

Wings slightly denticulated, edged with cream color in the crease or notches.

On the upper side: the anterior pair are black, marked by a row of white spots (obsolete, or nearly so, in many specimens) parallel to the hind margin; the posterior pair are also black, glazed over with greenish or bluish, shining scales, except at the base, and have a row of six whitish lunules near the hind margin. Tails short and narrow, greenish, bordered with white at their base.

On the under side: the anterior wings are somewhat duller than on the upper, and are ornamented with a marginal row of four or five distinct yellowish spots. The posterior wings are washed with very brilliant greenish blue, except at the base, which is black and marked with a yellow spot; they are also distinguished by a marginal row of seven lunules of a lively yellow, surrounded by black, and all but the last bordered with white on their external margin; these lunules correspond with the white ones of the upper surface. Inside this marginal row of lunules, are generally four white dots.

The body is blackish tinged with green, with a lateral line of yellow dots. The Antennæ are black. There is but little difference between the two sexes.

The Larva is brown, with two lateral series of small reddish tubercles. It is provided with two long spines on the first segment, and on the sides near the feet, it has nine of moderate length, and others, also of moderate length, are placed upon the three last segments. It lives on the Virginian Snakeroot (*Aristolochia Serpentaria*).

The Butterfly appears in Spring or the beginning of Summer, and, according to Boisduval, is common in all North America wherever the Snakeroot flourishes. In a paper "on the Diurnal Lepidoptera of Northern and Midland Ohio," read before the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences, January 17th. 1854, and to which we have frequently had occasion to refer, Prof. J. P. Kirtland observes, that this species "was among the most rare of our butterflies until I introduced into my garden a few plants of the *Aristolochia Sipho* and *pubescens*. Since then they have multiplied in immense numbers."

*Aristolochia Sipho* (Pipe Vine, or "Dutchman's Pipe") grows most luxuriantly in some of the gardens in the neighborhood of Montreal, climbing over verandahs, &c., the leaves frequently measuring 12 X 13 inches, and we are not without hopes that this beautiful butterfly may therefore eventually extend its range even into Lower Canada. Prof. Emmons describes it in his In-