

Ischnoptera Pennsylvanica, De Geer.—Montreal, one specimen; Abbotsford, P.Q., three specimens under bark of stumps—Caulfield.

Temnopteryx marginata.—Montreal, two specimens under bark of dead tree—Caulfield.

FORFICULIDÆ.

Labia minor, Linn.—Cap Rouge and Port Neuf, three specimens—Provancher; Montreal, one specimen at light—Caulfield; Ottawa, one specimen—Harrington; three specimens at light,—Fletcher.

A CHAPTER ON THE STRUCTURE OF BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

BY A. R. GROTE, A.M.

The Lepidoptera, or Butterflies and Moths, form a natural suborder of six-footed insects (*Insecta hexapoda*), characterized by possessing (save in the case of a few species of moths in which the females are wingless or have the wings aborted), two pair of membranous wings, attached to the sides of the thorax and covered, usually completely, sometimes only partially with scales of various shapes, overlapping each other somewhat

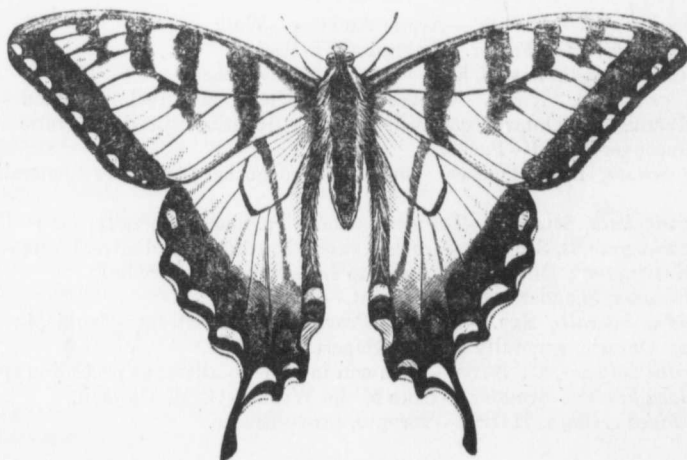


FIG. 22.

like shingles on a roof. The body consists of chitinous or horny rings and is divided into three principal parts by deeper and wider sutures: head in which the rings have become fused, thorax and abdomen in which they are distinct. As we now find them the *Lepidoptera* fall into two principal divisions, the one the true butterflies (*Rhopalocera*), Fig. 22., which fly by day, the other, the moths (*Heterocera*), Fig. 23, which fly chiefly by night. In addition to the scaly wings, the two divisions or groups have several characteristics in common which divide them from other insects. In their younger stages they appear as caterpillars, Fig. 25, having three pair of true or jointed thoracic legs, and this seems to be invariable except in one or two genera of minute leaf-mining moths. In addition they have between 2 and 5 pair of fleshy abdominal or false feet, unjointed and discarded in the pupal and perfect stages. A few genera want these false feet and many have only two pair, so that in



FIG. 23.

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