Buckler figures what is called the third moult, and again the fourth moult. But, as I have said, my larvæ, in both years, passed three moults only. From the size of the figures I should say that both represented the same stage, one just after third moult, the other at maturity. Nothing is said of moults in the text. The young larva is described, then at length of 2.5 mm., and the mature larva at 30 mm. Mr. Hellins agrees with Westwood that the colour is variable, being buff, but sometimes green. All my larvæ were buff. It is stated that the larva "becomes full fed in June, and changes to pupa without suspending itself in any way, or making a cocoon," and the author adds, "I think it" (in natural state) "would hide itself, as my example did. I found they had got among the thick moss with which I had furnished the bottom of their cage, and apparently made little hollows for themselves by turning round." The pupa is described at length, but the curious "thoracic spiracle protector" is passed over so slightly that one would not suspect the nature or form of it, merely saying, "the pair of spiracles at the shoulders large and dark brown." *

The pupa which I had in 1887 was sent to Mr. Scudder, with no intimation of the species or its history, and he was asked what he thought it might be. His reply was: "The pupa you send seems very like one of the larger skippers, but I do not see any enlargement of the antennal tips, and think it must be a moth. The 'ear-like' projections are the thoracic spiracle protectors, which are entirely like this in *Tityrus*." As before said, Eudamus *Lycidas* pupa has the same sort of process.

I bred Erebia *Epipsodea* to imago in 1888, and found that here also the pupa was unattached. The end of the cremaster has a few short, straight bristles, both fewer and shorter than those of *Galathea*. Mr. Fyles bred *C. jutta*, and it pupated down in the moss, unattached. Mr. Scudder has described the mode of pupating of *C. semidea*, also down in the moss or among rocks, unattached, and neither of these have any bristles at all on the cremaster. This species is also described as curling up in a ring. *C. chryxus*, which I bred to pupa last year, is without bristles. It behaved like *Galathea*, pupating in the sod. Buckler figures

* The accompanying plate shows the larva of *Galathea*, Fig. 1, copied from Buckler; Fig. 2 shows the attitude on the sod when near pupation; 3 and 4, the pupa; 5 and 6, the last segment and cremaster, dorsal and side view, with the group of terminal bristles; 7, the single bristle; 8, the thoracic spiracle protector.