

Fig. 3. *Labdacus monastoides* (Cambr.), ♀.

a, Spider, magnified; *b*, ditto in profile; *c*, cephalothorax, from the front; *d*, maxillæ, labium, and sternum; *e*, portion of tarsus; *f*, genital aperture; *g*, natural length of Spider.

PLATE XIII.

Fig. 4. *Thomisus prosper* (Cambr.), ♀.

a, cephalothorax and portion of abdomen, in profile; *b*, cephalothorax, from above and behind; *c*, caput, from the front; *d*, maxillæ, labium, and sternum; *e*, natural size of Spider.

5. *Thomisus opportunus* (Cambr.), ♂ & ♀.

a, ♂, magnified; *b*, ditto, in profile; *c*, abdomen of ♂, from above; *d*, natural length of Spider.

6. *Amycle forticeps* (Cambr.), ♂.

a, Spider, magnified; *b*, cephalothorax and abdomen, in profile; *c*, caput, from the front; *d*, fore part of caput, from behind; *e*, maxillæ and labium; *f*, tarsus; *g*, palpus of ♂; *h*, natural length of Spider.

PLATE XIV.

Fig. 7. *Phoroncidia brevispinosa* (Cambr.), ♀.

a, Spider, in profile, magnified; *b*, posterior part of abdomen, from behind; *c*, natural length of Spider.

8. *Phoroncidia septemaculeata* (Cambr.), ♂ & ♀.

a, Spider, in profile, magnified; *b*, posterior part of abdomen, from behind; *c*, one of the falces, ♀, from the front; *d*, profile of cephalothorax, ♂; *e*, natural length of female.

9. *Phoroncidia trispinosa* (Cambr.), ♀.

a, Spider, in profile, magnified; *b*, cephalothorax and abdomen, from above and behind; *c*, natural length of Spider.

10. *Stegosoma testudo* (Cambr.), ♀.

a, Spider, in profile, magnified; *b*, ditto, from the front; *c*, abdomen, from above; *d*, maxillæ, labium, and sternum; *e*, natural length of Spider.

11. *Stegosoma nasutum* (Cambr.), ♂ & ♀.

a, Spider, magnified, from the front; *b*, ditto, in profile; *c*, abdomen, from above; *d*, extremity of caput, in profile; *e*, ditto, from the front, showing the position of the eyes; *f*, natural length of male; *g*, ditto of female.

6. Notice of the Skeleton of the New-Zealand Right Whale (*Macleayius australiensis*) and other Whales, and other New-Zealand Marine Mammalia. By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

[Received December 2, 1872.]

Dr. Haast has sent to England the skeleton of a Whale from the coast of New Zealand. This skeleton is now exhibited in the collection of the British Museum. It was believed, when first imported, to be the New-Zealand Whale, described and figured by me in Dr. Diefenbach's 'Voyage' under the name of *Balæna antipodarum*, which has been formed into the genus *Caperea* on account of the peculiar shape of its ear-bones. The examination of the ear-bones at once showed that it was not of that species, and proved that there were two Right Whales inhabiting the coast of New Zealand.

The ear-bone is so similar to that of *Eubalæna australis* in the

British Museum, said to have come from South Africa, that it seemed that it might be a specimen of that species, showing that the species was common to the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand. The examination, however, of the mass formed by the cervical vertebræ, and the form of the blade-bone, showed that it was most distinct from the New-Zealand and the Cape Whale; but it was soon apparent that the mass of cervical vertebræ very much resembled a similar specimen in the Australian Museum at Sydney, of which Mr. Krefft had sent me four photographs, which are copied in the 'Catalogue of Seals and Whales,' p. 105, figs. 10 & 11, and p. 372, figs. 74 & 75, and described under the name of *Macleayius australiensis*. The specimen now received chiefly differs from the photographs in the cervical vertebræ being much smaller but more complete, and in the lower processes of the second vertebra being longer and rather tapering at the end; but this may depend upon the age of the specimen, as the end of the process in this specimen is rugose, as if in progress of growth. I am therefore inclined to consider it a specimen of the same species, or genus at least.

The specimen photographed by Mr. Krefft is much larger and probably much more adult than the one we have received from New Zealand, as shown below:—

	Krefft.	Brit. Mus.
Width of atlas	about 28 in.	about 19 in.
Width of lower process of 2nd vertebra	„ 28½ in.	„ 19 in.
Height from the base of the atlas to the top of crest..	„ 18 in.	„ 15 in.

The atlas vertebræ of the Right Whales have a large crest over the vertebral marrow; but their body is very thin, and becomes thinner on the lower edge, so that it does little more than line the cavity of the condyle. Their lateral processes are expanded; and this vertebra is most intimately united with the following, and has the appearance of forming part of it. The second vertebra is thicker, its upper lateral process is more or less intimately united with the back of the upper part of the process of the atlas, and the lower lateral processes are well developed. Care should be taken not to regard, as very often has been done, the two vertebræ as one, the lateral process of the atlas, the upper lateral process of the second vertebra united to it, and the inferior lateral process of this vertebra as all belonging to a single vertebra. These two vertebræ are quite distinct in younger specimens; and there is always a large aperture upon each side of the neural arch, between the upper part of the lateral processes of the two passages of the nerves.

According to Prof. Flower's figure of the section of the cervical vertebra of the Greenland Whale, in the 'Recent Memoirs on the Cetacea,' p. 149, the neural arches of the second to the sixth cervical vertebræ are all united together above, and quite separate from that of the seventh. In *Macleayius* the first, second, and third are much united together, but the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh are only

united by the crests—the arch of the fourth and fifth on one side, and fifth and sixth on the other, being more united together above than the rest.

The total length of the vertebræ of the New-Zealand specimen placed close together is 31 feet 6 inches; the length of the head 8 feet 6 inches, but over the curve of the nose 10 feet; the length of the lower jaw 7 feet 8 inches, of the first rib 3 feet 6 inches, and of the middle rib 7 feet 4 inches, as measured by Mr. E. Gerrard, Jun., who observes that “the last small bone of the tail is wanting. There are eight chevron bones present; but I should think there ought to be one or two more small ones. One malar bone and the epiphyses of three vertebræ are wanting. I also think a few of the finger-joints are wanting; but it is difficult to be sure, as some of them are loose and others covered with skin;” but we will determine this point when they are cleaned.

The nasal bone is strap-shaped, more than twice as long as broad, with thick rounded front ends, which are arched out in the middle. It is about $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The skull and lower jaw weigh rather above $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., each lower jaw being 90 lb. (See fig. 1, pp. 135–137.)

The ear-bone is very thick, triangular, with three nearly equal sides—which is very like two ear-bones which we have received from South Africa as those of the South-African Whale (*Eubalæna australis*), and the figures of the ear-bones of that species given by Van Beneden (Ost. Cét. t. i. & ii. figs. 13 & 14). The differences between those of the New-Zealand and the Cape Whale are so slight that it would be very difficult to express them in words, and, indeed, to distinguish the specimens from each other. According to Van Beneden, the ear-bones of the young *Eubalæna australis* are much more rounded, and have larger apertures compared with their size than in the adults (see his figure, t. i. & ii. f. 10 & 11).

The *os petrosum* to which the New-Zealand specimen is attached is very like, but rather smaller than, the specimens we have of *Eubalæna australis*, said to have come from the Cape, and like those figured by Van Beneden (Ost. Cét. t. i. & ii. figs. 13 & 14).

We have a pair in the Museum very similar to the Cape and New-Zealand bones, sent to the Museum as the ear-bones of the Sperm-Whale by Mr. H. H. Russell; but they differ from the three other specimens in having a much larger *os petrosum*, and a much longer strap-shaped truncated lobe. It may be observed that the ear-bones figured by M. van Beneden as those of his *Balæna biscayensis* (t. vii. figs. 4–6), which he received from Mr. Cope as the ear-bones of his *Balæna cisarctica*, are very like those of *Eubalæna* and *Macleayius*, and, like them, are much more ventricose than those of the Greenland Whale. Perhaps this led Eschricht to observe that *Balæna biscayensis* was more like *B. australis* than *B. mysticetus*.

Cervical vertebræ all united by their bodies into one mass and to the first dorsal vertebra, and, all but the first dorsal, by the crests of the dorsal processes, which form a high arched ridge, the crest of the second vertebra being much the largest and highest. All the

vertebræ are furnished with a superior lateral process, that of the first and second being free at the base and united at the end, that of the first very large, compressed, and truncated at the end; that of the second large, thick, and united to the upper part of the back of the process of the first. The upper lateral processes of the third to the seventh compressed, slender, and free, the third being free halfway up the crest, and others more or less free to the crest itself. The lower process of the atlas or first entirely wanting; that of the second large, thick, but compressed and truncated at the end, but probably, in process of growth, about as prominent as the upper process of the first. The lower process of the third well developed, elongate, straight, much compressed and truncated at the end, about one inch shorter than the large process of the second. The bodies of the fourth to the seventh vertebræ without any indications of inferior lateral processes. The bodies of the third to the seventh vertebræ very thin, not much more than half the thickness of that of the first dorsal vertebra, which is ankylosed to the last cervical vertebra; and its neural arch and upper lateral process, which is similar in form to that of the last cervical vertebra, but much thicker and stronger, are entirely free. The articulating surface of this vertebra is nearly circular, being only a little wider than high. The front of the neural canal is nearly circular, but rather depressed—that is, a little wider than high, but regularly rounded. The canal at the hinder end of the vertebral mass is larger, rounded, but with a rather triangular top, and a little wider than high. (See fig. 2, p. 138.)

The vertebræ are seven cervical and forty-seven dorsal and caudal. The body of the first dorsal vertebra is ankylosed with the body of the seventh cervical; and there may be one or more last caudal vertebræ wanting. This number is much smaller than that of the old and young *Eubalæna australis* figured by M. van Beneden (Ost. Cét. t. i. & ii.), which have 16 dorsal and 37 caudal vertebræ—in all, 53. With regard to number it more nearly agrees with those of the great Northern Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*, Eschricht, Om Nordhwallen, t. ii.), where the figure of the adult male 48 feet long has 49 vertebræ.

The first rib has a single head, and is wider at the sternal end.

The sternum is oblong, rather irregular in shape and thickness, being thicker on one side than on the other, very spongy, or, rather, full of cylindrical tubular cavities. There are three convex cylindrical prominences of nearly equal size, placed without any apparent order on its thick margin. It is rather curved; the upper surface is flat, but the lower one is rather distorted by the unequal thickness of the bone. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and about 5 inches wide. (See fig. 3, p. 139.)

The scapula is triangular, with a rounded end, rather broader than long—that is to say, 25 inches long and 27 inches broad at the wider end. The front margin has a broad compressed acromion process, which is bent towards the articulating surface and acute at the end, with a large arched outline which occupies about half the front margin. The disk of the outer surface is concave, with a large concavity in the middle of the upper half. The inner surface is nearly

flat. There is no doubt that this bone is in progress of development ; for the terminal edge is very thick and truncated. (See fig. 4, p. 140.)

The history of the New-Zealand Right Whales is an instructive lesson to the zoologist, and shows how apt we are to trust to an assumption.

The older circumnavigators, as Capt. Cook and others, spoke of a Right Whale being observed near New Zealand. Dr. Dieffenbach brought home with him a beautiful drawing of a Right Whale, made from a female specimen 60 feet long taken on the coast of New Zealand, in Jackson's Bay. I published a reduced copy of this drawing in his work on New Zealand under the name of *Balæna antipodarum*, and a plate in the 'Voyage of the Erebus and Terror' under the name of *Balæna antarctica*, a name which had been already used for another species by Lesson and Owen.

Mr. Stuart presented to the Museum the ear-bone of a Whale from Otago, which I described and figured in the P. Z. S. 1864, p. 202, under the name of *Caperea*. This figure is copied in the 'Catalogue of Seals and Whales,' p. 101, f. 9 ; and believing that there was only one Right Whale in New Zealand, I regarded it as the ear-bone of the Whale I had figured, and called it *Caperea antipodarum**

The skeleton of an adult female Whale, obtained by Capt. Berard in the Bay of Acaroa, near Banks Island, in New Zealand, was presented to the Paris Museum. According to M. van Beneden it was for a long time kept in the warehouse of the Institution, and regarded as of the same species as the *Balæna australis* brought from the Cape of Good Hope by Lalande ; and M. Laurillard was so persuaded of its identity that he offered to exchange it with M. Eschricht for the skeleton of a Greenland Whale (Ost. Cét. p. 46). It is exhibited in the court of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy in the Jardin des Plantes, and named *B. australis*. Prof. Lilljeborg, who was in Paris in 1863, says that the specimen was not set up ; but it has since (1865) been mounted, according to Mr. Flower. Prof. Lilljeborg, in a letter to me, printed in the additions to the 'Catalogue of Seals and Whales,' observes that "it is quite different from the *B. australis* of Desmoulins and Cuvier, from the Cape, and is, without doubt, the *Eubalæna antipodarum* of Gray. The blade-bone is of very distinct form, and has the rudiment of an acromion. The ear-bones are lost,"—one of these being the single bone upon which the genus and species were established.

M. van Beneden, who speaks of this skeleton as complete, in the 'Ostéographie des Cétacés,' adopts Lilljeborg's determination, and figures several bones, no doubt taken from the specimen in the Jardin des Plantes, under the name of *Balæna antipodarum*, not saying a word as to the skeleton being without the ear-bones, but giving three figures of two ear-bones, evidently derived from other sources. He says he has seen several ear-bones of this species, and that they are all alike. He also says there are three ear-bones in the Museum of Brussels (one of them being young), brought from

* Dr. Hector has now determined that this ear-bone belongs to *Neobalæna marginata* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1873, vol. xi. p. 108).

New Zealand by M. Duchange. He does not say from which specimen his figures were taken; but they are probably from the old and young in Brussels. Neither of the figures represents the ear-bones of either of the two Whales (*Caperea antipodarum* and *Macleayius australiensis*) which we have received from New Zealand. Do the ear-bones figured really come from New Zealand? If they do, they indicate the existence of another New-Zealand Right Whale.

M. van Beneden gives *Balæna australis*, Desmoulins, 'Dictionnaire classique d'Histoire Naturelle,' p. 161, as a synonym of the New-Zealand species; but M. Desmoulins remarks, this species was "observée par de Lalande," who collected it at Algoa Bay.

Unfortunately there is no other skeleton known of the *Balæna antipodarum* than that which is in the Paris Museum, which wants the ear-bones on which the genus was founded. I am inclined to think it most probable that the skeleton at Paris does belong to *Caperea*, because, like the ear-bones which are the type of the genus, the skeleton, from the form of its blade-bone &c., is evidently referable to a peculiar group of the Right Whales; whilst the two kinds of ear-bones figured by M. van Beneden as belonging to that skeleton are both of the type usually found in the common form of Right Whales. It is to be regretted that the figures of the ear-bones given by M. van Beneden in the work above referred to are not very satisfactory, and do not give the impression that either he or his artist has very carefully studied them; and one of the great wants of the text of his book is that his descriptions should be more detailed and taken from a single skeleton; and when he describes a specimen from any other source it should be described separately, as otherwise he is apt to describe the bones of several distinct animals as belonging to one species, as he certainly has done in more than one instance, especially in his *Balæna antipodarum* and *B. biscayensis*.

We have received the skeleton of a second species of Right Whale from New Zealand, which was believed by Dr. Haast and the New-Zealand zoologists to be the same as the one described and figured as *Caperea antipodarum*; but it is even more like, though quite distinct from, *Eubalæna australis* (the Cape Right Whale); and I now describe it as *Macleayius australiensis*; but the discovery of this Whale has thrown doubts on all our previous assumptions; and the ear-bones figured by M. van Beneden, if they are really from New Zealand, make the determination of the species even more doubtful.

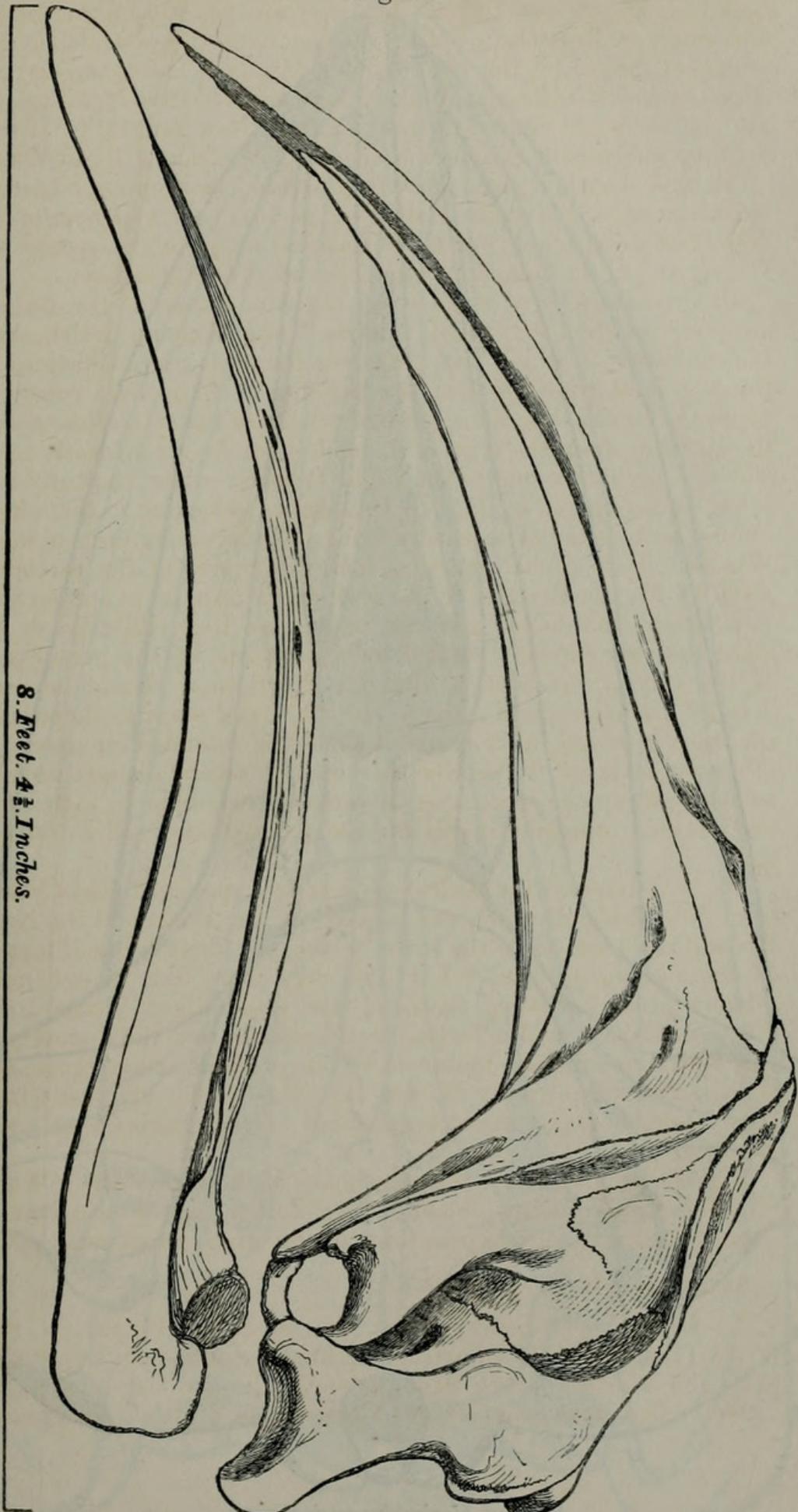
In these remarks I have taken no notice of the Pigmy Right Whale (*Neobalæna marginata*), found in New Zealand and West Australia, because that is at once known from all the others by its small size.

MACLEAYIUS AUSTRALIENSIS.

Macleayius australiensis, Gray, Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 105, f. 10 & 11, p. 371, f. 74 & 75 (from Krefft's photographs); Suppl. Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 46; Synopsis of Whales and Dolphins, p. 2.

Hab. Australian Seas (*Krefft*), Coast of New Zealand (*Dr. Haast*).

Fig. 1 a.



8 Feet. 4 1/2 Inches.

Skull of *Macteayius australiensis*.

Fig. 16.

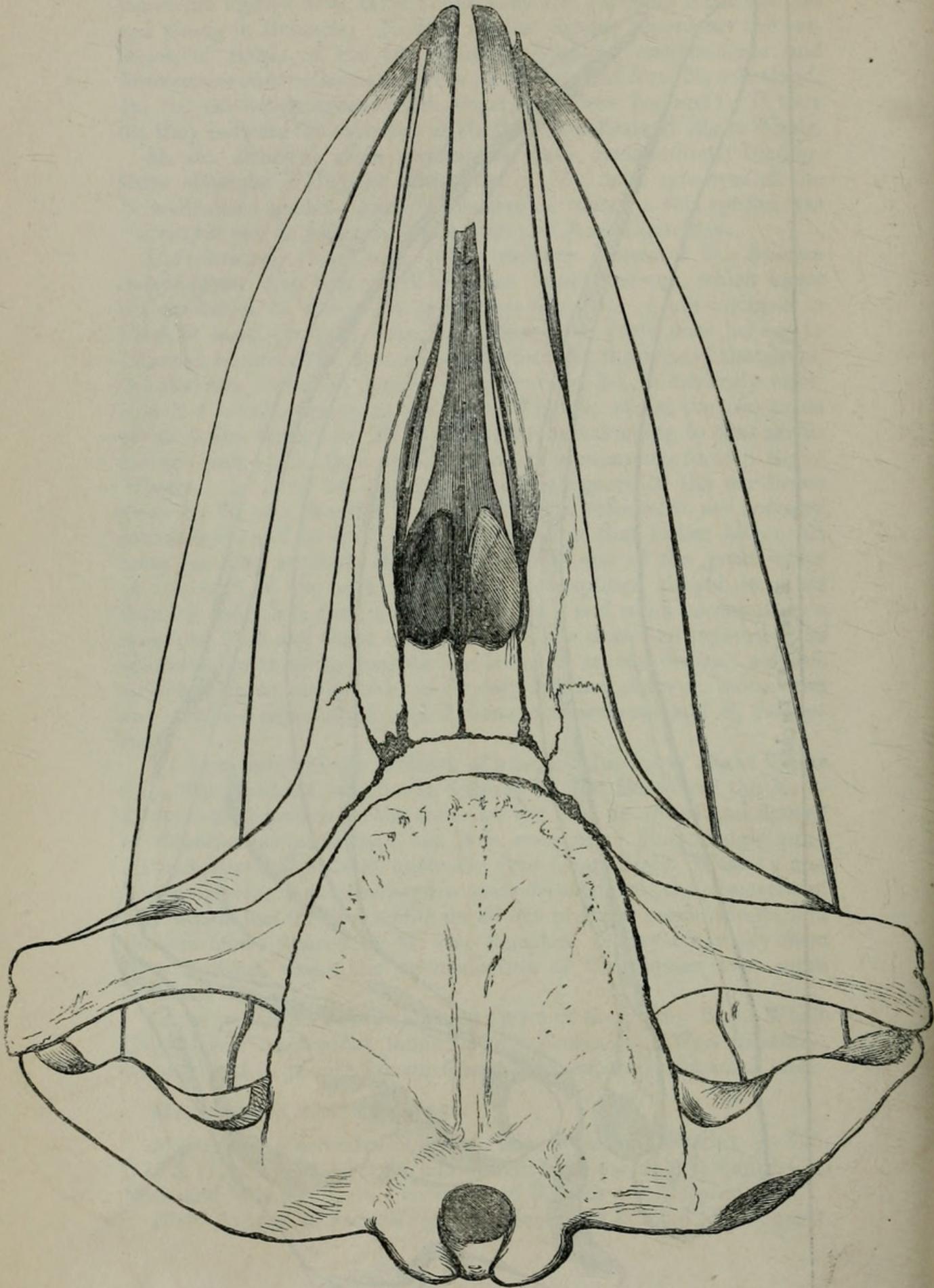
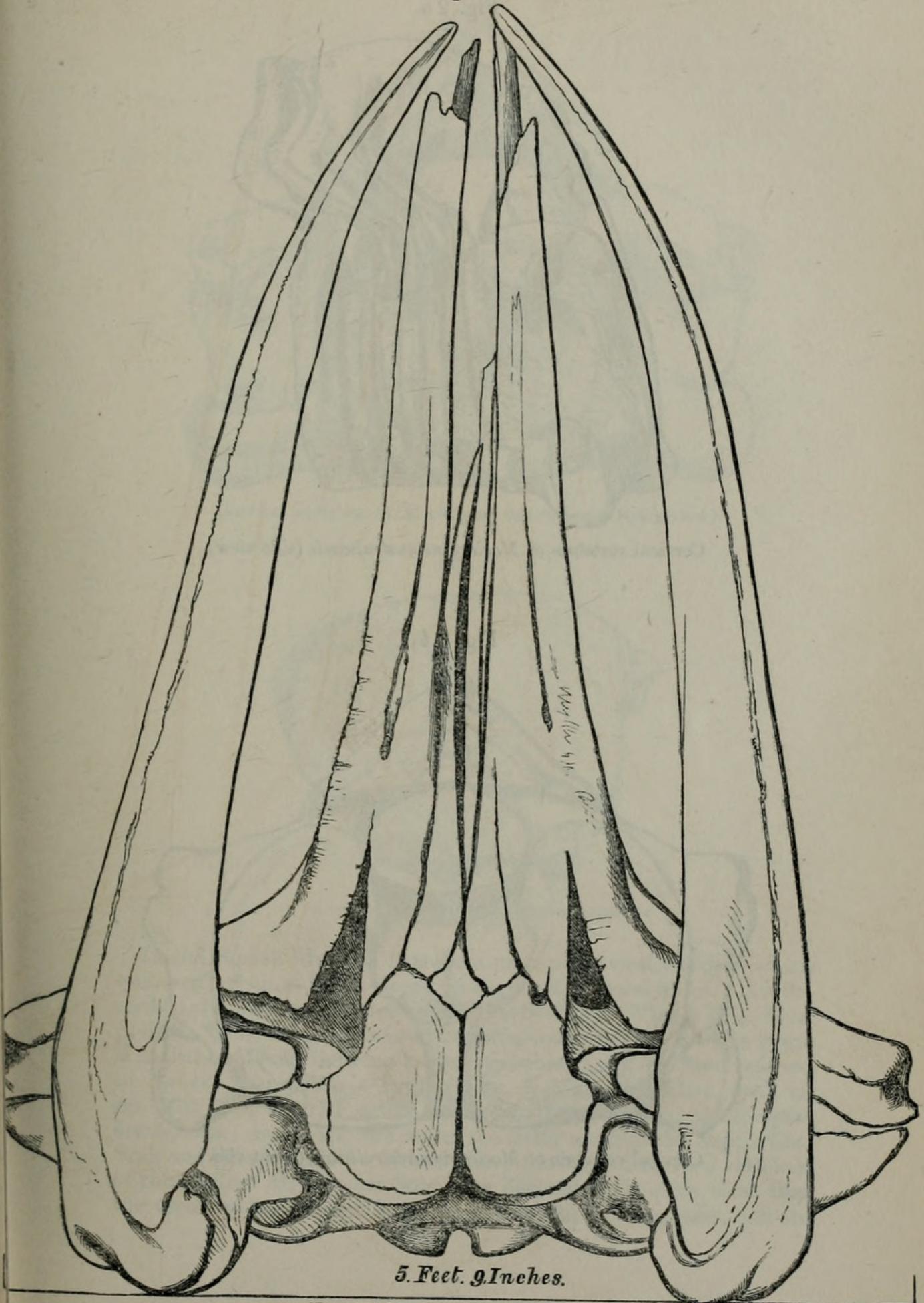
Skull of *Macleayius australiensis*.

Fig. 1c.



5. Feet. 9. Inches.

Skull of *Macleayius australiensis*.

Fig. 2 a.

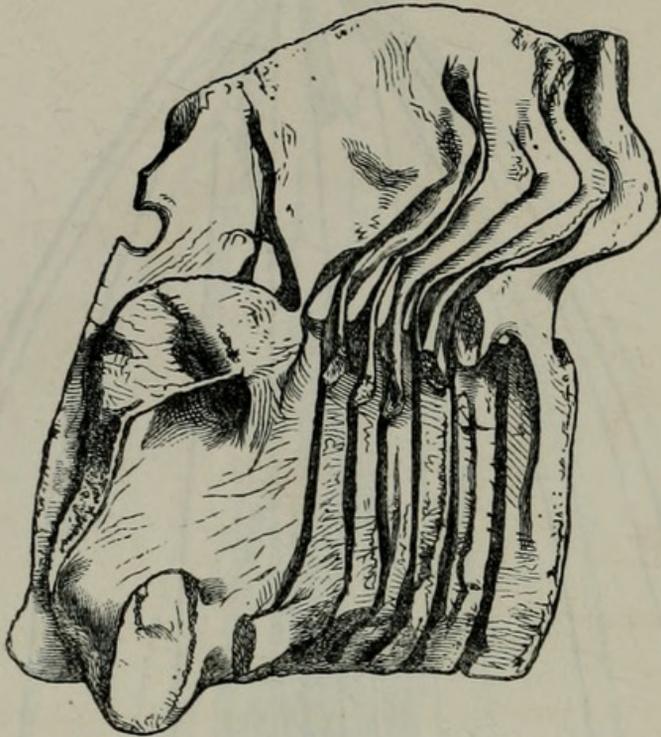
Cervical vertebræ of *Macleayius australiensis* (side view).

Fig. 2 b.

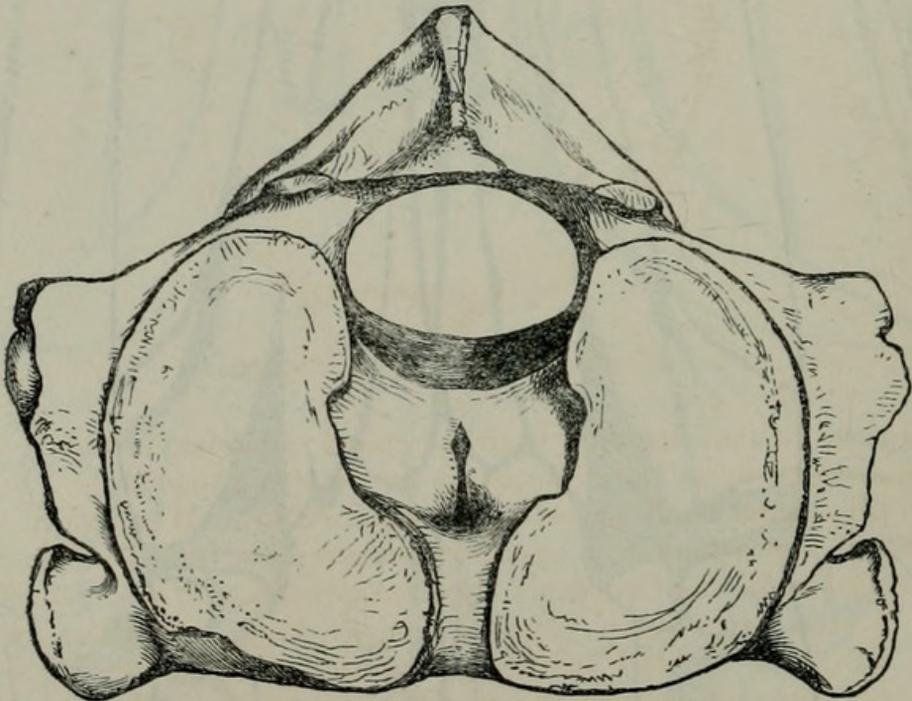
Cervical vertebræ of *Macleayius australiensis* (front view).

Fig. 2 c.

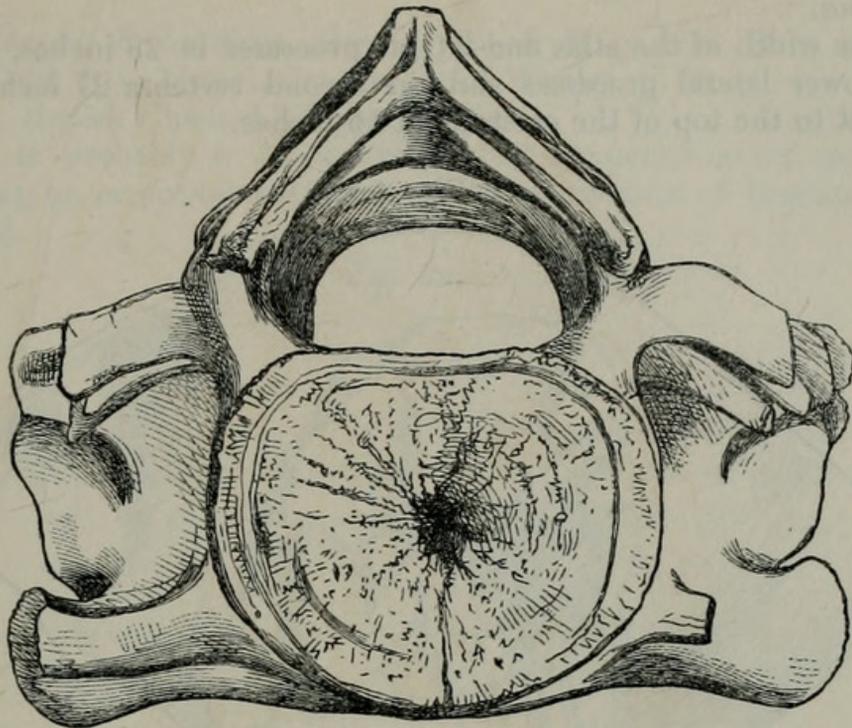
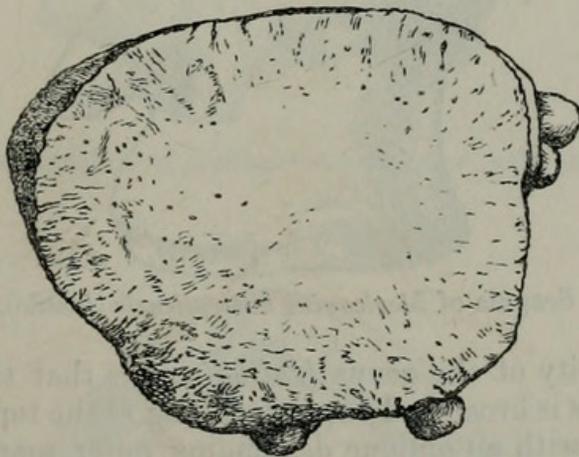
Cervical vertebræ of *Macleayius australiensis* (back view).

Fig. 3.

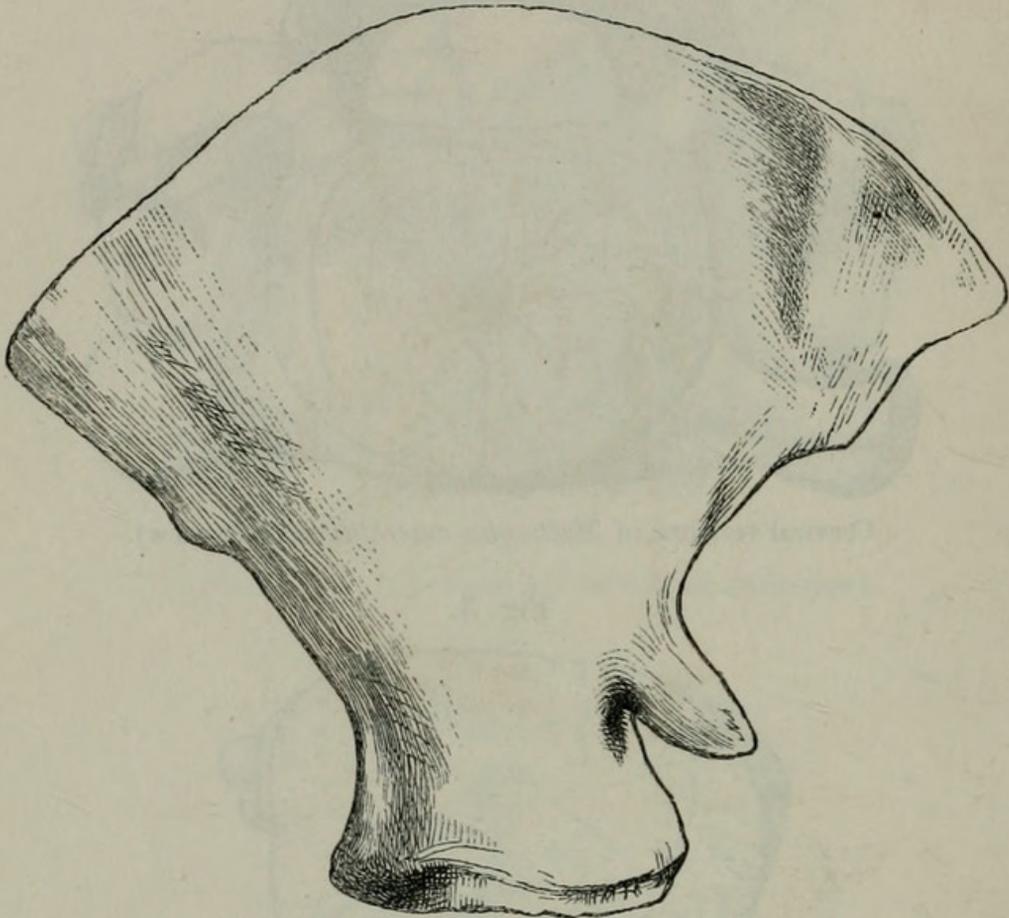
Sternum of *Macleayius australiensis*.

In the British Museum there is a mass of cervical vertebræ which was dredged up at Lyme Regis, on the coast of Dorsetshire. It is described at length and figured in the *Cat. Seals and Whales Brit. Mus.* p. 83, f. 3, as belonging to an unknown species of *Balæna*. The figure is copied in M. van Beneden's 'Ostéographie,' t. viii. f. 7, and referred to *Balæna biscayensis*. In the *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (vol. vi. pp. 198, 204, 1870) I called it *Balæna britannica* or *Macleayius britannicus*; and it appears under the latter name in the *Suppl. Cat. Seals and Whales*, p. 46. Now we have the mass of cervical vertebræ of the original *Macleayius* from New Zealand, it is quite clear that the vertebræ from Lyme Regis do not belong to that genus, and are

indicative of a peculiar group, for which I propose the name of *Halibalæna*.

The width of the atlas and lateral processes is 28 inches, and of the lower lateral processes and the second vertebra 27 inches, the height to the top of the crest about 16 inches.

Fig. 4.



Scapula of *Macleayius australiensis* (inside).

The peculiarity of the genus *Halibalæna* is that the lateral process of the atlas is broad and expanded, long at the top, and gradually shorter below, with an oblique descending outer margin (see figure, Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 83, f. 3). The upper lateral process of the second vertebra is broad, united to the hinder margin of the atlas; the lower process broad and bent up at the end, nearly as long as the lateral process of the atlas. The upper lateral processes of the third, fourth, and fifth vertebræ small, dilated at the end, and more or less anchylosed; the lower lateral process of each vertebra similar, but much smaller and shorter.

HALIBALÆNA BRITANNICA. (Fig. 5, p. 141, cervical vertebræ.)

Balæna — (from Lyme Regis), Gray, Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 83, f. 3. (cervical vertebræ).

Balæna biscayensis (part.), Van Beneden, Ost. Cét. t. vii. f. 7 (cervical vertebræ, badly copied from the above-cited figure).

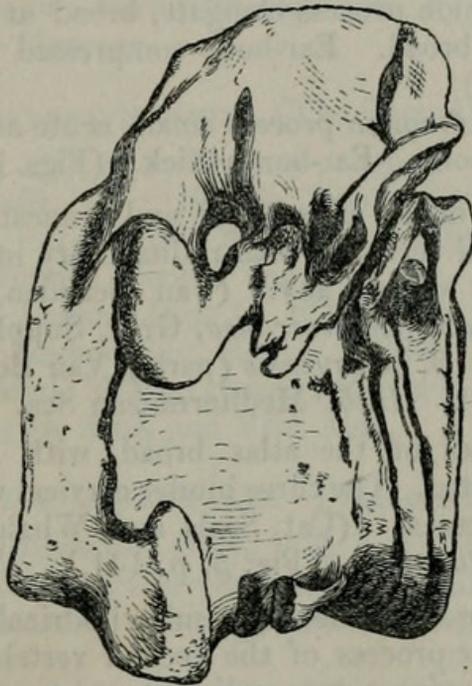
Balæna britannica, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1870, vol. vi. p. 200.

Macleayius britannicus, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1870, vi. pp. 198, 204; Suppl. Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 46.

Hab. British Channel?, Lyme Regis.

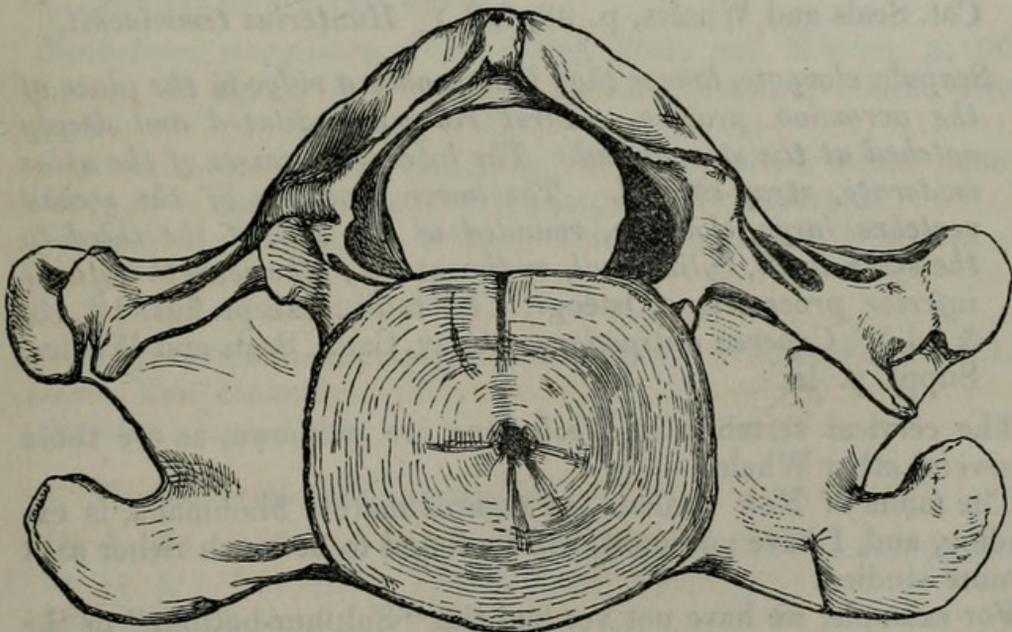
This is probably a Mediterranean or temperate-ocean species, migrating to, or occasionally visiting the south coast of England, or subfossil.

Fig. 5a.



Cervical vertebræ of *Halibalæna britannica* (side view).

Fig. 5 b.



Cervical vertebræ of *Halibalæna britannica* (back view).

The Right Whales may be formed into two very distinct groups:—

- I. *Scapula about as broad as long, acromion process distinct. Tympanic bone rhombic; aperture slightly contracted at the upper end, about two thirds the length of the bone.*
- A. The first rib with a single head and slightly dilated and truncated at the sternal end.
- * The lateral lobes of the atlas broad, truncated. The four hinder cervical vertebræ without any inferior process.
- BALÆNA. Acromion process elongate, broad at the end; coracoid process broad. Ear-bone compressed on edge. (Ost. Cét. t. iv., v.)
- MACLEAYIUS. Acromion process small, acute at the end; coracoid process none. Ear-bones thick. (Figs. 1-4, p. 135-140.)
- ** The lateral lobes of the atlas broad and truncated. The fourth and fifth cervical vertebræ with rudimentary inferior processes, and the seventh without any. (Van Beneden, Ost. Cét. t. vii. f. 9, 11.) *Balæna mediterranea*, Gray, Suppl. Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 38; *B. biscayensis* (part.), Van Beneden, Ost. Cét. t. vi. f. 1 & 8-11. *Hab.* Mediterranean Sea.
- *** Lateral processes of the atlas broad, with the lower edge obliquely truncated. The three hinder cervical vertebræ without any lower processes. (Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 83, f. 3.) *Halibalæna britannica*. (Fig. 5, p. 141.)
- **** Lateral processes of the atlas subcylindrical, rounded at the end. The lower process of the second vertebra rounded, the third vertebra having a very rudimentary lower process, and the other without any. (Catal. Cét. i. ii., f. 19.) *Eubalæna australis*.
- B. First rib double-headed and dilated and notched at the end. (Gray, Cat. Seals and Whales, p. 99, f. 8.) *Hunterius temminckii*.
- II. *Scapula elongate, longer than broad, only a ridge in the place of the acromion process. First rib much dilated and deeply notched at the sternal end. The lateral processes of the atlas moderate, strap-shaped. The lower processes of the second vertebra large, elongate, rounded at the end, of the third to the sixth small, cylindrical, rudimentary; the seventh without inferior processes.* (Ostéogr. Cét. t. iii., except figs. 12, 13, & 14.) *Caperea antipodarum*, Gray, Catal. Seals and Whales, Suppl. p. 45.

The cervical vertebræ of *Neobalæna* are unknown, as are those of several other Whales.

The fauna of New Zealand, as regards marine Mammalia, is extending, and, I have no doubt, will be found to be much richer as it is more studied.

For example, we have not yet had the "Sulphur-bottom" or the "Trigger" of New-Zealand whalers; and there are other species

of marine mammals mentioned as found in those seas, but in such a manner as not to be able to be entered in scientific catalogues. There are many more species recorded as inhabiting Australian seas, which no doubt range as far as New Zealand; but I have only inserted those on the authority of specimens.

1. STENORHYNCHUS LEPTONYX. (The Sea-Leopard.)

Stenorhynchus leptonyx, Gray, Catal. of Seals and Whales, p. 16; Webb, Trans. New-Zeal. Inst. ii. p. 29; Fraser, *l. c.* p. 33.

Hab. New Zealand; Port Nicholson (*Dr. F. Knox*).
Skull in British Museum.

2. ARCTOCEPHALUS CINEREUS. (The Grey Australian Fur-Seal.)

Otaria cinerea, Péron & Lesueur; Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. Astrolabe, t. xii., xiii., xiv.; Hector, Trans. New-Zealand Inst. iv. p. 12, f. 1 (skull), not of Gray, Suppl. Cat. Whales, p. 24.

Phoca ursina, Forster, Cook's Voy. t.

Otaria forsteri, Lesson, Dict. Cl. d'Hist. Nat. xiii. p. 421.

Phoca forsteri, Fischer, Syn. Mamm. p. 232.

Hab. New Zealand, Milford Sound (*Hector*).

Skull in Wellington Mus. and Brit. Mus.

3. GYPSOPHOCA SUBTROPICALIS. (The small Fur-Seal.)

Gypsophoca subtropicalis, Gray, P. Z. S. 1872.

Arctocephalus cinereus, Gray, Suppl. Catal. Seals and Whales, p. 24.

Arctocephalus cinereus (young), Hector, Trans. N. Z. Inst. iv. t. xii. f. 2.

Hab. New Zealand, Auckland Is. (*Hector*).

Skull, Mus. Wellington; North Australia (*MacGillivray*). Specimens in British Museum, from North Australia.

4. NEOBALÆNA MARGINATA.

Neobalæna marginata, Gray, Catal. Seals and Whales, p. 90; Suppl. p. 40, figs. 1 & 2 (skull); Hector, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. ii. p. 26, 1869, t. ii. B. figs. 1-4.

Caperea antipodarum, Gray, Cat. Whales, p. 101, f. 9 (ear-bone).

Hab. New Zealand, island of Kawau, and W. Australia.

Skull, Mus. Wellington, Otago. Ear-bone, British Museum.

5. CAPEREA ANTIPODARUM.

Caperea antipodarum, Gray, Catal. Seals and Whales, Suppl. p. 45.

Hab. New Zealand.

Skeleton, Mus. Paris.

6. MACLEAYIUS AUSTRALIENSIS.

Macleayius australiensis, Gray, Catal. Seals and Whales, p. 105, f. 10, 11, & p. 371, f. 74, 75; P. Z. S. 1873, figs.

Hab. New Zealand (*Dr. Haast*).

Skeleton, British Museum.

7. —.

Balæna antipodarum (ear-bones only), Van Beneden, Ost. Cét. t. iii. f. 12-14.

Hab. New Zealand (ear-bones in Brussels Mus.).

8. MEGAPTERA NOVÆ-ZEALANDIÆ.

Megaptera novæ-zealandiæ, Gray, Catal. Seals and Whales, p. 128, f. 20 (ear-bone and os petrosum).

Hab. New Zealand (ear-bone and os petrosum), Brit. Museum.

The "Trigger" fin (*Rorqualus*, sp., of Knox, New Zeal. Inst. ii. p. 25), belongs to this family; but the osteology was not studied, and no specimens have yet reached the British Museum.

9. ELECTRA CLANCULA.

Electra clancula, Gray, Suppl. Catal. Seals and Whales, p. 77.

Lagenorhynchus clanculus, Hector, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. ii. 1870, p. 27.

Delphinus superciliosus, Lesson (fide Malm).

Hab. New Zealand. Skeleton, Mus. Wellington.

10. GLOBIOCEPHALUS MACRORHYNCHUS.

Globiocephalus macrorhynchus, Gray, Catal. Seals and Whales, p. 320; Gervais, Ost. Cét. t. 52; Hector, Trans. N. Z. Inst. ii. 1870, p. 38.

Hab. New Zealand; two skulls in Mus. Wellington.

11. BELUGA —.

—?, Hector, Ann. & Mag. N. H. 1872, ix. p. 438.

Hab. New Zealand; Wellington (*Hector*).

This is very likely *Beluga kingii*, Gray, Catal. Seals and Whales, p. 300; Syn. Whales and Dolphins, p. 9, f. 7 (skull), of which we have a skull in the British Museum from Australia brought home by Capt. Parker King, R.N.

12. BERARDIUS ARNUXI.

Berardius arnuxi, Gray, Catal. Seals and Whales, p. 348, fig. 70 (skull); Gervais, Ostéogr. Cét. (skull); Knox and Hector, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. ii. p. 27, iii. p. 125, f. 16 & 17; Haast, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. i. p. 190.

Hab. New Zealand; Port Nicholson; Porirua Harbour (*Knox*); Canterbury (*Dr. Haast*).

Skeleton in Mus. Roy. Coll. Surg.

The front of the lower jaw is slender, with a slightly curved outline in front and no marked gonyx.

13. BERARDIUS HECTORI.

Berardius hectori, Gray, Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. 1871, viii. p. 117.

Berardius arnuxii (part.), Knox and Hector, Trans. N. Z. Inst. iii. p. 108, f. 14 & 15.

Hab. Cook's Straits; Titai Bay (*Knox*). Length 9 feet.



Gray, John Edward. 1873. "Notice of the skeleton of the New Zealand Right Whale (*Macleayius australiensis*) and other whales, and other New Zealand marine Mammalia." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1873, 129–145.

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