**Insect (Flight) Morphology Bibliography**

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Example:

Hardie, J. 1993. Flight behavior in migrating insects. J. Agric. Entomol. 10(4):239-245.

Hardie breaks down the advantages and cautions to using a flight mill to experiment insect flight behavior. His overall message is that flight mills are useful in that they can help distinguish migratory flight behavior from foraging flight behavior. However, in order to do so, researches should be aware that flight mills are often semi-sensory depleted because are used in the lab and not the field. In the field, it is possible that insects interrupt, change, and/or terminate their flight due to the introduction of a calling female, a food plant, or a suitable oviposition site (241). For that reason foraging flight behavior demonstrates targeted flight (when an insect changes flight in response to a stimuli) and periods of upwardly directed flight between approach-provoking target presentations. On the other hand, migratory behavior demonstrates insects ignoring any stimuli presented by the researcher. In turn, we might want to consider introducing stimuli to the soapberry bugs; this could include (as suggested by the review paper) using cards or screens that present or flash the host plant of the bug within their chamber, introducing juvenile hormones, or introducing a food odor like apple cider vinegar or host plant/nonhost plant volatiles.