




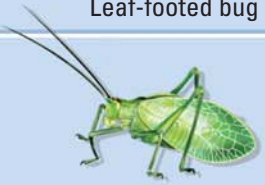




Figure 24-14 Some Major Orders of Insects

Order	Familiar Name	Approximate Number of Species	Characteristics	Example
Coleoptera	Beetles	500,000	Two pairs of wings—front pair is chitinous (hardened by chitin) and shields the back pair when insect is not flying	 Japanese beetle
Lepidoptera	Moths, butterflies	140,000	Two pairs of wings covered with tiny scales	 Swallowtail butterfly
Diptera	Flies, mosquitoes	120,000	One pair of membranous (transparent) wings	 Horsefly
Hymenoptera	Ants, bees, wasps	100,000	Two pairs of membranous wings; abdomen of most females has stinging organ; many species live in social colonies	 Cicada-killer wasp
Hemiptera	The true “bugs”	55,000	Two pairs of wings—front half of front pair is chitinous	 Leaf-footed bug
Orthoptera	Crickets, grasshoppers	30,000	Two pairs of wings; back pair of legs often enlarged and function in jumping	 Katydid
Odonata	Dragonflies, damselflies	5,000	Two pairs of wings; large compound eyes and almost 360° vision	 Green darner dragonfly
Isoptera	Termites	2,000	Reproductive adults of some species have two pairs of membranous wings (other species are wingless); live in social colony	 Subterranean termite