This article was downloaded by: [UZH Hauptbibliothek / Zentralbibliothek Zürich]

On: 05 May 2015, At: 16:32

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK

Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah11>

LII.—Additions to the Crustacean fauna of New Zealand

T.W. Kirk ^a

^a Colonial Museum , Wellington , N.Z.

Published online: 15 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: T.W. Kirk (1878) LII.—Additions to the Crustacean fauna of New Zealand , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 5, 2:12, 465-467, DOI: [10.1080/00222937808682458](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937808682458)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937808682458>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs,

expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

middle in a transverse series; apex and a patch upon the outer margin sparsely mottled with ferruginous; fringe stramineous, spotted with brown at the ends of the veins; a slightly irregular discal series of brown-edged silvery spots; a blackish discocellular spot: secondaries with a clear, transversely elliptical patch just beyond the middle of the subcostal area; apex and some spots on the outer border sparsely speckled with ferruginous; fringe and silvery discal spots as in the primaries: body pale. Under surface of wings pale ochraceous, the mottling ill-defined, excepting upon the external third of the wings; pale patches as above; silvery spots obsolete; all the wings with blackish discocellular spots: body whitish. Expanse of wings 1 inch 11 lines.

Old Calabar.

E. stellata comes nearest to *E. ludovicata* (a common Malayan form), the pattern of the under surface being somewhat similar; it, however, bears a greater resemblance, in the colour and pattern of the upper surface, to the little genus *Stegania*.

Ophthalmodes squalida, n. sp.

Wings pale greyish testaceous, clouded with pale olivaceous and densely mottled with dark brown; the usual discoidal spots outlined in brown; a marginal series of black spots; two very ill-defined, parallel, sinuated, discal brownish lines; fringe and the costa of primaries testaceous, spotted with black: body pale brown, mottled with darker brown. Wings below with the basal two thirds sordid white, mottled with grey; discoidal spots dusky; external third fuliginous brown; fringes as above: primaries with a dusky line beyond the cell; costa yellowish, spotted with grey; apex and a spot on external border white: secondaries with a white apical spot: body very pale greyish brown. Expanse of wings 2 inches 3 lines.

Old Calabar.

LII.—*Additions to the Crustacean Fauna of New Zealand.*

By T. W. KIRK, Assistant, Colonial Museum, Wellington, N. Z.

Caprella lobata.

A single specimen of this species dredged in Cook Strait in January 1876.

Caprella novæ-zealandiæ, sp. nov.

Cephalon furnished with a spinous tooth directed forwards.
Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 5. Vol. ii. 31

First segment of pereion rather short, second long, third and following gradually decreasing. Superior antennæ two fifths of the length of animal; flagellum with the infero-distal extremity of each articulus produced, but without cilia. Inferior antennæ not so long as the peduncle of the superior by one joint. Second pair of gnathopoda articulating behind the centre of the second segment of the pereion; propodos ovate; palm armed with a prominent posterior tooth, and a smaller but distinct anterior tooth (not lobe); dactylos very much curved. Three posterior pairs of pereiopoda have the anterior margins excavate, the part against which the closed dactylos impinges armed with a tooth. Length 1 inch.

Hab. Cook Strait.

This species approaches *C. geometrica*, Say, from which it differs, however, in the form of the spine on the cephalon, in the length of the antennæ, and in the articulation and arming of the second pair of gnathopoda.

Squilla indefensa, sp. nov.

Rostral plate semioval and pointed at its distal extremity. Carapace retracted in front, expanded and rounded behind, smooth, the antero-lateral angles rounded and slightly produced forwards. Large prehensile limbs with terminal joint as long as the preceding one, and armed with *nine* spines (exclusive of the terminal one, which is very large). Abdomen smooth; terminal segment with six marginal spines and three depressed longitudinal ridges, which terminate posteriorly in spines. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab. Chatham Islands and Kapiti.

Porcellana rupicola, Stimpson.

A single specimen obtained at Lyall Bay, Wellington, in May 1878.

Xantho spino-tuberculatus, Lockington.

A fine pair of this species was obtained at Porirua, near Wellington, by Mr. R. B. Gore, in January 1877.

Ebalia tumefacta, Mont.

A complete female and the right anterior leg of another specimen were obtained by dredging in Cook Strait in January 1876.

Elamena producta, sp. nov.

Carapace flat, broader than long; margin with two teeth,

or rather angles, which, however, vary much in size; rostrum very prominent. Anterior legs in male large, equal; hand and wrist much swollen, fingers curved and armed with hairs along their inner margin; in the female these legs are slight and their fingers almost straight. Ambulatory legs very flat; anterior margin of first joint produced so as to form a very prominent point, almost a spine; claws half the length of preceding joint. Whole animal destitute of hair, except on the fingers. First and second pairs of ambulatory legs very long, more than twice the length of the carapace. Breadth $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, length $\frac{4}{8}$.

Hab. Wellington.

LIII.—*Studies on Fossil Sponges*.—II. *Lithistidae*.

By KARL ALFRED ZITTEL.

[Concluded from p. 394.]

Family 4. *Tetracladina*.

AULOCOPIUM, Oswald, 1846.

(Schles. Gesellsch. für vaterl. Cultur, 1847, p. 58; F. Römer, Foss. Fauna von Sadewitz, 1861, p. 2.)

Sponge free (not attached), hemispherical, rarely globular or top-shaped, with impressed central cavity; lower surface coated with a wrinkled dense siliceous membrane. From the lower extremity of the central cavity numerous water-canals radiate to the periphery; curved canals of larger diameter, parallel to the contour line, open into the stomachal cavity. Skeleton formed of smooth, irregular, quadriradiate elements, each ray branched root-like at the end. These are usually arranged in rows so that the ramified ends of two neighbouring rows meet in a plane parallel to the radial canals, greatly enhancing the radiate appearance seen in a transverse section of the sponge-body.

The *Aulocopia* occur as chalcedonic pebbles in the North-German diluvium, especially on the island of Sylt. The microscopic structure is then generally well preserved, and may be shown in thin slices. In other places, as at Sadewitz, the whole sponge is filled with calc spar, and the originally siliceous skeleton converted into calc spar. The same unfavourable conditions prevail in specimens obtained *in situ* from the Silurian beds of Esthonia, sent by Prof. F. Schmidt of St. Petersburg. In those from Sadewitz the