

objects as to be almost invisible, particularly on *Desmodium*, as both larva and plant were of nearly the same shade of green. On the clover they escaped sight down among the flowrets. Only by keeping them in small wine glasses could I have saved them. On clover, the tender leaves were rapidly eaten by the very young larvæ, a single larva eating out two or three furrows the width of its body, and side by side. As they became larger they seemed to feed on the calyces of the flowrets exclusively, curving themselves to the surface of the clover head, or burrowing into it. On *Desmodium*, as there were no flowers in bloom, only the tender leaves and immature flower buds were eaten. When about to change to chrysalis the larva rested motionless for several hours, usually on the upper surface of a leaf, the green shade becoming gradually yellowish, then red, rusty brown, and a loop was thrown over the body almost mid-length. When the change had occurred, the shape and appearance of the green chrysalis was so like that of the larva as to require some inspection to discover whether it was a chrysalis or no, lying flat on the leaf, the upper side rounded and of almost exactly the larval shape. To make the resemblance still closer, the chrysalis is as hairy as is the larva. I believe that wherever *comyntas* is found, two sizes of the butterfly appear, one of scarcely more than half the superficial area of the other. I do not know of any other species in which this peculiarity is regularly found. Both forms were among the butterflies from these chrysalids. The species is also dimorphic in the female, most of this sex here being black, the others blue with broad black margins. This phenomenon is similar to that of *Pseud-argiolus* in its winter form *violacca*. At Coalburgh, there must be several successive broods of *comyntas* during the season, as fresh individuals are seen every month from April to September.

I subjoin a description of the several stages :

EGG ; round, flattened, depressed at top, covered with a frost work of interlaced points ; in color delicate green.

YOUNG LARVA ; length .05 inch ; shape rather cylindrical ; color yellowish, excepting a few white tuberculated points on dorsum, arranged in two longitudinal rows ; a similar row at base of body ; from each of all these points arises a long, curved, white hair ; head nearly as broad as second segment, black, shining, retractile.

Following the larva which fed on *Desmodium* :

After FIRST MOULT ; length .08 inch ; onisciform, flattened, the dorsum flat at top, sloping towards base of body ; color greenish ; the