

Towards the smaller end of this yellow spot is a short black bar. The sides of the body are also ornamented with rows of violet spots, two upon segment 4, and four upon 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11, and two upon 12. On segments 6 to 11 there is one small spot below each spiracle. These spots are more distinct upon some specimens than upon others.

After the fourth or last moult the colour is invariably velvety green, paler beneath, the saddle-shaped mark has disappeared and the yellow marks are all more conspicuous. The full-grown caterpillar is shown at figure 10, and is a formidable looking creature. For two days before it suspends itself to change to the chrysalis, it gradually assumes a purplish brown tint, and the violet spots become more distinct than they were before. The full-grown larva is about one inch and a-half in length when walking. When at rest it is shorter and thicker, the head is drawn in out of sight and the body assumes a wedge shape, large in front, tapering rapidly to the last segment. When in this position the yellow spots



Figure 10.

on segment 4 have the appearance of two large open eyes. This appearance may possibly act as a protection from some of its enemies. When ready to turn to a chrysalis, it leaves its food-plant and seeks some place to pupate. It suspends itself to a silken mat and supports its body by means of a silken girdle around the middle. It changes to a chrysalis the second day after suspension. The newly formed chrysalis is very beautiful, being mottled with green, dove colour, black, and white, the two eye-like spots on segment 4 being very distinct. After a few hours, however, the green nearly all fades out and the chrysalis darkens to the tint of dead wood. In all parts of Canada there is only one brood of this butterfly. The eggs are laid in June and July and the caterpillars pupate late in the summer and go through the winter in the chrysalis state. The habits of the caterpillar are sluggish. From the first they spin a mat of silk to rest upon when not eating and sally out to feed. When very young they eat into the edge of the leaf upon which they hatch; but as they grow larger they crawl away to other leaves near at hand, and return again to rest upon the same leaf, all the time there is food at a convenient distance; when this is all consumed they move off to a fresh