

12. MCCOY, F., 1890. *Natural History of Victoria*. Prodomus of the Zoology of Victoria. Melbourne, Government Printer. vol. 2, 375 pp., pls. 101–200.
The Sydney Crayfish, *Palinurus Hügeli*, is described and figured. Measurements and notes on the colour of the species are given.
This species of crayfish is easily distinguished from the southern or common Melbourne species, *P. lalandii*, by its larger rostrum, smaller anterior legs, nearly smooth abdomen, and different colour.
There is little doubt that the large specimen from New Zealand described by Kirk (1880) under the name *P. tumidus* is only an older and fully grown specimen of *P. Hügeli* and not a separate species.
13. MILNE EDWARDS, H., 1851. Observations sur le Squelette Tégumentaire des Crustacés Décapodes, et sur la Morphologie de ces Animaux. *Annls. Sci. nat.* (Zool.) ser. 3, 16: 221–291, pls. 8–11.
This paper gives the original brief description of *Jasus verreauxi*, under the name of *Palinurus Verreauxi*. Two figures are included.
14. PIKE, R. B., 1966. Crayfish. In *An Encyclopaedia of New Zealand* (ed. A. H. McLintock). Wellington, Government Printer. vol. 1, 928 pp.
Jasus verreauxi is most abundant in the Bay of Plenty and Coromandel areas of the North Island. The species is distinguished from *J. edwardsii* by its different colour and smooth upper surface of its abdominal segments. *J. verreauxi* is also larger than *J. edwardsii* and frequently exceeds 24in in length. Figures of both species are given.
15. POWELL, A. W. B., 1959. *Native Animals of New Zealand*. Auckland, Auckland Institute and Museum. 2nd ed., 3rd impression, 96 pp., illustr.
The distribution of the Smooth Tailed Crayfish, *Jasus hugelii*, within and outside New Zealand is given. The species is easily distinguished from *J. lalandii* by its much larger size, different colour, and smooth abdominal segments. Illustrations of both species are included.

DR CRAIG B. KENSLER,
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