Some of these caterpillars were obtained feeding on the common dock, others on the sow-thistle.

The moth appears in March.

LARENTIA CORCULARIA, Guenée (?).

A moth very like this, but darker than the specimens sent me by Mr. Fereday, laid red eggs.

EUPITHECIA INDICATARIA, Walker (?).

Caterpillar.— Brown, rough segments transversely corrugated. The sixth, seventh, and eighth segments with a pair of dorsal papillæ; those of the seventh segment much larger than the others. Length, ·65 inch.

Feeds on *Clematis indivisa*. The moth comes out in April.

COREMIA ROBUSTARIA, Walker (?).

Caterpillar.—Shining, brown marbled with grey. A large tubercle on the back with a small one in front of it. Length, 1·1 inch,

Feeds on the Kahikatoa (*Leptospermum scoparium.*) Moth appears in March.

COREMIA INAMŒNARIA, Guenée.

The eggs of this species are yellow.

PÆDICEA PRIVATANA, Walker.

Caterpillar.—Pale yellowish-green, smooth, tuberculated, with scattered white hairs. Head brown; anal segment, brownish. Length, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Feeds on hawthorn, manuka, fuschia, and broad-leaf. Moth hatches in April.

ART. XLIII.—*Corrections and additions to the list of* Polyzoa *in the Catalogue of the Marine Mollusca of New Zealand (1873).*

By Capt. F. W. Hutton, Director of the Otago Museum.

[*Read before the Otago Institute, 5th September, 1876.*]

Catenicella geminata, Wyv. Thomson, "Nat. Hist. Rev.," 1858.

"Axial cell, geminate. The secondary cell developed alternately on either side of the axis. Axial cells, pyriform; a large gaping avicularium on the angle opposite the secondary cell; secondary cell giving off by a terminal horny tube a single wedge-shaped peripheral cell. Cell mouth, large; a deep notch in the centre of the lower lip. In the primary and secondary axial cell four or five blunt spines surround the upper margin of the mouth, which is surmounted in the peripheral cells by two longer ear-like processes. Front of cell tuberculated."

A small species epiphytic on red algæ.

New Zealand, Dr. Joliffe.

Catenicella carinata, Busk, "Voyage of '*Rattlesnake*,'" Vol. I., p. 363.

"Cells oval, narrowed at each end; lateral processes (without avicularia?) projecting horizontally outwards from the side of the aperture, which is nearly central. Mouth with a small tooth on each side, and below it a triangular space with three strong conical eminences. A few scattered papillæ on the surface of the sides and back. Ovicelligerous cells geminate."

New Zealand, Dr. Joliffe.

Menipea buskii, Wyv. Thomson, "Nat. Hist. Rev.," 1858.

"Cells, elongated, attenuated downwards, three in each internode. Cell-mouth, large, oval, oblique, the lower third filled up by a tuberculated calcareous plate; upper lip prolonged, and fringed with from four to five spines, attached to the lip by horny joints, and one of them, usually the second from the outer edge, very long, curved, and pod-like. There is often an additional spine on the upper and inner margin of the cell mouth. Operculum spine, strong and clavate, stretching upwards and outwards from the lower and inner lip of the cell-aperture. Connecting horny tube between the internodes, double. Ovicell, spherical, with a richly granular surface, imbedded among the cells, on the cavities of two of which it encroaches."

New Zealand, Dr. Joliffe.

Scrupocellaria scrupea, Busk, "Ann. Nat. Hist.," 2nd Ser., Vol. 7., p. 83.

"Operculum, reniform, entire, four or five marginal spines above."

New Zealand, Dr. Joliffe.

Salicornaria (?) *hirsuta*, "Cat. Marine Moll.," p. 91.

This is identical with *Cellaria hirsuta*, Lamx. Mr. Busk has made it into the type of a new genus of *Salicornariidæ*, under the name of *Onchopora*.

ONCHOPORA.

Cells, ventricose, coalescent; not bordered by a raised margin. Ovicells, inconspicuous.

Onchopora hirsuta, Lamx., "Hist. des Polyp.," cor., p. 126.

The corneous tubes are not vibracula as I supposed.

Bugula prismatica, Gray. (*Acamarchis.*)

Zoarium rather rigid, compressed, dichotomously branched, erect, reddish-brown. Cells, distant, alternate, cylindrical; aperture, entire, produced into a dentiform angle at the outer margin, from which a keel descends obliquely to the inner and lower corner of the cell. Ovarian cells, globular, white, situated in a single row on the front of the zoarium.

Motauau, Canterbury; and Ocean Beach, Dunedin, [F.W.H.]

Family, *Gemellariidæ.*

CALWELLIA, Wyv. Thomson.

Cells in pairs, joined back to back. Each pair of cells arising by tubular prolongations from the pair next but one below it. Each pair having a direction at right angles to the next. At a bifurcation, each cell of the primary pair giving off a secondary pair. Ovicell, sub-globular, placed immediately above and behind the posterior margin of the cell aperture.

Calwellia bicornis, Wyv. Thomson, "Nat. Hist. Rev.," 1858.

The only known species.

New Zealand, on *Catenicella hastata*, Dr. Joliffe.

Family, *Vinculariдæ.*

Zoarium rigid, calcareous, unarticulated; cells disposed alternately round an imaginary axis, forming dichotomously dividing branches. Surface of polyzoary not areolated.

VINCULARIA.

Branches of zoarium not tubular; front of cells surrounded by a raised border, arcuate above, nearly straight below. Ovicells, immersed, opening above the mouth of the cell upon which they are placed.

Vincularia neo-zelandica, Busk, "Jour. Micros. Science," N.S., I., p. 155.

"Zoarium simple, rooted at the base by radical tubes; arcæ of cells, sub-pyriform; anterior wall perforated; margins smooth; orifice arched above; lower lip with a broad central denticle."

New Zealand, Dr. Lyall.

Dimetopia spicata, Busk. This species is pink when alive.

Crisia eburnia, "Cat. Mar. Moll.," p. 100.

This is *C. patagonica*, D'Orb., "Voy. Amer. Mend.," Polypiers, p. 7.

"Cells 9–19, straight, very distinct; branches arising from second or third cell; joints black."

Crisia aculeata, "Cat. Mar. Moll.," p. 101.

This is *C. edwardsiana*, D'Orb., *loc. cit.*, p. 7.

Zoœcia two or three in an internode.

Homera gouldiana et *H. squamosa*, "Cat. Mar. Moll.," p. 101.

These two species belong to the genus *Retihornera*, as defined by Busk. *H. squamosa* is identical with *R. foliacea*, M'Gillivray. Mr. Busk thinks that his *H. gouldiana* belongs also to the same species, but I am inclined to keep them separate.

Idmonea radians, Lamark, "Hist. d. an. s. Vert.," 2nd ed., p. 279.

"Zoarium usually procumbent, stipitate, sometimes sub-erect; branches, dichotomous, radiating more or less regularly in a circular form from the centre, very angular in front; dorsal surface, perforated; cells, one to four in each series, the innermost the longest; aperture (when quite perfect) bi-labiate."

Idmonea marionensis, Busk, "Cat. Mar. Pol.," Vol. III., p. 13.

To this species, which was obtained off Marion Island at a depth of 80 fathoms, Mr. Busk refers *Crisina (?) hochstetteriana;* Stoliczka, found fossil at Orakei near Auckland.

Pustulipora delicatula, "Cat. Mar. Moll.," p. 102.

This is not the same as Mr. Busk's species. I am disposed to think that it is not a Polyzoan at all, but an Annelid. There is a specimen in the Otago Museum from Mauritius.

Pustulipora parasitica, Busk, *loc. cit.*, p. 21.

"Zoarium about a quarter inch high, usually formed of one to three branches, short and truncate; cells, usually deeply immersed, and very slightly prominent, except in very young specimens. Colour, brown, with white spots."

Always parasitic upon a species of *Catenicella*.

Pustulipora proboscidea, "Cat. Mar. Moll.," p. 102.

This is not Milne-Edwards' species. It may be called *P. purpurascens*.

P. porcellanica, Hutton.

The surface of fresh specimens is coarsely pitted, and the orifice is slightly raised.

Tubulipora glomerata, Hutton.

This may perhaps be identical with *T. fungia*, Couch, from Europe.

Tennysonia stellata, "Cat. Mar. Moll.," p. 103.

The species that I placed under this name is very different from Mr. Busk's, and perhaps does not belong to *Tennysonia* at all. It is intermediate between *Discoporella* and *Defranceia*. The zoarium is stipitate, broadly expanded, lobed, and curled. The cells are disposed in elevated branching rays, which form the denticulated margin of the lobe.

Discoporella hispida, "Cat. Mar. Moll.," p. 104.

This is not the *hispida* of Johnston. Mr. Busk has described it under the name of *D. ciliata*.

"Discoid; cells uni-serial, 4–6 in each row; diameter of mouth less than that of the interstitial cancelli; peristome, much produced on one side, nearly vertical, divided into several (2–4) long, acute, slender spines.

Discoporella novæ-zealandiæ, Busk, *loc. cit.*, p. 32.

"Discoid, cupped; cells, tubular, projecting, connate in uni-serial radii; peristome bifid; central area (unoccupied by cells) depressed; cancelli, large, becoming smaller towards the periphery."

On *Catenicella*, Dr. Lyall.
