

2. The intestine is a spiral tube, as described by Fletcher (1886) and Ude (1893), with whom Stephenson disagreed.
3. The dorsal blood vessel is paired in each segment posterior to vi, but the vessels fuse at each septum; Stephenson described the dorsal vessel as unpaired.
4. Stephenson described seven pairs of hearts, a pair in each of vii-xiii; the hearts of x, xi, xii, xiii arise from a supra-oesophageal vessel, separate from the dorsal blood vessels, while those of vii, viii and ix are smaller than the others and arise from the dorsal vessels. I should not regard the latter three pairs as hearts, but as segmental commissural vessels.
5. The spermathecae are in viii, ix, and x, not in vii, viii and ix, as described by Stephenson.

Family LUMBRICIDAE

Genus ALLOLOBOPHORA Eisen

Allolobophora caliginosa (Savigny)

Syn. *Lumbricus levis* (part) Hutton, 1877: Trans. N.Z. Inst., 9: 351.

MATERIAL. B.M. 86:11:18:27; 1 acitellate specimen; Hampden, Otago.

This specimen is labelled "*Eudrilus levis* Hutton". Hutton (1877), under the name *Lumbricus levis*, described a species from specimens that Benham (1899) subsequently found to comprise a mixture of specimens of *Allolobophora caliginosa* and a species that Benham named *Octochaetus levis* (Hutton). The type of *Octochaetus levis* is in the Otago Museum (No. A56.21). The British Museum specimen is *Allolobophora caliginosa*; it was probably sent to Beddard by Hutton.

Genus EISENIA Malm

Eisenia foetida (Savigny)

Syn. *Lumbricus annulatus* Hutton, 1877: Trans. N.Z. Inst., 9: 352.

MATERIAL. B.M. 1886:11:18:14; 1 specimen; Dunedin.

Genus LUMBRICUS Linnaeus

Lumbricus rubellus Hoffmeister

Syn. *Eudrilus campestris* (part) Smith, 1887: Trans. N.Z. Inst., 19: 137.

MATERIAL. B.M. 86:11:18:13; 1 clitellate specimen; Dunedin. B.M. 1904:10:5:560-62; 3 specimens; New Zealand.

APPENDIX

The following miscellaneous material, attributed to New Zealand, but of little or no significance, was examined.

B.M. 1904:10:20:307-334; slides; series TS anterior region of body, labelled *Deinodrilus* sp.

B.M. 1904:10:20:1120/1122; slides; series LS anterior 20 segments, labelled *Acanthodrilus paludosus* (= *Eodrilus paludosus* (Beddard)). This is probably all that remains of the type material, but there is no proof that it is from the types, and the sections are in poor condition.

B.M. 1933:2:23:278; slides; whole mounts of two spermathecae, labelled "*Maoridrilus* ?, Toowoomba, Queensland, ix.14; J. H. A."

Maoridrilus is not known to occur in Australia. The species concerned is not identifiable from the spermathecae alone. If it is *Maoridrilus* sp., it would almost certainly have come from New Zealand.