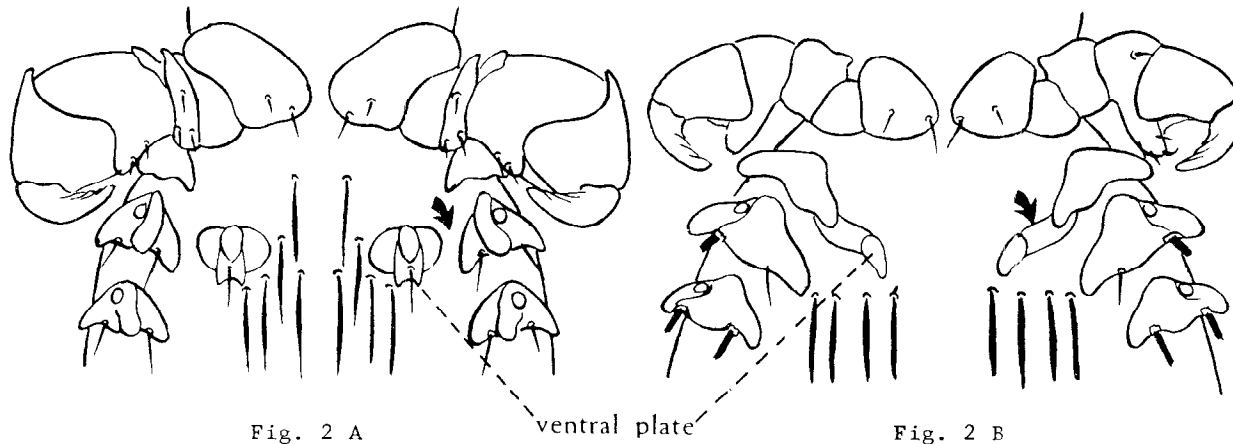


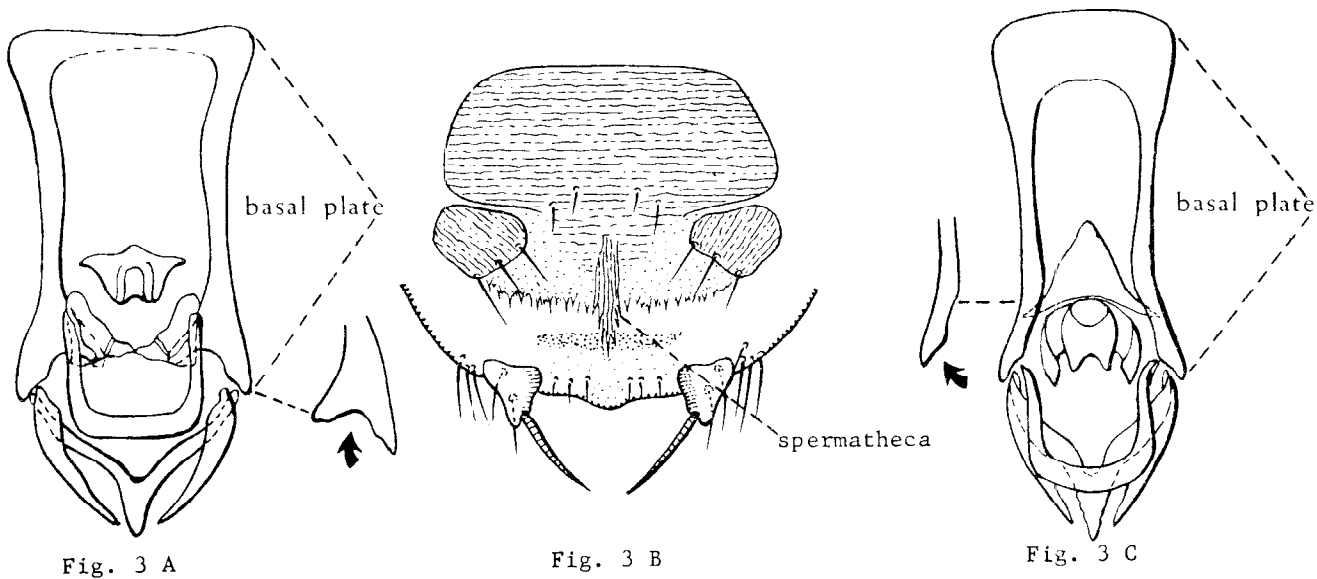
2. Paired ventral plates of abdominal segment 2 completely detached from its corresponding paratergal plate; each ventral plate bearing a single seta (Fig. 2 A). On Sciurus....3

Paired ventral plates of abdominal segment 2 each extending laterally to unite with its corresponding paratergal plate; ventral plates without setae (Fig. 2 B).....5



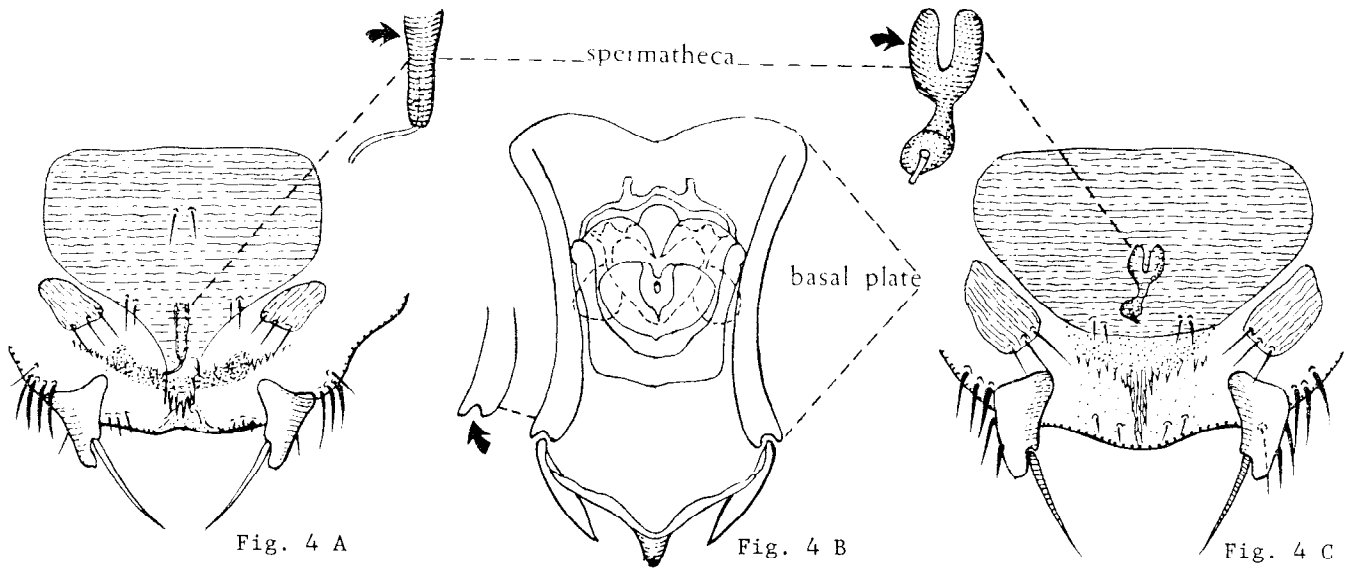
3. Spermatheca present; arms of basal plate apically bilobed (Fig. 3 A & B).....4

Spermatheca absent; arms of basal plate not apically bilobed (Fig. 3 C).....
Enderleinellus kelloggi Ferris



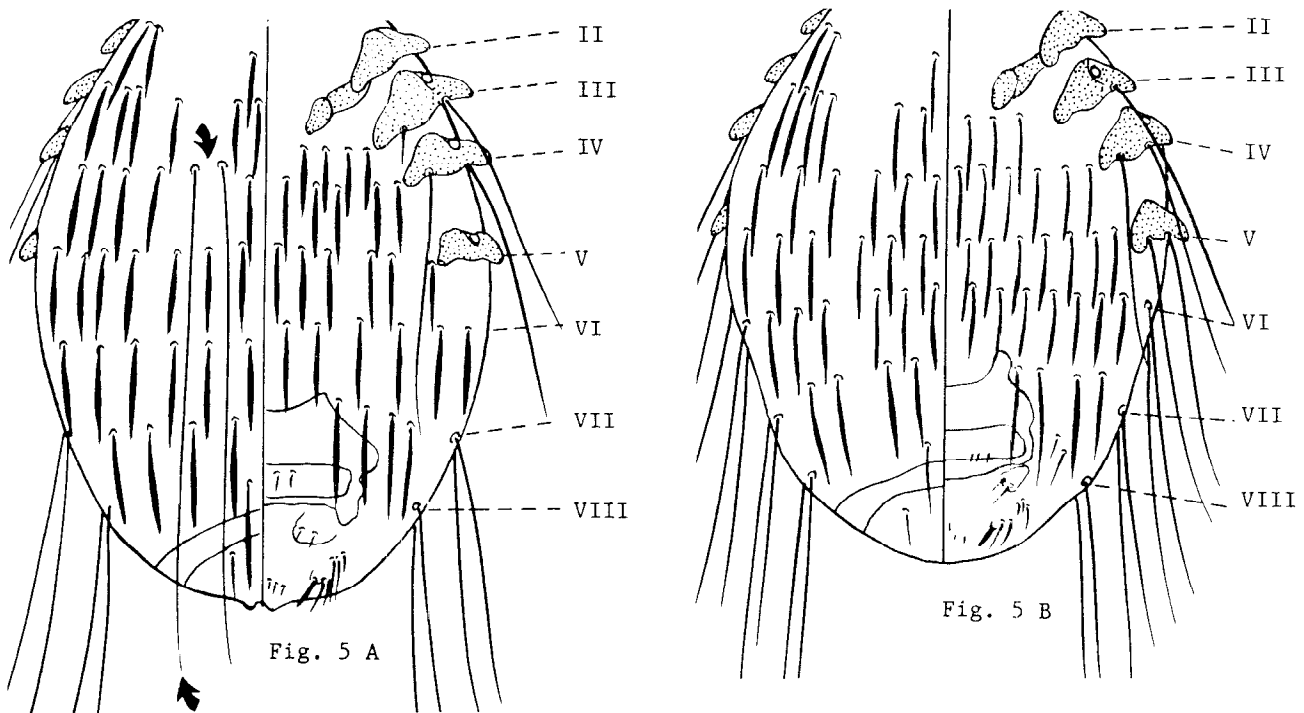
7. Spermatheca a straight slightly tapering tube; arms of basal plate apically bilobed but not expanded (Fig. 4 A & B).....Enderleinellus longiceps (Kellogg & Ferris)

Spermatheca bent and with its ends expanded; arms of basal plate apically expanded and strongly bilobed (Fig. 4 C).....Enderleinellus arizonensis Werneck



5. Paratergal plate 5 and lateral margin of abdominal segment 6 without a pair of long setae (Fig. 5 A).....6

Paratergal plates or lateral margins of abdominal segments 4-8 with a pair of long setae (Fig. 5 B). On Marmota.....Enderleinellus marmotae Ferris

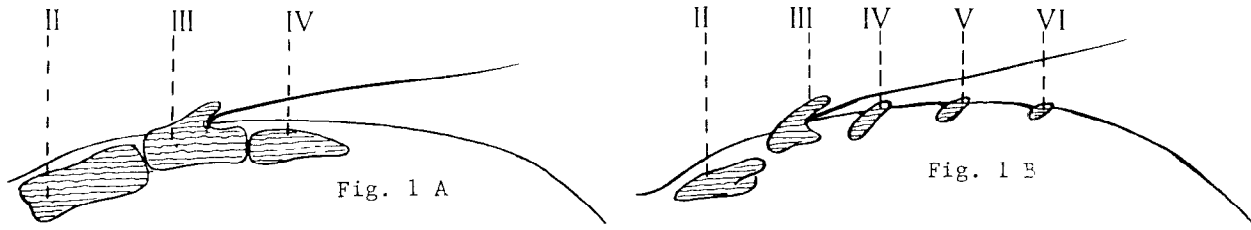


6. Female with 2-4 long setae on dorsum of abdominal segment 4 reaching to apex of body (Fig. 5 A). On Citellus and Cynomys.....Enderleinellus osborni (Kellogg & Ferris)

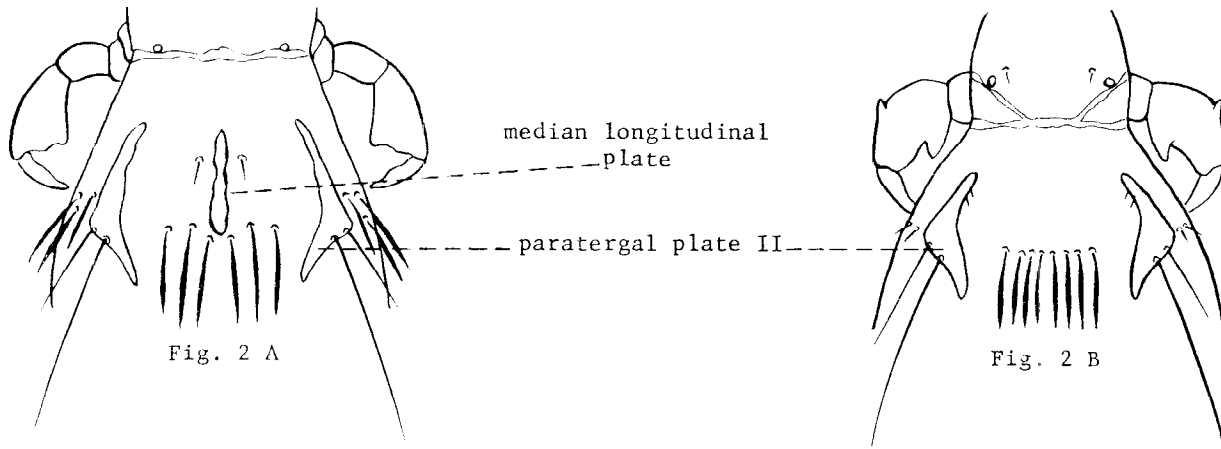
Female without such setae. On Citellus.....Enderleinellus suturalis (Osborn)

Key to Species of *Fahrenholzia*

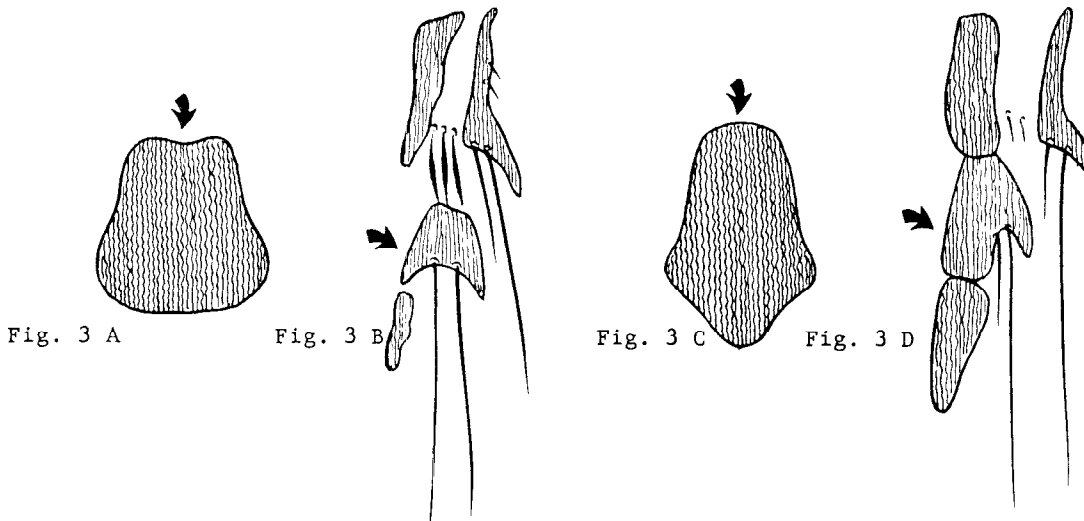
1. Paratergal plates present only on abdominal segments 2 to 4 (Fig. 1 A).....2
- Paratergal plates present on at least abdominal segments 2-6 (Fig. 1 B).....6



2. Dorsal surface of abdomen with a narrow, sclerotized, median, longitudinal plate between paratergal plates 2 (Fig. 2 A). On *Liomys*.....3
- Dorsal surface of abdomen without such a plate (Fig. 2 B). On *Perognathus* and *Dipodomys*.....5



3. Thoracic sternal plate concave on anterior margin; dorsal lobe of paratergal plate 3 pointed apically (Fig. 3 A & B).....*Fahrenholzia texana* Stojanovich & Pratt
- Thoracic sternal plate convex on anterior margin; dorsal lobe of paratergal plate 3 apically truncate (Fig. 3 C & D).....4



4. Dorsal lobe of paratergal plate 2 with the smaller seta about as long as the plate (Fig. 4 A).....Fahrenholzia ehrlichi Johnson

Dorsal lobe of paratergal plate 2 with the smaller seta minute, much shorter than the plate (Fig. 4 B).....Fahrenholzia microcephala Ferris

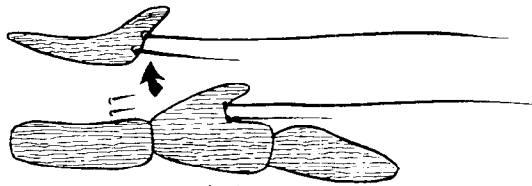


Fig. 4 A

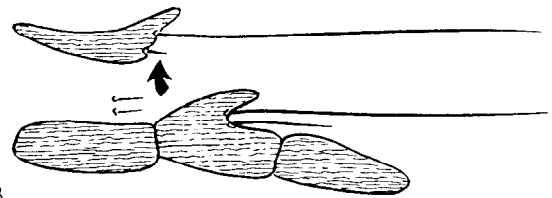


Fig. 4 B

5. Paratergal plates of abdominal segment 2 with a single pair of setae between dorsal and ventral lobes; male genitalia with parameres greatly expanded; female genital plate present (Fig. 5 A, B, & C).....Fahrenholzia pinnata Kellogg & Ferris

Paratergal plates of abdominal segment 2 with 6 to 8 long setae between dorsal and ventral lobes; parameres of male genitalia not expanded; female genital plate absent (Fig. 5 D & E).....Fahrenholzia reducta Ferris

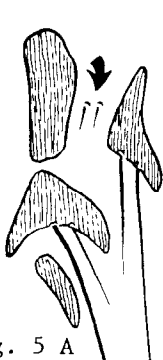


Fig. 5 A

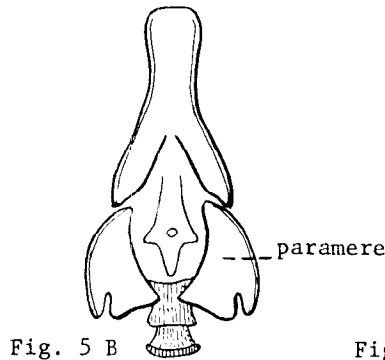


Fig. 5 B

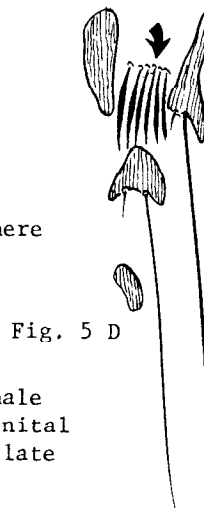


Fig. 5 D

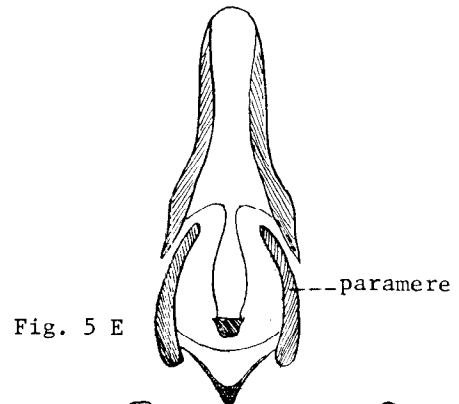


Fig. 5 E

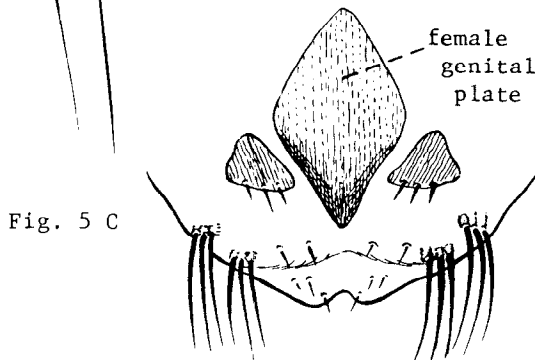


Fig. 5 C

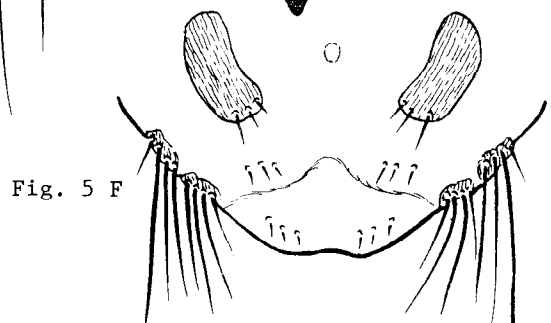


Fig. 5 F

6. Paratergal plates present on abdominal segments 2 to 6; paratergal plate 3 bilobed (Fig. 6 A).....Fahrenholzia zacatecae Ferris

Paratergal plates present on abdominal segments 2 to 7; paratergal plate 3 not bilobed (Fig. 6 B).....Fahrenholzia tribulosa Ferris

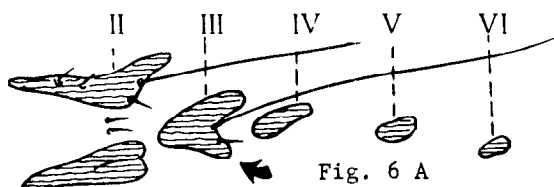


Fig. 6 A

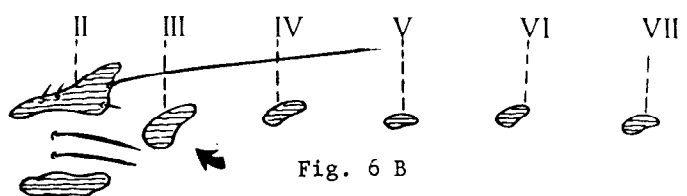


Fig. 6 B

Key to Species of Hoplopleura

1. Third abdominal sternal plate with two groups of two stout setae (Fig. 1 A).....2

Third abdominal sternal plate with two groups of three stout setae (Fig. 1 B).....
 On Glaucomys.....Hoplopleura trispinosa Kellogg & Ferris

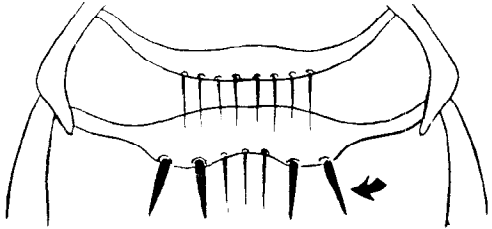


Fig. 1 A

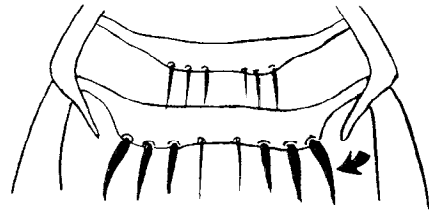


Fig. 1 B

2. Posterior margins of paratergal plates 3-5 with a broad or pointed lobe on each side (Fig. 2 A & B).....3

Posterior margins of paratergal plates 3-5 with four rounded lobes (Fig. 2 C).....
 On Oryzomys.....Hoplopleura oryzomydis Pratt & Lane

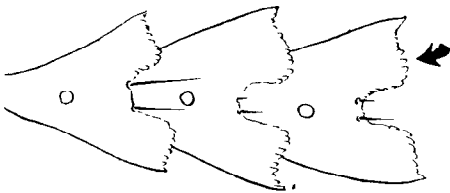


Fig. 2 A

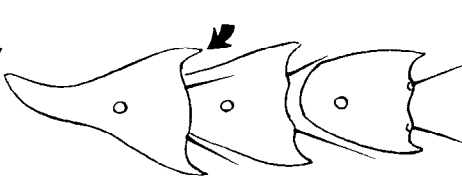


Fig. 2 B

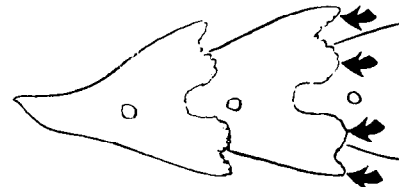


Fig. 2 C

3. Paratergal plates 4 and 5 with broad lobes on posterior margin (Fig. 3 A).....4

Paratergal plates 4 and 5 with pointed lobes on posterior margin (Fig. 3 B).....7

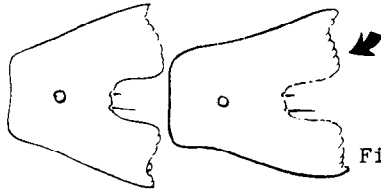


Fig. 3 A



Fig. 3 B

4. Paratergal plates 4 and 5 with one large and one minute seta on posterior margin (Fig. 4 A).....5

Paratergal plates 4 and 5 with two large setae on posterior margin (Fig. 4 B).....
 On field rodents.....Hoplopleura acanthopus (Burmeister)

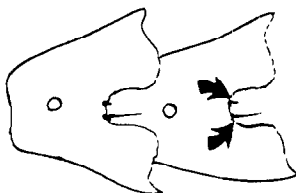


Fig. 4 A

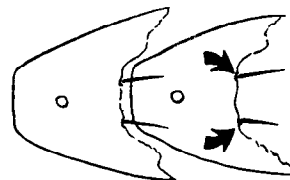


Fig. 4 B

5. Abdomen with setae in some of the membrane between sternal and paratergal plates (Fig. 5 A). On Rattus.....Hoplopleura oenomydis Ferris
- Abdomen without setae in membrane between ends of sternal and paratergal plates (Fig. 5 B).....6

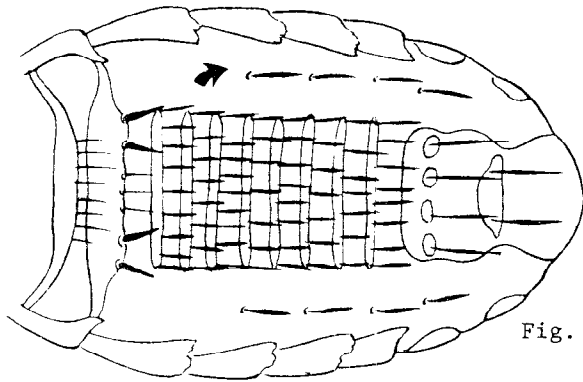


Fig. 5 A

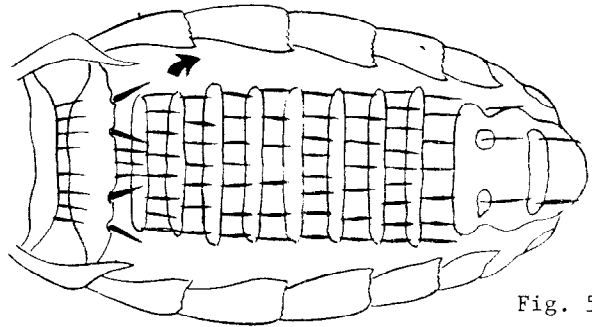


Fig. 5 B

6. Thoracic sternal plate pointed posteriorly (Fig. 6 A). On Peromyscus.....
.....*Hoplopleura hesperomydis (Osborn) and *Hoplopleura ferrisi Cook & Beer
- Thoracic sternal plate blunt posteriorly (Fig. 6 B). On Onychomys.....
.....Hoplopleura onychomydis Cook & Beer

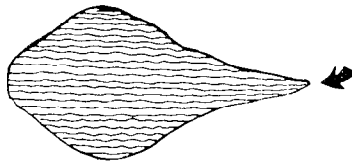


Fig. 6 A

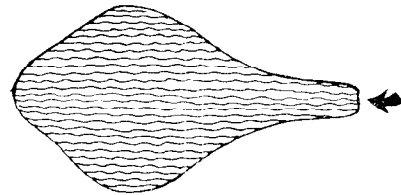


Fig. 6 B

7. Thoracic sternal plate about as long as broad; first sternal plate on abdominal segment 3 with two stout setae usually set close together on each side (Fig. 7 A).....8
- Thoracic sternal plate definitely longer than broad; first sternal plate on abdominal segment 3 with two stout setae more widely spaced on each side (Fig. 7 B).....9

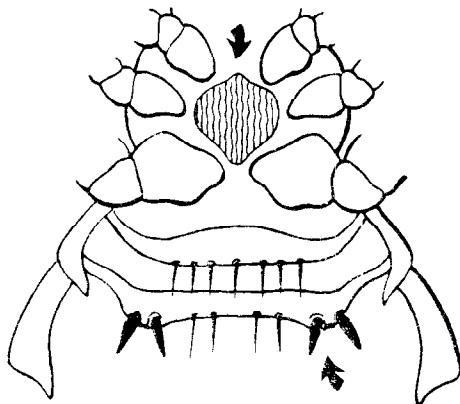


Fig. 7 A

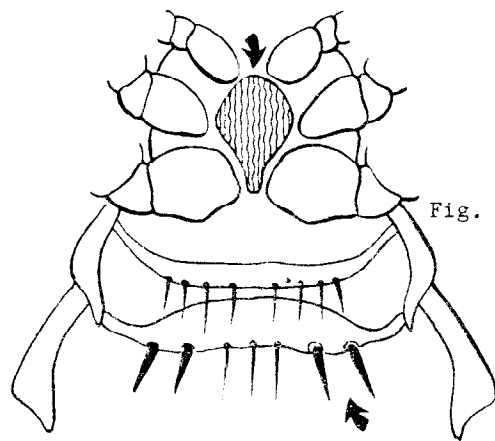
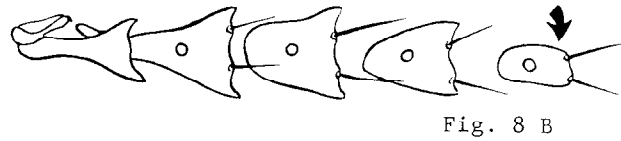
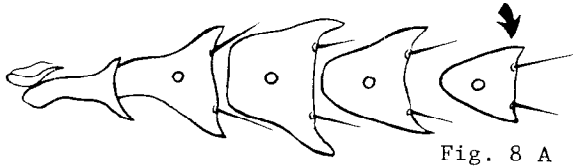


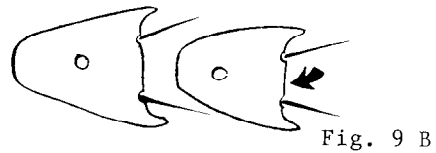
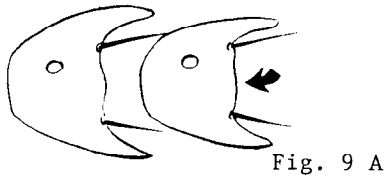
Fig. 7 B

*These species are separated only in the immature stages.

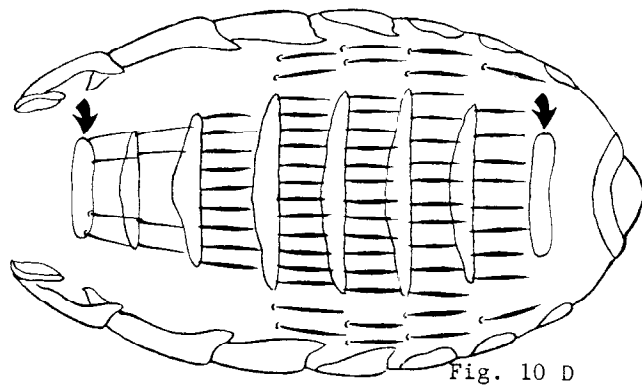
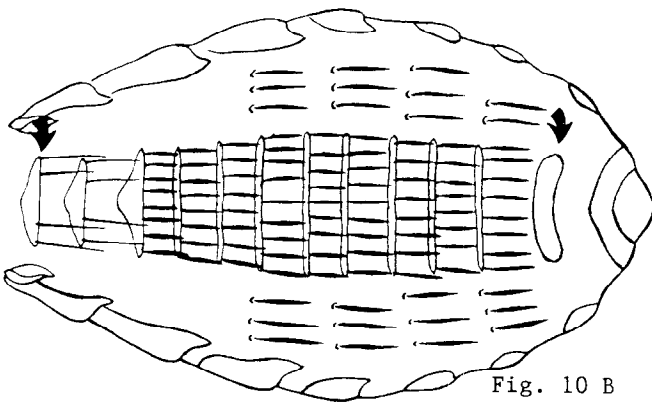
8. Paratergal plate 6 with posterior angles produced into points (Fig. 8 A). On EutamiasHoplopleura arboricola Kellogg & Ferris
 Paratergal plate 6 without points on posterior angles (Fig. 8 B). On Tamias.....Hoplopleura erratica (Osborn)



9. Posterior margin of paratergal plate 6 with angles produced to form a deep emargination (Fig. 9 A). On Sciurus.....Hoplopleura sciuricola Ferris
 Posterior margin of paratergal plate 6 with angles not produced to form a deep emargination (Fig. 9 B). On Sigmodon.....10



10. Female with paratergal plates 4-6 elongated; male with 11 tergal plates bearing a row of setae (Fig. 10 A & B).....Hoplopleura arizonensis Stojanovich & Pratt
 Female with paratergal plates 4-6 only slightly elongated; male with only 7 tergal plates bearing a row of setae (Fig. 10 C & D).....Hoplopleura hirsuta Ferris



Key to Species of Haemodipsus

1. Thoracic sternal plate almost three times as wide as long (Fig. 1 A). On domestic rabbits (Oryctolagus).....Haemodipsus ventricosus (Denny)

Thoracic sternal plate hexagonal, being almost as long as wide (Fig. 1 B). On wild rabbits and hares (Sylvilagus and Lepus).....Haemodipsus setoni Ewing

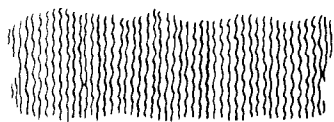


Fig. 1 A

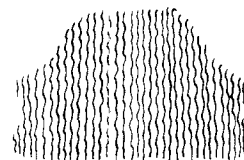


Fig. 1 B

Key to Species of Neohaematopinus

1. Thoracic sternal plate concave on posterior margin (Fig. 1 A).....2

Thoracic sternal plate somewhat oval, and convex on posterior margin (Fig. 1 B).....11

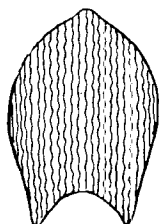


Fig. 1 A

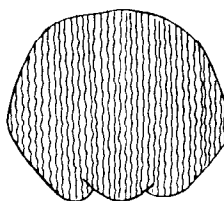


Fig. 1 B

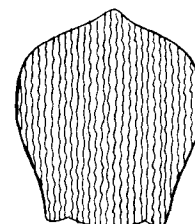


Fig. 1 C

2. Paratergal plates 3 to 6 with three spines on posterior margins (Fig. 2 A).....3

Paratergal plates 3 to 6 with two spines on posterior margins (Fig. 2 B).....5

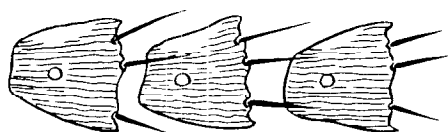


Fig. 2 A

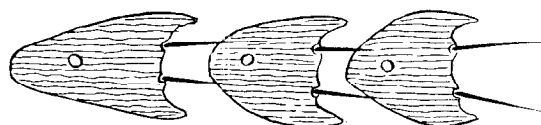


Fig. 2 B

3. Posterior angle of first antennal segment with a stout spine (Fig. 3 A). On Eutamias...
.....Neohaematopinus pacificus (Kellogg & Ferris)

Posterior angle of first antennal segment without a stout spine (Fig. 3 B).....4



Fig. 3 A



Fig. 3 B

4. Abdominal tergal and sternal plates present on each segment in both sexes (Fig. 4 A)....
 On Citellus tereticaudus.....Neohaematopinus citellinus Ferris

Abdominal tergal and sternal plates absent in the middle segments of female; male with only sternal plates absent (Fig. 4 B). On Citellus spilosoma.....
Neohaematopinus spilosomae Stojanovich & Pratt

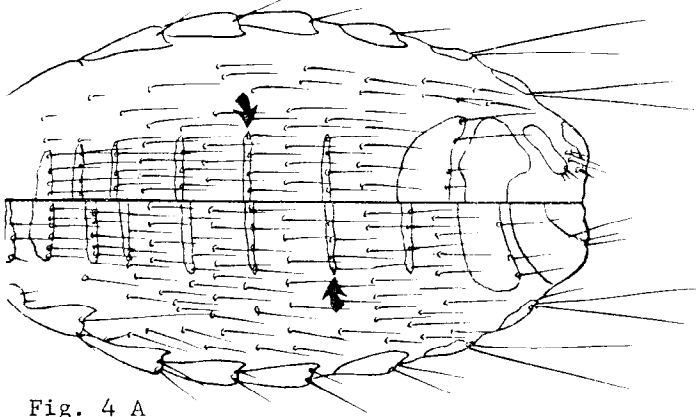


Fig. 4 A

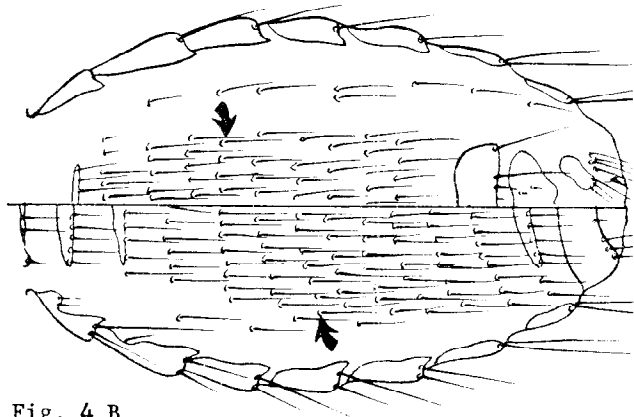


Fig. 4 B

5. First antennal segment prolonged posterio-apically, with stout spine (Fig. 5 A).....6
 First antennal segment without such a prolongation (Fig. 5 B).....8

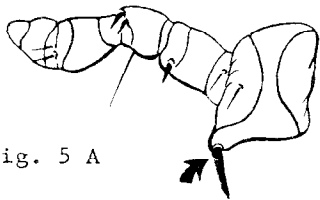


Fig. 5 A

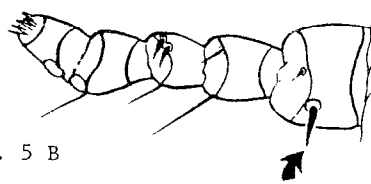


Fig. 5 B

6. Female without sternal and tergal plates on abdominal segments except for the normal terminal and genital segments (Fig. 6 A). On Sciurus griseicolus.....
Neohaematopinus griseicolus Ferris
- Female with sternal and tergal plates on all abdominal segments (Fig. 6 B).....7

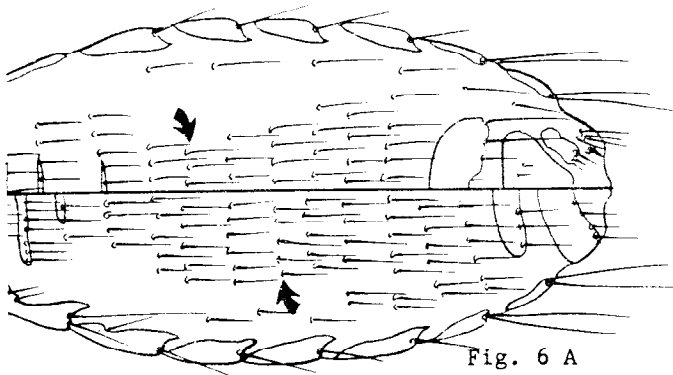


Fig. 6 A

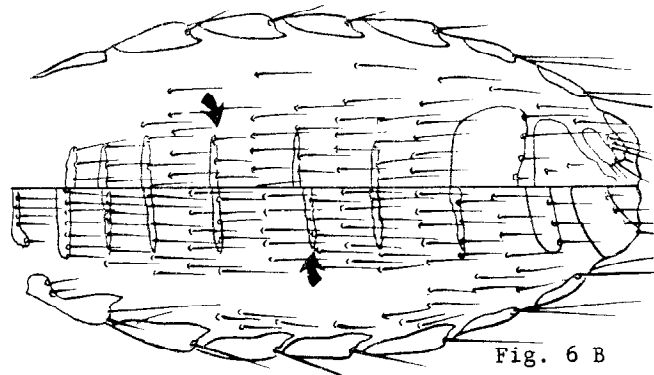
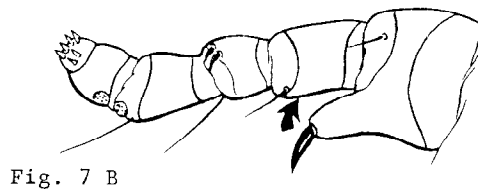
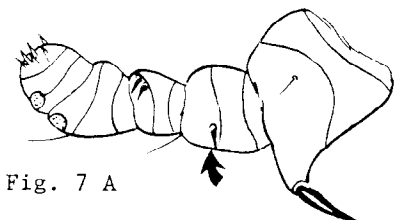
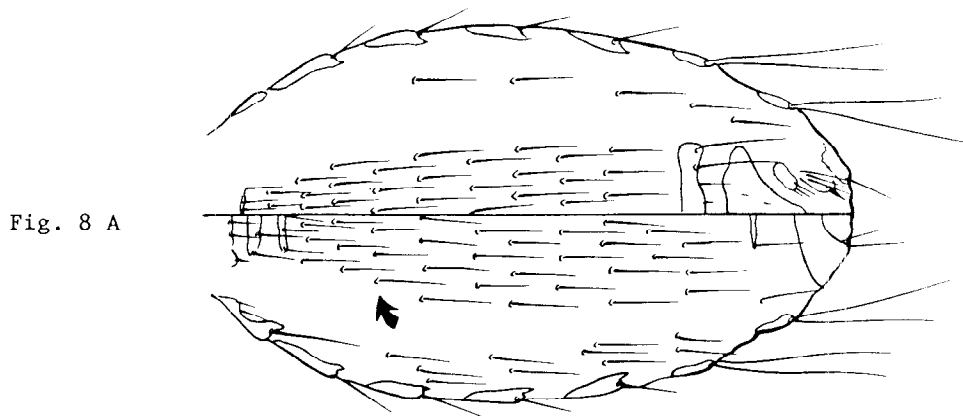


Fig. 6 B

7. Second antennal segment with short spine-like seta on posterior margin (Fig. 7 A).....
 On Tamias hudsonicus.....Neohaematopinus semifasciatus Ferris
- Second antennal segment without spine-like seta (Fig. 7 B). On Sciurus niger.....
Neohaematopinus sciurinus MjØberg



8. Abdominal sternal and tergal plates absent in female; male with only sternal plates absent (Fig. 8 A). On Neotoma cinerea.....Neohaematopinus inornatus Ferris
- Abdominal sternal and tergal plates present in both sexes (Fig. 9 A).....9



9. A row of setae present on membrane between most of the sternal and tergal plates of abdomen (Fig. 9 A).....10
- Membrane between the abdominal sternal and tergal plates without a row of setae (Fig. 9 B). On Glaucomys.....Neohaematopinus sciuropteri (Osborn)

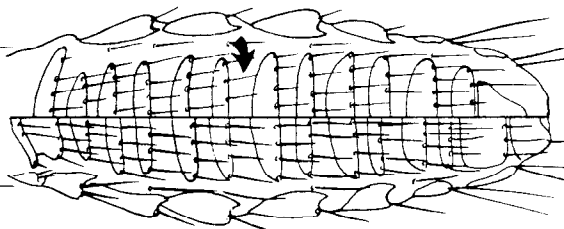
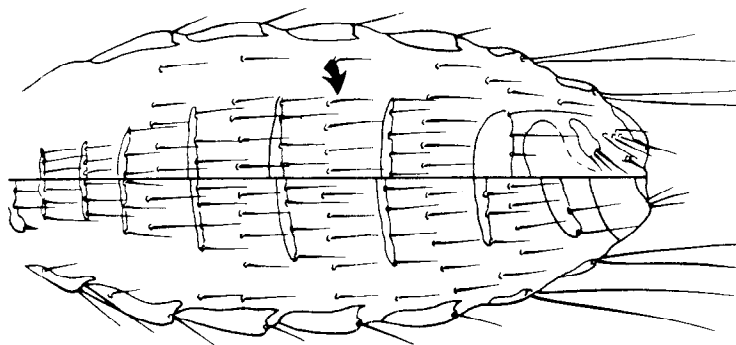


Fig. 9 A

Fig. 9 B

10. First antennal segment with a spine-like seta at the postero-apical angle (Fig. 10 A)
 On Sciurus carolinensis.....Neohaematopinus sciuri Jancke

First antennal segment with a spine-like seta set somewhat away from the margin in the
 postero-apical angle (Fig. 10 B). On Neotoma albigula, streatori and micropus.....
Neohaematopinus neotomae Ferris

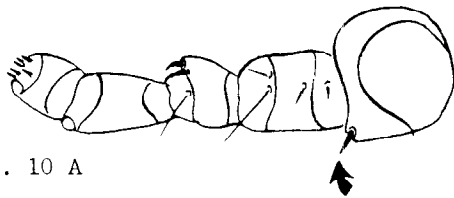


Fig. 10 A

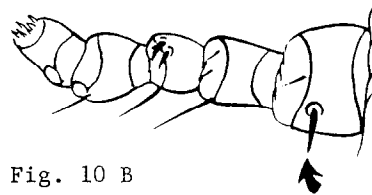


Fig. 10 B

11. Thoracic spiracle small, about one-fourth length of second coxa (Fig. 11 A).....
 On Citellus and Cynomys.....Neohaematopinus laeviusculus (Grube)

Thoracic spiracle larger, almost one-half length of second coxa (Fig. 11 B).....
 On Marmota.....Neohaematopinus marmotae Ferris

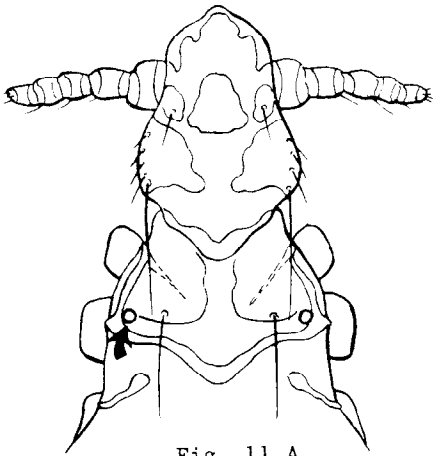


Fig. 11 A

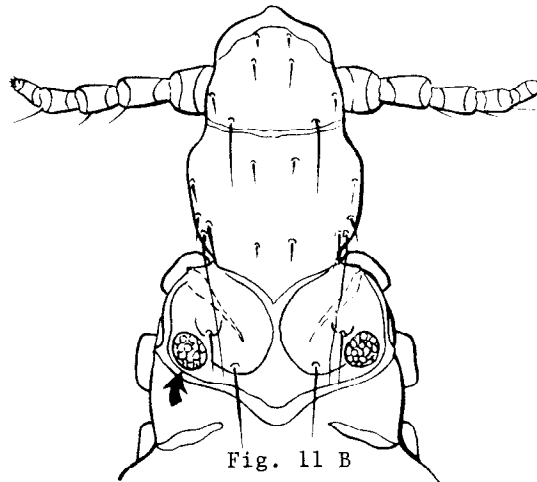


Fig. 11 B

Key to Species of Polyplax

1. Sternal plate of thorax rounded or pointed posteriorly (Fig. 1 A).....2
 Sternal plate of thorax truncate posteriorly (Fig. 1 B). On Peromyscus and Onychomys...
Polyplax auricularis Ferris

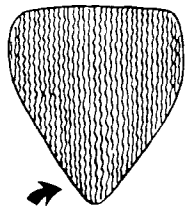


Fig. 1 A

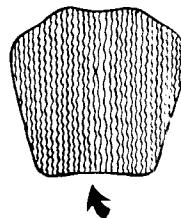


Fig. 1 B

2. Paratergal plate 4 with both setae short or subequal (Fig. 2 A).....3
 Paratergal plate 4 with dorsal seta longer than ventral seta; usually as long or longer
 than plate (Fig. 2 B). On house mouse.....Polyplax serrata (Burmeister)

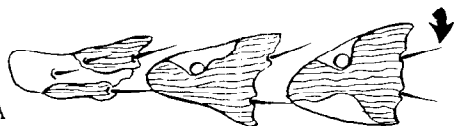


Fig. 2 A

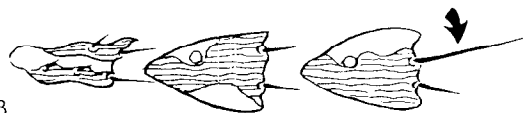


Fig. 2 B

3. Paratergal plates 3-5 with both apical angles produced into points (Fig. 3 A).....
 On microtene mice.....4
 Paratergal plates 3-5 with only dorsal apical angle produced into a point (Fig. 3 B)....
 On Rattus.....Polyplax spinulosa (Burmeister)

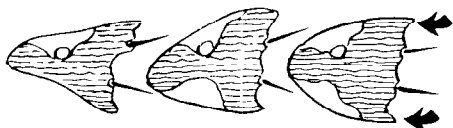


Fig. 3 A

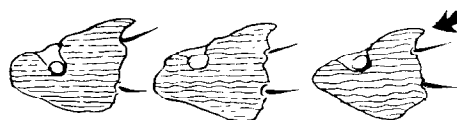


Fig. 3 B

4. First abdominal sternal plate strongly arcuate and with its lateral angles somewhat pro-
 longed (Fig. 4 A).....Polyplax borealis Ferris
 First abdominal sternal plate not arcuate, its posterior margin almost straight and
 lateral angles not produced (Fig. 4 B).....Polyplax alaskensis Ewing

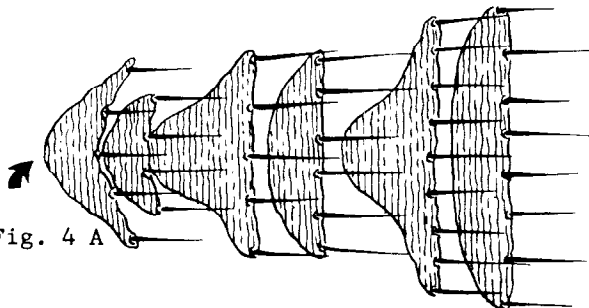


Fig. 4 A

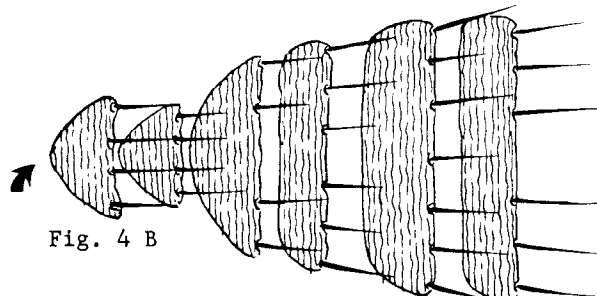


Fig. 4 B

Key to Genera of Linognathidae

1. Sternal plate of thorax at least half as wide as long (Fig. 1 A).....Solenopotes
 Sternal plate of thorax small and slender or completely lacking (Fig. 1 B)..Linognathus

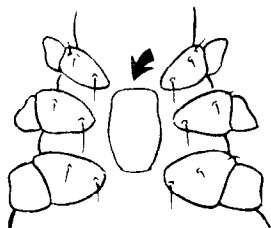


Fig. 1 A

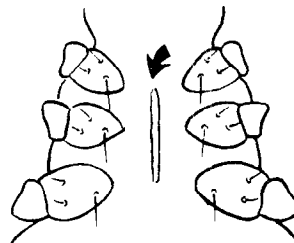


Fig. 1 B

Key to Species of Linognathus

1. Head about as broad as long; antennae almost as long as head (Fig. 1 A).....2
 Head almost twice as long as wide or longer; antennae noticeably shorter than head (Fig. 1 B).....3

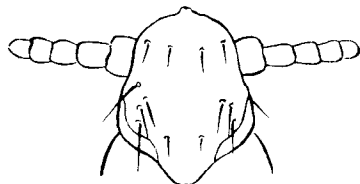


Fig. 1 A

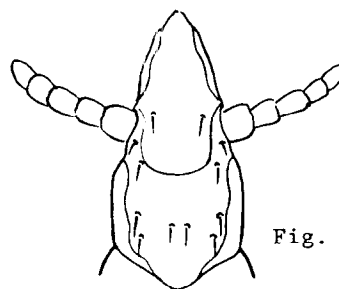


Fig. 1 B

2. Thoracic dorsum with four long setae; head slightly longer than broad (Fig. 2 A). On dogs, foxes and ferrets. Dog sucking louse.....Linognathus setosus (von Olfers)
 Thoracic dorsum with two long setae; head definitely as broad as long (Fig. 2 B).....
 Sheep foot louse.....Linognathus pedalis (Osborn)

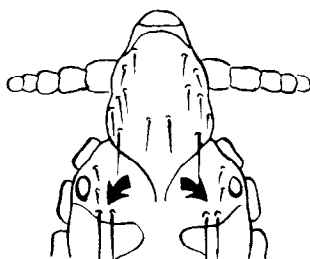


Fig. 2 A

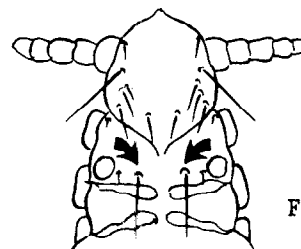
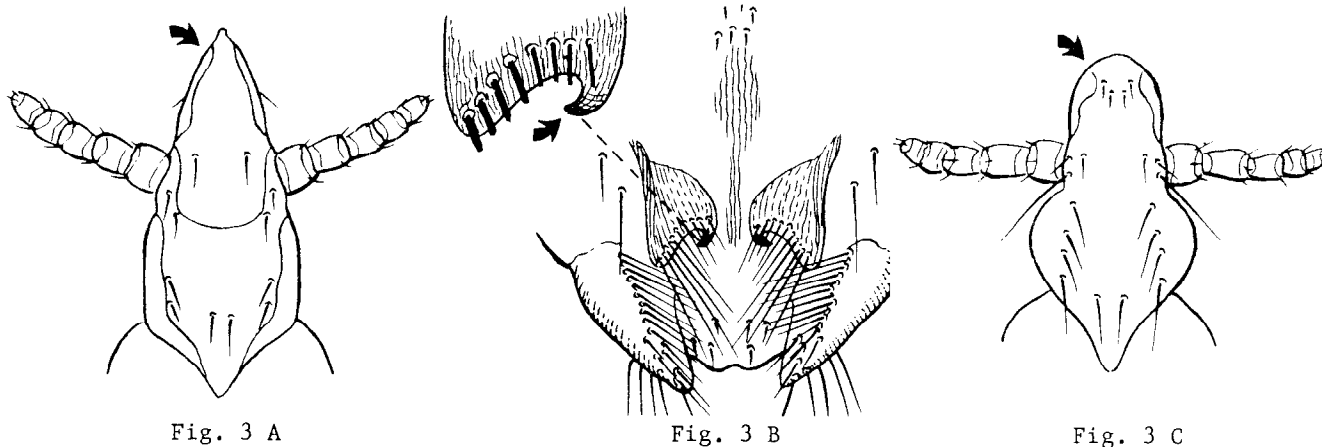


Fig. 2 B

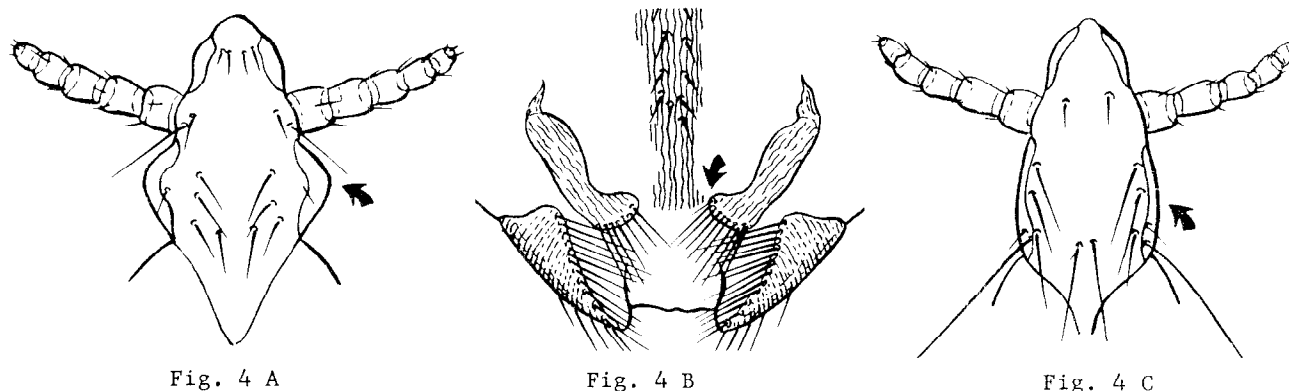
3. Fore head acutely conical and much elongated; female gonopod with a sclerotized hook (Fig. 3 A & B). On cattle. Long-nosed cattle louse.....Linognathus vituli (Linnaeus)

Fore head rounded (Fig. 3 C); female gonopod rounded or with a slight tooth (Fig. 5 B & C). On sheep and goats.....4



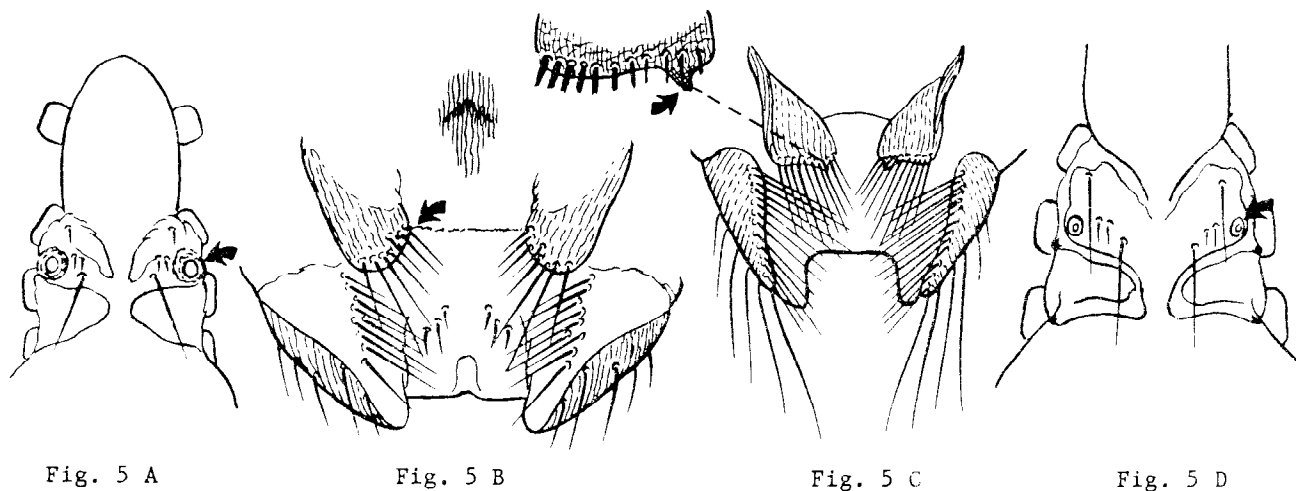
4. Head greatly expanded behind antennae; female gonopod rounded (Fig. 4 A & B). Goat sucking louse.....Linognathus africanus (Kellogg & Paine)

Head not greatly expanded behind antennae (Fig. 4 C).....5



5. Thoracic spiracle large and conspicuous; female gonopod rounded (Fig. 5 A & B). Sheep louse.....Linognathus ovis (Neumann)

Thoracic spiracle not large and conspicuous; female gonopod with a slight tooth (Fig. 5 C & D). Goat sucking louse.....Linognathus stenopsis (Burmeister)



Key to Species of Solenopotes

1. Abdominal spiracles strongly protuberant (Fig. 1 A); female genitalia with apical processes strongly constricted near middle (Fig. 1 B);-male genitalia as in figure 2 E. On cattle. Little blue cattle louse.....Solenopotes capillatus Enderlein

Abdominal spiracles only slightly protuberant (Fig. 1 C); female genitalia with apical processes not constricted (Fig. 1 D & E); male genitalia as in figures 2 C & D. On deer.....2

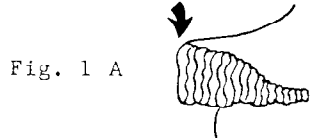


Fig. 1 A

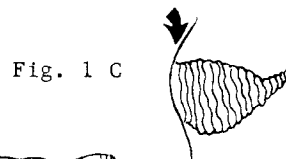


Fig. 1 C

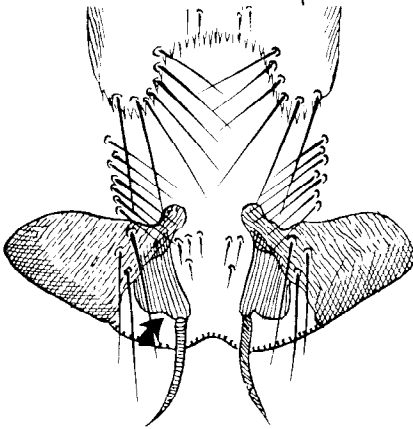


Fig. 1 B (capillatus)

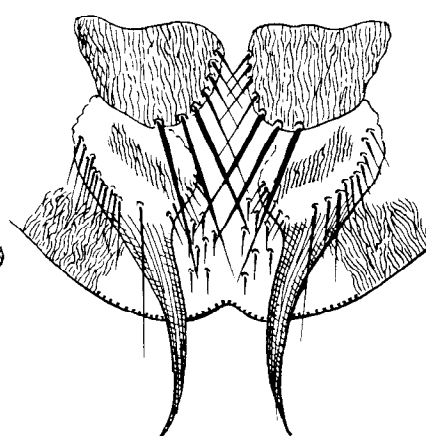


Fig. 1 D (binipilosus)

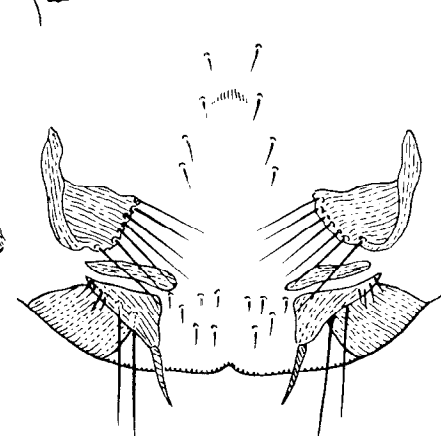


Fig. 1 E (ferrisi)

2. Neck present, head with distinct posterior-lateral angles (Fig. 2 A); female genitalia as in figure 1 E; male genitalia as in figure 2 C.....Solenopotes ferrisi (Fahrenheit)

Head without distinct posterior-lateral angles (Fig. 2 B); female genitalia as in figure 1 D ; male genitalia as in figure 2 D.....Solenopotes binipilosus (Fahrenheit)

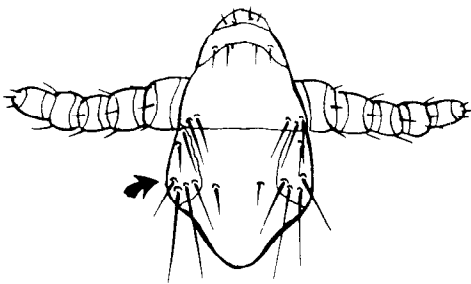


Fig. 2 A

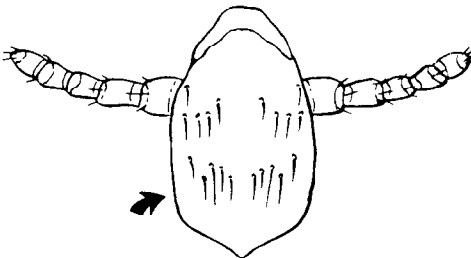


Fig. 2 B

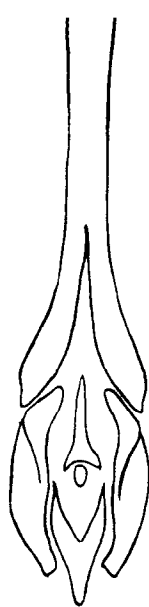


Fig. 2 C
(ferrisi)



Fig. 2 D
(binipilosus)

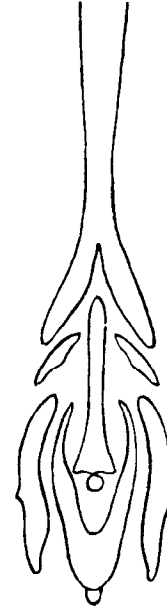


Fig. 2 E
(capillatus)

Key to Genera of Pediculidae

1. Abdomen much longer than basal width; without hairy tubercles (Fig. 1 A). Head and body louse.....Pediculus humanus Linnaeus
- Abdomen about as long as basal width; with hairy tubercles (Fig. 1 B). Crab louse....
.....Pthirus pubis (Linnaeus)

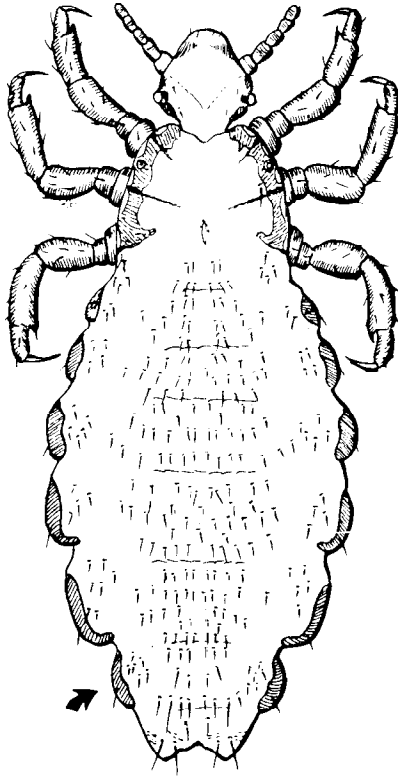


Fig. 1 A

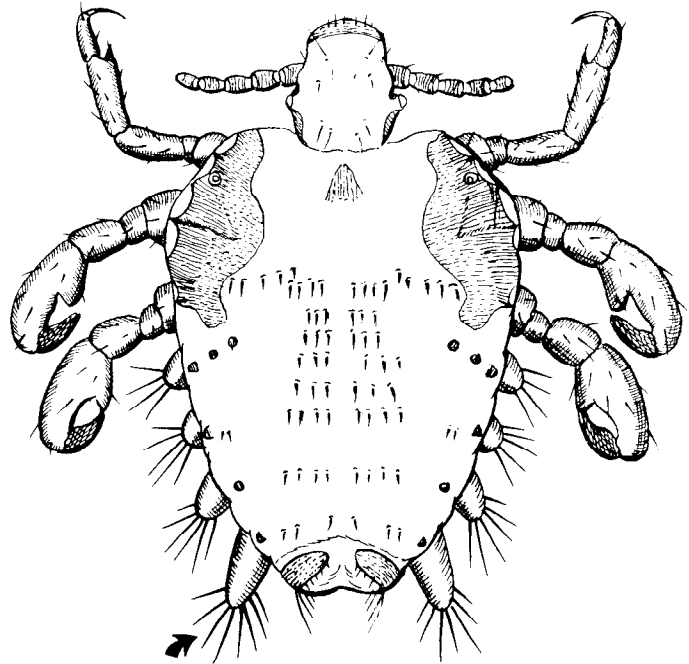


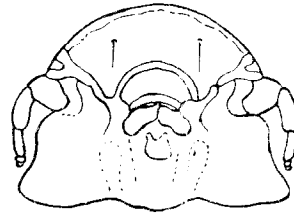
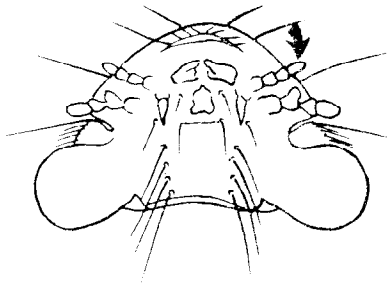
Fig. 1 B

MALLOPHAGA: PICTORIAL KEY TO SPECIES INFESTING PIGEONS

Harold George Scott and Chester J. Stojanovich

maxillary palps present

maxillary palps absent

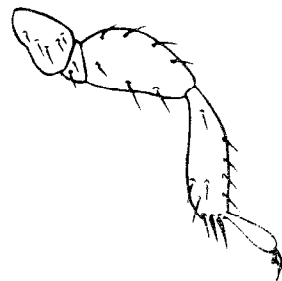
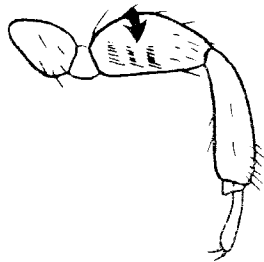
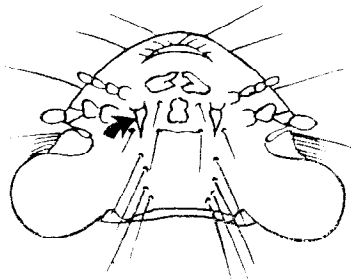


forehead with spines

forehead without spines

femur III with comb

femur III without comb



Hohorstiella lata
LARGE PIGEON BODY LOUSE

Colpocephalum turbinatum
SMALL PIGEON BODY LOUSE

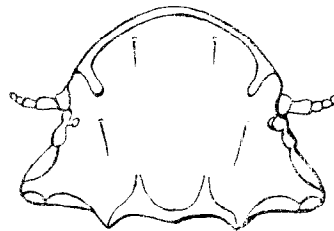
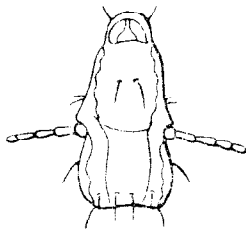
Bonomiella columbae
PIGEON VENT LOUSE

head longer than wide

head wider than long

forehead with spines

forehead without spines



Columbicola columbae
SLENDER PIGEON LOUSE

Physconelloides zenaidurae
PIGEON HEAD LOUSE

male basal antennal segment small

male basal antennal segment large

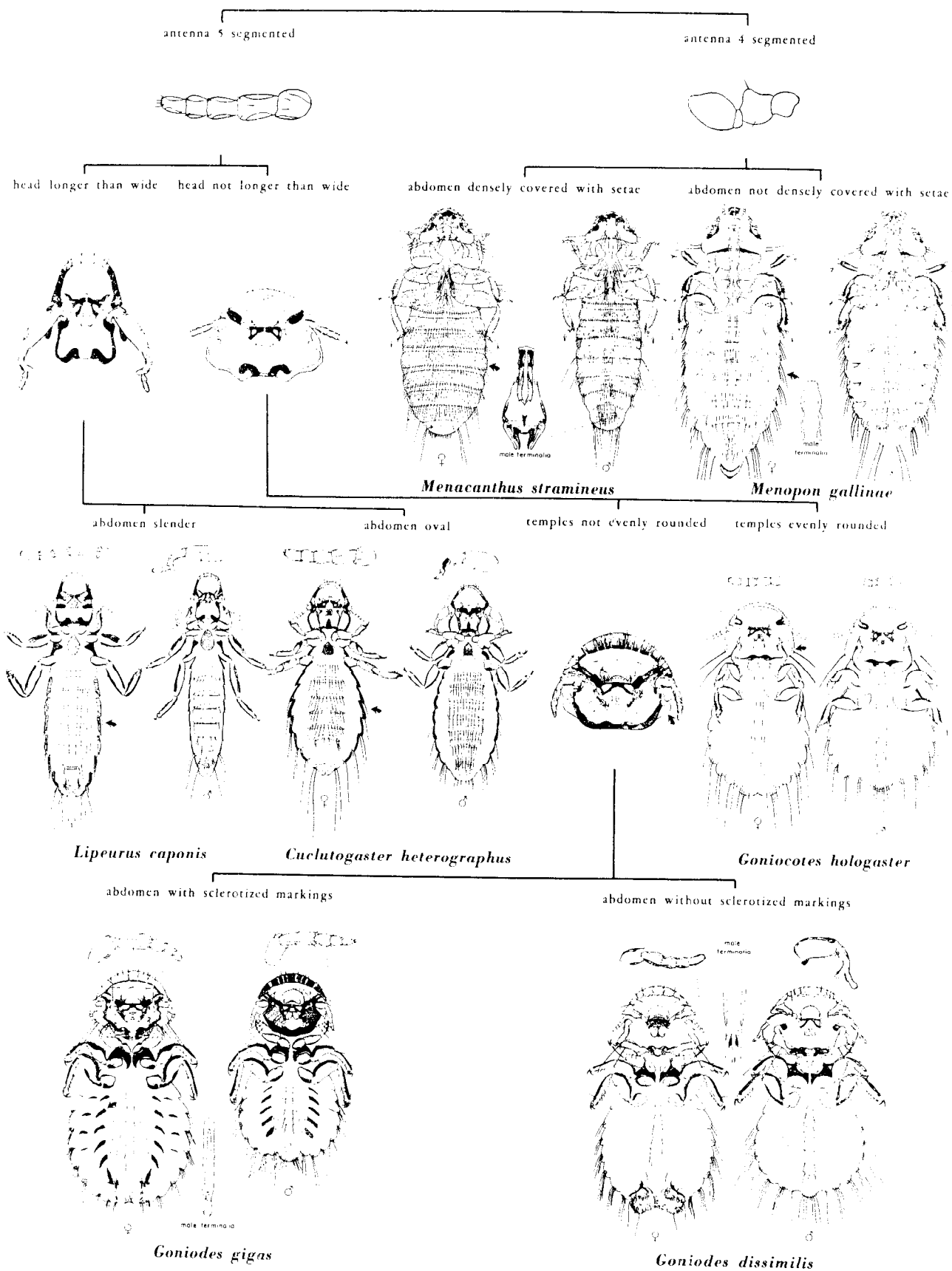


Campanulotes bidentatus compar
SMALL PIGEON FEATHER LOUSE

Coloceras damicorne fahrenheitzi
LARGE PIGEON FEATHER LOUSE

MALLOPHAGA: PICTORIAL KEY TO SOME COMMON SPECIES ON CHICKENS

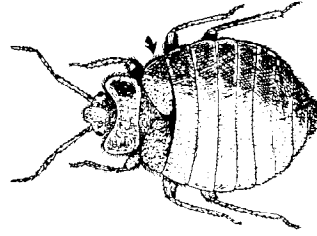
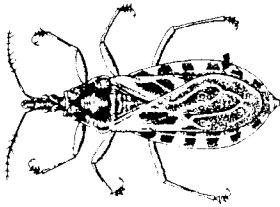
Chester J. Stojanovich and Harry D. Pratt



BUGS: PICTORIAL KEY TO SOME SPECIES THAT MAY BITE MAN
 Harry D. Pratt and Chester J. Stojanovich

wings usually well-developed; body elongate-oval

wings reduced; body broadly-oval



ASSASSIN AND KISSING BUGS-FAMILY REDUVIIDAE

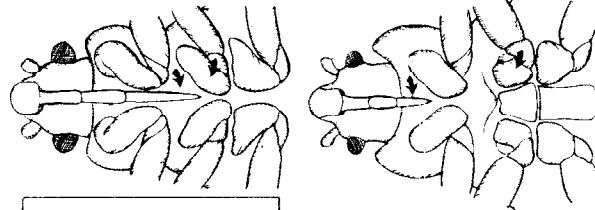
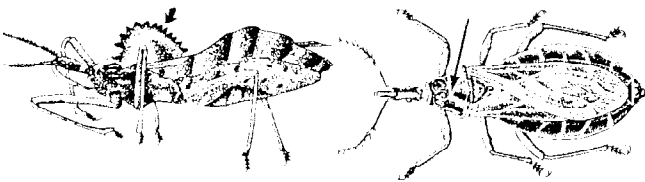
BED BUGS-FAMILY CIMICIDAE

thorax with cog-wheel crest

thorax without crest

middle coxae nearly touching
beak reaching 2nd coxa

middle coxae widely separated
beak not reaching 2nd coxa



WHEEL BUG
Ariulus cristatus

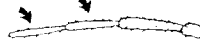
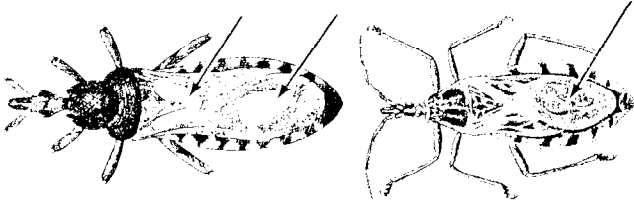
POULTRY BUG
Haematosiphon inodorus

fore-wing with 2 yellow spots

fore-wing dark in U. S. species

3rd and 4th antennal
segments equal

4th antennal segment
shorter than 3rd



CORSAIR
Rasahus biduttatus

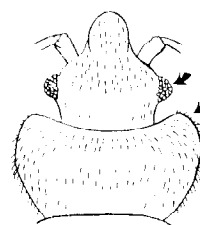
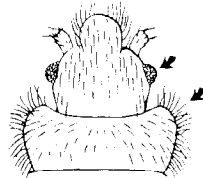
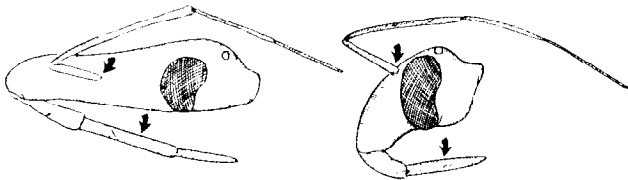
BARN SWALLOW BUG
Oeciacus vicarius

antenna inserted midway between eye
and tip of head; beak slender, straight

antenna inserted near eye;
beak stout, curved

fringe hairs on pronotum longer
than, or equal to, width of eye

fringe hairs on pronotum
shorter than width of eye



KISSING BUG
Triatoma spp

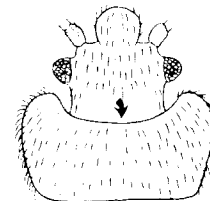
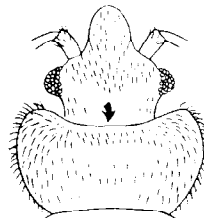
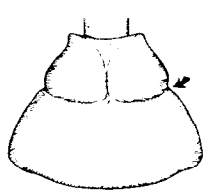
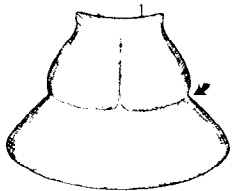
BAT BUGS
Cimex adjunctus E. N. AM.
Cimex pilosellus W. N. AM.

pronotum with anterior margin
moderately excavated

pronotum with anterior margin
deeply excavated

pronotum constricted behind middle

pronotum constricted before middle



BLACK BUG
Melanolestes picipes

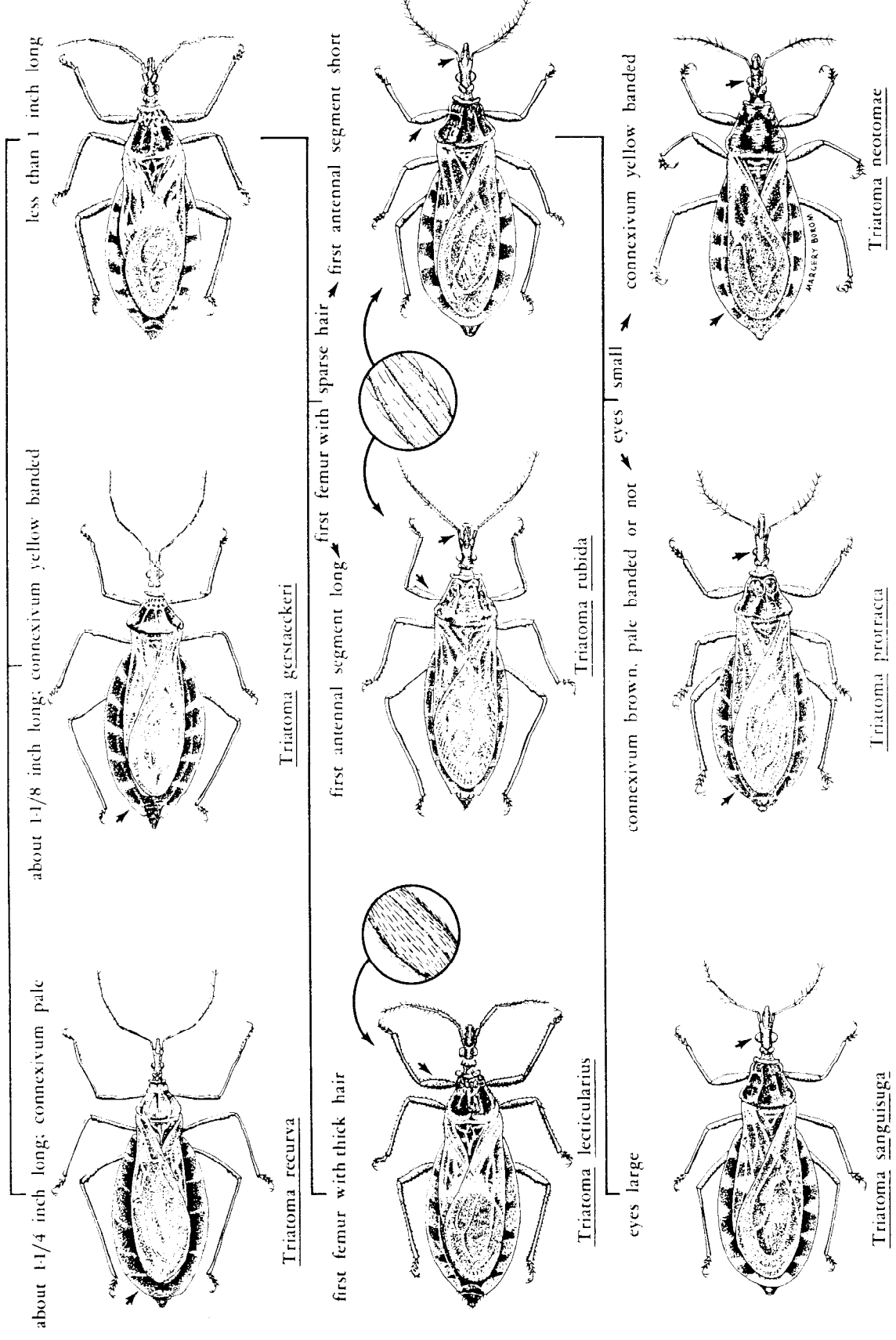
MASKED HUNTER
Reduvius personatus

TROPICAL BED BUG
Cimex hemipterus
SO. U.S. & TROPICS

BED BUG
Cimex lectularius
TEMPERATE AREAS

Fig. 139 KISSING BUGS: PICTORIAL KEY TO SOME COMMON SPECIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Harold George Scott and Margery R. Borom



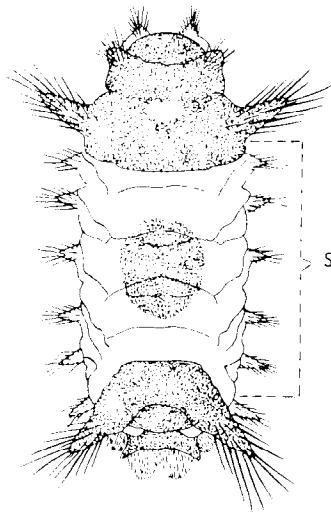
STINGING CATERpillARS:
PICTORIAL KEY TO SOME IMPORTANT UNITED STATES SPECIES
Harold George Scott & Chester J. Stojanovich

WITH DORSAL SADDLE

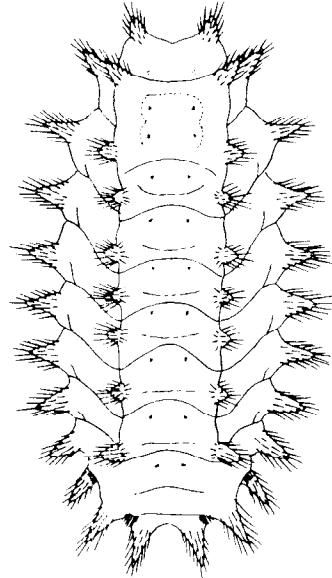
WITHOUT DORSAL SADDLE

BODY FUR-LIKE

BODY NOT FUR-LIKE



SADDLE



SADDLEBACK CATERPILLAR
Sibine stimulae

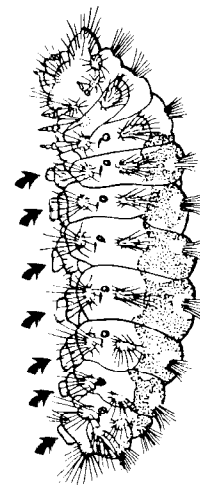
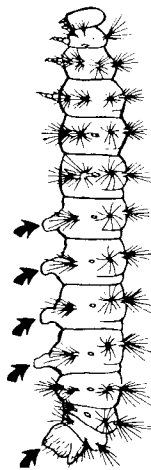
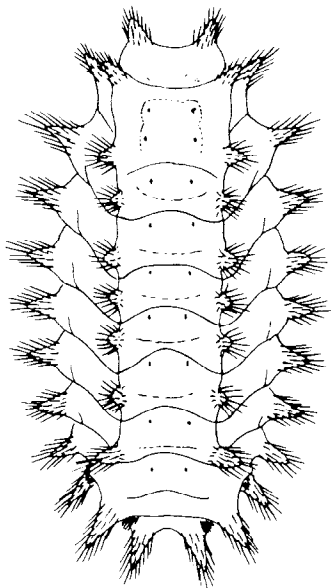
PUSS CATERPILLAR
Megalopyge opercularis

5 PROLEGS

7 PROLEGS

ABOUT 3/4-INCH LONG,
YELLOWISH GREEN

ABOUT 2 INCHES LONG,
RED AND WHITE



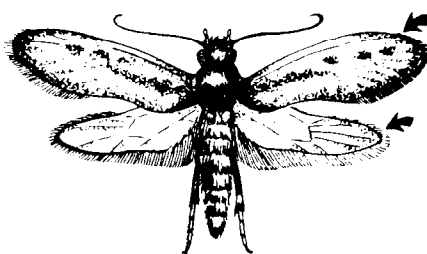
A SLUG CATERPILLAR
Euclea chloris

IO MOTH CATERPILLAR
Automeris io

A FLANNEL MOTH CATERPILLAR
Ncrape cretata

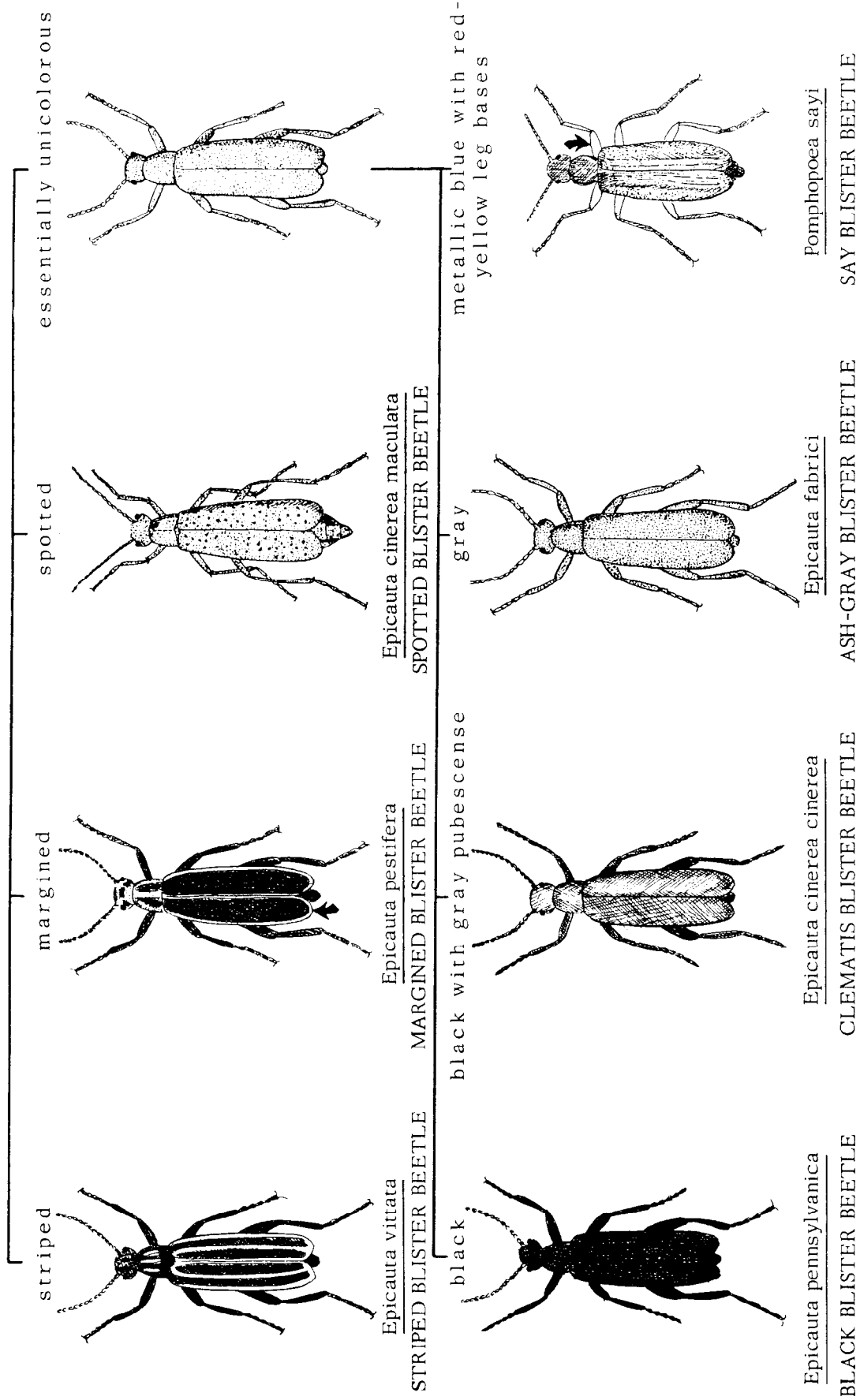
MOTHS: KEY TO SOME SPECIES COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH STORED FOOD
Harold George Scott

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Caterpillars | 2 |
| | Adult moths | 5 |
| 2. | Pinkish larvae up to 3/5-inch long living in silken tubes and producing matter webbing in the infested food (<i>Anagasta kuhniella</i>) | |
| | MEDITERRANEAN FLOUR MOTH | |
| | Whitish larvae with or without black or orange markings | 3 |
| 3. | Black head and prothorax; orange markings at both ends of the body; living in silken tubes (<i>Pyralis farinalis</i>) | MEAL MOTH |
| | Without black head and prothorax | 4 |
| 4. | White to greenish-white larvae producing matter webbing in the infested food (<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>) | INDIAN MEAL MOTH |
| | Whitish; not producing matted webbing; living inside kernels of grain (<i>Sitotroga cerealella</i>) | ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH |
| 5. | Wings unicolorous to slightly spotted; long fringe at rear of wings (<i>Sitotroga cerealella</i>) | ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH |
| | Wings heavily dark marked | 6 |
| 6. | Distal half of front wings dark; basal half light (<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>) | INDIAN MEAL MOTH |
| | Wings not so marked | 7 |
| 7. | Basal and distal thirds of front wings dark; middle portion of front wings light (<i>Pyralis farinalis</i>) | MEAL MOTH |
| | Front wings pale gray with transverse wavy black markings (<i>Anagasta kuhniella</i>) | MEDITERRANEAN FLOUR MOTH |



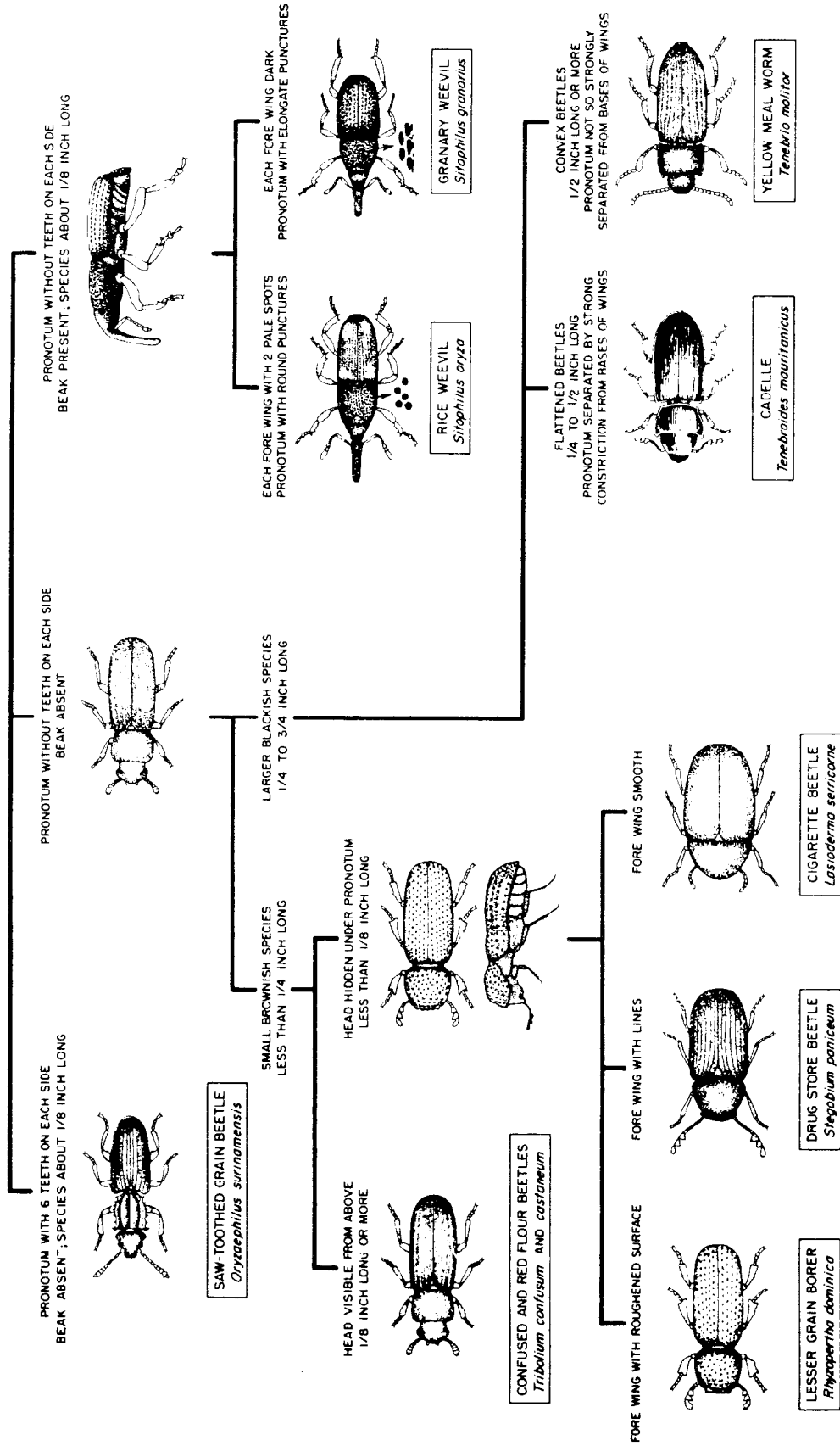
Angoumois Grain Moth

BLISTER BEETLES: KEY TO SOME COMMON UNITED STATES SPECIES
 Harold George Scott and Chester J. Stojanovich



BETLES: PICTORIAL KEY TO SOME SPECIES COMMONLY ASSOCIATED WITH STORED FOODS

Harry D. Pratt



**STINGING HYMENOPTERA:
PICTORIAL KEY TO SOME COMMON UNITED STATES FAMILIES**
Harold George Scott and Chester J. Stojanovich

