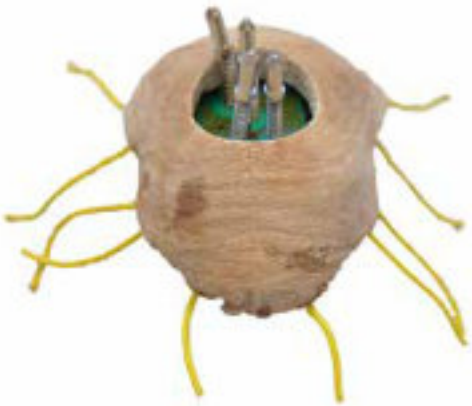
A Guide to the Insects

of Koop's Intergalactic Bug Collection



Limited insect collection from the four planets of Eternia, Zorg, HNS5-1603, and OCS3-Gaia.

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Collector's Note

Cataloguing insects from four very di□erent planets from four very di□erent places in the galaxy presents unique hurdles. Presenting an intergalactic insect collection has specific challenges and certain liberties have been taken to help make this a more comprehensible event. For example, on planet Earth in the year 2013, where this exhibition was originally presented, insects are classified into biological groups based on shared physical characteristics. (From here on we will refer to the exhibition planet simply as "Earth".) This system arose from the work of one hominid (the current dominant biological unit on Earth) who had an assigned name of Carolus Linneaus. This system was later modified to also reflect the way in which species may have evolved in a time linear method. In comparison, on the planet HNS5-1603, there are no dominant species that have attempted a classification system of existing biology. The first attempt at cataloguing was done by a visitor from a planet where all objects (regardless of whether or not they had "life") were classified based on their reflective properties of light waves. On Zorg, where the primary form of communication is through wave thought transmission, classification is primarily visual, not in a written form like the current planet Earth. As you can see there are complications in attempting to present an insect collection from four planets. In fact, even the choice of the word "insect" posed numerous problems which are not explained here, but our translators felt this word would best convey the spirit of the exhibition.

The "scientific" name of the "insect" in its original language has been listed first. (The words "scientific" and "insect" are placed in quotes because in some situations they do not have direct translations on the other planets.) We have attempted a translation to the Earth location language (English) as best as possible. Some translations will undoubtedly make no sense, but every e□ort was made to ensure an accurate attempt.

Translation presented its own difficulties. For example, on Zorg, where thought waves are the primary communication method, there is no written form. Writing is unneeded, since the Zorgians (who created the classification system) transmit visual images. The Zorgians *have* developed a crude pictographic system for other non-telepathic races, but by itself that system is an intensive study. We have included the pictographic language and attempted translations to the Earth-English written form. Eternia uses a sound based system and the accompanying written form is a phonetic representation. HNS5-1603 has no dominant life form, so no "scientific" names have been included, only the translation from the primary collectors.

This also brings up the issue of time. It is not uncommon for collectors of any planet to note collection conditions. On Earth it is common to see a note with each specimen indicating collection place, name of collector, time, etc. It was decided to remove these collection notes, as the norms varied so widely from each planet as to make these complete jibberish. The most confusing of which was the notion of time. For example, on Earth there are numerous calendars that break the cycle of the planet around its primary sun into discreet units. This disparity is due to the Earth moon that rotates the planet in a method that does not relate easily to the rotation of the planet around its sun. To further complicate matters, di□erent cultures relate linear time through di□erent methods such as relationships to one deceased hominid, the creation of a discreet calendar, or other specific events. For example, on Eternia, time is referenced to the Prime Pulsar, which for many parts of the galaxy is considered to be the galactic time keeper. In fact, the issue of time as a linear construct is not a uniform experience. For Zorgians, time does not travel in one direction. It is impossible to describe to linear-time species, but Zorgians think of time more like a figure eight. OCS3-Gaia is a time derivative of the exhibition planet. It is more likely that this planet will have a modicum of familiarity for the exhibition visitors as many of the insects and classification systems are similar. This planet is

located physically in the same location as Earth, but not chronologically.

The last issue to address is that of distance measurement. On Earth, measurement was originally done by decree. A ruling hominid would declare what method of measurement was used. Often this could be the length of the ruling hominid's digit or some other arbitrary reference. This evolved to a more universal system relating to the planet and finally the properties of light. (The "metre" was originally defined as one ten-millionth of the distance from the Earth's equator to the Earth North Pole. It has been refined to be a certain distance travelled by a light wave in a vacuum.) On other planets distances are not measured the same. Because the Earth hominid species rely so heavily on visual capabilities, importance is placed on the natural phenomenon of light waves. Again, using Zorg as an example, thought waves are a more important capability, so distances are understandably defined by thought waves, not light waves. On Eternia, distance is a really a definition of what Earth hominids might think of as time. We have made every possible e□ort to translate distance measurements into Earth based units.

Each planet has an accompanying visual identification (picture), as well as a description of topography and general planet features. As you may discern from this introduction there have been numerous challenges, but we are delighted to o□er this rare opportunity to exhibit "insects" from four planets. A special thanks to our hosting planet, as well as the Cooperrider Family for their assistance in translation and general

Earth-related technicalities. Thanks to the Earth-based NASA organization for providing planet pictures. We hope you enjoy the presentation.

- Zralgotin, collector

How to Use This Guide

"Insects" (this is not a meaningful word to describe these creatures on each of their planets, but will have to do for lack of a better translatable word) are remarkable. One uniform fact across the four planets is that as a group, "insects" are numerous and represent a remarkable diversity. For the most part we can classify all of these as the "workers" of the planet - they assist, in all cases, in helping maintain the normal functioning cycles of each of the planets. They can be good and bad, but are very important.

It is impossible to group the "insects" into meaningful categories. As was mentioned in the Collector's Notes, each planet has a di□erent cataloguing system. To avoid a potentially embarrassing intergalactic mistake, no attempt has been made here to use a specific cataloguing system. There are four sections of the guide - one for each planet. Each section starts with a general description of the planet habitat, and then the "insects" from those planets each have their own entry. "Insect" descriptions have been targeted to interests of the host planet (Earth). Descriptions such as color (a meaningful interpretation to life forms such as humans that rely heavily on sight) and size (in an Earth-based measurement system) have been included. Special attention has been paid to the unique properties of various specimens that make them of interest. Some of the least interesting looking insects may have the most remarkable of talents.

Specimens have been collected based on interest and representation of common and unusual planet species. Specimens are displayed in a wooden box and numbered. In this booklet insects are grouped by planet and are listed numerically. Those numbers correspond to the numbers located near the specimen in the display boxes. In the boxes, and subsequently in the book as well, e□orts have been made to group the insects loosely in related categories.

Planet : Eternia
Star System Name: Alpha Centauri
Location: Quadrant 12, Area μ•⌘, Sector Plural Z
Dom. Biological Race: Quopar
Population of Dom. Race: 1.2 billion

Eternia is technologically developed with a homogenous terrain and climate throughout the planet. Quoparians exist in four dimensions and are so different from many galactic species that they defy simple descriptions. Elevation differences are slight on Eternia and with the homogenous climate the same (or similar) species of insects are found throughout the planet. A large liquid body separates the larger groupings of land into a northern and southern hemisphere. The planet spins relatively quickly - the full day corresponds to roughly 12 Earth hours. The planet orbits a binary star, and has three moons, none of which are inhabitated. There are four planets in Eternia's solar system and two are inhabited.

Time Flies are the most varied of Eternia's insects. They are the only insects which have wings and actually fly (others have wing-like appendages). They are also the only insects which have strong differentiation between the sexes of its species. When the shell of the male opens, many of the insect's complicated organs are revealed. The female has intricate markings, but no internal organs are exposed. This is typical of all the time fly genders.

Timex Time Fly

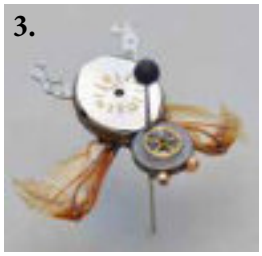
Golft Ixtlöpo
(4-5 cm)

Range: Most of the lower elevation habitats in the northern hemisphere.

Both Timex time flies are distinguished by their curled probiscus. The purpose of the probiscus remains unclear, but the insects are capable of uncurling the probiscus and have been observed using it to probe recesses in deep foliage for hidden time pockets, on which they feed. Both genders are similar brown colors with shiny heads and a protective shell. The genders can only be distinguished when the shells are open. Male (1), female (2).

Lorus Time Fly

Il Ixtlöpo
(3.5-4.5 cm)



Range: Upper elevation climates in both hemispheres.

Lorus time flies have wispy wings and are almost always in flight. They are the most common of the time fly family and are found on both hemispheres. They are hunters and catch and eat their prey while on the wing. They hunt by slowly sneaking up on their prey. Their seemingly fragile wings are capable of great aerobatic skill (as witnessed by their ability to slowly sneak up on their prey while flying), and Lorus time flies are often seen flitting about playfully. Occasionally large groups of Lorus time flies will gather for what seems to be no other purpose than to show off their aerobatic prowess to each other. Male (4), female (3).

Buren Time Fly

Bbbi Ixtlöpo
(4-4.5 cm)

Range: Numerous populations are found on the six main smaller islands (identified as islands 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) in the northern hemisphere just south of the polar cap.

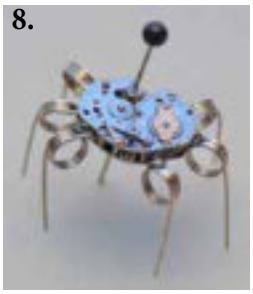
Buren time flies are the most social of the time fly family. They are often found in large groups and are seemingly fearless. Islands 1-6 are anomalies in Eternia, as they are the only areas that have a slightly varied climatic zone. The islands have moderate day to night temperature swings due to deep plate movement in the planets mantle. Many of the species from the isands are more social and more colorful and the Buren time fly is no exception. In fact, the Buren time fly is one of only two insects that is green in color on the entire planet.

Range: Exclusively on Island 4 in the northern hemisphere just south of the polar cap.

Yellow leg beetles are related to the Buren time fly and are likely an older species. These beetles are wingless and are awkward in their peculiar form of locomotion. They have no natural predators. The yellow leg beetle is sexless and it is unclear how the species propagates. The beetle can occasionally be found standing on two legs and when agitated it can spin around at remarkable speed.

Yellow Leg Beetle

Oppœ ñopoblo
(4.5-6 cm)



Six-legged Time Leaper

Aåloto Plotoboň
(2.5-3.25 cm)

Range: Planet wide, in all climates and terrains.

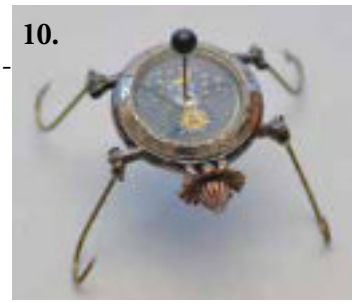
The Six-legged Time Leaper bears a marked visual resemblance to Earth spiders, although it has only six legs and a hard cased body. Although there are three different "sexes", it is impossible to visually distinguish the difference. They have a springy gait, and can leap long distances. Their primary food source is Time Fleas. Time Leapers are ground dwelling and typically inhabit ground holes that have been abandoned by other creatures.

Mundile

Olot
(6-8 cm)

Range: Isolated to the lowest lying regions of the southern hemisphere.

At 40,000,000 years old (an Eternia year is much longer than an Earth year - one Eternia year is 8.3 Earth years), the Mundile is the oldest living, unchanged member of the Eternia animal kingdom. It is nocturnal, and navigates by the bright light of the planet's three moons, with the aid of the fin-like appendage on its back. It has become isolated to the southern hemisphere and one small population in the North, but was once widespread throughout the entire planet.



Sunmundile

OxøOlot
(4.5-6.25 cm)

Range: One known population is found in the Tri-island region of the South.

Like all the species in the Mundile family the Sunmundile is a predator that captures prey in the liquid bodies of Eternia with it's sharp appendages. The Sunmundile is a relatively new species that is likely headed for extinction. Its incomplete evolution leaves it unable to navigate efficiently either diurnally or nocturnally, and thus it is vulnerable to predators. This deficiency also makes the Sunmundile an inefficient hunter compared to other mundiles due to it's navigational difficulties.

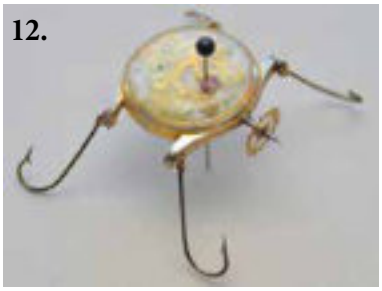
Chap-head Tbug

Quiliñ Tolp Holtoposlot
(3.5-4.25 cm)


11.

Range: Island 6 south to the equatorial regions of the Northern hemisphere.

While the Chap-head Tbug bears features similar to the Mundile family, it is unrelated and one of the few large aquatic insects. Its translucent body allows it to blend into its watery surroundings, and the visible internal organs (which resemble the much smaller Gearomes) attract the creatures upon which it preys. Tbugs can sit for extended periods of time - sometimes up to one full Eternia year, without moving or eating.


12.

Sunndile

Oxøt
(3.5-4.25 cm)

Range: Widespread throughout the Northern hemisphere.

The Sunndile (sometimes referred to as the Clear Back Gearbug) is part of the Mundile family, as evidenced by its leg and body similarities. It is a diurnal insect with flexible legs which can spear and hold its prey. Sunndiles are capable swimmers and sometimes dive to catch prey. They prey mostly on gearomes, but are not particulary picky eaters. Unique in the Mundile family, the Sunndiles have a frontal protuberance which faciliates rapid backward retreats when threatened.

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*Insects belonging to the **Timecrawl** family are characterized by multi-segmented or multi-legged varieties. Timecrawls can vary widely in size. With some exceptions, they feed primarily on microscopic organisms in the soil. The Timecrawl species has a unique relationship with spatial-time continuums and many of the species have a primitive ability to manipulate time continuums in their pursuit of prey. The species are mostly solitary and have been observed to use their time abilities against each other. This has created special temporary life-zone pockets that are ephemeral. Little is known about these time pockets and the species that inhabit them.*


13.

Time Crawl

Xo Toppo
(13-16 cm)

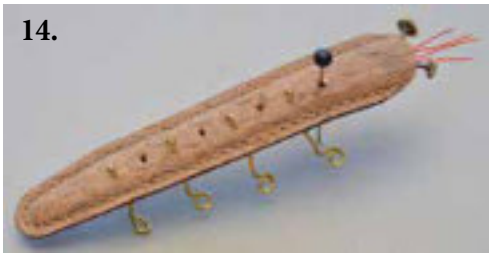
Range: Widespread throughout all of Eternia.

The Time Crawl moves by undulating its long, segmented body. While most crawls have multiple feelers connected to the mouth parts, the Time Crawl sports stinging feelers on its tail. This serves both to confuse its prey, and to protect it from rear attack by its enemies. Normally docile, Time Crawls can become agressive when provoked. One unique feature of the Time Crawl is it's ability to appear in two places Like many of the Timecrawls, the species has a special relationship to time-space and is capable of travelling in the time dimension, as well as the spatial dimensions.

Range: In the Southern hemisphere from the western Ripple Range to Lake Reflax.

Time Creep

Xo Tipi
(9.5-11 cm)


14.

Time Creeps move on four pairs of opposable legs which can serve as "hands" to capture its prey. The "holes" on its back are multiple breathing vents, and the red "feelers" are its primary sensing organs. These Timecrawls are the slowest of the species. They have the ability to slow the space-time continuum locally in order to capture prey.

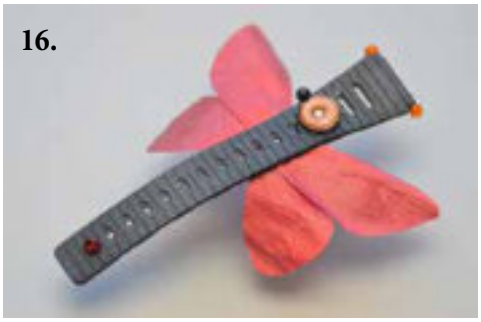

15.

Time Worm

Xo såoltimin
(18-22 cm)

Range: Near aquatic environments throughout the Northern hemisphere.

Uniformly gold in color, the Time Worm is easily identified by the large, transparent "stomach" in the center of its body. It lives in symbiosis with the Gearome, which inhabits the "stomach" and feeds on enzymes secreted by the Time Worm's digestion process. The Gearome, in return, attracts Time Fleas, which are the primary food source for the Time Worm. Time Worms are the longest of the Timecrawl family. Although typically no longer than 22 cm, one specimen was 43 cm long.

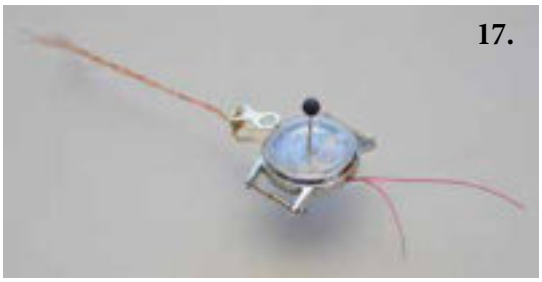

16.

Time Glider

Xo Loootopö
(8-11.25 cm)

Range: Range is undetermined, as the Time Glider appears and dissapears intermittently throughout Eternia.

The lovely red "wings" on the Time Glider are not flight appendages, but thin, sensitive organs for the collection of nectar and pollen. The metallic appendage between the "wings" attracts and magnifies solar rays which aid in the absorption and digestion of nectar. The Time Glider loses it's wings during Eternia's short winter period. The wings are so delicate that they are known to disintegrate on contact with the ground. The most beautiful of the Timecrawls, the Time Gliders are attracted to lights and are known to communicate through light transmission.


17.

Longtail Clockhead

Rüotloin Xoloyto
(12.5-15 cm)

Range: Aquatic environments of the Northern Hemisphere, with the exception of the six islands. Also found in Lake Talcj in the Southern hemisphere.

An aquatic insect, the Longtail Clockhead uses its long tailfin for forward motion, and the short, stubby side appendages for up or down movement. It has no eyes and uses long feelers to sense the approach of prey or enemies by the change in water pressure. It is a primitive insect and is believed to have remained unchanged for 30 million Eternia years. The Clockhead plays dead when disturbed.


18.

Timepede

Xotip
(4.5-6 cm)

Range: Found on the equatorial islands that separate the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

A Timepede has three large body segments, with short, stubby legs on each. It can regenerate body parts, and escapes its enemies by shedding segments as necessary. Timepedes are the only Eternia species that has succesfully been kept alive in captivity. There is one interesting historical episode where Timepedes escaped from a collector on a planet called Xort7g. There is still believed to be a small wild population in existence on that planet.

Range: Found throughout Eternia in all climates.

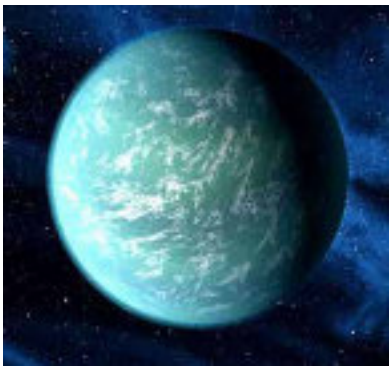
The most numerous of insects on Eternia, time fleas serve as the food source for many other insects and small "animals". They in turn feed on gearomes and soil microbes. Their wide variation in coloration is due to the differing mineral content of the microbes. The green fleas are only found on islands 1-6 in the Northern hemisphere. The yellow fleas are primarily in the Southern hemisphere.


19.

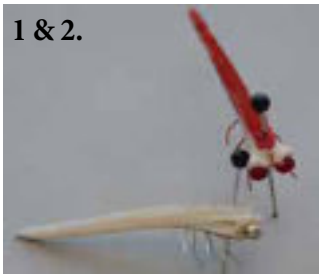
Time Fleas

Xo Fling
(o.25-1 cm)

Planet : HNS5-1603
Star System Name: Hozred Nacon
Location: Quadrant 32, Area §•⌥, Sector Pitar
Dom. Biological Race: None
Population of Dom. Race: N/A



HNS3-1603 is a small planet that is jungle-like in its flora. There are nine mini-continents that are virtually identical in size but vary in shape. The continents are separated by liquid oceans of water. The planet has no dominant life form, but lots of small "insects" and vegetative life. All life forms on HNS6-1603 have a unique method of procreation. Individuals leave "mother cells" (known as gametes) anywhere that may grow into full genetic replicas. Species are also capable of cross-breeding. "Mother cells" of different species may interact to produce new species. This accounts for the rich diversity on the planet. There are four other planets in the system, although there are a few orbiting rocks around the systems single star which are not classified as planets). None of the other planets have life. HNS6-1603 has a large moon that causes large tidal surges on the planet.



Bonetail
(5.5-6.5 cm)

Range: Found throughout the humid continent of Intrag-2.

Bonetails live near bodies of salt water. Their bone-white color blends into the sandy shores and affords them protection from predators. They can swim, and feed on microscopic algae growing on the rocks. Bonetails are the only insects that exhibit gender differentiation and appear to breed through "male/female" interaction. Bonetails, atleast historically, also appear to be able to breed in the more typical method of "mother cell" interaction found throughout the planet.
1) Female Bonetail carries her microscopic eggs in the tiny pores on her back for approximately two Earth weeks, until they hatch. The young live in the water until maturity. 2) Male Bonetail is identified by its red eyes, and a red patch which appears on its back during mating season.

Poble Tack
(5-6 cm)

Range: From the Tih Mountain range leeward to the low coastal ranges on the Sugh continent in the Southern hemisphere. Found primarily in dry desert climates.

Poble Tacks are characterized by a membrane pocket on the back which is used for collecting rainwater. The water triggers and mixes with a sticky secretion used for luring and entrapping microscopic insects on which the Poble Tack feeds. They appear to be related to both Bonetails and Matchbugs. This is supported by the fact that Poble Tacks inhabit the regions that overlap and seperate the two other species.

TicTic
(0.5-2 cm)

Range: Found throughout the flat Slint Plains of the Intrag-1 continent in the Northern hemisphere. Isolated populations found on the windward plains of the Southern Sugh continent.

TicTics bear visual similarities with an Earth-type shellfish, but that life form does not exist on this planet. The TicTic is found in the vicinity of moving water and has the capability to swim, although it spends most of its time on the flat plains. It has no eyes, and senses movement through its three pairs of feet. Thousands of TicTics have been seen congreting in groups along water bodies.

Range: Found along the coastal zones of the continent of Intrag-2.

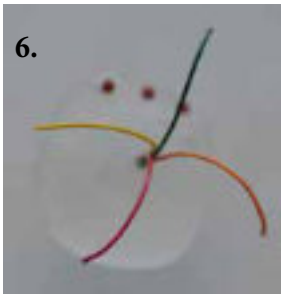
The Matchbug are all similar in appearance with the exception of the color of the antennae like appendages. Like many of the planets insects, Matchbugs have no eyes, and it is believed the antennae serve to help guide the insect in some form. Matchbugs are remarkably reclusive and are rarely seen. Matchbugs survive in the remarkably brutal coastal zones where tidal surges (due to the gravitational pull of the close sister planet) can often send water great distances inland.

Silver Matchbug
(7-8 cm)

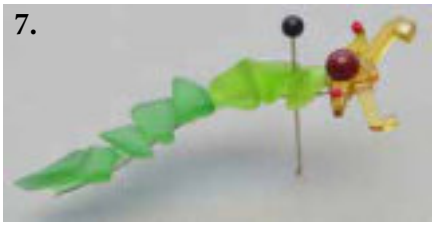
Silica based life forms (Nos. 6 – 9) are found only on the continent lying across the equator. While the other eight continents, lying in the North and South Pole regions, have varied climates and vegetation, this is an arid desert with no vegetation or top soil, and hosts only a few species other than those that are silica-based. The process by which these species arose is unclear to entomologists who have visited and studied the planet's life.

Range: Throughout the desert climate of the equatorial continent.

The Plume-headed Triclops has three red "eyes" which absorb light rays needed for food synthesis. It has no known method of locomotion and the insect relies on happenstance to change its position. This could include being moved through winds and the occasional immense tidal surge. The four plumes on the top emit a very low frequency electrical signal which attracts its prey.



Plume-headed Triclops
(3-5 cm)



Pincerpede
(6.5-8.5 cm)

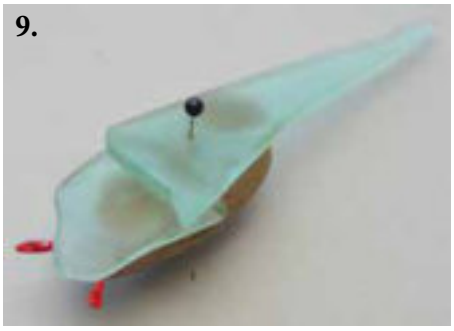
Range: Throughout the desert climate of the equatorial continent.

The Pincerpede moves by undulating its green segmented body. Is has no predators as it is indigestible. The sharp pincers are used only for capturing prey. The Pincerpede is elusive and rarely seen. It only comes out at night when light levels drop below a certain level. It is believed that the red knob on it's head serves to help identify and attract food sources, although it is unclear how it functions as few specimens have been found alive.

Range: Throughout the desert climate of the equatorial continent.

Glabugs are the most common of the silica forms on the equatorial continent. The variation in size is immense. They can range from 2-3 cms all the way to a full meter in length. Glabugs could very well be the model for the success of the breeding methods on the planet. The Glabugs are capable of dropping "mother cells" anywhere and at any time. The desert flats of the equatorial continent are littered with Glabug "mother cells." It is believed this accounts for the remarkable diversity of the Glabug family. It is also believed that these cells may be a primary food source for the other life forms on the equatorial continent. The "mother cells" of the Glabugs glow under certain light conditions, which may be how they are located as a food source. The two collected species, the Unihorn and the Longtail are representative of two different regions. The Longtail is found in the more harsh coastal regions, and the Unihorn in the hot interior. Both are capable of self-locomotion, much like the Pincerpede.

Unihorn Glabug
(7-18 cm)



Longtail Glabug
(11-25 cm)

Nicoworm
(7-8 cm)

Range: Found throughout the continents of the Northern hemisphere.

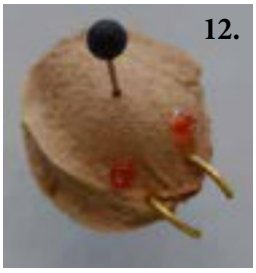
Not a true "worm", the Nicoworm is a relative of the Bark Beetle and Barcoil. It has three body segments and a thin, paper-like exoskeleton. It is the favored prey of many larger insects and seems to have an addictive effect. Erratic behavior has been observed in packs of feasting predators.

Bon Fintail
(10-12 cm)

Range: Coastal inlets in the Southern hemisphere.

The Bon Fintail has a compact, porous calcium shell. It is aquatic, and swims with the aid of its feathery, colorful tail. It feeds on aquatic "bacteria" which are scooped into the frontal cavity. Fintails are capable of survival on land for a limited time. This adaptation allows them to survive being stranded far inland by receeding tides until the next tide floats them back to the water.

Pitbugs (Nos. 12 – 16) encompass the largest and most primitive family of insects on the planet. They have only one body segment and no visible means of locomotion. Many have sharp "fangs" which can administer painful, and sometimes poisonous bites. Most reproduce asexually by budding. They are very prolific at spreading gametes . Different species of pitbugs can be found throughout the planet.



Range: Found throughout the continents of the Southern hemisphere and on the Northern continents of Chint and Talgo.

The Acot Pitbug has a smooth, flat exoskeleton. The sharp pinchers are used to excavate burrows in foliage. Although the Acot Pitbug has not been observed in motion, it is believed that the pinchers may also be used to attach itself to larger more mobile creatures. The red eyes are known to attract predators who will spit out the Acot Pitbug once they discover it is inedible. This also allows the Acot Pitbug to move from one location to another.

Acot Pitbug
(2-3 cm)

Range: Native to the Southern continents of Sugo and Frika. A small population has been identified on Intrag-2.

The most ferocious of the pitbugs, the bite of the Hcaep Pitbug is extremely venomous and dissolves tissue surrounding the bite at a very rapid rate. Many of the young will burrow into the skin of other bugs and devour them from the inside out. The young are competitive and and will even prey on their own kind. Only a small proportion of the young survive to the adult stage.

Hcaep Pitbug
(2-3 cm)

Range: Found throughout the planet.

Black in color with a porous exoskeleton, the Lava Pitbug is found at high altitudes in the hottest climate area, particularly where volcanos abound. The Lava Pitbug prefers terrains and habitats that are inhospitable to many other life forms. It is self-fertilizing and increases its habitat by releases gametes into the air during the windy season. It has no "fangs", and is the most passive of the pitbug species.

Lava Pitbug
(2-5 cm)

Range: Dry regions of Intrag-1 and Intrag-2 to the coastal regions.

Calyptus Pitbug
(2-3.5 cm)


15.

When agitated the Calyptus Pitbug emits a strong, medicinal odor. Frequently found in areas that have been recently burned. The Calyptus Pitbug is inedible and is lethal to predators. It has the ability to absorb water from it's surroundings and is often a good indicator of where water sources can be found.


16.

Range: Temperate forest zones of all the Northern continents.

The most ferocious looking of the pitbugs, the Spikey pitbug is not aggressive and and is a scavenger that feeds on decaying detritus on woodland floors. OFten mistaking for detritus itself, the Spikey pitbug employs a two fold defense of an unappealing spikey exoskeleton and camoflauge amongst other foliage debris.

Spikey Pitbug
(3-4.5 cm)

Range: Humid jungle like zones of the Northern Chint continent.

Relatives of the pitbug family, Tail Slugs are always found in groups of three. This species is unusal in that their gametes are only dispersed by one of the three distinguished by the red eyes. The orange-eyed partners are sterile and incapable of reproducing.


17.

Tail Slugs
(3-4 cm)


18.

Range: Temperate forest zones of the Southern grouping of the three Nomber continents. Found wherever the arganula bush grows.

The Tree Slug resembles the small branches of the arganula bush on which it spends its entire life. The slug and the bush hae a symbiotic relationship where the Tree slug assists in fertilizing the arganula seeds. The small branch-like protrusions on its "head" stun the Kip-Kip, its primary food source,with a mild electric shock.

Tree Slug
(9-11 cm)

Range: All three of the Southern Nomber continents.

Flowering Coils are found primarily in open glades and grassy meadows. They escape their enemies by screwing themselves rapidly into the soil, and attract their prey by extruding flower-like appendages.


19.

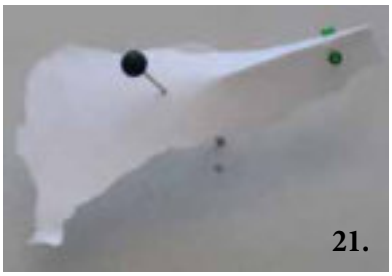
Flowering Coil
(8-10.5 cm)

Barcoil
(4-5 cm)


20.

Range: Native to the temperate forests of Intrag-1.

Barcoils are fragile and short-lived. They resemble curled "leaves", and catch falling detritus with a sticky substance secreted at its margins. This substance also dissolves the detritus for absorption into the tissue.


21.

Range: Found throughout the planet in all climate zones.

One of the most common insects and is found on all but the equatorial planet. It has no feet or other means of locomotion, but its light body weight and wing-like construction allows the prevailing winds to scatter it widely across the landscape. Asslypa Paper is often invisible as it's light coloring acts as a camoflauge. The bug is not known to have any predators, and comes in a profusion of sizes.

Asslypa Paypa
(2-15 cm)

Ringed Brownlump
(5-7 cm)


22.

Range: From the Zotta mountains in Western Sugo to the coast. Also found on Island one of Nomber.

A scavenger that spends most of it's life on the forest floor, the Brownlump uses it's orange ring at the tail to evade predators. The ring can detach from the body and is readily regrown. When handled adult Brownlumps can emit an odor similar to a JuJu fruit.


23.

Range: Temperate forest zones of the three Nomber continents.

Harmless and very sluggish, the Green-eyed Brownlump may move only a few feet in its life time. It camouflages itself among fallen bark and leaves, and feeds on decaying detritus amongst the forest floor.

Green-eyed Brownlump
(6-9 cm)


24.

Range: Coastal areas of all continents except the dry Equatorial continent.

Found on rocky beaches, the Whitelump is carried by the waves throughout the planet. It lives on minerals absorbed from sea water, and has no known predators. The Whitelump is remarkable in it's diversity of sizes. The Whitelump is long-lived and is slow to procreate. Whitelumps only drop gametes once in their life on a specific beach. It is still unknown how the Whitelump chooses the beach on which to deposit it's gametes.

Whitelump
(6-20 cm)

Bark Bingpod
(3-5 cm)


25.

Range: Native to the vast Berch forests of the Northern hemisphere.

The Bark Bingpod has a hard under-body with 5 pairs of tiny legs. Its upper surface resembles the bark of the trees on which it lives. It has no eyes, but senses prey when it is touched, curling around the prey to capture and hold it. Like all of the Bingpods, the Bark Bingpod is reclusive and rarely seen.

Range: Volcanic regions throughout the Southern hemisphere. An isolated population has been found on Island 2 of Nomber.

The Thatbug is quite rare and is only found in the vicinity of small centrifugal volcanoes. It is reputed to have gotten its name from the discoverer's reaction on first sighting it, which roughly translates to – "what's That?!!" It has no natural enemies, but is easily mistaken for a variety of tanglegrass which is universally inedible. The Thatbug lives in very harsh environements and is long lived and slow to procreate.

Thatbug

(6-20 cm)

Range: Dry savannas of Intra-2.

The Twigmaze is actually a colony of tiny thread-like creatures which attach themselves to each other and to a stabilizing surface to form a cooperative mass. The mass can grow up to several feet in diameter before it breaks apart to form new colonies. The colony feeds on tiny insects trapped in its maze-like form. The colonies can vary greatly in size.

Twigmaze

(6-55 cm)

Planet : OCS3-Gaia
Star System Name: Solaris
Location: Quadrant 12, Area Ω•❖, Sector Orfa
Dom. Biological Race: Robosapiens
Population of Dom. Race: 6.2 billion

Although there are pockets of pure carbon-based life forms, the current predominant life on OCS3-Gaia is a blend of carbon-based with implants of silicon and organic polymer. The planet is highly technologically developed. Gaia was once dominated by large reptilian races that were decimated by a large meteroic impact. The dominant mammals that followed evolved into a hybrid organic/machine implant species that has replicated and dominated the planet ever since. The flora continues to be carbon-based, but all other life forms have evolved into hybrids. There are seven large continents and a large ocean with varied terrain, climate, and plant life throughout the planet. The planet has one moon, and eight planets are in OCS3-Gaia's solar system. None of the others are inhabitated, but there was life on the nearest planet at one point.


1.

Caviar Skimmer

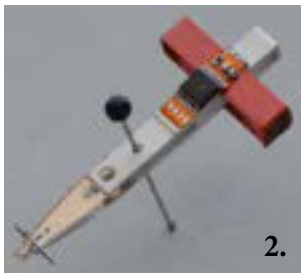
Libellula WestdigitalATA
(7-15 cm)

Range: Aquatic habitats of all the continents of the Northern hemisphere.

Common sights near bodies of water planet wide, the skimmer family of insects is one of the oldest order of insects. Adept predators, they will catch and eat other insects on the wing. All skimmers are capable of hovering in place. The Caviar Skimmer migrates to the Southern hemisphere during the colder northern winter, often flying thousands of miles.

Digital Glider

Calopteryx opticalis
(6-10 cm)


2.

Range: Aquatic habitats of all the continents of the Northern hemisphere.

Part of the skimmer family, the Digital Glider is fast-darting flyer that is often seen near forest lakes and streams. They lay their eggs in the water, and the larvae are aquatic predators. They perch with their short wings spread flat.


3.

AA Flys

Phaenicia Toroidus
(0.5-1.5 cm)

Range: On all continents, in all habitats.

There are thousands of fly species on the planet, and the species is found in every habitat on every continent. The AA Fly is a parasitic species that lives on the bodies of mammals. Only females bite. Adults don't eat anything at all - only the larvae feed.

Toroid B

Bombus Toroidus
(2.5-3.5 cm)


4.

Range: Western region of the North Amca continent.

The Toroid Bs are social insects that feed on the nectar of flowering plants. They nest in large communities with one "queen" that is the only individual capable of producing eggs. The Toroid B is active mostly when the weather is warm. The Toroid B, like most in the B species, has a symbiotic relationship with many flowering species by helping to spread the reproductive cells neccesary for plant propagation.

The Sig family (Nos. 5 – 8) is related to Skimmers and is the only other family characterized by wings in their prehistoric organic form. They navigate by following radio waves emitted from tower-like formations in specific mountain regions. These waves are also thought to contribute to the reproduction process, as species closest to mountain regions are more prolific. Sigs are found planet-wide, and feed on a wide variety of smaller organisms.


5.

Chr Alm Sig

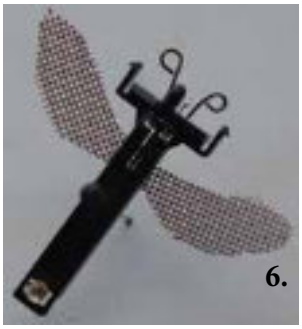
Chrysopa chronus
(7.5-10 cm)

Range: Entire Southern hemisphere continent island of Astrala.

The Chr ALm Sig is attracted to light and is found on green foliage in open fields. They eat smaller insects and lay their eggs on leaves. The Chr Alm Sig communicates with short beeps.

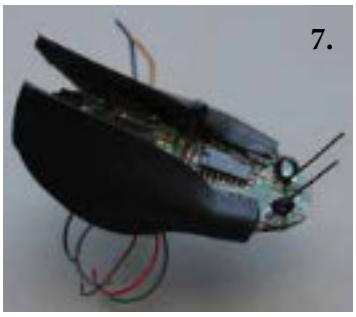
Copper-winged Sig

Erythrodiplax Terminus
(6-8 cm)


6.

Range: The coastal ranges of all the Northern hemisphere continents.

The Copper-winged Sig has two coppery colored wings with a myriad of tiny holes. The wing is structured in this mesh form to allow greater absorption of gamma rays, which is the primary food source. The round silver spot on its tail is used to evade its predators – it launchs excretions which can temporarily blind or paralyze anything within a one meter radius.


7.

Leatherwing Sig

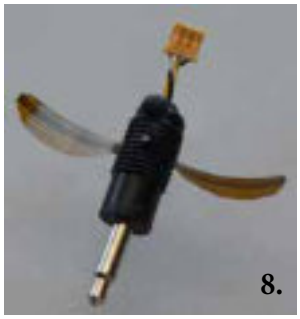
Dinutus circuitus
(7-9 cm)

Range: Throughout the large Northern continent of Asla.

The Leatherwing Sig has large, leathery wings which protect its exposed internal nerve circuit system when closed. When the wings are opened, the nerve circuits draw energy from solar rays which control all bodily functions, including reproduction. Leather-Winged Sigs scavenge dead or dying parts of implants. When threatened they gyrate wildly and dive into water, where they can remain for minutes at a time. Solitary by nature, the Leatherwing will congretate by the thousands during mating season in the early Spring time.

Range: Common in urban areas throughout the Northern continent of North Amca.

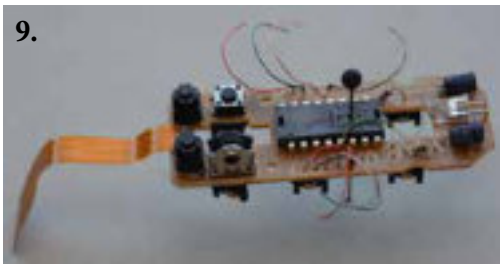
The Silver Plugtail Sig is the only member of the Sig family which does not require radio waves for systemic activation. It draws energy by plugging its silver tail into orifices which abound in urban structures. These orifices are thought to be the remnant of ancient communication systems, which have evolved into feeding sources for current plugtailed forms of life. The Silver Plugtail Sig sexes are undifferentiated, and may alternate during the mating cycle, allowing greater genetic variables. Awkward in flight, the Plugtail Sig has short wings that flit rapidly, a heavy body, and a long neck. It dives and rises in random cycles during flight.


8.

Silver Plugtail Sig

Trichopoda AV
(5-6 cm)

The Longtail family (Nos. 9 – 12) is characterized by long tail-like appendages. They are mostly saltwater aquatic insects, and the tail assists in movement through the water. They feed on microscopic algae forms which themselves feed on solar emissions. Extremely long lived, members of the Longtail family reproduce infrequently by exchange of positronic energy. Reproduction usually coincides with solar flares.



Yellow Longtail

Lethocerus Chipdus
(9-14 cm)

Range: Colder northern climates of the Northern continent of North Amca.

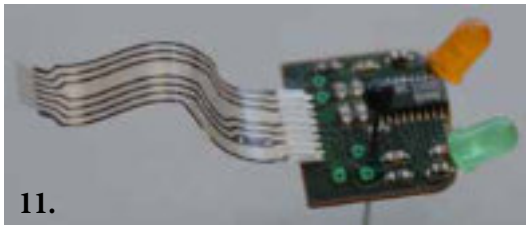
The Yellow Longtail is the largest and most complex of the swimmers. Used not only for swimming, the tail can emit a faint electrical impulse which warns predators to keep their distance. Eight wiry feelers, arranged in four opposing pairs sift the algae from the water and transmit it to the processing organs located near the tail. It has two large eyes (which also serve as scent organs) that transmit information to the food gathering feelers. There is no record of observed reproduction, or of immature or juvenile insects.

Redeyed Longtail

Notonect Circuitus
(8-11 cm)

Range: Throughout North Amca in aquatic environments.

The only known asymmetrical insect, the prominent red eyes of the Redeyed Longtail are off-set to one side, making its vision dependent on a complex cross referencing system. The nervous system is entirely on one side of the body, unconnected to the sensory and defense system on the other side. It is thought that the faint electrical warning impulses emitted from the tail also serve as the transmission system between the two sides of the body. The metallic fins serve both as defense and for capturing algae. Immature young have been observed in the form of spiked jelly-like balls. These dissolve instantly on being removed from the water. It swims upside down, propelled gracefully by gentle gyrations of it's long tail. It's hard shell makes it hard to digest. It's only known predators are two water loving avian species, the RudTail Duck and the Ponnstill Stork.

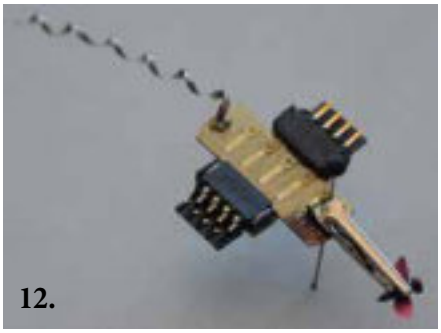


Silverfin Longtail

Gerris Ribbonus
(8-10 cm)

Range: Common in fresh water bodies throughout the planet.

The Silverfin Longtail has the only transparent tail in the Longtail family. The visible black lines in the tail are conduits from the feeding organs located at the ends of the tail to the processing stations visible on the back of the insect. It is the only insect having eyes which differ in color and solar-ray reception rates. The green eye glows brightly during mating season, and the orange eye flashes intermittently as a warning to its predators. Unlike its cousins, the Silverfin is a graceful and adept swimmer and is sometimes spotted on the land near water as well.



Screwtail Gatorfly

Corydallus clipus
(10-16 cm)

Range: Equatorial jungles of the continent of Afca.

The only non-aquatic member of the Longtail family, the Screwtail Gatorfly does not have actual wings. It flys by means of gravity-repulsion rays emitted from the metallic fingers on the side appendages. Its tail exhibits a corkscrew motion and is used both for directional guidance in flight and burrowing through foliage in moist areas. The long, fierce looking jaw allows the Gatorfly to capture screwflies and crack their hard shells. It reproduces sexually, a rarity on modern Gaia, and lays eggs in long, waxy strings.

Range: Widespread throughout the heavily populated continent of Eupa.

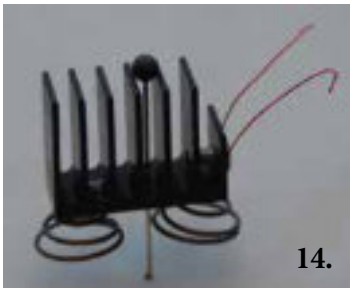
The Powertail Loopwing is a common house pest in the cities and urban areas of Eupa. The small insect has a banded tail and looped wings, from which it's name originates. Comical in flight, the Loopwing can be a real household pest as it can often drain the power from household electronics as it feeds upon their energy sources.


13.

Powertail Loopwing

Loopety-doopety
(2-4 cm)

The Synker family is a recent evolution of insects and has co-evolved with the hybridization of carbon-based and artificial intelligence life forms. The Synker has a symbiotic relationship with it's hosts. The Synker family is remarkably diverse and comes in numerous shapes and sizes. They are drawn to errant energy sources in the form of heat and will attach to their hosts to feed off the heat source. The different insects have different forms of detecting heat sources.


14.

Hot Synker

Arilus thermodus
(4-5 cm)

Range: Native to all arid regions of the planet.

The Hot Synker uses its two suction cup feet to hold onto the 'host,' and the two thin, red antennae are heat-seekers. It has no eyes, but only moves when heat sources are detected. The feet also act as a compression coils that allow the Hot Synker to leap great distances.

Flat Synker

Zelus thermodus
(4-6 cm)


15.

Range: Flat low-lying areas of North Amca and Eupa.

The simplest of the Synker family, the Flat Synker is the most common of the Synker family. Slow moving and awkward, the Flat Synker is often found attached to large mammals and has been actively applied medicinally to Robosapiens. Unlike most Synkers, the Flat Synker has large red eyes and primitive feet that it uses to attach to it's host.

The beetle family has the most variety and largest number of species. Within this family insects swim, burrow, and bore in a large variety of habitats. They usually have tough, hard bodies. These insects are found throughout the planet and feed on all sorts of plants and animal material.


16.

Yellowhead Beetle

Pangaeus LEDus
(5-8 cm)

Range: Native to all arid regions of the planet.

The nocturnal Yellowhead Beetle hides in the underbrush around small bodies of water. Three glowing surfaces on it's back attract prey. The Yellowhead Beetle has a curious relationship with the screw fly in helping the diurnal insect see to return to their hives if they are out after dark. It has three pairs of stout legs that it digs into the sand, which camoflages it's grainy yellow head.

Pighead Springrunner

Dysdercus springus
(6-8 cm)


17.

Range: Widespread throughout North Amca.

These pests feed on the silicon wafer crops of the Robosapiens and are generally considered an agircultural pest. Widespread efforts have been undertaken to eradicate the Pighead Springrunner, to little avail. Their large red head makes them easy to spot, but the four springy legs allow them to spring from field to field and escape capture. Green back, black belly.

Red-tipped Silverback

Alobates capacitus
(5-8 cm)

Range: Widespread throughout the Asla continent.

The attractive Red-tipped Silverback beetle is uncommon. The four "spikes" on the posterior are actually part of it's flight apparatus and can also be used as defense. They "spikes" can get quite hot and burn any predators that get too close.

Delete Beetle

Pelipnota deletus
(3-5 cm)

Range: Widespread throughout the Northern hemisphere.

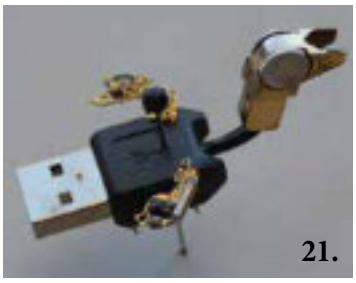
One of the more common beetles on the planet, the social Delete Beetle likes to cluster with others in large communal colonies. Distinctive square shape with "delete" on back. This species is very slow and stupid, and not venomous. It's only defense is that when touched, the bug will disappear from sight.

Glasshead Flapper

Diabrotica glassus
(8-13 cm)

Range: Isolated populations found planet-wide.

Rare and almost extinct, but found all over the planet hiding in plastic cabinets, their preffered habitat. This fragile, shy, and sensitive creature has internal circuits visible on back. It uses its large glass-like head and "eyes" on the neck plate below its head to detect airborne predators. It is very long-lived; species have been found that are up to 20 years old. It only propogates itself once every 8 years.



Horned-face Plugger

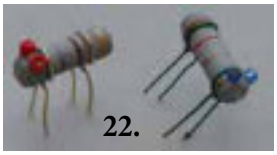
Bolitotherus Usbus
(5-7 cm)

Range: Dry remote outback of the Astrala continent.

Pluggers are found throughout the planet, but the nocturnal Horned-face Plugger is native to the dry regions of the Astrala continent. Males are identified by a long neck. Distinguished by a rear plug , wing stubs on back, and three pairs of short green legs. All adults are nocturnal and attracted to light. The males use their horns in battle, but the females have smaller, decorative horns. The females also have a 'socket' instead of a 'plug.' The species can only mate with the same revision plugger.

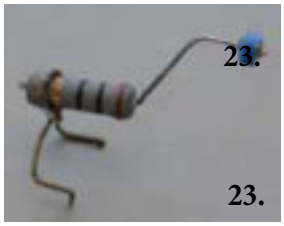
Resist Ants

Lepisma ohmus
(1-1.5 cm)



Range: Widespread throughout the planet.

Distinguished by small grey bodies with stripes. The paricular colony of the ubiquitous Resist Ant is determined by the color of the eyes, stripes and legs in combination. Resist Ants feed off their hosts by attaching themselves together either in series or in parallel.



Longneck Hopper

Leptoglossus ohmus
(1-2.5 cm)

Range: Widespread throughout the Northern hemisphere.

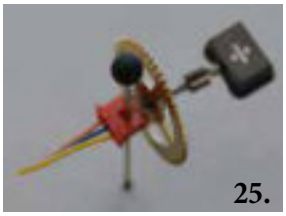
Related to the Resist Ants, the Longneck Hopper is identified by a long neck with a small blue head. It has a grey body with colored stripes like the Resist Ants, suggesting it's primary feeding methods. It hops from plant to ground and back on its pair of long legs. It feeds on the wire crops of the Robosapiens, and produces a disagreeable odor if disturbed.

Range: Common in the northern parts of Afca.

Typepiller
Porcellio keyus
(8-14 cm)


24.

Distinguished by five thick legs and two round orange eyes. These creatures are omnivorous scavengers. They roll into a ball to protect their soft undersides when threatened. White markings on the undersides are visible when the Typepillar is balled in it's defensive posture. The markings serve to confuse their predators.


25.

Division Bug
Ophium divisus
(3-5.5 cm)

Range: Widespread throughout the Northern hemisphere.

Recognizable by the '÷' symbol on its head and multicolored tail. The Division But uses its large circular body to slice prey in pieces. They eat only a fraction of each soft-bodied creature they capture. The Division Bug is often found near habitats of the Delete Beetle.


26.

Screweye Pincerface
Cambarus pcbus
(5-8 cm)

Range: South Amca from the Andos Mountains to the Western coastal regions.

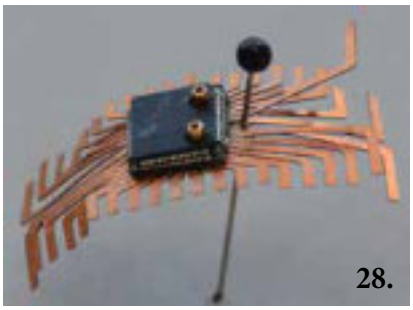
Found in wetlands, the Screwey Pincerface is active in warm weather, it uses its pincers to forage plants and dead animal matter. It swims backward to escape danger. They are nocturnal animals and use the metal rear end to sense light and threats.

Range: The entire Western hemisphere from North Amca to South Amca.

Razorbug
Apheloria norelcus
(2-3 cm)


27.

The Razorbug is found in rocky areas and subalpine habitats. When touched, it can produce red, itchy rashes. It smells of almonds or cherries when disturbed. The Razorbug skitters very quick on its many sharp legs. It can be readily identified by the two red eyestalks and a circular body.


28.

Copperi Centipede
Scutigera conductus
(4-6 cm)

Range: Common to the continents of the Eastern hemisphere.

The Copperi Centipedes have a square black head and metallic gold eyes. They move quickly on their many legs and are common in rotosapien dwellings. They are not dangerous to creatures larger than them, despite their menacing look, but are voracious predators capable of delivering a toxic sting to small bugs. They create traps of wire for many types of small flies.

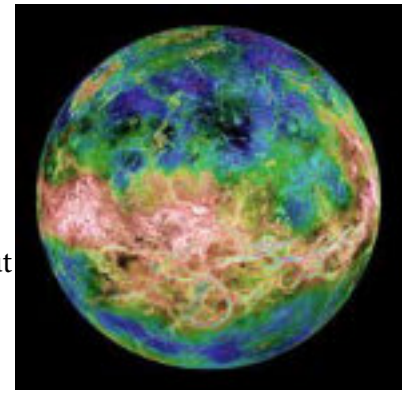
Holy Holeybug
Corythuscha norelcus
(7-10 cm)


29.

Range: The entire Western hemisphere from North Amca to South Amca.

The Holy Holebug is a water skimmer with springy legs. It can run on the water and jump onto land and plants. It does not like to be submerged for long periods of time because of its exposed metal nervous system. The Holebug burrows into th fur of creatures where it feeds on hair protein and skin detritus. The Holebug also feeds on razorbugs, which it actively hunts.

Planet : Zorg
Star System Name: Tagnar 251
Location: Quadrant 27, Area ¥•$, Sector Rell
Dom. Biological Race: Zorgian
Population of Dom. Race: 4.2 billion



Zorg is a large planet with varied climate and topography. There are three continents separated by oceans of water. The planet is not technologically advanced, but is dominated by a highly evolved and long-lived species called Zorgians. Insects and small life forms are abundant and diverse. Zorg is an unusally quiet planet. The Zorgians communicate primarily through thought wave transmissions, and this skill is not isolated only to the Zorgians. Many of the life forms are capable of communicating in this way. In fact, almost all life on Zorg emits some "noise" on this bandwidth. Many of the species have no eyes at all since navigation is possible without sight. Zorgians receive sustenance in a variety of forms, including receiving energy directly from primary sources. Again, some of the other life forms "feed" in this manner as well. Zorg orbits a gas giant in a binary star system. There are 10 other moons orbiting the gas giant, one of which is habitable and was colonized by the Zorgians. There are five planets in the system including the gas giant. None of the other planets are habitable.


1.

Blamotail

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(10-15 cm)

Range: Believed to be the mountainous regions of the Southern continent of Jarlgot, althought Blamotails are extinct.

The Blamotail has been extinct for many millenia on Zorg and is a good example of some of the more prehistoric life forms of the planet. Its method of capturing prey involves ramming its shell-like head appendage into a hard object and blasting itself backwards at high velocity to impale its target with the arrow-like tail. This can prove to be as destructive to the insect as to its prey. The hard outer casing of mineral and iron elements does not deteriorate, and can still be found littering the landscape of its habitat.

Purple Ponail

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(5-7.5 cm)


2.

Range: Low lying marshy ares of the Western Jarlgot continent. South of the Pole line to the southern coast.

One of the older species still surviving on Zorg, the male Purple Ponail is characterized by a wide, spoon-like depression in the abdomen, into which the female deposits her eggs. The male carries the eggs to maturity, and is then devoured by the hatchlings. The deep purple of the eggs indicates they are nearing maturity.

Sheenbug

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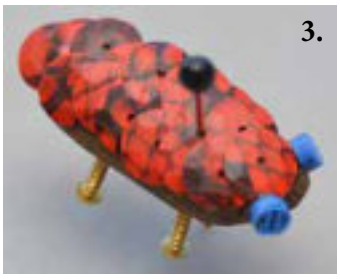
(3-5 cm)


3.

Range: Widespread throughout the planet. Commonly found in the cities.

Sheenbugs are common pests in the cities throughout Zorg. They feed on food scraps and detritus from garbage and are attracted to refuse piles and dirty places. Mostly harmless, Sheenbugs are unfairly blamed for the spread of disease and mental illness amongst the Zorgians.


4.

Wide-eyed Slubut

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(4-6 cm)

Range: Endemic to the Sliger river delta.

The Wide Eyed Slubut, so called because of widely spaced eye stalks, has a soft, coppery-colored body. It feeds on minerals in the soil, which it collects and absorbs on the lower edges of its body by "fluttering" over the ground. The Slubut, like all of it's species is capable of using its wide eyestalks to supplement its mineral diet with energy from stray elctromagnetic waves.

Range: Cloud forests of the Northern continent of Ziplo.

Longtail Steads are found in linked same-sex pairs – male/male and female/female. Pairs are connected by a tough, transparent fiber, which the insects coil about their prey in an intricate fashion, enabling them to capture and devour some of the more aggressive species. Only the most highly evolved teams survive, as it takes great agility and cooperation to feed and mate without becoming entangled in their own traps.


5.

Longtail Steads

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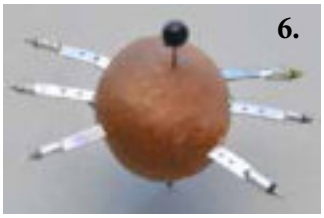
(8 cm)


6.

Pufuluk

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(5-8 cm)

Range: The temperate forests of Ziplo.

When handled roughly, the Pufuluk explodes, scattering a poisonous powder over its predators. While this process is fatal to the insect as well as the predator, the Pufuluk is self-fertilizing and scatters its microscopic eggs during explosion. It remains a very primitive organism, not having benefitted from the mutation process available to random-fertilized species.

Range: Arid regions of the Montol plains.

Boncap Soard

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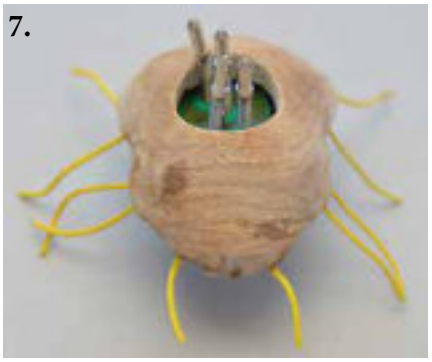
(7-11 cm)

The eyeless Boncap Soard is a remarkable insect that has the ability to mask it's natural thought signal and remain invisible to other eyeless insects. The slow moving Boncap is then able to capture the unsuspecting prey. It is an omnivorous opportunist that will devour just about anything it can find. The hard exoskeleton and conspicous back spikes that deliver a mildly toxic sting provide a formidable defense.


7.

Night Flight

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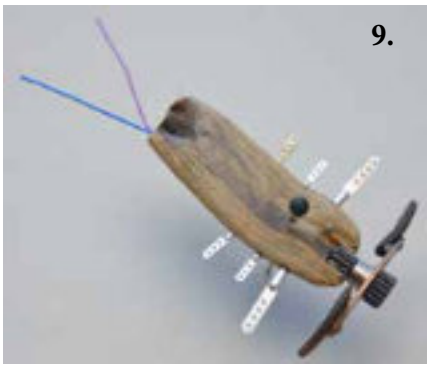
(3-5 cm)

Range: unknown

The Night Flights are elusive insects that only come out when light levels drop below a certain point. Nights on Zorg are infrequent, considering the binary stars provide abundant light, and the gas giant around which Zorg orbits also reflects substantial sunlight from the binary stars. Night Flights feed on the thoughtwave transmissions of all species and are the source of many myths and tales. Live specimens have never been found as they are capable of making themselves invisible once they begin feeding. For Zorgians the side effects of their feeding is minor - often resulting in mild headaches, or in the worst cases, nightmares.


8.


9.

Spinnerhead

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(10-15 cm)

Range: Jungle interiors of the equatorial forests.

Spinnerheads have fibrous bodies which resemble the debris from the brushy areas which they inhabit. They have no natural protection and rely on their coloration to remain hidden from predators. Their large propeller-like heads can rotate 360 degrees. Since their vision extends only in a straight line, the head rotation allows them see in all directions.

Color Hopper

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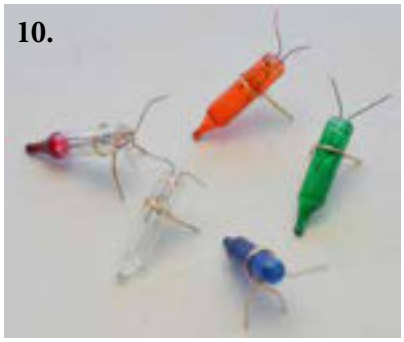
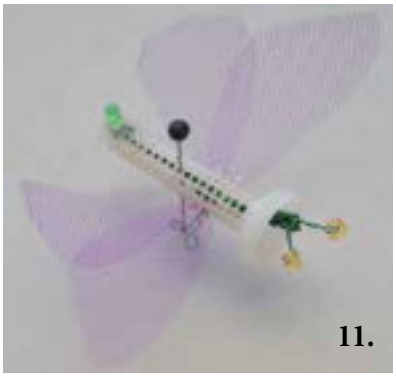
(1.5-2 cm)


10.

Range: Temperate and tropical climates. Common in marshes and wooded areas on all continents.

The wide variation in color among the Color Hoppers is due to the differing wave lengths of the color spectrum in the planets sunlight. Trace elements in the top soil have specific reactions to each wave length, and pass these along to the Color Hoppers who feed upon them. Hoppers travel in swarms, and glow in the dark when there has been electrical activity in the atmosphere. The Color Hoppers also glow in the thought wave bandwidth during their mating season and provide remarkably displays as they congregate in swarms. A celebrated harbinger of the arrival of the Zorgian season of Twilight (this coincides with their mating season), Color Hoppers are frequently referenced in Zorgian art and literature.


11.

Lacewing Molly

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(8-10 cm)

Range: Jungle interiors of the equatorial forests.

Mollys are a diverse species family found throughout the planet. The Lacewing Molly, like all Mollys, emerges from larvae form and rapidly develops wings. During it's short life the Lacewing Molly spends all of its time on the wing, never feeding. They attract mates by broadcasting a song through their thought waves. The songs are quite beautiful and have formed the basis for may of the cultural songs of the Zorgians. The dappled clear spots on the Mollys wings help create the vibrations for the songs. Lacewing Mollys have a variety of different wing colors.

Tipped Darbat

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(3-4 cm)


12.

Range: The grassland plains of Jarlgot.

The Tipped Darbat is ferocious looking, but is mostly harmless. Although the tip can deliver a painful sting, it is primarily used to extract sweet nectar from flowering Yali plants. The Tipped Darbat feeds exclusively on the Yali flower and is found wherever the flower blooms. Social by nature, the Darbat can be found in large swarms, often cavorting on the wing in playful acrobatics. The Tipped Darbat, like all Darbats, flies by rapid spinning of it's midsection.


13.

Pinhead

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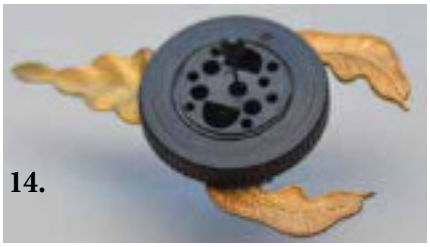
(6-9 cm)

Range: Anywhere on the planet.

Remarkable to observe, Pinheads have two oversized wings which move in a circular fashion beneath the body allowing them to hover for long periods of time. They have no legs, and must remain in the air from the moment they leave the egg sac until they mate and die. Pinheads feed exclusively on stray electromagnetic waves and will fly wherever these waves are available.


14.

Range: Dry regions of Southwestern Ziplo.

With a circular body, the Oreo Scopon is able to lash its tail in a 180 degree arc. Its sting, from both tail and pincers, is very painful and highly toxic. It is almost always fatal in Zorgians, and has been known to paralyze large animals. Oreo Scopons are hunters and use their venom to stun their prey. They are found beneath rocks and damp brush.

Oreo Scopon

⋱⊙◦ ⊀⇳◦≺◦◆

(7-11 cm)

Range: Coastal regions of Eastern Jarlgot.

Triclops are aquatic bugs that move slowly through the shallow tidal regions. The two appendages act as flippers that allow limited movement. The trailing three "legs" act as a net to snare small swimmers in a psychic net. The tiny orbs at the end of the appendages are thought toxins that paralyze the prey. Triclops are harmless to large mammals and are frequently found stranded on the beaches when the tides recede.

Triclops

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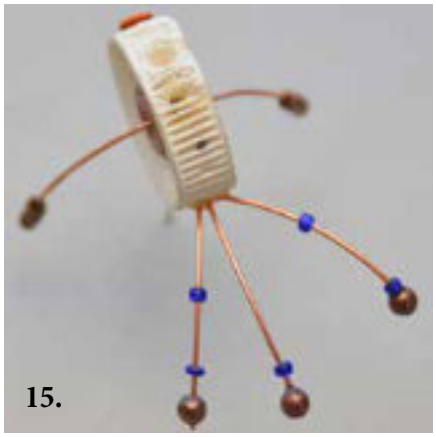
(9-18 cm)


15.


16.

Springhandle

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(8-14 cm)

Range: All urban areas.

Named for the unusual coils surrounding its large eyes, The Springhandle is found in the urban areas of the planet. It feeds on the detritus outlying large urban areas, and is often found in large packs.

Goldwing

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(10-13 cm)


17.

Range: The vast Gambolga forest of Jarlgot.

Despite its appearance, the Goldwing is unable to fly. The wing-like appendages appear on the adult insect during mating season, providing camoflage protection among the foliage of the Gambolga tree on which it lives and feeds. This specimen is unusual, in that the size of its wings indicate it has survived several seasons. Goldwings are a favored food among the larger "birds" of this planet.