# ARTHROPOD GUIDE

## BEES AND WASPS
**Order:** Hymenoptera (excluding ants)
**Identification:** 2 pairs of wings with hind wings smaller than front wings with few cross veins.
**Notes:** Beware of flies mimicking bees and wasps in color pattern!

## CATERPILLARS
**Order:** Lepidoptera
**Identification:** 3 pairs of legs close to the head, 2-5 pairs of stubbier false ‘prolegs’ toward the rear.
**Notes:** May be fat like a hornworm or long and skinny like an inchworm, hairy like a gypsy moth caterpillar, or highly camouflaged to resemble leaves or twigs (or even bird poop!).

## APHIDS & PSYLLIDS
**Order:** Hemiptera
**Suborder:** Sternorrhynca
**Identification:** Green, yellow or whitish in color, usu. <5 mm and often <2 mm.
**Notes:** Aphids are common garden pests sucking plant juices from leaves and stems!

## FLIES
**Order:** Diptera
**Identification:** Only one pair of wings! Wings are membranous with conspicuous veins.
**Notes:** Shape and color highly variable; look out for bee and wasp mimics!

## DADDY LONGLEGS
**Order:** Opiliones
**Identification:** 8 long legs; The head (cephalothorax) and abdomen appear to be part of a single round “body”.
**Notes:** Also called “harvestmen”.

## LEAFHOPPERS, PLANTHOPPERS, CICADAS
**Order:** Hemiptera
**Suborder:** Auchenorrhynca
**Identification:** Usu. a wide head relative to the body. Hoppers have wings folded tentlike over the back and are good...hoppers. Cicadas have large membranous wings.

## BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS
**Order:** Lepidoptera
**Identification:** Four large wings covered by scales. Antennae tend to be club-shaped in butterflies and feathery in moths.
**Notes:** The adult form of our caterpillar friends!

## SPIDERS
**Order:** Araneae
**Identification:** 8 legs; The abdomen is distinct from the rest of the body.
**Notes:** Spiders are great hunters and many species do not build a web, like jumping spiders.

## TRUE BUGS
**Order:** Hemiptera
**Suborder:** Heteroptera
**Identification:** Semi-transparent wings overlap so as to make a triangle or ‘X’ shape on the back. Often obvious pointy ‘shoulders’.
**Notes:** Don’t say ‘bug’ unless you mean it!

## BEETLES
**Order:** Coleoptera
**Identification:** One pair of membranous wings that are only visible in flight covered by a pair of hardened wings that cover the abdomen.
**Notes:** Look for the straight line down the back of the abdomen!

## GRASSHOPPERS, CRICKETS, KATYDIDS
**Order:** Orthoptera
**Identification:** Jumping hind legs; Hind wings, when open, spread like fans.
**Notes:** Antennae can be short or long!

## ANTS
**Order:** Hymenoptera
**Family:** Formicidae
**Identification:** Elbowed antennae and a narrow waist.
### ARTHROPOD GUIDE

#### BEES AND WASPS
- 2 pairs of wings, narrow waist!

#### CATERPILLARS
- Some have good camouflage! Keep an eye out!

#### APHIDS & PSYLLIDS
- Most < 5 mm, and often < 2 mm

#### FLIES
- Only 1 pair of wings!

#### DADDY LONGLEGS
- The head & abdomen appear to be part of a single round “body”; 8 long legs!

#### LEAFHOPPERS, PLANTHOPPERS, CICADAS

#### BUTTERFLIES & MOTHS
- The adult forms of our caterpillar friends!

#### SPIDERS
- 8 legs; abdomen distinct from rest of body

#### TRUE BUGS
- Look for the ‘X’ on the back formed by overlapping wings!

#### BEETLES
- Look for the straight line where the wing casings meet!

#### GRASSHOPPERS, CRICKETS, KATYDIDS

#### ANTS

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1 cm = 10 mm