

Lion and Antlion

Lions (left) are master hunters—able to catch and kill large, speedy prey such as antelope. But you don't have to be big to be a great hunter. See the fierce-looking jaws on the insect below? They belong to an antlion, the larval (LARvul), or young, form of a dragonfly-like insect.

Some kinds of antlions even use traps to catch their favorite meals: ants. They dig funnelshaped pits in sand, bury themselves at the bottom, and wait. When an ant falls into one of these traps, the antlion uses its sharp jaws to pierce the ant's body. Then it sucks out the body's fluids. That may not make it king of the jungle, but it does make it king of the sandpit.



Leopard and Leopard Tortoise

It's hard to imagine two animals less alike than the *leopard* (**left**) and *leopard tortoise* (**below**). Leopards are famously fast: They can run more than 35 miles per hour. And they are top-notch hunters that can drag large prey right up into trees. Leopard tortoises are much slower. And they eat mostly grass and other plants.

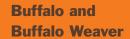
What these two species *do* have in common are spots—and for good reason. In the *savannas*, or grasslands, where both of them live, their spotted bodies help them blend into the shadows.



Rhinoceros and Rhinoceros Beetle

Can you guess why the beetle **below** is named after the rhinoceros? The answer is as plain as the horn on its face. The *rhinoceros beetle* and the *black rhinoceros* (**right**) are both known for their impressive horns. What's surprising is that these two very different animals use their horns in almost the same ways!

Black rhinos use their horns to dig for roots to eat. Rhinoceros beetles also dig with their horns, but to bury themselves under leaves or dirt to hide from danger. And the two "rhinos" use their horns to fight off rivals and impress mates. In both species, a large horn is a sign of a strong, healthy animal.



These two don't look or act alike. So why do they share part of a name? Because they spend a lot of time together.

In Africa, herds of *Cape buffalo* (**right**) roam across miles and miles of grassland, kicking up insects as they walk. Robin-sized *buffalo weavers* (**below**) follow along behind, gobbling up the bugs.

Cape buffalo are huge and pretty tough. A herd of buffalo can fight off—and perhaps even kill—an attacking lion. But for the little buffalo weavers that follow the herds around, a big buffalo is no threat. In fact, it's a meal ticket!



