

dung beetle—The dung beetle will roll a wad of manure into a ball which it later uses for food. It mates and also lays its eggs in this ball of manure, which provides the larvae with food.

tick—An arachnid, similar to the mite, but larger. Ticks are parasites who attach themselves to animals and suck their blood until they become engorged and fall off. They carry many diseases.

praying mantis—The praying mantis gets its name by the way it holds its forelegs in front of its body in what looks like a position of prayer. The female praying mantis usually attacks and eats the male after they have mated.

saddleback caterpillar—As a defense, the back of the saddleback caterpillar resembles a ferocious looking face.

oriental cockroach-A dark brown roach, thought to have originally come from the Orient.

housefly—Though it does not bite, the housefly is one of the most dangerous and commonest of flies. It feasts on garbage, excrement and filth and transports bacteria and germs on its hairy body and sticky foot pads, spreading disease.

unicorn beetle-The unicorn beetle is a beetle that has a single horn sticking out of his head.

ants—A social insect that lives in colonies that range from a few dozen to hundreds of thousands. Ants have at least one queen, though it is the worker ants that are usually seen.

flea-A wingless leaping insect that bites and sucks the blood of mammals such as dogs, cats and people!

lice—Lice are small, wingless insects such as the body louse, the head louse and the crab louse. Their mouths are particularly adapted for sucking and biting.

cockroach—There are about 1,200 species of cockroaches. They have flat, oval bodies with long antennae and large eyes. They produce an odor by secretions from their glands.

cicada—Often mistakenly called a locust, the cicada nymph buries itself in the ground for as long as seventeen years. It then digs its way out of the ground, sheds its outer shell, and emerges as an adult. Male cicadas produce a song by vibrating the muscles on their abdomens, attracting females.

butterfly—An insect with broad wings which are covered with colorful scales. It generally takes about two to three weeks for the worm-like larva of a caterpillar to turn into a butterfly.

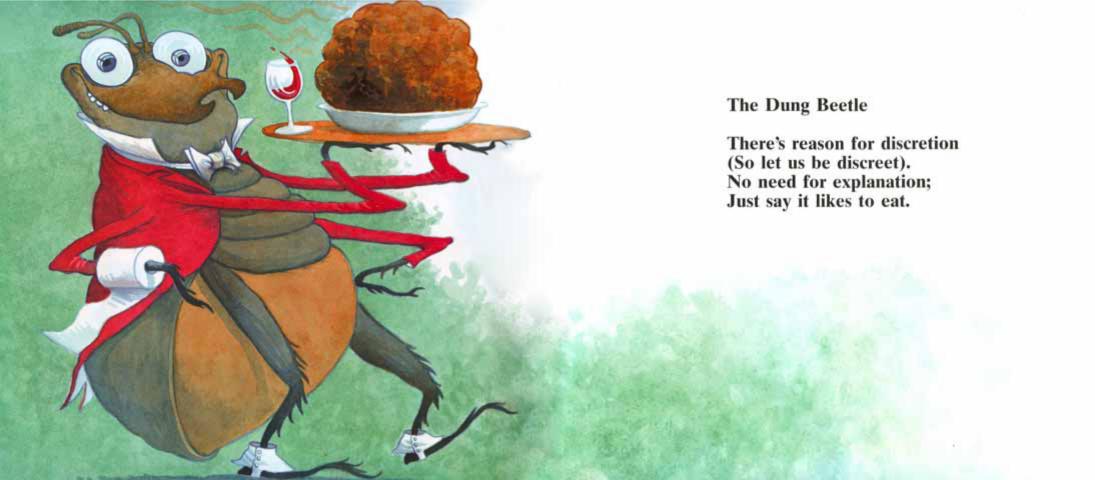
millipede—The millipede does not actually have one thousand legs; at most they have 180 legs and are usually only a few centimeters long.

chiggers—Also known as red bugs, chiggers have six legs and can be found in brushy areas. These mites burrow into people's skin, causing a severe itching sensation when they eliminate their waste.

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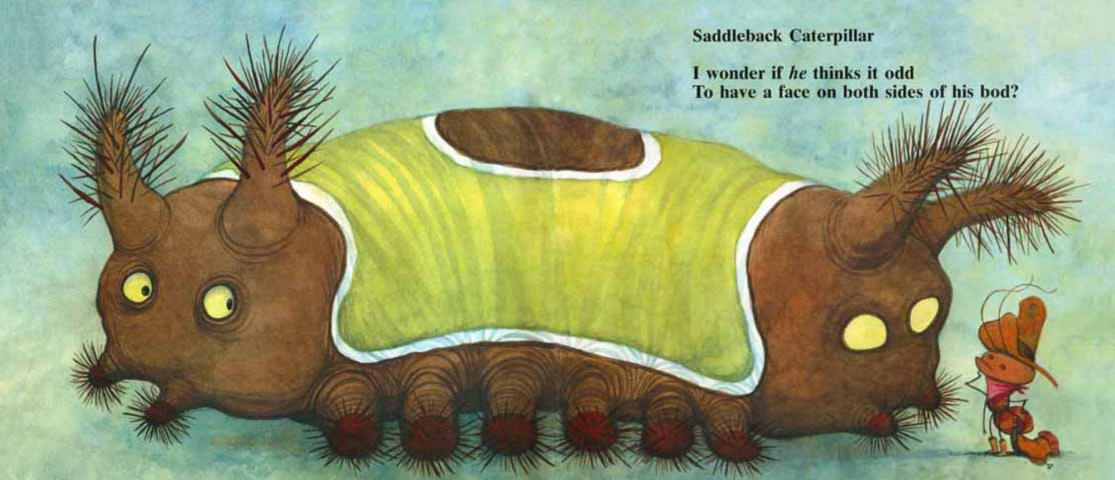
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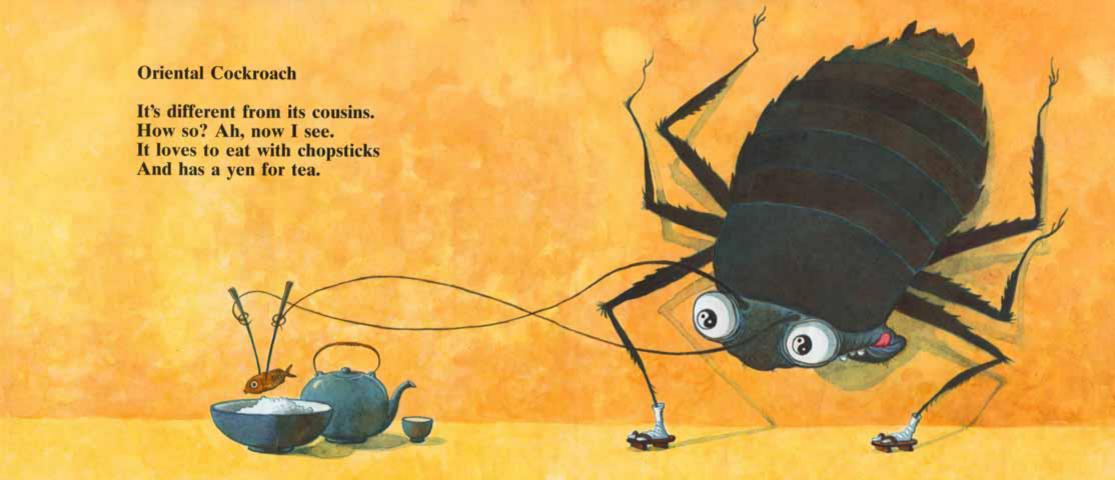
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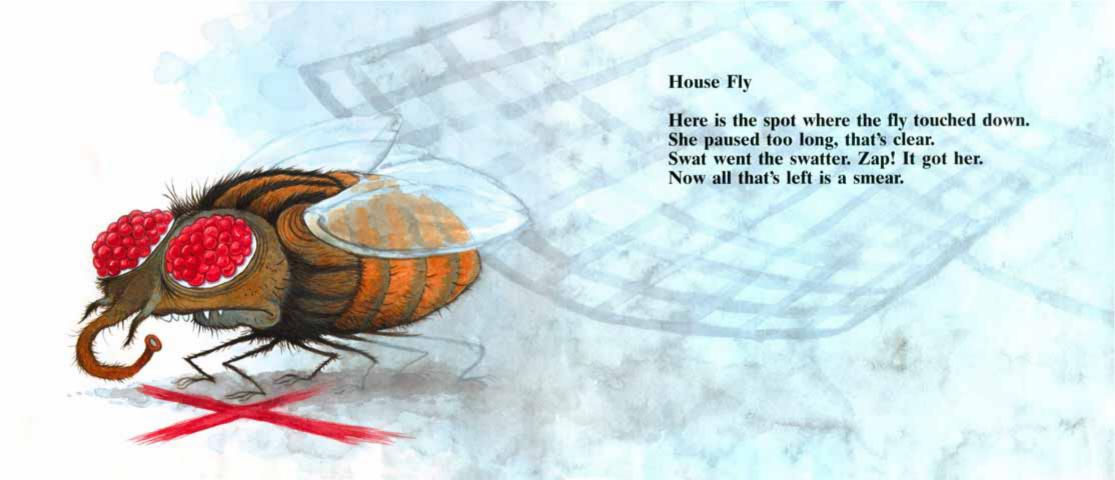


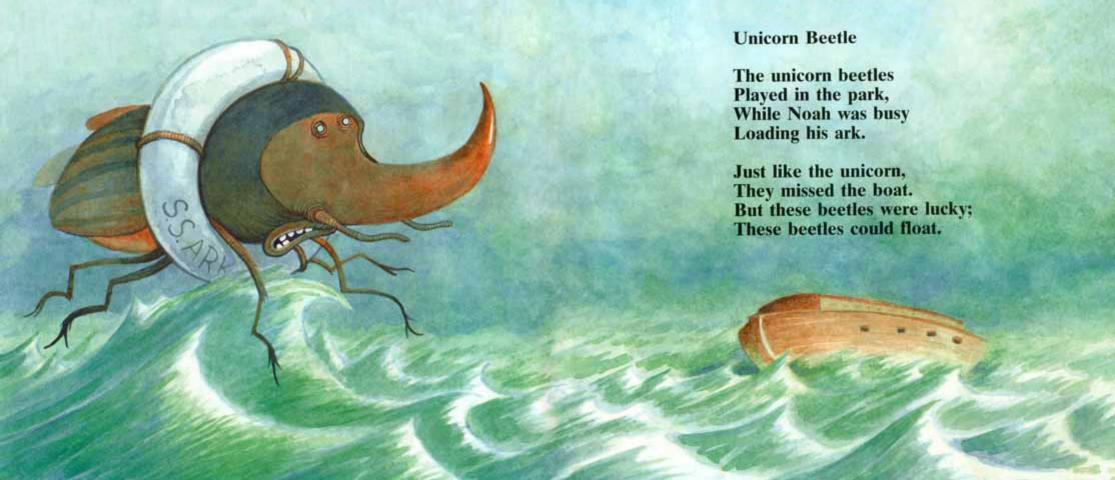


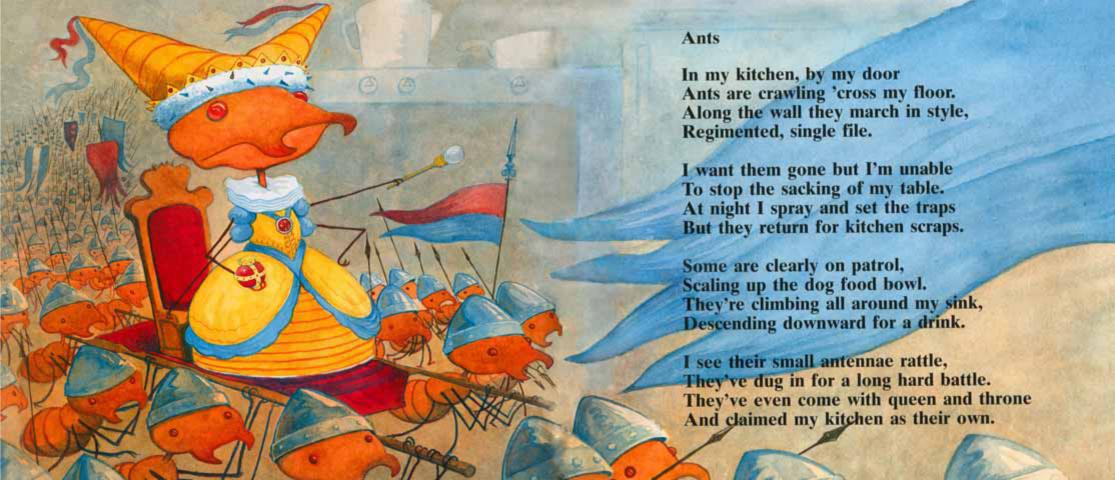


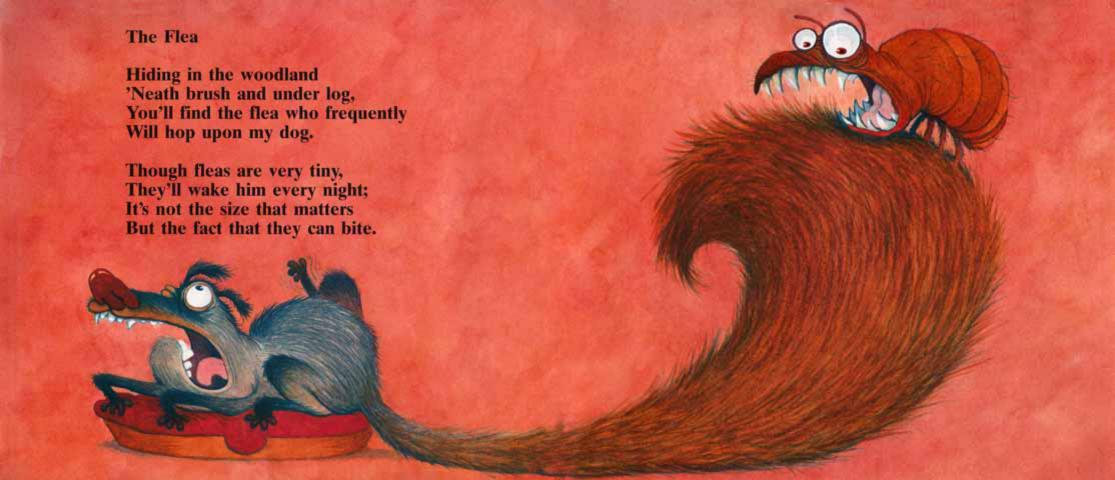




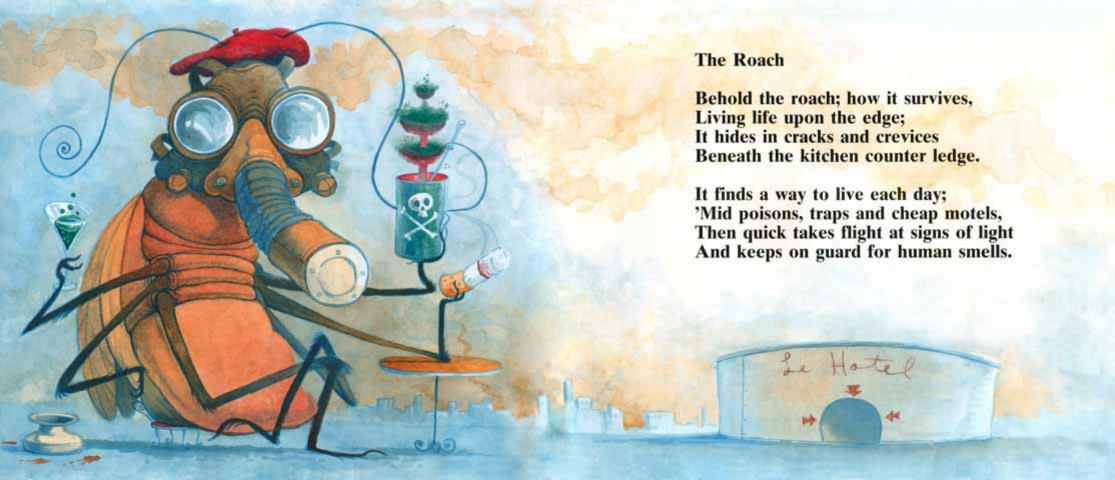


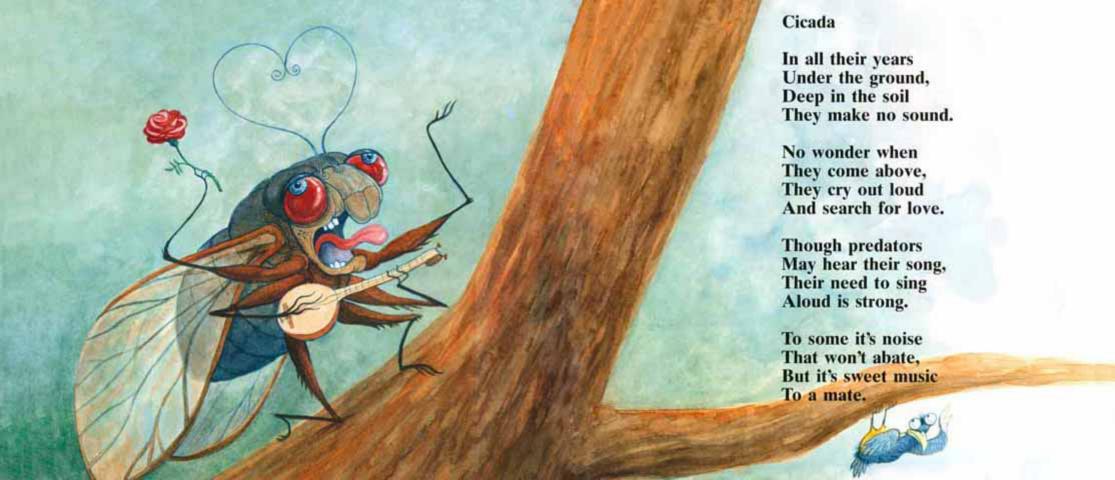


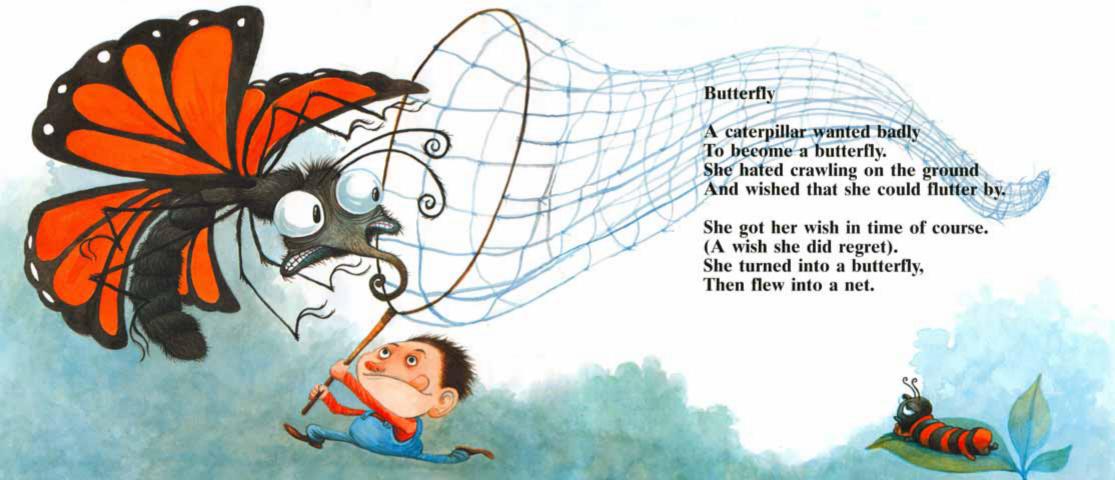


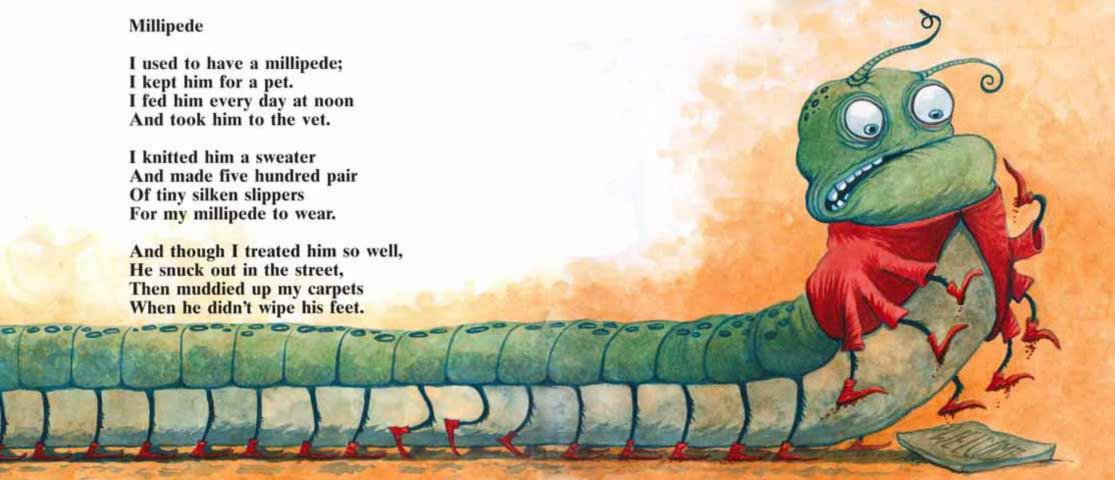












Chiggers

Lie in the ditch and you may itch,

For out of sight Lives the mite.

Chiggers repose Beneath your clothes.

They'll leave a welt Under your belt,

And while you sleep They'll burrow deep

And at your seat Will start to eat.

Poor or rich You still will itch.

