

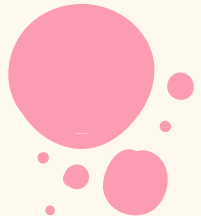
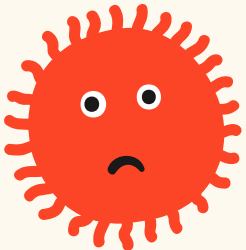
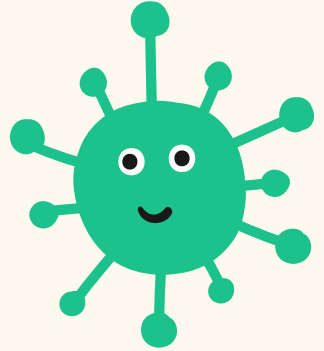
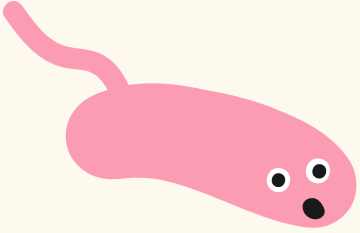


# Butterflies and moths: order Lepidoptera

BIOLOGY 1100

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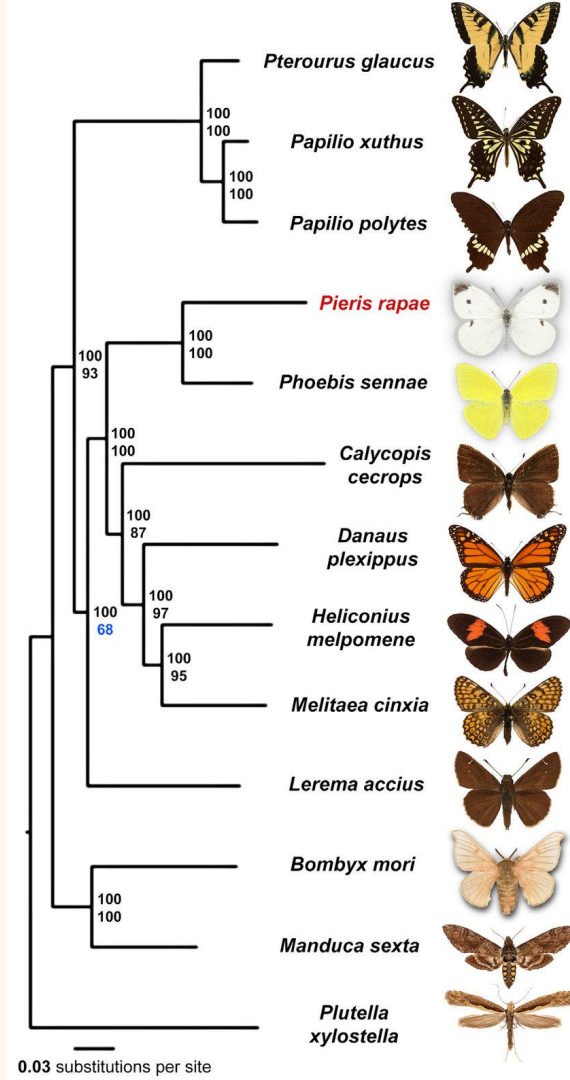
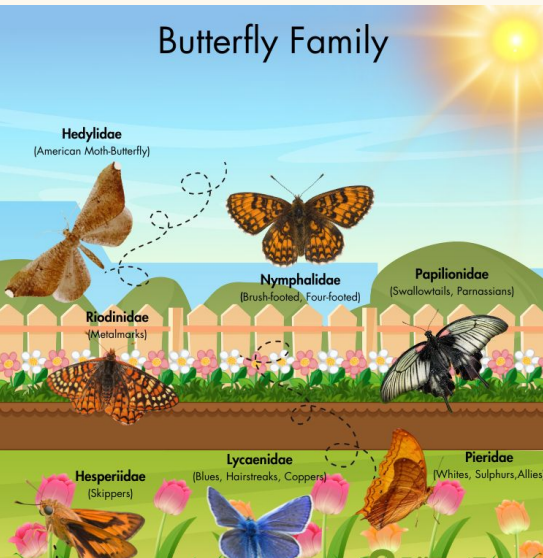
# What is Lepidoptera?

**Lepidoptera** is an order of insects that includes butterflies, moths, and skippers.



# Diversity

There are approximately **180,000 species** of Lepidoptera, which include butterflies, moths, and skippers. This makes Lepidoptera one of the largest and most diverse insect orders in the world





# Examples



Monarch Butterfly



Atlas Moth



# Distribution



Lepidopterans live on every continent except Antarctica.



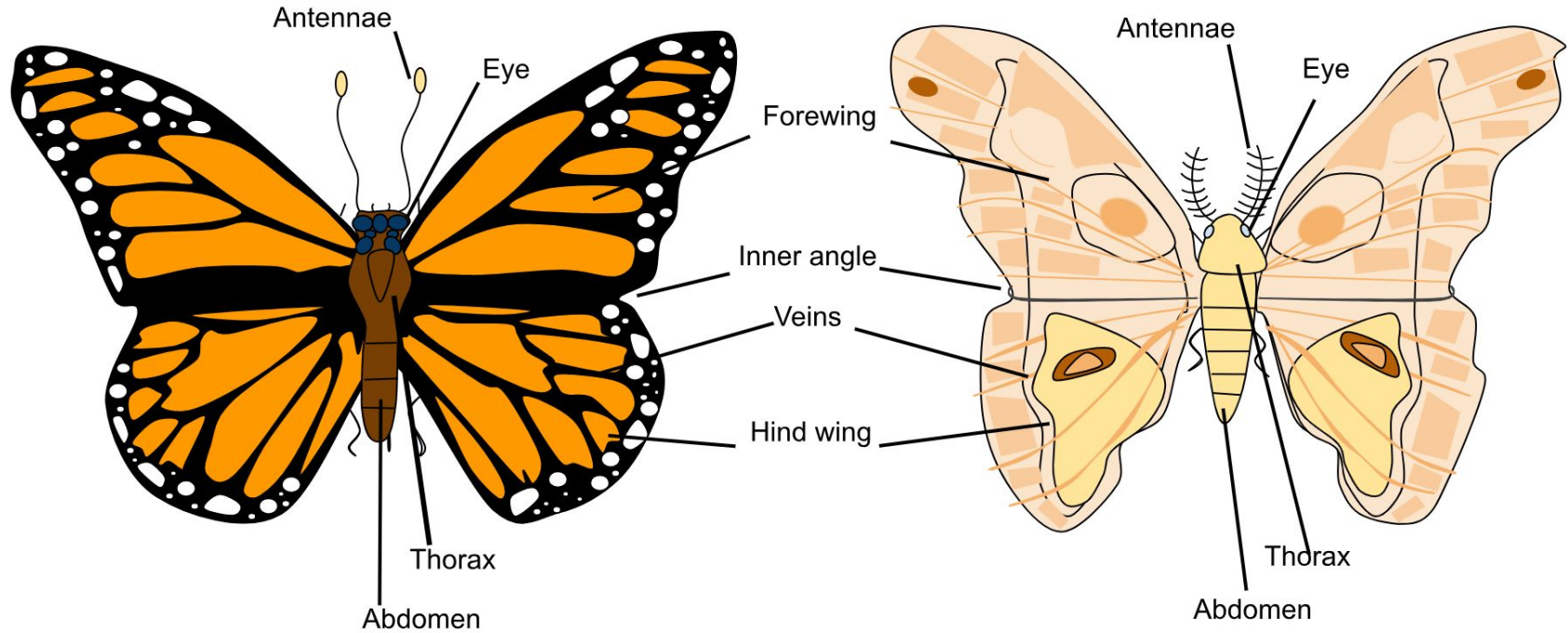
They are highly adaptable and can thrive in a variety of habitats, including forests, grasslands, wetlands, deserts, and urban areas.



Butterflies, in particular, are commonly associated with warmer climates



# Body plan







# Methods of locomotion



Rather than flapping Lepidoptera wings up and down like birds, Lepidoptera contract their bodies, making a slanted figure-eight pattern with their wings. As the butterfly's body contracts, the motion pushes air under their wings, propelling it through the air.







# Feeding Style of monarch butterflies



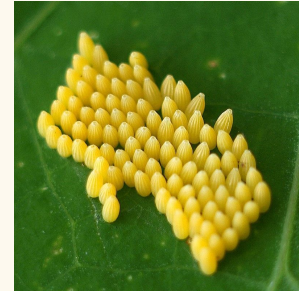
## Larvae

The larvae are fully herbivores that only feed on plant material like milkweed leaves



## Adults

The adults only consume nectar as they lack a mouth making them nectarivores



## Eggs

The eggs feed on the yolk inside of the egg that provides nourishment for the developing larvae

# Defense mechanism of rosy maple moth

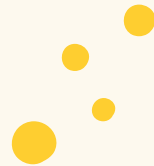
Rosy maple moth uses a handful of ways to protect itself such as:

- Using their color as camouflage
- Sending out warning signals
- Silent communication to warn others of danger

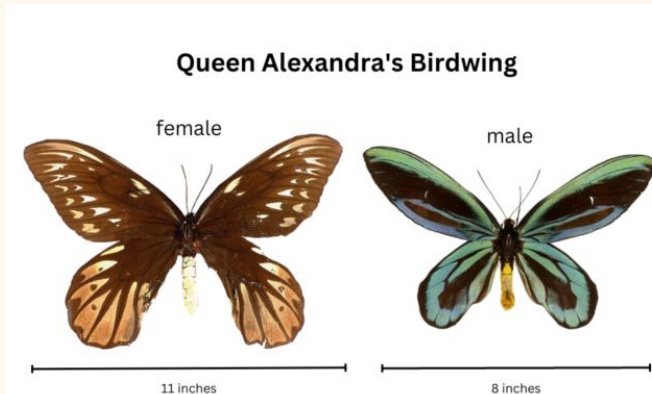
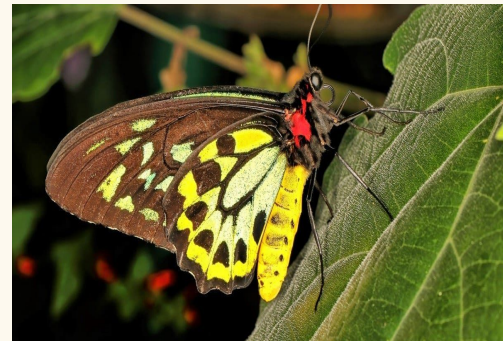
They are generally passive and avoid conflict as much as possible



# Unique features of the queen alexandra's birdwing



- It is the world's largest butterfly
- The females are larger than the males and can have a wingspan of up to a foot in length
- It is a very rare butterfly and can only be found in the country of Papua New Guinea
- It is very easy to tell apart the males from the females because the males have a bright teal stripes on the wings and the females have a more dull brown color
- It is diurnal meaning it is active during daytime





# Reproduction of the common wood nymph

- **Male and Female partner ship**

They mate by connecting end of abdomen and the male fertilizes the eggs

- **Larvae**

The larvae are caterpillar that forages for plant matter, primarily grasses

- **Laying eggs**

The eggs are laid on a host plant



- **Protection**

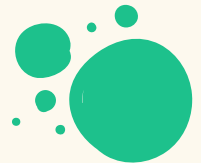
The caterpillar does not make nests unlike other species of butterfly

- **Hatching**

They begin hatching by breaking the hard shell and right away search for food (no mother needed)

- **Maturing**

The pupa form (chrysalis) and it changes its organs



# Thanks!

Any questions?

