

; Abbotsford, P.Q.,
dead tree—Caulfield.

mens—Provancher ;
-Harrington ; three

AND MOTHS.

order of six-footed
use of a few species
(orted), two pair of
usually completely,
ch other somewhat



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 being and colours, (Fig. 27). The caterpillars are



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

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. 25.

gathered into bunches of various lengths most often of various shades of green and 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 maggoty 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 green and fleshy part of the leaf and leaving

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rings have become
w find them the
ies (*Rhopalocera*),
which fly chiefly
a two divisions or
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ages they appear
true or jointed
ept in one or two
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se feet, unjointed
t. A few genera
pair, so that in