

yellow of the lower mandible extends quite to the tip; the general plumage has a redder tinge; there is no white on the neck; and the speculum is not bronzy in any light. The following are the dimensions of the two specimens. *A. gracilis* is a male, shot on the Kaitangata Lake in May, 1877. The sex of *Q. gibberifrons* is not given:—

—	Head.	Bill.			Wing.	Tarsus.	Mid-toe without claw.	Hind-toe without claw.
		Culmen.	Breadth at base.	Height at base.				
<i>Q. gibberifrons</i> ..	2.15	1.45	.6	.6	7.	1.35	1.5	.31
<i>A. gracilis</i>	2.2	1.45	.5	.63	9.	1.25	1.38	.3

It thus appears to me that *A. gracilis* is distinct from *Q. gibberifrons*.

Mr. E. P. Ramsay has compared a specimen of *A. gracilis* with specimens of *A. castanea*, Eyton,* and finds the differences between the two to be very slight. A comparison of the specimens in the Otago Museum shows that the difference in the width of the shield is not constant, it being .4 in *A. gracilis*, and .38, and .45 in two specimens of *A. castanea*. The leg and foot, however, appear to be slightly larger in *A. castanea*. The nail at the end of the bill is also narrower in *A. gracilis* than in either of the others. It is .19 in *A. gracilis*; .24 in *Q. gibberifrons*; and .24, and .26 respectively, in the two specimens of *A. castanea*. These differences, even if constant, are not of specific value, and merely mark a geographical race; and consequently, in my opinion, *A. gracilis* should be considered a synonym of *A. castanea*.

ART. XXXI.—Contributions to the Entomology of New Zealand.

By Prof. F. W. HUTTON, of the Otago University.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 14th October, 1879.]

In the Ninth Volume of the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, I described the caterpillars of a few of our butterflies and moths. Since then I have been able—thanks to the kindness of Mr. Butler, of the British Museum—to name more correctly our collection of *Lepidoptera*; consequently I am now able to state correctly the names of some of the insects referred to doubtfully in that paper, and also to add descriptions of a few more caterpillars.

DECLAVA FLOCCOSA, Walker (?).

This should be *D. scabra*, Walker.

* Proc. Lin. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. III., p. 38.

DECLAVA NIGROSPARSA, Butler.

Caterpillar.—Smooth; skin crumply, with a row of pectinated tufts on each side. Two pairs of pro-legs, in addition to the claspers; a small tubercle on the penultimate segment, over the last spiracle. A few black hairs on the back. Upper surface variegated with green and brownish purple; under surface green, more or less mottled with white; spiracles yellow, with black margins. Length, 1 inch.

Feeds on *Aristotelia*.

NITOCRIS COMMA, Walker.

This should be *N. plusiata*.

EUPLEXIA INSIGNIS, Walker (?).

This should be *Xylina ustistriga*, Walker.

HADENA LIGNIFUSCA, Walker.

This should be *H. debilis*, Butler.

HADENA MUTANS, Walker.

Caterpillar.—Dull green, more or less tinted with pink. Skin smooth, with a very few short hairs. Below, green. A dark irregular mark through the spiracles. Head, light brown.

The moth came out on October 8th.

BOARMIA DEJECTARIA.

Eggs of this species, laid 14th May, 1879, were green.

HYPERYTHRA ARENACEA, Butler.

Caterpillar.—Light green with a narrow white line on each side, which is shaded with red on the upper side. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

HYPERYTHRA PANAGRATA, Butler.

Caterpillar.—Light green, marbled all over with light pink, which colour forms a decided line over the spiracles; a pair of brown spots on each segment. Spiracles bright orange.

Feeds on *Aristotelia*.

ACIDALIA SCHISTARIA.

Caterpillar.—Dull green with white, more or less black-edged, band down each side. A thin central white line on the back, and a narrow yellow line half-way between it and the lateral white band. Head dull green. Skin smooth.

Hatched 27th November.

LIARENTIA SEMISIGNATA, Walker.

This should be *Coremia rosearia*.

LIARENTIA CORCULARIA, Guenée (?).

This should be *L. punctilineata*, Walker.

PSEUDOCOREMIA LUPINATA, Felder.

Caterpillar.—Olivaceous brown; the first segment greenish. A few long black hairs. A large dorsal papilla on the eighth segment.

Moth hatched on May 6th.

HELASTIA CHARYBDIS, Butler.

Caterpillar.—Black, smooth, with a more or less interrupted white line down each side. Head brown. Length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Moth hatched 17th November.

This species feeds upon *Veronica salicifolia*. The colours are variable, and sometimes it is reddish.

EUPITHECIA INDICATARIA, Walker (?).

This should be *Cidaria muscosata*, Walker.

COREMIA ROBUSTARIA, Walker (?).

This should be *Phibalapteryx rivularis*, Butler.

PHIBALAPTERYX UNDULIFERA, Butler.

Caterpillar.—Brown, with a few scattered brown hairs. A single tubercle on the segment in front of the pro-legs.

Feeds on *Leptospermum ericoides*. The moth comes out in November and December.

CRYPTOLECHIA GALACTINA, Felder.

Chrysalis.—Pale sea-green; white below. Upper surface finely granulated, the granules arranged in rows. Abdomen keeled, with a median row of glandular hairs. Superior surface of the abdomen with black hairs, the inferior with white hairs.

Found on *Myrtus bullata*. The moth came out in March.

CHLENIAS EGREGIA, Felder. *Reise der Novara, Lepidoptera*, Pl. 131, f. 24.

There is a specimen of this moth in the Museum collection. I found it in a box with the other New Zealand moths when I took over the Museum, and consequently I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the locality. Felder gives it from South Australia.

ART. XXXII.—Contributions to the Cœlenterate Fauna of New Zealand.

By Professor F. W. HUTTON, of the Otago University.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 14th October, 1879.]

SIPHONOPHORA.

Diphyes appendiculata, Eschsch. *Acal.*, p. 138, pl. 17, f. 7; Lesson, *Acalèphes*, p. 447.

Found occasionally on the coast near Dunedin.

Sarcoconus imbricatus, Quoy and Gaimard, *Voy. Astrolabe, Zoologie*, IV., p. 71, pl. 3, f. 13 and 15; Lesson, *Acalèphes*, p. 479.

Physophora australis, Quoy and Gaimard, *Voy. Astrolabe, Zoologie*, IV., p. 57, pl. 1, f. 19–21; Lesson, *Acalèphes*, p. 507.

Not uncommon on the coast near Dunedin.