

According to the generally received idea, the Maoris were quite ignorant of the use of the bow and arrow; yet remembering the rather lengthy discussion which recently took place between Messrs. W. Colenso and Coleman Phillips on the ignorance, or otherwise, of the Maoris concerning the use of projectiles, I am inclined to think that these two bits of stone are likely to prove more interesting than at first sight would be expected.

The next item (No. 3) is a long and curious four-toothed comb, presented to me by Mr. Page, who picked it up at the same spot where the articles above-mentioned were afterwards obtained.

It is made of whalebone, and measures 7 inches in total length, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in width, the teeth (all of the same size) being long. There is no attempt at ornamentation, with the exception of the curved top which bears a small point inclining to one side, and serves to soften the otherwise very rigid outline of the whole implement.

7. "Notes on Dr. Dudgeon's Experiments regarding the Temperature of the Breath," by W. Skey.

8. "Notes on some species of Diurnal Lepidoptera," by Percy Buller. (Communicated by Dr. Buller.) (*Transactions*, p. 237.)

9. "Remarks on the New Zealand Olives," by T. Kirk, F.L.S.

10. "On the Occurrence of *Triodia* in New Zealand," by T. Kirk.

11. "A Revision of the New Zealand *Lepidia*, with description of New Species," by T. Kirk.

12. "Notes on Plants recently added to the New Zealand Flora," by T. Kirk.

13. "Notes on Plants from Campbell Island," by T. Kirk.

14. "Descriptions of New Plants," by T. Kirk. (*Transactions*, p. 384.)

Dr. Hector exhibited several new additions to the Museum, among others rich gold quartz specimens from Te Aroha, coal found at Eketahuna (which he stated to be of good quality, and probably extending through the Wairarapa district), galena and zinc blende found in the Tararua mountains, and auriferous quartz specimens from Terawhiti. With reference to the latter, Dr. Hector said a new reef had been found in a fresh locality by some bush burners under quite different conditions from the former so-called reefs. The formation was different from that at the old workings, and the new reef was better defined and of a more promising kind of quartz. The specimens showed gold freely, and contained about three ounces to the ton in a very finely-divided form. This was a most encouraging circumstance. The reef was about 1,100ft. above sea-level, and it ran about N.W. Specimens had been brought to him a day or two before, and he could see at once it was wholly a different class of stone from anything previously from Terawhiti. It was exactly similar to the reefs at Golden Point and Cape Jackson, across the Straits. He had gone out to the ground himself and seen the reef, which, however, had not yet been sunk upon sufficiently to reveal its trend and dip. He thought now there was a much better prospect than ever before of testing definitely whether there was payable gold at Terawhiti.

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