**Specimens' collection information**

There are some differences in these specimens: (1) Lymantria dispar (gypsy moth) specimens were preserved at different times. (2) For six species, some wings were folded, while others were unfolded (all specimens obtained at the same time). According to specimens' collection information provided by museum records, all spread and folded specimens were prepared as follows before being stored. After trapping with an insect net, all samples were anesthetized with ether and poisoned with potassium cyanide (KCN). Their wings were folded in the field to prevent damage during transport. Each sample was taken back to the laboratory in a triangular package. Most of the samples were relaxed by moisture and were spread. In detail, the entire specimens were putted in a room temperature humidification chamber (in the presence of phenol) for 12 hours before spreading. Finally, the dried spread specimens were stored in the museum. However, some samples folded in the field were allowed to dry completely without being relaxed by moisture, and they were then stored directly in the museum. (3) For eight species, air-dried adult specimens and formalin-preserved larval specimens were obtained at the same time. When specimens were preserved with formalin, they dropped alive into formalin solution.The formalin was used a 37% aqueous (water) solution of formaldehyde. Most of the formalin-fixed larval specimens were kept in a large jar but a few were kept in cotton-stoppered glass vials, and several of these vials were kept submerged in formalin within a larger jar. To reduce the impact of specimen’ size on the results, we selected gypsy moth samples of essentially the same size. For a species in the second group, the size of the folded and spread specimens was basically the same.