figure shows the beginning of the case, and a third the completed case, and this last is best of the three. The pupa is better than the larva, but does not give the pretty green hue of nature. I intend to give a more satisfactory Plate of all the stages in Vol. 3.

By the kind aid of Prof. Rowley, of Curryville, Mo., I was able to follow the history from the egg, in 1887. Mr. Rowley not only sent eggs at different times, beginning with 15th May, and larvæ of all stages of growth and pupæ so late as August 1, but kept me supplied with the food plant, Croton capitatum. The eggs are laid on Croton monanthygnum also, and these are the only plants known to Mr. Rowley. They are laid usually singly on the under side of the leaf. The young larva, soon after emerging, constructs for itself a perch on which it rests, after the manner of a Limenitis. It is at the tip of the leaf, made by eating away alongside the mid-rib, and using this rib as the base, covering with silk and lengthening by chewed bits of leaf bound and held by the silk. One perch in first stage measured .28 in length, and on it the larva rested with the anterior segments arched, only the pro-legs furnishing the support. But if there be two larvæ on one leaf, the second perch may be made anywhere at the side. After the first moult the perch was lengthened and made heavier by binding it with larger pellets, so that it looked like a string of knobs, and the greatest length I observed was .4 inch. The young larva bears much resemblance in body and head to young *Limenitis Disippus*, but is more like that larva at second stage than the first, and the head with its many tubercles and processes on vertices and at back still more resembles either second or third stage of *Disippus* than the first.

After the second moult, the perch is deserted, and a case is made by covering the upper surface of the leaf with silk, and bringing the edges together. The larva lies at first quite concealed, and eats the base of the leaf. Here the next moult takes place, and the larva then builds a new case, and goes outside to feed, after the habit of the nearly mature *Papilio Troilus*. By the time the fourth moult approaches, the larva is as long as the case, and the head will be exposed at one end and tail at the other, the rounded case being a pretty good fit, rather loose. When in suspension, the attitude is almost circular, and both ends meet and touch. The pupa is often found, Mr. Rowley tells me, attached to a branch of the food plant. There are at least two broods of the imago, and it is the