

## 2 INSECT MOUTHS

Different insects have different types of mouths. The parts of their mouths are built so that the insects can get a hold of and eat the kinds of food they need.

Shown on this slide are the mouth of a housefly on the left, and the mouth of a grasshopper on the right. The housefly feeds on garbage carelessly left uncovered, dead animals, rotting vegetables and even the food on our plates. Before it can eat the

food, the housefly makes it liquid. Then it uses its long, shovel-shaped tongue to lap up its food.

The grasshopper feeds on plants. Its mouth has several parts which are very powerful and especially adapted for biting and chewing.

Some insects, like the butterfly, have mouths with long tongues. They can reach deep into a flower to suck up food.

## 3 INSECT LEGS

The legs of insects, like other parts of their bodies, are adapted for special jobs. The leg on the left is a grasshopper's. The one on the right is a diving beetle's leg.

The grasshopper's hind legs are built for jumping.

It depends on these powerful legs to get away from danger and to move about in search of food.

The special structure of the diving beetle's legs enable it to move through water quickly.

## 4 HONEY BEE LEGS

The honey bee is a gatherer. It flies from flower to flower taking nectar and pollen. The nectar is a juice which it sucks up, but the pollen is a very fine powder. The bee has to bring it back to its hive.

If the bee's legs were not made in a special way,

it would not be able to carry the pollen powder while flying through the air. It pushes the pollen between the stiff hairs on its legs. Sometimes, after a successful trip, the bee returns to the hive with its legs so completely covered by pollen that it is hard to see the hairs.

## 5 INSECT WINGS

The dragonfly in this slide has two pairs of very powerful wings. Most insects have two pairs of wings, although some have only one pair. A few insects have no wings at all. Wings are attached to the thorax of the insect.

The powerful muscles that control its wings, enable the dragonfly to travel at great speeds to catch its food.

Many of the wings, like those of moths and butterflies, present some of nature's most beautiful designs.

## 6 ANTENNAE

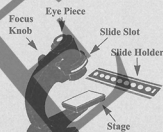
An important part of the insect is the antennae which extend from the top of its head. You can see a housefly constantly cleaning its antennae. So do other insects. There is a good reason for the care they give their antennae. Insects use the antennae for touching and feeling objects, for smelling different odors, and even for tasting their food.

This slide shows the antennae of a moth on the left, and those of the butterfly on the right. The antennae of the moth is feathery. That of the butterfly is thin and becomes thick or knobby at the tip.

Moths and butterflies are closely related. But the moth goes out mostly at night while the butterfly is active during the day. It is difficult to see at night and moths must depend more on their antennae than butterflies do. That is why the moth's antennae have so many feathery branches.

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