

Most bees don't die after stinging—and other surprising bee facts

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An Australian stingless bee, *Tetragonula carbonaria*. Credit: Graham Wise/Wikimedia Commons, [CC BY](#)

Most of us have been stung by a bee and we know it's not much fun. But

maybe we also felt a tinge of regret, or vindication, knowing the offending bee will die. Right? Well, for 99.96% of bee species, that's not actually the case.

Only 8 out of almost 21,000 bee species in the world die when they [sting](#). Another subset can't sting at all, and the majority of bees can sting as often as they want. But there's even more to it than that.

To understand the intricacies of bees and their stinging potential, we're going to need to talk about the shape of stingers, bee genitals, and attitude.

Our beloved, and deadly, honey bees

What you most likely remember getting stung by is the European honey bee (*Apis mellifera*). Native to Europe and Africa, these bees are today found almost everywhere in the world.

They are one of eight honey bee species worldwide, with *Apis* bees representing just 0.04% of total bee species. And yes, these bees die after they sting you.

But why?

We could say they die for queen and colony, but the actual reason these bees die after stinging is because of their barbed stingers. These brutal barbs will, most of the time, prevent the bee from pulling the stinger out.

Instead, the bee leaves her appendage embedded in your skin and flies off without it. After the bee is gone, to later die from her wound, the stinger remains lodged there pumping more venom.

Beyond that, bees and wasps (probably mostly European honey bees) are

Australia's deadliest venomous animals. In 2017–18, [12 out of 19 deaths due to venomous animals](#) were because of these little insects. (Only a small proportion of people are deathly allergic.)

Talk about good PR.

So what is a stinger?

A stinger, at least in most bees, wasps and ants, is actually a tube for laying eggs (ovipositor) that has also been adapted for violent defense. This group of stinging insects, the aculeate wasps (yes, bees and ants are technically a kind of wasp), have been stabbing away in self-defense for [190 million years](#).

You could say it's their defining feature.

With so much evolution literally under their belts they've also developed a diversity of stinging strategies. But let's just get back to the bees.

The sting of the European honey bee is about as painful as a bee sting gets, scoring a 2 out of 4 on the Schmidt insect sting pain index.

But most other bees don't pack the same punch—though I have heard some painful reviews from less-than-careful colleagues. On the flipside, most bee species can sting you as many times as they like because their stingers lack the barbs found in honey bees. Although, if they keep at it, they might eventually run out of venom.

Even more surprising is that hundreds of bee species have lost their ability to sting entirely.

Can you tell who's packing?

Globally, there are 537 species (about 2.6% of all bee species) of "[stingless bees](#)" in the tribe Meliponini. We have only 11 of these species (in the genera *Austroplebeia* and *Tetragonula*) in Australia. These peaceful little bees can also be kept in hives and make honey.

Stingless bees can still defend their nests, when offended, by biting. But you might think of them more as a nuisance than a deadly stinging swarm.

Australia also has the only bee family (there are a total of seven families globally) that's found on a single continent. This is the Stenotritidae family, which comprises 21 species. These gentle and gorgeous giants (14–19mm in length, up to twice as long as European honey bees) also get around without a functional stinger.

The astute reader might have realized something by this point in the article. If stingers are modified egg-laying tubes ... what about the boys? Male bees, of all bee species, lack stingers and have, ahem, other anatomy instead. However, some [male bees](#) will still make a show of "stinging" if you try to grab them.

Some male wasps can even do [a bit of damage](#), though they have no venom to produce a sting.

Why is it always the honey bees?

So, if the majority of bees can sting, why is it always the European honey bee having a go? There are a couple of likely answers to that question.

First, the European honey bee is very abundant across much of the world. Their colonies typically have around 50,000 individuals and they can fly [10km to forage](#).

In comparison, most wild bees only forage very short distances ([less than 200m](#)) and must stay close to their nest. So those hardworking European honey bees are really putting in the miles.

Second, European honey bees are social. They will literally die to protect their mother, sisters and brothers. In contrast, the vast majority of bees (and wasps) are actually solitary (single mums doing it for themselves) and lack the [altruistic aggression](#) of their social relatives.

A complicated relationship

We have an interesting relationship with our European honey bees. They can be deadly, are non-native (across much of the world), and will aggressively defend their nests. But they are crucial for crop pollination and, well, their [honey](#) is to die for.

But it's worth remembering these are the tiny minority in terms of species. We have thousands of [native bee species](#) (more than 1,600 found so far in Australia) that are more likely to simply buzz off than go in for a sting.

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