

latter part of May till the end of June. The resulting larvæ were fed on growing luxuriant food under natural conditions of temperature. The rate of growth was very slow, and it was not until the 29th of July (though possibly overlooked on the 28th) that the first butterfly, a ♀, emerged.

“On the same day the first second-brood wild female was observed in the lane whence the stock had been procured.

“From the latter part of June till July 29th, the butterfly in a wild state had become very scarce though throughout May and till the middle of June it was extremely common in the lanes. Except perhaps a few worn examples it disappeared in July in 1916, and it may be said that the second brood did not begin to emerge till the end of the month.

“By the end of July and in early August Dr. Perkins had hundreds of larvæ varying in size from those full grown or nearly so to those still very small, or about in the second and third stages. A few butterflies emerged from August 10th to August 17th, from May or early June eggs, but on August 10th most of them were still in the larval stage and many not more than half grown, some smaller still. On August 9th several pupated. Three butterflies emerged from these pupæ on October 1st to 3rd. One of them was a cripple, but the other two are rather small and peculiar specimens. These were bred indoors. The pupæ are dimorphic, a beautiful clear green or brown.

“On September 12th and following days the butterfly was found in great numbers in some of the lanes behind Paignton, many of the specimens being very fresh and perfect. About the same date some of both sexes were bred from early August pupæ. The females were put in cages and wild males with them to obtain fertile eggs. Ova were laid by these females till the end of the month but many of them were destroyed by predaceous insects or bad weather, the last butterfly dying about October 1st, after exposure to several nights of violent rains. The first caterpillar emerged from these eggs on October 5th, and half a dozen or more on the following morning.

“On the 3rd of October the grass on which the eggs were laid was dug up, potted, and placed in the open window of a loft.

“The conclusions at which Dr. Perkins has arrived from his observations and experiments during the present year are exceedingly instructive. No very early (March) specimens such as occur some years were seen in 1916, but the first brood of *egerides* appeared without any break or diminution in numbers from early spring till the middle of June. There is little doubt that all of these belonged to one brood derived from eggs laid the previous year. A distinct gap was then observed in the occurrence of the butterfly and it was not until the end of July that fresh specimens appeared. The fact that many of the eggs laid in the latter part of May and beginning of June did not become butterflies till September 12th to October 3rd, while hundreds of larvæ less advanced than these and only half grown in the second and third week in August were thrown away for want of facilities for rearing them, renders the idea of a third brood in 1916 impossible. It seems unlikely that most of these larvæ could possibly have produced any butterflies till next year. It would appear then that in 1916, so far from being three-brooded, *egerides* has been probably only partially double brooded, for it is extremely unlikely that the latest laid eggs of the first brood have