This member of the Phylum Arthropoda, Class Insecta, Order Lepidoptera is a flying insect with two pairs of delicate wings. It has three pairs of jointed wings and a proboscis through which it sips nectar.
thorax

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This is broken into three segments, each with a pair of jointed legs. Four wings are attached to two of the segments. On the second and third segments the spiracles are found and in many families the auditory organs are found on the third segment, or metathorax.
spiracles

spiracles
These openings along part of the thorax and abdomen allow air to be pumped in and out of the trachea with help from movement of the winds and abdomen.
scales

scales
These are tiny overlapping shingles, which give the wings a distinctive color and pattern when light is reflected off them.
body

body
The butterfly has a head, thorax, and abdomen. These parts are usually brown or black in color.
Two long antennae originate from here as well as a pair of ocelli, the mouth and sensory organs.
There is a large compound set of these organs of vision on each side of the head and some butterflies also have a second simple set above the compound set.
wings
Butterflies have two pairs of these, which enable flight. They are thin, brightly colored and covered in scales. Their hollow ribbing, or veins provide support. When at rest these are folded in an upright position.

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wings
This is the segmented latter portion of the body containing genitalia and spiracles.
legs

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Butterflies have three pairs of these long jointed appendages. Some species have taste buds on the soles and distal ends.
mouth

mouth

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This long, coiled tube-like tongue is used to suck nectar. It has evolved from mouth parts that used to chew.
proboscis

proboscis
This is comprised of two pairs of sensory palpi and a proboscis.
These are segmented smell and touch sensors with knobs at the ends. They can have from 7 – 1000 segments.