Alope and the rest there are two ocelli, not always complete or equal, and occasionally one is suppressed. When this happens it is always the lower one, which is wanting in Pegala. There is a tendency to variation in the number of these ocelli, a second one sometimes appearing in Pegala, but a third one sometimes in Alope, and in the last named species and the rest of its sub-group, there are not unfrequently one or two small spots on the fore wings, as of incipient ocelli. The single ocellus invariably seen at anal angle in Pegala is often wanting or incomplete in the other forms; and the six ocelli of under hind wing, almost invariably present (but sometimes six on one wing, five on the other—never less, so far as observed), vary from six to nil in all the others.

The fact that the area now occupied by Pegala is so restricted shows that the present conditions are not favorable to it. One can understand that in former times, since these Satyrids had possession, the conditions geologic and climatic may have been quite different from what they now are, and that Pegala may have occupied a much enlarged area, while Alope inhabited parts of the same, or indeed originated with Pegala precisely as Nephele has originated with Alope. In this last case there would have been a series of intergrades between Pegala and Alope, caused by the interbreeding of the variety and the parent form.

If in the northern belt the conditions were to become unsuited to the support of any Satyrus, and the forms which now occupy it were suddenly to become extinct, we should have to the south Alope, and to the north Nephele, two good species. The intergrades would have wholly disappeared, or there would be a wide gap in the series, and nothing would be left to show how one form could have originated with the other. and Nephele would then occupy a position similar to that of Pegala and What might happen by some sudden change of conditions might also happen gradually and come to the same end. If a certain variety, Alope, thrown off by Pegala, flourished in its larval state on meadow grasses rather than coarse saw grass or sea-side grass, then its tendency would be towards the country which produced the former, and there would be a movement to the north and north-west. time there would be a withdrawing of the parent form from the borders of the original territory, because there the food plant was not in perfection, and so a belt would come to intervene between the parent and the variety. The former would flourish where its food plant flourished, which in this case would be the sea-board. The intergrades which had arisen from