burnished silver, and that of the other exactly like *Regalecus pacificus*, described in Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. x., p. 247, except in the colour, which was dull-drab generally, and resembled that of some Indian land-frogs. Also a splendid specimen of the Pacific variety of tunny was stranded alive on the beach. The fish was between 6ft. and 7ft. long, and very handsome in appearance. Unfortunately, during a short absence from the spot where it lay, a man found it and immediately chopped it to pieces, so that even the skeleton was spoilt for scientific use. Lately a species of torpedo was obtained and skinned, and cured with alum and salt. It only differed from *Torpedo fusca*—as depicted in Trans. N.Z. Inst., vol. xvi., p. 284—in that the margin of the disc in front of the eyes was perfectly straight across instead of convex, and they had no "nick" on each side of the head, as shown in the plate referred to. The extreme length is 3ft., and the greatest width 25·5in.

Sir Walter Buller stated that the head of an equally large tunny was obtained by him on the Manawatu Beach in 1862, and is now in the Colonial Museum.

5. "On a New Fern," by H. C. Field.

Mr. T. Kirk thought this only an abnormal form, and not a new fern.

6. "On some New Species of *Tipulæ* (Daddy-long-legs) found in New Zealand," by G. V. Hudson. (*Transactions*, p. 293.)

7. "Description of New Grasses from Macquarie Island," by T. Kirk. (*Transactions*, p. 353.)

8. "Descriptions of New or Remarkable Plants from the Upper Waimakariri," by T. Kirk. (*Transactions*, p. 349.)

9. "A Revision of the New Zealand Species of *Colobanthus*, Bartling," by T. Kirk. (*Transactions*, p. 354.)

10. "On some Living Colonial Rarities," by H. C. Field.

11. "On a Process for coating Non-conducting Substances with Metal," by H. N. McLeod.

ABSTRACT.

Any article, and foliage, wet or dry, or even oily, may be treated, and there is practically no limit to the selection. The most delicate of columbines, and lizards, may be treated with equal ease. In fact, when the process becomes known all dabblers in electrolysis will take to producing articles by it. There have been produced in metal, specimens of insects, narcissus, camellias, violets, jonquils, snowdrops, grasses of the most delicate description, leaves (reproducing the veins with the greatest fidelity), fronds (having five hundred points to surface of 2in. square), designs on specimen glass, &c. By the process the articles are covered in a few minutes, after which the electroplating is finished in the ordinary way. No chemicals are used. In many cases where black-lead is now used the process will supersede the old method.