

flies, namely: in the egg, larva and pupa. "In certain features, the Satyrinæ show some *curious resemblances* to those of the Hesperidæ. * * * The eggs of the ribbed species *closely resemble* those of the Hesperidæ in general appearance. The caterpillar, at birth, has a *similarly large and striking head*, and occasionally the terminal segments of the body *are armed with much longer cuticular appendages* than elsewhere—a common feature among the Pamphilas; the mature caterpillar is sluggish, with a somewhat flattened belly and short pro-legs, giving a limaciform body, which is clothed with pile only; the chrysalis *is unusually rounded, and occasionally is not suspended*," &c.—But. N. E., p. 120. In his "Butterflies," N. Y., 1881, he says:—"It is one of the *most curious features* in the structure of butterflies *that its highest*," and here he means the Satyrinæ, "*and its lowest should resemble each other in so many minor points*. For instance, the *tone and colouring on the wings* of many Satyrinæ, as well as *the position and general nature of the sexual marks on the front pair* (of wings) of some males, find a close counterpart on the wings of some Skippers (Hesperidæ). So also the chrysalids of the Satyrinæ are among *the simplest, most rounded and compact in the whole family, approaching in this respect the lowest butterflies*." That is, not only are there "curious resemblances" in the three stages, but very important ones in the fourth stage. Speaking of the same things in But., N. E., p. 120:—"That these peculiarities have some phyletic meaning it is impossible to doubt;" but what it is, the author does not venture to conjecture. To me the meaning is plain enough. They indicate the close affinity of the Satyrinæ with the "lowest" butterflies. "Nevertheless," we are told, "in all the prime features of their organization, the Satyrs outrank all others." They must be extraordinary features to outweigh all these "curious resemblances," these "peculiarities," with their "phyletic meaning," and to raise the nearest relatives of the Moths to the head of their order. As is natural, the author of these volumes is inclined to make the most of every point that can be construed to tell in favor of his hobby, and to make little of whatever tells the other way. If nothing else can be said, we shall hear that any given case which presents itself obstructively "is entirely explainable as an instance of reversion." In this way are got rid of, or slurred over, some very important facts; thus, "the only case among the higher butterflies" (higher this time means above the Hesperidæ), "where a cocoon, properly