ART. XVI. — On Majaqueus æquinoctialis, from Antipodes

By Captain F. W. HUTTON, F.R.S.

[Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 1st August, 1894.] LAST December Mr. A. W. Bethune, of the colonial steamer "Hinemoa," presented to the Canterbury Museum a fine specimen of the petrel Majaqueus æquinoctialis-known to sailors as the "stinker"—which he had obtained at Antipodes The bird-which is a male-is entirely brownishblack, except the chin, which is white; and Mr. Bethune informs me that all the birds he saw were similar in plumage, and none had any white markings on the face. The legs and none had any white markings on the face. The legs and feet are black. The bill, when fresh, had the sides of the upper mandible and the tubes blue, the culmen and unguis black; the lower edge of the lower mandible was flesh-colour. The following are its dimensions: Length, 21in.; wing, 16in.; tail, 5½in.; bill, chord of culmen 2.2in., to gape 2.5in., height 0.55in.; tarsus, 2.55in.; middle toe, without claw 2.95in., with claw 3 6in. The nests are in holes, made in the side of a slope, which are hollowed out into a circular chamber at the end. In this chamber the nest is raised several inches from the bottom, leaving a circular ditch round it. A single egg is laid. The old birds were sitting on fresh-laid eggs in December, while in the following May the young birds were fully fledged, although still in their nests. These young birds had the plumage in every respect similar to that of the adult.

ART. XVII.—Notes on New Zealand Land Planarians. Part I.

By ARTHUR DENDY, D.Sc., Professor of Biology in the Canterbury College, University of New Zealand.

[Read before the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury, 1st August, 1894.]
Up to the present year the number of species of land planarians described, or even recorded, from New Zealand has been extremely small, amounting only to three, one of which was described by Professor Moseley, and two by Captain Hutton. Thanks to the assistance of many friends who have collected and forwarded specimens I am now in a position to bring the total number of species found in New Zealand up to twenty. Of these, twelve appear to be new to science. Eighteen of