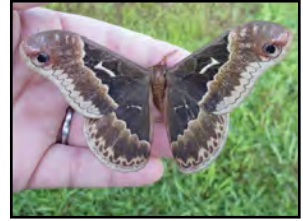


Beginner's Guide to Porch Light Insects

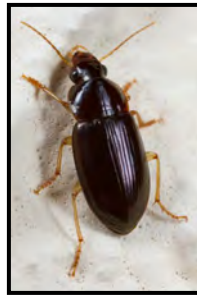
Moths (Lepidoptera)

Moths have 4 scaly wings and long antennae.



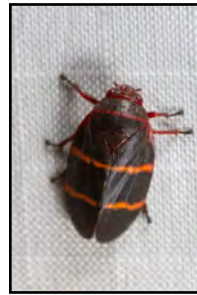
Beetles (Coleoptera)

Beetles have hardened upper wings that cover their lower wings.



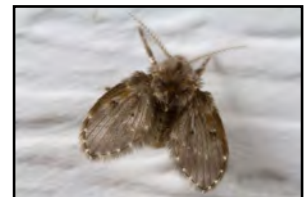
True Bugs (Hemiptera)

Bugs have long piercing-sucking mouthparts folded under their heads.



Flies (Diptera)

Flies have only two wings; most have short antennae.



Net-winged Insects (Neuroptera)

Net-winged insects have four wings with lots of veins that are usually held tent-like over their backs.



Ants, Bees, and Wasps (Hymenoptera)

Ants, bees, and wasps have 4 usually clear wings; most have narrow waists.



Aquatic Insects (Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Trichoptera)

Mayflies hold their wings over their backs and have small, triangular hindwings. Stoneflies have wings with lots of veins folded flat over their backs and two long tails sticking off their back ends. Caddisflies look a lot like moths, but they have hairy wings instead of scaly wings. All three of these insect groups spend most of their lives in water and live on land only as adults.



Hoppers (Orthoptera)

Grasshoppers, katydids, and crickets have long, strong back legs designed for jumping.



Other Insects (Mantodea, Blattodea, etc)

You may see other insects, such as mantises and cockroaches, at lights at night!



Spiders (Araneae)

Spiders have 8 legs, 2 body segments, and no antennae.

