

*Oviposition.*—Eggs are laid from the middle of May to early June and perhaps (exceptionally) later. They are placed singly on the new growth of the food-plant, *Pinus rigida* (pitch pine), either on the upper surface of the scale leaves or tucked deeply among the still sheathed bundles of needle leaves. All the eggs found in nature were in the former position near the base of the new shoot, where the first elongation of the stem occurs, never toward the apex (Plate 6, fig. 1). The female selects young trees from two to six feet in height, and apparently never oviposits on those of larger growth. She lays from 25 to 40 eggs. I have found several eggs by searching the young shoots with a pocket lens, and twice have been fortunate enough to witness a female in the act of ovipositing. One of these placed an egg only fourteen inches above the ground on a pine just beginning its third year of growth.

I have never found an egg or a caterpillar on *P. strobus* (which has been considered the favourite food-plant), nor have I observed the butterfly in the neighbourhood of that tree except where *rigida* was also abundant.

*The Egg.*—Considerably larger than the egg of any of the congeneric species; echinoid, top flattened, at micropyle depressed, pale green. The primary ornamentation of the shell consists (as in *irus*, *Henrici* and *augustus*) of a raised reticulation, the meshes of which form fairly regular equilateral triangles, and at each angle, except on the top and bottom, a low rounded boss or knob. There is also a secondary ornamentation difficult to describe, but giving the egg a frosted appearance and a superficial similarity to the egg of *Henrici*. This ornamentation is in the two eggs of much the same character, but in *niphon* is not so pronounced, does not render the shell so opaque, and presents other differences easier illustrated than described. Figures 5 and 6 give the side and top views of the egg of *niphon*. The illustrations are from photomicrographs of an empty shell, from which the larva very conveniently made its exit near the bottom on the side, which appears to be somewhat flattened in fig. 6. The magnification is the same as was used in representing the shells of *irus* and *Henrici* (CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, Vol. XXXIX, Plate 4, June, 1907).

*Period of Incubation*—Of thirty-three eggs laid by a confined female on May 19th, 1907, between 9.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., the first hatched at 10.20 p.m. on May 28th, the last at 2 p.m. on June 1st. The period,