escape impeded, underwent their change on the external part, and so soon as this was effected I removed the fruit from the tree for the purpose of placing it in a mosquito gauze house in my room. Subsequently I examined several of the fruit, but I never found any chrysalides or the remains of any inside the fruit. I was very careful in my observations and I came to the conclusion that the caterpillars in this instance deserted the fruit when ready to undergo their change." (*Downes*, Calcutta, Journ. Nat. Hist., ii: 408, 1842.) Professor Westwood is quite correct; there is no doubt that in nature this butterfly usually pupates within the fruit; on opening these I have found at different times dozens of pupæ or pupæ skins, but never more than one in each fruit. Mr. Downes is also partially right, as if the fruit are cut off the tree and placed in a box the larvæ, when full-fed, will leave the fruit and pupate anywhere on the sides of the box or on the fruit.

There is one interesting question still to be referred to in the life history of this butterfly—is it attended or not by ants in its larval state, and has it the special organs affected by the ants? Mr. W. C. Taylor, of Khorda, Orissa, writes:—"Larva attended by the ant, Formica nigra, who clear away their droppings and act as sweepers, as well as guard the pupæ." His daughter, Mrs. Wylly, also writes:—"The larva of *Virachola isocrates*, though louse-like in shape, differs considerably from those of *Catochrysops cnejus*, Fabricius, *Azanus ubaldus*, Cramer, and *Tarucus theophrastus*, Fabricius. The latter are inert and slow, the former is very brisk in its movements, and with the protrusible long neck, small head and strong jaws of a beetle grub, is no doubt well-adapted for the work required in making its home. The length of the larva when full-fed is rather more than an inch, and in colour and shape much resembles a ripe mulberry. It had a glossy, shining skin, very knobby and indented all over, of a blue and purple colour, and its three posterior segments covered with a squarish shield with a raised dingy yellow rim to it. The larva bores for itself when quite young a little clean-cut round hole from the outer rind of the fruit of *Punica granatum* to the heart. In this hole it spends its days with its head inside eating away at the green or ripening pips, and enlarging the hole as it increases itself in size. Sometimes three or four larvæ may be found buried in one pomegranate. When at rest and not eating it plugs up the outer hole deftly with the shield on its tail. It is a curious fact that the ants in the case of this species act as sweepers to the larva, hovering in attendance