

- A. Mimics of the *Danaine*, *Amauris niavius*: (1) c, t, and p, *hippocoön* (*hippocoönoides*), mimicking *A. n. dominicanus*; (2) d. *hippocoön*, mimicking *A. n. niavius*. Derived from a male-like female through t. and p. *protohippocoön* (= *dionysoides* and *trimeni*).
- B. Mimics of the *Danaine*, *D. chrysippus*: (1) c., and t. *trophonius*; (2) d. *trophonius* (= *trophonissa*). Derived from *protohippocoön* through t. and p. *prototrophonius* (= *lamborni*).
- C. Mimics of the *Danaines*, *Amauris albimaculata* and *A. echeria*: (1) c., t., p., and d. *acene*, mimicking the above *Danaines* with white spots in fore wing, completely transitional into (2) c., t., p., and d. *cenea*, mimicking the pale-ochreous-spotted form of *echeria*. Derived from *protohippocoön* through (p.) *protocenea*.
- D. Mimic of the *Acraeines*, *Planema poggei* and *P. macarista*: t., p., and d. *planemoides*. Derived from *cenea* or *acene* through c., p., and d. *protoplanemoides* (= *leighi*).

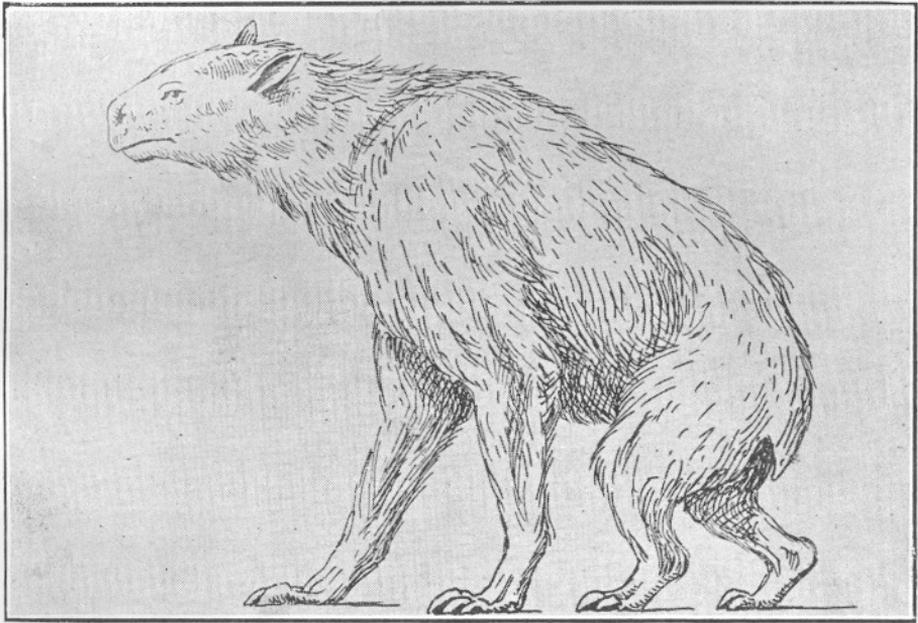
I have attempted in the preceding pages to give a condensed account of the chief forms of this most interesting butterfly and to trace the evolution of its mimetic females. In a future paper I hope to discuss the bearing upon this hypothetical history of the splendid series of families bred from known female parents at Nairobi by Dr. van Someren.

NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A SPECIES OF CHALICOTHERE IN UGANDA.

BY THE LATE C. W. ANDREWS, D.Sc., F.R.S. (British Museum).

In the number of *Nature* which appeared on November 10th, 1923, I published a short article entitled "An African Chalicothere," giving an account of the discovery in the neighbourhood of Albert Nyanza of the characteristic toe-bone of one of these curious animals. The specimen was sent to the British Museum (Natural History) by Mr. E. J. Wayland, Director of the Geological Survey of Uganda and was accompanied by numerous fragmentary remains of Hippopotamus, Phacochoerus, Crocodile, Chelomans and Siluroid fish together with some fresh-water shells. The beds from which these specimens were collected are probably of Pleistocene age.

The Chalicotheres (*Ancylopoda*) are one of the most peculiar groups of Mammals: they actually belong to the Perissodactyla, the uneven-toed Ungulates, of which the horse, rhinoceros, and tapir are



RESTORATION OF *MACROTHERIUM MAGNUM*, LARTET.
After Abel (*Acta Zoologica*, 1 (1920), p. 59). About 1/30th natural size.

modern representatives, but instead of having hoofs they have developed enormous claws, the supporting bones of which are deeply cleft as in some of the Edentata. Indeed Cuvier regarded these claws as belonging to a giant Manis (*Pangolin gigantesque*), and it was not till 1888 that Filhol described a skeleton of a Chalicothere, called *Macrotherium magnum* from the French Miocene that it was shown that the teeth and skulls, which had long been supposed to belong to quite different animals, were actually parts of a peculiar clawed ungulate. Abel has recently published an elaborate account of the Chalicotheres and has given a restoration of *Macrotherium* which is here reproduced. The earliest known representative of the group called *Eomoropus* is found in the Middle Eocene beds of North America. In the Miocene various genera occur in France, Samos, and Pikermi, while in India and China remains are found probably as late as the Pleistocene. The extension of the range of the group into Africa, now recorded is particularly interesting. It will be remembered that in Samos *Chalicotherium* is found associated with *Samotherium* an animal closely similar to the Okapi, the discovery of which in recent years created such great interest. Since a Chalicothere is now known to have existed in this region there seems to be just a possibility that it also may have survived till the present day and may form the basis of the numerous stories of strang animals that have from time to time been published.

Mr. C. W. Hobley in a paper entitled "On some Unidentified Beasts" in this journal (vol. III., 1913, p. 48) gives a summary of some of the more notable of these stories of unknown animals. Perhaps the most striking of these occurrences are those recorded by Mr. G. Williams in a note "An Unknown Animal on the Uasin Gishu" (op. cit., vol. II., 1911, p. 123) and by Mr. G. W. Hickes in "Notes on the Unknown Beast seen on the Magadi Railway" (op. cit., vol. III., 1913, p. 53). In both cases the animal seen is described as a heavily built, bear or hyaena-like creature; a description which would agree in a general way with the restoration of *Macrotherium* illustrated.

It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to clear up this mystery, for if the animals should turn out to be a Chalicothere, the interest of the discovery would far surpass that of the Okapi. One or two bones of the toes would be quite sufficient to determine whether the beast was a Chalicothere or not, but of course it is desirable to get the whole animal.

NATIVE FOLK-LORE.

THE LEPRACAUNS TO KWA NGOMBE.

By S. V. Cook.

Fifteen miles east of Embu Station there rises from the Emberre Plains the lofty hills of Kwa Ngombe, nearly six thousand feet high. They are inhabited, the Embu natives say, by buffalo and a race of little red men, who are very jealous of their mountain rights. Old Salim, the interpreter at Embu, tells with great dramatic effect how he and some natives once climbed to near the top when suddenly an icy cold wind blew and they were pelted with showers of small stones by some unseen adversaries. Happening to look up in a pause in their hasty retreat, he assures me that he saw scores of little red men hurling pebbles and waving defiance from the craggy heights. To this day even the most intrepid honey hunters will not venture into the hills.

Of course this notion of fairies or little men is found in the folklore of most races. Allingham, the Irish poet, wrote a delightful poem on these people. One verse might have been written about these very Kwa Ngombe people:

Up the airy mountain,
Down the rushy glen,
We dare not go a-hunting
For fear of little men.

I hope that no intrepid reader of this journal will be tempted to explore Kwa Ngombe after reading this, for were he captured, a punitive expedition against the little men would be a most parlous undertaking!