

- I. Winged insects:
 1. With four wings.
 - a Upper wings more or less crustaceous, the under wings membranaceous.
Upper wings quite crustaceous and not overlapping (*Coleoptera*).
 - Upper wings semi-crustaceous and overlapping—bugs, grasshoppers (*Hemiptera*).
 - b Upper and under wings of same texture.
Wings covered with small tiled scales—butterflies and moths (*Lepidoptera*).
 - Wings membranaceous and naked,
Without a sting—dragon-flies, etc. (*Neuroptera*).
 - With a sting—wasps, bees (*Hymenoptera*).
 2. With two wings—flies, gnats, etc. (*Diptera*).
- II. Wingless insects (*Aptera*).

LAMARCK'S SYSTEM.

Lamarck, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine De Monet, Chevalier de (1744-1829), French naturalist.

- I. Insects with jaws:
 1. With wing-cases—beetles (*Coleoptera*).
 2. With straight wings—crickets, etc. (*Orthoptera*).
 3. With four equal wings—dragon-flies (*Neuroptera*).
- II. Insects with jaws and a sort of sucker.
 4. With four unequal wings—bees, etc. (*Hymenoptera*).
- III. Insects with no jaws but having a sucker.
 5. With powdery wings—moths, etc. (*Lepidoptera*).
 6. With upper wings of unequal consistence—bugs, etc. (*Hemiptera*).
 7. With two wings—flies, etc. (*Diptera*).
 8. Without wings (*Aptera*).

LATREILLE'S SYSTEM.

Latreille, Pierre Andre (1762-1833), French naturalist.

- I. Insects with more than six feet and without wings (*Myriapoda*).
 1. With many jaws—woodlice (*Chilognatha*).
 2. With many feet—millipedes (*Chilopoda*).