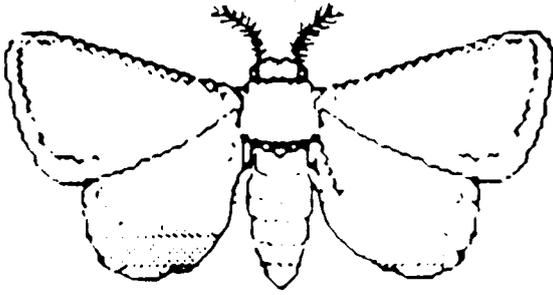


#### 49. Moths \*



**TRAITS:** Insects with 4 large wings with powder-like scales; large eyes, long antennae that are either feather-like or tapered at ends; most have tube-like mouths that coil up when not in use. Larvae spin cocoons; some larvae make tents of silk threads.

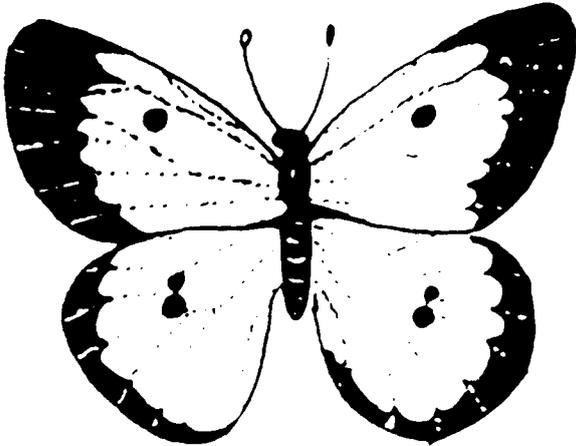
**HABITAT:** Adults use a variety of habitats; most larvae can only live on a particular species of plant.

**FOODS:** Adults feed mainly on flower nectar; most larvae feed on plant leaves, fruit, stems, and roots.

**EATEN BY:** Bats, shrews, ground beetles, warblers, flycatchers, swallows, chickadees, kinglets.

**"GEE WHIZ":** Adults pollinate flowers; larvae are parasitized by ichneumon wasps.

#### 50. Butterflies \*



**TRAITS:** Insects with 4 large wings with powder-like scales; large compound eyes, long antennae that have clubs at the tips, and tube-like mouths that coil up when not in use. Adults are active in the daytime.

**HABITAT:** Adults use a variety of habitats; most larvae can live only on a particular species of plant.

**FOODS:** Adults feed mainly on flower nectar; most larvae feed on plant leaves, fruit, stems, or roots.

**EATEN BY:** Insect-eating birds such as warblers and flycatchers; ground beetles, wasps, dragonflies.

**"GEE WHIZ":** Adults pollinate flowers. Larvae are often parasitized by ichneumon wasps.

#### 51. Dragonflies \*



**TRAITS:** Insects with brightly colored bodies, large eyes, long narrow abdomen, and 2 pairs of large wings.

**HABITAT:** Larvae live on aquatic plants or on the bottom of streams or ponds; adults live near water in many habitats, including forests.

**FOODS:** Larvae prey on aquatic insects, tadpoles, and small fish; adults eat small flying insects including mosquitos, moths, lacewings, beetles, and others.

**EATEN BY:** Insect-eating birds such as swallows.