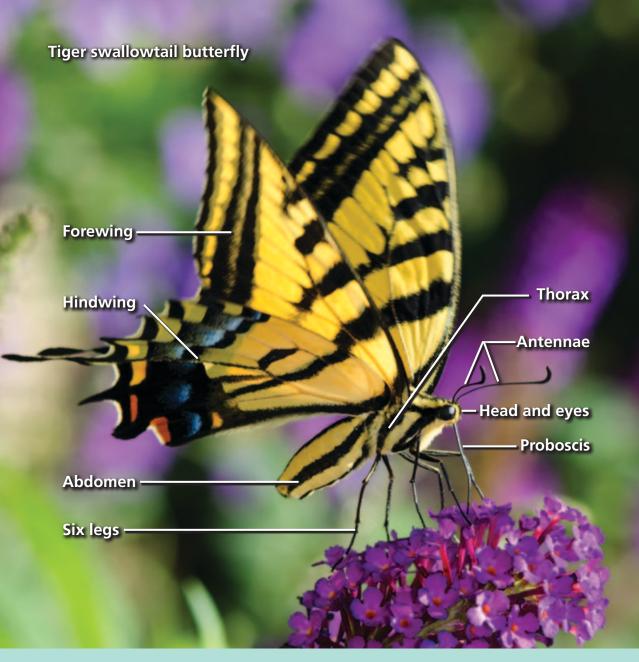


There are multiple layers of these tiny scales on each wing. When light passes through the layers, it is reflected many times over, and that helps to create iridescent colors that seem to shimmer and glow.

The scales are very small and hard to see. When the scales fall off, they look more like dust than like scales.



Butterflies are insects that have large wings for flight.
All insects have three body parts—the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. They all have six jointed legs, two antennae (an-TEN-ee), and eyes. Insects do not have bones; they have an exoskeleton (ek-so-SKEL-uh-tin).



We have a hard skeleton on the *inside* of our body. An **exoskeleton** is a hard cover on the *outside* of a body. The butterfly's exoskeleton helps to protect it.



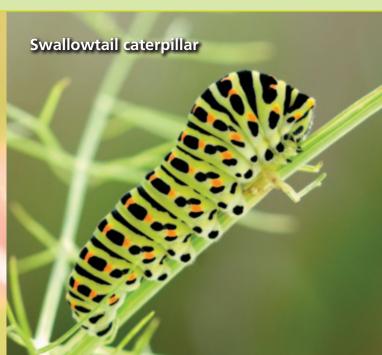
## **CHAPTER 2** THE LIFE CYCLE



Did you know that there are no baby butterflies?

A butterfly starts out as an egg, which hatches into a caterpillar. Once the caterpillar is fully **grown**, it forms itself into a **chrysalis** (KRIS-uh-lis). Inside the chrysalis, the caterpillar transforms.





## Life Cycle of a Monarch Butterfly



When the **chrysalis** opens, a full-**grown** butterfly comes out. That is why you will never see a baby butterfly!



Butterfly eggs come in many shapes, sizes, and colors. Some butterflies lay only one egg at a time, while some lay their eggs in small clusters. Others lay hundreds of eggs on one leaf. The photos on these two pages are close-up views of different butterfly eggs.

