

LADYBIRDS







**ladybird - божья
коровка**

['leɪdɪbɜ:d]



**transverse lady beetle -
божья коровка**

['trænzvɜ:s 'leɪdɪ bi:tl]



**yellow-shouldered
ladybird - азиатская
божья коровка**

**['jeləʊ-shouldered
'leɪdɪbɜ:d]**



twenty-two spot
ladybird -
двенадцатиточечная
божья коровка

['twenti-tu: spɒt 'leɪdɪbɜ:d]



two-two spot ladybird
- двухточечная коровка

[tu:-tu: spɒt 'leɪdɪbɜ:d]



seven-two spot
ladybird -
семиточечная коровка

[sevn-tu: spɒt 'leɪdɪbɜ:d]



**thirteenth-two spot
ladybird -**
тринадцатиточечная
коровка

**[thɪr'ti:nti:n-tu: spɒt
'leɪdɪbɜ:d]**



ocular ladybug -
глазчатая божья
коровка

['ɒkjʊlə 'leɪdɪbʌg]



the pointless ladybug -
бесточечная божья
коровка

[ðɪ: 'pɔɪntlɪs 'leɪdɪbʌg]

Life Cycle of a Ladybug





eggs - яйца

[egz]



pupa - куколка

['pju:pəl]



larva - личинка

['la:və]

Ladybird



Transverse lady beetle



Yellow-shouldered ladybird



Twenty-two spot ladybird



Two-two spot ladybird



Seven-two spot ladybird



Thirteenth-two spot ladybird



Ocular ladybug



The pointless ladybug



Coccinellidae is a widespread family of small beetles ranging in size from 0.8 to 18 mm. The family is commonly known as ladybugs in North America and ladybirds in Britain and other parts of the English-speaking world. Entomologists prefer the names ladybird beetles or lady beetles as these insects are not classified as true bugs.

The majority of coccinellid species are generally considered useful insects, because many species prey on herbivorous homopterans such as aphids or scale insects, which are agricultural pests. Many coccinellids lay their eggs directly in aphid and scale insect colonies in order to ensure their larvae have an immediate food source. However, some species do have unwelcome effects; among these, the most prominent are of the subfamily Epilachninae (which includes the Mexican bean beetle), which are herbivorous themselves. Usually, epilachnines are only minor agricultural pests, eating the leaves of grain, potatoes, beans, and various other crops, but their numbers can increase explosively in years when their natural enemies, such as parasitoid wasps that attack their eggs, are few. In such situations, they can do major crop damage. They occur in practically all the major crop-producing regions of temperate and tropical countries.

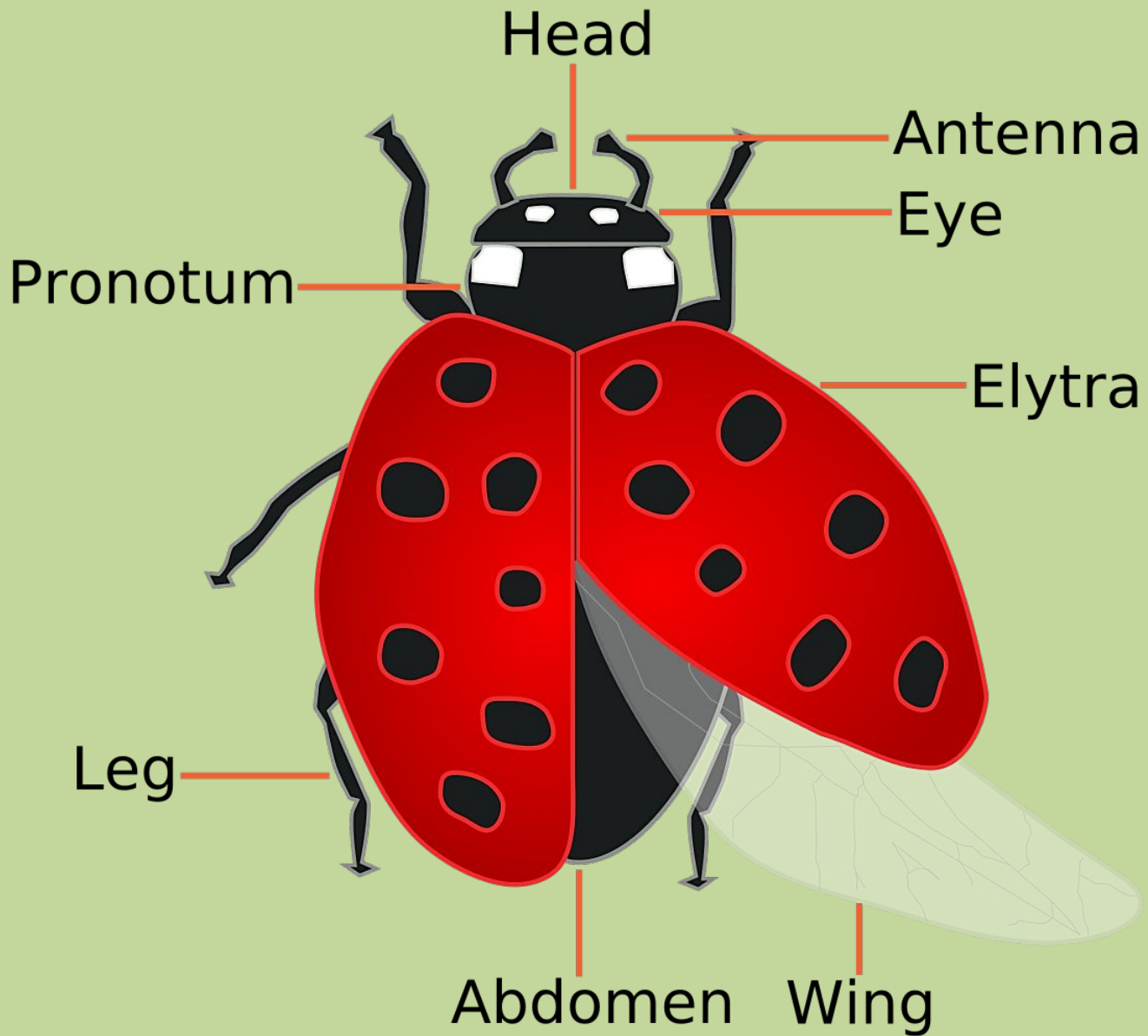
Coccinellids are often conspicuously coloured yellow, orange, or red with small black spots on their wing covers, with black legs, heads and antennae. There is, however, great variation in these colour patterns. For example, a minority of species, such as *Vibidia duodecimguttata*, a twelve-spotted species, have whitish spots on a brown background. Coccinellids are found worldwide, with over 6,000 species described.

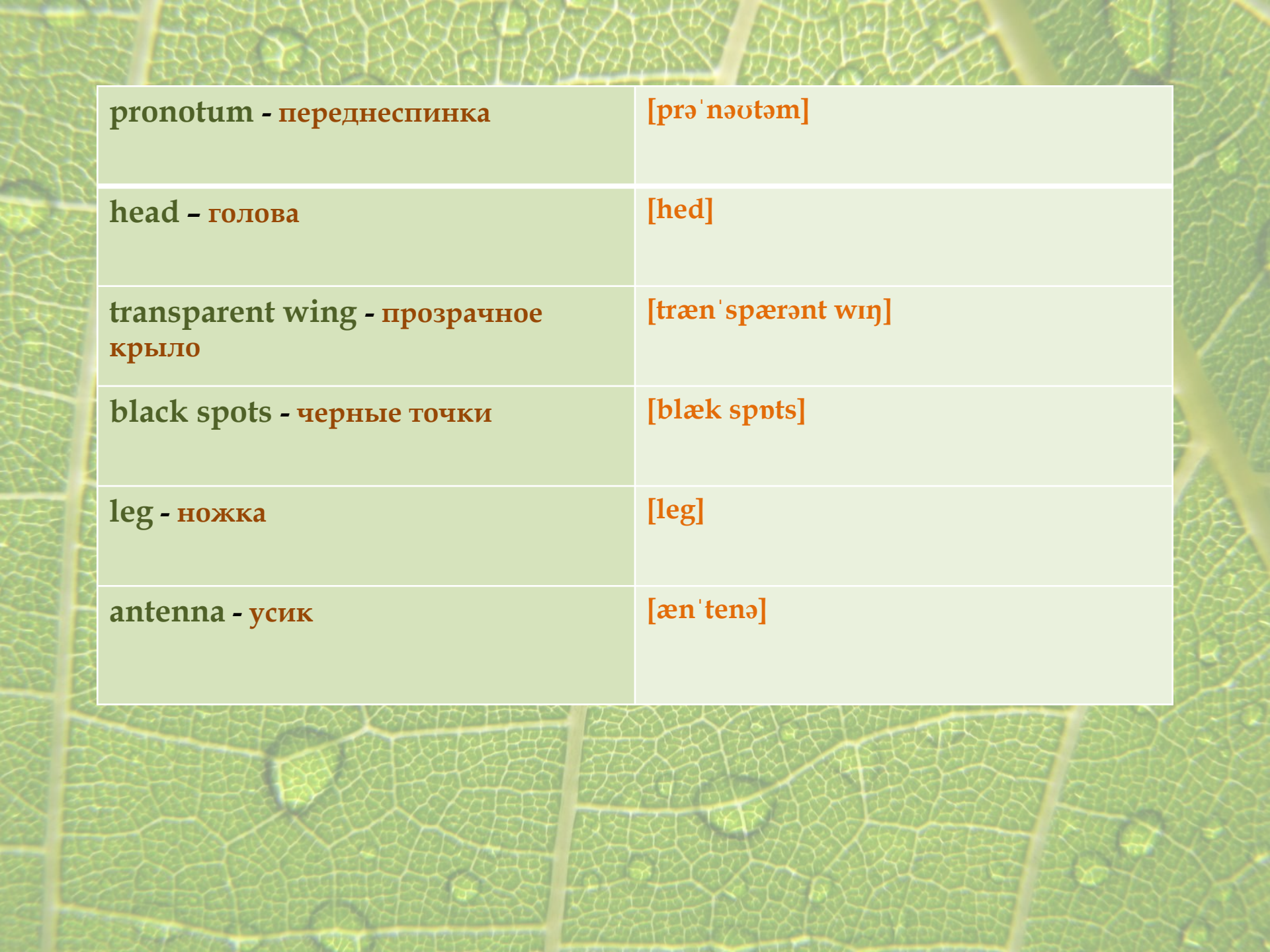
Most coccinellids have round to elliptical, dome-shaped bodies with six short legs. Depending on the species, they can have spots, stripes, or no markings at all. Seven-spotted coccinellids are red or orange with three spots on each side and one in the middle; they have a black head with white patches on each side.

As well as the usual yellow and deep red colourings, many coccinellid species are mostly, or entirely, black, dark grey, gray, or brown, and may be difficult for non-entomologists to recognise as coccinellids at all. Conversely, non-entomologists might easily mistake many other small beetles for coccinellids. For example, the tortoise beetles, like the ladybird beetles, look similar because they are shaped so that they can cling to a flat surface so closely that ants and many other enemies cannot grip them.

Non-entomologists are prone to misidentify a wide variety of beetle species in other families as "ladybirds", i.e. coccinellids. Beetles are particularly prone to such misidentification if they are spotted in red, orange or yellow and black. Examples include the much larger scarabaeid grapevine beetles and spotted species of the Chrysomelidae, Melyridae and others. Conversely, laymen may fail to identify unmarked species of Coccinellidae as "ladybirds". Other beetles that have a defensive hemispherical shape, like that of the Coccinellidae (for example the Cassidinae), also are often taken for ladybirds.

A common error, totally unfounded, is that the number of spots on the insect's back indicates its age. In fact, the underlying pattern and colouration are determined by the species and genetics of the beetle, and develop as the insect matures. In some species its appearance is fixed by the time it emerges from its pupa, though in most it may take some days for the colour of the adult beetle to mature and stabilise. Generally, the mature colour tends to be fuller and darker than the colour of the callow.





pronotum - переднеспинка	[prə' nəʊtəm]
head - голова	[hed]
transparent wing - прозрачное крыло	[træn 'spærənt wɪŋ]
black spots - черные точки	[blæk spɒts]
leg - ножка	[leg]
antenna - усик	[æn'tenə]

eye - глаз

[aɪ]

elytra - надкрылья

[ˈɛlɪtrə]

abdomen - брюшко

[ˈæbdəməŋ]

wing - крыло

[wɪŋ]