126. Solution: C

Using the notation of the problem, we know that $p_0 + p_1 = \frac{2}{5}$ and

$p_0 + p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 + p_5 = 1$.

Let $p_n - p_{n+1} = c$ for all $n \le 4$. Then $p_n = p_0 - nc$ for $1 \le n \le 5$.

Thus $p_0 + (p_0 - c) + (p_0 - 2c) + \ldots + (p_0 - 5c) = 6p_0 - 15c = 1$.

Also $p_0 + p_1 = p_0 + (p_0 - c) = 2p_0 - c = \frac{2}{5}$. Solving simultaneously $\begin{cases} 6p_0 - 15c = 1 \\ 2p_0 - c = \frac{2}{5} \end{cases}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6p_0 - 3c = \frac{6}{5} \\ \Rightarrow \underline{-6p_0 + 15c = -1} \\ 12c = \frac{1}{5} \end{array}$$

So $c = \frac{1}{60}$ and $2p_0 = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{60} = \frac{25}{60}$. Thus $p_0 = \frac{25}{120}$.

We want $p_4 + p_5 = (p_0 - 4c) + (p_0 - 5c) = \frac{17}{120} + \frac{15}{120} = \frac{32}{120} = 0.267$.