

Chapter 1 : DK Eyewitness Books: Insect by DK | blog.quintoapp.com

The DK Eyewitness books are good picture books, not so much information. The information presented is sort of scattered and even as an overview is a bit muddled. That being said, it is visually interesting and my son loves it (and his other DK books).

Bug Wasps, ants, and bees The name of the order that includes all wasps, bees, and ants pp. The males of this order are unusual because they develop from unfertilized eggs. Many females in this group are armed with a sting. Stick insect Bugs Butterfly Wings hard at base, soft at tip These two insects p. The name refers to their large, specially adapted jaws which they use to catch flies. The nymphs live underwater and only come to the surface when it is time for the adult to emerge pp. Earwigs The name of the order of true bugs pp. Bugs have jointed piercing and sucking mouthparts. The order to which earwigs p. Crickets and grasshoppers Butterflies and moths These insects pp. These are not insects Many people confuse other arthropods with insects. Spiders and scorpions not only have four pairs of legs, rather than three as insects do, but their head and thorax pp. Unlike insects they have no wings, no antennae, and small, simple eyes instead of a pair of large compound eyes pp. Crabs and prawns, wood lice and centipedes, all have many more jointed legs than insects “millipedes even have two pairs on each segment. The structure of slugs, snails, and starfish is very different and is not based on segments. Vertebrates This monkey is a vertebrate, meaning it has a backbone. Birds, fish, lizards reptiles , frogs amphibians , and mammals are all vertebrates. None of them has six legs, and their bodies are not divided into segments. Millipede Pedipalps are specially adapted to form pincers Scorpion Prawn Scorpions Like all arachnids, including spiders and ticks, scorpions have four pairs of legs. Earthworm Earthworms Head All earthworms are made up of many ringlike segments. Unlike insects they have no legs and no hard parts Ringlike segments and it is often difficult to tell which end the head is at. Giant earthworms Each segment bears four legs may be more than 6 ft 2 m long. Unlike an insect, its body is not divided into three separate parts pp. Millipedes often feed on plants and may be garden pests. They live in damp sand on beaches all over the world. When disturbed, they use their front two pairs of legs to jump surprising distances. Wood lice, or pill bugs, are related to the beach flea. They need water and live in cool, damp places, under stones and logs, where they feed on rotting wood and leaves. When danger threatens they roll into a tight round ball of scaly armor. Antenna Pedipalps used as feelers Centipedes Unlike millipedes, with which they are often confused, centipedes have only one pair of legs on each segment. Large species can give a painful bite. In front of the eight legs there is a pair of leglike appendages called pedipalps, which are used as feelers. The large jaws inject poison into the prey and, as with all spiders, the food is sucked into the body as a liquid. The large abdomen has two pairs of book lungs, like fish gills, which must be kept moist to absorb air. This piece of Baltic amber, cut and polished as a pendant, contains three very different types of flies. Early fossil remains show that a few Limestone of these insects, such as dragonflies and cockroaches pp. Looking at fossils is our only means of understanding the evolution of insects, but because insects are usually small and delicate, most of them probably rotted away before they could become trapped in muddy sediments and fossilized. The peripatus possibly represents a halfway stage between worms and insects. Like a worm, it has a soft body with ringlike segments. However, it has clawed legs like an insect and a similar circulatory and breathing system. Many have a jumping organ under their tail “hence the name. This species, shown here on the underside of a limpet, lives on the shore. Once counted as a primitive insect, it is now classified separately. Wing Amber is the fossil resin of pine trees that flourished on Earth over 40 million years ago. As the resin oozed from cracks and wounds in the tree trunks insects attracted by the sweet scent became trapped on its sticky surface. Millions of years later it was then washed into the sea. The bee is similar to the present-day specimen shown above. The sediment was so fine that when it turned to stone, even details of the wings and legs were preserved. This fossilized specimen looks very similar to modern crane flies. The weak, drifting flight and the long, floppy legs were clearly important adaptations to life long before the American continent took its present shape. Scenes like this took place over 40 million years ago. It was found above a coal seam at Bolsover Colliery in Derbyshire, England, 2, ft m underground. The dragonfly flew million years

ago and had a total wingspan of 8 in 20 cm , considerably larger than the largest present-day species shown here. Broken wing Flowering plants The appearance of the first flowering plants about million years ago signified a new source of food in the form of pollen and nectar. Insects thrived because of this new food, and the flowering plants thrived because of the variety of pollinating insects. The number of insects and plants increased together, a process known as coevolution pp. Compound eye Largest dragonfly This dragonfly *Tetracanthagyna plagiata* from Borneo is a member of the largest dragonfly species still in existence today. The largest dragonfly ever known is a fossilized specimen from the U. Present-day dragonflies are fast and skilled fliers. Fossils prove their ancestors were similar and would not have made easy prey for a pterosaur. Drowned earwig The lake deposits at Florissant, Colorado, are about 35 million years old. Many of these insects would not have lived in the lake " they simply fell in and were drowned. Present-day earwig *Labidura riparia* 11 Turned to stone Fossilized specimens of smaller dragonfly species, such as this one from southern England, are relatively common. Even though this specimen appears to be missing a wing, it is possible to see all the veins quite clearly. Wings and flight Mosquito wing Insects were the first creatures to fly. Flight enabled them to escape more easily from predators, and to fly to new areas in search of better food. But the origin of wings is not The wings of an adult cicada are understood. Some early wingless insects may initially much larger than the body p. But a newly emerged adult has have gained an advantage over others by gliding small, soft crumpled wings. As segments of their body. Gradually, because two pairs the veins harden, the wings of flaps are more efficient in the air, wings evolved. The base of the left front wing above left than four, flight surfaces that has a rigid file that is scraped against a special drumlike area, or mirror, on the right front wing above right. The true flies mirror amplifies the sound to attract have lost one pair female crickets many yards away. Antenna Eye Fringed veins Fringed wings Small insects have great difficulty flying. Antenna spread to sense the air currents 1 before takeoff Like any airplane, a large insect such as this cockchafer beetle *Melolontha melolontha* must warm up its engines before flying. Before taking to the air, beetles will often open and shut their wing cases several times to check that they are in good working order. It is not unusual to see moths rapidly vibrating their wings before takeoff to warm up their flight muscles. The antennae are spread to check the air currents. Tip, or apex Flash colors Front margin of wing, or costa Many insects that are perfectly camouflaged when at rest, have brightly colored wings that they flash when disturbed. As soon as the insect settles again it seems to disappear, thus confusing a would-be predator. Inner margin Outer margin Scale Color scales The overlapping scales on butterfly wings are really flattened, ridged hairs. These often form beautiful patterns. In some species the scales may be further modified to contain special scents. Vein Halteres help fly balance in the air Balancing Designing a large glider is easier than designing a small fighter plane. Insects have similar design problems " they must be able to fly in gusty winds close to moving leaves and branches. Flies have overcome such problems by reducing one pair of wings to special knoblike balancing organs, called halteres; these are probably important for landing upside down on ceilings. Wing cases help give the beetle lift 4 We have lift-off With a spring from the legs, the cockchafer throws itself into the air. Fully opened wings begin to beat Hind legs outstretched make the beetle more streamlined in the air Wing Wing cases spread wide to allow the thin membranous wings to unfold Joint in wing unfolds Vertical muscle contracts, and wings move up Thorax Large hind wings unfold.

Chapter 2 : DK Eyewitness Books: Insect - Dorling Kindersley Publishing, Inc. - Literati by Credo

Insect (DK Eyewitness Books Series) by Dorling Kindersley Publishing Staff A visual and informative guide to the numerous crawly creatures on Earth, now revised and updated in the relaunched DK Eyewitness Books format.

Chapter 3 : Gordon's Dorling Kindersley Review Page

DK Eyewitness Books: Insect is a visual and informative guide to these fascinating creatures. Series Overview: Each revised Eyewitness book retains the stunning artwork and photography from the groundbreaking original series, but the text has been reduced and reworked to speak more clearly to younger readers.

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Chapter 4 : Insects - Google Books

**Book Summary This is an informational book all about insects. It talks about a large variety of insects and their habitats. awards N/A * Grade Level/ Interest level.*

Chapter 5 : DK Eyewitness Books

Most Eyewitness Books begin with a definition or perspective on the subject of the specific book. This one, an introduction to insects, begins with a discussion of "The parts of an insect." The discussion (Pages) proceeds from wing to internal anatomy to thorax to antennae, with all manner of tidbits in between.

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*Eyewitness INSECT Eyewitness INSECT Click beetle (*Semiotus angulatus*) from Central America Chafer beetle (*Dicronorhina derbyana*) from Africa Chafer beetle (*Jumnos ruckeri*) from northern India Fulgorid bug (*Pyrops delessertii*) from India Stick insect (*Tirachoidea species*) from India.*

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