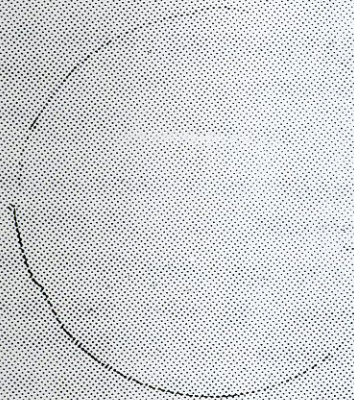


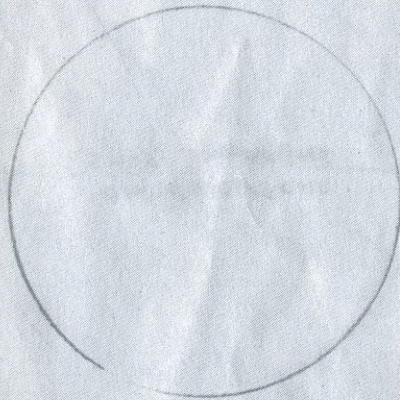


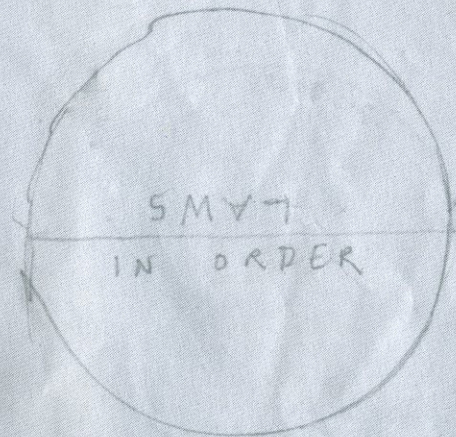
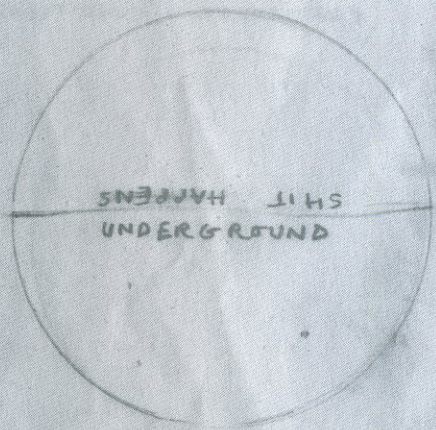
LARGE

BLUE



PARTICULAR CONDITIONS.

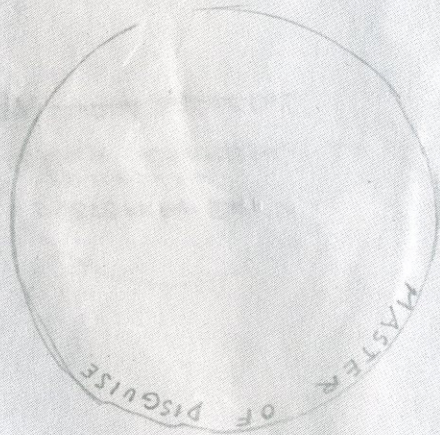




DISGUISE  
MISTRESS

~~FOOD CHAMBER~~  
FEEDING CHAMBER  
S VETERAN EAT

COVER UP



INVISIBILITY

PERFORME



FOREIGN IMPOSTERS TO ENGLISH COUNTERPARTS

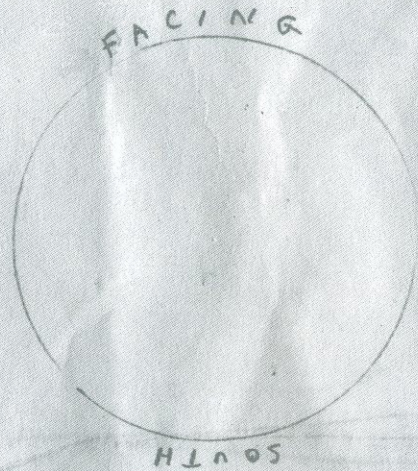
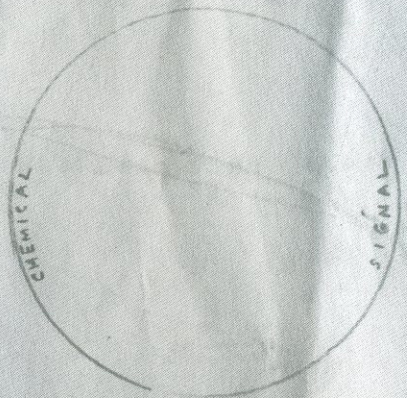
BLACK TUNNEL

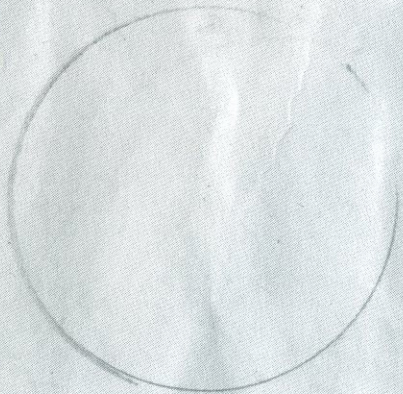
ENTRANCE TO THE  
HAIRY ESCAPE  
HOLE

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

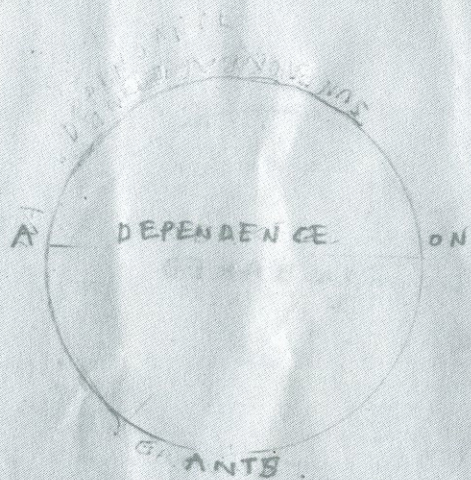
REINTRODUCED FROM SWEDISH STOCK

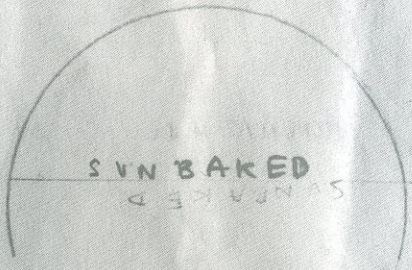






~~WET SUMMER~~

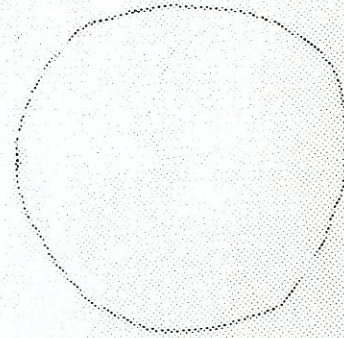




SUBMERGED

SUBMERGED

SUBMERGED



OUT

THE LARGE BLUE BUTTERFLY, ITS A  
COMPLEX CREATURE, QUITE SMALL  
IN REALITY. IT NEEDS A SUNNY  
HABITAT, GRASS MAINTAINED BY  
RABBITS, THYME AS A FOOD PLANT  
FOR THE CATERPILLAR. WELL INITIALLY  
GOOD WEATHER. THE LARGE BLUES  
IN THE UK BECAME EXTINCT IN  
1979. I WENT TO A TALK IN ABOUT 1980  
WHERE THE SPEAKER SAID HE KNEW OF AN UN-  
REGISTERED SITE FOR LARGE BLUES. HE DROVE  
OUT THAT SUMMER TO FIND THE PLACE HAD BECOME  
A QUARRY. WHEN THE CATERPILLA REACHES A  
CERTAIN STAGE IT DEVELOPS A SCENT THATS  
ATTRACTIVE TO ANTS WHO TAKE IT INTO THEIR  
NEST. FROM HERE IT CHANGES DIET FROM  
LEAVES TO ANT LARVAE. ITS NEW HOSTS  
LOOK AFTER IT BEFORE IT PUPATES  
OVER WINTER, SAFE UNDERGROUND. THE FOLLOW-  
ING SUMMER THE BUTTERFLY EMERGES AND  
HAS TO ESCAPE FROM THE SUBTERRANEAN  
REFUGE BEFORE BEING KILLED AS AN  
INTRUDER.

