

After Third Moulting.—Length .65 inch. At nine days from this moult was full grown.

MATURE LARVA.—Length 1.1 inch ; stout ; thickest at 4 and 5, tapering rapidly to 13, and ending in two short sub conical tails ; colour buff the dorsal area of a yellow tint, the sides reddish ; the under side a green tint up to the red-buff ; feet and legs same, a brown mid-dorsal stripe ; on side the band a shade darker than the ground ; the basal ridge lighter, or yellowish ; body thickly covered with rather stiff, long hairs ; head small, sub-globose, a little depressed at top ; colour greenish-buff, with many buff tubercles and hairs both long and short. (Fig. 1.)

Soon after, the colours became paler, the bands faded, and the larva was lethargic, eating nothing, but lying at the top of the sod curved like a figure 6. At 18 days from third moult pupated in the grass, unattached.

CHRYSLIS.—Length .54 inch ; breadth at mesonotum .18 inch, across abdomen .24 inch ; abdomen remarkably stout (one-third broader than the anterior segments), conical, but irregularly so, the ventral side and the whole body up to thoracic segments being greatly swollen, while on dorsum the curve is slight, and rises no higher than does the mesonotum ; this last is very low, rounded both ways ; the head case short, rounded at end, rounded transversely and at the corners ; at each shoulder, over the thoracic spiracle, a black-brown, corrugated shell-like process standing out obliquely and quite prominent, in the middle sometimes a little separated from the surface of the body ; cremaster short, bluntly pointed, on dorsal side having same curve with abdomen, on ventral side excavated, with the edges thickened, horse-shoe shaped, and having at the end a brush of short, stiff bristles, straight, not the least hooked. (Figs. 3, 4, 5 to 8.) Duration of this stage 14 days.

This pupa is very like that of *Eudamus Tityrus* and *Lycidas* ; the same dorsal and ventral outlines, same slope from mesonotum to top of head, same form of head case ; and the thoracic spiracle protector (Fig. 8), as Mr. Scudder calls it, is similar in both ; in *Galathea* this process is more curved and shell-like, and a little more projected from the surface, but they are essentially of same character.

GALATHEA flies in Europe and Algeria, according to Kirby. It is prettily checkered in black and white, has a slender body, and large wings in proportion, as in most of the family. It has no near ally in North