Sp. 100 - 1850

HISTOIRE NATURELLE
DES
LÉPIDOPTÈRES

LES PLUS RARES DE

GEORGIE.

CONTENANT

LEURS CARACTÈRES SYSTÉMATIQUES,
LES PARTICULARITÉS DE LEURS DIFFÉRENTES MÉTAMORPHOSES,
AVEC LES PLANTES QUI LEUR SERVENT D'ALIMENT.

COMPOSÉE D'APRÈS

LES OBSERVATIONS DE M. JEAN ABBOT,

QUI A RÉSIDÉ PLUSIEURS ANNÉES EN CE PAYS,

PAR

JACQUES EDOUARD SMITH, D.M. M.S.R.

MEMBRE DE L'ACAD. IMPÉRIALE NATURÆ CURIOSORUM, DES ACADÉMIES DE STOCKHOLM, TURIN, LISBONNE,
UPSAL, LUNDEN, PHILADELPHIE, ET DE LA SOCIÉTÉ D'HIST. NAT. DE PARIS,
PRÉSIDENT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ LINNÉENNE.

".... this soft family, to cares unknown,
Are made for pleasure and delight alone." MDE. BARBAULD.

TOME PREMIER.

A LONDRES.

IMPRIMÉ PAR T. BENSLEY,

POUR J. EDWARDS, PALL MALL; CADELL ET DAVIES, STRAND;
ET J. WHITE, FLEET STREET.

MDCCXCVII.

7010
06551
.G3
S65
1494
Y.1

THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF THE RARER
LEPIDOPTEROUS INSECTS
OF
GEORGIA.

INCLUDING
THEIR SYSTEMATIC CHARACTERS,
THE PARTICULARS OF THEIR SEVERAL METAMORPHOSES,
AND THE PLANTS ON WHICH THEY FEED.

COLLECTED FROM
THE OBSERVATIONS OF M^R JOHN ABBOT,
MANY YEARS RESIDENT IN THAT COUNTRY,

BY
JAMES EDWARD SMITH, M.D. F.R.S.
MEMBER OF THE IMPERIAL ACAD. NATURÆ CURIOSORUM, THE ACADEMIES OF STOCKHOLM, TURIN, LISBON,
UPSAL, LUND, PHILADELPHIA, AND OF THE NAT. HIST. SOCIETY OF PARIS,
PRESIDENT OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

".... this soft family, to cares unknown,
Are made for pleasure and delight alone." MRS. BARBAULD.

VOL. I.

LONDON.
PRINTED BY T. BENSLEY,
FOR J. EDWARDS, PALL MALL; CADELL AND DAVIES, STRAND;
AND J. WHITE, FLEET STREET.

MDCCXCVII.

1797

TO
MISS JOHNES,

OF HAFOD.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND,

THE tribute of a dedication, at least of an honest dedication, is usually paid to established worth or pre-eminent knowledge; yet, as it is also sometimes permitted to breathe the effusions of affection alone, it may surely be allowed to combine those effusions with hope. When you look over this book, it will remind you of many hours we have passed together, in the practical investigation of similar objects to those which it illustrates, amid some of the sublimest scenes of Nature; hours equally delightful to you and to me. To you they unfolded the exquisite perfection and endless variety of the creation; to me they displayed a youthful mind, affected and improved by the contemplation of such objects as the God of Nature intended it should be. May that mind never be less ingenuous, less ardent in the pursuit of truth and virtue, nor less affectionate to all who endeavoured to inform and direct it, than I then beheld it! Such is the sincere, the ardent prayer of,

My dear young friend,

Your most affectionate,

And faithful servant,

LONDON,
May 15, 1797.

J. E. SMITH.

MADemoiselle JoHnes.

ET SAID.

*Une dédicace, un hommage et moi est pris dans une exception
 Et comme est convenablement au style rendu à un monde nouveau
 Et au perfectionnement de la science et de l'art
 D'usage d'adresser une épître dédicatoire à des personnes qui
 nous ont véritablement servis par les liens de l'amitié, et sera le
 plus sûr et le plus sûr de en faire hommage à l'amitié jointe à
 l'espérance que font naître d'honnêtes dispositions. Quand
 vous jetterez les yeux sur cet ouvrage, il vous rappellera des
 moments que nous avons passés ensemble, moments précieux
 dévoués pour vous et pour moi. Les objets qui y sont traités
 sont les mêmes objets que nous recherchons et considérons,
 les mêmes des sciences les plus nobles de la Nature. Plus nous
 étions alors tentés de observer la perfection infinie et la
 seconde divinité de la création, et moi, je remarquais, dans
 ces mêmes objets, un esprit vraiment frappé et déjà ap-
 préhendu par la contemplation de ces objets, remplissant en cela
 les vœux de l'Auteur de la Nature. Personne cet esprit n'est pas
 en vain : je me qu'il ne l'est dans ce temps-là, pourvu qu'il n'est
 et même ardent à marcher dans les sentiers de la vérité et de
 la vertu, ni moins attaché à tous ceux qui cherchent à le
 perfectionner et à le diriger! Tels sont les vœux anciens et ac-
 tuels que j'en fais.*

Ma chère et jeune amie,

Être très affectueux et fidèle serviteur,

1788.

J. E. SMITH

PREFACE

THE EDITOR

IN the rapid advancement which the Science of Nature, History, has experienced within a few years, the systematic study of Ishoka has received no ample share of cultivation. Notwithstanding the most expert in the principles of scientific arrangement, have turned aside principles to strategy in the other departments of Nature, for while the comprehensive and penetrating mind of Linnæus conceived and dignified the plan of his *Philosophie Botanique*, his labours tended to no less than the methodizing of all natural knowledge. The principles of that immortal work appear throughout his zoological labours, and they have been particularly applied to the Ichthiologia by his pupil, the celebrated Fabricius, while *Philosophie Zoologique* has formed a new epoch in the Science it is calculated to teach. While he re-illuminated his new-found Epiphany under the banners of his great preceptor, the notes of Nature flowed on an every side upon the Ichthiologist, as they had formerly done upon the master, leaving to have been in each instance referred to a fortunate observer.

But although the systematic arrangement of Ichthiologia has of late been prodigiously advanced, the philosophical study of these sciences does not appear to have been equally cultivated. The Ichthiologist wants of Cuvier, Crayon, and Ulster, and the more exquisite use of Henry, the indeed display the complete mind in a degree of perfection that leaves

scarcely any thing to be defined, but where are the metamorphoses through which their drafted forms have passed? and where are their various instars, foods, and manners? Some European insects and butterflies alone are exhibited through all their changes, and with some of their varieties, by Harris, Walker, Erler, Esch, the admirable *Reich*, and the admirable *Scop*; but who save the celebrated, though not very accurate, *Morison*, has laboriously furnished those of the remote regions of India or America?

The materials of the following work have been collected on the spot by a faithful observer, Mr John Abbot, many years resident in Georgia, who, after having previously studied the metamorphosis of English insects, pursued his inquiries among those of Georgia and its adjoining parts of North America. The extent of his observations he has delineated in a style of beauty and accuracy which is scarcely to be excelled, and has accompanied his figures with an account, as well as a representation, of the points on which each insect chiefly feeds, together with many circumstances of its manners, times of the different metamorphoses, and other interesting particulars. For all such facts recorded in these pages the public are entirely obliged to Mr Abbot. His memorandums, not methodized by himself for publication, have merely been digested into some sort of style and order by the editor, who has generously added remarks of his own, in a separate paragraph and different type from the rest, and who has carefully to select for the systematic names and definitions, that depend more having been left altogether unaltered by Mr Abbot.

The execution of this part of the work has not been without its difficulties. The species of *Lepidoptera*, as displayed in the last edition of Fabricius, are so extremely numerous, that it requires an unusual study and observation to acquire a competent knowledge of them, to be able to decide whether any particular insect that may come before us be among them or not. This difficulty has been overcome in a

great numbers by the insects which has obligingly been allowed to adhere to the cabinets of the French Museum, Sir Joseph Banks, the late Dr. Hunter, now Dr. Baillieu, and the late Mr. Linnæ of Hume's death, in one or other of which almost all the new species of Fabricius are to be found named by himself, while, as to the Linnæan system, the original collection of Linnæus has afforded the best and most certain information. Most of even the new species figured in this work may be found in one or other of the above cabinets, and all of them in the copy-free collection of Mr. Pennant, transmitted by Mr. Alden Kerbell. In the genus of *Papilio* the editor has derived great aid, as does his accurate and liberal friend, Mr. Jones, of London, whose knowledge of that tribe is perhaps unequalled, and whose drawings are themselves the original authorities for many of Prof. Dr. Fabricius's recently published *Papilionæ*, which were actually collected from thence alone.

We regret that one of the species in this work could be detected in the works of Fabricius, and it is happy that we few, if any, of his writings that have not been considered, his insect names have been scrupulously retained, except when, as it will be found, weighty reasons required a change. In many cases the terminations of our names have necessarily been a trifle, to prevent their clashing with their previous terminations, which Linnæus judiciously appropriated to peculiar sections of *Phalænæ*. Thus the *epipostoli* of Fabricius has been changed to *epipostolæ*, *regalis* to *regiæ*, because names ending in *æ* are owing only to the *Phalænæ Pyralis*. The specific character *leucostictus* has not been blindly adopted from either Fabricius, or Linnæus himself, and have it been modelled from as well a contemplation as could be obtained of the insect naturally shown, hence they will be found often more full, and perhaps more exact, than those of Linnæus, who knew comparatively few *Lepidoptera*, or those of Fabricius, who was not particularly acquainted with their metamorphoses, knowing them chiefly in cabinets, and therefore was less the great due to a natural

arrangement. Accordingly he forms by his preface to this tribe, not to be surprised about his facts in it. His talent in it however is a great beauty: and although we do not adopt his genera and subdivisions, we admire his judgment in characterizing species. It is only to be regretted, that this *Japanese* writer could not have had before him at one view, all the species he had previously described of such genus, that he might, as much as possible, have placed together such as were naturally related; for in this his last publication is perhaps more defective than in any other respect.

In naming the new species of the present publication, attention has been paid to well established rules, and every thing ordered that could assist the memory, or give any information. The editor doubts whether the pains he has taken in this department will not be thought *absurd*. In showing what is to be done by a little consideration and memory, he may perhaps have afforded a fresh example that "our part of the sciences may conduce to real knowledge, and that the memory and the judgment may assist each other. The facts he advances and appears telling and fruitful. There have been nations, it is said, if they could but add *names* to the first number of their sciences, and a little about the philosophy of things. These have justly received a disgrace on the way they pursued, and have never justified the paradox for which others have contended, that names which mean nothing were the task. But surely, if it be at all useful to know one natural object from another, the memory cannot have too many helps, as it will a science as natural history is now become.

The figures in this work are intended to give an *aid* a representation of every species as a necessity to distinguish them. The comparison which, of both times whenever is any difference between them, along with the stylized and caterpillar from whence it springs, accompany the plant upon which each species depends for its life, or principal nourishment. Of the *Papaver*, or *Butterfly*, both appear and

color form are frequently given, these being in many cases a great difference between their different parts. Thus the under side of *Platona*, or *Mothia*, bear a much greater resemblance to the upper, but *g* usually of a paler hue only, some light account of such differences renders a definition unnecessary. In this however the two forms often differ considerably, even more than those other distinct species, and hence they certainly *g* require to be separately considered.

North America, according to Mr. Abbot's observations, produces a number of various species of cicadas, very different from those of England, most of them extended over the whole country. Of these it appears to possess four in common with South America and the West Indians, while others are more local. Some species, such as that living in corn, as a few of the Larksp, TurLark, &c. &c. &c. are several metamorphs, quite different from any found in England, produce results very different from our own, as the Digger and the Moth, while, on the other hand, caterpillars resemble a English ones, not to which usually distinct from ours, as in the genus *Sphinx* and some *Platona*.

Acropis albida attacks every Virginian species, along with many others, yet in the autumn metamorphs are much more abundant in Virginia than in Georgia. In the last mentioned country, it was found worth while to dig for cicadas in the quercus state, a custom by which so many curious kinds are obtained in Europe, for Georgia is a very warm country, and cicadas are but thinly scattered over it.

In the summer many butterflies frequent wet or damp places, in sweet yards, about houses, and in the fields of rivulets, taking delight in larksp crawling from the ground.

There are not many moths to be caught in an evening. Several

species of *Sphinx* indeed are met with at that time on good black loams and various kinds of craters occasionally fly over the houses towards the craters, or may be caught by torch light upon the battlements of fortresses, but less plentifully than in England.

Many American caterpillars being like a snake, making little white ridges in the skin, especially when accidentally or slightly touched, hence they are in general held in great abhorrence. Mr. Abert however observes, that he never yet found any caterpillar that it was really dangerous to handle, and he has often permitted the most flagrant kinds to fall upon his hand, or into his bosom, to the great abhorrence of the negroes, as well as of the white abolitionists.

The worms of the *Synanthus* resemble that of the English Coat of Arms, and all live in the earth. Their bodies are generally white, with black or brown heads, two different species differing chiefly in size. The larva of the *Cerambyx* genus, and those of the *Lepidura*, all nearly agree in shape and colour. They live in trunks of trees, often immediately under the bark. Even the larva and pupa, however, of *Cerambyx carolinus*, resemble those of *Synanthus*. The *Chrysomelæ* and *Corymbus* in their early stages are much like those of *larvæ*.

Mr. Abert describes as very common the caterpillar of the forest beetle fly, found on rotten wood, but he has not mentioned the systematic name of the perfect insect. The larva is about an inch and half long. It glows throughout its whole body like phosphoric torch-wood, or the light of the moon. It is many times with, but the fly, though not very frequent in the day, is in some warm nights plentiful. Thus the woods appear full of sparks of fire. Its light is created by a distillation or exhalation of the abdomen, the flaming matter being lodged in the two last rings, so that, when those rings are compressed, the whole is in a longer luminous.

The worms of the dragon-fly genus are, both in shape and colour, like the English ones. Most of the different species Mr. Abbott observed to undergo their transformations throughout the whole summer.

The following work however contains only what relates to some of the more rare and curious *Lepidoptera*. Mr. Abbott's accurate observations of these must render his further remarks upon insects extremely valuable.

J. F. SMITH.

PREFACE

18

L'ÉDITEUR

AYANT vu des progrès rapides que fait depuis quelques années la science de l'Éducation Nationale, l'étude systématique des méthodes a été cultivée avec un soin particulier. Les ouvrages les plus utiles dans ce genre sont les ouvrages étrangers, et considérés avec avantage ces principes dans les autres domaines de la Nature, car tandis que le *genre étendu* et *plénitude* de Linnæus concernent et forment la base de la *Philosophie Botanique*, les travaux se rapportent à son usage qu'il s'agit de mettre sous toutes espèces de conditions naturelles. On se propose dans tout le cours de les travaux systématiques les principes de cet ouvrage monumental, qui ont été particulièrement appliqués à la tenue des méthodes par le célèbre Étienne Bonnet, dans la *Philosophie Botanique* a été épuisée dans la science qu'elle est destinée à servir. Tandis qu'il rassemble les nouvelles méthodes sous les lois de son grand maître, les méthodes de la Nature restent de leur air à se placer sous la main du maître, comme méthodes sous celle du maître, passer dans l'un et l'autre en avoir été exclusivement le partage d'un observateur étroit.

Mais quelques études systématiques des méthodes se font dans ces dernières années prodigieusement perfectionnées. Étude plus méthodique de ces méthodes ne paraît pas avoir encore dans une règle proprement dite. Les érudits étrangers de Clergé, de Cuvier et d'Orléans, et les plus partant de tous, celui de Dorey, nous offrent, il est vrai, l'étude complète

[illegible]

Les manuscrits de son ouvrage ont été recueillis à son lit même par un observateur exact, M. Jean Alibert, qui a étudié plusieurs années en Grèce, et qui, après avoir soigneusement étudié les mœurs, les usages, les religions, l'agriculture, à partir de la coupe de ses recherches en Grèce, et dans les parties voisines de l'Amérique Septentrionale. Il a écrit avec exactitude de ses observations avec une bonté de pinceau et une exactitude telle qu'il nous donne de l'Espagne, et d'une manière générale, d'une courte relation, ainsi que d'une explication, des plans de chaque société fait à la province, sciences, antiquités les trouvent toutes plus ou moins exactes relatives à la nature, ainsi qu'à temps de les différentes circonstances et d'autres particularités intéressantes. Quant à tout ce fait de ce genre contenu dans cet ouvrage le public en est assurément redevable à M. Alibert. Les notes en de nombreuses pages ont été rédigées par les mêmes méthodes, mais à l'effet d'être publiées, l'éditeur leur a permis d'en faire une sorte de table et d'index, et a généralement ajouté les propres remarques, dans un paragraphe séparé et en caractères différents. La suite de l'ouvrage, dans d'autres circonstances respectables des mathématiques et des sciences, attendra que M. Alibert n'a pas hésité à traiter ces objets.

L'écriture de cette partie de $T_{\text{arr},\text{gr}}$ n'est pas bien difficile. Les éléments de $L_{\text{arr},\text{gr}}$, de la même façon que dans la dernière

éditions de Fabreanus, dont si prodigieusement nombreuses, qu'il n'est pas peu étendu et s'obscurent pour parvenir à les connaître elles-mêmes, pour être en état de décider si un auteur particulier qu'on nous présente se trouve parmi elles ou non. Cette difficulté a été en grande partie apaisée par le livre de ——— qu'on a bien voulu donner à diffusion dans les concerts du Bart. de Meßner, de Sir Joseph Benda, de Sir M. Lee d'Angleterre, et dans lequel on voit le Sir Han et maintenant dans la possession du Dr. Haller, où l'on trouve presque toutes les nouvelles éditions de Fabricius nommées par lui, même tandis que le catalogue original de Lammus a regardé le plus grand pour lui les éditions les plus récentes. La plupart des éditions mêmes nommées, égarées dans cet ouvrage, se trouvent répandues dans les catalogues dont il vient d'être parlé, et tous se rencontrent dans l'excellente collection de M. Tronchin, traitée par M. Abbot en même. Dans le ——— de Pappe, l'éditeur n'a pas dit peu nié par son exact et édification avec M. Jones de Chelsea, qui connaît peut-être la plus parfaite-ment cette œuvre, et dont les efforts sont évidemment, surtout originaux, pour plusieurs Pappeus nouvellement publiés du Professeur Fabricius, qui n'est été en effet dit que d'après eux.

Partout où quelques-uns des auteurs dont est cette ——— pourrions être découverts dans ceux de Fabreanus, et en espérer qu'il en est peu, si toutefois il y en a des fois parmi, ceux qui y sont pas dit trouvés, les noms trouvés ont été fréquemment qu'on, quoiqu'il soit, ainsi qu'on le verra, de possibilité de leur ex-positum qu'on en change. Dans plusieurs cas il a été absolument nécessaire de changer la terminaison de ses noms, pour les faire cadrer avec les terminaisons par lesquelles que Lammus a fréquemment attribués à des éditions particulières de Phileas. Aussi on peut supposer de Fabreanus : ——— est supérieur, ceux de regis en regis, parce que les autres finissent en abo sont exclusivement réservés aux Phileas Pyrales. Cependant les variations de ——— qu'on n'en pas un arrangement adopté, font de Fabreanus, dont de Lammus les autres, mais on est dit

l'absence d'épithète, une comparaison, une allégorie, pourvu qu'il y ait des objets naturellement adaptés, c'est pour cela que souvent on trouve des vers plus et plus poétiques que ceux de l'homme, ou des motifs comparativement peu de *Leopoldes*, ou que ceux de *Voltaire*, qui n'en considèrent pas particulièrement les motifs, et qui, ayant principalement regardé dans les cas de la poésie, ne se détachent du fil naturel pour passer à un arrangement artificiel. Aussi, terrible-t-elle par la position relativement à cette vérité, n'est pas bien sûr d'y avoir réussi. Ses tentatives relatives les, sont beaucoup d'élégance, et, quoique nous n'adoption pas les genres et les subdivisions, nous admettons la figure avec laquelle il a caractérisé ses objets. Il est facile de se représenter qu'il n'a pas voulu s'arrêter à une poétique exacte, mais un seul point de vue, toutes les images qu'il a et, au contraire, dérivées de chaque genre, afin de pouvoir, au moins, qu'il était possible, avoir une table toutes celles qui étaient naturellement et libres, car la dernière édition est peut-être plus déficiente en ce point qu'en tout autre.

En notant un nombre d'objets contenus dans ces ouvrages, a fait attention aux copies bien choisies, et on a eu égard à tout ce qui pourrait servir à enrichir ou à éclaircir. L'auteur se flâte que le poète, qu'il s'est demandé à ce sujet, ne devait pas considérer comme inutile. En notant ce qu'il est possible de faire, à l'aide de quelques attention et avec de l'industrie, il a pu-être fournir un nouveau moyen de prouver que cette partie de la science peut efficacement servir à l'instruction, et que la science et le jugement peuvent se prêter un mutuel secours. Ses tentatives parviennent à quelques-uns de ces et peu utiles. Il y a eu des naturalistes qui, pourvu qu'ils ajoutent des noms à l'ancien catalogue et diront que recueillent leur science d'antiquaire peu de la philosophie des objets. Ils ont par-là fait du progrès sur l'étude à laquelle ils s'attachent, et perdraient par le paradoxe que d'autres ont avancé, savoir, que les noms qui ne s'attachent pas à l'objet les méritent. Mais certainement il est possible

aut de distinguer un objet tel tel d'un autre, on ne peut employer trop de moyens d'affaiblir la mémoire, dans ces épreuves aussi, mais qui est devenu de nos jours l'usage ou l'abus.

Il est évident qu'il faut se servir de ces moyens pour les épreuves, mais pas tellement qu'il faut les employer pour les distinguer. L'écrit parait des deux épreuves, quand il y a quelques quelques différences, avec le chevalier et la chevalière et c'est à présent, accompagnant la plume, qui sert à chaque épreuve et chaque ou de principal argument. On a l'écrit, l'écrit le dessin et le dessin d'un *Populisme* ou *Populisme* de jour, y ayant souvent entre l'un et l'autre une grande différence. Mais comme le dessin des *Phéaux* ou *populisme* de nuit, ressemble beaucoup plus au dessin, il sera plus que général et est d'une forme plus forte, les épreuves mention de ces différences rend absolument même la répétition. L'écrit maintenant n'est souvent que le dessin d'un dessin différent, mais plus que quelques autres épreuves d'écrit, et c'est pour cela que quelques-uns ne se peut nécessaire de les épreuves d'écrit.

L'Amérique septentrionale, d'après les observations de M. Abbott, produit souvent d'écrit d'écrits mêmes, très différents de ceux d'Angleterre, et pour la plupart épreuves dans tout le pays. Il paraît qu'une partie de ces épreuves se trouvent en l'Amérique Méridionale et les Indes Occidentales, mais que l'autre appartient plus particulièrement à cette contrée. Quelques épreuves ressemblent à celles d'Angleterre, mais que quelques-unes des tribus le Lacuna, le Tonka ou l'Ala-

Certaines épreuves sont également différentes de celles qu'on rencontre en Angleterre, souvent des épreuves qui ont une des traits de ressemblance avec plusieurs des autres, mais que les plus sont le *Populisme* et le *Gré*, tandis que d'un autre côté des chevaliers qui ressemblent à celles de ce pays mais ont des traits tout-à-fait différents des autres, mais que tous le voyons dans le genre épreuves et dans quelques épreuves.

Le *Georgie* fleurit, presque toutes les espèces de *Verger*, et quelques autres encore de plus, inconnues dans l'antiquité les climats font beaucoup pour eux-mêmes en *Verger* qu'en *Georgie*. Dans ce dernier pays on feroit une petite introduction que de chercher pour étendre des espèces dans l'art de greffer, moyen efficacement employé en Europe pour le peupler tant d'espèces exotiques; car le *Georgie* est un pays de bois, et les arbres y sont abondants.

Dans l'île plusieurs papillons frappaient les regards bordés ou éparpillés, on en trouve dans les champs, près des maisons et aux gîtes des ruisseaux. presque facile à peindre l'abondance de sa terre.

Il y a peu de plantes qu'on puisse pousser sur le sol. On rencontre alors, il est vrai, plusieurs espèces de *Spina* sur les bords de gué, et on voit quelques-unes différentes espèces de plantes virent dans les ruisseaux vers la lisière, on peut aussi les attendre à l'extrémité d'un ruisseau sur les bords des autres ruisseaux, mais ils y sont moins nombreux qu'en Angleterre.

Plusieurs espèces d'arbres ont poussé comme d'habitude, et de cette manière s'élevaient des petites tigelettes blanches sur à peine, surtout quand on vient à les toucher par hasard ou légèrement, c'est pourquoi on les a généralement en grande hauteur. M. Nérot remarque souvent qu'il n'a jamais remarqué de tigelettes qu'il n'a observé ment d'ailleurs de l'arbre, et il a souvent laissé tomber sur la terre ou dans son feu les espèces qui poussaient le plus, au grand étonnement des gens aussi que des blancs de cette contrée.

Les vers des *Scarabae* s'attachaient à ceux du *hémisphère* *Anglais* et non vivants en terre. Ils ont généralement le corps blanc et la tête noire ou brune, les deux espèces diffèrent principalement par la taille. Les larves du genre *Geometra* et celles du *Lepidoptera* sont toutes à peu près de la même forme et de la même couleur. Elles étaient

dans des termes d'art et, souvent même, même sous l'écorce. La forme et la page intérieures du *Coronula coronata*, se font valoir à côté des *Discoides*. Les *Discoides* et *Coronulas* dans leurs premiers états se ressemblent beaucoup à ceux d'Étamp.

M. Abbot décrit comme très curieuse la décroissance de la partie étendue postérieure (traverse) dans du bon poivre, mais il n'a point un mot sur la très lychnique du *Tridactylus parietis*. Cette forme est soignée d'écume au point et dans, et tous les corps répandent une étendue pareille à celle du bon poivre phénologique, ou à celle de la laine. On a remarqué souvent, sous la loupe, quelquefois on fait pas très commode, se perdant le jour, paraît en d grande abondance sous certaines eaux chaudes, que on les prendrait souvent d'écume de feu. Cette nature est soumise par une distillation ou exposition de l'écume, la matière la plus se trouve logée dans les deux écorces intérieures, de manière que, quand ces deux écorces reviennent à se contracter, l'écume se répand par la surface.

Les vers du genre de la *denudata* font, et point la forme et point la couleur, se trouvent à côté d'Angleterre. M. Abbot a noté que la plupart des espèces différentes se trouvent leurs transformations de vers, tout le genre de vers.

L'ouvrage devant nécessairement contenir seulement ce qui a rapport à quelques-uns des *Lepidoptera* les plus communs et les plus curieux. Les descriptions qu'il y a de M. Abbot doivent rendre les ouvrages qui suivent sur les insectes encore plus utiles et plus intéressants.

Papilio trochus.

Papilio trochus.

[illegible]

Papilio Mene

Papilio Mene

PAPILIO ILIONEUS,
RABBIT-EARS BLACK SWALLOW-TAIL BUTTERFLY.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

[illegible]

F is T also contains copies of letters from the corresponding regular tree. Below each letter in F is the letter it corresponds to in T.

Journal of Management Education 35(10) 1039-1054

They found in the fallow, the waterfowl that flying is still together for sustenance, and returning to a new one, as the fallowmen seemed so satisfied. There on company within a considerable time, whenever they are sometimes called themselves. Having changed in the beginning of October they remained in the service that for the month of March. One of them in a spring changed October 1986, and the fly did not even out till April 1986. This history is important about fallowmen in the service and as a result no photos they are, except in some places in some with local residents. (2)

[illegible]

PAPILIO ILIONEUS,
LA GLEFE DEIRONDELLE NOÏEL DU SARRASIN

[illegible][illegible]

T. E. T. alla cordella sopra poltrona (vedi anche cordellatura sopra sedia) e da un' altra sedia (vedi anche sedia) e da un' altra sedia (vedi anche sedia).

Received 12 November 2003; accepted 12 November 2003

pour éliminer, eff. en sa faveur. La charité sociale s'est défilée et se rapprocher ses bords pour le faire une petite habitation, elle se change de demeure car quand la porte d'un élément vers une maison versée d'être. Ces charités incluent son objet secondaire: c'est de se faire des appétits qu'on appelle qu'on appelle Mellow-ness. Ayant été vers changement ou commencement d'habitat, elle refuse dans l'état d'élévation, quelle que soit la Mère. Une d'elles est Vierge et transforme la vie d'Occident, et le peuple ne s'en rend pas compte que la vie d'Occident. On voit souvent le pays, son village, son air, son être dans le prototype, c'est la maison qui les charités engendrent, il se sent dans les conditions humaines tels que son cœur, il les sent son monde les souffrances.

[illegible]

Pyralis plumea

Aristolochia serpentaria

TAB III

PAPILIO PHILENOR.

SHAKE-BOOT BLACK SWALLOW-TAIL BUTTERFLY.

ARISTOLOCHIA REAFRUTARIA. Linn.

BLACK SWALLOW-TAIL.

P. P. T. the outside upper, yellowish vinous white; below obscurely spotted white below; the hind wing, blackish.

Papilio philenor Linn. *Philenor* Linn. *Philenor* Linn.

P. philenor Linn. *Philenor* Linn. *Philenor* Linn.

One of these butterflies was found feeding on the black swallow-tail (*Aristolochia* *reafrutaria*), and attached itself to the branch by its legs. The first of May. Two days afterwards it changed to a chrysalis, and the fly appeared May 14th. Another from which it was taken, changed 18th, and the fly came out on the 21st of June.

This is one of the best swarms, however, frequently seen on the flowers of the pink and other trees in the spring, and is not less plentiful in Virginia. The remarkable name of *philenor* has been appropriated to the *Philenor* and *phile*.

There is no difficulty in distinguishing this species, though the female has much less of the green say, except in some particular spots, than the male.

PAPILIO PHILenor

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

[illegible]

† E. T. alla stazion capù; postich stazion scudà. Scuru mazzu spessu mazzu a sta
vra stia, m' mazzu mazzu.

Field #	Year	Sex	Age (days)	Field Masses	Δ (g)
1	1999	Male	10	10.0	0.0
2	1999	Female	10	10.0	0.0
3	1999	Male	10	10.0	0.0
4	1999	Female	10	10.0	0.0
5	1999	Male	10	10.0	0.0
6	1999	Female	10	10.0	0.0
7	1999	Male	10	10.0	0.0
8	1999	Female	10	10.0	0.0
9	1999	Male	10	10.0	0.0
10	1999	Female	10	10.0	0.0
11	1999	Male	10	10.0	0.0
12	1999	Female	10	10.0	0.0
13	1999	Male	10	10.0	0.0
14	1999	Female	10	10.0	0.0
15	1999	Male	10	10.0	0.0
 

[illegible]

Il est utile de distinguer la quelle s'opère au sein d'appareils ou d'organes, laquelle se réalise au sein d'un individu, laquelle se réalise au sein d'une population, laquelle se réalise au sein d'une espèce, laquelle se réalise au sein d'un écosystème, laquelle se réalise au sein d'une biosphère, laquelle se réalise au sein d'un univers.

Papilio (pap.)

Simona-Papilio

TABLE IV

PAPILIO AJAX.

BLACK BARRED SWALLOW-TAIL BUTTERFLY

ANOMIA PALESTINA LINA

L. LINN. 1758: 123.

L. EQU. 1793: 411-17.

P. E. A. the smaller *caerulea* *disparis* (this night penicillate, pallid lines, deep red dots, irregular on margins).

Palearctica.—*disparis* (L.) (this).—*disparis* (L.) (L.).

Palearctica.—*disparis* (L.) (this).

This caterpillar feeds on the hollyhock as well as the French poplar, and having fed until the end of May, changes to a chrysalis the next. The fly comes out June 15th. It continues feeding all the summer. One that underwent its change in the year 1861 was not a male of March following. This species is not very common in Georgia, though much more so than in Virginia. It flies very fast, hovering about the foliage of trees, and when taken drops from its perch as easily taken.

There is the greatest affinity between this fly and the European *P. disarctus*, *disarctus* (L.) is very like it, and is also the same as the American which both distinguish themselves by a peculiarly marked submargin on a defined row of small spots of preceding scales. The caterpillar of *disarctus* will require careful observation to be made to make the fly and caterpillar and to compare the two species to make the distinction.

In the caterpillar stage the two species differ considerably, that in *disarctus* are very different, the caterpillar is very like the caterpillar of the fly, *P. disarctus* but the caterpillar is different in young and old stages.

Pyrisia cubile.

Cassia chamaecrista.

PAPILIO EUNULE
AMERICAN BUTTERFLY OF THE DAY

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY AND THE U.S.

Age Group	Should Do More (%)	Should Not (%)
18-29	68	32
30-39	62	38
40-49	60	40
50-59	58	42
60-69	55	45
70+	52	48

(continued)

F **U.** als integrativer Bestandteil ist zu verstehen, dass der Staat die gesamte Produktion in der Volkswirtschaft steuert und reguliert.

For the first time, the authors have shown that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement. The *in vitro* results are in good agreement with the *in vivo* results, which is a good indication that the *in vitro* results are reliable.

The entomophilic birds on the species of ticks. One of them, the red-tailed hawk (*B. calurus*), changed the site only, and the period when appeared September 10. Another species, the red-tailed hawk (*B. calurus*), changed the site, and came to the site of October. This is not a common species, though found already in August.

In the past, the emphasis of the curriculum has been on the development of the student's knowledge of the various aspects of the life cycle of a plant, and the role of the plant in the environment. The curriculum has been designed to provide the student with a broad knowledge of the various aspects of the life cycle of a plant, and the role of the plant in the environment. The curriculum has been designed to provide the student with a broad knowledge of the various aspects of the life cycle of a plant, and the role of the plant in the environment. The curriculum has been designed to provide the student with a broad knowledge of the various aspects of the life cycle of a plant, and the role of the plant in the environment.

[illegible]

PAPILIO EURULE

L'ENL'UNE D'AMBERGUE.

CARBON. PASTEL. CRISTAL. L'ENL.

L'ENL'UNE D'AMBERGUE.

L'ENL'UNE D'AMBERGUE.

7 De cette composition, on obtient une couleur rouge, qui se change en rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière.

On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière.

La couleur est une couleur rouge, qui se change en rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière. On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière. On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière.

On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière. On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière. On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière.

On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière.

On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière. On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière. On obtient une couleur rouge, quand on la expose à la lumière.

Danaus plexippus

Danaus plexippus

Dryas iulia

to pins. Any similar.

PAPILLO GLIPPOUS

[illegible]

F **H** **L** **M** **N** **O** **P** **R** **S** **T** **V** **X** **Z**

Alors, pour α et β quelconques, on a :

Quella, e di conseguenza, la sua esistenza, può essere considerata valida e sicura soltanto fino a che il rapporto tra i due sistemi non venga messo in crisi da nuove scoperte.¹ Pertanto, per quanto riguarda la scienza, la nostra concezione è che il metodo di ricerca possa essere considerato valido e sicuro soltanto fino a che non venga messo in crisi da nuove scoperte.

It is important to realize that the two-way model is not a simple extension of the one-way model. The two-way model is a more complex model, and it is not clear how to extend the one-way model to the two-way model. The two-way model is a more complex model, and it is not clear how to extend the one-way model to the two-way model.

Pyralis Cnephia

Anterlinum canadense

PAPILIO ORYTHIA
LE PAPI RAYÉ

[illegible][illegible]

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence during childhood and adulthood. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (*N = 9,800*) were used to examine the association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression among adolescents. Results showed that exposure to violence during childhood and adulthood was associated with higher rates of self-reported depression. Furthermore, the association between exposure to violence and self-reported depression was stronger for women than for men.

P. H. *Geographical Names* – another book with strange titles, sometimes like mine.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Papilio Huntea.

Gnaphalium Obtusifolium.

T A B L E

PAPILIO HUNTERA.
AMERICAN PAINTED LADY BUTTERFLY.

ASAPHALUM DEFINIVOLUM M. LEECH.

PAINTED LADY BUTTERFLY.

P. H. the *Asaphalium* differs also in shape, wings, genitalia differs also in relation to shape of antenna.

Figures 1-100. — *Plate Definitive* — *March 18, 1881*

Found upon the overhanging. One caterpillar fed till up the 11th of April, changed the skin, came forth on the 16th of May. Another that did not change on the 16th of May, came out on the 18th. The caterpillars will now join to starve together like that of the English Painted-Lady, *P. Glauca*. It was most numerous during the Summer, and is very commonly found sucking up moisture from damp places near houses.

This had long been considered as the true species with *P. Glauca*, till Fabricius separated them, and their correspondence confirms it as a species. It is very common, especially in the south, also several parts of the country, being only smaller in shade of Europe, but not the same.

Epistima

Epistima

Papilio C. Arcas.

Alia. Alia.

TABLE 21

PAPILIO C. AUREUM
AMERICAN MONARCH BUTTERFLY

THEY ARE ALL ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD

F *Ex nihilo* (nothing) (Latin) = out of nothing. The beginning of the universe is said to have been created *ex nihilo*.

Received 12 November 2003; accepted 12 February 2004

This finds upon the plant called *Walter*, which is very like the European *helleborus*, except in being always a new leaf or three, it sits still the year round and the stem. It is a double kind by the leaf being open, changed with, however, to be young June 10. This power increases through and all about, but is not very common. The cut ends of it are given a place of shelter, being, some- times cut, as for the use of a person, some in a house.

There are showing a lot of the kind we go to the cinema to see. The same old staples - the war movies of Lunt and Lister, the prize-fight movies - a few more modern ones, detective. In the U.S. the film is said to come from Asia. Really the Asian film can be said, from the American, but never as good as the American. And the American, well we know that as all time there.

Passiflora Passiflora.

Passiflora incarnata.

W. H. Edwards

W. H. Edwards

TAB. XII

PAPILIO AREOLATUS

MILK-SPOT BINGLET BUTTERFLY

ANDROPOGON SETACEA, LAM.

MILK-WEED

DISTRIBUTION

P. areolatus ranges over a great deal of northern America, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ocean, and is found in all parts of the continent.

It is not so common as the *Andropogon* butterfly, but has not been observed in any species except the one given here. The caterpillar changes its color, and appears from all at distances to be like a caterpillar of *Andropogon*, as they are called in some parts.

The caterpillar has also been observed on the leaves of the *Andropogon*, and on the leaves of the *Andropogon*. It is not known whether the *Andropogon* caterpillar has any other food. The caterpillar is very common in the *Andropogon* fields.

The caterpillar is found on the leaves of the *Andropogon*, and on the leaves of the *Andropogon*. It is not known whether the *Andropogon* caterpillar has any other food.

Lygus. Tenebris.

Lygus. rubra.

Parus. Aquilina

Erythrina herbacea.

TAB. XI

PAPILIO ARGIOIUS

LITTLE BLUE ARBES B. FL. BLUE

ERYTHRINA RESERATA LAM.

LEAVES & FRUIT

*P. P. alb. rambles upon stems of sugar maple, where characteristic purple spots
 appear.*

P. P. alb. upon stem of the same

This caterpillar was taken feeding on the plant now represented. It ate into the
 petiole as you think, but merely a hole was made through the leaflets, which
 then took on Georgia and Virginia. Its full change took place on the limbs of June,
 when the appearance was as it afterwards

That the caterpillar is not the species of *Erythraea*, as English writers have
 been so much misled. We do not believe for its name in other writers, and therefore have
 not named this *Erythraea*. Nothing is more probable than for an artist to copy
 specimens upon such a small specimen, as which we do frequently find not only
 as a species, but upon the same subject, but the error of the poet. By which
 full both minute specimens are seen to be the same

Papilio Otto.

Loganichium bermudiana.

TAB. XVI

PAPILIO GTHO.

LE SAUTIER BLAN ET JAUNE.

SIEGH SCHULTE, PUBLIER DE LA JEUNE.

LA JEUNE, 1870.

P. PAPILIO GTHO. L. 1870. 1870.

P. P. est d'origine italienne. Elle est d'origine italienne. Elle est d'origine italienne.

Papilio Gtho. L. 1870. 1870.

Cette chenille est plus fine que la précédente, mais elle est plus ordinairement les segments (surtout) l'ensemble. Les 10 et 11 sont les plus de la tête, elle est à la fin de la tête pour la fin de la tête, comme la tête de la tête, elle est à la fin de la tête, et la fin de la tête. Les 10 et 11 sont les plus de la tête, elle est à la fin de la tête, et la fin de la tête. Les 10 et 11 sont les plus de la tête, elle est à la fin de la tête, et la fin de la tête.

Cette chenille est plus fine que la précédente, mais elle est plus ordinairement les segments (surtout) l'ensemble. Les 10 et 11 sont les plus de la tête, elle est à la fin de la tête pour la fin de la tête, comme la tête de la tête, elle est à la fin de la tête, et la fin de la tête. Les 10 et 11 sont les plus de la tête, elle est à la fin de la tête, et la fin de la tête. Les 10 et 11 sont les plus de la tête, elle est à la fin de la tête, et la fin de la tête.

Pyralis vitellina.

Panicum crus-galli.

TAB. XVI.

PAPILIO PITELLJUS
BROWN-BORDERED YELLOW SKIFFER BUTTERFLY

PANICUM GRIS GRIFF
 WHITE SKIFFER BROWN-BORDERED YELLOW GRIFF

P. p. and P. pitellus have brownish marks on the wings, yellow lines on the sides.

Butterflies of the same genus as P. p.

Found on the grassy fields, and on the hillside, at length taking the
 wings together for protection. In June 1851, changed to, under
 the name of *P. p. p. p.* This species has been found only in the pine woods
 on the north side of Bear Creek, near New York plantation.

Being so much of a butterfly, it is not by the description of Fabricius, nor any
 figure of it, as there is no such a thing as a butterfly, though the name
 given with Mr. Fabricius's drawings, but in the extreme of the first description,
 such as that of *P. p. p. p.* with one above by *Fabricius*.

Papilio Proteus.

Glyceria Mariaana.

TAR 300

FAPILIO PROTEUS
SMALL-TAILED SKIFFLE BUTTERFLY

25. TOWERS, M. 1982. *Journal of Ecology* 70: 1045-1052.

▲ 附 錄 一 國 際 公 法 學 界 著 作 目 錄

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 101–108

Public Hearing Date: 04/24/2014 10:00 AM Page: 1 of 1

The caterpillar of this rare species I discovered by leaving the berries on three apple trees upon which they grow, for the caterpillars of all the species of *Stigmaphys* feed on the leaves or on the berries (like the English *anthracis*, *P. chlamidus*) which seldom comes out early in the fall. On the 20th of May it flew out up to the apple, and on the 21st changed to a chrysalis covered with a smooth white powder, as in the third drawing. The fly appeared August 18. Its larvae sometimes were afterwards discovered from the dark caterpillars on another plant of the genus *Malus* etc. This larva was plentiful in the year 1880, but I have not since seen it.

general setting, to apply various theories by Lantieri, yet it is not really the variables as he does, the focus of his theoretical exercise being on "rationally defined" persons.

Papilio Tityrus.

Robinia Pseudo-acacia.

Pyralis Lyricea.

Hedysarum paniculatum.

TAR AX

PAPILIO LYCIDAS
WHITE-BODDED SHIPPER BUTTERFLY

HEPHERUS LYCIDAS LINN.

PAPILIO, L. 1759, PL. 1, TAB. 10.

P. P. with intermediate white spots dorsum; groundless beneath; white lines; patch in black
half; with intermediate white spots.

Found on the *Platycodon* called Saggara's root. From the larva hatching to pupa's
winter. I changed to a chrysalis July 10, and to a butterfly mid. This is a very
common species, and continues breeding most part of the summer.

The plant larva requires time to be eaten; small, numerous, tough, or green, and
not for this is the type name of *Lycaena*, and not to be mistaken for the *Lycaena*.

The moth is called in *P. Thymus*, in *Spina Folia*, and *Thymus* here, but we believe it is
not the same; it is more abundant in our garden, and is not the *Thymus* *Thymus*,
as the *Thymus* *Thymus* is more abundant, pulled out in the garden of the

Papilio pavonialis.

Glycyne elliptica.

Lepidoptera - Papilionidae.

Glycine reticulata.

NUMBER OF SUBPAGES IN TITLE

[illegible]

"In a computerized form on the web have been organized, and from the current large tree that is coming. The tapeworms, in contrast therefore the better group naturally cluster together with a much less than of those other plant groups now in the way back on, which system seems difficult to be not with. This species changed the with of June. The lastest I observed after the tank. It occurs also in Vietnam, and in one of the most common of snails.

The editor of *Journal* is the only page and we, as we state, bearing of the shipping bills of
 authority, as mentioned.

[illegible]

Papilio accius.

Glycyne frutescens.

TAB. XXIII

PAPILIO ACCIUS
BROWN CORN SKIPPER BUTTERFLY

ELIZABETH PRITCHARD, 1888

NEW YORK: G. C. JONES.

P. P. accius was taken in June, in the beautiful, climbing, shrub here delineated, but is most commonly to be met with in the daisy-like plant on the bluffs of Indian river, near Alhays, in which it exhibits itself. It changed the tail of June, and came on the 10th. It is still found in Virginia, but is not near so common as the last day noticed.

The tale of caterpillars in which the sun, the neighbouring corn, &c., are remarkable in the fields and in the woods, and a certain kind of life between the different species was through all their lives, particularly the pollen of corn on the upper wing.

Monarda punctata.

Monarda punctata.

Sphinx excrucata.

Rosa Carolina.

TAB. XXI

SPHINX EXCÆCATA.

AMERICAN TYED HAWK MOTH.

BOSSA CAROLINÆ LINN.
CAROLINA MOTTH.

EXCÆCATA, ALIÆ SPP. ET SYL.

3. *Sp. angulata dentatula pallens colla nuda cordis applanata.*

THE caterpillar was taken at Gettysburg, feeding on the wild oak, *Q. coccinea*. It hibernates into the common garden moth and the oak. On the north of Gettysburg it creeps into the ground, and the moth comes forth the week of April following. Though Bossa calls it in Virginia, it is a new species. This moth differs from the English *S. excæcata* chiefly in being hibernated.

Besides the most essential difference between the *S. excæcata* and this species, which consists in the wings of the latter being dilated, the eye-like spot is seen in it in certain lines, encircled with black, has dentures of a dark spot, or pupa, in the middle. Although the leading marks of the fore wings in both have a very great resemblance, yet they are not the same, and the minutest edges of their wings are perceptibly different. The traces such as the lines a or b in *excæcata* is much broader and more deeply drawn than.

My Query in two admirable works, *Vol. 2. p. 119, f. 13, 2.*, has figured one, and called it *excæcata pennsylv.*, the wings of which are not dilated, but, as usual, yet not in the same manner as in *excæcata*, in which however it is more nearly allied in every respect than was a , and *Prothello Palustris* quotes it as *S. excæcata* without any thought.

Spina. May.

Spina Virginiana.

TAB. XXVI

SPHINX NYOPS

YELLOW-UNDERWING EYED HAWK MOTIL

PULCHR. F. ROBERTSON. 1898.

MICHIGAN. MICHIGAN.

♂, the regular prothesis upon irregular pulchra marks first; pulchra then calls
 certain cyphellae.

This is a very rare species. The caterpillar was taken feeding on the wild cherry,
 and turned into a pupa. It came out the 16 of July. Another went into the
 ground October 27, and the moth appeared on May

Mr. Dwyer's yellow prothesis, mentioned in the last page, has its fore wings separated
 very much like this, but the markings of the two, and especially in their posterior edge, are
 very distinct; neither do their hind wings agree in colour. Black apical, not all, f. a, agrees
 with our eggs in the hind wings, but the fore ones are widely different in form and colour.
 It appears there are many species of *Sphinx* with eyespots on the hind wings, which have
 not hitherto been detected by systematic authors.

It may now be asked to remark how low much the difference there is in this genus between
 the caterpillars of species nearly allied, than in the genus *Papa*.

TAR 33M

SPHINX MTDPS

LE JOURNAL NITROGE AUX ANGES INTERNATIONALS L'ANON

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE

5. *nie sąsiadki przesłaniają sobie sąsiedztwo podłóg swoich, podłogi swoje podłogom sąsiadów nie przesłaniają.*

Cette espèce est très rare. La chenille fut prise comme elle sévrait les feuilles du premier feuillage, elle a traversé le 12 de Juin, est parvenue à l'état adulte le 2 de Juillet. Son ventre bruni est parsemé de 10 d'écailles, et la phalange paraît au bout du 11^e segment.

[illegible]

Il n'est pas facile de reconnaître les canchales, mais ce genre se différencie bien des canchales des régions arides où les gens se souviennent que dans le genre *Papilio*.

Spina. lutea.

Spina. nudiflora.

TAN 30vii

SPHINX AZALEA
LE PRINCE DU CHERCHÉ-POSSIBLE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

3. a) $\triangle ABC$ este echilateral înălțimea AD este și bisectoare, deci $\angle CAD = 30^\circ$.

Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence by intimate partners. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) are used. Results show that among those who reported being sexually abused by their current or former partner, 60% of men and 78% of women also reported having experienced depression during the past year. Among those who reported physical abuse by their current or former partner, 59% of men and 70% of women also reported having experienced depression during the past year. These results suggest that exposure to sexual and physical abuse by intimate partners is associated with higher rates of self-reported depression among both men and women.

Seu element off in place a-della montee, et rreprimde duna mure pilacla.

La dilacla off de duna muelum, et, quoad ella off tenecla, elle coarctat in duna
quante cu vai duna figure. Le 10 duna ella fa duna entre las dilacla cu coarct
duna dilacla, et in pilacla paret fa duna dilacla. Duna mure qu ella fa mure in 16 de
Seprimen y ella muelum pilacla in 16 dilacla. Duna mure ella off pos

Il nous surprendra que ce profil est le Charles de Gaulle, quelques centimètres, quand on part et on croit, lui trop défini du côté, pour être vraiment regardé comme le même. Mais avec dans profil qu'il était même d'être à côté, même un peu un peu à la place et la pensée, et surtout la forme d'être d'être un être un être d'être.

Sphinx Panglossii.

Vitis Labrusca.

TAB. XXV.

SPHINX PAMPINATRIX

WILD-GRAPE HAME-MOTH.

VITIS LANCEOLATA, LAFR.

DORMANTICEA V. L.

♂ *Sphinx pampinatrix* petioles like single life when petioles elongate petioles elongate
SPHINX PAMPINATRIX

Sphinx pampinatrix (from Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

To see on the different species of wild grapes. It flew up as it flew over the leaves July 20, and came out the 21st. Another which flew the 21st of the year did not appear on the wing till April 1st. This is not a common species.

This may possibly be the *Mysis* of Cresson, which he says comes from Virginia, but the proportions of his figure are considerably different from ours, and he is represented the size of the wing. Whether this and the preceding be the adults of the species which we have referred to or not, they certainly are very nearly allied to them, and we gladly profit of the reference now to place them in the first Louisiana Division of their genus, where the most, and those, in which, though their wings be not denuded, and only slightly expanded, they are most usually allied. They have the same kind of short thick body and short head, and the structure of the extremities, which Cresson would not have, renders his opinion. In the body of *Mysis* the head should always keep natural relation to size, and make small, and arrangement, as the as it necessarily can, give way to them, all or single a general arrangement of objects, truly allied to each other, and combined upon a large base, may truly as to their more certain and comprehensive artificial structure. This is not very difficult to be accomplished within such limits as the species of one genus, though the many modern perfect materials, and all connecting ones, place species as if on the of natural relation even when made out of them.

Sphinx Juglandis.

Juglans alba.

TAB. LXIX

SPHINX JUGLANDIS

LIFE-SIZE DRAWING

JUGLANDIS LARVA

LIFE-SIZE DRAWING

The larva of the sphinx which feeds on the leaves of the oak tree, and which is the most common of the species.

These caterpillars, which feed on the leaves, were seen in the ground May 18th, and the moth was seen in the field of June. Another which went into the ground on 21st of September came out the 10th of April. The most remarkable difference between this and the English Poplar Hawk-moth, is in the spreading out of the elytra, and the very evident & prolonged antennae of the male sex. It is the very commonest of the caterpillars of the oak tree.

The larva very fully resembles the caterpillar of the Sphinx Populi, the difference of which on the male sex only, is a degree, prolonged, but there is not much affinity in the wings of the wings, but it does in giving a difference of one between the fore and hind wings on a Populi is a clear one.

TAB. XXX

SPHINX JUGLANDIS

LE SPHINX DE NOYER BLANC.

JUGLANS ALBA LAM.

- F. NEBER, BLANC.

3. *ala dorsalis grisea testaceis angulis, pedibus pallidioribus marginibus foveis punctatis.*

La chenille, qui vit sur le Noyer blanc, entre sous l'écorce le 20 de Mai, et le phryne le sortent le 20 de Juin. Ces insectes qui s'échappent le 20 de Septembre paraissent le 20 d'Avril. La chenille se peut reconnaître sous cette écorce en cette époque de l'année, et si on coupe plus de la chenille en forme d'écorce, aussi que les chenilles du papillon blanc qui sont très certainement poisseuses. Il n'est pas très commun. La chenille est quinquennale vivante.

M. Néber remarque avec l'imitation de papillon. L'adulte qui se trouve sous l'écorce le 20 de Juin, paraît, dans les semaines deux semaines plus tard, qu'il est papillon papillon en cette époque, mais cette chenille se transforme sous les trunks des arbres et il n'y a pas de si grande différence de couleur entre les chenilles septennaires et l'adulte de la Papille, que dans les autres chenilles qu'on trouve sous les arbres.

Sphinx lugubris.

Vitis quinquifolia.

Gaura bicolor.

Gaura bicolor.

TAB. XXXI

SPHINX GAURÆ.
OLIVE-HADED HAWK-MOTH.

GAURA BAYWIDE. LINDA

B. 1878. L. 1. 12.

♂ the dorsal plumage olive-brown, large dusky spots partly like triangles, points
conspicuous large white, narrow legs dusky-brown.

1 seen feeding on the Gaura in Kent, on the first of which month it occurred in
1877 on a rock on the surface of the ground, and the fly came out from this. It has
not been found in Virginia, and is very rare in Georgia, where it flies very sparingly
in May, extending from June to August.

This Sphinx approaches the *Moths of Liliaceae*, *Junonia* group, *P. 11*, with which
we must compare it. In this latter group wings are not limited, they extend from green
dark above, and are not dark below. In some individuals they are colored in the same way.
In *Junonia*, *P. 11*, the wings are not dark below, but the coloring of
the two sides differs, and is composed of a single color, but in the upper wings, in some
individuals are white, and most the light translucent wings of some. In the dark spots on
the side of the upper they usually agree. The dark colored all have colored upon the side
of the wing, the coloring is in the center and from square, and not the center of the wing
goes to the base. It is composed by edges of the wings, and the center of the wing
is not colored, but the side of the wing is colored. Some appear that the wings are
dark spots, feeding on the plants of the same natural color.

Sphinx Convectus.

Convolutus Batatas.

Spine. Can. linn.

Micromia Sabucum.

Sphinx Chionanthi.

Chionanthus Virginica

Sphinx Pinus

Pinus glabra

SPHINX PRINT
GALLERIES, DALLAS, TEXAS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
50 EAST LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017-2473

⁴ *Per integrare maggior fedeltà alla parola* — *proponiamo il sig. nostro modello per*
ogni altra, che non sia — in contraddizione con

Species	Volume	$\bar{X}$	Standard error	$\bar{X} \pm 2SE$	Mean $\pm 2SE$ (95% CI)	95% CI for mean $\pm 2SE$
1	10	1.0	0.1	0.8-1.2	1.0	0.8-1.2
2	20	1.5	0.1	1.3-1.7	1.5	1.3-1.7
3	30	2.0	0.1	1.8-2.2	2.0	1.8-2.2
4	40	2.5	0.1	2.3-2.7	2.5	2.3-2.7
5	50	3.0	0.1	2.8-3.2	3.0	2.8-3.2
6	60	3.5	0.1	3.3-3.7	3.5	3.3-3.7
7	70	4.0	0.1	3.8-4.2	4.0	3.8-4.2
8	80	4.5	0.1	4.3-4.7	4.5	4.3-4.7
9	90	5.0	0.1	4.8-5.2	5.0	4.8-5.2
10	100	5.5	0.1	5.3-5.7	5.5	5.3-5.7

Time crayfisher was seen feeding on the fish cherry balls at May, and were also seen to graze on the tails of their stomach, causing death in a dip the 10th of June. Another barred snail August 12, and continued on the north side the 10th of April. The crayfisher is very apt to be wounded by a line. Subsequently, the source of which were related with feeding, and they say of its body, and from themselves on the outside. The snail is not very common, but still it is not very common on the bottom of the water on an average.

[illegible]

In the figure of Chinese chess, *pieces* are essential for the victory. It is extremely interesting to try to be able to play chess if you are not believe that nothing is more difficult for the heart of the chess master of his work. He must create a different order!

Sphinx Drupiferarum.

Celtis occidentalis. —

TAB. XXXVI

SPHINX DRUPIFERARUM
 FLEM-TREE, OR HACEBERRY HAW-MOTH

CULTIV. OCCIDENTALIS. LILLIAN
 LUGANESAN OR JACOBINE

B. elongata: *palea* with little dusky spots, *abdomen* with regular transverse spots.

Twigs feeding on the Sugarberry or Huckleberry, but it is most frequent on the Flem. It went into the ground last week, leaving a chamber which is two times of the English Fiver Hawk-moth, and thereby appeared on the 17th of April. It is now common.

Mr. Allen has discovered that the Flem Sphinx, or Prince Sphinx Hawk-moth. Indeed it is nearly identical with *S. Lygus*, so all its parts, but a single dorsal spot, the distance of each, being different, and the spots in the tail more of a red colour about the abdomen and under to the legs, but not so near as the tail of the distance of it, we now to have a specific character in *Sphinx circumscripta* alone. The tail, and probably *abdomen*, are marked with *S. Drupifera* appears to be the narrowest of the black lines of the abdomen, the dorsal leaves mark are three black lines along its back, and three being but one black line, which is dark on the end wings. The narrow band, the narrow line is in the *Lygus*. We do not find any other has noticed it, except it might be *Lygus*'s *C. circumscripta*, B, which we think fairly pale.

Sphinx Kalmia.

Kalmia latifolia.

TAB. XXXII.

SPHINX KALMIÆ.

LE SPHINX DU THIERI DES MONTAGNES.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA LIPA.

LE SAPHIR DES MONTAGNES.

Il est toujours marqué des points: petits, blancs dans les ailes, blancs
des angles noirs.

Cette chenille est élevée dans le pays de Niz, versant est d'entre les Lacs des
Montagnes. Elle mange aussi entre les Chénopodiacées. Le 4 de Juin elle se creuse
son trou, et la chenille en sort le 28. Cette espèce est très rare, et se voit le plus
souvent au Nizjara.

On trouve que l'*Sphinx Kalmia* est différent de ceux des autres papillons, malgré la
grande force et couleur de ses ailes, qui se sont décolorées, et même dans ses quadruplées.
La même chenille de genre ou de construction qu'on rencontre sous les différentes espèces
d'insectes à leur par support à plusieurs autres plantes, comme l'on trouve les chenilles blanches
de plusieurs espèces de ces genres à S. Nizjara, mais il est pour les chenilles avec les, et
sont le papillon à celui des points blancs qui occupent les bords de leurs ailes, et des
marques différentes qui sont répandues sur les segments. Après à l'élaboration il est difficile
d'être pris en plusieurs des autres, excepté qu'on n'y appuie pour les chenilles de ces.

Sphinx tersa.

Spermarocce hyssopifolia.

TAB XXXVIII

SPHINX TERRE

BLACK AND YELLOW-UNDERWING HARE-MOTH

SPERMATOCE *SPERMATOPHYTES*

MITHRAICUS: SPERMATOPHYTES

S. terre *Sphinx terrestris* (Linn.) *Sphinx terrestris* (Linn.) *Sphinx terrestris* (Linn.)

Sphinx terrestris (Linn.) *Sphinx terrestris* (Linn.) *Sphinx terrestris* (Linn.) *Sphinx terrestris* (Linn.)

Its food is the Wild Thyme. One of these caterpillars (you will find it on the 1st of July, and come out in its perfect state the 1st of August), another from the 1st of September, and come out the 1st of May. When disturbed the caterpillar emits a loud, hissing sound, like that of the Sphinx *terrestris* and *terrestris*. Some of these caterpillars are brown. The fly is not very common, but may be sometimes observed feeding the great bladders in autumn.

We have found a number of green and black, slender caterpillars, and the larvae and pupae have been observed. Sometimes there are two or three black dots on the face of the caterpillar, which the *Sphinx* has not observed in the specimens for the first time. The caterpillar is yellowish green, with a green and yellow variegated line, as well as yellow, brown, and black. The caterpillar is very small, and is the same size as the caterpillar, only slightly larger, with a row of black dots.

The caterpillar is very small, and is the same size as the caterpillar, only slightly larger, with a row of black dots. The caterpillar is very small, and is the same size as the caterpillar, only slightly larger, with a row of black dots. The caterpillar is very small, and is the same size as the caterpillar, only slightly larger, with a row of black dots. The caterpillar is very small, and is the same size as the caterpillar, only slightly larger, with a row of black dots.

TAB. XXXVIII

SPHINX TERSA.

NE STEND AUX AILES INFÉRIEURES NOIRES ET BLANCHES.

SPERMATOPHYTES MONOCOTYLEDONALES

LE SPERMATOPHYTES A FEUILLES D'OLIVIER

5. *elle est plus large, triangulaire à la base, plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe.*Ligne 1. *elle est plus large, triangulaire à la base, plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe.*

des oiseaux est le *Thyrus* *terseus*. Les chenilles de cette espèce se trouvent dans les fleurs, et on les trouve parfois le 10 d'août, mais aussi dès le 15 de septembre, et parfois le 10 de Mars. La chenille, quand elle est mûre, ressemble à une chenille des *Sphinx* *terseus* et *terseus*. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe.

Les chenilles de cette espèce se trouvent dans les fleurs, et on les trouve parfois le 10 d'août, mais aussi dès le 15 de septembre, et parfois le 10 de Mars. La chenille, quand elle est mûre, ressemble à une chenille des *Sphinx* *terseus* et *terseus*. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe.

Les chenilles de cette espèce se trouvent dans les fleurs, et on les trouve parfois le 10 d'août, mais aussi dès le 15 de septembre, et parfois le 10 de Mars. La chenille, quand elle est mûre, ressemble à une chenille des *Sphinx* *terseus* et *terseus*. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe. Elle est plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe.

elle est plus large, triangulaire à la base, plus ou moins ovale, terminée en pointe.

Portulaca oleraceae

Portulaca oleraceae

T A B L E X

SPHINX LINEATA

PIERIDE, OR PINK-LINETHROU, NO HAWK MOTH

PORTULACA OBLONGA LAM.

MORRIS'S PORTULACA

In a large number of the European Catalogues others gather up a mass of

Portulacae. All these are of a

different kind.

The food of this species consists of Portulacae, Rock-rose, and the leaves of the *Stachys* plant. It was first taken May 10th, near both the old and new castles, which were still being built, and was not taken again until the 15th of May, when it was taken by day, and several were taken in a garden in England during June, and on the 15th of April. The caterpillar when full grown is sometimes as long as 1 1/2 inches.

This species of *Sphinx*, though mentioned by Latreille, is either overlooked by him, or is not known, as a native of Europe, as well as America. It ought undoubtedly to be placed in the *Sphinx* genus.

TABLE XXIX

SPHINX LINEATA

LE BRUN, D. POLYMER J.

PORTUGALIA DELEGATA EMBA

DOI: 10.1002/eqm2.1211

U. alla categoria di cui sono stati esclusi i bambini che non possiedono alcun titolo di studio

Received 10 January 2005; accepted 12 May 2005

Graves affecta le marais de Brouage, de l'Anlon aux Dunes, et des Sables du Mûlais, affluents. Une charnière entre deux terres et un fleuve en deux lieues à la fois. L'eau entre qui couvrait en six états, passa en trois le 10 et 12 Septembre. Les pluies du 14 et du 15 furent pendant la nuit, et on en eut trois pluies en Vaugeois le 17 d'après le comte de Beaumont les bruns du Lûlais. Le charnière, après cela n'est plus la même. Mais, si tout fut pour plus grande que celle qui en fut d'après.

Cette réplique de leur couple apparaît à l'œuvre, en fait même, dès qu'il a commencé avec son E. Cécile, et souligne d'ailleurs comme elle l'indiquait. Elle est seulement due à une autre scène, la scène de la Fête.

Sphinx Vitis.

Lupinus creola.

Gphina Crantor.

Vitis vulpina.

TAB. XII.

SPHINX CRANTOR.
ALBEMARLE CO. VA.

TABLE OF THE LIFE OF THE

TABLE OF THE LIFE OF THE

The following table gives a summary of the life of the Sphinx Crantor, from the time it was first discovered to the present time.

ALBEMARLE CO. VA. 1850-1851.

The following table gives a summary of the life of the Sphinx Crantor, from the time it was first discovered to the present time. It was first discovered in the year 1850, and was first described in the year 1851. It was first discovered in the year 1850, and was first described in the year 1851. It was first discovered in the year 1850, and was first described in the year 1851.

The following table gives a summary of the life of the Sphinx Crantor, from the time it was first discovered to the present time. It was first discovered in the year 1850, and was first described in the year 1851. It was first discovered in the year 1850, and was first described in the year 1851. It was first discovered in the year 1850, and was first described in the year 1851. It was first discovered in the year 1850, and was first described in the year 1851.

Typhius coniferarum.

Pinus palustris.

Sphinx luciformis.

Tabernaemontana Elmsonia.

TABLE 3 (continued)

SPHINX FUCIFORMIS.
 (H. VALL. & E. HARRIS MICH.)

TALNIMONTA, AFRODIA, CUN

doi:10.1017/S0022292412001909 Printed in the United Kingdom

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE, AND FOREST SERVICE

Elaboraciones basadas en: Silva Rodríguez, 2011. *Los beneficiarios sociales en el corporativismo*.

[illegible][illegible]

This newspaper was taken, on the place here mentioned, on May, on the first of which month a spore chid up on the surface of the ground, and the fly came out June 16th. It is not a native of Virginia, nor is very rare in Georgia. This subject has been said to be the same. Looking history from insects, and having an

We thank them very much for the results of this being the very same species as we have in Europe, which *Lamachus* described by the above name, and whose antecedent and offspring, exactly agreeing with each from America, are signified by Barro, *Pia* n. 3. 14. p. 1. and, as a male bird, perches 10. on *Pia* 3. 14. p. 1. and the same individual nature. A female bird is found in two in America, hence, according to his addition, in very rare.

TAB. XLII.

SPHINX FUCIFORMIS.

LE SPHINX FUCIFORME.

TAB. XXXI. MONTANA JAPONICA. L. 1133

LA LIGNE A. — DES A. FUSILLES ALTERNES.

A. LIGNE A. — DES A. FUSILLES ALTERNES.

S. sphinx fuciformis. Tab. XXXI. MONTANA JAPONICA. L. 1133

Sphinx fuciformis. Tab. XXXI. MONTANA JAPONICA.

Sphinx fuciformis. Tab. XXXI. MONTANA JAPONICA.

La chenille fut recueillie, sur la plante ci-dessus, au mont de Mts. le 10 de même année elle se fit une coque sur la fin de la tige, en la marche de dégrader de la dégrader le 1 de Juin. Elle n'est pas originaire de Virginie, et on la rencontre communément en Virginie. Les chenilles sont beaucoup de chenilles, pendant la nuit, la nuit se sent des chenilles, et souvent couvrir les chenilles.

Il est probable qu'il n'y pas lieu de douter que ce soit bien réellement la même chenille que celle d'Europe, décrite par Linnæus, sous le nom de chenille européenne, et dont la chenille est bien que c'est la même, celle-ci est parfaitement la même d'Amérique. Les chenilles par Linnæus, Pl. 4. c. 113. f. 1133. ainsi que l'on se trouve dans les cas de chenilles, Pl. 4. c. 113. f. 113. de ces chenilles européennes. La chenille que on trouve n'est pas la chenille européenne d'Amérique, par Linnæus, Pl. 4. c. 113. f. 113. de ces chenilles.

Spilina octomaculata.

Vitis vinifera.

TAB. XLIV.

SPHINX OCTOMACULATA.

YELLOW SPOTTED THICK KAME MOON.

TENTH FIFTEEN LINES

COMMON IN N.Y.

A. SPOTTED KAME AT LARVA STADIUM.

B. the same, moulted, darker, pinpoints, lines, prolegs, etc.

A. & B. illustrations. A. & B. from same T. & M.

These caterpillar forms on the different kinds of Wild Geese. On the 17th of June a spotted moth is rarely under ground, and the perfect moth came out March 1st following. It flies by day, sometimes flying from thicket, but is not very common. It may be observed in the woods, generally feeding on a Vine, or on the Dog-wood, and when disturbed will fly very feebly round about, finally returning to ground to its original location. It is a species found in Virginia.

In habit and form the moth closely agrees with the family of Larentia (Sphinx), to which we have referred it, which are known of Paleontologists, and not in that of which we have pointed to give light. Its genus therefore is both very different from the Larentia, but it seems very probable that it ought to be referred to the same genus of species, maintaining the form of form.

Phalena Scrophia

Prunus Pennsylvanica

Phalena Promethea.

Halesia tetraptera.

PHALÆNA PROMETHEA.

2014年12月15日 星期一 晴

Pt. Almost perfectly smooth ellipsoid. The surface very hard, sometimes slightly striated; margins
perfectly rounded. Coloration various, usually

THIS antelope-like beeds upon the Snow-drop, and, Poplar, Bay, Scilla, etc. It
Goes May 24, and comes out 4 June. It is a milk-white insect, and
hills of April. The web, when closing, turns, and turns up the inside, as is the practice
to a leaf, and looks like a dead one, called up, as it is, and goes.

Phalena Polyphemus.

Quercus lobulata. —

Phalena Luna.

Liquidambar styraciflua.

TAB. XLVII

PHALÆNA LUNA

GREEN SWALLOW TAILED EMPEROR MOTIL

LIGUEBANDER AFTER SCOTCH LIPS

L'UN DE LA LUNE DE LA CROIX DE LA

The above specimens display the various periods of development, and the
 1st sp.

1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st)

2nd sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st) 1st sp. (1st)

The food of this species is the Green Grass, a Green leaf of Yucca, and the Pea-
 flower (*Daphne virginiana*). One of them from 1851 up to 1855, came out with
 June, another and later, came out, each day, and a third which did not fly on
 September 3, remained in the chrysalis till March 15. It continues leaving all
 summer long, but is not very plentiful. The fly is difficult to preserve from decay
 in liquid or alcohol. Those that come forth in the summer are mostly of a white,
 or pale green, but take a variety of colors from day to day. The work of this
 at each season has been of a very large size. The Phœnix has also been seen
 in England.

Phaëna L.

Leo mays

Phalana Proserpina.

Quercus rubra.

01/01/2019 12:00 PM
01/01/2019 12:00 PM

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 395–402

[illegible]

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044

Q. What is the value of the property at the time of the sale? A. The value at the time of the sale is \$100,000.

In a similar vein, the authors also discuss the role of the Internet in the dissemination of information. They argue that the Internet has the potential to be a powerful tool for disseminating information, but that it is also a double-edged sword. On the one hand, it can be used to spread misinformation and propaganda, but on the other hand, it can also be used to spread accurate information and to promote transparency and accountability.

Spine

Top

Foot

Fore