

The background features a dark, textured surface with several stylized butterfly wings. The wings are rendered in shades of purple, red, and grey, with intricate line patterns. A small white plus sign is positioned below the word 'Lepidopteria'. The overall aesthetic is modern and artistic.

Lepidopteria

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Species

CREATURES OF THE ORDER LEPIDOPTERA



1. LUNA MOTH 2. VIRGIN TIGER MOTH 3. HIEROGLYPHIC MOTH 4. GRAY HAIRSTREAK 5. BELLA MOTH & GLASSY TIGER 7. MONARCH 8. COMMON SOOTY WING 9. SAPHO LONGWING 10. BLACK SWALLOWTAIL 11. DANUBE CLOUDED YELLOW 12. CECROPIA MOTH 13. POPLAR HAWK MOTH 14. ISABELLA TIGER MOTH 15. GARDEN TIGER MOTH 16. JULIA BUTTERFLY 17. DEATH'S HEAD HAWK MOTH 18. 10 MOTH 19. RATAH BROOKE'S BIRDWING 20. FOREST MOTHER-DE-PEARL 21. DELAWARE SKIPPER 22. EMPEROR MOTH 23. CINNABAR MOTH 24. BAORICK HIEROGLYPHIC 25. LONG-TAILED SKIPPER 26. COMMON BUCKEYE 27. ZEBRA LONGWING 28. BLUE MORPHO 29. DORCAS COPPER

Pterourus glaucus



Papilio xuthus



Papilio polytes



Pieris rapae



Phoebis sennae



Calycopsis cecrops



Danaus plexippus



Heliconius melpomene



Melitaea cinxia



Lerema accius



Bombyx mori



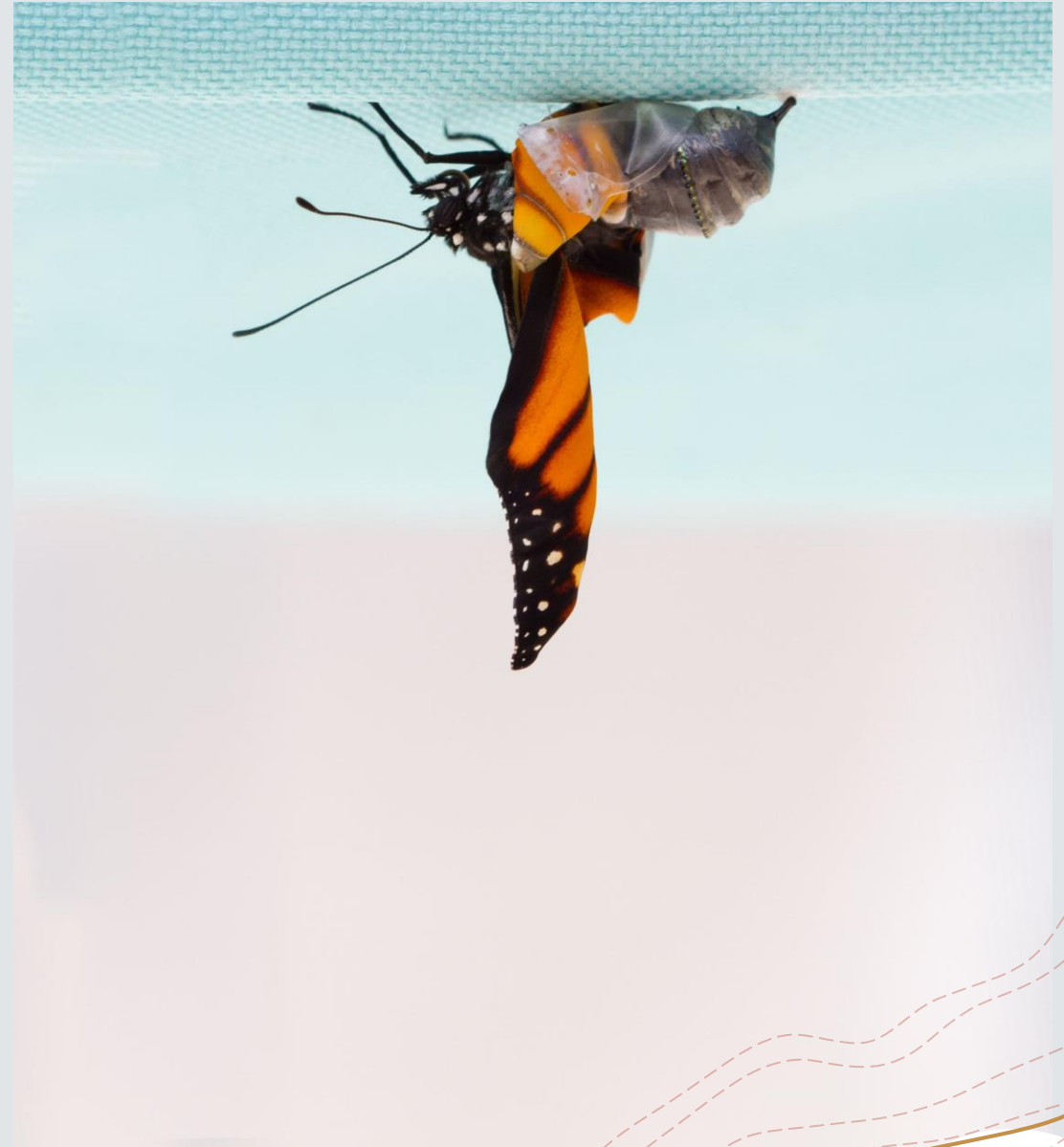
Manduca sexta




Plutella xylostella

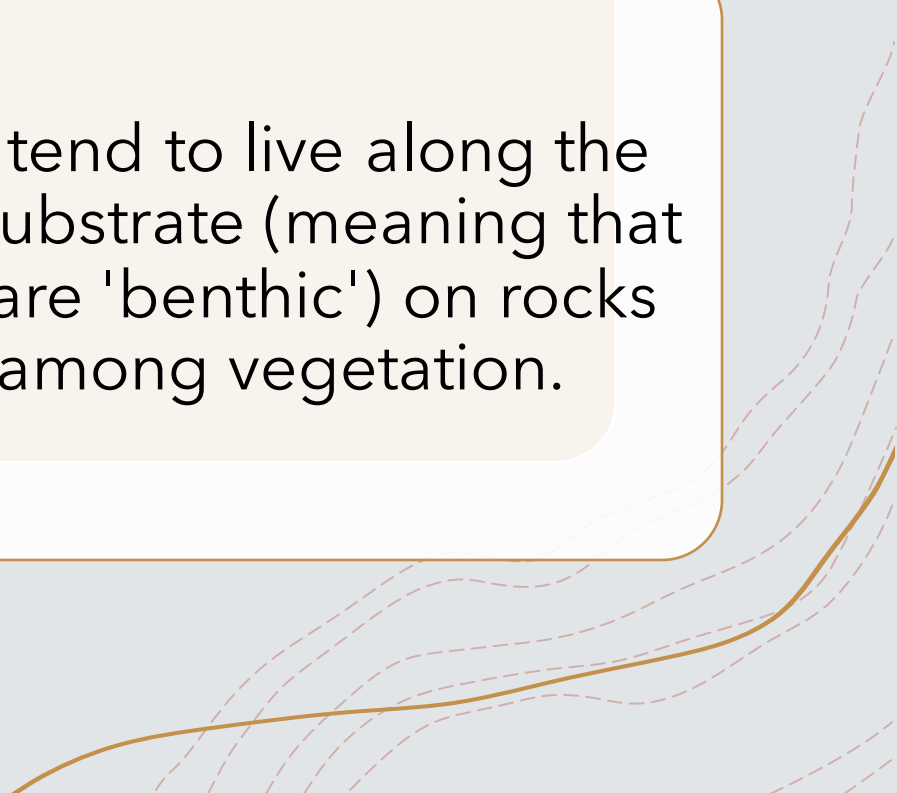


+ Lepidoptera is an order of insects that includes butterflies and moths (both are called lepidopterans). About 180,000 species of the Lepidoptera are described, in 126 families and 46 superfamilies, 10 percent of the total described species of living organisms. It is one of the most widespread and widely recognizable insect orders in the world. The Lepidoptera show many variations of the basic body structure that have evolved to gain advantages in lifestyle and distribution.





Lepidopterans live on every continent except Antarctica. Though they are far more numerous and diversified in the tropics, some species survive at the limits of polar vegetation.



They tend to live along the river substrate (meaning that they are 'benthic') on rocks or among vegetation.

- + Lepidoptera can also find shelter from predators by burrowing into the stems of aquatic plants; they chew out a hole, consuming the vegetation and hiding in the hole created.





What do they eat?

- + Most moths and nearly all butterfly caterpillars eat the leaves and flowers of plants. Some moth caterpillars eat fruit, or seeds, and a few eat animal foods like beeswax or fur. A very few species of caterpillars are carnivores, eating aphids or other soft-bodied insects.

Reproduction

- + Lepidoptera usually reproduce sexually and are oviparous (egg-laying), though some species exhibit live birth in a process called ovoviviparity. A variety of differences in egg-laying and the number of eggs laid occur.

