

by which means the insect is enabled to turn them in every direction. Those of the butterfly are placed at the top of the head, pretty near to the external edge of each eye. Of what benefit they are to the animal cannot be exactly ascertained, and all that has hitherto been said is mere conjecture. Directly between the eyes, most of the butterfly kind have a trunk, which, when the animal is not seeking its nourishment is rolled up like a curl; but when in search of food, and the butterfly has settled upon some flower, then the trunk is thrust out and employed in searching the flower to the very bottom, let it be ever so deep. This search being repeated seven or eight times, the butterfly passes on to another. The trunk itself consists of two equal hollow tubes, nicely joined to each other.

This tribe of insects has been divided into *Diurnal* and *Nocturnal* Flies; or, as commonly called, *Butterflies* and *Moths*; from the one flying by day, and the other being usually on the wing during the night. They may be easily distinguished from each other by their horns, or feelers; those of the butterfly being clubbed, or knobbed at the end; those of the moth tapering to a point.