

is 'protected' by ants of the genus *Cremastogaster*. On one occasion Mr. Bell was collecting larvæ at Katgal, and the ants were principally on *Zizyphus rugosa* (Nat. Order *Rhamnæ*), but were also swarming all over six or seven different species of trees all around, and on all of these trees there were larvæ of *C. ananda* covered with ants and eating the leaves of the trees in every case. Since then he has noticed the larvæ of this butterfly eating the leaves of many different plants and always in company with the same species of ants. With regard to the other butterflies mentioned above, the females first look for the right species of ant, while the species of food-plant seems to be quite a secondary consideration, at any rate to a considerable extent. The larvæ of *Zesius* may be found on very nearly any plant that harbours the large red ant, *Ecophylla smaragdina*, so much so that Mr. Bell has often had a suspicion that the butterfly larvæ will occasionally eat the ant larvæ, though he has not actually seen them do so. The larvæ of the other two butterflies are only found on plants affected by ants of the genus *Cremastogaster*. The larvæ of all the four species are often found in the ants' nests, and their pupæ occasionally." Mr. de Nicéville then gives a list of twenty-seven species of *Lycenide*, twenty-four of which are attended more or less frequently by ants.

As long ago as 1878, Mr. W. H. Edwards gave in this magazine (CAN. ENT., Vol. X., pp. 131-136) a most interesting detailed account of his observations on the larvæ of *Lycæna pseudargiolus* and the attentions bestowed upon them by four different species of ants. The object of the ants was to obtain the sweet fluid extruded by the larvæ, and in return they warded off enemies threatening the caterpillars in their charge.

Mr. S. H. Scudder also gives an interesting "Excursus" on this subject in his great work, "The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada," page 962, Excursus XXXV.

PUPÆ OF LYCENIDÆ.

In the paper already referred to (page 247), Mr. de Nicéville gives a list of eight genera of *Lycenide* which have the pupa suspended by the cremaster alone with no median girth; on this account he considers that they seem to form a very natural group, as it is an extremely rare character in this family of butterflies. This fact rather upsets the familiar division of the Rhopalocera into Succincti, Suspensi and Involuti, in accordance with the mode of attachment of the pupæ.