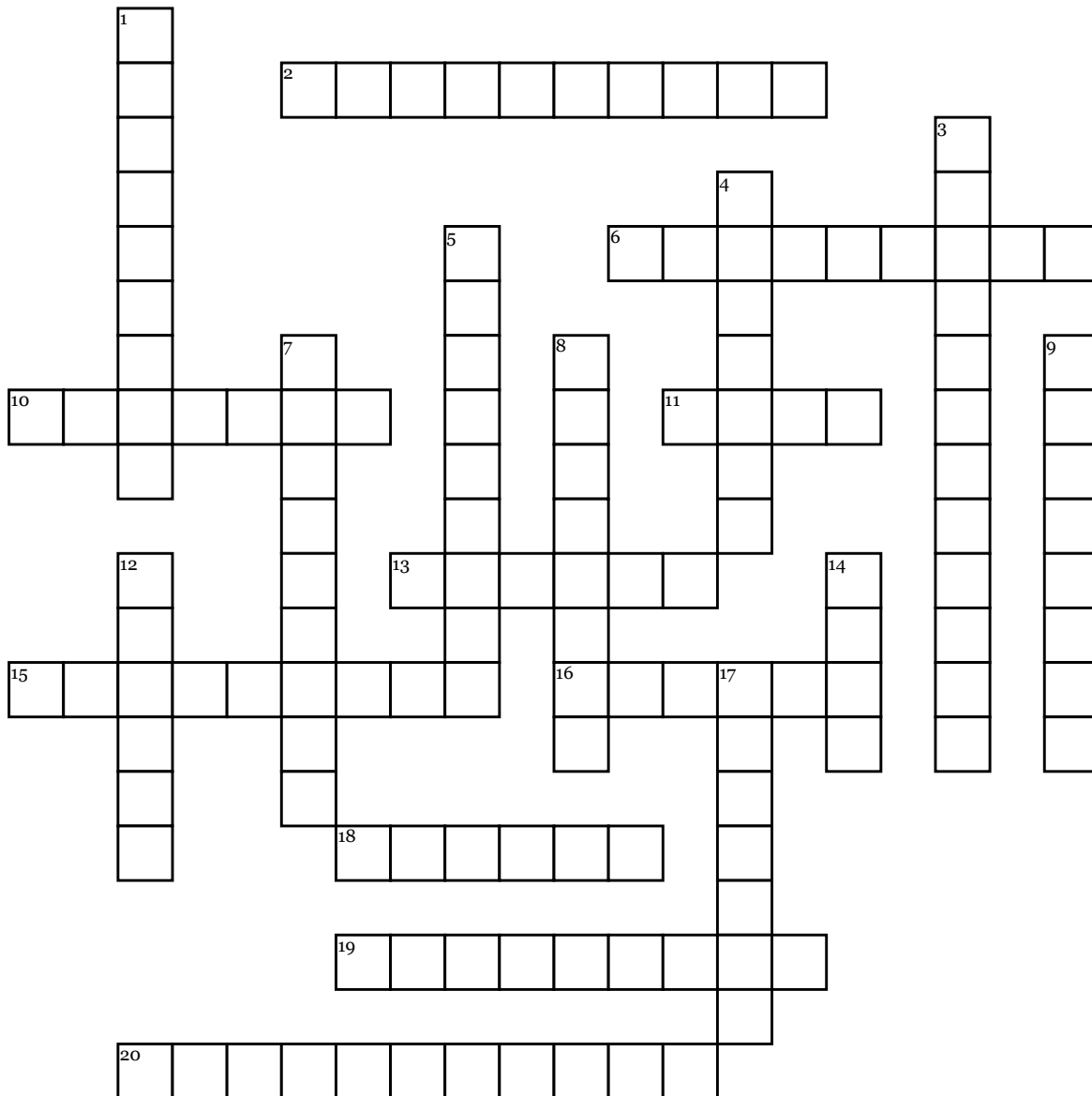


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Honeybee Anatomy



Across

- 2.** The gland which produces the venom that damages tissue if injected into the body
- 6.** Wings farthest from the head
- 10.** Hind part of the bee and where the stinger is located
- 11.** The exit of the digestive system, used to excrete food waste while in flight
- 13.** One of two types of insect eyes used to detect motion
- 15.** Part of the bee digestive system that begins below the mouth and connects to the honey stomach
- 16.** An insect's hairy tongue that can stick to nectar to pull it in toward the mouth

- 18.** The rectum acts like our large intestine and is the bees primary location of water absorption for the gut after digestion and nutrient absorption
- 19.** Strong outer mouthparts that help protect the proboscis.

- 20.** The second type of eyes made of many light detectors called ommatidia

Down

- 1.** Worker bees start to secrete wax about 12 days after emerging
- 3.** A storage sac, used in honey bees to carry nectar
- 4.** Movable segmented feelers that detect airborne scents and currents
- 5.** Straw-like mouthparts of a bee used to drink fluids

- 7.** Holds the venom produced by the venom gland, and can then contract to pump venom through the stinger
- 8.** Legs farthest from the head. In workers, these legs have a unique set of tools used to collect and carry pollen called the press, brush, and auricle
- 9.** Legs closest to the head
- 12.** Midsection where the 6 legs and wings attach
- 14.** Location of eyes, brain, where antennae attach
- 17.** Or sting, is a sharp organ at the end of the bee's abdomen used to inject venom