, and about two-

The former are rax by the basal d the femur, which r tarsi. The tibiæ sometimes in claws purs. When the pal divisions, prorgest. The wings le and hook; the ated on the hind sort of socket on anting in the butags together when Schaeffer, the ribs he inner margin of median nervures on the costa and redian cell, but the e wing. The sube nervures are also located. The fore ling on the secondin structure to the h there are usually the insect escapes eles of the thorax. analogous to the e only a common neuration of Lepimplished by a proremoved from the o remove all fatty e transferred from e water which, in rent and allowing is manner may be

to the conclusion the presence of a genus. The cont the generic chariduals into species. e important point all be readily seizith the individual y and matters of

ntation and colori the latter is very instance that the i color, shading to e-like spots. The ick margin to the wings (Fig. 38 Pieris protodice, male; Fig. 39, female); the Papilionidæ (Fig. 40) are also oftened black and yellow and adorned with stripes. (See Fig. 22.) The Hesperidæ



Fig. 38.



Fig. 39.

are dark yellow and brown, the brighter ground color broken into blotches. In the moths the spinners (Fig. 41) are usually of rich and bright reds and yellows, with transverse bands of darker shades; while the Owlet moths (Fig. 42) are oftenest of obscure



Fig. 40.

tints, certain groups which frequent flowers being brighter colored. In fact the colours of butterflies and moths alike seem to be protective and also dependent on the environment of the species; they have all gradually grown to be what they are to-day, from the total



Fig. 41:



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effect of the environment upon the species, and interesting facts are being worked out by naturalists from time to time all bearing upon the great question of the derivation and descent of the Lepidoptera. The interaction of flowers and insects forms a fascinating chapter of modern science.

The habits of butterflies and moths can be best observed in a vivarium, their quick flight rendering them difficult objects for free observation, but their lives are so short and