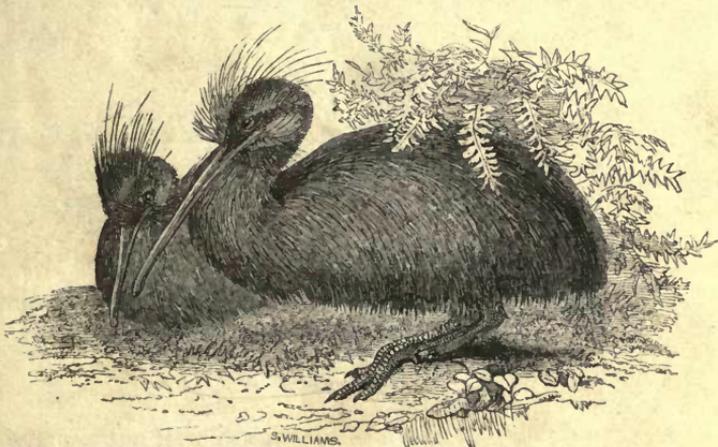


TRAVELS  
IN  
NEW ZEALAND;

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE  
GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, BOTANY, AND NATURAL  
HISTORY OF THAT COUNTRY.

BY ERNEST DIEFFENBACH, M.D.,  
*Late Naturalist to the New Zealand Company.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. II.



*Kōiwi Kōiwi, or Aptoris Australis.*

LONDON:  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.  
1843.

Additional RADIATED ANIMALS and ANNELIDES. By J. E.  
GRAY, Esq.

Fam. FLUSTRADÆ.

138. *Membranipora pilosa*. Johns, Brit. Zooph., t. 24,  
f. 10, 12.

Inhabits New Zealand, on Fuci. *Dr. Sinclair*.

139. *Menipea cirrata*. Ellis, Zooph., t. 4, f. 1.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Dr. Sinclair*.

*Tricellaria* of Fleming, and *Crissia tricythara*, Lamx. Pol. flex., t. 3, f. 1, belongs to this genus, and *Menipea hyalæa*. Lamx. Pol. flex. is a *Catenicella*.

140. *Acamarchis prismatica*.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Dr. Sinclair*.

Coral reddish brown, with prismatic reflections; the cells two-rowed, elongate; ovarial cell globular, polished white.

141. *Selbia Zelandica*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Dr. Sinclair*.

The coral of this new genus is frondose, forked, continuous; the cells are ovate, alternating, forming two rows on the upper surface of the frond, and each furnished with a bristle-like fibre; the other surface of the frond has a central ridge, and diverging grooves. It much resembles *Cabera* and *Canda* of Lamoroux, both genera very badly described and figured by that author; but it differs from the former in only having two instead of four or six rows of cells, and from *Canda* in the fibres being free and bristle-like, while in that genus the fibres are thick, and go from branch to branch, forming the coral into a broad netted frond.

142. *Halophila Johnstonæ*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand. *Rev. W. Yate*.

Coral ridged, straight, horn coloured. This genus is peculiar for being horny, and formed of two alternate series of half-ovate coriaceous cells, all placed on one side, and forming a continued linear frond. It differs from *Selbia* in being destitute of any root-like fibres, and in the cells being farther apart. It more closely resembles *Bicellaria*, but it differs from that genus in not being calcareous, circinate, nor jointed. Named in honour of Mrs. Johnston.

## Fam. CELLEPORIDÆ.

143. *Elzerina Blainvillii*. Lamx. Pol. flex., 123, t. 2, f. 3.  
Very bad. Blainv., Man. Actin.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Lamoroux's figure very incorrectly represents this species. The cells are of the wrong shape, and too numerous. It may be described thus:—Coral, horny, flexible, branched, forked, subquadrangular, not jointed, formed of four series of ovate convex cells, with an oblong margined mouth, and scattered with flexible root-like fibres.

144. *Margaretta cereoides*. Gray. *Cellaria cereoides*.  
*Ellis*, Zooph., t. 5, f. 6. *C. hirsuta*. Lamx., P. F.,  
t. 2, f. 4.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Fronde subcylindrical, cells white, beautifully frosted with small pellucid dots; the axis brown when dry. This coral forms a peculiar genus, which may be thus defined:—Coral subcylindrical, forked, jointed, rather crustaceous, pellucid, formed of four or six series of ovate cells, with a subcylindrical subtubular mouth, and having elongate bristle-like fibres. I can see no difference between the New Zealand specimens and some from the Cape of Good Hope, which I received from Dr. Kraus. It is also said to be found in the European seas.

*Salicornaria* differs from this genus, in being destitute of fibres, and in the cells being six-sided, with a sunken mouth.

## Fam. CRISSIADÆ.

145. *Catenicella bicuspis*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Coral white, pearly; cells half-ovate, truncated, with a small compressed point on each side; the mouth round.

The coral branched, forked, circinate; each joint formed of a single cell, with the mouths all placed on one side; the joint at the divergence of the forks is formed of two united cells.

146. *Emma crystallina*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand.

The coral of this new genus is circinate, branched, forked, and jointed; the cells are all on one side of the coral, placed together in

pairs, forming a cordate joint fringed on the side, and separated from each other by a very narrow cylindrical articulation; the coral is glassy, and nearly transparent.

Fam. SERTULARIADÆ.

147. *Dynamene bispinosa*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Coral slender, branched; the cells rather distant, small, in pairs; the tubular mouth, obliquely truncated, ending in two minute spines: vesicule large, ovate, oblong, with a small tooth on each side near the top, near *D. operculata*.

148. *Dynamene abietinoides*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Coral slender, branched, branches pinnate, compressed, simple; cells rather close, subopposite, ovate, tubular, mouth denticulated; vesicules large, oblong ovate, with a long process on each side near the mouth.

Like *D. abietina*, but the vesicule with two long horn-like processes, and the mouth of the cells toothed.

149. *Sertularia Johnstoni*.

Inhabits New Zealand Dr. Sinclair.

Coral slender, branched; cells small, distant, alternate, tubular short, oblique, with three or four short teeth round the mouth; vesicules rather large, oblong, swollen transversely, wrinkled.

Like *Sertularia rugosa*, the vesicles resemble the figures (Johnst., Brit. Zooph., t. 8, f. 4, 6) of the cells of that species. May not the true cells have been overlooked?

150. *Plumularia Banksii*. Gray.

Inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand. Sir Joseph Banks.

Stem compound, branched; branchelets simple, opposite, pinnate, unilateral, incurved; cells close, rather crowded, bell-shaped, toothed at the mouth; vesicles —?

Allied to *P. myriophyllum* (Johnst., Brit. Zooph., 145, t. 29, f. 4 and 8), but more branched.

151. *Thuiaria Zelandica*.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Pale brown, erect, branches oppositely pinnate; cells small,

exactly opposite, triangular, mouth truncated, with a small central tooth.

Differs from *Th. articulata* (Johnst., Brit. Zooph., f. 3, 4) in the form of the cells. There are no vesicles on my specimens.

Fam. TUBULIPORIDÆ.

152. *Tubulipora patellata*. Lamx.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Fam. SERPULIDÆ.

153. *Spirorbis Zelandica*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand, Great Barrier Island, on *Patella Hookerii*.

Shell reversed, whorls two or three, rapidly enlarging; the last with three spiral ridges, the middle rib most prominent.

Fam. SPONGIADÆ.

154. *Spongia Sinclairi*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. A. Sinclair.

Branchy; branches cylindrical, forked; apices conical, yellow; surface with branched subcylindrical grooves, in certain spots; ostioles small, numerous.

Var. 1.—Branches elongate, cylindrical, free.

Var. 2.—Branches short, repeatedly forked, apices often anastomosing.

155. *Spongia ramosa*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Pale brown, soft, spongy, branchy; branches elongate, subcylindrical, of a very fine uniform texture, with a few small scattered ostioles in a line on each side; fibres horny, very thin.

Var. 1.—Branches moderately elongate, sometimes anastomosing.

Var. 2.—Branches very long, free.

156. *Spongia varia*. Gray.

Inhabits New Zealand. Dr. Sinclair.

Pale brown, soft, flexible, branchy; branches elongate, subcylindrical, soft, of a fine texture, with large scattered ostioles; tips of the branches subclavate, sometimes united to one another.

Like the former, but of a larger size, rather looser texture, and with larger ostioles.