ART. XXVII.—The Rotifera of New Zealand: a Revised and Expanded List.

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The object of this paper is to make numerous corrections in the "Contribution to the Study of the Rotifera of New Zealand," which appeared in the "Transactions of the New Zealand Institute," vol. xxxi., p. 107, and at the same time to add to the list the names of some species that I have found since writing my last paper. The corrections referred to have been made largely at the suggestion of Mr. C. F. Rousselet, Curator of the Royal Microscopical Society, and partly as the result of my own further observations.

Order RHIZOTA.

Family FLOSULARIDÆ.

Genus Floscularia.


Family **Melicertidae**.

Genus *Melicerta*.


Order **BDELLOIDA**.

Family **Philodinidae**.

Genus *Philodina*.


I found also at Lincoln College a Philodinian resembling probably a variety of this species. I named it provisionally *P. cloacata*. Its chief characteristics are as follows: Size equal to *P. megalotrocha*. Body plump, quickly contracting to the foot, which is slender and 4-jointed. Just anterior to the foot is a large dome-like projection showing like a knot in the outstretched foot. Under this the cloaca lies. The toes are particularly long. Corona ample. Jaws at right angles to length of body, usually greatly obscured. Teeth 2. Cloaca very large. No brain observed. Dorsal antenna multisetae, 3-jointed. Eyes oblong-oblique.

*P. microps* (H. and G., Supplement, p. 8): Lincoln College; common. Teeth 3, or 3 and 2.

Genus **Rotifer**.


Genus **Callidina**.


*C. venusta*: A species with very long antennæ, a variety of which I found at Lincoln College.

The name is given by Mr. D. Bryce, 37, Brooke Road, Stoke-Newington Common, London, but I have no note of where he has recorded the species.
Order P L O I M A.
Sub-order IL-LORICATA.
Family HYDATINADÆ.

Genus **Notops**.


The two forms I figured represent different stages in the growth of the same animal.

Genus **Hydatina**.


My former description was made from a single dead specimen, from the front of whose brain the red jaws were protruding and were mistaken for the eye. I have since found other specimens at Lincoln College.

Family NOTOMMATIDÆ.

Genus **Notommata**.


*Planoventer varicolor*: This is a genus I made for a specimen discovered some years ago. I have never found the animal since, and so leave the name in the meantime. Trans. N.Z. Inst., loc. cit.

Genus **Eosophora**.


Sub-order LORICATA.

Family RATTULIDÆ.

Genus **Mastigocerca**.


Genus **Rattulus**.


My specimens were longer and slenderer in body, foot, and mastax than those shown in Gosse's drawings.


*R. or Calopus weberti*.
This is a peculiar little Rotifer that I found a single specimen of. It has a carina along the back of its lorica, and projecting from the front of this a horn-like spine. I therefore called my specimen *R. unicornuta*; but it had already been described by Dr. Weber in his "Faune Ratatarienne du Bassin du Leman" as *Caelopus porcellus*. It was, however, clearly not this species, and it is likely that it will appear as *R.* or *Caelopus weberi* in the monograph of the *Battulidae* that is about to be published by Dr. Jennings, of America.

Genus *Caelopus*.

*C. brachyurus*, Gosse (H. and G., ii., p. 69).

Family *Dinocarididae*.

Genus *Dinocaris*.

I have seen other specimens of this species, and find them, in outline at least, and in marking of the lorica, exactly like those from which I made my former drawings.

Family *Salpiniidae*.

Genus *Diaschiza*.


The variety *tenua* of my species is not sufficiently different from *tenuior* to justify the new species. I have since found *taurocephalus*, and it is at least a very distinct variety of *tenuior*.

*D. semiaperta* (H. and G., ii., p. 80): Taieri Beach; Lincoln College.
*D. ventripes* (Dixon-Nuttall)?

Family *Euchlanidae*.

Genus *Euchlanis*.


Family *Cathypnidae*.

Genus *Cathypna*.

*C. hudsoni* (Lord): I cannot find where recorded.

Very common; in pool, Mount Eden, Auckland.
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Genus Monostyla.
M. cornuta (H. and G., ii., p. 98) : Lincoln College.
M. lunaris (H. and G., ii., p. 98) : Waihola Lake.

Family Coluridae.
Genus Colurus.
C. amblytelus or caudatus (H. and G., ii., p. 104).
I have found several specimens of one of these species at Lincoln College. All my specimens, however, showed two minute eyes, cervical or frontal, while the ventral opening of the lorica showed all gradations from the gradual opening figured by Gosse in caudatus to the sudden circular opening figured in amblytelus.

Genus Metopidia.
M. acuminata (H. and G., ii., p. 107) : Taieri Beach.
M. solidus (H. and G., ii., p. 106).
This is by far the commonest species over the whole of these Islands. My variety latusinus was again met with. The M. ovalis, of Anderson and Shephard (Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol. xiv., n.s., part i., p. 69, 1892), is evidently a variety between my two varieties, and to bring the matter into line either M. ovalis should be regarded as a variety or my latusinus as a species. With the exception of M. ovalis, I have found no connecting-links between solidus proper and latusinus.
This charming little animal is common in the neighbourhood of Lincoln.

Family Pterodinidae.
Genus Pterodina.
P. patina (H. and G., ii., p. 112).
This species I found in water squeezed out of swamp moss near Lincoln, and in a small creek running into Lake Waihola it was found in very large numbers.

Family Anuridae.
Genus Anurea.
A. hypelasma (H. and G., ii., p. 103) : Auckland.

Genus Notholca.
I have found at Lincoln many specimens of this species showing gradations between the two varieties regularis and jugosa.