

tation of it. When its wings are expanded this insect will measure about four inches across. The ground color of its wings is a pale lemon yellow, which is banded and bordered with black; on the fore wings are four black bars, the inner one extending entirely across the wing, the outer ones shortening more and more as they approach the apex. The front margin is edged with black, and the outer margin has a wide border of the same in which is set a row of eight or nine pale yellow spots, the lower ones less distinct.

The hind wings are crossed by a streak of black which is almost a continuation of the inner band on the fore wings; there is a short black streak a little beyond at the end of the discal cell, and a wide black border widening as it approaches the inner angle of the wing. Enclosed within this border and towards its outer edge are six lunular spots, the upper and lower ones reddish, the others yellow; above and about these spots and especially towards the inner angle of the wing, the black bordering is thickly powdered with blue scales. The outer margin of the hind wings is scalloped and partly edged with yellow; the inner margin is bordered with dusky for about two-thirds of its length, followed by a small yellow patch, which in turn is succeeded by a larger black spot centered with a crescent of blue atoms and bounded below by an irregular reddish spot margined within with yellow. The hind wings terminate in two long black tails, edged on the inside with yellow. The body is black above, margined with pale yellowish; below yellowish streaked with black.

The under surface of the wings somewhat resembles the upper, but is paler.

This species passes the winter in the chrysalis state, and appears first on the wing from the middle to the latter end of May, but becomes much more plentiful during July. Whether these July insects are a second brood, or whether the bulk of the chrysalids which have wintered do not mature until about this time we are unable to determine; individuals which we have wintered over have escaped from chrysalis as late as the 3rd of June.

The eggs of *turnus* are deposited singly on the leaves of the different plants or trees on which the larva feeds. They are between one-twentieth and one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, sub-globular, flattened at the place of attachment; colour dark green, surface smooth, without reticulations, but showing a few small irregularly distributed spots under