

## BUG EGG GUIDE

**Giant Malaysian katydid (*Macrolyristes corporalis*):** This species will generally oviposit their eggs below the surface of the soil, though they may occasionally lay them in the crevices of wooden props.

The eggs of this species may be left on exhibit or moved to an egg cup per primary Bug keepers' instructions. If a newly hatched juvenile is found in the egg cup or on exhibit, it should be moved to the nursery tank in the back of house. After a few successful molts, at approximately 2" in body size, the juveniles may be moved to the exhibit to continue growing.



Adult male



Adult female (note the long, pointed, ovipositor)



Eggs



Actual size of eggs at our facility



Newly hatched juvenile (should be in nursery tank)



Larger juvenile (large enough for exhibit)

**Giant prickly walkingstick (*Extatosoma tiaratum*):** This species generally drops their eggs as they are moving around and they remain on the surface of the soil. Be careful not to discard too many of these eggs when cleaning the frass (feces pellets) out of the exhibit. The frass is rough and may be colored, while the eggs are very smooth and shiny. The eggs should be sorted out and placed in an egg cup; it is not necessary to save every egg from this species.

Newly hatched juveniles of this species are dark in coloration and resemble ants. Any juveniles that hatch in the egg cup or on exhibit should be moved to nursery tank in the back of house. After a few molts, when they begin to exhibit adult coloration, they may be moved to the exhibit to continue growing.



Adult male on top (can fly) adult female on bottom



Eggs (found on surface, very smooth & seedlike)



Actual size of eggs at our facility



Newly hatched juvenile (note darker coloration)



Newly hatched juvenile (should be in nursery tank)



Older juveniles (large enough to go on exhibit)

**Jungle nymph (*Heteropteryx dilatata*):** Females of this species oviposit their eggs in the soil, so they will not often be visible during general exhibit cleaning. The eggs may be left beneath the surface to develop on exhibit, or moved to an egg cup per primary Bug keepers' instructions.

Newly hatched juveniles of this species are darker in coloration. Any juveniles that hatch in the egg cup or on exhibit should be moved to nursery tank in the back of house. After a few molts, at about 2 ½ to 3" in body size, they may be moved to the exhibit to continue growing.



Adult male on top (can fly) adult female on bottom



Eggs (oblong, fairly smooth, may have pattern)



Actual size of eggs at our facility



Newly hatched juvenile (put in nursery)



Older juveniles (large enough to go on exhibit)

**Leaf insect (*Phyllium celebicum*):** This species generally drops their eggs on the surface of the soil. The eggs are very small and easily mixed in with frass (feces pellets). When cleaning out the frass (feces pellets) from their enclosure, the eggs should be sorted out and placed into an egg cup. If you look closely at the eggs you will see that they have small projecting filaments on their edges and appear almost 'fuzzy.' This species is not currently on display.

Newly hatched juveniles of this species are grey in coloration. Any juveniles that hatch in the egg cup should be moved to the nursery tank in the back of house. Please be especially careful when doing browse changes for this species, as the juveniles are very easy to miss.



Adult male (can fly)



Adult female



Actual size of eggs at our facility



Newly hatched juvenile



Actual size of juvenile at our facility



Older juveniles

**Malay stick insect (*Lonchodes brevipes*):** This species generally drops their eggs on the surface of the soil. The eggs are very small and easily mixed in with frass (feces pellets). They are currently not on display. The eggs may be left in the enclosure or placed into an egg cup per primary Bug keepers' instructions. Do not worry about saving every egg for this species, as they are fairly prolific.

The eggs are very small and have a small orange 'cap' the end.



Adult female on bottom, adult male on top



Actual size of eggs at our facility



Newly hatched juvenile at our facility



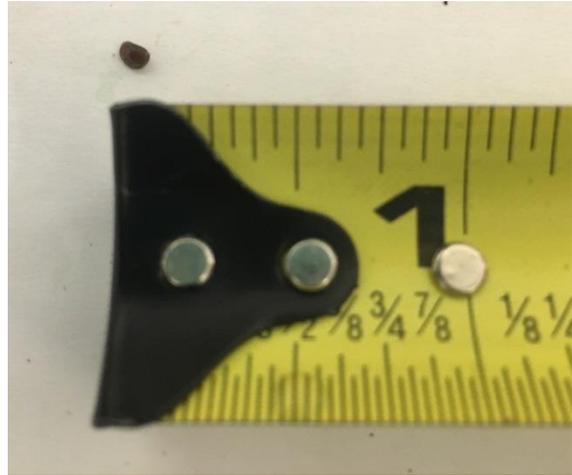
Older juvenile (may be green in coloration)

**Peruvian fire walkingstick (*Oreophoetes peruana*):** This species generally drops their eggs on the surface of the soil. The eggs are very small and easily mixed in with frass (feces pellets). As these are VERY VALUABLE specimens in our collection, it is best to minimize frass removal unless you are confident in sorting the eggs.

Newly hatched juveniles of this species are small, delicate and fast. Any juveniles that hatch in the egg cup should be moved to the nursery tank in the back of house. Juveniles are black and orange in coloration and mature adults are black and red. The females of this species have a fuller, rounded abdomen, while the males are a more uniform size along their length.



Adult male on left, adult female on right



Actual size of egg at our facility



Newly hatched juvenile (should be in nursery)



Larger juvenile, not yet red in coloration

**Peruvian jumping stick (*Stiphra* sp.):** Females of this species oviposit their eggs in the soil, so they will not often be visible during general exhibit cleaning. The eggs may be left beneath the surface to develop on exhibit, or moved to an egg cup per primary Bug keepers' instructions.

Newly hatched juveniles of this species are small but can still jump very far! Any juveniles that hatch in the egg cup or on exhibit should be moved to nursery tank in the back of house. After a few molts, once they begin to exhibit adult coloration and can be sexed, they may be moved to the exhibit to continue growing.



Adult male on top (green & slender) adult female on bottom (thick and mottled brown) BOTH can jump quite far!



Actual size of eggs at our facility



Juvenile at our facility (should be in nursery)

**Two-spotted assassin bug (Platymeris biguttata):** This species is very prolific and generally drops their eggs on the surface of the sand. These eggs should be left on exhibit to hatch; as a backup there is a small colony maintained in the back of house. The eggs are very small (~1mm wide and 2.5 mm long), black and shiny.

While cleaning, try to leave some of the eggs in the enclosure; we do not have a separate egg cup for these as they ARE a VENOMOUS species and we would not want to worry about containment if they were to hatch off exhibit in a cup. You do not need to keep every egg for this species, so do not be concerned if some are tossed out with cricket remains during cleaning. However, be VERY CAREFUL not to drop any eggs on the ground or cart in the back of house. Juveniles of this species are red in coloration.



Adult assassin bug (notice long, piercing, proboscis)



Close-up photograph of eggs at our facility



Juvenile assassin bug

**Walkingstick (*Phobaeticus serratipes*):** Females of this species seem to oviposit, as the eggs are generally found below the surface of the substrate. The eggs may be left beneath the surface to develop on exhibit, or moved to an egg cup per primary Bug keepers' instructions. The eggs are not perfectly round and are slightly flattened with a small, dark 'cap' on one end.

Newly hatched juveniles of this species are small, fast and delicate. Any juveniles that hatch in the egg cup or on exhibit should be moved to a nursery tank in the back of house. As they continue to grow, the walkingsticks should be separated, by size, into multiple enclosures. There should be no more than 40 of the larger, 4-6", juveniles per enclosure. Mature adults can be over a foot in length and should be housed no more than 10 to an enclosure (unless they are on display in tank IDR18, which can house up to 25 adults without issues of overcrowding)



Females(top) are larger and have thicker bodies than the males (bottom)



Size in comparison to an adult human



Actual size of eggs at our facility



Newly hatched juvenile at our facility (should be in nursery tank)