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ON THE LARVAL HABITS OF LIMENITIS ARTHEMIS (WITH  
ITS CO-FORM PROSERPINA), AND ALSO OF  
L. DISIPPUS.

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The larvæ of *Arthemis* feed on the leaves of willow, aspen, basswood, and, it is said, on thorn. In the Catskills, the eggs are laid the last days of July or early in August, on young trees, and but one egg upon one leaf. This is placed near the tip, and the newly hatched larva eats away the leaf on both sides of the midrib. When at rest, it is to be found on the stripped portion of the rib, and is easily discovered by this habit. When two larvæ are hatched on one leaf, as happens when two eggs have been laid in confinement, Mr. Mead has noticed that one of them occupies the midrib, while the other rests on a perch constructed by itself from the side of the leaf. This perch, he says, is nearly a quarter of an inch long and about one fiftieth of an inch in diameter, irregularly cylindrical and composed of frass and small bits of the leaf, fastened together and covered with grayish silk.

*Limenitis Disippus* has in all respects larval habits similar to *Arthemis*, and as I have often watched the construction of the perch in that species, one account will apply to both. The end of the rib is no sooner laid bare than it is coated and wound with silk, and to the extremity are fixed grains of larval excrement, at first but two or three, placed one after the other in line. These are bound together and to the rib, and being small as grains of rifle powder, they form a continuation of about the same dimensions as the rest of the perch, and seem effectual to prevent curling as the rib dries. As the larva grows, the process is continued until this artificial portion will measure five or six tenths of an inch, and makes a stout, irregular cylinder, the entire perch reaching about one and a half inches. It is constantly strengthened by additions of silk, the larva almost invariably, as it goes back and forth from its feeding ground, adding threads and patching the weak places. On the perch the larva, in its younger stages, that is, before hybernation, always rests, going to the leaf for food at short intervals. It occupies the middle of the perch and its usual attitude is a twist, the ventral legs clasping; but the anterior half of the body is bent down by the side of and somewhat under the perch. If