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LXXI.—On the species which have been included in *Zygonyx*, Hagen and De Selys

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the two lower ones broader and subcontiguous, the middle one interrupted. Legs black, with the femora inclining to rufous; bristles long and slender, not very numerous. Fore wings hyaline, with black pterostigma and nervures and with 18-21 postnodal cross-nervures. Male with the hind wings smoky brown towards the base and along the costa and the outer two fifths darker brown; on the middle third of the inner margin is a large orange space, extending nearly to the costa, and the tip of the wing is of the same colour. On the underside the large orange blotch and most of the space between this and the tip is clothed with silvery-white scales, the portions of the wing not thus covered being black, with a strong green and coppery iridescence. In the female the hind wings are hyaline yellow, with a broad black subapical band, with a strong green and coppery iridescence both above and below.

Described from six specimens, three of each sex.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII.

- Fig. 1. Zygonidia insignis*, gen. & sp. n., p. 533.
Fig. 2. Pseudophæa decorata (?), De Selys, p. 536.
Fig. 3. Pseudolestes mirabilis, gen. & sp. n., p. 538.
Fig. 4. Rhinocypha Whiteheadi, sp. n., p. 536.

LXXI.—*On the Species which have been included in Zygonyx, Hagen and De Selys.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., &c.

I now take the opportunity of publishing the notes referred to in the preceding paper.

Genus ZYGONYX, Hagen and De Selys.

- (1) Hagen, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, xvii. p. 62 (1867).
- (2) Brauer, *op. cit.* xviii. p. 370 (1868).
- (3) *Id. op. cit.* p. 742 (1868).
- (4) De Selys, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xii. p. 96 (1869).
- (5) *Id.* Ann. Nat. Hist. (4) iii. p. 274 (1869).
- (6) *Id.* Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xxxi. p. 520 (1871).
- (7) Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxiii. p. 281 (1890).
- (8) De Selys, C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxv. p. ccxxvii (1891).
- (9) Calvert, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1899, p. 245.

Hagen and Brauer (1-3) briefly notice this MS. genus of De Selys as belonging to the Corduliidæ and as including

CRATILLA, gen. nov.

Frontal tubercle bifid; claws dentated before the extremity; abdomen rather slender, shorter than the wings, rather long and narrow, only one cross-nervure in the lower basal cell; no supratrangular nervures; all the triangles traversed by one nervure: fore wings with the last antenodal cross-nervure continuous; triangle rather short and broad, followed by three rows of cells, increasing; subtriangular space consisting of 3 or 4 cells: hind wings with the triangle followed by a row of 2 (or the first row of 3) cells, increasing; its base corresponding with the arculus; sectors of the triangle united at the base.

Cratilla metallica, Brauer.

Orthemis metallica, Brauer, Sitzungsab. Akad. Wien, lxvii. p. 199 (1878).

Protorthemis metallica, Kirby, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. p. 290 (1878).

Hab. Singapore, Mount Ophir, Sarawak, Sumatra, Palawan.

Differs from *Protorthemis* by the more slender body and the want of supratrangular nervures; from *Zygonidia* by the dentated claws and the single nervure in the lower basal cell of the fore wings; and from *Nesoxenia* (to which, if I recollect rightly, some recent authors have referred it) by the traversed triangle of the hind wings, with its base corresponding to the arculus, the single nervure in the triangle of the fore wings, and the coarse reticulation, &c.

LXXII.—*Note on the Individual Variation of the Common Hedgehog* (*Erinaceus europæus*, Linn.). By Dr. EINAR LÖNNBERG.

IN the 'Annals' for April last is a paper by Mr. G. E. H. Barrett-Hamilton, entitled "Note on the Common Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*, Linnæus) and its Subspecies or Local Variations." The first two "subspecies" (of ten) are named "*Erinaceus europæus occidentalis*" and "*E. e. typicus*." The characteristics by which these forms are said to be distinguished from each other are, to judge from the diagnoses, rather slight. Concerning "*E. e. typicus*" Mr. Barrett-Hamilton says, under the head "distinguishing characteristics":—

"In size and colour similar to *E. e. occidentalis*, but the skull may be distinguished by the frontal processes of the premaxillæ, which, although extending backward half the length of the nasals, end in a sharply defined point." In "*E. e. occidentalis*" the same processes are stated to be provided "with a blunt or nearly square posterior termination, and seldom showing a sharply defined point or angle." The difference is consequently of little importance; but as the "type locality" of "*E. e. typicus*" is given as "Upsala, Sweden," I felt interested, and considered it the duty of an Upsala zoologist to examine the skulls of hedgehogs from the nearest vicinity of Upsala. I found then at once that the processes in question are subject to so much variation, that it is impossible to use them for the distinction of even local varieties; subspecific value cannot on any account be attributed to them. The differences are merely individual, as may be seen from the accompanying three figures. Fig. *a*,

Figures of front part of three skulls of *Erinaceus europæus*, Linn., from the vicinity of Upsala, Sweden.

drawn, as are also the others, with the help of a camera lucida, of the natural size, is taken from the skull of an animal caught in the parish just outside the town of Upsala, but should, I suppose, be regarded as belonging to the "subspecies" "*occidentalis*." Fig. *c*, from the same neighbourhood, is a "*typicus*," and fig. *b* intermediate. The series

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