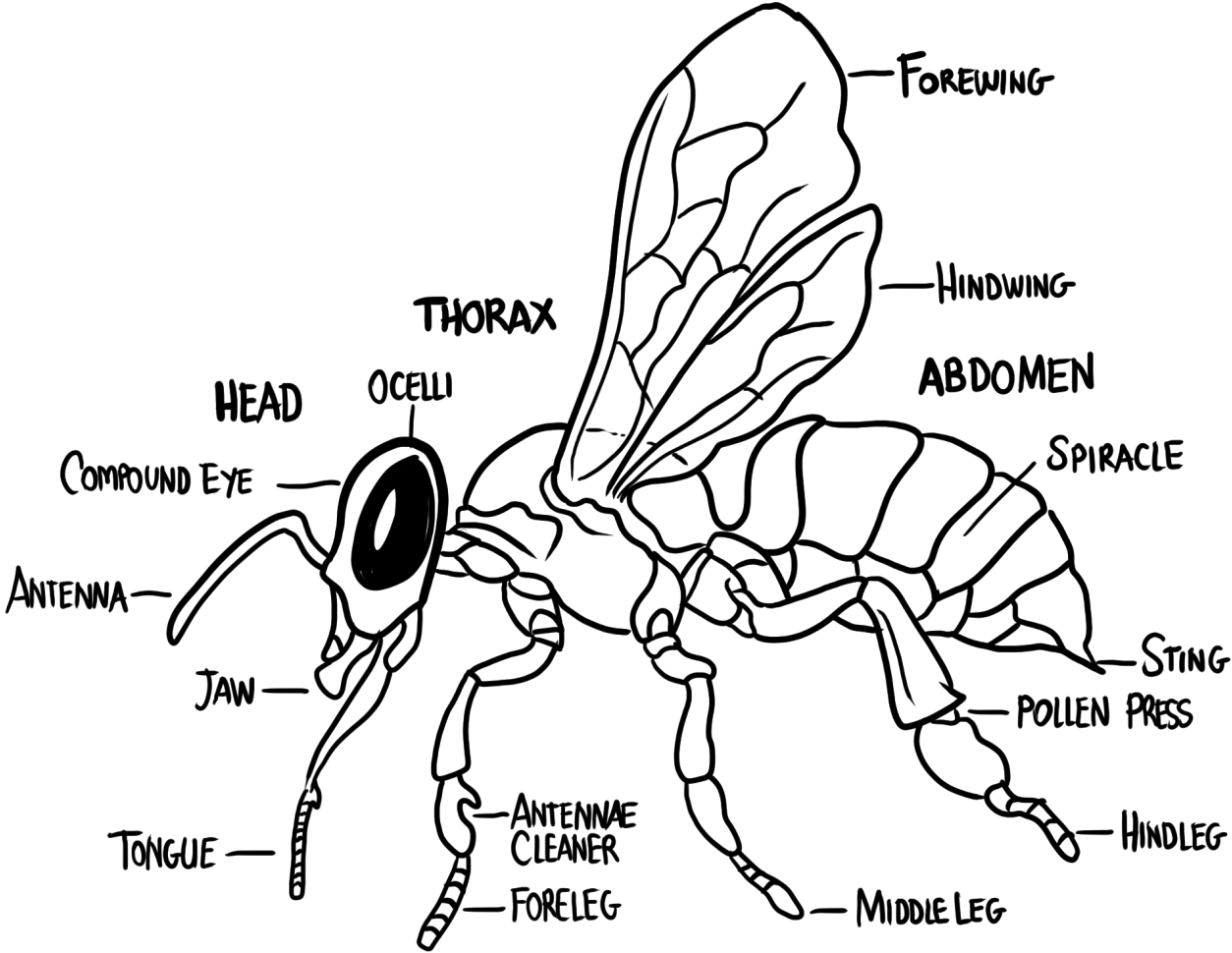


MODULE #8
WORKSHEET

Bees Bees Bees...

The Anatomy of A Bee



See description on the next page. **Color this bee!**

HEAD

Antenna: The honey bee, like all insects, has two antennae that are attached to the head. The antennae are used to smell flowers, water and also danger.

Compound Eye: Two large eyes that are used for seeing distance. They are called “compound” because they are made of lots and lots of light detectors.

Jaw: Also called “mandibles” bee’s jaws are used for carrying things, collecting pollen and working with wax in the hive.

Ocelli: More eyes! That’s five total eyes. Honey bees have three small eyes used for seeing in the dim light of the beehive.

Proboscis: This is the bees’ tongue. Like a straw that unrolls, kind of like when you blow one of those party horns. It’s a tube that unrolls and sucks up the nectar.

THORAX

Antennae Cleaner: This is just what you might think. Kind of like a windshield wiper or a hair brush.

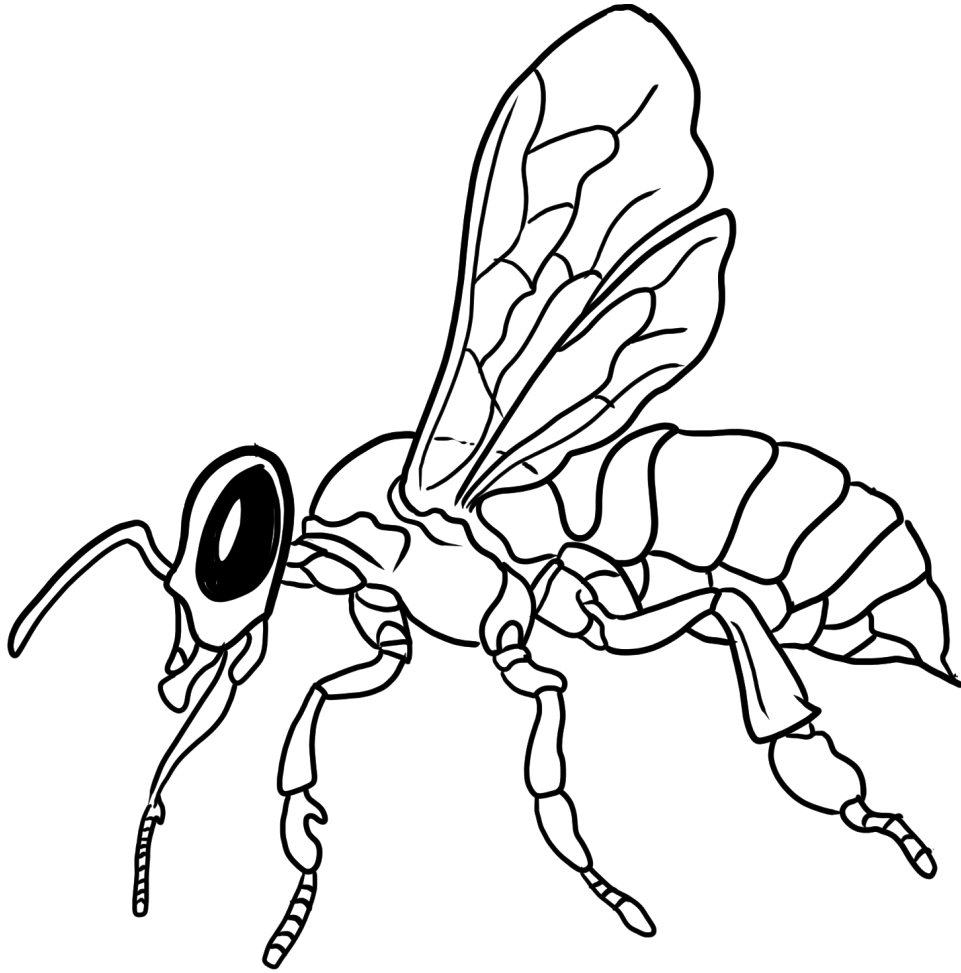
Legs: The honey bee has 3 sets of legs. Six in total. The forelegs are closest to the head, the hindlegs are the very back legs, and the middle legs are in between the two. The hindlegs are set up to collect and carry the pollen (Pollen Press).

Wings: The honey bee has four wings, front ones (forewing) and the back ones (hindwings). They hook together when they are flying and separate when they are at rest.

ABDOMEN

Spiracles: These are tiny holes on the sides of the bee’s thorax and abdomen. They are connected to the breathing tubes of the bee. This is how the bees breathe and get oxygen to all of its organs.

Stinger: No explanation necessary! Ouch!



Test yourself and fill in the names of the body parts.