

## b Without wing-cases.

With mealy wings—butterflies and moths (*Alis fare-naceis*).

With membranaceous wings—bees, flies (*Alis membranaceis*).

With two wings.

With four wings.

Gregarious (*Gregaria*).

Making honey—bees (*Mellifica*)

Not making honey (*Non mellifica*)

Solitary (*Solitaria*).

Bee-formed (*Apiformia*).

Wasp-formed (*Vespiformia*).

Butterfly-formed (*Papilioniformia*).

With an ovipositor (*Selicaudæ seu Triplia*).

## SWAMMERDAM'S SYSTEM.

Swammerdam, Jan (1637-1680), Dutch naturalist.

- I. Transformations immediate, the insects being hatched perfectly formed—fleas, spiders, etc.
- II. Transformations taking place under a covering—locusts, crickets, bugs, dragon-flies, may-flies.
- III. Transformations with a pupa-case intermediate—beetles, wasps, saw-flies, gnats.  
Transformations in the pupa state objected—moths, butterflies.
- IV. Transformations in the pupa state coarctate—ichneumons, flies, etc.

## VALLISNIERI'S SYSTEM.

Vallisnieri, Antonio (1661-1730), Italian entomologist.

Vallisnieri arranged insects into the four following groups: Plant insects, Water insects, Insects inhabiting earthy or mineral substances and Insects inhabiting living animals.

## LINNAEUS' SYSTEM.

Linnaeus, Carl von Linné (1707-1778), Swedish botanist.