

emerges after the weather is settled, and its extreme period as observed has been 41 days, during 11 years. But in any one year it has been but one month. In 1872 the first were seen 29th April, the last 30th May. So that I doubt if any individual *Telamonides* is alive longer than three weeks.

*Marcellus* ♀ lays its eggs very soon after chrysalis. The eggs are in part fully formed when it emerges from chrysalis. I dissected a female a few hours after chrysalis, which emerged in my room 13th July, 1881, and found some of the eggs round and deep green (the color when laid), but not hardened externally; others were nearly formed. In *Walshii* it is different, the eggs being at first fatty masses without form. I dissected one of the females taken 21st April, 1880, before spoken of. This was just from chrysalis and in the act of pairing, but the eggs were wholly unformed. The same thing is true of *Telamonides*.

The eggs of *Ajax* are laid during several days. The female flies from leaf to leaf and deposits one at a time, and as some scrutiny is exercised, one leaf being selected while another is refused, much time is lost. So that several days may be occupied in laying 200 eggs—perhaps a week. And by this time the insect will have become worn and the wings broken. She cannot possibly exist many days after the laying is finished. That the eggs are either all mature together, or mature with great rapidity, is evident from the ease with which they are obtained in this species from females tied in a bag over the food plant. They usually lay at once and in large numbers. I noticed particularly the condition of *Walshii* and *Telamonides* during the last days of May, 1881. All were old and the males much exceeded the females in number, I should say ten to one. In 1880, 30th May, the last *Walshii* seen that year were two old males. It seems to me probable that many males never have the opportunity of pairing, and that these live longest, their lives enduring much beyond that of any female. The latter is discovered almost as soon as out of chrysalis, and several males at same time may often be seen fluttering about one female. The young males stand no chance at all in competition with the older ones. The former are for some hours limp and weak, and by the time they have attained their strength, the eager crowd of suitors, who are prying in every bush in quest of a mate, have carried off the prize. But when there are no old males, the young one may certainly pair a few hours after chrysalis. I have seen this in *Argynnis Idalia*, when a limp female was taken with a male absolutely perfect in wing and thorax, and