

The low growing bush on which they were deposited belonged to the *Rhamnaceæ*, according to the identification of Dr. Faustino Miranda, Director of the Botanical Museum and Gardens, of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. There were no flowers or fruit on the bush, so determination as to species was impossible.

I afterwards found many clusters of eggs, always on the same species of plant.

All of the twenty eggs obtained in the first cluster hatched in five days.

EGG. Spindle shaped. 1 mm. tall by approximately .35 mm. wide through the center. When first laid the color is a delicate yellow.

There are eleven longitudinal ridges running from base to micropyle, each of which is topped by a white nodule. The troughs between the ridges are crossed transversely by delicate striæ. Eggs laid December 8 hatched Dec. 13.

The egg is illustrated on Plate 10, figure 1.

LARVA, FIRST INSTAR. The newly emerged larva is yellow, with several rows of short single colorless hairs, each of which is topped with a colorless globule. The ocelli are conspicuously black. As the instar progresses the larvæ take on a green shade, and the bases of the hairs become black.

MATURE LARVA. Average length, 32 mm. Head: hemispherical, the diameter equal to the body segments. Ground color, dull straw, with an orange collar and a V-shaped orange area above the mouth parts. The head bears numerous raised black papillæ, from each of which rises a white hair. There are also numerous small black dots interspersed irregularly between the black papillæ.

Mouth parts, yellow, tipped with black. Ocelli, black, resting on a black crescent.

Body: cylindrical, covered with numerous hairs, the longer ones rising from prominent black papillæ. The hairs are predominantly black over the dorsum, and white below the stigmatal line.

There is a narrow longitudinal mid-dorsal orange line or stripe, bordered with black dots, external to which is a mottled gray band. Lateral to this is an orange band, wider than the mid-dorsal. Latero-inferior thereto is another wide area of mottled gray, which is bordered on its lower edge by a narrower orange line along which the black stigmata are placed.

Abdomen, dull gray. Legs, black. Prolegs, yellow, mottled with black.

The larva is illustrated in dorsal aspect on Plate 10, figure 2.

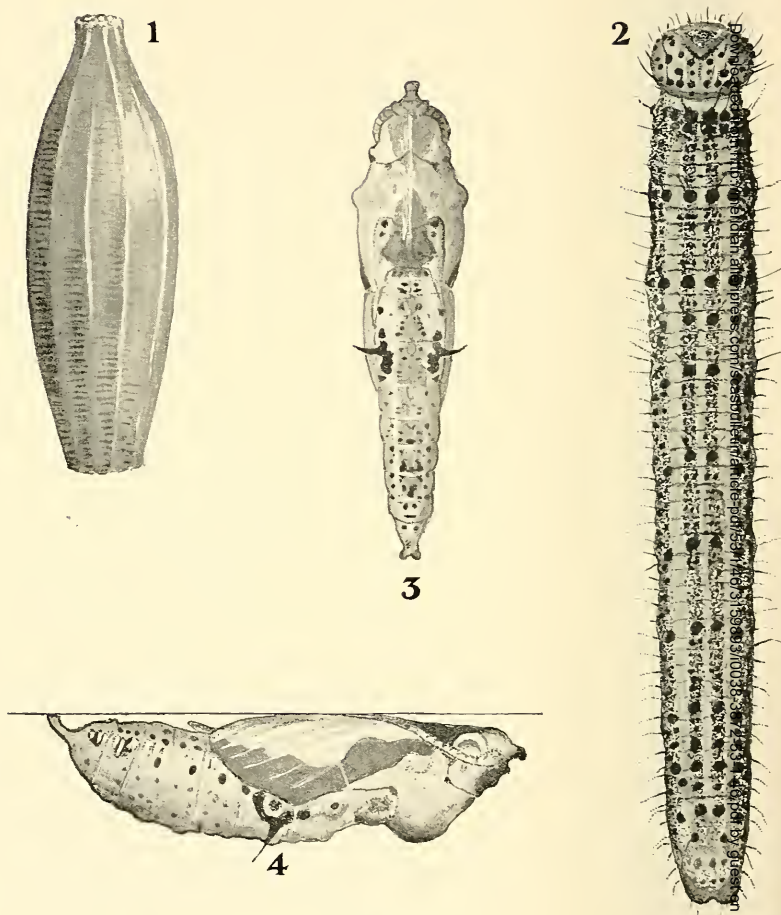


PLATE 10

Early stages of *Ascia monuste crameri* Holland.

- 1. Egg, enlarged x 60.
- 2. Mature larva, dorsal aspect, enlarged 2%.
- 3. Pupa, dorsal aspect, enlarged x 2%.
- 4. Pupa, lateral aspect, enlarged 2%.

Reproduced from painting by the author.

PUPA. Length, 22 mm. Greatest width through shoulder area, 5.5 mm. It is suspended by the usual girdle and cremasteric hook. In shape it is fusiform, tapering somewhat abruptly from shoulders to tip of face, and gradually from thorax to cauda. The shape and structural features can best be understood by reference to the accompanying Plate 10, figures 3 and 4.

Ground color, ivory-white, much obscured by olive-black markings and numerous black dots. There is a triangular olive-black area on the dorsum above the head, and another posterior to it, the latter being crossed at its posterior edge by the girdle.

Two prominent recurved black spines or horns arise just superior to the inner angle of the wing case of the primary, (one on each side). These may arch slightly either forward or backward.

A slight tinge of orange-yellow occurs on the abdominal segments above the spiracles, and there is a suggestion of a narrow discontinuous mid-dorsal orange-yellow stripe, accented by an orange tubercle at the posterior edge of each segment.

The wing cases are lustrous white, with wide dark margins. Spiracles, black and conspicuous.

The first imago emerged January 5, 1953, and the remainder appeared at irregular intervals thereafter, due probably to the artificial environment of a crowded and sealed enclosure, necessitated by the threat of ants.

FOODPLANTS. *Cruciferae* and *Capparidaceae*, both cultivated and wild. Specifically mentioned have been members of the Genera *Polanisia*, *Cleome*, *Cuppari*, *Lepidium* and *Cakile*. One author includes *Batis*, and William P. Comstock names chicory.

Damage to crops of cabbage, kale, broccoli, turnip and lettuce may at times be considerable, and among garden plants, nasturtium may be attacked.

Pteromalus vanessæ has been recorded as a parasite.

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