

The pupa, after hardening, when held at arms length, appeared flesh colored, but on closer examination this tint was confined to the more exposed parts, and it was then seen to be of a beautiful clear green; yet they were not all alike in color, some being darker, some lighter than others, while several had a sort of bloom on them, as if dusted with flour, which gave them a whitish appearance, but all united in having six golden spots on their upper surface. Fully forty-eight hours before giving imago the colors of the future butterfly could be distinctly seen through the thin shell.

On June 20th, at 7 a. m., the first chrysalis gave a male imago, half an hour later another male followed, and by 7 p. m. nine had emerged, but of these only one proved to be a female. It was not till the butterfly appeared that I obtained positive knowledge of the species of insect I had been so fortunate as to rear, and then regretted the opportunity I had lost in taking full notes. I immediately sent one to Mr. W. H. Edwards in hopes it might reach him in the chrysalis state, and selected for this purpose the one last formed, but a postal from that gentleman a few days later informed me the imago had emerged while *en route*.

The following morning, June 21, two more had made their appearance, both females, and by 8 p. m. the remaining three, one of these proving a female, so that out of the fifteen I began with all were carried to the imago state without the loss of a specimen, except, perhaps, the one sent Mr. Edwards, which would doubtless have been perfect had it reached him in time.

I wish to call attention to the few females in comparison with the number of males (as I do not know the sex of the one sent Mr. Edwards that can be left out of the calculation), thus we have ten males and four females. That this proportion would hold good in a large number remains to be proven, but the uncommonness of the butterfly, as a rule, and the fact that none of mine were attacked by parasites, has led me to believe that it does, and possibly this may account for the scarcity of this fine insect. Also note that the males were the first to emerge.

The females can be distinguished at a glance, having the dark portion on the underside much lighter than in the male.

In conclusion:—It seems safe to say that the eggs are laid in small clusters in the latter half of April or first of May, and that search should be made for them at this time on the outermost leaves of the white birch, which is one, if not its only, food plant; that the larval state continues for at least three weeks, while that of the chrysalis about ten days.