3. Erythrura tricolor (Vieill.). Late viridis; fronte, genis et gastreoc toto late cyanis; cauda parum elongata rubra.

*Hab.* Timor (Mus. Paris. et Lugd.).

4. Erythrura psittacea (Gm.). Late viridis; fronte, sin-cipite, guttura, uropygio et cauda coccineo-sanguineis.

*Hab.* In Nova Caledonia.


*Hab.* In insulis Oceanie.

6. Erythrura cyanovirens (Peale). Viridis, nitore glauces-cente; capite coccineo; guttura pectorque dilute cyanis; tectaribus duabus intermediis totis rubentibus, reliquis in medio fuscescentibus in margine rubentibus.

*Hab.* In ins. Navigatorum Upolu.

7. Erythrura pealii, nob. Late viridis; pileo, regione paro-tica, et tectaribus caudae superioribus scarlatinis; pector pul-chre cyanoe, gualam nigricantem versus saturate indigotic; rectoribus nigricantibus viridi marginatis.

*Hab.* In insulis Fee-jee.

**Sp. minus typica.**


*Hab.* In Australia Boreali.


"I send you a few notes on the Scythrops Novæ Hollandiae, or
Horntail Cuckoo of the Colonists, which, perhaps, you may think
worth bringing under the notice of the Zoological Society.

"A few years since a fine female specimen was shot in the Botan-
ical Garden at Sydney; and from the notes I took at the time I find
that the peculiarity of its mode of flight induced me to mistake it for
a Hawk; for it wheeled about, occasionally hovered very high in the
air, and then gradually descending, continued its flight close to the
tops of the lofty Eucalypti, Casuarinae, and other large trees, as if
for the purpose of capturing insects, more especially the Tettigonia
or Locust, which at that season of the year (January) were very
numerous. It also whirled round the trees in circles and from
branch to branch, apparently to capture the Tettigonias and other
insects during their flight; and I further observed that it often
darted down and took its prey among the foliage and on the
trunks of the large Eucalypti, occasionally making a screaming
noise and hovering with its wings expanded to the utmost, at a short
distance above the trees, precisely as a hawk does. After making
these various evolutions and securing its morning meal, it quietly
perched itself on the very lofty branch, whence it was shot. On
examining the stomach, it was found to contain Gold Beetles (Ano-
plognathus) and Tettigonie in great numbers. A young specimen
formerly in the possession of Mr. Wall, the Curator of the Australian
Museum, and now in the well-arranged and extensive aviary of
Mr. Alfred Denison at Government House, Sydney, is in excellent
health after recovering from a broken wing and broken leg.

"I observe you mention in your 'Birds of Australia' that a spec-
cimen was presented to you by Lady Dowling, being one of two
taken from the branch of a tree while being fed by birds not of their
own species: an important fact, as showing the parasitic habits of the
bird. Now as the Scy thr ops is regarded as a member of the Cuen-
lidae, anything which tends to confirm the propriety of placing it in
that group must be considered of great interest; I have much plea-
sure, therefore, in telling you that when the young Scythr ops was in-
troduced into Mr. Denison's aviary it was placed in a compartment
already occupied by a Daceo gigantea, and, doubtless feeling hungry
after its journey, immediately opened its mouth to be fed; and its
wants were readily attended to by the Daceo, who with great kindness
took a piece of meat, and after sufficiently preparing it by beating it
about until it was in a tender and pappy state, placed it carefully in
the gaping mouth of the young Scy thr ops; this feeding process
continued until the bird was capable of attending to its own wants,
which it now does, feeding in company with the Daceo in the usual
manner. When I saw it in the morning it was perched upon the
most elevated resting place in the aviary, occasionally raising itself,
flapping its wings, and then quietly settling down again after the
manner of Hawks in confinement, and presenting much the appear-
ance of a member of that tribe of birds. It comes down for food
every morning, and immediately returns to its elevated perch.
Judging from what I saw of this specimen, I should imagine that the
bird might be very readily tamed and would bear confinement very
well. In the young state the bird is destitute of the scarlet orbits so conspicuous in the adult."

5. Descriptions of some Butterflies from the Collection of Mr. Wallace. By W. C. Hewitson.

(Annulosa, Pl. LIV., LV.)

**Nymphalidæ.**

**Diadema Pandarus** (Pl. LIV. figs. 1, 2).

♀ P. Pipleis, Cram. pl. 60 = Hübner, Sammlung.

Although differing greatly in size and colouring from the figures of Cramer and Hübner, I have no difficulty in believing that the Butterflies here figured are varieties of the same species.

The insects previously figured are from Amboyna; these are from New Guinea, where, Mr. Wallace remarks, the Butterflies are generally smaller than those of Amboyna.

The male of the Amboyna insect is without the white band of the anterior wing; the female has it. The male now figured seems to represent the female of that insect. The upperside of the female here differs but little from the underside of Cramer's figure of the same sex. The undersides of both sexes of the Amboyna and New Guinea Butterflies are nearly identical.

I think it is not at all unlikely that the other figures in the plate, which I have preferred at present to consider as a distinct species, may be only another variety of *D. Pandarus*.

The insects of this genus are well known to be subject to great variation both in size and colour. *D. Lasinassa* has been figured by Cramer alone under thirteen different names; and I have no doubt that *P. Alimenia*, pl. 221, and *P. Fitellia*, pl. 349, both of Cramer, are one and the same species.

Exp. $3\frac{3}{10}$ inches.  

*Hab.* Ke Islands, near New Guinea.

All the insects of the plate are kindly lent to me from the private collection of Mr. Wallace.

**Diadema Deoïs**, Hewitson (Pl. LIV. figs. 3, 4, 5).

Upper side, male (fig. 4), dark brown. Anterior wing with an indistinct transverse band of lighter brown beyond the middle. Posterior wing with a large central rounded white spot, with, between it (touching it) and the anal angle, a rufous spot marked with two black eye-like spots, each with a central dot of light blue, two other indistinct black spots towards the costal margin touching the central white, each with a scarcely seen dot of blue.

Under side. Anterior wing as above, except that the central band is nearly white, that the wing beyond it to the apex is lighter brown, and that there is a black spot with a dot of blue near the anal angle.