with spines, and allowing the parts of the perfect insect to be perceived. In some kinds

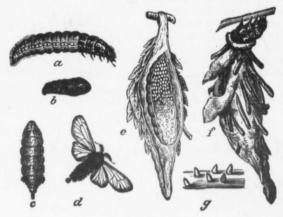


Fig. 28.

the abdomen is moveable and this character is oftenest seen in the moths, in which

the chrysalis is mostly protected by a cocoon, (Fig. 29), of varying shape, thickness and construction. In the butterflies the chrysalis is



Fig. 29.



Fig. 30.

usually naked, (Fig. 30a), and variously fastened to some object, either hanging from a little button of silk head downward, (Fig. 31), or with the addition of a girdle, (Fig. 30b),



Fig. 31.

when the position is reversed, while sometimes the caterpillar enters on its transformation without protection of any kind (Fig. 32), except what is adventitious and accidental upon the surface of the ground. The Hawk Moths or *Sphingida*, generally penetrate the earth itself, transforming into the pupa in a cell formed simply by the movement

of the body packing the clay together. The wood-borers form a cocoon with the aid of bits of the wood itself variously and curiously wedged together. All these statements are made from my own observations.



Fig. 32.

In the perfect state butterflies and moths agree in the coiled-up tongue, by means of which food is taken up in a liquid state by the insect. Many moths have the mouth

parts abort correspondi the mandib wings consi covered wit the collar (blunt, bein nesting for butterflies a sexes being which again of some Spi the virgin f complete sr aphrodites' sexes are va This is see Promethea, and colour. aphrodites a occur, and l undoubted a been artific probably ne

The the head is proved the focelli and as legs and the digestive an by stigmata those forms being apparand seem lil anatomy of students.

For the ticularly to of Science i There is first long, jointed shape through From this la On the other showing son divisions exh rigid and str flexible and in repose. on their sigh probably also feathered and female. In find unerrin hatched fema ment. The