New Guinea, and from the Nilgiri Hills, India, leg. H. L. ANDREWES. The male was described from my material by SCHEDL (1951) as *X. banjoewangi,* masc. nov. The names of the locality and the host-plants are misspelled in his paper and should be read: Besoeki (the eastern district of Java), Tjoeralele blok Gn. Bajoer (a forest compartment), in the stalks of rattan palms of the kinds pendjalin glatik and p. woeloeh (which may be species of *Calamus*). In the literature *X. mutilatus* is reported from all over Japan (Honshu, Kiushu, Hokkaido) as well as from Korea and Formosa by MURAYAMA (1934), and from Fiji by LEVER (1940), who states that his specimen had been identified in London.

X. ater Egg., according to Mr. THOMPSON's information, is represented in the London collection from Sarawak, W. Borneo, leg. G. E. BRYANT, Martapura, S.E. Borneo, leg. DOHERTY, and Selangor Kepong, Malaya, leg. F. G. BROWNE, 1948. BROWNE's description (1955) of the male of *mutilatus* apparently must be referred to *X. ater,* and the record of *X. mutilatus* from Malaya by BEESON (1941) most probably also refers to this species.

The differences between *X. ater* and *X. mutilatus,* as explained in Mr. THOMPSON's letter are cited here with his kind consent, as they form a welcome completion to the descriptions of BLANDFORD, EGGERS and SCHEDL.

"The striae on the declivity on the elytra are marked by rows of shallow, ovate punctures *in both species.* The difference in appearance is due to the size of the tubercles on the interstriae, from which arise the setae of the pubescence. In *X. ater,* they are very small (only visible under high magnification) so that there is no clear demarcation of the striae. In *X. mutilatus,* however, they are larger and there is a distinct smooth line marking the course of the striae and making the rows of punctures more evident. A further character by which these species differ is afforded by the surface of the disc and base of the pronotum, which is finely microreticulate in *X. mutilatus* but quite smooth in *X. ater.* The bi-coloured thorax is present in the specimen from New Guinea, but not in the type."

The latter feature can also be seen in the East Java specimens.

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Papilio machaon L. In verband met het ongekende weer van de zomer van 1959 heb ik in mijn omgeving extra goed naar *machaon* uitgekeken. Vele wortelbedden in volkstuinen werden op rupsen geïnspecteerd. Ook heb ik vele kinderen opgewekt om „wortelrupsen" te gaan zoeken. Het resultaat was nihil. Sedert 1955, dus reeds voor het 4e jaar, ontbreekt in deze omgeving de vlinder.

G. J. FLINT, Raalte.