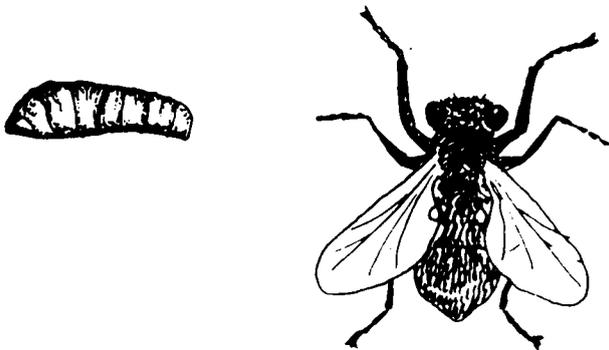


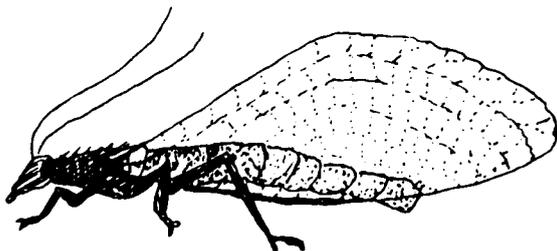
43. Fungus Gnats *

TRAITS: Small, slender, long-legged, mosquito-like insect.
HABITAT: Decaying vegetation or fungi, or moist soil.
FOODS: Fungi, decaying plants, and roots of live plants.
EATEN BY: Ground beetles, spiders, insect-eating birds.



44. Bot and Warble Flies *

TRAITS: Beelike, hairy flies.
HABITAT: Adults occur on the tundra; larvae develop inside an animal host.
FOODS: Larvae feed on the body fluids or tissues of their hosts (hares, squirrels, caribou, marmots, and other mammals); foods of the adults are unknown.
EATEN BY: Insect-eating birds.
"GEE WHIZ": Bot flies lay their eggs on their host's skin; the larvae burrow under the skin and feed on tissues or body fluids of the host, then emerge and drop to the ground where they develop into adults. By living under the skin of large animals, bot flies avoid the cold and the wind.



45. Lacewings *

TRAITS: Green or brown insects with large, clear wings with net-like veins, held tent-like over their body; small head with large eyes and chewing mouthparts, long antennae; some give off an unpleasant odor when handled.
HABITAT: On leaves of trees and shrubs; eggs are attached to a leaf by a thread the female forms; larvae spin a cocoon.
FOODS: Adults eat pollen, nectar, and aphid honeydew; larvae prey on mites, aphids, and other insects.
EATEN BY: Thrushes, warblers, chickadees, kinglets, hornets, dragonflies, bats, shrews.