

round the mouth of each hole and performing all the cleaning out operations with great regularity. The larva never leaves the fruit till full-grown [this is doubtful; I think it often seeks a fresh fruit, as I have frequently found a small fruit with the whole interior eaten and quite clean, and no pupa or pupa-skin, so in all probability the larva which inhabited that fruit had left it and sought another,] and then it descends the bark and seeks some crevice, crack or knot in the stem of the tree, and there undergoes its transformations. The ants, as far as I could see did not convey the larvæ to their nest at the foot of the tree, but as there were many larvæ on the tree and few pupæ, some may have been removed to their nest. [These missing pupæ were probably inside the fruit.] I was unable to find any eggs on the fruit or flowers, nor have I ever observed the ants 'milking' any of the larvæ, nor any appearance of tentacles being present. The larva spins a slight but strong web from its mouth with which it binds the fruit to the stalk to prevent its being blown off by the wind, and later uses the silk to fasten itself to by the tail when ready to change to a pupa. The pupa is also attached by two threads flatly to the trunk, and is of a pinkish-brown colour like the bark of the pomegranate tree, with various speckles and marks of a darker brown, and a dark dorsal line dividing it down the centre. The head of the pupa is covered with a kind of plate rounded in front, straight at the neck." For my own part I have never seen ants attending the larvæ, nor have I been able to find the special organs affected by them, and without these I fail to see why ants should take any trouble for the larvæ.

"It is almost impossible with the net to get a really good specimen of *V. isocrates* or of *V. perse*. They are not only difficult to catch, but exceedingly swift, wary, and given to settling on high trees, but, when caught, difficult to secure without injury. There is a delicate bloom on a fresh specimen which the gentlest touch destroys. It is easily reared however. As is well known, the larva feeds inside the fruit of the pomegranate, and sometime before becoming a pupa eats* its way through the tough rind and fastens the fruit with silk to its stalk, thus preventing it from falling off in case it should wither before the butterfly escapes, as it generally does. This operation is performed at night, and generally repeated night after night. I have taken a pomegranate

*This statement is slightly misleading. From the very earliest stages the young larva makes a hole in the fruit, which it gradually enlarges as it grows, and through which it throws out its dejections. At any period the larva can leave the fruit in which it lives, and in fact not infrequently does so, entering a fresh fruit which suits it better.