gain. The gain is to come when the industries can and do stand alone. It was by such arguments that a protective policy was successfully advocated in Germany and the United States. Now, if in the case of New Zealand this time of national profit resulting from protection is never to come, or can come only in a dim and distant future, this form of argument ceases to be effective in support of the adoption of a general policy of protection in this country.

This is as far as we have time to indulge in these speculations as to the future. Summarising, in conclusion, the drift of some of the remarks that have been made as to this country, we may say that it cannot anticipate a rapid and uninterrupted development to the manufacturing state. Once the output of food and raw materials has nearly reached a maximum, development will receive a check. The population may still advance, but any considerable advance in population will be accompanied by a lowering of the standard of living, and the rate of increase of the total wealth of the community will be on a greatly inferior scale to that of the present time. So long as New Zealand can continue to increase her output of food and raw materials without pressing too hardly on the law of diminishing returns, the prosperity of her people is assured; but once that point is passed, anything like what we now consider a normal rate of increase of population must lead to a rapid approximation in the condition of her workers to that of those of the old countries.

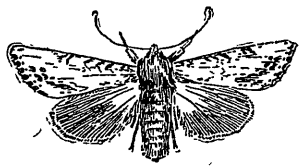
ART. XLVII.—*Further Notes on* Lepidoptera.

By GEORGE HOWES, F.E.S.

[*Read before the Otago Institute, 13th November,* 1906.]

Melanchra molis, n. sp.

Five specimens, varying from 30 mm. to 36 mm. Antennæ ochreous, filiform. Legs and palpi light-ochreous. Thorax strongly crested, crest outlined in light-brown. Abdomen ochreous; in one specimen reddish-ochreous. Forewings light-ochreous; all markings delicately shaded in reddish-brown. Reniform hardly shown, but shaded, especially towards base, with reddish-brown. Seven short distinct marks from base to ⅔ along costa. A jagged transverse line near ter-



men, inclining towards centre of wing as it nears dorsum. Edge of termen deeply scalloped. Cilia light-brown. Hindwings ochreous, with strong darker terminal suffusion. Cilia ochreous.

Apparently close to *M. rubescens*, which it resembles in the markings, but it is easily distinguished. Has occurred in Dunedin in December, and on blossom here in October. Mr. Philpott has three specimens taken at Wallacetown.

In the 1905 volume of the Transactions I described a new *Leucania* as "*Leucania obsoleta.*" As this name proves to be preoccupied, I alter the name to "*L. innotata.*"

Leucania innotata, n. sp.

About 37 mm. Antennæ ochreous, filiform. Legs and palpi greyish-ochreous. Legs fuscous beneath. Face and thorax dark-ochre. Thorax moderately crested. Abdomen dull-grey; anal segment paler. Forewings uniform light-ochre. Veins plainly outlined in grey. Orbicular and reniform obsolete. Very slight dark shading from base to half-way along wing-centre. Termen very slightly sinuate near apex. Hindwings uniform fuscous, with cilia light-ochreous as in forewings.

This moth appears to be close to *L. arotis*, but differs in coloration, in the absence of dots on the forewings, and in its pale-ochre cilia.

The first specimen was taken in Dunedin in December, but since then, when collecting with Messrs. Lee and Oliver, we have taken several more in October at Anderson's Bay, Dunedin.

Art. XLVIII.—*Additional Notes on the Kea.*

By George R. Marriner, F.R.M.S., Curator, Public Museum, Wanganui.

[*Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 11th December*, 1907.]

Plates XXXII–XXXIV.

In order to verify some of the accounts that I had heard of the damage done to the sheep-farmers through the depredations of the kea, and, if possible, to obtain some photographs of the murdered sheep, in July, 1907, I made a week's excursion to Mount Algidus Station. This run is situated near the confluence of the Rakaia, Mathias, and Wilberforce Rivers, a few miles above the Rakaia Forks, where the birds have been very troublesome for some time. Though midwinter is the worst