; Abbotsford, P.Q.,

dead tree-Caulfield.

mens—Provancher;
-Harrington; three

AND MOTHS.

order of six-footed ase of a few species orted), two pair of usually completely, th other somewhat



nd is divided into rings have become w find them the ies (Rhopalocera), which fly chiefly a two divisions or ion which divide tages they appear true or jointed cept in one or two dition they have se feet, unjointed a A few general pair, so that in

crawling, they bend themselves in the shape of a loop or arch in bringing the false and true feet together, (Fig. 26). The silk spinning caterpillars often aid their progression by letting themselves drop from one branch of a tree to another by means of a thread spun from the mouth. The body of the caterpillar consists of a head, three thoracic segments and nine abdominal. Except in a very few cases, they feed on plants and bite



Fig. 26.

their food by means of two powerful mandibles or jaws, covering the opening of the mouth at the sides. The mouth is further protected above by two corneous pieces forming the upper lip which is used to hold the food fast. The substance forming the covering of the head is hard and horny and often darker coloured than the rest of the body, which is usually quite or almost naked, though frequently covered more or less completely with hair, and ornamented with wart-like tubercles, the hairs themselves heir

wart-like tubercles, the hairs themselves being gathered into bunches of various lengths and colours, (Fig. 27). The caterpillars are most often of various shades of green and



Fig. 27.

ing the transparent pellicle as a protection. The pupa or chrysalis of butterflies and moths is quiescent, covered with a horny skin, with the segments variously impressed or provided

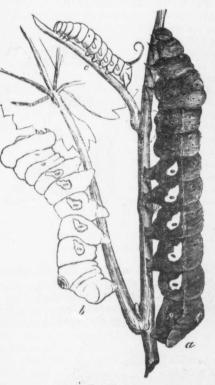


Fig. 25.

brown, like the leaves on which they feed and the earth into which many enter to form the pupa; but not a few are grayish, like the bark of the trees upon which they often crawl, while their colouring is almost always clearly protective and aids their concealment from their enemies.

Not a few are internal feeders, living on

the pith or wood, and these are maggotty in

appearance, pale yellowish or flesh colour,

with dark heads, thus resembling the larvæ

of beetles which inhabit similar localities.

A few are called "Sack-bearers" from

their living in a portable case made of silk

and twigs and bits of leaves, (Fig. 28). The caterpillars of the *Tineidæ* frequently

form mines on the leaves, eating out the