

the warm breezes of early spring. But if cold weather returns again many a poor butterfly is frozen to death. Those that have been made only stiff with cold, the sun's hot rays bring back to life again.

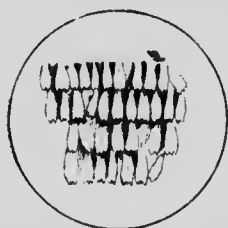


FIG. 46.—Scales on the wing of the Cabbage Butterfly. They overlap like shingles on a roof.

The nature student will observe that all the white Cabbage Butterflies are not marked exactly alike. Some have two black spots just below the middle of each fore-wing, while others have only one. The former are the females, and the latter the males (Fig. 45.) They all have six legs, and four wings covered with very small scales, which brush off

readily. Under a microscope these scales can be seen to have the shape and arrangement shown in Fig. 46.

But there are scale-winged insects which are not butterflies; for example, the large army of moths, big and little, which are readily attracted to lights during the late summer months. We can, however, easily tell butterflies from moths in these ways: The wings of butterflies at rest are held erect, while those of moths are folded closely over the back or by the sides; the feelers, or antennae, of the butterflies are always knobbed at the tip, while those of moths are either simple or feathery; and butterflies fly about during the day, while moths as a rule fly at night or in the dusk. (Fig. 47.)



FIG. 47.—An Army-worm Moth at rest, showing the simple feelers, how the wings are folded.

Like most butterflies, the white Cabbage Butterflies are fond of sipping the honey of flowers; but, unlike many, they show no decided

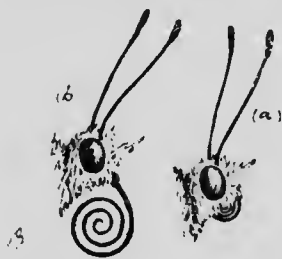


FIG. 48.—Head of Cabbage Butterfly, showing the sucking tubes coiled in (a) and partly uncoiled in (b).

liking for any special color or plant. Some observers are of the opinion that they perhaps visit yellowish-white flowers most frequently, but of this fact we are not absolutely certain. It is always interesting to creep up to a butterfly which is sipping nectar from a flower, and watch it uncoil its long sucking tube and insert it into the corolla. The honey is sucked up through the tube by means of little muscles acting



FIG. 49.—The eggs of the Cabbage Butterfly.