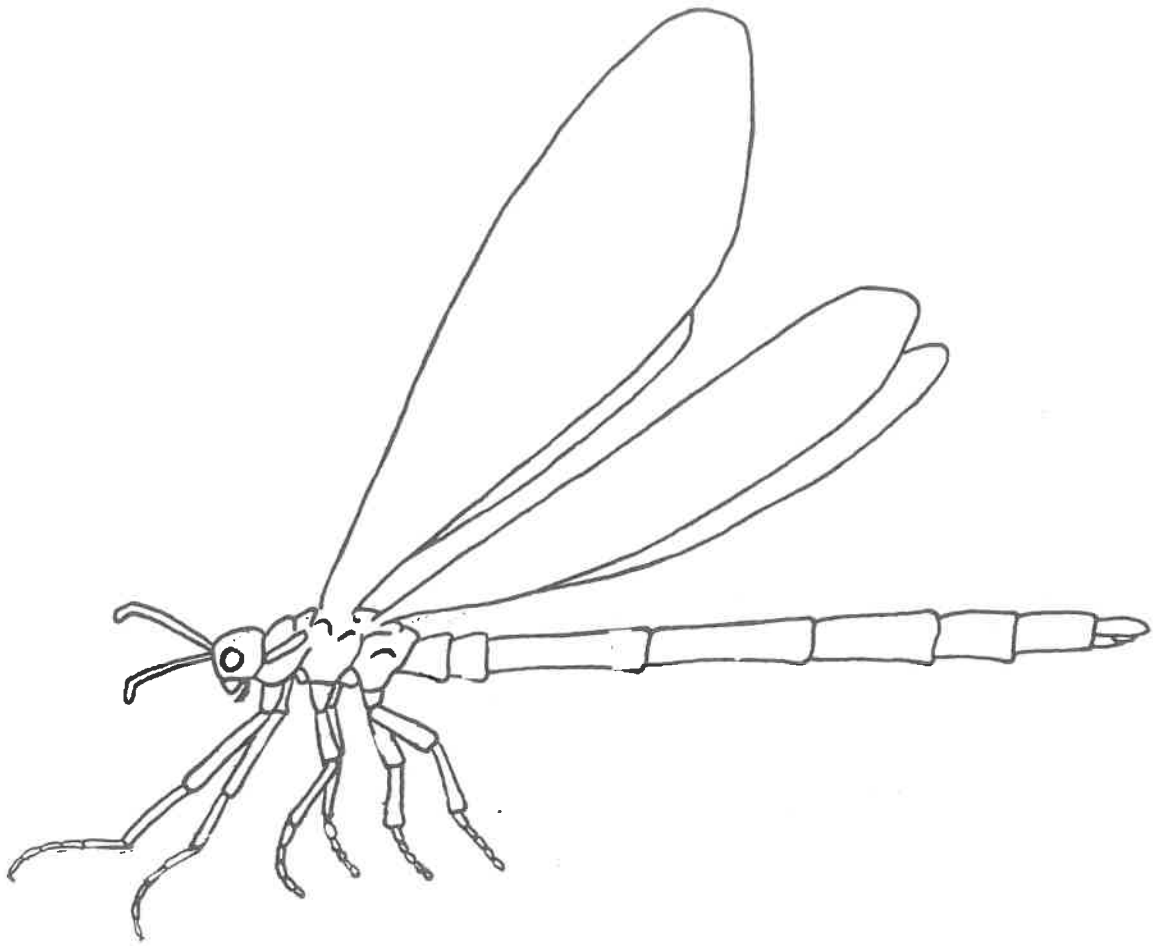


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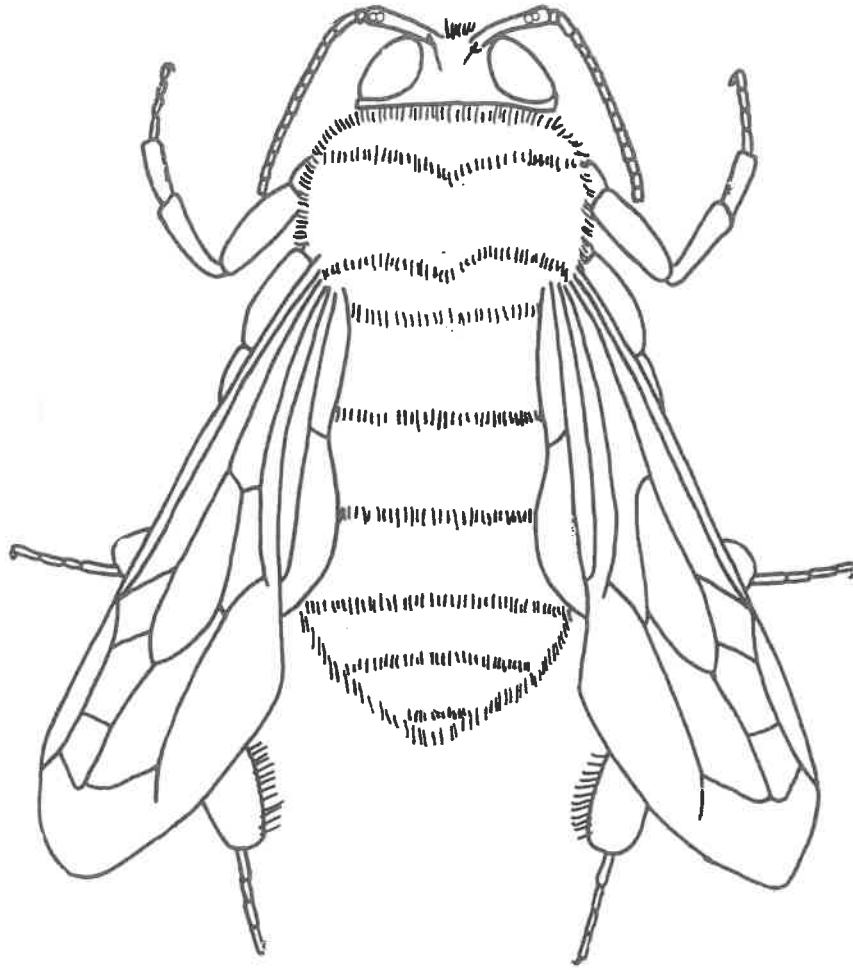
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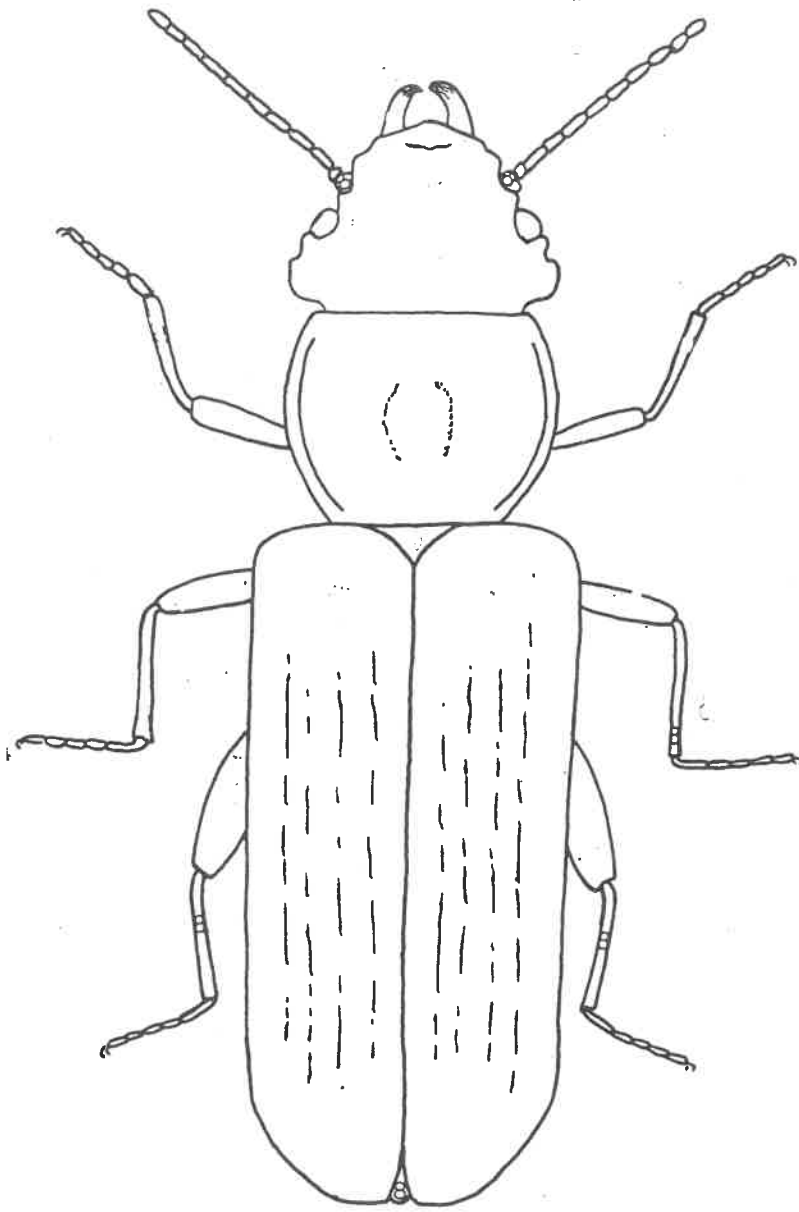
ANTLION

Although the adult antlion has four large wings, it is a slow and poor flyer. Some people call the larvae *doodlebugs*. The antlion larvae dig tiny pits in the ground to trap other insects. The adults look like damselflies, but you can see knobbed antennae sticking out on the antlions. The antlion is attracted to light. It is found in most of the United States, but is most numerous in the Southwest.



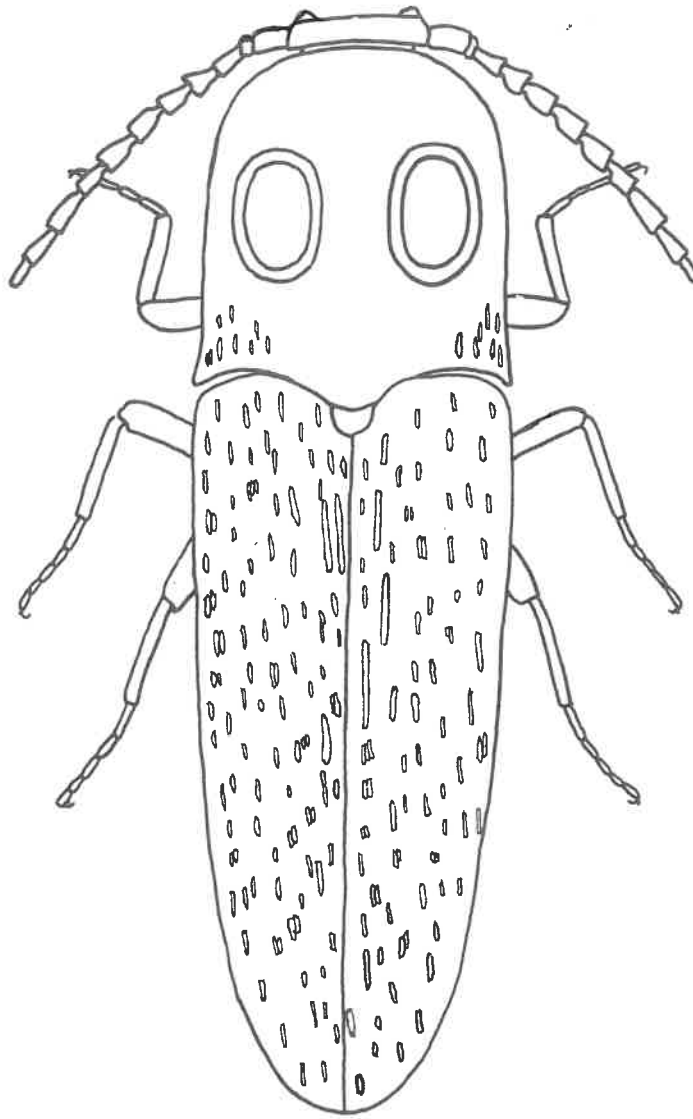
BUMBLE BEE

Bumble bees are larger than most bees. They live in nests on or under the ground. Each nest is started by one female that lays eggs in the spring. That female is called a *queen*. Most bumble bees are workers, and at least 100 kinds of plants may depend on them for pollination. Bumble bees can sting. They are found in most of the United States.



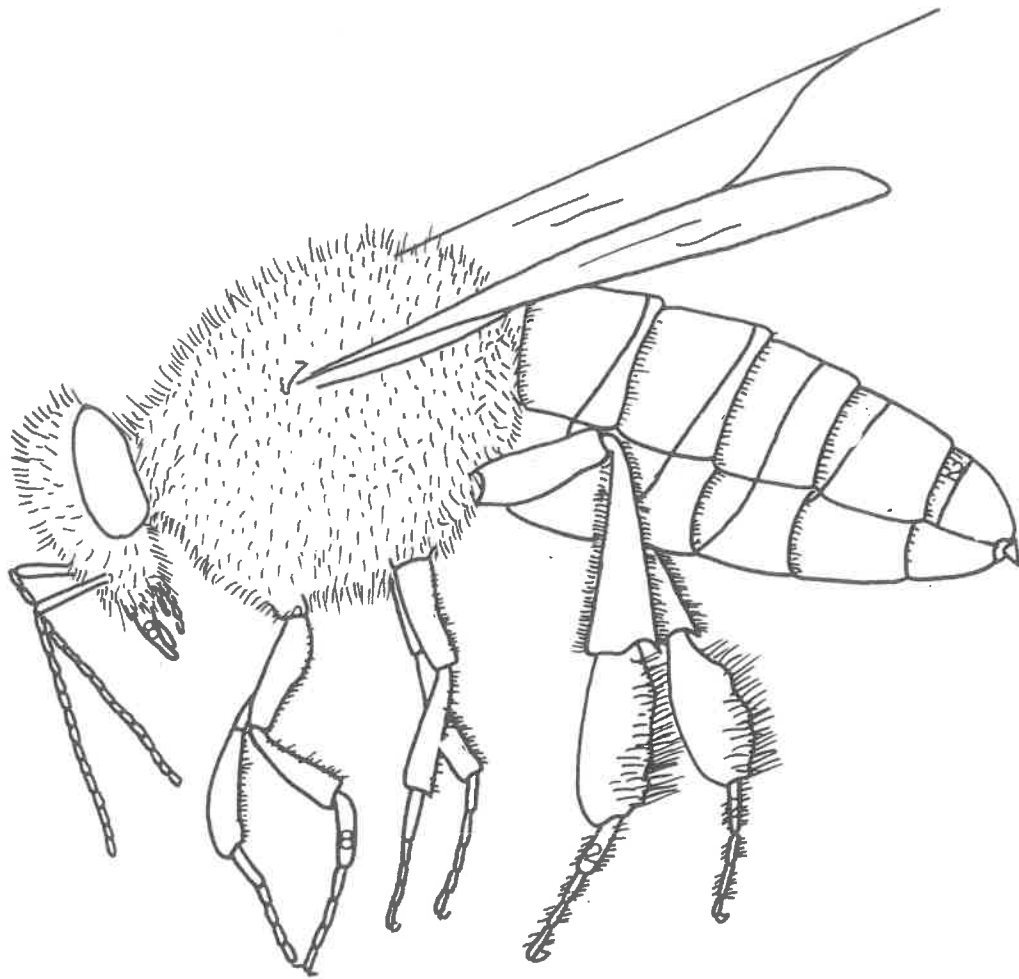
CUCUJID BEETLE

This beetle is rare. Most kinds of cucujid beetles are small and also flatter than other kinds of beetles. Both larvae and adults squeeze under bark to live. Some infest stored food. It can be found in most parts of the United States.



EYED CLICK BEETLE

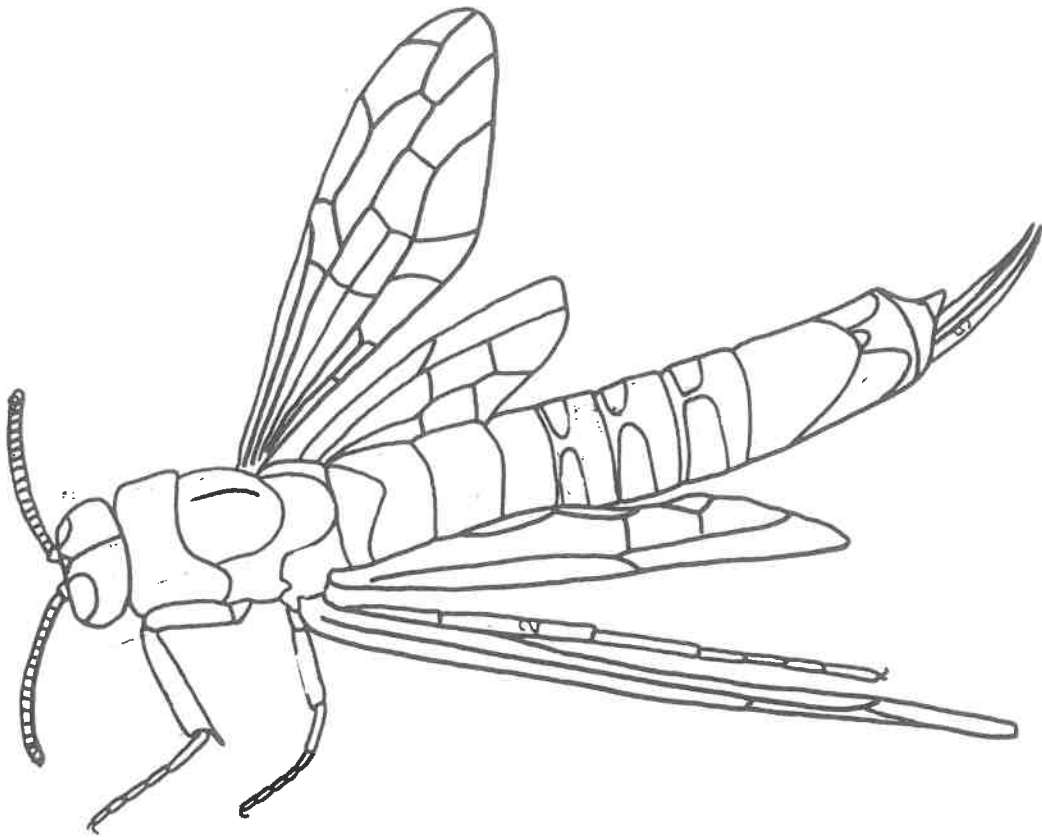
If an eyed click beetle falls on its back, it will make a loud click and flip into the air to try to land on its feet. Eyed click beetle larvae are called *wireworms*. The eyed click beetle lives in wood in most parts of the United States, but hundreds of other kinds of click beetles live in other places.



HONEY BEE

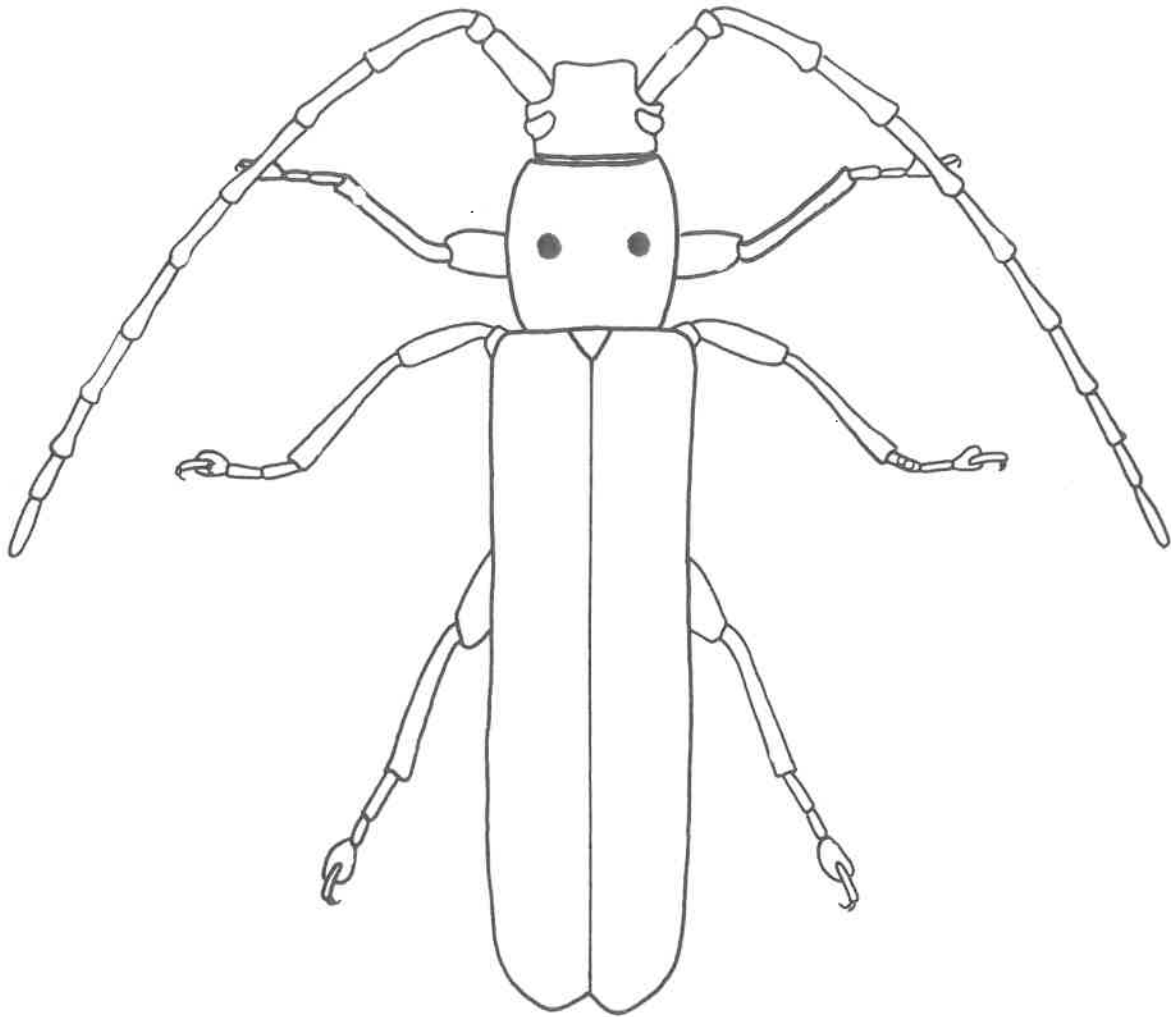
This insect produces honey and lives in a hive. The male has large eyes on the top of its head. The queen has a big abdomen, lays eggs, and can live for many years. The rest of the adults are female workers. When eating, the honey bee carries pollen from plant to plant.

Honey bees can sting.



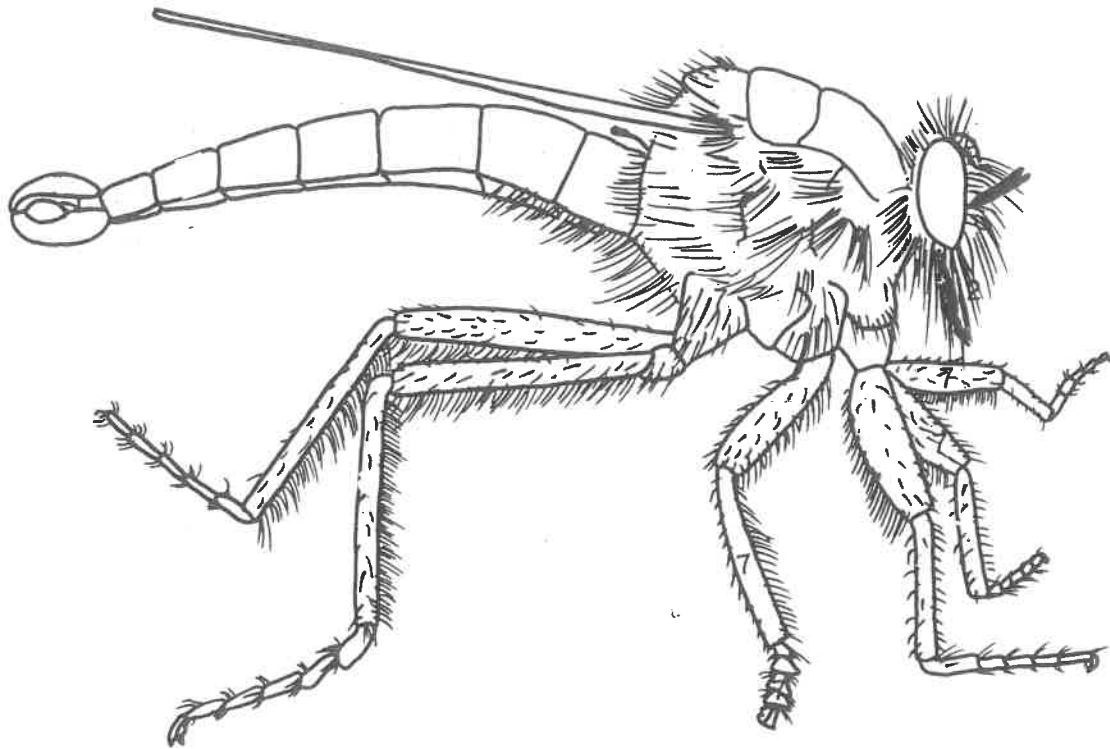
HORNTAIL

The horntail is a kind of wasp. The female lays eggs on dead or dying evergreen trees. The larvae dig into the trees and have chewing mouthparts. Their survival sometimes is threatened by forest fires or disease in trees. Sometimes, horntails stay in the trees until the wood is used for building. Then, adults can cause damage when they dig their way out. Horntails live in most parts of the United States.



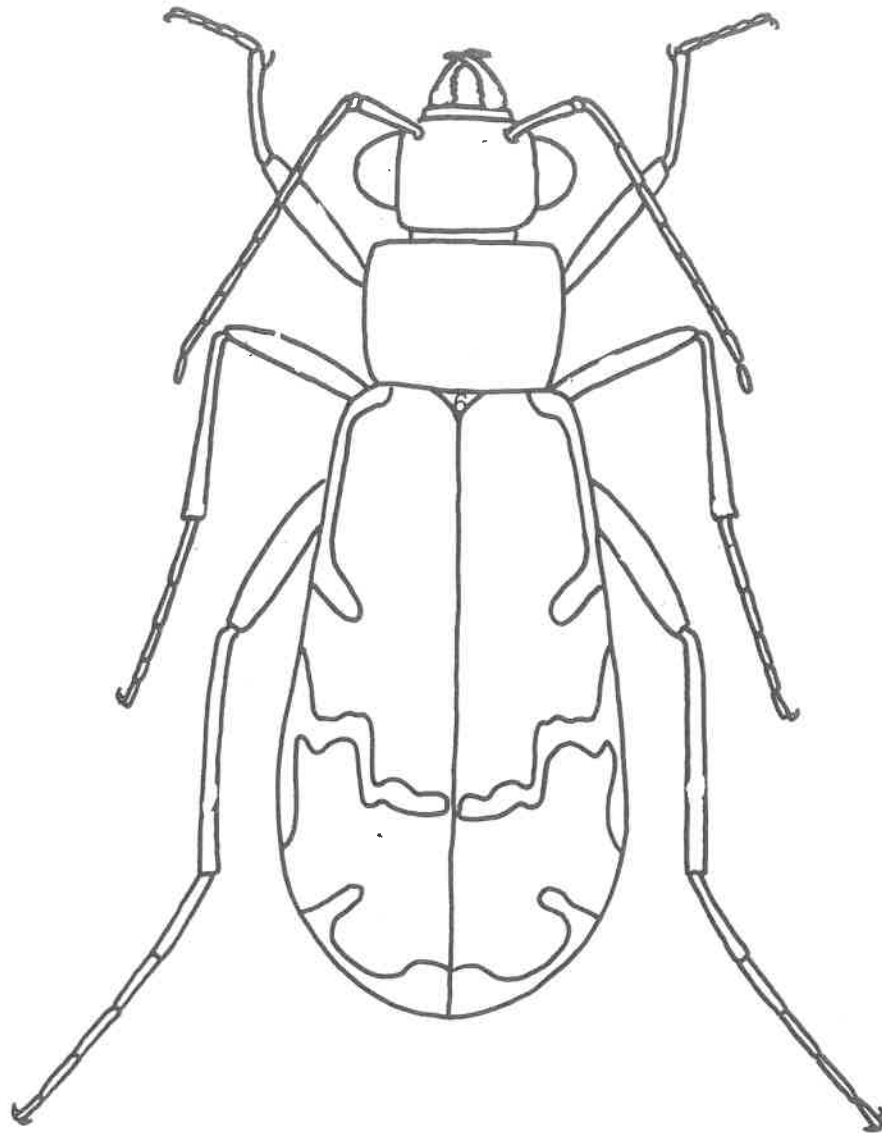
LONG-HORNED BEETLE

Metamorphosis is complete for all beetles. Immature long-horned beetles dig into trees. The grubs live and pupate inside trees. This beetle sometimes carries a plant parasite that kills pine trees.



ROBBER FLY

All flies only have one pair of working wings. The hind wings look like tiny clubs. The larvae of flies are called *maggots*. Some robber flies look like bees. Robber flies eat other insects, and some can suck a victim dry in a few seconds. This fly likes open spaces and often is found on soil looking for food. The robber fly is most numerous in the warmer months in throughout the United States and Canada.



TIGER BEETLE

Tiger beetle larvae hide in tiny holes in the ground and grab other insects with their jaws. The adults can run fast and can fly. They are difficult to catch even though they come out in the open to bask in the sun and search for food. They live throughout the United States, especially in sandy places.