filaments. The right jaw has five teeth; the left has none, having only an irregular undulating margin; but the left, unpaired, accessory jaw is of considerable size, has six teeth, and comes to

lie opposite the right jaw, as in Onuphis.

Another species of Eunice is a giant, measuring probably 2 ft. in length, and bears some resemblance to E. aphroditois, Pallas. A new species of the rare worm, Halla, of a dark-brown colour, so as to appear black, was obtained from Blind Bay, Port Hardy, and Golden Bay. It

differs considerably from the only species hitherto recorded from Australasian waters.

New species were also obtained of the following genera: Pterocirrus, Staurocephalus, Harmothoe, Phyllodoce, Glycera, Nereis, Branchiomma, and others; while a large species of the tubeworm, Protula, from a depth of about 40 fathoms off Timaru, deserves mention, as it forms a calcareous tube several inches—possibly feet—in length and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across. The animal is 6 in. long and about  $\frac{1}{3}$  in. in diameter; each of the gills, 1 in. in length, arises from a spiral base, with nine whorls. It is allied to P. bispira of Cuvier, from which it differs in certain details.

Further, Flabelligera bicolor of Schmarda was obtained in two or three localities.

## HIRUDINEA.

The two marine genera—viz., Branchellion, which attacks skates, and Pontobdella, attacking sharks and rays, were obtained. Both these appear to be new species, but they have not yet been studied with sufficient care to be named.

### ECHIURIDA.

A single specimen of *Echiurus* was obtained, which had evidently been swallowed by a fish and regurgitated on to the deck. About a year ago I received from Mr. Stewart, a fisherman of Dunedin, a similar worm removed from a fish's stomach. The species is very similar to E. unicinctus from Japanese seas, and has already been recorded from our seas by Dr. Dendy.

#### Mollusca.

Living specimens of the following species were taken in Port Pegasus: Acanthochites porosus, Fissurella, sp., Voluta pacifica (very fine specimens, 8 in. long), Neptunea zealandica, Neptunea nodosa, Ranella argus, Astralium imperialis, and Vermetus zealandicus, Quoy, which does not appear to have been recorded since the voyage of the "Astrolabe." The Opisthobranchs have not yet been worked over, but a fine dorid, some 5 in. or 6 in. long, and of a violet colour, covered with rounded papille, was obtained from Port Pegasus and east of Otago Heads; while Philipe angasi, Pleurobranchus, Pleurobranchæa, Bulla, Doris, and other genera were obtained from various

Of the bivalves, Lima squamosa was trawled in Port Pegasus, Pecten zealandica in Tasman Bay, Standella elongata between D'Urville Island and Farewell Spit, as well as Ostrea, sp., and Cardita in Port Pegasus.

Cephalopods are represented by some small specimens of Octopus maorum, though no doubt

other species were brought on board and destroyed after the usual habit of the sailor.

# TUNICATA.

A few compound and solitary ascidians were dredged, of which one species of Leptoclinum is new. This is a white encrusting form, elegantly marked with blue-grey marbling. The others have not yet received attention.

Mr. George M. Thomson, F.L.S., reports as follows:—

The species of crustacea, belonging to nearly every sub-order of this extensive group, which were taken during this trawling expedition were very numerous, but, owing to the want of a dredge and to the limited opportunities for using the tow-net, a great number of the smaller forms were not recorded. A dredge of suitable construction should be part of the equipment of the next trawling expedition. It has been impossible in the limited time at my disposal since the arrival of the material to do more than give a cursory examination to it. A few species are apparently new to science, while the determination and nomenclature of several others requires revision.

# Brachyura.

The number of species of crabs collected was not large.

A very fine undescribed species of Paramithrax with long slender legs, which spread to a width of 13 in., was taken about ten miles off Cape Saunders, in from 45 to 50 fathoms; while another species, much smaller and apparently differing from any hitherto described from New Zealand, occurred commonly in Tasman and Golden Bays, in from 10 to 30 fathoms.

Other species of crabs taken were,-

Trichoplatus huttoni, M. Edw.; a single specimen at Nelson. Eurynolambrus australis, M. Edw. and Lucas; from various localities.

Cancer novæ-zealandiæ, Jacq. and Lucas; very common.

Nectocarcinus antarcticus, Jacq. and Lucas; very common.

Nectocarcinus antarcticus, Jacq. and Lucas; a common swimming crab.

Macrophthalmus (= Cleistostoma?) hirtipes, Jacq. and Lucas; abundant between tide-marks.

and 10 fathoms, off Akaroa, Lyttelton, and in Otago Harbour.

Pinnotheres pisum, L.; in Mytilus.

Halicarcinus planatus, Fab.; common.

Hymenicus varius, Dana; Tasman Bay, 27 fathoms.

Ebalia lævis, Bell; Tasman and Golden Bays, 10-30 fathoms.