

America. Kirby places its genus, which he calls *Melanargia*, next to what he calls *Ceneis*, Hübner, but which should read *Chionobas*, Boisduval.\*

The imago and two varieties of the larvæ are figured in Humphrey and Westwood's *Brit. But.*, and what purports to be the pupa, suspended by the tail from a leaf of grass. There is no resemblance at all between the pupa so figured and the true pupa. The description of the larva is limited to one line, "yellow-green, with a dark line down the back and on each side."

In Buckler's "*Larvæ of British Butterflies and Moths*," 1886, (a book which every working Lepidopterist ought to own, and published at a very low price, to wit: ten dollars for the two volumes so far issued, the first one covering the *Rhopalocera*); on plate iii. is figured the adult larva of *Galathea* and the pupa. I have had this larva copied on my plate, Fig. 1. The text, which is by Rev. J. Hellins, represents the pupa as found on the sod, and unattached by the tail. This figure suggests an affinity to certain moths, noctuids especially,† and led me to wish to breed the species from the egg. M. Paul Chretien, of Paris, kindly obtained eggs and sent them in a quill, in letter. They reached me 3rd Aug., 1886, thirteen days out, and hatched the next day. The larva, when about to come forth, cut the top in a circle, but not completely around, and raising this trap door made its way out, the door immediately falling back. The egg looked almost uninjured. The larva did not eat the egg shell. I mention this, because Mr. Hellins says the young larva "eats up its egg shell almost entirely," and he adds, "and thenceforward feeds on grasses," also, "it hibernates when very small." My larvæ hibernated at once from the egg, just as the larva of *Satyrus Alope* does. I put the little animals in the cellar, and later sent them to Clifton Springs, N. Y., to go in the refrigerating house there. They came back 21st March, 1887, in good condition. On 12th April, one passed the first moult. This larva

\* There is no such genus properly as *Ceneis*, Hübner. There is a coitus of that name in Hübner's *Verzeichniss*, made up of mixed *Chionobas* and *Hipparchia*, and another one also made of the same two genera. By calling a coitus a genus, which it is not and was not intended to be, eliminating the *Hipparchias* from both these coitus, dovetailing together what remains, and calling the manufacture *Ceneis*, with a label Hübner, 1816, we get what is called the genus. The makers of lists and catalogues about 1870 hit on this contrivance, and many European authors have come to adopt the name *Ceneis*. In this country it has not met so favourable a reception. Perhaps the first definition of the genus *Ceneis* (and a definition is indispensable to recognition) was given by Mr. Scudder, in *Syst. Rev.*, 1872; but *Chionobas*, Boisduval, 1832, has the priority.

† This figure resembles the larva of *Agrotis*, all but the terminal segment, which is *Bombycid*.