wings (Fig. 38 *Pieris protodice*, male; Fig. 39, female); the *Papilionidæ* (Fig. 40) are also oftenest black and yellow and adorned with stripes. (See Fig. 22.) The *Hesperidæ*

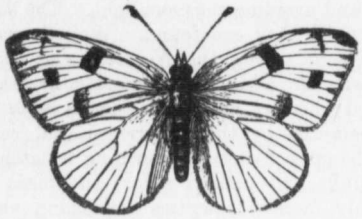

Fig. 38.

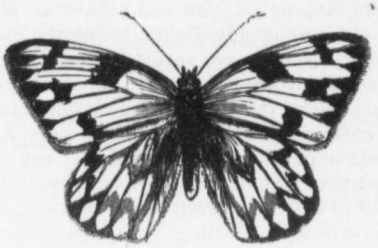

Fig. 39.

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

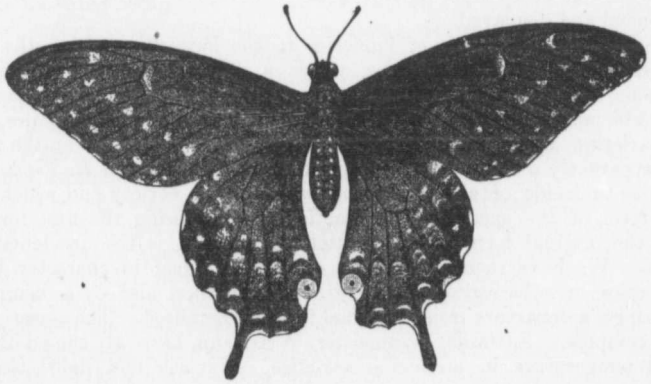

Fig. 40.

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.

Fig. 42.

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