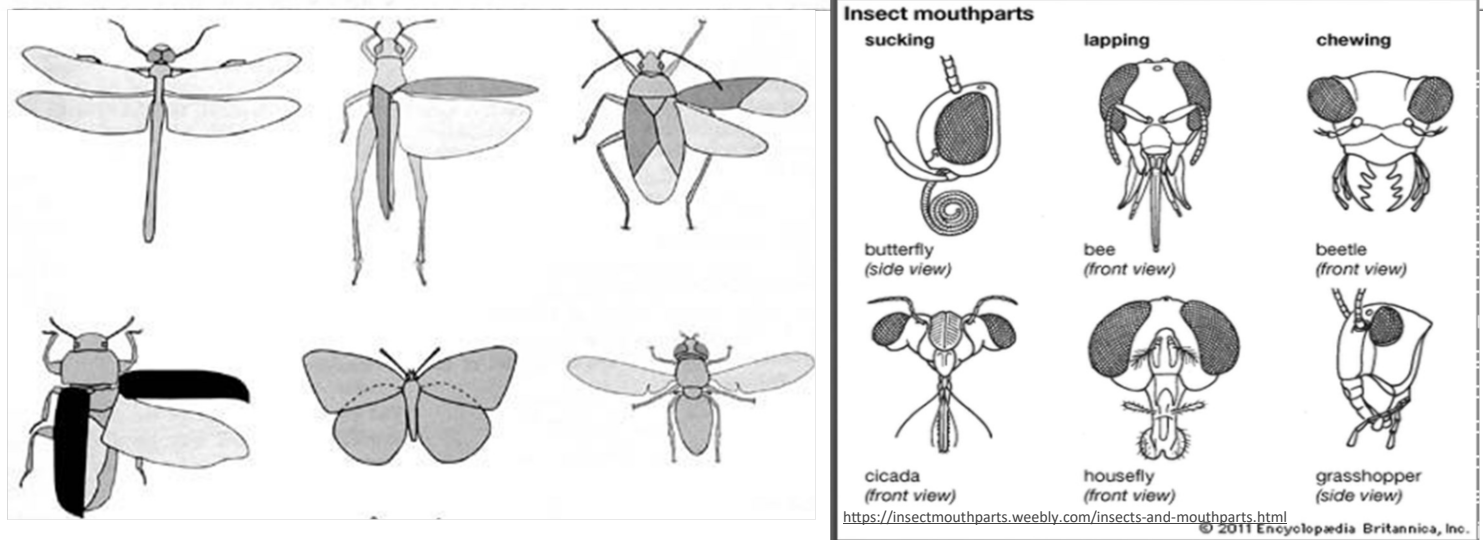



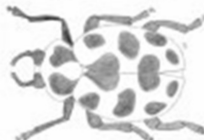





Figure 24b. Key to winged insects.



# Insect Charades: The Big Eight

<https://dyckarboretum.org/awe-insects/>

	Order	Example Insects	Common Characteristics	Illustration
1	<b>The Membrane Wings</b> (Hymenoptera)	<b>Ants, Bees, and Wasps</b>	--2 pairs of clear, membranous wings --Compound eyes --Sponge-like, sucking or biting mouthparts --long legs --stingers	
2	<b>The Two Wings</b> (Diptera)	<b>Flies, Mosquitoes, Gnats</b>	--1 pair of regular wings & 1 pair of very small wings -- Compound Eyes --Sponge-like or sucking mouthparts	
3	<b>The Scaly Wings</b> (Lepidoptera)	<b>Moths, Butterflies</b>	--2 pairs of scaly wings --Antennae feathery, needle- or pin-like --Compound Eyes --Sucking mouthparts	
4	<b>The Sheath Wings</b> (Coleoptera)	<b>Beetles</b>	--1 pair of hard wings --Wings cover top of body & meet in straight line down center of back --Biting mouthparts	
5	<b>The Straight Wings</b> (Orthoptera)	<b>Crickets, Grasshoppers, Locusts</b>	--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	<b>The Toothed Wings</b> “Born with Teeth” (Odonata)	<b>Dragonfly, Damselfly</b>	--2 pairs of wings -- Most have thin legs & short antennae -- Large compound eyes nearly cover small heads --Biting mouthparts	
7	<b>The Same Wings</b> (Homoptera)	<b>Aphids, Cicadas, Treehoppers, Leafhoppers</b>	--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	<b>The Half Wings</b> (Hemiptera)	<b>True Bugs, Back Swimmers, Water Striders</b>	--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	