

The muscles, which before were uniformly distributed, (159,) are now gathered into masses. The limbs are elongated, and wings spring forth from the thorax. More active motions then reappear in the digestive organs, and the animal, bursting the envelop of its chrysalis, issues in the form of a winged moth.

370 The different external forms which an insect may assume is well illustrated by one which is unfortunately too well known in this country, namely, the canker-worm. Its eggs are laid on posts and fences, or upon the branches of our apple-trees, elms, and other trees. They are hatched about the time the tender leaves of these trees begin to unfold.

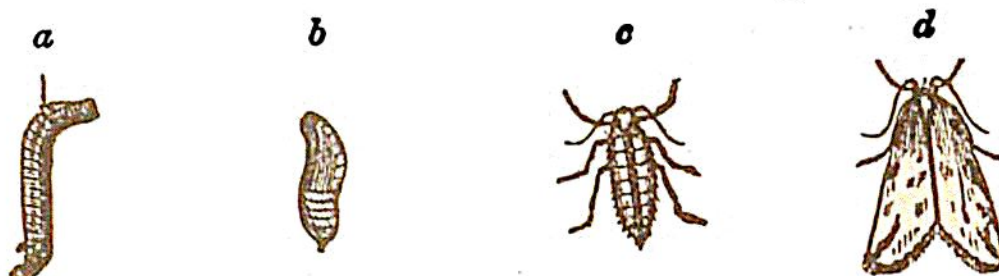


Fig. 147.

The caterpillar (*a*) feeds on the leaves, and attains its full growth at the end of about four weeks, being then not quite an inch in length. It then descends to the ground, and enters the earth to the depth of four or five inches, and having excavated a sort of cell, is soon changed into a chrysalis or nymph, (*b*.) At the usual time in the spring, it bursts the skin, and appears in its perfect state, under the form of a moth, (*d*.) In this species, however, only the male has wings. The perfect insects soon pair, the female (*c*) crawls up a tree, and, having deposited her eggs, dies.

371. Transformations no less remarkable are observed among the Crustacea. The metamorphoses in the family of Cirrhipedes are especially striking. It is now known that the barnacles, (*Balanus*,) which have been arranged among the mollusks, are truly crustaceans; and this result of modern researches has been deduced in the clearest manner from the