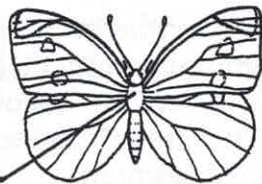
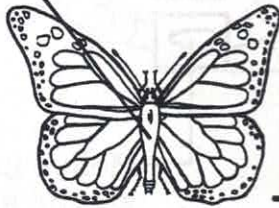
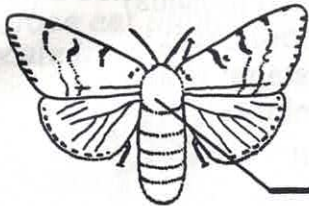
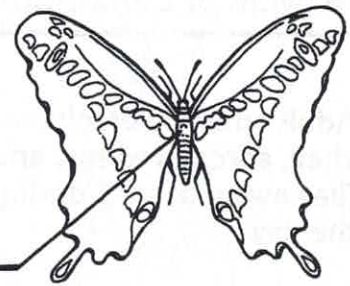
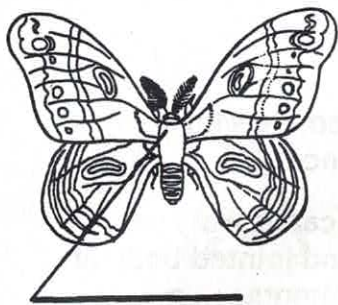


Order Lepidoptera

Butterfly and Moth order

Sphinx Moth
thick body, narrow wings; larvae feed on plants — potatoes, grapes, tomatoes.



1. List three characteristics of the order Lepidoptera. _____

2. Label by letter and name the insect that:

A. does damage to pine, spruce, and fir trees in larval stage; B. is easily recognized by its "tail"; C. is destructive and a pest to vegetable farmers in its larval stage; D. is a large, migrating butterfly; E. is a moth with very large wings.

3. Fill in the missing words. Examine the _____ and _____

to tell if an insect is a moth or a butterfly. The _____ stage of the cabbage butterfly is damaging to cabbage plants. In spring and summer, the monarch butterfly lives in _____ regions; in early fall it travels _____, and returns to the _____ after winter. Moving from one region to another is called _____.

4. Write the number of the Lepidoptera in Column B before its description in Column A.

Column A

- _____ a. largest moth in the U.S.A.
- _____ b. a "kingly" butterfly
- _____ c. a pest in conifer forests
- _____ d. largest butterfly wingspread in North America
- _____ e. produces larvae harmful to a green vegetable
- _____ f. moth whose larvae damage farm crops

Column B

- 1. giant swallowtail butterfly
- 2. gypsy moth
- 3. monarch butterfly
- 4. cecropia moth
- 5. cabbage butterfly
- 6. sphinx moth

5. Name two ways in which moths and butterflies benefit man. _____