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Muffly

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Scientific classification
Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Arthropod Class: Insecta Order: Lepidoptera Family: Lycaenidae Genus: Apthochilus Species: Apthochilus rummilidae
Binomial Name
Apthochilus Kenmare, ND 2021

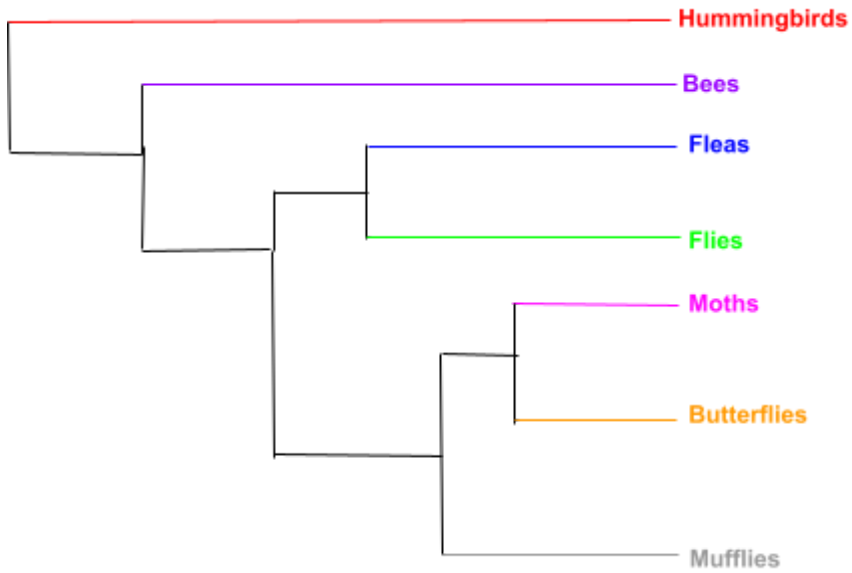
The muffly, Apthochilus rummildae, is a unique species, newly found in a small town in North Dakota. It is a species with characteristics of their late ancestors. Their late ancestors listed are hummingbirds, honey bees, moths and butterflies. Mufflies have multiple characteristics, most similar to the butterfly. Because they have some similarities with insects, they are classified as Arthopods. They have similar structures to hummingbirds, such as their wings, and the ways a hummingbird's wing functions. However, mufflies have an exoskeleton, unlike hummingbirds. Therefore, mufflies are categorized as Arthopods instead of Chordates (phylum hummingbirds are classified in) because the similarities between mufflies and hummingbirds are analogous structures (similarity of functions that have different origins). Its taxonomic categories are mostly the same as those of a butterfly because of how alike a muffly is to that species. They have segmented bodies, antennas, a long tongue, 6 jointed legs that detect sucrose, and the appetite for sweet nectar which are all traits that resemble those of the common butterfly, making scientists believe that this species are closely related to butterflies.

The mufflie have been evolving from their ancestors for at least one million years. They have been able to adapt as this new species. One evolution takes about one million years, and this breed has recently been discovered, so this species is hypothesized to be newly developed. Mufflies are able to fly away very rapidly. Their wings have the same functions as hummingbirds, so they are able hover in the air because of the circular movement their wings make, and have the ability to fly fast because of the strength they have with their wings. The muffly has an identical venomous stinger stinger that the Honey Bee has, the only difference between their stingers, the muffly does not die once they sting its predator. another useful characteristic, they are able to see well in the dark and they are able to see the UV rays that are not visible to many other organisms. This is believed to be a trait they developed from moths, which are closely related to butterflies. They feed on nectar like the hummingbird, butterfly, honey bee, and moth in order for them to feed they need a long tongue that can get all of the sweet nutritious foods for them to survive. It is safe to say that the muffy's habitat is a grassland or a meadow, both consists of large areas of grass and many

wildflowers.Grasslands are perfect homes for many insects and birds, which is also a perfect fit for this new species.

A muffly's anatomy consists of 6 jointed legs that can detect sugary substances, segmented bodies into three main parts: head, thorax, and abdomen; they also have feathered wings, but an exoskeleton instead of hollow bones, long tongues, and a venomous stinger. They have many different skills due to their genetics involving: the ability to fly forwards and backwards, hovering, high speed in flight, the ability to see ultraviolet rays and to see in the dark. Mufflies have adapted to the cold weather conditions most grasslands face. For example, they are able to survive in cold weather because their feathers were initially intended for insulation but because of the mutations in their species they gained hollow bones allowing them to take flight. Their wings also contain strong muscles that can help them fly fast, in order for their muscles to work well they need an impressive circulatory system to make their blood flow through the body. A great circulatory system allows their muscles to thrive and work thoroughly. Another feature, the muffly has many colors on it allowing it to blend in the different colored flowers that are around them. This is an example of camouflage, which can be crucial to prey, beneficial for their survival.

The hummingbird is not as close in relationship to the muffly, compared to the relationship between it and the butterfly. In the phylogenetic tree, hummingbirds are the distant ancestors to the mufflies. Bees aren't as close in relation, as shown in the tree. But fleas and slides are included in the tree because they show that they are possible ancestors to the muffly. You can see that moths and butterflies are closely related because they are linked to the same branch, and the muffly is most likely to be descendents of the moths and butterflies because it is linked in the same node. This phylogenetic tree shows the ancestral relationship between each organism.



This species doesn't eat the smaller insects because it has the mouth like a butterfly and moth, they are only known to eat nectar and honey. Mufflies are useful for the nutrition of other predators, such as bigger birds like hawks and eagles, dogs, cats, and most canines. However, they are able to sting its predators with their harmful stinger, and they are able to fly away faster than most birds.

The life cycle of a muffly is similar to the butterfly. Their stagers vary from an egg, to larva, to pupa, to its adult stages. Its parent lays the egg in a secluded, nested area in a tree to help protect their offspring from other animals. After the egg is laid, it takes up to a week and a half to hatch. Once they are hatched, the offspring is in its larval stage. The larval stage for a muffly takes up to 2-3 weeks, after that they are in their pupal stage. The pupal stage is the transformation from immature to mature, the organisms are becoming adults. And that is the final stage of the muffly life cycle. It is reason to believe that the life expectancy of a muffly can range from 1-2 years.

The impact that mufflies bring to society is a mix of pollination and creating of honey. Pollination leads to fertilization of plants. It makes plants viable to produce good seeds in order for their flower species to thrive. Mufflies are great resources for pollination because they can survive through the cold weathers, whereas insects hibernate. Another factor of the impact mufflies make is the production of honey. They make honey, not only for themselves but for other animals that use honey as a key element to their nutrition. Examples may include: bears, humans, and badgers. Mufflies make the honey as a resource for their food, they take the pollen from flowers and store it for later to transform it into honey.

Sources

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