

one of those cases of protective mimicry so often described in works on natural history; it mimics very exactly *Ophthalmis lineea* (fig. 192), another moth belonging to a different family.

Mr. Butler writes :—"This is one of those instances of mimetic assimilation so perfect as to catch the eye at the first glance. That the Agaristid is the species copied cannot



FIG. 191.—*Artaza simulans*, A. G. Butler.

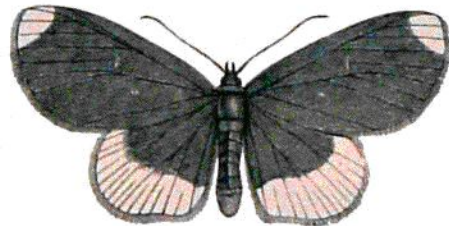


FIG. 192.—*Ophthalmis lineea*, Cramer.

be questioned, since it is not only a common form, but it belongs to a group which, like the allied *Zygænidæ*, is evidently distasteful to insect enemies."¹

Another illustration of this protective mimicry occurs in a new species of Butterfly obtained at the Arrou Islands (see p. 548), in which the Butterfly (*Papilio alcidinus*,

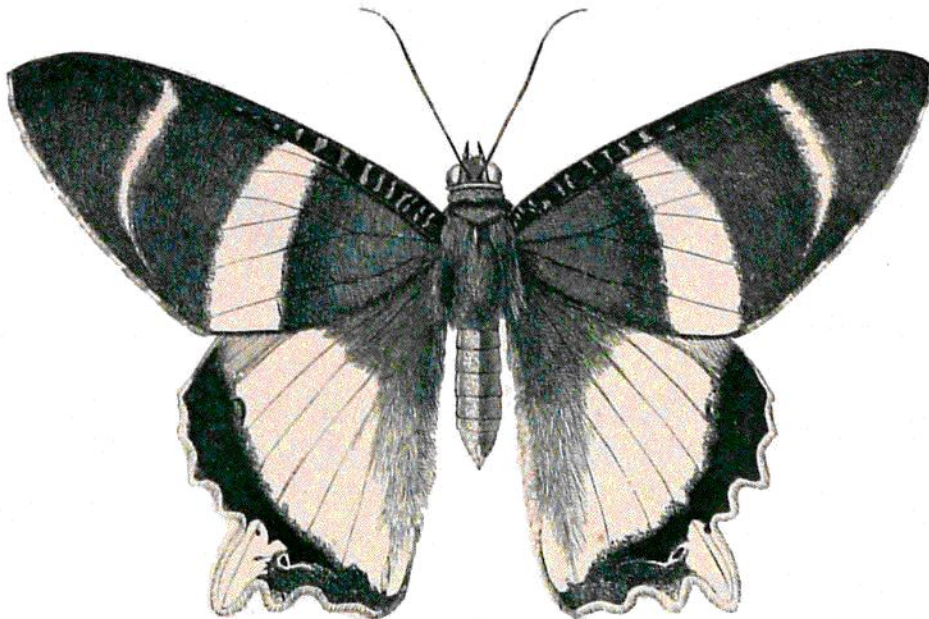


FIG. 193.—*Alcidis aruus*, Felder.

fig. 194) imitates a day-flying Moth (*Alcidis aruus*, fig. 193) common in the same locality. Mr. A. G. Butler, who described the species, calls attention to an important peculiarity, in addition to the general resemblance of the upper surface :—"On the under surface, however, is a character which strongly supports the

¹ *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, ser. 5, vol. xiii, p. 200, 1884.