



<https://www.flickr.com/photos/aerantes/> 



Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

***Rafflesia arnoldii* – Corpse Flower**

Corolla: grows to a diameter of up to 1 meter and weighs up to 11 kg (24 lbs)

Flowering: day and night

Reward Produced: none

Scent: strong smell of rotting flesh

Distribution: rainforests of Sumatra and Borneo





Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

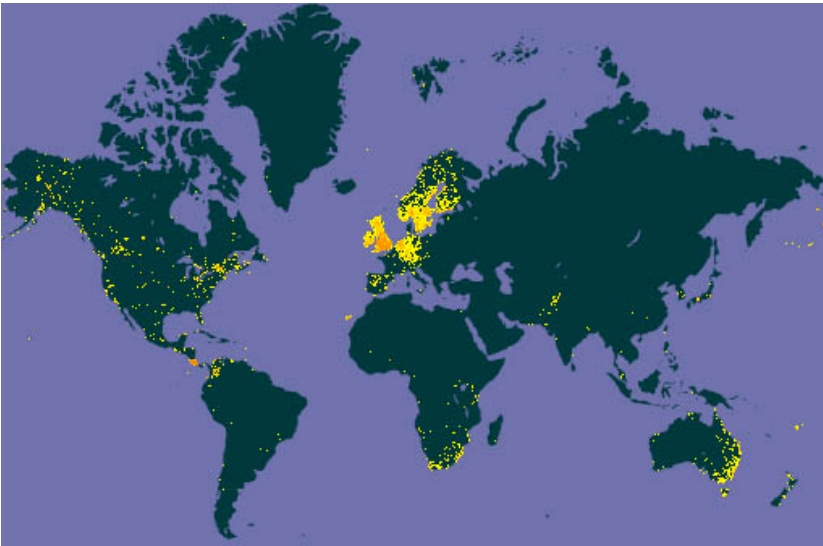
Family Calliphoridae: blow flies

Morphology: shiny metallic coloring

Reproductive Behavior: females lay their eggs in rotting meat; more active during the day but also lay eggs at night

Food Source: adults in some species feed on decaying flesh, others eat plant material

Distribution: widespread





Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

***Lonicera sempervirens* – Coral Honeysuckle**

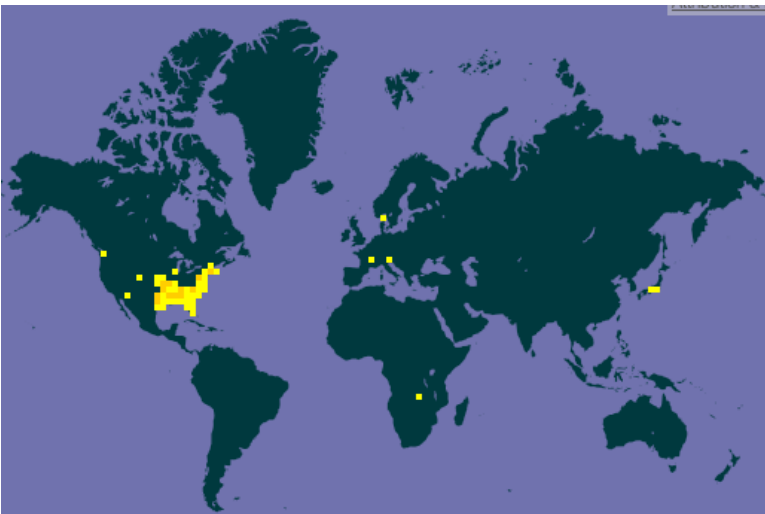
Corolla: tubular, approximately 5 cm long, with five small lobes opening at the tip to expose the stamens and stigma; no perching platform

Flowering: day and night

Reward Produced: abundant nectar

Scent: none

Distribution: Southeastern United States





Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

***Archilochus colubris* – Ruby-throated hummingbird**

Morphology: long, straight, slender bill

Foraging Behavior: hover while feeding; forage heavily in the morning; attracted to bright red or pink flowers; like most bird species, they lack the sense of smell, so scent is not an important foraging clue

Food Source: nectar

Distribution: Eastern and Central United States; Central America





Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org>

***Antirrhinum majus* – Snapdragon**

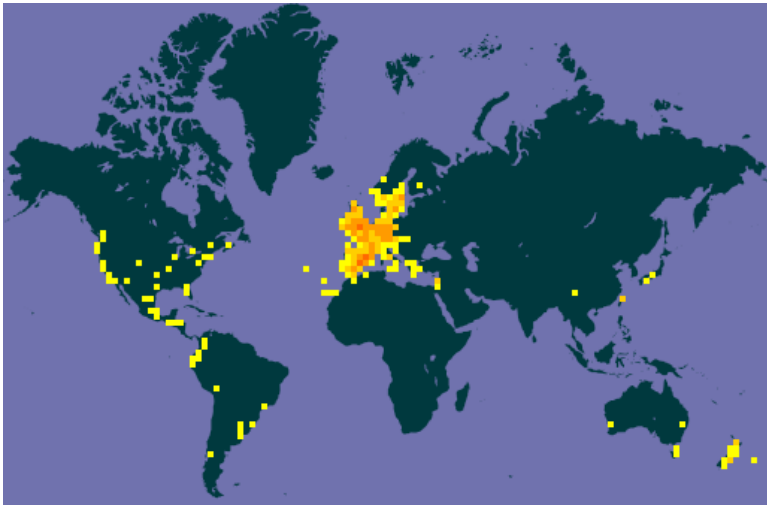
Corolla: flowers are produced on a tall spike, each flower is 3.5-4.5 cm long and broadly tubular; have a landing platform with “lips” closing the corolla tube; only a pollinator of the right size and weight can trigger the opening of the tube

Flowering: release four times more scent during the day than at night

Reward Produced: nectar and pollen

Scent: strong, sweet, and fresh

Distribution: native to the Mediterranean region, cultivated elsewhere





Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/usgsbim/>

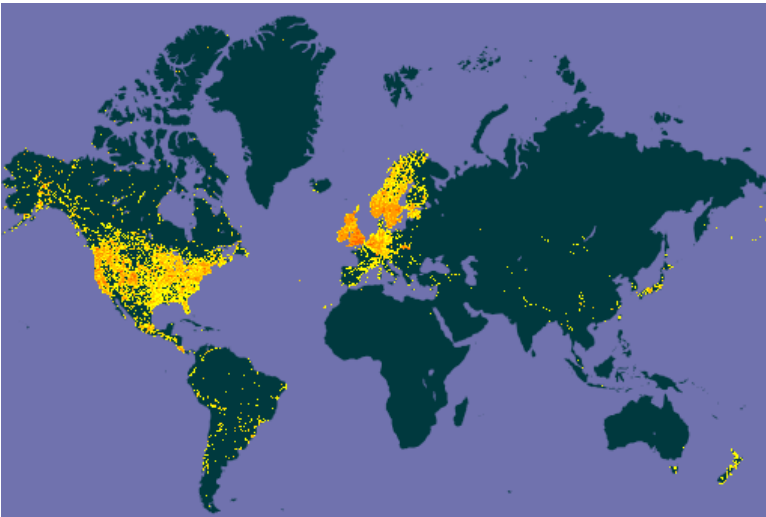
***Genus Bombus* - Bumblebee**

Morphology: round bodies covered in soft setae (appearing fuzzy)

Foraging Behavior: forage during the day; cannot see the color red; land on flower's landing platform to trigger the opening of the flower, then climb inside; use their long hairy tongues to lap up nectar

Food Source: adults eat nectar and gather pollen to feed their young

Distribution: widespread; very common in the Americas and Western Europe



***Angraecum sesquipedale* – Darwin's orchid**

Corolla: one petal modified into a nectar spur that can reach over 30 centimeters in length

Flowering: once bloomed, the flower remains open, but only produces scent at night

Reward Produced: nectar

Scent: intense spicy/sweet

Distribution: endemic to Madagascar



Xanthopan morgani
(WALKER, 1856)



Source: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/>

***Xanthopan morgani* – Darwin's moth or sphinx moth**

Morphology: proboscis can be over 30 cm long

Foraging Behavior: forages at night, when the lack of light makes colors difficult to see; tracks strong, sweet, airborne fragrance trails to clumps of flowers

Food Source: nectar

Distribution: Southern Africa and Madagascar

