

ter plot shows the beak length of an individual bug taken from museum collections.

3.8A, modified from Carroll S.P. et al., *Evolution* 46: 1052–1069, © 1992 Society for the Study of Evolution

their sharp beaks to penetrate the fruit. In the 1920s, the flat-podded golden rain tree (*A, upper*) was introduced from Asia. This has thinner-skinned fruit, and, correspondingly, soapberry bugs evolved shorter beaks after they switched to feed on this new host plant. (*B*) Each dot in the scat-

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