Mr. W. C. Hewitson on New Butterflies. [Feb. 12,

The largest specimen contained in its stomach three species of lizards, viz. Phryncephalus helioscopus, Pallas, Ereminas velox, Pall., juv. (vittata, Eversmann), and Ereminas variabilis, Pall.

Conclusions.—1. Chorisodon sibiricum, Dum. & Bibr., does not come from Siberia properly so called, but from the sandy deserts of Central Asia, around Lake Aral and the Caspian Sea.

2. The row of unfurrowed maxillary teeth is not interrupted by a diastema.

3. Chorisodon is closely allied to Caelopeltis; it would therefore be most unnatural to separate them into two different families.

4. The name Chorisodon sibiricum (date 1854) must be rejected, as it applies to the same species which had been named in 1837, by Brandt, Taphrometopon lineolatum.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

Figs. 1–3. Head, viewed from different sides. Nat. size.—Fig. 4. Anal region. Nat. size.—Fig. 5. Maxillary, palatinal, and pterygoidal bones, with the teeth, from the right side. Twice magnified.


(Plates VIII., IX.)

Diadema divona. (Pl. VIII. fig. 1.)

Alis omnibus nigris, duplice serie submarginali macularum flavidarum, anticiis ante medium fuscia lata macularum oblongarum serieque macularum flavidarum, posticiis basi ad medium flavidis, renis nigris.

Upperside, male: dark brown, rufous towards the anal angle of the posterior wing. Anterior wing with numerous bands and spots
1 2. MELANITIS MIMALON

3 4. MELANITIS LEUCOCYMA
of pale yellow. A line and two small spots within the cell; crossed
before the middle by a broad macular band of irregular unconnected
spots, the first two spots near the costal margin hastate (the sec-
ond of them preceded by a small spot), the rest oblong (the last
extending to the base of the wing), followed by a band of five spots;
all yellow. Posterior wing with the basal half yellow, divided by
broad black nervures. Both wings crossed by two submarginal bands
of yellow spots—the first distinct and round, the second (near the
margin) minute and linear; the margin also spotted with white.

Underside as above, except that the anterior wing has two white
spots at the base of the costal margin, that the spots in the cell are
larger (the linear spot occupying the whole base of the cell), and
that the transverse band is broader and continuous; that the posterior
wing has four white spots at the base, and the costal margin rufous.

Exp. 3½ inches.
Hab. Moluccas.
In the collections of A. R. Wallace and W. W. Saunders.

**Diadeema Diomea.** (Pl. VIII. fig. 2.)

*Alis omnibus nigris fasciis latis transversalibus liliaceo-albis,
anticis macula alba anali, posticis serie submarginali macu-
larum albarum.*

Upperside, male: black. Both wings crossed transversely by a
broad band of lilac-white, divided into six parts by the nervures,
which are broad and black. Anterior wing with a distinct white spot
near the anal angle, followed by three small indistinct spots. Pos-
terior wing with four small white spots between the nervures, just
beyond the central band, two of them near the apex, two near the
anal angle; a submarginal band of white spots, in pairs. The outer
margin of both wings spotted with white.

Underside as above, except that the anterior wing has the cen-
tral band much broader, the costal margin near the base irroration
with white, and three small white spots within the cell; that the
posterior wing has a white oval spot at the middle of the costal
margin, the transverse band broader near the anal angle; and that
both wings have two bands of white spots near the outer margin:
the first band, of triangular spots, in pairs; the second, nearer the mar-
gin, of lunular spots, scarcely seen at the apex of the anterior wing.

The female differs only in its greater size, and in having the trans-
verse bands white.

Exp. 4½ inches.
Hab. Moluccas.
In the collections of A. R. Wallace and W. W. Saunders.

**Drusilla Domitilla.** (Pl. VIII. figs. 3, 4.)

*Alis omnibus supra rufo-fuscis, posticis basi pallidiore, macula
magna submarginali fulva, ocellis duobus nigris ceruleo-pu-
pillatis ornata; subitus obscuroiribus, posticis Brunneis in medio
albis ocello minuto (in exemplis nonnullis) ecteris proximo al-
terque magnno apicale.*

Upperside, male: pale rufous-brown. Posterior wing lighter near
the base, the abdominal fold nearly white, the anal angle and outer
margin darker brown, with, near the middle of the outer margin, a large oval orange spot marked with two black ocelli, each with a centre of blue.

Underside as above, except that the bases of both wings, the abdominal fold, and the outer half of the posterior wing are dark brown; that the large orange spot is (in some examples only) extended towards the apex, so as to contain a minute ocellus; that the two ocelli are so enlarged as to meet in the middle; and that there is a large ocellus at the apex bordered with orange.

The female does not differ, except that it is much larger, with greater proportionate breadth of wing.

Exp. ♀ 3.7, ♂ 4.8 inches.

Hab. Batchian.

In the collections of A. R. Wallace and W. C. Hewitson.

This can scarcely be another variety of a most variable species. I fully believe that there is as yet but one other species of the genus Drusilla, and that all the butterflies hitherto described and figured, to which I have given references below, are only varieties of Drusilla urania.

I believe that D. hortifieldii of Swainson is simply a male variety of D. urania; that D. catops and D. selene of Boisduval's MS., described by Westwood in the 'Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,' page 335 = D. phorcas and D. mylecha of Westwood in the Transactions of the Entomological Society, n.s. vol. iv. p. 182, pl. 21 = D. myops and D. macrops of Dr. Felder in the 'Wiener Entom. Monatschrift,' vol. iv. pp. 109, 248, and pl. 1 = D. artemis, D. anableps, and D. dioptica of Vollenhoven in the 'Nederlandsche Entom. Vereeniging,' are all referable to one species. They differ from each other (just as the butterflies do which I have figured, in a former Plate of these Proceedings, under the name of Melanitis melane) in the position and quantity of the white on the surface, in the size and perfection of the ocelli, and their distance from the outer margin. Each genus seems to mimic the other in its general appearance, and each runs into the same extravagant varieties. If the butterflies which are enumerated above are to be considered as good species, there are several more in the collection of Mr. Wallace waiting for the same distinction. One lately arrived from Ceram has the whole underside of a uniform dark brown.

MELANITIS MIMALON. (Pl. IX. figs. 1, 2.)

_Alis omnibus purpureis, marginibus griseis; subtus brunneis ubique griseo undulatis, posticis macula alba prope medium marginis costalis._

Upperside, male: purple, with a submarginal band of grey; the margins dentate and spotted with white.

Underside dark brown, undulated throughout with grey. Posterior wing with two minute spots near the base, a round spot near the middle of the costal margin, and some minute spots parallel to the outer margin, all white.

Exp. 3.3 inches.

_Hab._ Manado, Celebes.

In the collection of A. R. Wallace.
Melanitis leucoeyma. (Pl. IX. figs. 3, 4.)

Biblis leucocyma, Godart, Encl. p. 326.

Alis omnibus brunneis, marginibus grisies, anticus maculis duabus
minutis prope apicem, posticis serie submarginali macularum
lilaceo-albarum; subitus brunneis, ubique griseo-undulatis, pos-
ticis macula alba prope medium marginis costalis.

Upperside, male: dark brown, with a submarginal band of grey,
the outer margins dentate and spotted with white. Anterior
wing with two or three small white spots near the apex. Posterior
wing with a submarginal band of five, round, lilac-white spots.

Underside rufous-brown, undulated throughout with grey, with
a band of large white spots parallel to the outer margin; anterior
wing with three or four; posterior wing with five. Posterior wing
with an oval white spot near the middle of the costal margin.

Exp. 3½ inches.

Hab. Celebes.

In the collections of A.R. Wallace and W. C. Hewitson.

Dyctis agondas of Boisduval and Morpho bioculatus (Dyctis bi-
oculatus of Westwood in the ‘Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera,’
pl. 54*, which is its female) belong to this genus, and do not differ
in the least, in their generic character, from the other species of Mel-
anitis. Deceived by its great variability and the wretched figure of
D. agondas in the ‘Voyage of the Astrolabe,’ I have figured, in a
former Part of the Proceedings of the Zoological Society (Annulosa,
Pl. LV.) a beautiful series of Butterflies from the collection of Mr.
Wallace, under the name of Melanitis melane, which I now believe to
be varieties of the said Dyctis agondas and D. bioculatus.

Thomas Howard Stewart, M.R.C.S., F.Z.S., Assistant
Conservator, Hunterian Museum.

(Plates X., X. A, XI.)

There are certain points connected with the anatomy of the
Echinoderms which I am anxious to lay before the Society; and the
more especially do I desire to do so, as I am not able to find any
true and accurate description existing of the very wonderful appara-
tus for the prehension and division of food, which some of the higher
groups of this class possess. I mean higher groups with regard to the
class itself. The animals forming this class, from their organization,
are placed low in the scale of creation, being just above the Polypifera
and below the Annelida; yet we shall find, in the order Echinoidea
of this class, animals possessing what may be called a splanchnic
or oral skeleton, of so complicated and yet so efficient an arrange-
ment, as cannot fail to make us wonder at the object of its sudden
appearance in the anatomy of animals; nor can we help admiring
the beauty, and wondering at the perfection of the work. Those
who have not searched into the anatomy of these lower forms of life
might be surprised to be told that a creature just above the common
Sea-anemone, with an almost invisible nervous system, and other-