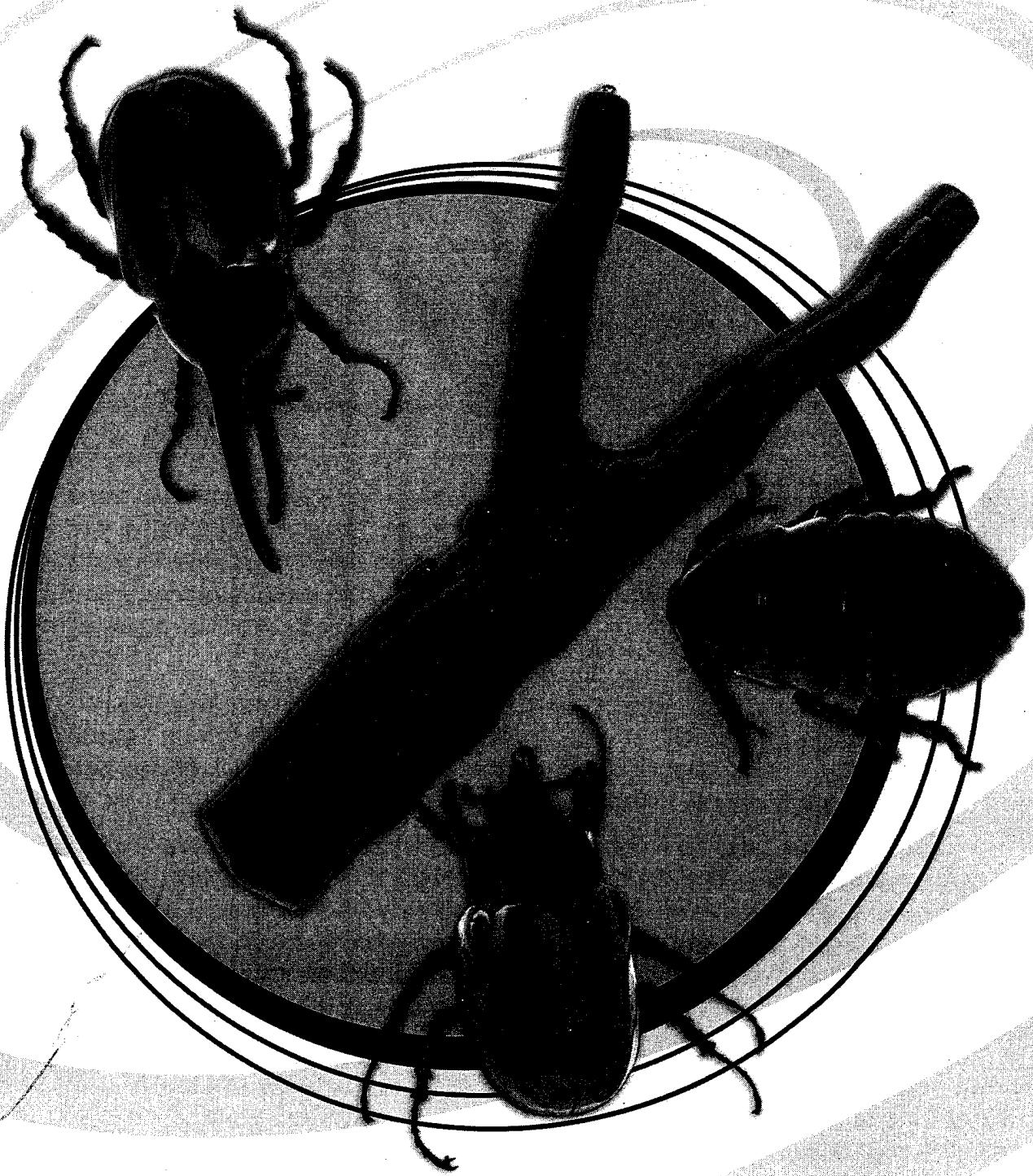


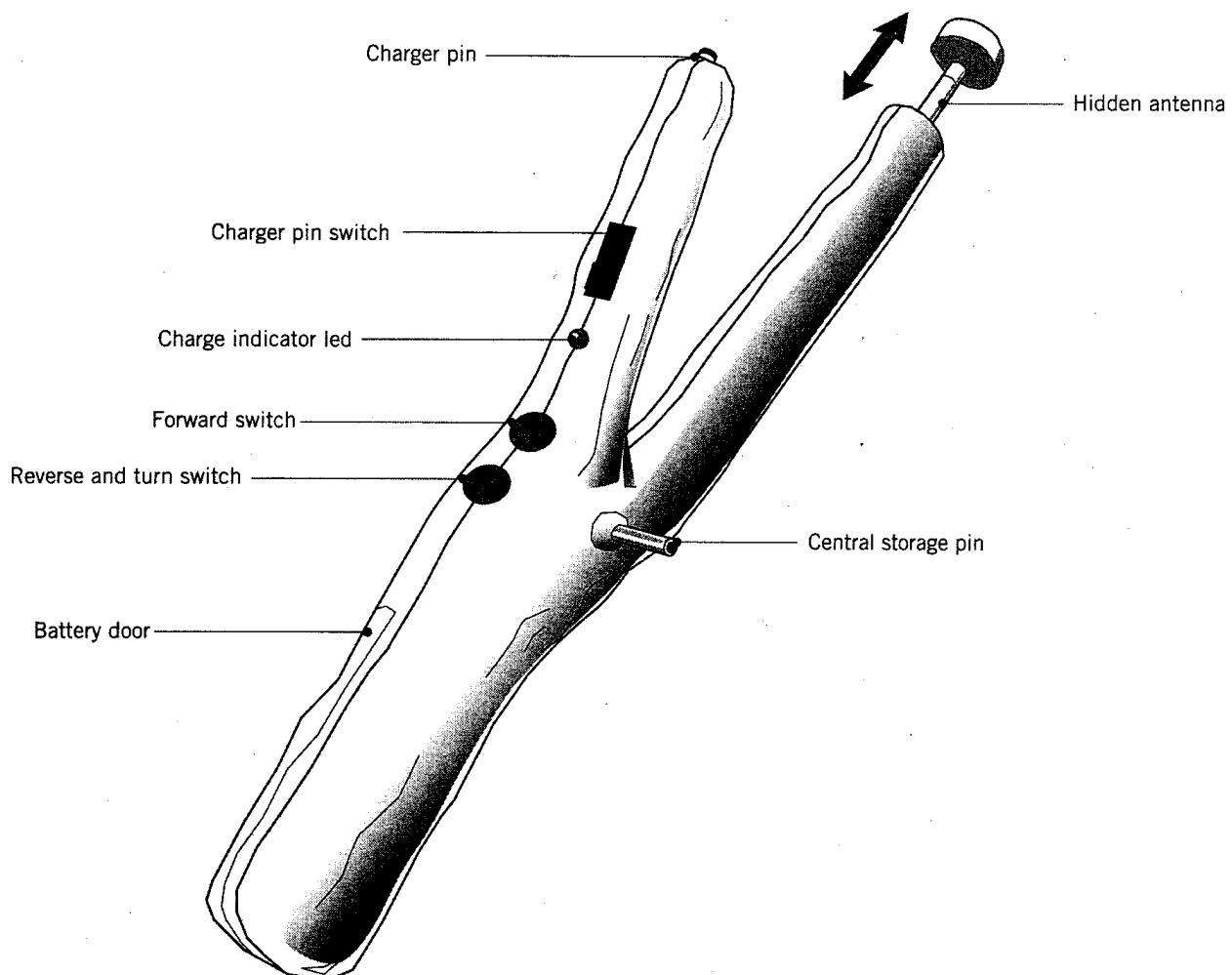
creepy crawlly critters

RC arthropods



Your RC Arthropods set is a highly sophisticated remote controlled robotic system. It operates at a radio frequency of 2.7 megahertz on 3 volts of battery power. The bug itself has an internal rechargeable battery which can NOT be replaced. The Stick Remote Controller is also a recharging and storage station for your bug. All our Remote Control Bugs are true to scale thus are the same size and shape as the real bugs they represent. They are sculpted from real insects collected from around the world and are working robotic replicas of the real thing.

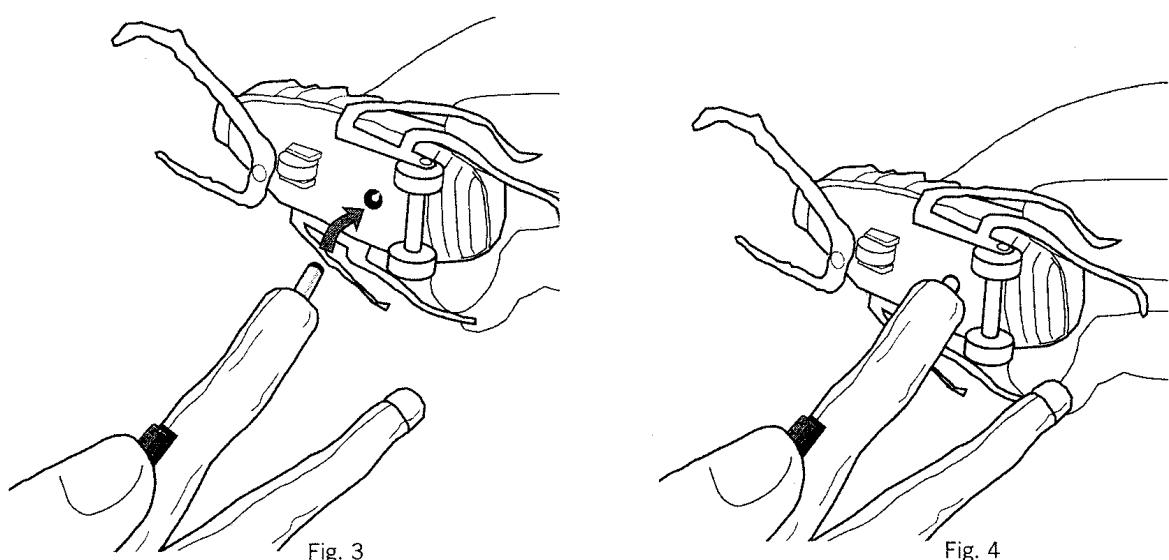
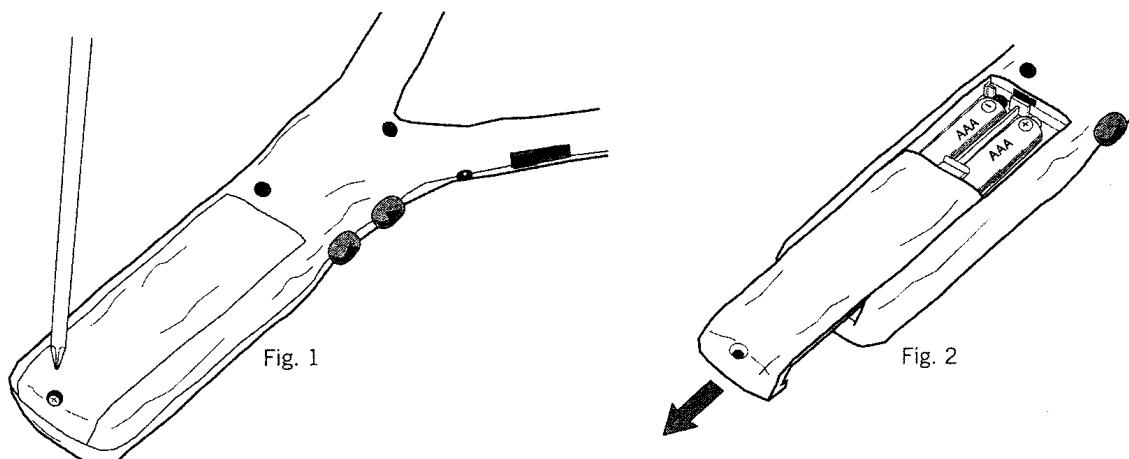
Warning: Some people are very scared of bugs and will scream and step on them to kill them if they see one. Be sure to protect your bug and do not scare people who may harm themselves, you, or your bug.



Battery installation

The Stick Remote requires 2 AAA batteries. We recommend using only alkaline batteries. Never use rechargeable batteries.

1. Remove bottom battery door safety screw with Phillips head screw driver (Fig. 1).
2. Slide battery door down and off the bottom of the stick (Fig 2).
3. Replace AAA batteries with positive and negative orientation as per illustration and image on Battery holder
4. Slide door back into place so it snaps in.
5. Screw in battery door safety screw.



Charging your remote control bug

1. Slide charger switch on top of Stick Remote controller to the up position so the metal charging pin slides all the way out and snaps into place (Fig. 3).
2. Place bug on charger post so red light lights up on Stick Remote Controller. Red light will not light up if bug is already fully charged (Fig. 4).
3. Charge bug for about 2 minutes, or until red light turns off.
4. Remove bug from charging post and have fun.
5. Bug should run for about 5 minutes after a full charge

Operating your remote control bug

1. Once charged, place bug on a flat smooth surface.
2. Raise the hidden antenna on the Stick Remote Controller until it is fully extended.
3. Press the top Red button with the arrow pointing up to make your bug scurry forward.
4. To reverse and turn your bug into an other direction, press the lower Red button with the arrow pointing down.
5. Your remote controller will work around corners and under tables from up to about 20 feet away from your bug.
6. When finished playing with your bug, it can be stored on your Stick Remote controller by placing it on the central storage peg.

Changing your bug body shell

1. Flip bug upside down in one hand so its body is in the palm of your hand.
2. Just under its chin area is a small tab sticking out (Fig. 5). You will need to pull tab back towards the legs with your finger nail and lift leg chassis at the same time.
3. The body shell should separate from the leg chassis.
4. Place new body shell over the leg chassis with the head facing the front wiggling legs.
5. Hook the rear part of the body shell onto the back of the leg chassis.
6. Gently press front of body shell over chassis and it should snap into place.

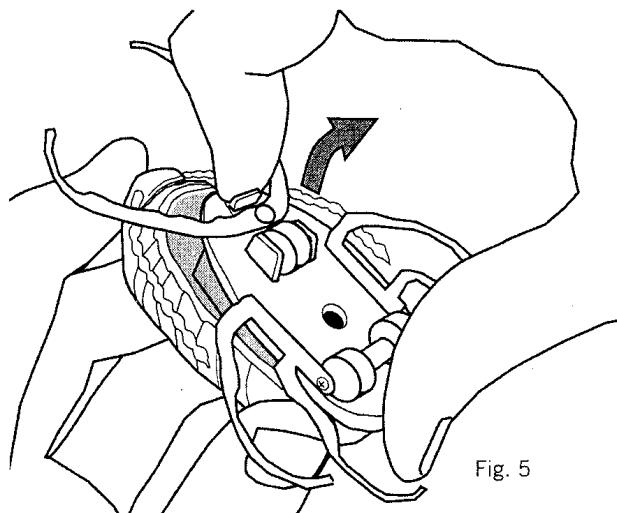


Fig. 5

Troubleshooting

Bug does not charge - Change batteries in stick controller, check correct orientation of positive and negative sides of batteries, make sure charging pin is all the way up.

Red light does not turn on when charging - Same as above instructions, or bug may be fully charged.

Red Light does not turn off when charging - Make sure bug is firmly attached to charging pin and is charging for 2 full minutes.

Bug does not move when put on ground - Make sure bug has been charged and is on a relatively smooth surface. Move stick remote controller closer to bug, check controller batteries for orientation and charge. Check that bug legs are not bent down too far thus lifting the drive wheels off the ground. If so, carefully bend legs up so drive wheels contact ground for full revolutions.

Helpful hints for life like bug operation

1. Be careful not to drive your bug off the edge of a table top. This could permanently damage it so it no longer works.
2. Bugs usually hide in dark places. For the most realistic effects, place it in a dark corner or under a table, then drive it out for a look around.
3. Bugs usually respond to noise and motion by stopping and then rotating in short choppy motions to find the correct direction of the sound.
4. When a bug is scared, it will usually freeze, then run back to a dark place to hide.
5. Bugs surprise us most when they scurry out from under things we use like a piece of paper or a box of food.

Battery warnings and cautions

Important Safety Instructions

When using this product, especially when children are present, basic safety precautions should be followed.

Read All Instructions Before Using

Battery warnings:

- Do not use rechargeable batteries
- Non-rechargeable batteries are not to be recharged
- Do not mix old and new batteries
- Do not mix alkaline, standard (carbon-zinc), lithium, or rechargeable (nickel-cadmium) batteries.
- Only batteries of the same equivalent type as recommended are to be used.
- Batteries are to be inserted according to the correct polarity (+ and -). Incorrect insertion can damage the unit, provoke fire or cause the batteries to explode.
- Dead or exhausted batteries are to be removed from the toy.
- Do not throw batteries into a fire.
- Do not attempt to open batteries.
- The supply terminals are not to be short circuited.
- Batteries are harmful if swallowed. Keep out of reach of young children.
- Dispose of batteries safely, following guidelines for your area.
- Bug chassis contains a non-replaceable Ni-Mh battery. Do not attempt to service.

Care and maintenance:

- Keep the toy clean by wiping with a dry cloth.
- Remove the batteries when the toy is not in use for an extended period of time.
- Do not drop the toy on hard surfaces.

Rhinoceros Beetle

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Insecta

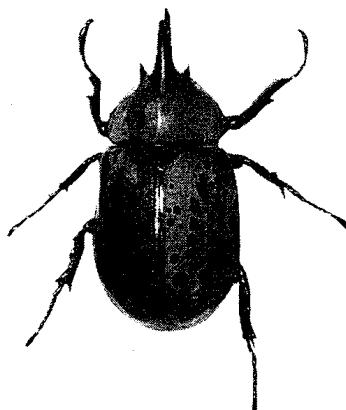
Order: Coleoptera

Family: Scarabaeidae

Subfamily: Dynastinae

Genus: Oryctes

Species: *Xylorytes jamaicensis*



What do you think the strongest creature on Earth is? You're probably not thinking the strongest creature on earth is a bug that fits in the palm of your hand? You probably think that something as massive as an elephant would be able to carry way more weight than a little insect. Yes, it's true. An elephant can carry a lot more weight than a rhinoceros beetle, but the definition of strength we're using here is one of proportional strength. A huge African elephant can only carry up to 25% of its own weight on its back. The rhinoceros beetle can carry 850 times its own weight. That would be like an elephant carrying 850 elephants on its back.

The rhinoceros beetle is named for its horns on its head, that look similar to a rhinoceros. Scientists believe that the beetle has become so strong to be able to forage through heavy litter on the jungle floor and dig its way to safety. Using its horns it can dig its way out of a sticky situation by burying itself underground, escaping danger. It is also used for the occasional battle with another male over a feeding site. The victorious male with the feeding site can then often attract a mate; the females have no horns.

Adult rhino beetles eat rotting fruit and sap; in spite of their size, they don't eat very much. The larvae, on the other hand, eat a great deal of rotting wood or the compost in which they live. In spite of their fierce appearance, they are all totally harmless: they cannot bite or sting or hurt you with their horns.

Rhino beetles could be considered helpful because they are important in recycling plant material back into the ecosystem. On only a few rare occasions has a species reached pest proportions, and this has usually happened in sugar cane fields or palm plantations that have been recently carved out of the jungle. In this case, humans have entered the home habitat of the beetles and upset the balance.

The best protection they have from predators is their usually large size combined with their activity being at night. During the day, they hide under logs or in vegetation and stay invisible from the few predators who want to eat them.

Hercules beetle

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

Class: Insecta

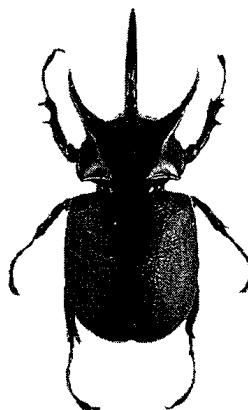
Order: Coleoptera

Family: Scarabaeidae

Subfamily: Dynastinae

Genus: *Dynastes*

Species: *D. hercules*



The Hercules Beetle is the largest beetle on Earth. The males are smooth and shiny with wing cases that are a beautiful olive-green colour with large black spots. Their huge horn grows from the thorax and extends forward in a large curve over the head. The front of their head also has a horn pointing forward and curving upward which has several sturdy notches on it. These horns can make up more than half the body length of the beetles. The male beetles use their horns as levers, fighting with opponents to try to turn them over to gain access to females and food. The females don't have horns and instead have beaded wing cases covered in a thick layer of reddish hairs. Males can grow up to 5 1/2" long. The females, lacking the horns, do not fight.

Much of the lifecycle of Hercules beetles is spent as larvae, tunneling through and eating rotten wood. The adults roam the forest undergrowth looking for ripe and decaying fruit to feed on.

The Hercules Beetle lays its eggs in soil. The hatched larvae will go through several molts, feeding on rotting wood, and growing to their huge size. Their soft, fleshy bodies are cream colored and only their head and mouthparts are hardened and black. After two or three years, the larvae molt into pupae and then emerge as adults that look like the beetle you have.

Hissing Cockroach

Scientific classification

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Arthropoda

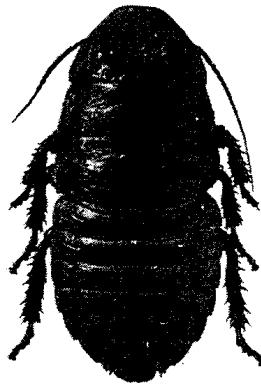
Class: Insecta

Order: Blattodea

Family: Blaberidae

Genus: Gromphadorhina

Species: *G. portentosa*



Hissing Cockroaches come from Madagascar—an island off the south-east coast of Africa. While little is known about the hissing cockroach's life in the wild, this insect probably lives on the forest floor and feeds on fallen fruit and dead animal matter. Like most cockroaches, the hissing cockroach is most active at night. Adults may measure up to four-inches long and one-inch wide, and weigh up to almost one ounce. They are a dark chocolate brown with dark orange markings on their abdomens.

Unlike some cockroach species, the hissing cockroach is wingless and produces sound by expelling air through a pair of modified abdominal breathing pores (spiracles). Most other insects make sounds by rubbing body parts (for example, crickets) or with vibrating membranes (for example, cicadas). The hissing cockroach communicates with four different types of hisses that differ in pattern and amplitude. All hissing cockroaches produce a hiss when disturbed, but only males hiss during courtship, aggressive encounters, and territorial displays.

The hissing cockroach is ovoviparous, meaning that the females give birth to live young, which they proceed to carry around during the early nymph stages. They go through six molts before reaching maturity in seven months. Hissing cockroaches may live from two to five years. During molts, the roach's casing splits down the middle of the back and the roach slowly wiggles out. The newly-molted roach is whitish but will recover to its darker coloration in several hours as the new skin hardens. During this newly-molted stage, the roach is supported by hydrostatic pressure whereby the animal's internal fluids maintain its structure.

One adult male defends a territory around several adult females. Other adult males are not allowed in. If they intrude, the territorial male tries to push them out. A male may hold the same territory for several months, leaving only to feed. Females and nymphs enter and leave a territory at will. Males without territory may be satellite males that group themselves outside the perimeter of a territory. Some males, known as "subordinates" stay as far away as possible from other males to avoid fighting.

Roaches not only are fascinating but also very resilient. The belief that all that would remain after a nuclear blast are rats and roaches is not unbelievable considering the roaches' ability to survive exposure to radiation. They can remain alive in a vacuum for up to ten minutes. They can live for five to seven days with their heads severed.

Caution: changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or experienced radio/TV technician for help.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.



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