

up the probable cost of the trip, announced in large head-lines in the Albany papers, that the price of butterflies' eggs had risen to "SIXTEEN DOLLARS A DOZEN." In very truth, many kinds would be cheap at that.

This butterfly appears twice during the year. The first brood flies early in June or even late in May, and continues on the wing through June and often into July. It lays eggs in June, which hatch in seven or eight days, the caterpillars live in that stage for about a month and the chrysalis continues about ten days. Sometimes these figures must be shortened, for though the second brood of butterflies is normally an August brood, it sometimes appears by the middle of July or even earlier. The second brood lays eggs in August, but whether these hatch before spring, or whether it is the caterpillar or chrysalis which hibernates is not yet known.

The turban-shaped and most elegantly chased eggs are laid on the leaves of lupines, usually on the under side, and on the stalks. The caterpillar, which is slug-shaped, eats its way out at the side of the egg; it has a remarkably extensible head and neck and procures its food in a curious way, at least when young, showing its relationship to some of its brethren which are fruit-borers; biting a hole through the lower cuticle of the leaf no larger than its own minute head, it devours all the interior of the succulent leaf it can reach by pushing its head through this hole in every direction and leaves the eaten leaf with a blistered look, this blister being eight or ten times larger than the hole by which it is entered. Later in life, it devours also the cuticle on which it rests while feeding, but also devours such softer parts of the leaf between the integuments as it can reach by its protrusile head, and it will bore the softer parts of a cut stem down to the rind as far as it can reach.

The caterpillar is attended by ants according to Mr. Saunders, who first discovered it. He was "surprised by seeing several ants actively running about the leaf" on which he found his first caterpillar, "and repeatedly over the body of the caterpillar, without disturbing it in the least." The discovery of other caterpillars was indeed "made comparatively easy from the invariable attendance of these active attendants." They attend them to lap up the drops of fluid secreted by glands opening externally near the hinder end of these caterpillars, and of which, as of the honey-dew Aphides, the ants are extremely fond; so fond indeed that they guard the caterpillars from the approach of insect enemies, and thus the gain is mutual.