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\textit{Note.}—On pp. 378, 380, and 381, \textit{for Plate xxii. read Plate xxii.; and for Plate xxiii., read Plate xxii.}

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CORRIGENDA.

Page 50, after line 20 add—Pl. vi. figs. 4-7.
Page 71, line 32—for *schomburgkii* and *hayi* read *schomburgkii* and *hayi*.
Page 85, line 16—for *C. albitarsis* read *E. albitarsis*.
Page 150, line 14—for *C. adelaidæ* read *C. tumidipes*.
Page 171, line 20—for *clypeus* read *clypeal*.
Page 173, line 20—for *Ceratoglossus* read *Ceratoglossa*.
Page 180—omit line 2.
Page 181, line 5—omit "South Australia," et seq.
Page 182, line 27—for *C. adelaidæ* read *C. tumidipes*.
Page 195, line 18—for *C. adelaidæ*, Blk., read *C. tumidipes*, Sl.
Page 253, line 7—for *C. adelaidæ* read *C. tumidipes*.
Page 253, line 27—for *on* read *in*.
Page 254, line 29—for *C. adelaidæ* read *C. tumidipes*.
Page 255, line 31—for *C. tenuipes* read *C. gracilipes*.
Page 314, line 24—for *Punctulatum* read *Punctulatus*.
Page 326, line 11—for Tome xlvii. read Tome xlii.
Page 345, line 30—for *Canthurus* read *Cantharus*.
Page 351, line 3—for *Canthurus* read *Cantharus*.
Page 378, line 5—for Plates xxii.-xxiii. read Plates xxii.-xxii.
Page 378, line 7—for Plate xxii. read Plate xxi.
Page 380, line 3—for Plate xxiii. read Plate xxii.
Page 381, line 10—for Plate xxii. read Plate xxi.; for Plate xxiii. read Plate xxii.
Page 381, line 19—for Plate xxiii. read Plate xxii.
Page 430, line 8—for *philicifolia* read *phylicifolia*.
Page 430, line 23—for *A. izophylla* read *A. izophylla*.
Page 537, line 9—for *brunecicornis* read *brunecicornis*.
Page 567, line 13—for *Pipetteella* read *Pipetteella*.
Page 758, line 25—for Naturliche read Natürliche.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LINNEAN SOCIETY
OF
NEW SOUTH WALES.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1896.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday evening, March 25th, 1896.

The President, Henry Deane, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., in the Chair.

The President gave notice that upon requisition he convened a Special General Meeting to be held on April 29th, to take precedence of the Monthly Meeting. Business: The Hon. Treasurer to move for the insertion in Rule xxiii. of an additional clause providing for the countersigning of all cheques drawn on behalf of the Society.

DONATIONS.

(Received since the Meeting in November, 1895.)

DONATIONS.


Imperial University, Japan—Calendar, 1894-95. *From the President.*


McAlpine’s “Systematic Arrangement of Australian Fungi, together with Host-Index and List of Works on the Subject.” (4to. 1895). *From the Trustees of the Free Public Library, Melbourne.*


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Scottish Microscopical Society—Proceedings, 1894-95. From the Society.


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Sydney Observatory—Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales during 1894 under the Direction of H. C. Russell, B.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., Govt. Astronomer. From the Director.


Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery, Melbourne—Report of the Trustees, 1894. From the Trustees.

University of Melbourne—Examination Papers: Matric. (Nov., 1895); Annual (Oct. and Dec., 1895). From the University.

DONATIONS.

Department of Agriculture, Victoria—Three Reports by Messrs. Sinclair and Irvine: Guides to Growers, Nos. 6-7, 18-20, and 22. From C. French, Esq., F.L.S.


OBSERVATIONS ON THE RELATIONS OF THE ORGAN OF JACOBSON IN THE HORSE.

BY R. BROOK, M.D., B.Sc.

(PLATE I.)

In Herzfeld's recent paper "Über das Jacobson'sche Organ des Menschen und der Säugethiere"* he calls attention to the peculiarity in the Horse in that in it there is no naso-palatine canal opening into the mouth, and that the duct of Jacobson, instead of opening into the naso-palatine canal as in most higher mammals, opens into a deep depression in the nasal floor. This condition he found to exist in both the Horse and the Ass, and he states that according to Gratiolet† a similar condition is found in the Camel and Giraffe.

As I had from my studies on the organ of Jacobson in different Orders come to the conclusion that though the degree of development of the organ may vary greatly in different genera the type on which it is formed is remarkably uniform in each Order, I naturally became anxious to find the explanation of how it was that the organ in the Horse differed apparently so remarkably from the normal Ungulate type as found in the Sheep.

Being fortunate in having in my possession the head of a fœtal Horse I have made a study of the relations of the organ by means of a series of vertical sections. Though the examination of a younger specimen would doubtless have been even more

RELATIONS OF THE ORGAN OF JACOBSON IN THE HORSE,

satisfactory, as the present series sufficiently elucidates the nature of the peculiarity, I think it well to publish the present results.

The Horse differs from most mammals in having the premaxillaries developed in such a way as to carry the palate forward in advance of the nares and forming a sort of rostrum—a condition seen in a much greater degree in the Tapir. As a result of this development a large portion of the anterior part of the nasal septum is clasped between the premaxillaries, and the lateral cartilages, which in most mammals become the "cartilages of the nasal floor," are here confined by the premaxillaries and prevented from developing laterally to any great degree, and seem to compensate for the want of lateral expansion by developing downwards.

Figure 1, Plate 1., represents a section immediately behind the point where the premaxillary gives off its palatine process. A portion of the lateral cartilage (l.c.) is seen passing downwards from the nasal septum (n.s.) between the premaxillary and the palatine process. A little below it may be observed an oval cartilage cut across—this is an anterior process from the lateral cartilage. It passes well forward, approaching nearer to the palate, and ending a little behind the rudimentary papilla. The most noteworthy peculiarity of this section is that there is no trace of the naso-palatine canal to be seen, nor is there in any
In the next succeeding planes the relation of the duct to the cartilages is very similar, but the lateral cartilage is found becoming shorter and broader and detaching itself from the nasal septum (fig. 4).

On reaching the plane shown in fig. 5 the nasal cavity is found to be approaching the lateral cartilage, which here becomes for the first time a "nasal-floor cartilage" proper. At its outer angle it is seen sending up a process which further back is found to represent the rudimentary cartilage of the nasal wall. Here the naso-palatine canal is seen flattened out and about to give off Jacobson’s duct. The inner part or Jacobson’s duct is almost surrounded by cartilage.

In figure 6 the ducts are seen separated, and a cartilaginous partition passes between them.

In the following figure the outer part of the cartilage is seen detached, while the inner forms a complete investment for Jacobson’s duct. Between the two portions of the divided lateral cartilage is found the naso-palatine canal about to open into the nasal cavity.

Behind this region the organ and its cartilages are found quite to follow the ordinary mammalian form.

It will be observed that the points in which the Horse differs from the normal type are these:—(1) occlusion or absence of the anterior part of the naso-palatine canal, leading to the secretion from Jacobson’s organ passing backwards into the nasal cavity by the upper part of the naso-palatine canal; and 2) the anterior processes of cartilage usually given off from the nasal-floor or lateral cartilage and passing forward supporting Jacobson’s duct and the naso-palatine canal, here for the greater part remain united with the lateral cartilage. In the absence of even a trace of the canal in its anterior part, it is doubtful whether the anterior cartilaginous process represents Jacobson’s or Stenson’s cartilages or a fusion of both—probably the latter.
In almost all other respects there is a close agreement between the condition of parts in the Horse and those in most other Ungulates.

Fig. 10 shows a section of part of the nose of a very small foetal Calf. Here both Jacobson's and Stenson's cartilages are well developed and seem distinct from the broad nasal-floor cartilage. If this be compared with figures 4 or 5 the close resemblance will be seen; in fact the only marked difference is that in the Horse the cartilages of Jacobson and Stenson are united with the nasal-floor cartilage, in the Calf distinct. But all the corresponding parts can easily be observed.

Figure 11 represents a section of the foetal Calf corresponding to figure 6 in the Horse. Here the duct cartilages are united with the nasal-floor cartilage as in the Horse. The resemblance is, however, somewhat marred by the enormous development of the cartilage of the nasal wall in the Calf. Such variations in cartilaginous development, however, occur in very nearly allied forms as the Cat and Dog.

The agreement of figure 12 with figure 8 is most striking.

The peculiarities in the Horse are probably due to the strong development of the premaxillary bones leading to the occlusion
REFERENCES TO PLATE I.

a.l.c., anterior process of lateral cartilage; J.c., Jacobson's cartilage; J.d., Jacobson's duct; J.o., Jacobson's organ; l.c., lateral cartilage; Mx., maxillary; n.f.c., nasal-floor cartilage; n.p.c., naso-palatine canal; n.v.c., nasal-wall cartilage; n.s., nasal septum; p.Pmx., palatine process of pre-maxillary; Pmx., premaxillary.

Fig. 1-9.—Transverse vertical sections through snout of foetal Horse (head length about 7·5 c.m.) × 7.

Fig. 10-12.—Transverse vertical sections through snout of foetal Calf (head length about 2 c.m.) × 30.

Dotted portion represents cartilage; parts shaded by lines represent the regions of ossification.
DESCRIPTIONS OF FURTHER HIGHLY ORNATE BOOMERANGS FROM NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.

By R. Etheridge, Junr., Curator of the Australian Museum.

(Plates ii.-v.)

The boomerangs described in the present communication may be regarded as supplementary to those of an ornate nature figured in these "Proceedings,"* and the "Macleay Memorial Volume."† They are from the collections of Dr. J. C. Cox, and Messrs. P. R. Pedley and N. Hardy, and my best thanks are due to these gentlemen for the loan of the weapons.

The first five boomerangs generally resemble one of those first referred to,‡ where the incised ornament consists of loops returned on themselves, either continuous along the whole length of the weapon or disconnected one from the other.

The most highly ornate of the five (Fig. 4) bears three incised loops formed by from three to five continuous grooves, the loops gradually increasing in length. The free end of the shortest loop commences near one of the apices of the weapon, passes down the middle line for about one-quarter its length, then up the
contact with the first return of the second loop, again returns on itself to the middle line of the boomerang, pursues its course along that plane, and terminates as it commenced in a free end; hence there are in this figure four turns to the left, and two to right. When there are more than three incised grooves, the additional ones are made by interpolation. Some of the interspaces of the loops are quite plain, one bears seven crosses in three and a half pairs, three others have continuous zig-zag incised lines, whilst outside the central loop on the convex side of the boomerang, the marginal space is occupied by a similar zig-zag, or almost festoon-like, figure of two incised grooves. One of the apices is similarly marked transversely, whilst the other is devoid of sculpture, but just within the return of the loop, and above the free end is a figure resembling an unsymmetrical letter W.

The length of this weapon across the curve is two feet four inches; the breadth two and a quarter inches; and the weight ten and a half ounces. It is from the collection of Mr. P. R. Pedley, and was obtained at St. George on the Balonne River, a branch of the Maranoa River, in South-east Queensland.

The second boomerang (Fig. 3) differs from Fig. 4 only in detail. The loops are identical in number and execution, but at the returning points instead of four deflections to the left and two to the right, there are two and four respectively. The interspaces are also sculptured in the same manner, although not within corresponding loops. The apices on the contrary are differently marked, both bearing a diagonal of four incised lines, the spaces on either side carrying sharp v-shaped figures.

The length is two feet four inches; the breadth two and a half inches; and the weight eleven ounces. It is from the same locality and collection as the last.

The third weapon (Fig. 2) resembles Fig. 3, except that only two loops have been incised, almost equally dividing the surface, with two deflections to the right and two to the left. Only one interspace bears a single zig-zag line, the others are devoid of sculpture. At one end the loop is contiguous to the apex, at the other the
free space beyond the return of the loops is occupied by sigmoidal figures of two incisions each, and a central gently lunate outline.

The length is two feet three and a quarter inches; the breadth two inches; and the weight nine ounces. It is from the same locality and collection as the two previous weapons.

The two succeeding boomerangs (Figs. 1 or 7) have disconnected loops, or rather half-loops placed back to back and touching in pairs. Cross bars are also present, but differ in the two weapons. In both the loops are formed of six undulating grooves, producing a figure along one margin of each weapon, then returning on itself, and proceeding along the other margin, leaving a wide space in the middle line. In Fig. 1 there are seven of these half loops, and in Fig. 7 six. In Fig. 1 the apical half-loops are turned in opposite directions, and one is smaller than the other. That at one of the apices is cut off by a single incised transverse line, and is followed by two half loops abutting against one another, and again divided off near the middle of the weapons by another transverse incised line. Two further half-loops repeat the same order, separated by the third transverse incised line from the first large half-loop referred to as occupying one of the apical portions of the boomerang. The arrangement in Fig. 7 is practically the same, but in consequence of the penultimate apical half-loops being nearly of a size, the sculpture is almost bilaterally
Both boomerangs are from Angeldool, on the Narran River, near the Queensland border, and are from the collection of Dr. J. C. Cox.

The next weapon to be described (Fig. 6) is well ornamented with four parallel series of small, conjoined ovals, extending nearly the entire length of the boomerang, the two nearest the convex margin being the shortest. This margin is also scalloped. The ovals are obliquely incised with single grooves not all in the same direction, but the scalloped edge is plain.

The length is two feet eight inches; the breadth two and a quarter inches; and the weight thirteen ounces. It is from the same locality and collection as Figs. 1 and 7.

The original of Fig. 5 like that of Fig. 6 is a large boomerang, with the sculpture excellently done, consisting of a median line of six inequilateral rhombs, the intervening triangular spaces on each side being vertically incised with grooves. The surfaces of the rhombs are smooth, and devoid of sculpture, with the exception of the shaped nicks, in from one to four series in each rhomb, but too disjointed to assume a zig-zag pattern.

The length is two feet nine and a half inches; the breadth two and a half inches; and the weight thirteen and a half ounces. This example is also from Dr. Cox's Angeldool collection.

Fig. 8 represents a boomerang imperfect in itself, but exactly coinciding in its sculpture with one of those described by me from Norley, on the Bulloo River,* and therefore need not be described further. We have here either an example of wide distribution of a certain pattern of sculpture, or a case of a weapon passed on by barter. The specimen is again from Angeldool.

Deeply scalloped margins distinguish Fig. 12, the scalloping edged with a wide groove, and itself obliquely incised. The middle line or crown is quite smooth with the exception of a fluctuating or serpentine line of two grooves, fairly well coinciding in its fluctuations with the groove edging the scalloped figure on the

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* Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1894, ix. (2), t. 15, f. 2.
concave side of the weapon. The immediate apex at one end is cross-incised, and bears a few irregular v-shaped nicks.

The length is two feet three and a half inches; breadth two and a quarter inches; and the weight twelve ounces. It is from St. George, Balonne River (Mr. P. R. Pedley).

Fig. 10 is again a bilaterally unsymmetrical boomerang as regards the incised sculpture. There are three cross-bars formed of one obliquely cross-notched incised line. One of these is near the centre, another half way between this and one of the apices, and the third at the apex referred to, thus dividing the surface into three unequal lengths. The middle line bears acute small rhombs, extending throughout the two larger divisions. On each side the line of rhombs are the usual rolling or fluctuating grooves four to five on either side; whilst the middle line of the division unornamented by rhombs, is occupied by similar grooves. The apex at this end bears a transverse double zig-zag pattern, and a single similar series is intra-marginal on the convex side of the boomerang.

Length two feet three and a half inches; breadth two and a quarter inches; and the weight eleven ounces. This is a much shorter and more highly curved weapon.

St. George, Balonne River (Mr. P. R. Pedley).

The middle line of this boomerang (Fig. 11) instead of rhombs is occupied by the usual incised line. The incised
fluctuating grooves, four to six grooves in each range, one group in the middle line, and one on either side, extending from apex to apex, but twice interrupted by cross bars, that differ widely, however, from those figured on preceding weapons. That on one side of the centre consists of two parallel grooves, united by transverse incisions, the other near one of the apices of two such bands, somewhat separated from one another, the plain interspace carrying five v-shaped figures placed transversely. On the concave side of the boomerang, and along one part of the edge, is the ever-recurring single zig-zag line, whilst between the fluctuating lines over the general surface, either the same kind of incised sculpture or v-shaped figures parallel to the longer axis of the weapon.

Length two feet five and a half inches; breadth two and a quarter inches; and weight twelve and a half ounces. This boomerang was received from Normanton, Gulf of Carpentaria, by Mr. N. Hardy, to whom it belongs.

A very peculiarly ornamented boomerang is represented in Fig. 13. Along the convex margin is a series of very deep scallops, reaching transversely to near the middle line of the weapon, and grooved parallel to its longer axis. The middle or centre line is occupied by a single zig-zag, and between this and the concave edge are three deep and wide slightly fluctuating lines of two grooves each. The whole produces a very marked pattern. The apices in this weapon are very sharply pointed.

Length two feet six inches; width two inches; and weight ten ounces.

From Angeldool, on the Narran River, in the collection of Dr. J. C. Cox.

The last boomerang but two (Fig. 14) bears on each side of the sculptured face long moderately deep festoons, five on either side, and obliquely grooved, but not reaching to either apex. The middle line is occupied by five large ovals, so arranged that each more or less falls into the space left between opposite re-entering angles of the festoons. These are also deeply and obliquely grooved. Clear spaces are left at both apices, one containing two
and a half rhombs placed transversely, whilst at the other is an oblong enclosure, with two parallel zig-zags of a single line each.

Length two feet five inches; breadth two and a quarter inches; and weight eleven and a half ounces.

From Angeldool, on the Narran River, in the collection of Dr. J. C. Cox.

In the last specimen but one (Fig. 15) runs a sub-central longitudinal line of eleven largeovals, and along the concave and convex margins respectively rows of fifteen and eighteen narrower ovals. Intervening between the central row and that on the convex margin at one end of the weapon is an additional row of larger ovals, but this only extends for half the length of the weapon. At each end this larger row dies off into a single zig-zag line, whilst between the sub-central line of ovals and that on the concave margin is another. All the ovals are grooved obliquely.

Length two feet four inches; breadth two and a quarter inches; and weight eleven ounces.

Again from Angeldool, on the Narran River, and in the collection of Dr. J. C. Cox.

The last boomerang (Fig. 16) is figured with some hesitation, not as to the genuineness of the weapon itself, but of the carving; the former betrays nothing out of the common. The natural objects represented are a large fish in the centre, bounded by two
boomerang is the property of Mr. Norman Hardy, and is from Queensland.

Figs. 2 to 4 are obviously after the type of the ornamented boomerangs from the Bulloo River, figured by myself,* differing merely in minor details; the loop pattern is here paramount. I think it very possible also that the sculpture fore-shadowed on a boomerang from Queensland, figured by Smyth,† is only this pattern in an incomplete state. Knight figures‡ a boomerang exhibited at the Philadelphia International Exhibition, said in the same breath to be both from N.S. Wales and Victoria, and bearing those serpentine figures that are probably of the same nature.

Figs. 1 and 7.—The half-loops do not correspond to any previously published illustrations known to me. The weapon represented by Fig. 6 is to some extent allied in its pattern to another figured by Smyth,§ from Rockingham Bay, that from Coooolboolaroo given by Lumholtz,‖ and one of those from the Alligator River Tableland, figured by myself in the Macleay Memorial Volume,¶ except that Fig. 6 is wanting in the marginal festoon work and possesses an additional row of ovals. Fig. 15 also stands in much the same relation.

The pattern of the broken boomerang, Fig. 8, again corresponds to one from the Bulloo River.**

The remainder of the figures are not related to any published forms so far as I know. Broken zig-zag double lines, as in Figs. 1, 7, 8, 15, &c., are by no means uncommon on aboriginal weapons, whilst crosses are very uncommon (see Fig. 11). For instance a Bull-roarer, figured by Angas, from S. Australia, and called Wimmari, is decorated in this manner.

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* Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1894, ix. (2), t. 15, f. 1.  
† Aborigines of Victoria, 1878, i., p. 285, f. 37.  
‡ Smithsonian Ann. Report for 1879 [1880], p. 227, f. 28, lower fig.  
§ Smyth, loc. cit. p. 329, f. 112.  
‖ Among Cannibals, 1890, p. 51, f. b.  
¶ t. 32, f. 3.  
** Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1894, ix (2), t. 10, f. 2.
On taking a general glance over the figures of these boomerangs one is struck with the limited number of designs that appear to have been used amongst the aboriginal artists, notwithstanding that so far as detail goes no two are precisely alike. The designs are confined to the loop, half-loop, rhomb, oval, cross, rectangular bars, and semilunate, festoon, and zig-zag patterns, with modifications of one or the other. The chevron or herring pattern is also often met with. Circles and spirals are conspicuous by their absence on boomerangs. True it is the incised work of our Aborigines is devoid of that finish and delicacy of execution seen in the carvings of many other dark races—for instance, compare some of the beautiful designs employed by the Dyaks to ornament their wood work. At the same time the incised patterns of our Aborigines have a character of their own not to be mistaken for those of any other race.

Whenever natural objects are represented they are always to a greater extent recognisable as such, and do not seem to be degenerate representations of a higher and more advanced art previously existing, the realism being maintained and not abandoned. Writing on the "Decorative Art of Torres Straits," Professor A. W. Haddon says*:—"We see that the animals are always represented individually, and are not utilised for the purpose of making patterns, or of telling a story, or for conveying infor-
ON A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF FISHES FROM MAROUBRA BAY.

BY J. DOUGLAS OGLIBY.

(Communicated by T. Whitelegge, F.R.M.S.)

It is again my pleasing duty to record yet another new fish from Maroubra Bay, where it was obtained by Mr. Whitelegge early in February. The constant recurrence of new forms of animal life in this small bay, probably the only spot on the Australian coast which has been systematically and scientifically explored, is an additional proof, if one were needed, of how imperfect a knowledge of our littoral fauna we possess.

I am puzzled to know in what family this genus should be placed; a casual glance would indicate affinity to the Apogonidae, but the absence of vomerine teeth and the number of the dorsal spines apparently deny it a resting-place among these little fishes, unless indeed it should be considered to be an aberrant Apogonid with sciiform affinities.

APOGONOPS, gen. nov.

Body elongate-oblong and somewhat tapering posteriorly, compressed. Head large. Mouth rather large, with oblique cleft, the premaxillaries protractile and forming almost the entire anterior margin of the upper jaw; maxillary exposed, without supplemental bone; lower jaw the longer. Two nostrils on each side, the anterior rather the larger and situated much nearer to the eye than to the extremity of the snout. Eye large. Preorbital entire; preopercle with a double ridge; the inner ridge entire, the outer with a few weak spines round the angle; opercle with
two spines: the membranous portion produced and pointed, extending well beyond the lower spine: posttemporal spiniferous. Gill-membranes separate from the isthmus: gills four, a slit behind the fourth: seven branchiostegals: pseudobranchiae present: gillrakers moderate, rather slender. Narrow bands of villiform teeth in the jaws: vomer, palatines, and tongue edentulous. A single dorsal fin, deeply notched, with x 10 rays, the spinous portion longer than the soft: anal short, with iii 7 rays, the second spine strong and laterally grooved: ventrals inserted below the base of the pectorals, close together, with a strong spine: pectorals pointed, with 14 rays, the second the longest and much stronger than the third: caudal emarginate, the peduncle long and strong. Scales moderate, cycloid, concentrically striated, very deciduous: head partially naked: soft dorsal and anal fins with a basal scaly sheath: no scaly process between the ventrals. Lateral line continuous, extending on the base of the caudal fin, the tube straight and simple, not quite reaching to the extremity of the scale.

Etymology: Apogon: ως, resemblance.
Distribution: Coast of New South Wales.

Apogonops anomalus, sp. nov.
the middle of the eye, its length half of that of the head; its distal extremity is expanded, two-fifths of the diameter of the eye in width, its posterior margin sinuous. The preorbital and the inner ridge of the preopercle are entirely unarmed, while the outer ridge has a few feeble spines at or near the rounded angle; lower opercular spine the longer; posttemporal with five spines. About 22 gill-rakers on the lower branch of the anterior arch. The dorsal fin originates above the base of the pectoral; the spines are rather weak; the first short, about one-third of the second and sub-equal to the eighth; the fourth spine is the longest, two-fifths of the length of the head and five-sixths of the anterior soft rays; the ninth spine is very short, and the tenth is intermediate in length between the sixth and seventh: the anal originates betneath the fourth soft ray of the dorsal; the first spine is very short and stout, the second much stronger, but not so long as the third, which is one-third of the length of the head, and not much shorter than the anterior rays: ventral not reaching to the vent, the outer ray the longest, four-sevenths of the length of the head: pectoral two-thirds of the head: caudal emarginate, the peduncle long and tapering, its depth immediately behind the dorsal fin 1\(\frac{3}{4}\), its least depth 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) in its length.

Brownish-green, the sides strongly tinged with yellow; thorax and abdomen silvery; upper surface of head bluish, the lips, interorbital region, and an angular band on the occiput darkest; opercle bluish: a series of five large olive brown spots along the side; lower side of tail with three groups of crowded brown specks; dorsal fin sparsely, caudal densely covered with similar specks, the latter with two large dark basal spots.

The single example collected measures 54 millimeters and is apparently full grown.

CATALOGUE OF THE DESCRIBED COLEOPTERA OF AUSTRALIA. SUPPLEMENT, PART II.

BY GEORGE MASTERS.

Issued separately as a Supplement to the Part.
ON THE OCCURRENCE OF CALLOSITIES IN CYPRaea
OTHER THAN CY. BICALLOSA AND CY. RHINOCERUS; AND ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A SULCUS IN TRIVIA.

BY AGNES F. KENYON.

(Communicated by John Brazier, F.L.S.)

I have lately come across several specimens of different species of Cypraea (helvola, tabescens, miliaris, erosa), which have the termino-dorsal arches adorned with callosities. Though these do not occur in every specimen, still finding it in several specimens of the genus, it proves that it is not an abnormal incident; and therefore I think the circumstance deserving of being recorded.

Cy. helvola (callused variety) possessing a double or twin callosity at the posterior extremity; the callus is not so well defined anteriorly, though in some specimens well marked; extremities white.

Cy. tabescens (callused var.): extremities with a callus more or less conspicuous, and in some instances furnished with two at the
Cy. angustata (var.): I found at Flinders, Victoria, several specimens with the margins unspotted and dorsal surface uncoloured.

On the occurrence of a Sulcus in Trivia australis  It is somewhat unusual to find any species of the genus Trivia with a dorsal impression or sulcus, as the authorities have agreed in defining them with none. I have, however, several specimens distinctly marked; also one in which the base is not white; and one which has only one spot at each end may be pronounced a Victorian variety of T. napolini, it having been found at Flinders, Victoria. I have also a pair of T. napolini from West Australia with a distinct sulcus.

It will therefore be noted that some of the distinguishing marks of this genus are absent in these specimens.
NOTES AND EXHIBITS.

Mr. Hedley called attention to specimens of *Fiona marina*, Forskal, collected at Maroubra Bay, on February 9th, 1896, by Mr. T. Whitelegg, who first found the genus in Australia last year, the discovery being recorded in Proc. Malac. Soc. I. p. 333, footnote. The first examples found were swimming free, and were tinted that shade of dark blue common to *Ianthina*, *Glaucus*, *Porpita*, *Veella*, *Phylasia* and other pelagic animals. In the present instance they were of a pearl-grey colour, and were sunk in deep grooves evidently gnawed by themselves in fragments of an indeterminate species of *Sepia* shell, upon which grew examples of *Lepas ansisera* about 10 mm. in length. With them were associated several masses of ova, resembling those figured by Bergh (Result. Camp. Scient. Prince Monaco, Fasc. iv. Pl. 1. f. 16). In support of the suggestion that the coloration of these specimens was a protective adaptation to the colour of the Sepia, the molluscs, ova and cuttlebone were exhibited.

Mr. Hedley also reported that on March 8th last Mr. Whitelegg had further increased the list of Australian genera by the discovery of the specimens of *Firoloides desmaresti*, Lesueur, which were exhibited on behalf of the finder. Two males and three females were thrown by the waves on the sandy beach at
A. P. Kemp, of Kempsey. These snakes were hatched in captivity, the eggs having been obtained at Unkya, on the Macleay River. In a gully, at this place, individuals of the species were said to exist, not in scores, but in hundreds; and in view of the large number exhibited at the meeting the statement was by no means difficult of belief.

In illustration of Mr. Kenyon's paper, Mr. Brazier exhibited specimens of *Cypræa helvola*, *C. tabescens*, *C. erosa*, *C. miliaris*, *C. lynx*, and *C. carneola*, all showing callosities; a colour variety of *C. angustata*; and examples of *Tricia australis* with a distinct dorsal sulcus, a character not in conformity with the generic definition.

Mr. Turner exhibited some well grown fruits of *Pyrus domestica*, L., the True Service Tree, from a garden at Camden, a species which, it is believed, has seldom been observed to fruit here.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29th, 1896.

The following Meetings of the Society were held in the Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday evening, April 29th, 1896.

ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Hon. Treasurer read the report of the Auditors, who, after an examination of the books, vouchers, and securities, certified the accounts for 1895 to be correct.

On the motion of Mr. P. R. Pedley, the report was adopted.
MONTHLY MEETING.

The President gave notice that upon requisition he convened a Special General Meeting to be held on May 27th, to take precedence of the Monthly Meeting. Business: Professor Haswell to introduce the subject of the establishment of a Biological Station on the Society's grounds at Elizabeth Bay.

DONATIONS.


Société Hollandaise des Sciences à Harlem—Archives Néerlandaises. T. xxix. 4me et 5me Livrs. From the Society.


DONATIONS.


Seven Pamphlets by Prof. J. F. James. (From the Journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History; July, 1884-July, 1894). From the Author.


Pamphlet entitled “Geogenetische Beiträge.” By Dr. Otto Kuntze. From the Author.

DONATIONS.


Seven Conchological Pamphlets. By Edgar A. Smith, F.Z.S., &c. From the Author.

"The Wealth and Progress of New South Wales, 1894." From the Government Statistician.
Department of Public Instruction, Sydney—Technical Education Series, No. 11—"Gems and Precious Stones." By H. G. Smith, F.C.S. From the Curator, Technological Museum.


DONATIONS.


Auckland Institute and Museum—Annual Report for 1895-96. From the Institute.


THEORETICAL EXPLANATIONS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOUTHERN FAUNAS.

By Captain F. W. Hutton, F.R.S., Hon. Memr. L.S.N.S.W.

On considering the present geographical distribution of land and purely fresh-water vertebrates the first and most obvious generalisation is that while the same or closely allied species are widely spread in the northern hemisphere—through Europe, Asia, and N. America—there is, in the southern hemisphere, a great difference between those inhabiting S. Africa, Australasia, and S. America. When we turn our attention to the marine vertebrates—including the migratory fishes which pass a part of the year in fresh water—we notice that the opposite is the case; for while closely related species are widely diffused in the southern hemisphere, the seals, whales, sea-birds and fishes of the N. Pacific differ considerably from those of the N. Atlantic. The reason for these peculiarities is, of course, the peculiar configuration of the land and sea, giving most of the land to the northern and most of the sea to the southern hemisphere; and a necessary conclusion is that the present configuration of the oceans and continents have been in the habit of shifting and changing in the course of many ages.
hemisphere) which do not bear out the conclusion forced upon us by the majority of the facts, and the question arises: Have these relationships been brought about by the former existence of more land in the southern hemisphere, or can they be explained without any such assumption?

The first discussion of the question was by Sir Joseph Hooker, who, in 1853, *advocated a "larger and more continuous tract of land than now exists" in the Antarctic Ocean to explain the distribution of the flowering-plants of the Southern Islands. He assigned no date to this extension of land, but, no doubt, supposed it to be not very ancient.

In 1870, Professor Huxley, in his Anniversary Address to the Geological Society of London, said that the simplest and most rational mode of accounting for the differences between the mammalian faunas of Australia, S. America, and Arctogaea, as well as for the sudden appearance of Eutheria in the latter and in S. America, is the supposition that a Pacific continent existed in the Mesozoic era which gradually subsided, Australia being separated at the end of the Triassic period before the higher mammals had come into existence. These Eutheria subsequently migrated into North and South America when the Pacific continent finally sank. He says:—"The Mesozoic continent must, I conceive, have lain to the east, about the shores of the N. Pacific and Indian Oceans, and I am inclined to believe that it continued along the eastern side of the Pacific area to what is now the province of Austro-Columbia, the characteristic fauna of which is probably a remnant of the population of the latter part of this period."

In 1873 I proposed the following hypothesis to explain the complicated problem of the origin of the New Zealand fauna. An Antarctic Mesozoic continent which subsided in the upper Cretaceous period. During the Lower Eocene a second extension of land from New Zealand northwards so as to include New

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Caledonia and part of Polynesia. Subsidence in the Oligocene and Miocene, followed by a third elevation in the Older Pliocene when New Zealand was connected with the Chatham Is., Auckland Is., and perhaps others to the south, but did not stretch north into Polynesia. This large island was broken up by subsidence during the Newer Pliocene.*

In 1874 Prof. A. Milne-Edwards presented to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a report on the fossil birds of the Mascarene Islands showing that they were related to those of New Zealand. As an explanation, he supposed that land communication had formerly existed between these islands and New Zealand, which was also joined to some islands in Polynesia, while it remained separated from Australia. The connection with Polynesia was to explain the occurrence of Rhinocetus in New Caledonia and Didunculus in Samoa.

In 1876 Prof. H. N. Moseley supported Sir Jos. Hooker's theory of a former greater extension of land in the Antarctic Ocean†; and in the same year Mr. A. R. Wallace published his “Geographical Distribution of Animals,” which treats of the whole question.

In 1880 Mr. Wallace published “Island Life,” in which he proposes the following hypothesis relating to Australia and New Zealand. During the Cretaceous period, and probably throughout
it extended northward to the Kermadecs and even to Tonga and Fiji. Whether it also extended to the Chatham Islands and Macquarie Island we have, he says, no means of ascertaining, but such is possible. Separation of New Zealand from Australia took place at the close of the Cretaceous period, or in the early Tertiary. At a somewhat later date a southern extension of New Zealand towards the Antarctic continent seems probable "as affording an easy passage for the numerous species of South American and Antarctic plants, and also for the identical and closely allied fresh-water fishes of these countries."*

In 1882 M. Emile Blanchard contributed a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, called "Proofs of the subsidence of a Southern Continent during recent Geological Epochs."†

In 1884-5 I made a further contribution to the subject,‡ in which I abandoned my former idea of a Mesozoic Antarctic Continent, and substituted for it a Mesozoic Pacific Continent, stretching more or less completely, from Melanesia to Chili. I still adhered to the other portions of my former paper, but laid more stress than before on a greater extension of Antarctic islands during the Older Pliocene.

In 1888 Dr. Theodore Gill published, in the Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, Philadelphia, a paper called "A comparison of Antipodal Faunas," in which he also advocated the existence of "some terrestrial passage way" between Tasmania, New Zealand, and South America, "at a time as late as the close of the Mesozoic period. The evidence of such a connection afforded by congeneric fishes is fortified by analogous representatives among insects, molluscs, and even amphibians. The

* Island Life, p. 455.
† See N. Z. Journal of Science, Vol. i., p. 251. In the same Journal will be found a paper by Dr. H. Filhol on the Geological and Zoological Relations of Campbell Island with the neighbouring Islands.
separation of the several areas must, however, have occurred little later than the early Tertiary, inasmuch as the salt-water fishes of corresponding isotherms found along the coasts of the now widely separated lands, are to such a large extent specifically different."

In 1892 Dr. H. von Jhering published a paper in the Trans. N. Z. Inst. Vol. xxiv. "On the Ancient Relations between New Zealand and South America." He here supposes that during the whole of the Mesozoic era a continent—which he calls Archiplata—existed which included Chili and Patagonia and extended into the South Pacific. This gradually subsided, throwing off first the Polynesian Islands, then New Zealand, and finally New Guinea and Australia. All this took place before and during the Eocene period; after which Archiplata was joined to Archiguyana, which occupied the high lands of Brazil and Venezuela. Dr. F. Ameghino has also, quite independently, advocated a Pacific Mesozoic continent to explain the relations of the Eocene marsupials of Patagonia to those of Australia, and Prof. Zittel has expressed a favourable opinion of this theory.*

In 1893 Dr. H. O. Forbes published a paper in the "Geographical Journal (Supplementary Papers") called "The Chatham Islands: their relation to a former southern continent," in which he reproduced the old theory of an Antarctic continent, but made
and early Tertiary times of a strip of land extending from S. America across the pole to Tasmania; New Zealand, in Tertiary times, reaching near this antarctic land without joining it. And in "Natural Science" he had a paper "On the Relations of the Fauna and Flora of Australia to those of New Zealand," in which he supports the idea of an ancient continent, or "Melanesian Plateau,"* which included the Solomon Islands, Fiji, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Lord Howe Island and New Zealand, but was separated from Australia and New Guinea. No date is given to this island-continent, but it is supposed to be later than the "Australian Tertiary and Mesozoic beds"; later, therefore, than the Antarctic land.

In 1895, Mr. Hedley returned to the subject in a paper to the Royal Society of N.S.W. called "Considerations on the surviving Refugees in Astral Lands of ancient Antarctic Life." Here he advocates an Antarctic continent, which was a very unstable area, "at one time dissolving into an archipelago, at another resolving itself into a continent." He thinks that snakes, frogs, monotremes and marsupials passed across this continent, from S. America to Tasmania, during a warm, Mid-tertiary period. He also now thinks that the southward extension of New Zealand, mentioned in his former paper, was synchronous with its northern extension to the Melanesian plateau; that is, it was late instead of early Tertiary date.

This short historical sketch will, I think, make it clear that a considerable amount of ingenuity has been expended in trying to solve the interesting problem of the distribution of southern faunas. The differences of opinion are due partly to some of the authors having taken only a small number of the known facts into consideration, and partly to constant additions to our knowledge; either by the discovery of new facts, or by the correction of old errors. No doubt our knowledge will still increase, but it seems hardly possible to make any more theories. The problem is a very intricate one, and we may be sure that the true solution is not simple.

* Called Antipodea by Dr. Forbes.
It is evident that in any large district, like Australasia, there is no reason to suppose that the ancestors of the animals and plants now inhabiting it all came from the same direction or at the same time: consequently the first step to take is to try to separate the fauna and flora into groups which find their nearest relations in different directions. Thus in Australasia we have—

1. An Australasian fauna and flora which have no near relatives now living.

2. A northern fauna and flora related to the Oriental fauna and flora of the present day.

3. A south-tropical or sub-tropical fauna and flora whose nearest relations at present are either in S. Africa or in S. America north of 40° S. That the differences between these countries are far greater than their resemblances does not do away with the existence of these resemblances, but rather accentuates them. They are vestigial remains with all the importance that vestigial remains always possess.

4. A south-temperate or cold-temperate fauna and flora, with relations to plants and animals in Patagonia or Chili and the Antarctic Islands. This is usually called the Antarctic element.

Judging by the relative closeness of the relationship of these different faunistic elements to their foreign connections, we must conclude that the first and third are probably inhabited by
America and Australasia, for in that case there would have been a far greater commingling of the land faunas and floras. It is the origin of the first and third elements which has given rise to such differences of opinion. These are developed far more strongly in Australia and Tasmania than in New Zealand; and the explanation of the third will probably explain the first also. I will, therefore, briefly review the three hypotheses (variously modified) which have been proposed.

1. The first explanation is that the different groups of animals and plants in question have migrated from the northern hemisphere into the southern by the present continents and have since then become extinct in the north. With regard to the South African connection, this explanation will be readily accepted. The fact that Proteaceous plants—now almost confined to S. Africa and Australia—were formerly abundant in Arctogea is a proof, so far as they are concerned; and we may accept the same explanation for the occurrence of the Baobab-tree (Adansonia) in W. Australia and the Fern-bird (Sphenoeacus) in New Zealand. This theory also explains the occurrence of the curious genus of wingless locusts—Anostomatoa—in Madagascar and Australia and the connection of some birds of Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands with others of New Zealand and Polynesia. It will also explain the abundance of parrots in Australia and S. America, for these lived in Europe in the Miocene period, as well as the occurrence of tapirs and trogons in Central America and Malaya; for these, like the large carnivora, must have passed from one continent to the other by a northerly passage. Probably also it will explain the relation of the curassows of S. America to the megapodes of Australia and Polynesia, and the connection between the lower passerine birds of both continents, as these relationships are all very distant.

But, however this may be, there are certain facts of distribution which this theory cannot solve. A typical case is the distribution of the tree-frogs belonging to the genus Hyla. This contains 83 species in S. America, 28 in Australia, 17 in N. America, and one each in India, China, and Europe; while Hylella is found
only in Australia and tropical America. Again the fresh-water tortoises belonging to the family *Chelydidae* are restricted to Australia and S. America. The fresh water fish *Osteoglossum* is represented by species in S. America, Queensland, and Borneo; and the South American beetles are more closely related to those of Australia and Africa than they are to those of N. America. Indeed the connection between S. America and Australia is so marked in the *Buprestidae* and *Longicornia* that Mr. Wallace, who as a general rule strongly supports the northern route, says that "there must probably once have been some means of communication between the two regions better adapted to these insects than any they now possess." And as several of the Eocene mammalia of Patagonia were closely allied to those now living in Australia the evidence for a former land passage between the two countries may be considered as conclusive. The northern route therefore fails to give a full and satisfactory account of the whole of the facts, and we must look to some other route to supplement it. The portions of the faunas unaccounted for are all old forms of life, and consequently we must conclude that the means of communication used by them has been long ago destroyed; for if not it would also have been used for modern groups.

2. Turning now to the proposed southern route by an Antarctic continent, it has this in its favour that, as the greater extension of it is south of the equator, the great dehydrating influence of the equatorial belt is not so prominent, and thus the number of species of plants and animals that are found in S. America is more closely similar to those of Australia, as would be expected if the two continents were once connected. Moreover, there is a well-marked similarity in the fossil faunas of the two countries, which is in favor of the southern route, as it shows that when they were connected the land passage was favored by the climatic conditions.
think that the climatic objection is fatal, for we cannot tell what
the climate may have been in the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods,
but it is a difficulty, and I cannot go so far as Mr. Hedley, who
supposes that venomous snakes, frogs, monotremes and marsupials
passed round the head of a deep bight of the Pacific Ocean which
“stretched within a few degrees of the pole.”

A far greater difficulty remains for consideration, which is this:
Aplacental Mammals—both Multituberculata and Polyprotodonta—existed in Europe and N. America in the Triassic and
Jurassic periods, and these Polyprotodontia were, no doubt, the
ancestors of the living Polyprotodontia of Australia. In the
Eocene strata of Patagonia remains of a large number of Poly-
protodontia have been found which are far more closely related
to the Polyprotodontia of Australia than to the Mesozoic forms of
Europe and N. America; consequently a direct land communica-
tion must have existed between these two southern countries.
Now there is strong geological and palaeontological evidence that
no land ridge existed between N. and S. America during the
Mesozoic and early Cainozoic eras; consequently we must assume
that the southern forms migrated through the Malay Archipelago;
and, if they went to Patagonia by means of an Antarctic contin-
ent, they must have passed through Australia. But mingled
with the Eocene marsupials of Patagonia there are a number of
Eutheria of typically South American character—Edentata, Toxo-
donia, Typotheria, Perissodactyla, Rodentia, and even Platyrrhine
monkeys—without any northern forms of Artiodactyla, Carnivora,
or Insectivora; and it is hardly possible that these should have passed through Australia without leaving any record behind.
This is, to me, a fatal objection to the theory of migration by
means of an Antarctic continent.

3. The theory of the former existence of a South Pacific
Mesozoic continent seems to be the only theory left; but it has
been objected to both on account of the present depth of the
ocean and because, it is said, no record has been left in the
Polynesian Islands of the supposed passage of the plants and
animals. Both these objections apply equally to the former
existence of an Antarctic continent. According to the latest maps the ocean south of Tasmania, and the Pacific below 45° S., are considerably deeper than the Pacific between 10° and 30° S., and the answer in both cases is that this continent existed a very long time ago. The answer to the second objection is that no record has been preserved of the fauna and flora on the Antarctic continent because of a change in climate, and in the Polynesian Islands because the continent disappeared entirely below the sea, the present volcanic and coral islands being merely outgrowths on its submerged back. But the statement that no record exists in the case of the Pacific continent is not quite correct, for the Iguanas of Fiji can hardly be explained in any other way.

The theory of a Mesozoic South Pacific continent not only explains the origin of the Australian and S. American marsupials, but also the almost simultaneous appearance of different Eutherian mammals in North and South America. We must suppose that this continent threw off first New Zealand, then Australia, then Chili, and finally disappeared under the waves. The reasons why we must suppose New Zealand to have been at one time attached to the continent are the existence in that country of Sphenodon, Unio, and Astacidae, none of which are found in truly Oceanic islands*. At a later date, as I pointed out in my former papers, New Zealand must have formed part of a large island
of continental and oceanic areas negatives it. This doctrine—which is not accepted by all geologists*—is founded on the undoubted fact that the principal mountain ranges in the northern hemisphere, and, perhaps, in Australia also, are formed of shallow water sediments representing all periods from the Silurian upwards; consequently land must have existed in their neighbourhood all that time; and from this it is inferred that the present oceanic areas have always been sea. The proof, however, is far from being complete, and no explanation has, as yet, been given either (1) of the remarkable submarine plateaux found in the basins of the S. Pacific and S. Atlantic Oceans; or (2) of the sudden irruption of mollusca, bony-fishes and dicotyledons into N. America during the close of the Cretaceous period, followed by a host of Eutherian mammalia in the Eocene; or (3) of the place of origin of the peculiar S. American mammalia. The former existence of a Mesozoic Pacific continent seems to me, as it did to Professor Huxley, the simplest explanation of all these difficulties; we can never expect to attain certainty in the matter, but I think that the weight of the evidence is in its favour.

REPORT ON A BONE BRECCIA DEPOSIT NEAR THE WOMBEYAN CAVES, N.S.W.: WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF MARSUPIALS.

By R. Broom, M.D., B.Sc.

(Plates vi.-viii.)

About 18 months ago I discovered a small bone breccia deposit in the neighbourhood of the Wombeyan Caves. The deposit is situated in a small depression near the top of the hill above the present caves and no doubt is portion of the floor of an older cave whose walls and roof have long since been weathered away. The deposit consists of a rather hard light brown calcareous matrix containing imbedded in it innumerable small bones. In some parts the bones are almost all small and packed together so closely that there is very little matrix; in others the matrix is comparatively free from bones, only containing a few of the larger forms. As the deposit is unquestionably old and contains some forms new to science—two of which I have already described*—I have thought it well to give a detailed account of the forms found, as it will give a fair idea of the smaller animals living in late Tertiary times.
about that of *Macropus uralatus*, but the dental details are decidedly different. Of existing species the only one to which it comes at all close is *M. agilis*; but from this species it differs in the narrowness of the molars and in the jaw being considerably thinner. Among extinct forms the only ones approaching it in dental details and measurements are some fragmentary specimens from Queensland, referred to by De Vis.* Thinking my form might possibly belong to the same species as one or other of the fragmentary Queensland specimens, I submitted a specimen to Mr. De Vis, who kindly writes me as follows:—"I have compared the Halmaturus jaw with my types—it agrees with none of them. In size and general features it is like *H. agilis*, but appears to me to be quite distinct from that species." As my specimens thus appear to differ from all existing or previously observed extinct species, I have conferred on it the above distinctive name from the locality in which the form has first been observed.

In general form the lower jaw resembles that of the larger Wallabies; there is, however, a greater disparity between the anterior and posterior depth of the jaw than is usually the case in existing forms. The dental portion of the jaw is comparatively narrow—more so than in any of the existing larger Wallabies. The angle is more inflected than in the Wallabies, closely resembling the condition in the Rock-Wallabies. The premolar (p4) is well developed, rather narrow without internal cusp. It is slightly ridged, there being three very shallow vertical grooves. In the specimen figured (Pl. vi. fig. 3) there are also on the outer aspect two small horizontal furrows. The molars resemble very closely those of *M. uralatus*—the crests being curved and the links well developed.

Though two specimens illustrate the palatal region, in neither are the teeth well preserved. The upper premolar (p4), however, appears to have had a moderate internal cusp. One point of great interest is the presence of large palatal vacuities. In this

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the form agrees with the smaller Wallabies and Rock-Wallabies and differs from the larger sorts.

Though the form thus equals in size the larger Wallabies, its affinities are probably more with the smaller sorts, and in some respects it seems to come very near to the Rock-Wallabies (*Petrogale*).

The following are some of the principal measurements:—

Depth of mandibles behind p₄ (4 sp.), 17, 18, 18·4, 18·4 mm.

" " in front of m₄ (3 sp.), 15·4, 16·9, 16·9 mm.

Length of p₄ (2 sp.)... 6·8 mm. (worn), 7·4 mm. (unworn).

" m₁-m² (2 sp.)...13·4, 13·5 mm.

" m₁-m³ (2 sp.)...21·8, 21·9 mm.

" m²-m₄ (2 sp.)...25, 26 mm.

" m₁-m₄ (3 sp.)...29·2, 30·8, 31·4 mm.

" m₃-m₄ (3 sp.)...17·8, 18·1, 18·8 mm.

" p₄-m₄ (3 sp.)...36·5, 37, 37·4 mm.

Width of m₃ (3 sp.)...5·7, 5·8, 5·8 mm.

Thickness of mandible below m₃, 9·3 mm.

**Potorous tridactylus, var. antiquus, n. var.**

In the deposit are the remains of a small Potorous. Though not abundant a number of specimens have been obtained. As I have been unable to obtain a skull of the existing *Potorous tridactylus* I am in some doubt as to the exact position of the
Dental Measurements.

Length of upper p₄ ...6·1 mm.

"   " dp₄...3·4 mm.

"   " m₁ ...4·8 mm.

"   " m₂ ...4·9 mm.

" lower p₄ ...5·7 mm.

Burramys parvus, Broom.

(Pl. vii. figs. 1-2).

This most interesting little form which I recently described before this Society * occurs in the deposit pretty abundantly, but from its minute size and the obliquity of the large premolar it is difficult to extract perfect specimens. Since I described the form I have succeeded in discovering a few more points in its structure. In my paper on this species I expressed the opinion that it forms a connecting link between the Phalangers and the Kangaroos, finding in the large grooved premolars a relationship with the Rat-Kangaroos and in the entire massteric fossa, and the small teeth between i₃ and p₄ an affinity with the Phalangers. No perfect specimen has yet been discovered of the upper jaw, but a few fragmentary specimens enable us to almost complete the dental formula. Within the upper large premolar and a little in front is a minute two-rooted premolar similar to p₃ in the lower jaw. In front of this is a very considerable diastema where the palate has a rounded edge somewhat like that in Macropus, and with apparently no anterior premolars. In front is a small but well formed canine implanted in the maxillary more after the manner of the small Macropods than of the Phalangers. The dental formula so far as known would thus appear to be, in the notation used by Thomas:—

There appears to be no upper m₄, while the rudimentary lower m₄ is apparently variable. The dental formula shows much resemblance to that of *Hypsiprymnodon* as regards the upper teeth, but in the possession of the two small teeth between i¹ and p³ there is considerable difference in the lower jaw. As regards the number and arrangement of the teeth in the lower jaw the agreement with some of the smaller Phalangers is very marked; *Dromicia nana*, for example, having an entire dental formula almost exactly like that of *Burrurus*. To *Dromicia nana* there is also a marked resemblance in the lower minute teeth and some resemblance in the molars.

A considerable fragment of the skull gives a fair idea of the outline, but adds little to the settlement of the affinities of the genus. The skull has been apparently sharp-snouted as in *Petaurus* or *Dromicia*. The lacrimal foramen is placed distinctly in front of and beyond the orbit. The infraorbital foramen is large, and placed in front of the large premolar—in this resembling the condition in the Phalangers and differing from the normal *Mammal* arrangement. The interorbital region of the skull is comparatively broad, but there is no distinct supraorbital ridge. The olfactory lobes of the brain have been well developed, and the whole brain appears to have been relatively large. The zygomatic arch passes out from the maxilla in the usual manner.
BY R. BROOKM. 53

As these are the only remains found the species must have been very rare in the district at the time of the deposit.

At present the species is found in the district and may be regarded as not infrequent, though I am led to believe that 50 years ago it was very abundant, the present scarcity being due apparently to the havoc made amongst them by domestic cats.

PALAEOPETRAURUS ELEGANS, BROOM.

(Pl. vii. fig. 3).

This small Petaurus-like Marsupial I recently described9 from some jaws and a well preserved specimen with the maxillary teeth. Since then I have found besides numerous jaws a moderately good portion of the skull (Plate 1, fig. 3) and a number of other fragments. The frontal bones differ from those of Petaurus, and agree apparently with Gymnobelideus in being without supraorbital ridges; and the hinder part of the frontals is considerably broader and flatter proportionally than in Petaurus. The snout though narrow appears somewhat broader than in Gymnobelideus judging by the figure. In one of the type specimens the upper p1 was found to be single-rooted, or rather its two roots were united together. This, too, appears to be rather variable as in two other specimens one is found with the roots close together but distinct, while the other has the roots somewhat apart. In all the observed specimens, however, p3 is double rooted.

DROMICIA NANA, Desm.

One of the most interesting discoveries is that of Dromicia nana, of which I have found a large number of both lower and upper jaws. There can thus be little doubt but that in later Tertiary times Dromicia nana was very common in New South

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Wales. From the existing species being believed to be confined to New Guinea, Tasmania, and West Australia, Thomas regards it as practically certain that Dromicia existed in former times in Eastern Australia. The correctness of this conclusion is now established. The fossil form so far as known does not differ from the existing *D. nana*.

As regards the present distribution of this species Thomas considers it to be exclusively confined to Tasmania. In this, however, it is probable that he is in error. For though the species must be excessively rare in New South Wales it most probably still survives, as it is quite certain that it existed within very recent years. In the Grand Arch at the Wombeyan Caves there are near the entrance numerous ledges of rock frequented by Rock Wallabies, and on which the animals leave quantities of their excrement. Mingled with the dry and decomposing dung are to be found quantities of small bones—chiefly those of *Phascogale flavipes*, *Petaurus breviceps*, and of the Bush Rat (*Mus* sp.), but with also a few of *Pseudochirus peregrinus*, *Perameles obesula*, and of small birds and snakes. While searching among these I discovered, to my surprise, two jaws of *Dromicia nana* in tolerably good preservation. It is hard to say what may be the age of the bones, but as the ledge is quite exposed to atmospheric influences and as the bones show little sign of weathering, it cannot well be
PSEUDOCHIRUS ANTIQUUS n.sp.

(Pl. vii. Figs. 4-6).

One of the commonest forms whose remains are found in the deposit is a species of *Pseudochirus*. In size and structure it much resembles the common ring-tailed Phalanger (*P. peregrinus*), but the careful study of a large series of specimens has satisfied me that the remains are those of a distinct and new species. In average size the teeth are appreciably larger than in *P. peregrinus*, yet on the whole the form comes nearer to that species than to either *P. cooki* or *P. orientalis*.

The following table illustrates the features so far as known and the points distinguishing the fossil form from *P. peregrinus*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>P. peregrinus</em></th>
<th><em>P. antiquus</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper p¹ small, about 1 mm. in front of p³</td>
<td>Upper p¹ moderate size, placed close to p³</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of m¹-m³ = 11·2-12·6 mm.</td>
<td>m¹-m³ in only three specimens, showing complete series—12·7, 12·9, and 13· mm.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cusps of upper and lower molars moderately developed</td>
<td>Cusps of upper and lower molars well developed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post. Ext. Cusp of upper m¹ (4 sp.) min. 1·7, max. 2·0, average 1·85</td>
<td>Post. Ext. Cusp of upper m¹ (5 sp.) min. 2·1, max. 2·3, average 2·22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant. Int. Cusp of lower m⁴ (3 sp.) min 1·6, max. 1·8, average 1·7</td>
<td>Ant. Int. Cusp of lower m⁴ (3 sp.) min 2·3, max. 2·5, average 2·4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palate with a distinct, lateral depression in region of p³ and p⁴</td>
<td>Palate moderately flat, no distinct lateral depression in region of p³ and p⁴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle of jaw produced well backwards</td>
<td>Angle of jaw relatively small and passing backwards but a short distance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is unfortunate that I have not succeeded in getting any specimens with the upper $p^1$ in position, and only one specimen (Pl. fig. 4) showing the socket. From this specimen the tooth appears to have been almost double-rooted and placed much closer to $p^3$ than in $P. \text{peregrinus}$, and in this resembling more $P. \text{cooki}$.

**Phameles wombeyensis, n.sp.**

(Pl. viii. figs. 1-8).

The above name I propose for a species of *Phameles* which must have been very common at the period when the bone deposit was formed. Though from the nature of the matrix I have been unable to develop a single perfect jaw, yet I have succeeded in finding sufficient fragmentary specimens to enable me to give almost all the important details of dentition. The species seems to have been a form a little larger than $P. \text{obesula}$, and to have resembled it in being short-nosed.

The upper incisor teeth are unknown, the premaxillary being absent from all the upper jaw specimens I have. The canine is moderately developed and rather larger and flatter than in $P. \text{obesula}$. $P^1$ is considerably larger than in $P. \text{obesula}$, and directed somewhat forward. It is placed about 2 mm. behind the canine. $P^3$ is about equal in size to $p^1$ and placed a little less than 1 mm. from
3 the anterior part of the jaw is seen. The canine appears to be small, though as the specimen figured (Pl. viii. fig. 3) is from a young animal, the canine has probably not attained its full size. $P^1$ and $p^3$ resemble the upper teeth in size, and are both furnished with small anterior and posterior secondary cusps. $P^4$ is relatively large. Lower molars resemble those of $P. obesula$.

The following are some of the principal measurements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height of canine</td>
<td>3-1 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length of $p^1$</td>
<td>2-8 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worn $m^1$</td>
<td>4-0 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worn $m^2$</td>
<td>3-6 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worn $m^3$</td>
<td>3-4 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated length of unworn $m^1$-$m^3$</td>
<td>11-3 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower $p^3$-$m^4$, aged specimen</td>
<td>21-3 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated upper c-$m^4$</td>
<td>28-28-5 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thylacinus cynocephalus**, Harris.

Of this species I have found two teeth—a perfect lower canine and a perfect lower premolar—but no bones.

**Phascologale flavipes**, Waterh.

This small pouched mouse is represented by a very large number of jaws and other remains. It appears to be the commonest species in the deposit with the exception of the Bush Rat. So far as I have been able to make out, the fossil animal in no way differs from the existing species. *Phascologale flavipes* is still found in the district, and though it is very rare if not extinct in the settled parts, in the wilder regions it is fairly common.

**Phascologale penicillata**, Shaw.

This species though met with is distinctly rare. I have only found one complete lower jaw, a fragment of a second, and two fragments of the upper jaw. The anterior premolars and canine are a trifle larger than in the recent skull in my possession (a female), but there is no doubt that the remains belong to the
existing species. The form is still met with in the district, though by no means common even in the mountainous regions, while in most of the settled parts it appears to be extinct.

Echidna sp.

(Pl. viii. figs. 9-10).

A number of bones of a large Echidna have been found, and which in all probability belong to the described form *Echidna oweni*, Krefft. The specimens are, however, too fragmentary to enable me to refer them definitely to this form. The remains comprise the greater portion of the left ilium, with a fragment of the sacrum attached, the lower portion of left femur, the articular head of the femur, two vertebral centra, and a number of fragments of long bones.

The femur differs in one or two respects from *E. aculeata*. The constriction of the shaft immediately above the condyles is much less marked, and the shaft at this part is more flattened than in the common existing species, while the depression above the patellar surface is more marked and broader.

The ilium is very considerably stouter proportionately than in *E. aculeata*. From the union by complete ankylosis of two small fragments of the sacrum with the ilium it is evident that
of Macropus. There are also innumerable remains of Bush Rats (Mus sp.) which I have not had an opportunity of identifying with certainty. Of birds there have been found the perfect cranium of one about the size of a Sparrow and some small bones, while of lizards there occur the remains of a moderate sized member of the Scincidae.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

Though a few of the forms found in the deposit are still surviving, the general character of the fauna is very different from that of recent times. With the exception of Thylacinus, the Macropus and the Echidna, the animals may almost all be classed as feeble and defenseless, and have apparently flourished owing to the absence or scarcity of natural enemies. Dromicium, Paleopetaurus and Burramys were probably all of very similar habits, the conditions suitable to the one being equally so to the others, while those inimical to any would probably tend to the destruction of all. The two species of Phascogale, though probably suffering from the same adverse condition which has destroyed the small Diprotodonts, have been less affected and able to survive. The cause of the destruction of the smaller forms is probably to be found in the introduction into their midst of some common enemy. A glance at the recent fauna of the district suggests a not improbable explanation of the change. To-day the forms which may be said to be numerous are Trichoscirus variabilis, Phascolarctes cinereus, Dasyurus viverrinus, D. maculatus, and Macropus nudus. All these are absent from the deposit, and though their absence does not prove that they were not then in the district, it may safely be taken to indicate that they were at least rare. The absence of the common Phalanger for example could not have been due to unfavourable conditions, as the abundant remains of the species of Ring-tailed Phalanger show there must have been plenty of suitable trees. The conclusion thus seems probable that Trichosurus is a comparatively recent addition to the local fauna. If it could be proved that with it came the Dasyures we would have at once a
satisfactory explanation of the disappearance of the small Diprotodonts. It is at present, however, impossible to say more than that at the time of the deposit Dasyures were absent or rare, that in more recent times they have become numerous in the district, and that their introduction or increase has been the probable cause of the destruction of the smaller forms. The fact of Petaurus breviceps having not only survived but increased, while the closely allied Dromicia has been all but exterminated, seems to suggest that the former with the parachute expansions was able to escape from some enemy to which Dromicia fell a prey. Palaeopetaurus, if we may assume, as is quite probable, that it resembled Gymnohelidens in being without lateral expansions, would fall as easily a prey as Dromicia.

I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. J. J. Fletcher, Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr., Mr. De Vis, and to my father for kind assistance they have rendered me.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate vi.

Macropus wombyensis.

Fig. 1.—Right jaw—nat. size.

Fig. 2.—Right lower tooth—nat. size.
BY R. BROOM.

**Palaeopetaurus elegans.**

Fig. 3.—Upper aspect of fragment of skull (× 2).

**Pseudochirus antiquus.**

Fig. 4.—Upper premolars (× 3·6).
Fig. 5.—Lower m² (× 4).
Fig. 6.—Back part of lower jaw—nat. size.
Fig. 7.—Exactly similar aspect of lower jaw of *Pseudochirus peregrinus*.

**Plate viii.**

*Perameles wombeyensis.*

Fig. 1.—Back part of lower jaw with m⁴ (× 2).
Fig. 2.—Anterior part of upper jaw (× 2).
Fig. 3.—Inner view of anterior part of lower jaw of young—nat. size.
Fig. 4.—Inner view of adult lower jaw—nat. size.
Fig. 5.—Right upper m¹ unworn (× 4).
Fig. 6.—Left upper m² somewhat worn (× 4).
Fig. 7.—Inner view of lower m⁴ (× 5·5).
Fig. 8.—Outer view of lower m⁴ (× 5·5).

*Echidna sp.*

Fig. 9.—
Fig. 10.—
ON A *GALAXIAS* FROM MOUNT KOSCIUSKO

BY J. DOUGLAS O'GILBY.

At the meeting of this Society in March, 1882 (Vol. vii. p. 107) the late Sir William Macleay read a paper descriptive of a species of *Galaxias* which had been forwarded to him by Baron von Mueller to whom examples had been sent by Mr. S. Findlay, who found them inhabiting the streams which drain the southern slopes of Mount Kosciusko and form a section of the watershed of the Snowy River; for this form he proposed, at the request of Baron von Mueller, the name of *Galaxias findlayi* in honour of its discoverer and collector.

With the exception of its inclusion in the "Supplement" to Macleay's "Descriptive Catalogue of Australian Fishes" there does not appear to be any further published information respecting the Kosciusko Galaxiid, nor do any specimens from that district seem to have been collected until the autumn of 1889, when a few examples were secured and brought to Sydney by Mr. Richard Helms on the occasion of his visit to that mountain, a short account of which is published in the Records of the Australian Museum, Vol. i. pp. 11-16. These specimens were also obtained from streams flowing into the Snowy River, and writing of their distribution Mr. Helms observes (p. 12): "The shoals..."
which had taken place in the Museum and the consequent shifting of specimens from place to place the examples in question were not immediately forthcoming.

In default of these the next best thing to do was to endeavour to get other specimens from the same locality, and an opportunity for effecting this occurred through the visit in January last of the Rev. J. M. Curran and Mr. C. Hedley to Mount Kosciusko, and the writer thereupon called the attention of the latter gentleman to the subject in the hope of procuring a good working series for examination; however, the specimens thus obtained, two or three in number, were, on Mr. Hedley's return, handed to the authorities of the Australian Museum, and became, therefore, unavailable for the purpose required, which included such an exhaustive examination as the difficulty of determining the species of this intricate genus and the interest attaching to this particular form as an inhabitant of a greater altitude than is reached by any other Australian fish warranted.

In this unsatisfactory state our knowledge must again have been indefinitely left but that, the Rev. Mr. Curran having occasion to return almost immediately to Kosciusko, the writer took advantage of his going to request him to collect sufficient material to enable the complete examination which was deemed necessary to be made. So well was this request acceded to that on the return of that gentleman from his second trip I received a fine series numbering no less than sixteen individuals in perfect condition, and this collection was afterwards supplemented by a further contribution of eleven, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations and tendering my grateful thanks to that gentleman for the trouble which he took in procuring so fine a series of specimens.

A critical investigation of these examples reveals facts which greatly invalidate certain apparently well established characters which have hitherto been considered of sufficient importance to justify specific separation. As an instance, it will be remembered that the fishes of the genus Galaxias have naturally fallen into two groups, characterised—the one by a short, stout body, of
which group *truttaceus* may be taken as typical, the other by a long, slender body, to which *attenuatus* and its allies are to be referred; yet in this one small species I am confronted with individuals varying from one-fifth to one-eighth in the proportionate measurement of depth to length, and with a corresponding difference in colour from a dull dark brown without or with but very slight indications of markings to bright golden beautifully blotched, spotted, or barred with black. These differences, however, great as they appear to a casual glance, are entirely attributable to the nature of the locality and the water which the individual fish inhabits, the stout, sombre-coloured form being found in the deep still pools and small subalpine tarns, the slender brilliant one in the more rapid gravelly or sandy shallows where it is exposed to the sunlight; but between these twollimit forms every conceivable variation, both of contour and colour, may be found.

The distribution of *Galaxias*, comprising as it does the southern extremities of the three great continental areas which converge upon the Antarctic Circle, is unique among fishes, though the Marsipobranchians of the genera *Geotria* and *Caragola* and the recent members of the clupeoid genus *Diplomyctes* somewhat

* The genus *Diplomyctes* was instituted by Prof. Cope (Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey Terr. 1877, p. 808) for the accommodation of certain fossil forms of Tertiary Chondriids from the Coon Bluff section of the Wasatch Beds which
closely approach it, but in other biological Classes a much more intimate geographical relationship between these Regions may be discerned.*

Several theories have been enunciated to account for this singular distribution of a family of fresh-water fishes in such widely separated regions as western South America, south-eastern Australia, and South Africa. Apparently the most favoured of these theories, as it is also the most natural and the most strongly supported by recent facts, is that, at some remote period of the world's history, there existed a great austral continent, which has now largely disappeared beneath the surface of the ocean and which extended northwards on the one hand through Tierra del Fuego to the southern and south-western parts of South America, on the other through Tasmania to south-eastern Australia, and possibly also to New Zealand and South Africa.

So far as Australia and America are concerned I see no reason to doubt that they were at one time connected at their southern extremities by a belt of land stretching across the south pole, and that the antarctic continent so formed enjoyed a mild and equable climate, and supported a large and varied flora and fauna, the remains of which are abundantly visible in both to the present day, but especially in Australia, where forms of animal life, elsewhere extinct or nearly so, still constitute characteristic features in the faunie aspect, among which may be mentioned the Marsupialia among Mammals, the Struthionids among Birds, certain Lizards such as Chlamydosaurus, and Fishes such as Nicrocrodus.

With regard to the claims of New Zealand and South Africa to a post-mesozoic junction with Antarctica the testimony is by no means so convincing, in fact the weight of evidence clearly points to the conclusion that at no more recent time was there any intimate connection between them, while there are many indications that the distance separating them was not so wide as

to preclude the possibility of many plants and animals finding their way across "either by flight or drift."*

In the case of *Galaxias* the ova might easily have been carried across on the feet or plumage of water-birds, or, as seems to me a more simple and natural solution, some individuals having been swept out to sea by floods in their native rivers, have survived the passage across the intervening belt of ocean and successfully colonised the shores to which they wandered.†

*Galaxias findlayi.*


Body stout to slender, the head broad and depressed. Length of head 4 3/4 to 5 1/2, depth of body 5 1/3 to 8 in the total length; width of body equal to or a little less than its depth, 1 1/3 to 1 2/3, of interorbital region 2 4/5 to 3 1/3, diameter of eye 4 to 5 1/2 in the length of the head; snout obtuse, from three-eights to three-fourths of a diameter longer than the eye, which is very small. Lips thick and fleshy; the maxillary reaches to the vertical from the middle of the eye or not quite so far; lower jaw included. Seven or eight gill rakers on the lower branch of the anterior arch. Jaws with
the space between its origin and the base of the caudal $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{5}{6}$ in its distance from the extremity of the snout; the fourth and fifth rays are the longest, $1\frac{5}{6}$ to 2 in the length of the head; the base of the fin is $1\frac{4}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its height and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ in the space between its origin and that of the anal: the anal fin is similar in shape to and originates beneath the last fourth of the dorsal; the fifth and sixth rays are the longest, as long as or a little longer than the dorsal rays; its base is $1\frac{2}{5}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in its height, and 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its distance from the caudal: ventral inserted nearer to the anal than to the base of the pectoral, not reaching to beneath the dorsal fin; the distance between its origin and the base of the caudal is $1\frac{1}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in its distance from the tip of the snout; the middle rays are the longest, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in the length of the head and 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the distance between its origin and the anal: pectoral cuneiform, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the head and $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ in the space between its origin and the ventral: caudal slightly emarginate with the lobes rounded, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ in the length of the head, the peduncle rather slender and compressed, its depth $2\frac{3}{5}$ to $3\frac{1}{3}$ in its length.

Colours variable: from dark greenish-brown above and yellowish-brown below, the sides with more or less distinct darker markings, which may take the form of irregular transverse bands, or of minute spots, which again may be concurrent so as to form blotches or may be distributed so as to almost obliterate the ground-colour, generally with a more or less well defined series of dark spots along the middle of the body, with the fins shading from yellowish-brown basally to orange distally; to golden with regular transverse bands or large blotches of a black or dark chestnut colour, with the fins yellow. Irides silvery.

In addition to the above, the Rev. Mr. Curran tells me that there is in the living fish "over the eye a crescent-shaped area coloured reddish like metallic copper"; that the opercles "are metallic gold and green," and that the sides are irradiated with "peacock hues." As to its habits he reports it as being "very sprightly and lively," and hiding cunningly under stones or in holes in the bank when pursued; also that it leaps to the fly, and
can be easily caught in this way." "I saw some stockmen amusing themselves in this manner, the whole outfit consisting of a piece of black thread, a bent pin, and a fly."

Distribution:—Streams and tarns on Mount Kosciusko and the neighbouring uplands, including the head waters of the Snowy River and its tributary, the Crackenback, where they were obtained by Messrs. Curran and Hedley. Later on the former gentleman obtained specimens from the streams draining the northern and western slopes of Kosciusko and flowing into the Murrumbidgee. Spawning in February.

Eleven specimens measuring from 63 to 105 millimeters, were utilised in drawing up the above description.

Appended is a list of the species of Galaxias at present known, arranged in chronological order:

1801. alepidatus, Forster, Bloch and Schneider, Syst. Ichth. p. 395; New Zealand.

1817. truttaeaeus, Cuvier, Règne Anim. ii. p. 283; Tasmania and Victoria.


1842. maculatus, Jenyns, Zool. Beagle, Fish. p. 119, pl. xxii. f. 4; Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego.
1881. *planiceps*, Macleay, l.c. vi. p. 233; Rankin's Lagoon, Bathurst; New South Wales.
1881. *bongbong*, Macleay, l.c.; Mossvale and rivers at Bongbong; New South Wales.
1886. *kayi*, Ramsay and Ogilby, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales (2) i. p. 6; Fifth Creek, Adelaide, South Australia.

There can be little doubt that many of the species, 32 in number, here catalogued are merely nominal, but, though detailed descriptions of each would doubtless prove of great assistance in indicating the various degrees of affinity which connect the local forms with their antarctic progenitors, it is plainly impossible to even approximately delimitate the species in a satisfactory manner, until a full series of each variety or subspecies shall have been brought together for examination. The local variations in the same form inhabiting the same little subalpine runlets is shown to be so great, as is manifest by the study of the present species, that the wonder is not that so many nominal species have been...
that, to any one who knows the waters, the fish from any given stream may be selected at a glance from those of a dozen other streams, but no one now-a-days would venture to assert that they were of different species, even were it not well known that on being transferred from one stream to another the colonists soon assume the characteristics of the local race.* These variations are attributable (in both genera, *Galaxias* and *Salmo*) to similar local causes, such as the depth, stillness or rapidity of the water, the quality and the supply of food, the character of the bottom, the composition of the water, &c.; indeed as to the latter trout taken from streams fed from limestone springs are as different from those residing in waters which have their origin in peat mosses as *Galaxias truttaceus* is from *G. attenuatus*.

As to the affinities of the species, it is useless in the present state of our knowledge to attempt any generalisation, and it is only by obtaining a series of specimens from the localities whence they were originally described that such species as Castelnau's and (in a less degree) Macleay's can be with certainty identified; nevertheless the following corrections and suggestions may be of use:—

*Galaxias olidus*, Günth., doubtfully attributed by that author to Queensland, proves to be a New Zealand species, and must be erased from the number of Australian fishes.

*Galaxias waterhousei*, Krefft, is a variety of *G. attenuatus* according to Klunzinger, as is also *G. obtusus*, Klunz. (*Sitzb. Ak. Wiss. Wien*, 1879, lxxx. i. p. 412). I mention this latter fact because Lucas includes both *attenuatus* and *obtusus* in his "Census of Victorian Fishes, 1889";† although Klunzinger had himself pointed out his own error (l.c.), while he omits *truttaceus* which that author had received from "Port Phillip." *G. schomburghii*, Peters, and *G. hayi*, R. and O. are possibly varieties of *Waterhousei*.

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* This does not apply with equal force to the anadromous Salmonids.

'Galaxias nebuloa', Macleay, is probably the same as G. scribe, Val. The variation in the number of the dorsal and anal rays cannot be considered of any value in this genus if the small unarticulated anterior rays be included, the number of these being extremely inconstant: there is no other character of sufficient consequence to warrant their separation except the size of the eye, which is stated by Valenciennes to measure "two-fifths of the length of the head," a proportion which is quite unknown among the members of the genus, and is very unlikely to be correct. G. rostratus, Klunz., should also be compared with scribe.

Galaxias auratus, Johnston. Through the courtesy of Mr. Alexander Morton of the Tasmanian Museum, I have had an opportunity of examining two fine examples—225 and 185 millimeters in length—of the form inhabiting the Great Lakes, Tasmania, which lie at an altitude of 4000 feet above the sea level. These specimens I believe to be mere varieties of G. truttaceus, modified by their surroundings.

Galaxias indicus, Day. From the first I looked with distrust on the possibility of the occurrence of a species of this genus in Indian waters, and I am, therefore, pleased to find that Dr. Gill not only shares that distrust, but has had the courage to publish his disbelief (Nature, liii. p. 366). Should the species on further
Finally I am not satisfied, notwithstanding my scepticism with regard to the number of Australian species, to accept as proved the identity of the New Zealand and Tasmanian *attenuatus* with the Falkland Island and Peruvian form, referred to by Günther under the same name, nor am I prepared to go as far as Macleay in considering that "it is more than probable that they"—all the known forms of *Galaxias*—"are one and all only permanent local varieties of the same fish."
THE ENTOMOLOGY OF THE GRASS-TREES

(XANTHORRHOEA).

BY WALTER W. FROGGATT.

(Plate ix.)

Four species of Xanthorrhoea are recorded from the County of Cumberland, within the limits of which all my entomological specimens have been collected; as their general structure is similar, it is not surprising that the same species of insects are to be found frequenting all four alike.

At first sight a grass-tree might not appear to be a profitable field for investigation by the entomologist; yet whether alive or dead it is the home of a considerable number of interesting insects, some of which are born and die in it, while others are only passing visitors. A grass-tree presents three distinct parts, each with its special frequenters; first the stout cylindrical stem or trunk, generally two or three feet high, and consisting of a tubular sheath composed of the basal portion of the fallen leaves matted together into a solid ring, and thickly impregnated with the yellow resinous gum, and in which nothing lives; this encloses the caudex, composed of close fibrous matter, which in a living tree contains the principal vital parts, very considerable in

...
BY WALTER W. FROGGATT.

COLEOPTERA.

MICROPECILA BREWERI, JANSON.

Larva about 1½ inches in length; white, rather elongate and cylindrical; head reddish-brown, rugose, rounded behind, slightly impressed in the centre with a wavy line running across on either side to the base of the antennæ; stout black jaws armed with three small blunt teeth; a broad elongate brown patch on either side of the first thoracic segment, above the first spiracle; legs long, covered with long ferruginous hairs; thoracic segments and first seven abdominal segments furrowed into three ridges covered with short dark spiny bristles, together with a transverse row of longer hairs across the tip; 8th segment smooth and shining, covered with scattered short spines, and tinged with blue from the internal food, the anal segment rounded at the tip.

Beetle 10½ lines in length, all the underside, legs, head, the centre of the thorax and elytra smooth, shining black, with a broad marginal band encircling the thorax and elytra deep orange yellow; sides of the wing-covers showing shallow punctured parallel striae.

Near Hornsby I obtained a large number of larvae early in July from a patch of dead grass-trees in which they were living in the rich black vegetable mould into which the inner portion of the caudex had been transformed by the action of the weather and their jaws. Towards the beginning of May they began to form earthy oval cocoons on the bottom of the tin, where they remained until the end of November, when the beetles began to come out.

The beetles are found with many others feeding upon the flowers of the dwarf Angophora.

CISSEIS 12-MACULATA, Fab.

I have never found the larva of this pretty little buprestid, and do not know anything about its life-history, but the beetle is common about Sydney in early summer, feeding upon the
leaves, clasping the foliage with its legs, but dropping to the ground at the least alarm.

Beetle 5 lines in length, with the head bright metallic green, thorax and elytra of a much darker tint, the whole deeply and closely punctured; sides of the thorax ornamented with a pal buff patch on either side, with four transverse rows of the same coloured oval spots, the first and last containing two and the middle ones four each; undersurface of a bright metallic green with a patch of buff below the hind legs, and at the margin of each abdominal segment.

**Trigonotarsus rugosus**, Boisd.

(Plate IX., figs. 1-3.)

Larva with smooth castaneous head; thoracic segments pal reddish-brown and not more than half as thick as the centre of the pale yellow abdominal ones, which are generally arched up behind the head; length in repose about an inch, but when moving about it extends its body half as far again; thoracic segments rather flattened upon the dorsal surface, with the abdominal ones of a uniform length and very much wrinkled anal one terminating with two short truncate tubercles of reddish-brown colour, with several smaller ones round them.
Beetle is 16 lines in length, stout and rather flattened on the back, of a uniform black colour, with the broad head and thorax finely rugose, the elytra being deeply ridged with regular punctured striae. The curious form of the tips of the tibiae which terminate in a long slender spine projecting beyond the tarsi enables it if touched to cling very tightly to anything when laid upon its back.

_Acantholophus marshami_, Kirby.

This is the common Amycterid about the neighbourhood of Sydney. Most of the members of this large genus live upon the grass, but this one climbs up the leaves of the grass-tree, and clinging round them gnaws pieces out.

Beetle slightly under an inch in length; of a sooty-brown colour; the head stout, an angular spine on either side between the antennae, a stout double pointed knob in front of each eye, and the antennae and mouth parts hairy; thorax rather oval, flattened on the summit but very rugose, with three stout conical spines along the outer margins, and two irregular lines of shorter ones divided by the stout median suture; legs stout, with tibiae and tarsi hairy; elytra broad, flattened on the summit, the sides transversely corrugated, the upper margins ornamented with an irregular line of large conical spines and numerous smaller ones covering the whole of the back; abdominal plates beneath covered with fine silvery scales or hairs.

_Tranes sp._

Beetle 6 lines in length, all black; head small; snout long and stout; antennæ thick at the tip; thorax rounded in front, the sides flattened on the summit and thickly covered with fine circular punctures; legs short and strong; dark ferruginous, with the tarsi lighter coloured; elytra much broader than thorax, which is arched slightly in front, flattened on the back, and thickly ribbed with parallel deeply punctuate striae.

This beetle is not very common; it occurs towards the base of the flower stalk and the young leaves. My specimens were obtained from trees at the Hawkesbury.
Symphyletes solandri, Fabr.

The life-history of this fine longicorn is given by me in detail in the Proceedings of this Society (Vol. ix. (2), p. 115, 1894). Though not generally a very common beetle unless in an exceptional season, it is one that is very easily bred from infested flowerstalks if kept in a box.

Xantholinus erythropterus, Erichs.

(Plate ix., figs. 4-5.)

Larva slender, flattened, 7½ lines in length, with the head, prothorax, and legs ferruginous, the rest of the thoracic and all the abdominal segments pale yellow, lightly fringed with hairs; head longer than broad, rounded behind, and armed with long slender black jaws; antennæ 4-jointed, 2nd and 3rd joints long, slender, and swollen at the apex, 4th shorter and rounded at the tip; prothorax rounded in front, truncate behind, both head and thorax with a slight median suture; legs short and thick, with slender tarsal claws; abdominal segments uniform with metathorax, the anal one tapering to the tip and armed with a slender hairy appendage on either side.

Pupa is a tightly swathed ferruginous bundle, the thoracic section of which is very like portion of the thorax described.
short, thickly fringed and lightly covered upon both sides with long blackish hairs; first four segments of uniform size, fifth nearly twice as wide and tapering to the small anal segment.

The larve are plentiful in spring between the sheath and the caudex, preying upon the many minute creatures attracted by the decaying matter. Like others of the Staphylinidae, the beetles are very active, and are found in the same stumps with the larva; the pupa breed out in the Museum under glass in some damp earth.

**Hololepeta Siensis**, Marsham.

This is one of the commonest beetles found in the top of the decaying caudex, or between it and the outer sheath. Though I have examined great numbers of the stems at all seasons of the year, I have never come across the larval or pupal forms.

Beetle half an inch in length, smooth, shining black, broad and flat; the head armed in front with two curved stout pointed horns projecting in front of the eyes and touching at the tips, hollowed out in front at base of horns, with an excavation behind the eyes, and a small blunt spine on the side; thorax with a faint impressed line in the centre, and along the outer edges slightly pitted with small punctures; elytra without any punctures, but a slender purse-like cavity on either margin caused by the edge of the elytra turning upwards; chitinous plates covering the apex of the abdomen impressed with larger rounded punctures on their edges; underside except the central plate between the legs also finely punctured.

I have never collected this species anywhere else, though others in the north are often found crawling on tree trunks.

**Platysoma sp.**

This beetle evidently passes through all its transformations in the decaying caudex, but after examining a great number of plants in all stages of decay, and at all seasons of the year, I have never been able to identify the larva, though once or twice I have found the pupa just ready to turn into the perfect insect,
from which it only differs in colour, being dull white. The bees are often very numerous, twenty or thirty being obtained from one stump.

Beetle $\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, broad and oval, black and shining, head small, round in front; thorax smooth, truncate behind; elytra smooth in the centre, with four very distinct striae on each side, and truncate at the apex; the tip of the abdomen sloping downwards.

**Allocula subsulcata (?), Macl.**

Larva is a typical heteromorous wire worm; slender, cylindrical, smooth, and shining, about an inch in length, of a uniform ochreous colour; head and tip of the abdomen ferruginous, and an apical narrow band round the abdominal segments dark brown; head small, rounded in front, with slender sickle-shaped jaws, short antennae, and long drooping palpi; legs are comparatively long, with slender tarsal claws.

They are very active little creatures, living in the rich black mould left by the decaying caudex; sometimes they are very numerous; common in July and August.

Pupa pale yellow, short and angular, with the head drawn down over the thorax, antennae curling round under the fore legs, and coming over the hind ones, labial palpi projecting over the fore legs and showing the peculiar axe-shaped terminal joint; outer edges of the abdominal segments flanged and finely serrate, the anal one terminating in two fine spines, wing cases short and wrinkled.
BY WALTER W. FROGGATT.

The beetles began to emerge from the earth, in which the larvae had buried themselves, about the middle of November. They are often found in the summer time hiding among the dead leaves among the bushes or clinging to the twigs.

HYMENOPTERA.

LESTES BOMBILIFORMIS, Smith.

This beautiful carpenter bee forms its nest in the flower stalks of the grass-trees found about Sydney, after they have borne the flower and have become dry and hard. It begins by boring a circular hole, 3½ lines in diameter, about three or four feet up the stalk, in towards the centre, when it turns downwards, excavating nearly all the pith out for a distance of about four inches down, then working upwards, so that the tunnel is about eight inches from end to end, with an average of half an inch in diameter. The cells are made about half an inch in length, with a ball of bee-bread and an egg deposited in the far end, each being partitioned off from the other by a stout pad or wad of triturated pith. I have never found the whole length of the chamber filled with bee larvae, a space being usually left unoccupied in the centre.

Larva a dull white-coloured grub of cylindrical shape, attenuated towards both extremities, about half an inch in length when full grown. They can be found in all stages about November.

5. Bee 7½ lines in length, bright metallic green, with the face yellow, eyes brown; antennae, ocelli, and mouth parts black, sides of the face, back of head, thorax and legs thickly covered with short golden yellow hairs, with three dark parallel bars of blackish hairs crossing the centre and on either side; above the wings clouded with brown, covered with fine brown spots over the marginal cells, and having fine metallic purple iridescence; upper surface of the abdominal segments finely rugose, without hairs; under surface covered with dark brown hairs, the tip with black.

9. Bee 9 lines in length, of a brilliant metallic blue colour, with the abdominal segments showing coppery tints, face and
head behind the eyes covered with greyish white hairs, thorax, legs, and under surface of abdomen thickly clothed with black hairs except the sides of the anal segments, which are fringed with white hairs; wings darker than in the male.

Mr. F. Smith gave a short account of the habits of this beetle communicated to him by Mr. Ker, who stated that it inhabits the hollow stem of a Zamia or grass tree, the entrance to the tube being rounded like the mouth of a flute.

DOLICHODERUS DORIE, Emery.

These ants are very common about Hornsby, and are very fond of the sweet sugary lerp formed upon the leaves of the Eucalyptus by the larvae of several species of Psylla, so that where the lerp is plentiful the leaves are often covered with them, all intent upon the enjoyment of their sweet food. They form their nest between the caudex and dry outer sheath of the dead and dry grass trees, often in such numbers that the cavity between the caudex and the outer mass is a living mass of ants.

Ant Q, 4 lines in length, head and thorax black, very rugose, the latter armed with a pair of stout spines projecting in front of the prothorax, with a similar pair at the base of the metathorax, longer and pointing downwards; antennae and legs ferruginous, the node short but stout; abdomen black, covered with a brownish pubescence, heart-shaped, hollowed out in front down the centre, with the outer margins rounded and forming regular rounded tips.

IRIDOMYRMEX GRACILIS, Lowne.

A small, slender, black ant that makes its nest in the leaf
large, smooth, and shining, truncate at the base, and rounded towards the jaws; thorax narrow, smooth and shining; abdomen short, rounded and pointed towards the tip.

DIPTERA.

ORTHOPROSOPA NIGRA, Macq.

(Plate ix., figs. 6-8.)

Larva 8 lines in length, dirty white to brownish, rounded at the head, widest about the centre, tapering towards the tip of abdomen which is produced into a stout horny ochreous appendage truncate at the tip and armed at the base with a short fleshy spine on either side.

The maggots, frequently in great numbers, are found living in the slime and putrid water which accumulates between the outer shell and the caudex of the dead stem, about midwinter; numbers kept under observation remained about six weeks before changing into pupae. The latter were simply the skin of the maggot hardened into a brown oval case covered with particles of earth attached to it, and the anal appendage shortened and retracted.

This handsome fly (one of the Syrphidae) is 7 lines in length, shining black, with the antennae and face bright yellow; thorax covered with a very short fine blackish down and ornamented with a pair of rounded naked black spots in the centre; wings slightly fuscous, legs black; abdomen stoutest at the base, rounded towards the tip.

ORTHOPROSOPA sp.

(Plate ix., figs. 9-11.)

Larva dirty white, 10 lines in length, but able to retract or extend its segments considerably; head rather truncate in front, with the sides round, narrow, with segments of uniform size, tapering towards the tip which is produced into a slender fleshy tail; two-thirds of the length of the whole of the body terminating in a slender horny tube or spine, truncate at the tip.
THE ENTOMOLOGY OF THE GRASS-TREES,

The larvae live in the decaying wood and putrid water that accumulated between the caudex and the sheath, crawling about mixed up with the maggots of the last described species, sometimes in considerable numbers. Specimens kept in a damp jar pupated among the rotten wood at the bottom about three weeks after they were taken. Pupa case light brown, covered with bits of dust, the apex and sides rounded, oval, with the long slender antenial segment produced into a slender tube curving sharply round, retaining the anal tube at the tip.

Fly 5 lines in length, steely blue, thorax and abdomen smooth and shining; face and antennae covered with fine hairs, the latter short with the last segment oval and flattened, ornamented with a fine bristle; legs piceous, covered with fine hairs; wings hyaline, very slightly clouded.

**Ephippium albitarsis (?), Bigot.**

(Plate ix., figs. 12-13.)

Larva 8 lines in length, 2 in width, varying from greyish-brown to black; head much narrower, slender, horny, broadest at the base, sloping up to a truncate tip, with an eye-like spot on either side, and several short bristles along the sides, the mouth concave; thoracic and abdominal segments broad, convex on both dorsal and ventral surfaces, the hind margin of the first five sloping back, first arcuate behind the head, narrow, the following ones gradually increasing in size to the fourth, and of a uniform width to the ninth, tenth smaller, the last spatulate, with a round
about three months before the flies began to emerge about the end of September.

Fly varying from 4½ to 3 lines in length, all black except the white tarsi; head broad, rugose between the eyes; antennae spindle-shaped, pointed towards the tips, standing straight out, without any terminal bristle; thorax rounded in front, broadest about the middle, finely granulated on the dorsal surface; scutellum almost square, the apical edge having a short spine on either side; legs stout; wings dusky, nervures black, the wings creased in the centre and folded down over the tip of the abdomen; the latter constricted at the base, large and round, finely granulated, with the apical segments turning downwards, and the extreme tip truncate.

This is a typical form of the family Stratiomyiidae, and is, I believe, identical with Bigot's *C. albitarsis*, one of the few described Australian species.

Another very pretty little fly also lives in the rotten caudex, the larva of which I have never observed, but have bred several from the pupae, which are oval brown cases covered with particles of earth, the front broadest, with a cylindrical short truncate spine on either side, standing out like a little horn, the apical tip rather pointed.

The fly, which belongs to the family Trypetinae, is often found upon the leaves, moving its wings up and down (as many members of this family do when resting), but is very hard to catch; common in November.

Fly 3 lines in length; head black, narrow; last joint of the antennae large and circular, terminated with a stout bristle; head and thorax hairy, the latter steely blue; scutellum large, yellow, with black markings on the apical edge which is truncate and fringed with hairs; legs long, pale yellow; wings hyaline, thickly mottled with irregular black blotches over the apical half; abdomen broad, heart-shaped, pale ochreous yellow, rounded on dorsal surface, with a curious imprinted brown mark in centre; thin and flat on the underside, tinged with black towards the tip, and tufted with silvery white hairs on the sides.
LEPIDOPTERA.

APHOMIA LATRO, Zeller.

Larva half an inch in length, dark brown to black upon the dorsal surface, with lighter parallel stripes down the centre of back, and along each side; head large, smooth, shining, and divided in the centre by a suture; prothorax rounded and large; other thoracic segments uniform with the abdominal ones; legs moderately stout, with small pointed tarsal claws; ventral surface pale yellow.

The larvae live in small communities, feeding upon the scape of the flower stalk, gnawing up all the undeveloped buds, which become matted together with their loose web. They move about very rapidly, and pupate on the flower head, forming elongate white silken cocoons.

Pupa long and slender, reddish-brown, with the wing-cases curving round in front and covering the first five segments; a raised ridge running down the centre of back; anal segment armed with a number of short conical spines.

Moth 1½ inches across the wings, which are long and slender, and rounded at the tips; creamy buff colour shot with fine black spots, and divided down the centre with a broad parallel stripe of white. Hind wings silvery grey, thickly fringed with long
BY WALTER W. FROGGATT.

CHIONASPIS EUGENIAE, Mask.

I found this scale very plentiful upon the leaves of a patch of grass-trees last March at Botany, but it is more generally found upon Leptospermum, Melaleuca, and Eugenia. The adult female coccids are pale yellow at the tip, with the long slender test pearly white, and are attached along the outer edge of the under-surface of the leaves.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

*Trigonotarsus rugosus*, Boisd.

Fig. 1.—Larva (nat. size).
Fig. 2.—Larva—front view of head (enlarged).
Fig. 3.—Pupa (nat. size).

*Xantholinus erythropterus*, Erichs.

Fig. 4.—Larva (enlarged). The line beside shows the length.
Fig. 5.—Pupa (enlarged). The line beside shows the length.

*Orthoprosope nigra*, Macq.

Fig. 6.—Larva (enlarged).
Fig. 7.—Pupa (enlarged).
Fig. 8.—Fly (enlarged).

*Orthoprosope* sp.

Fig. 9.—Larva (enlarged).
Fig. 10.—Pupa (enlarged).
Fig. 11.—Fly (enlarged).

*Ephippium albitarsis* (l), Bigot.

Fig. 12.—Larva (much enlarged).
Fig. 13.—Fly (enlarged).
NOTES AND EXHIBITS.

Mr. North exhibited the types of the new genus and species of birds obtained by the members of the "Horn Expedition" in Central Australia, and described by him in the July number of "The Ibis" for 1895, also more fully in the "Report of the Horn Scientific Expedition," Part ii. Zoology, just published. The genus *Spathopterus* formed for the reception of the Princess of Wales' Parrakeet is a most extraordinary one. The fully adult male, of which a beautiful specimen was exhibited, has the end of the third primary prolonged half an inch beyond the second and terminating in a spatulate tip. It is entirely different from the wing of any other bird found in Australia, but the peculiar terminations of the third primaries resemble somewhat the tail-like appendages to the lower wings of the Queensland butterfly *Papilio ulysses*. The new species comprised the following:—*Rhapidura albicauda*, *Xerophila nigrinequa*, *Ptilotis keartlandi*, *Chimacteris superciliosa*, *Turnix leucogaster*, and *Calamanthus isabellinus*, a sub-species of *C. campestris*, Gould.

Mr. Hedley exhibited on behalf of Mr. J. Jennings some living *Strombus lutescens* from Vaucluse. As none had been observed alive for several years it had been feared that this interesting colony, the most southern recorded of this species, had become extinct, a fear happily now shown to be unfounded.

Mr. Rainbow showed a Sydney spider (*Celerria excavata*, Koch)
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27TH, 1896.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in the
Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday
evening, May 27th, 1896.

The President, Henry Deane, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Mrs. Aghes Kenyon, Richmond, Victoria, was elected an
Associate Member of the Society.

The Special General Meeting, of which notice had been given,
was postponed.

DONATIONS.

Pharmaceutical Journal of Australasia. Vol. ix. No. 4 (April,
1896). From the Editor.

Illustrée. No. 3 (March, 1896). From the Society.

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture — Division of Ornithology and
Mammalogy—Bulletin. No. 8: Division of Entomology—New
Secretary of Agriculture.

Part i. No. 3; Part ii. No. 3. From the Society.


Pamphlet entitled "Sur la Deuxième Campagne Scientifique de la Princesse Alice." Par S. A. S. Albert 1er, Prince de Monaco. *From the Author.*


DONATIONS.


DONATIONS.


Société Scientifique du Chili—Actes. T. v. (1895) 1re, 2me et 3me. Livr. From the Society.


OBSERVATIONS ON PERIPATUS.

BY THOS. STEEL, F.C.S.

The following remarks refer entirely to the ordinary New South Wales Peripatus, the form for which the name P. Leuckarti, var. orientalis has been proposed by Mr. Fletcher.*

For some years past I have taken a good deal of interest in this creature amongst other of the cryptozoic fauna of Australia; and having had numerous living specimens of all ages under constant observation in vivaria during a continuous period of over a year, I have thought that my observations would be of interest to naturalists.

In the course of a number of visits to the Moss Vale district during the summer of 1894-5, and again in 1895-6, I was successful in collecting a considerable number of specimens.

The most remarkable feature about my collection, apart from the unusually large number of individuals of both sexes secured, is the very interesting range of colour variation which it illustrates.

It is not my intention to enter into any details regarding classification or structure, but to give a statement of such facts in connection with the habits and life-history of the creature as I have observed; together with a few details of the individual range of colour, and the relative proportions of the sexes in the specimens collected.

The summer of 1894-5 was remarkable, in the district above
females and 189 males; that is 67 per cent. of the former and 33 per cent. of the latter. Besides these a large number of young, ranging from newly born upwards, were noticed.

The summer of 1895-6 having been preceded by a prolonged spell of very dry weather, the organisms mentioned were found to be very scarce. Where in the previous summer I found hundreds of land Planarians, only scattered individuals of the more hardy and common species were to be met with, and it was only by diligent searching over a somewhat wide area that I was able to secure a very moderate number of Peripati. Particular spots which I specially remembered as being where I met with plenty of specimens in 1894-5, in 1895-6 I found to be quite deserted or only very sparingly populated by Peripatus, while the other usual forms of life—with the exception of ants and termites, which seem to flourish under any conditions—were equally scarce in proportion. This collection, though a good deal smaller, contained much the same relative proportions of males and females, and a similar range of colour variation, as that made in 1894-5.

When collecting in 1894-5, whenever I saw young Peripati under logs I made it a rule to replace them in the position in which I had found them; and as I noted numbers of these logs I was able to examine them again in 1895-6. In many cases where I had left large numbers of young of various ages I found on my second visit not a trace of any, and in others only a few.

My friend, Mr. C. Frost, F.L.S., informs me that in Victoria, where the summer of 1895-6 was similar to that experienced in New South Wales, he found the land Planarians exceedingly scarce, and in some cases altogether absent, in districts such as Fern Tree Gully, which are known to be usually prolific in these forms of life.

Such dry conditions, and the attendant "bush fires," must cause an enormous mortality amongst these lowly creatures, and it is greatly to be desired that as much information about them as is possible should be gained, as many local forms are certain to be now rapidly approaching extermination.
In the favourable summer of 1894-5, the individual adult Peripati ranged very much larger in size than was the case 1895-6. The dry conditions of the latter period appeared to have stunted the growth of the creature. In 1894-5 large numbers of females were 1½ inches in length when crawling, not counting the antennae, and the males 1 inch; while in 1895—1896 the longest female seldom exceeded 1 inch and males about ¾ inch. These are the dimensions when crawling naturally, and not when stretched to the fullest extent. What became of the large-sized individuals of 1894-5, I cannot say. They may have perished, or could they have shrunk in size as a result of the unfavourable conditions? Whatever may be the cause, their absence was very marked.

In his account of the Mammalia of the Horn Expedition, Professor Spencer gives exceedingly interesting information on the effect of the prolonged spells of arid conditions on the bodily development of some of the mammals of that region; and of the remarkable manner in which, on the other hand, they respond to the more favourable state of matters when a wet period intervenes.

A somewhat analogous series of observations is quoted in *Nature* from *The Entomologist*, in which Standfuss, of Zurich, has investigated the effect on the dimensions, and on the pattern
After a little experience I got to know the likely-looking parts, and even the most promising logs under which to search. All the specimens were underneath logs, either on the ground or on the undersurface of the log, and in the cracks and crannies in the soil beneath the logs. Small easily rolled logs yield the best results for Peripatus as well as for land Planarians and the other creatures that live under them; large heavy ones lie too hard and close to the ground, and do not give the necessary room underneath.

The colours of the individuals were exceedingly variable. Adopting a similar method of comparison to that used by Mr. Fletcher* in his description of the collection made by Mr. Helms at Mt. Kosciusko, my specimens very naturally divide themselves into four groups:—a. Black or blue-black.  b. Black, sparingly speckled with rufous brown.  c. Rufous brown with black antennae and with or without visible scattered black spots or speckings.  d. Entirely rufous brown or red, including the antennae, and without any visible black.

The relative numbers of individuals in each of these classes was:

- **a. Black or blue-black** ... ... 77½ per cent.
- **b. Black, speckled with brown** ... ... 6½ ” ”
- **c. Brown, black antennae** ... ... 10 ” ”
- **d. Entirely brown** ... ... 6 ” ”

In the Mt. Kosciusko collection the proportion of entirely black individuals is very much smaller than the above, amounting to only about 9 per cent. of the whole, the greater number being dark, sparingly speckled with brown.

No specimens with antennae and body both entirely brown are mentioned, and indeed, judging from the published descriptions and my own experience, this particular form appears to be much less common than the others. Such being the case, it may be well for me here to briefly describe those in my collection. To the naked eye or the microscope there is no trace of black visible. The lozenge-shaped pattern which has been so fully treated of by

* P.L.S. N.S.W, (2 Ser.) Vol. v. 471.
Fletcher and Dendy, while quite distinct, is not nearly so boldly outlined as is commonly the case in *P. oviparus*, Dendy; it is marked out by alternate light and dark areas of skin, the pattern being entirely due to differences in intensity of the brown pigment. This form of Peripatus is exceedingly beautiful; it is a very striking object, and from its bright colour, much more conspicuous than its black brethren. When a number of specimens of the brown form are put in spirit together, I have noticed that the latter acquires a distinct brown tinge, which would show that the colour pigment, like that of land Planarians, is to some extent soluble in alcohol.

Most if not all of the specimens which to the eye or the pocket lens appear quite black, under the microscope present numerous scattered skin papillae and minute patches of the skin of a brown colour. The antennæ appear to be the last part to lose the black pigmentation or the first to gain it, whichever the case may be. It very commonly happens that the entire body may be brown and the antennæ alone black, and I have not observed a specimen having entirely brown antennæ which had black on any part of the body.

This recalls to my mind a matter in connection with dogs which I have noticed for many years, that they invariably have the tip of the tail white if there is white on any part of the body, and frequently the tail tip is the only white part.

It may also be noticed that in Peripatus the colour variations are pretty uniformly proportionately divided between the males and females.
it would appear very probable to me that the young are not born until the mother is at least three years old.

In life both blades of the jaws lie with their convex edges outwards, the outer simple bladed jaw lying close up to the inner toothed one, with the points close together. When feeding the jaws are moved very rapidly, with a circular sweep.

I have counted the claw-bearing legs of several hundreds of specimens, and have found them invariably fifteen pairs, exclusive of the oral papillae. In living individuals the narrow white line in the centre of the dorso- median furrow, described by Prof. Dendy in *P. oviparus;* and by Mr. Fletcher in *P. Lewisi,* is very readily seen under the microscope in the dark coloured specimens, and can be distinctly observed in the light brown ones also, especially when it crosses patches of the darker brown. In young ones it is even more conspicuous than in adults. In adults a somewhat similar line lies at the bottom of the numerous horizontal skin furrows which cross the median line, and indeed wherever there is a furrow in the skin its course is more or less distinctly marked out by white.

These lines are well seen when the animal is extended in the act of crawling, but when it is at rest they are closed over by the skin folds.

The food of Peripatus consists of insects, wood lice, and such-like. Termites are a favourite article of diet, and are eaten freely. All the soft parts are eaten, including the legs of small insects. The skin of the outer integument of such creatures as wood lice is scraped completely off. Its feeding, as one might expect from the nature of its jaws, is by no means confined to sucking the juices of its prey, but all parts, save the hard integument, are devoured. Of Termites only the hard part of the head is rejected, the remainder, including the antennæ, being entirely eaten.

* P.L.S.N.S.W. (2 Ser.) x. 196.
† Ibid. 183.
It is rather interesting to observe the behaviour of wood lice, the creatures with which I have most frequently fed my Peripati, when dropped into the vivarium. At first they scramble under the little pieces of rotten wood, under which the Peripati are lurking, but they very quickly appear to recognise the presence of an enemy and crawl out again, finally clustering together as far as they can get from their foes. Wood lice eat any sort of organic matter, vegetable or animal, and I have seen one biting and nibbling at a sickly Peripatus which was too weak to defend itself.

I have never observed Peripati eat one another; even when kept without food they do not attack each other or the young.

When feeding the movements of the animal are very graceful and deliberate. The antennæ are endowed with a high degree of sensitiveness, and are used by cautiously touching the insect, when so occupied being carried somewhat erect with the tips curved downwards. From the manner of using them sometimes, by bending them round and over an object which is being examined, without touching it I think it is highly probable the antennæ are the medium of a sense analogous to that of smell.

In securing its prey Peripatus does not always use the slime secretion, but appears to resort thereto only when the insect which it is endeavouring to secure appears likely to escape, or when it
BY THOS. STEEL.

Peripatus is a very sociable creature. They do not molest one another, and love to crowd together in congenial lurking-places. I have often observed several of them around one insect feeding in perfect harmony.

Although they will readily feed on dead insects, I have not been able to induce them to eat raw or cooked meat. Occasionally one will after a long examination pull at the meat for a little while with its jaws, but very soon leaves it.

The skin is cast at apparently somewhat irregular intervals, but I have not observed how often. The earliest casting which I have noticed was in the case of young ones born in captivity, which shed the skin when between one and two weeks old. The skin splits along the median dorsal furrow, and is gradually worked off by expansive and contractile movements of the animal, the front end being first worked forward out of the skin and then the whole gradually crumpled off in a very perfect state, including that of the antennae, feet, and appendages. The exuviae are pure white, the colour pigment being situated entirely in the inner skin layer which remains.

During the shedding of the skin, the operation is frequently assisted by the animal bending round and pulling at it with its jaws, and as soon as it is cast the skin is often eaten, being taken up by the mouth, worked about for a little while by the jaws, and then swallowed entire.

By watching the creatures I have been able to secure several specimens of the cast skins, and with a little careful floating on water have uncrumpled them and caused them to spread out to their full extent, when they form a very delicate and beautiful object. Examples of these, both young and adult, are amongst the specimens exhibited. The young appear to be usually born fully extended, but at times doubled up in a thin membrane. I am not sure, however, that in the latter case the birth is not somewhat premature. However, the newly-born young soon crawl about, though they generally remain about the mother for several days. When born they are nearly white, but the colour
pigment is plain on the antennæ and those parts of the skin which, in after life, are darkest. I have frequently witnessed the natural birth of the young, and have succeeded in keeping them alive for over twelve months. When newly born they are about 5 mm. in length, without the antennæ, and from frequent measurements I have found the rate of growth during the 12 months which I had them under observation to be rather less than 1 mm. per month.

Pregnant females somewhat readily extrude the young when distressed by close confinement or uncomfortable conditions. Frequently soft adventitious eggs are laid. These bear no resemblance to those described by Dendy from *P. oviparus* but are quite smooth and have a very flaccid thin envelope. They very soon break up into a drop of turbid liquid. My supposition is that they are merely ova which have escaped fertilization, and are thus making their natural exit from the body.

From my own observations I have seen the young born at all times, from the middle of November till the middle of March. Females which I had in captivity from January, 1895, began to give birth to young at the former date, and continued doing so for over a month, while specimens collected in December, January and February of different years, had young in the course of these and the following months.
the year they move about very freely at night, crawling all over
the accessible parts of the vivarium in which they are confined,
and in the day time hiding away in crevices and beneath lumps
of earth or pieces of wood.

The kind of vivaria in which I have been most successful in
keeping my specimens alive, consist of ordinary glass jam jars
having metal lids, which slip or screw on not quite air tight.
These are filled with lumps of moist earth and odd pieces of rotten
wood. An arrangement such as this is very convenient for
observation, and allows of taking out the contents when desired
for examination, without injury to the specimens.
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW AUSTRALIAN FUNGI.

BY D. McALPINE, F.L.S.

No. I.

(Communicated by J. H. Maiden, F.L.S.)

MELIOLA FUNEREA, n.sp.

(Plate x., figs. 1-6.)

Amphigenous, but most developed on upper surface of leaf. Spots velvety, funereal black, with hair-like pile, orbicular or irregular, usually confluent, $\frac{1}{8}-\frac{3}{4}\text{in}$ inch or in a continuous mass $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more, and very conspicuous.

Mycelium of dark brown, thick-walled, septate, branched interwoven threads, about $8\frac{1}{2}\mu$ dia., springing from deeper-seated, delicate, colourless hyphae, about $2\mu$ dia. Bristles on surface looking like masses of black hairs, rigid, sooty-brown, septate, curved, tapering to a point, generally about $11\mu$ broad.

Perithecia globose, apparently black but with a distinct purple tint, slightly warded, 310-350$\mu$ diameter.

Asci generally 4-spored, ovate to fusoid, up to $90 \times 45\mu$. Sporidia brown or yellowish, sausage-shaped or elliptic, 3-septate, constricted, $54.63 \times 18.90$. 
internally steel-gray, smooth, up to 9 mm. high, and 8 mm. across mouth, rigid when dry, flexible when moist; margin slightly revolute at maturity.

Peridiola or sporangia black-lead-like, discoid, irregularly oval in shape, surface slightly wrinkled, with distinct umbilicus, about 2 mm. dia., with white elastic cord stretching to 7 mm., and attaching it to inner wall of peridium. Sometimes the sporangia are attached to outside wall of peridium.

Spores colourless, globose or sub-globose, 24 $\mu$ dia., or 24-27 $\times$ 21-24 $\mu$, wall sometimes 3 $\mu$ broad.


The generic nature of this fungus is seen in the three-layered peridium shown in fig. 2, and in the sporangia being umbilicate in the centre of one side. The wall of the peridium is composed of three layers as seen in microscopic section, an outer dark brown layer about 56 $\mu$ thick, an inner paler brown layer about 34 $\mu$ thick, and a central layer comparatively transparent and loose in texture like a central medulla or pith about 112 $\mu$ thick. The average thickness of the entire wall is about 200 $\mu$.

Several species of this genus have been found on dung in Australia, but differ from this one in various respects.

*C. baileyi*, Mass., is externally tomentose and cinnamon colour, and the spores are only 18-20 $\times$ 15-16 $\mu$.

*C. fimicola*, Berk., is minutely velvety and umber-coloured, and sporangia are of the same colour, while *C. fimetarius*, DC., is tawny-rufous and externally velvety.

The specific name is given from the appearance of the sporangia

**Phoma stenospora**, n.sp.

(Plate xi., figs. 13-15.)

Spots small to largish, roughly oval, grey, with distinct reddish-brown margin.

Perithecia on upper surface, minute, black, punctiform, semi-immersed, globular to oval, opening by pore, 112-280 $\mu$ diameter.
Sporules hyaline, cylindrical, rounded at both ends, on short straight hyaline stalk, with 3 guttules, one at each end and another central or eccentric, $4 \times 1 \mu$.


Before the sporules are expelled a yellow plug of matter is extruded, and then the sporules imbedded in a glairy substance.

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**EXPLANATION OF PLATES.**

*Plate x.*

*Meliola sinuosa*, n.sp.

Fig. 1.—Portion of upper and under surface of leaf, showing spots and blotches (nat. size).

Fig. 2.—a, bristle ($\times 115$); b, portion of bristle showing septum ($\times 600$).

Fig. 3.—Peritheciurn split and unsplit (352 $\mu$ and 310 $\mu$ in diameter), with stiff pointed bristles ($\times 65$).

Fig. 4.—Asci with sporidia ($\times 600$). The sporidia were still pale in colour, and comparatively thin-walled.

Fig. 5.—Asci with sporidia ($\times 265$). a, four sporidia dark brown in colour; b, pale yellow; c, greyish; d, e, hyaline.

Fig. 6.—Two groups of four fully developed sporidia ($\times 265$).

*Cyathus plumbaginens*, n.sp.

Fig. 7.—Peridium (nat. size).

Fig. 8.—Section of wall of peridium ($\times 65$).

Fig. 9.—Portion of middle layer of wall ($\times 600$).

Fig. 10.—Sporangia (enlarged).
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF _ASTRALIUM_
FROM NEW BRITAIN.

By CHARLES HEDLEY, F.L.S., AND ARTHUR WILLEY, D.Sc.

(Plate xii.)

The following species was dredged up by one of us in Talili Bay, off the north-east coast of the Gazelle Peninsula, New Britain, in 30-40 fathoms on a shelly floor, in company with species of _Xenophorus_, _Ranella_, _Oniscia_, _Pleurotoma_, _Fusus_, _Nassa_, _Conus_, &c.

The entire material at our disposal consisted of some three dozen specimens, and was obtained in one haul of the trawl. The stages of growth exhibited ranged from young shells about 16 mm. in diameter, inclusive of spines, to adult shells of some 45 mm. in diameter.

This handsome shell is nearest allied to the well-known Japanese species, _A. triumphans_, from which it differs chiefly by a reduction of the peripheral spines in the adult and in the greater number of spines.

Adopting Pilsbry's classification as given in the Manual of _Conchology_, Vol. X., it should enter the sub-genus _Guildfordia_ of Gray.

_DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES._

_ASTRALIUM moniliferum_, n.sp.

_Shell._—Low, trochiform, imperforate.

_Colour._—Light purplish beads on a ground of old gold, with a metallic lustre; paler below.
Whorls.—Seven, inclusive of the embryonic portion of the shell; the upper whorls convex, the last whorl becoming distinctly concave towards the aperture.

Sculpture.—The first three whorls are comparatively smooth, with oblique wavy lines between shoulder and suture; they are angled at the shoulder by a ridge, which commences as a raised thread and at about the fourth whorl breaks up into beads. As growth proceeds, additional bead-lines are intercalated until they reach the number of 8 or 9 rows* on the last whorl, where the subsutural row is composed of large, somewhat oblique, transversely flattened, and closely appressed beads.

Below the subsutural row, the outer rows are placed closer together, the median ones further apart.

The impressed suture is sinuously wound, the spines of the preceding whorl being absorbed.

Periphery is set about in the adult with ten to twelve short forwardly directed, stout, compressed spines† of a maximum length corresponding to about one-third the width of the last whorl; but at the age of four whorls the periphery is armed with 11 closed tubular spines, as long as the whorl is wide.

Base is flattened, becoming convex towards the lower lip of the aperture; a double row of beads, about 50 in a row, forms the margin of the spiked periphery, within which occurs a wide shallow furrow, normally devoid of beads, but frequently containing one or even two intercalated rows; then three or, exceptionally, four rows of beads encircle a heavy boss of callus, excavated at the centre; proceeding from this boss a stout rib thickness the

* A reference to the number of bead rows on the last whorl.
† A reference to the number of spines in the periphery.
butress of callus. A deep sinus is formed by the projection of a tongue of non-nacreous shell, as shewn in the figures accompanying this paper.

Operculum.—Slightly hollowed out on its external surface, very sharply angled on the distal margin, thick and regularly oval.

Dimensions of adult shell.—Height 26 mm., major diameter 45 mm. (maximum measurement), minor diameter about 39 mm.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

In both figures the buttress of callus is shown at the upper angle of the aperture. In Fig. 2 only a portion of the bead-rows have been inserted; this specimen had four rows about the central callus, and a row of very small beads at the bottom of the submarginal furrow (indicated by the dark shading). Finally, in Fig. 2, the non-nacreous tongue at the outer margin of the aperture, mentioned in the text, is indicated by the dotted line dividing it off from the nacreous portion of aperture.
ON A RARE VARIATION IN THE SHELL OF
PECTOCERA LAMBIS, LINN.

BY ARTHUR WILLEY, D.Sc.

(Communicated by Jas. P. Hill, F.L.S.)

(Plate xiii.)

With the view of ascertaining the nature of the variations which the shell of this common tropical species presented, I recently made a collection, amounting to 67 specimens, both from New Britain and from the Eastern Archipelago of New Guinea, the majority coming from the latter locality.

As might be expected from such a comparatively large series, variations of greater or less intensity were very numerous. I am indebted to Mr. Charles Hedley for his kind assistance in arranging and classifying the collection.

As is known, Bateson (Materials for the Study of Variation, London, 1894) has divided variations into two main categories, namely, (1) Meristic variations, comprising numerical variations in members of a series, as the rings of an earthworm or, what concerns us at present, the digitations of Pterocera, and (2) Sub-
individuals, was the apex of the spire entirely fused with and, in one of them, deeply imbedded in the base of the posterior digitation. In the other shell the apex was not imbedded in the posterior digitation, but was applied very closely against it.

_Plerocera_ also varies very much as to the stage of growth at which the deposition of callus on the outer lip of the shell takes place. As is known, this deposition of callus eventually leads to the complete closing up of the canals which, in the younger shells, passed from the mouth of the shell into the tubular digitations. This fact is analogous to what has been observed in some other of the lower animals, namely, that they can become sexually mature at very different sizes, and then cease to grow in linear dimensions.

In the adult animal of _P. lambis_, therefore, the border of the mantle is not digitated.

We now pass on to the description of the rare variation referred to in the title of this paper.

Out of the whole collection only three specimens exhibited a variation in regard to the number of the labial digitations. In all cases the intercalated digitation occurred between the second and third normal digitations. Although small, its presence offered a striking contrast to the other shells. Of the three specimens exhibiting this variation, two (Figs. 1 & 2) came from New Britain. In both cases the rudimentary digitation was backed up by a definite ridge on the outer surface of the shell as is the case with normal digitations.

The third specimen, from New Guinea (Fig. 3), presented a rather puzzling aspect. The intercalated digitation had a double character, and was not backed up by a prominent ridge on the outer surface. It appeared to have had a distinctly later origin than in the other two cases. Two furrows proceeded from it to the mouth of the shell, one being independent and the other produced by a bifurcation of the furrow belonging to the second normal digitation.

The constancy in the position of the above described rudimentary intercalated digitation in _P. lambis_ should be emphasized.
It can be identified, I think, with absolute certainty, with one of the digitations of *P. millepeda*, Linn., namely, the fourth. I obtained four specimens of *P. millepeda*, which has nine labial digitations, from New Guinea. In two of these the fourth digitation was markedly smaller than any of the others, while agreeing in position with that above described in *P. lambis*. In fact, in *P. millepeda* the intercalated digitations are obviously the second and fourth, and probably the seventh.

It may also be remembered as indicating the significance of the appearance, by variation, of an extra digitation in *P. lambis*, that in *P. elongata*, Swainson, there are eight labial digitations, in *P. violacea*, Swainson, ten, and in *P. chiragra*, Linn., five.

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EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES.

Fig. 1.—The canals leading into the tubular digitations are still open, the deposition of callus having only commenced.

Figs. 2 and 3. —The canals are closed up by callus, their previous existence being indicated by shallow furrows.

i.e., intercalated digitation.

The shell represented in Fig. 1 was the same in which the apex of the spire was imbedded in the posterior digitation as mentioned in the text.
NOTES AND EXHIBITS.

Mr. Maiden exhibited specimens of the fungi described in Mr. McAlpine’s paper.

Mr. Steel exhibited a fine series of beautifully preserved specimens of Peripatus from Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Mr. Foggatt exhibited living specimens (♂ and ♀) of Caelostoma australis, described in 1890 by Mr. Maskell in the Society’s Proceedings (Second Series, v., 280). The male is a very beautiful and rare insect. Six were taken, round the stump upon which the female was found, the first examples the exhibitor had ever seen.

Mr. Foggatt also exhibited a number of the larvae of the Acacia Goat Moth [Zenzeria (Endoxyla) eucalypti], victims of an attack of a fungoid growth allied to Cordyceps, and turned into “vegetable caterpillars,” so called. Some of the specimens were cut out of the trunks of Acacias (A. longifolia) growing near Manly, in which they were found in the tunnels formed by the larvae. Others were from larvae taken alive and kept in breeding boxes; probably they had become infected previously, as after living for months they changed into similar hard masses. The late Mr. Olliff in one of his latest papers in the Agricultural Gazette upon Australian Entomophytes, in describing the hosts of Cordyceps says that it attacks only subterranean root-feeding larvae, and never those of true wood borers, as so often stated by entomologists. The specimens exhibited bear out his statements, for the fungus concerned is a species without the projecting clubbed growth, which would be at a disadvantage in the confined tunnels of a wood-boring caterpillar. It may belong to the genus Xyllostroma, which is often found in the centre of decaying trees.

The President exhibited a “Cotton-grass Snake” (Typhlops sp.) forwarded from Menindie, N.S.W., by Mr. A. G. Little.
WEDNESDAY, 24th JUNE, 1896.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held at the Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday evening, June 24th, 1896.

The President, Mr. Henry Deane, M.A., F.L.S., in the Chair.

The President announced that Professor Haswell would be glad to receive and forward contributions to the Huxley Memorial Fund.

The President also announced that Mr. Duncan Carson had presented to the Society his collection of British plants; but as the utilisation of such a collection was hardly within the scope of the Society's operations at present, the Council, with the donor's approval, was prepared to offer the same for distribution among Members desirous of supplementing their British collections.

DONATIONS.
Donations.


Radcliffe Library, Oxford—Catalogue of Books added during the year 1895. From the Radcliffe Trustees.


Zoologische Station zu Neapel—Mittheilungen. xii. Band. 2 Heft (1896). *From the Director.*


University of Sydney—Calendar, 1896. *From the Senate.*

L’Académie Royale des Sciences, Stockholm—Oefversigt. lii. Ärgängen (1895). *From the Academy.*


DONATIONS.


A NEW FAMILY OF AUSTRALIAN FISHES.

By J. DOUGLAS O'GILBY.

The family, of which the following diagnosis is given, is intended to accommodate those forms of percescodid fishes in which, among other characters which separate them from the Sphyraenidae and Atherinidae, the first dorsal fin is composed of a single pungent and two or more flexible, unarticulated rays, and by the position of the anal fin, which is more elongated and advanced than in the typical Atherinids, and which on account of its anterior insertion pushes forward the position of the anal orifice and of the ventral fins so far that the latter become thoracic, and the family thus makes a distinct advance towards the more typical Acanthopterygians.

To Prof. Kner and Dr. Steindachner, and subsequently to Count Castelnau, the claim of these little fishes to rank as a distinct family has commended itself. Prof. Kner, in 1865, alluded to the expediency of forming a family, Pseudomugilidae, for the reception of certain small fishes, alleged to have been obtained by the collectors of the Novara Expedition at Sydney, and to which he gave the name of Pseudomugil signifer; he, however, gave no
its reception, and again in 1875, having formulated yet another new genus under the name of *Neoatherina*, he returns to the subject and proposes "forming on it a family to be called *Neoatherinidae*," which was also to contain the genus *Atherinomysoma*.

We have, therefore, already three different families—*Pseudomugilidae*, *Zanotecidae*, and *Neoatherinidae*—proposed for the reception of different genera of these fishes, for not one of which has any diagnosis been even attempted.

To prevent confusion with these older undefined names, it has appeared advisable to me to suggest a new name for the family, though for reasons which I give below I am constrained to make that genus typical, which from its slight specialization is the least suitable; nevertheless, since Dr. Gill has already formulated for certain of these fishes a subfamily of the *Atherinidae* under the name *Melanotoeniinae*, I do not feel justified in proposing to change his name for the more suitable one of *Rhombatractidae*.

There are several cogent reasons which point to this course as being the most fitting to pursue under the circumstances. Taking Castelnau's proposed families first:—

The use of *Zanotecidae* is precluded, its typical genus *Zanoteca* being synonymous with and of later date than *Melanotoenia*, and therefore inadmissible; while *Neoatherinidae*, as well as being the last suggested name and belonging to a less distinctly specialized genus, is formed on a bastard title, the employment of which should be as much as possible deprecated, at any rate so far as the names of families are concerned; besides which it labours under the disability of having been associated by its author with a genus which undoubtedly belongs to the *Atherinidae* proper.

My choice, therefore, is restricted to the use of *Pseudomugilidae*—the only one of the three proposed names which in the author's opinion, is entitled to consideration—or to the substitution of *Melanotoeniidae*, and I believe that I am consulting the best interests of science by taking the latter course, for the following reasons:—

*Pseudomugilidae*—also a bastard name, and therefore open to the same objection as *Neoatherinidae*—is misleading, since the
A NEW FAMILY OF AUSTRALIAN FISHES,

genera which are here segregated have little in common with the true Mugilids, but form conjointly a connecting link between the percsocoid and acanthopterygian types; furthermore, *Pseudomugil* is a small and obscure form, not ranking either in distribution or importance with *Melanotenia* or *Rhombatractus*.

I shall now proceed to give a diagnosis of the family, in which I include five genera—*Neoatherina*, *Pseudomugil*, *Rhombatractus*, *Aida*, and *Melanotenia*—which form a very natural group, characterised by the structure of the first dorsal fin, the advanced position of the ventrals, &c.

The metropolis of the family appears to be in north-eastern Australia, where no less than four of the genera have their home; thence it has spread northwards into the rivers of south-eastern New Guinea, westwards to Port Darwin and the Victoria River, south-westwards into the central districts of South Australia, and on, in the aberrant *Neoatherina*, to Swan River, and finally southward to the Richmond and Clarence Rivers District of New South Wales, and perhaps even as far as the Nepean watershed.

**Melanoteniidae.**

*Pseudomugilidae*, Kner, Voy. Novara, Fische, p. 275, 1865 (*no definition*).
(seven?) branchiostegals; pseudobranchiae present; gill-rakers short. Opercular bones entire; preopercle with a double ridge. Jaws and vomer toothed; palate with or without teeth; tongue smooth. Two separate dorsal fins; the first with a strong, acute spinous ray anteriorly, followed by two or more flexible, often elongate, unarticulated rays; the second with a similar strong spinous and several articulated and branched rays: anal similar to but more developed than the second dorsal: ventrals separate, thoracic, with one spinous and five soft rays: pectorals well developed, rounded: caudal emarginate, the peduncle stout. Body entirely scaly, the scales cycloid or ciliated, smooth; cheeks and opercles scaly; no scaly sheath to the vertical fins; no scaly process at the base of the ventrals; lateral line inconspicuous or absent. Air-vessel present, simple. Pyloric appendages wanting.

Small fishes from the fresh and brackish waters of tropical and subtropical Australia and southern New Guinea.

As indicated on a previous page I propose to associate in this group five genera, the diagnoses of which, so far as the scanty material available to me permits, will be found below, but unfortunately, from lack of specimens, I have not been in a position to personally examine any of these genera except *Rhombothurias*, of which a detailed description is given, the principal characters of the remaining genera being taken from the works of their respective authors.

**Neoatherina.**


Body subellipticate, compressed, with the anterior portion of the back convex; snout pointed, rather projecting; mouth moderate and oblique, the upper jaw the longer. Teeth rather strong, in two series in the upper jaw, long and blunt anteriorly, triangular laterally; in the lower they are very numerous, in pavement form, with an external row of enlarged conical ones; anterior teeth in both jaws directed forwards; palate with several transverse series
of strong teeth.* Two dorsal fins, well separated; the first formed of one rather long spine and of four much longer filamentary rays; the second dorsal long, composed of one spine and eleven rays: anal fin long, with one spine and seventeen strong, spine-like rays: ventrals inserted far behind the base of the pectorals, and very little in advance of the insertion of the first dorsal, with one spine and six† elongate rays: pectorals small, with twelve rays: caudal forked. Scales large, ciliated; cheeks and opercles scaly; lateral line indistinct.

Etymology: —vios, new; Atherina.

Type: —Neoatherina australis, Castelnau, l.c. p. 32.

Distribution: —Swan River, West Australia.

In the increased number of the ventral rays (if correct), the ciliation of the scales and the character of the dentition Neoatherina differs from all the other Melanoteniids, while it approaches Pseudomugil in the presence of a lateral line; its affinity, however, to the melanotenioid rather than to the atherinoid forms is shown in one character, incidentally alluded to by Castelnau in the following terms: —“The small specimen has a more elongate form; the upper profile being much less convex . . . ”

This character was passed over as of little or no value by that
Pseudomugil.


Body subelongate, compressed, with convex ventral profile; forehead broad and flat; snout short, with the mouth oblique; a band of acute teeth in both jaws; eyes large; preorbital smooth; two separate dorsal fins, the first with four or five flexible, unarticulated rays; scales large and cycloid, the lateral line little conspicuous. Air-vessel simple. Dorsal and ventral fins with elongate, filiform rays in the male. (Kner).

From the description of the only known species we also learn that the lower jaw projects slightly beyond the upper; the maxillary does not reach to the eye, and is almost entirely concealed beneath the preorbital; that the teeth in the jaws are small, acute, directed inwards, and arranged in a narrow band, the outer series being enlarged and almost caninoid, while there are no perceptible teeth on the palate.

The absence of palatine teeth, presence of an inconspicuous lateral line, and similarity in form of the sexes are the only important characters which are available for the separation of this from the succeeding genus, and it is quite possible that, when examples of the two can be compared, the line of demarcation will be found untenable, and _Rhombatractus_ will have to merge in the older _Pseudomugil_.

Etymology:—_ψεῦδος_, false; _Mugil_.

Type:—_Pseudomugil signifer_, Kner.

Distribution:—York Peninsula. In the Voyage Novara it is alleged that the fishes from which Professor Kner's description was drawn up, were collected at Sydney, but this is manifestly erroneous, no member of the family being so far known with certainty to exist on the coastal watershed of our dividing range south of the Richmond and Clarence District, from whence the late Sir William Macleay described a species under the name of _Aristeus lineatus_. The locality here given
is that from which Dr. Günther received his *Atherina signata*, which is said to be identical with Kner's fish.

**Rhombatractus.**


Body rhombofusiform or oblong, strongly compressed, with the dorso-rostral profile more or less emarginate, and the ventral profile convex; head small, the snout broad and depressed; mouth moderate, anterior, with oblique cleft, the lips thin; jaws equal or the lower a little the longer; premaxillaries not protractile, forming the entire dentigerous margin of the upper jaw, broad and projecting horizontally in front, narrow and oblique behind; maxillaries narrow, extending a little beyond the premaxillaries, entirely concealed beneath the preorbital except at the extreme tip. All the bones of the head entire, the preopercle with a double ridge. Gill-membranes separate, entirely free from the isthmus; gill-openings wide; five branchiostegals; pseudobranchiae present; gill-rakers widely separated, moderate, stiff, and serrulate. Jaws with a band of short, stout, conical teeth, which are more numerous in the lower, the outer series being much enlarged.
distance behind the base of the pectorals, with a slender spinous and five soft rays: pectorals rather small, moderately pointed, with 13-15 rays, those in the upper half of the fin the longest, the upper ray simple and somewhat insipissate: caudal fin emarginate, with short deep peduncle. Scales large, cycloid, smooth, not deciduous, the posterior border being more or less truncated, especially on the tail; cheeks, opercles except the outer ridge of the preopercle, and occiput scaly, the rest of the head naked; dorsal and anal fins without a basal scaly sheath; no enlarged males at the base of the first dorsal, pectoral, or ventral fins, and no scaly process between the latter; lateral line wanting; a series of large open pores from the maxillary symphysis along the lower border of the preorbital, passing upwards in front of and above the eye to the occiput, where it connects with a similar series extending from the mandibular symphysis below the eye and round the naked outer preopercular surface. Vertebrae 33 to 37 (22 + 15 in Rhombatractus fluviatilis). Air-vessel large and simple. Abdominal cavity very large, extending backwards far beyond the vent, the intestines very long and convoluted.

Etymology:—ρόμβος, rhomb; ἀπράκτος, a spindle; in allusion to its shape.

Type:—Aristeus fitzroyensis, Castelnau.

Distribution:—Fresh waters of Australia as far south as the 32nd parallel, and of southern New Guinea.

The sexual differences are strongly marked in these fishes, both as regards the form of the body and the development of the fins.

In adult males the depth of the body is much greater than in females of the same age; for instance, in a series of specimens of Rhombatractus fluviatilis, collected from a single haul in Yulpa Creek, near Deniliquin, the depth of the males is from 2 1/2 to 3 3/4, of the females from 3 1/2 to 3 1/4 in the total length; this variation is entirely due to the slight development in the latter of the post-occipital convexity, which is so pronounced a character in the males, the rostro-dorsal contour in the females being gently and evenly arched from the extremity of the snout to the caudal peduncle.
The caudal peduncle in the male is a little deeper than long, in the female a little longer than deep.

The development of the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins shows similar sexual distinctions; thus, the flexible spines of the first dorsal, the posterior rays of the second dorsal and of the anal, and the outer rays of the ventral fins are prolonged into filaments in the males, while in females and immature males this character is inconspicuous or absent.

Though not the oldest, this genus is by far the most important of the group, whether as regards its degree of specialization, area of distribution, or number of species.

Up to the year 1878, when Castelnau first described this genus under the name Aristens, all but one of the authors (Richardson, Günther, Kner, and Steindachner), who had written on the fishes which are here collected together in one family, had recognised their affinity to the Atherinids, the exception being Dr. Peters; and though Castelnau himself, first in proposing to separate in a distinct family his closely allied genus Zantecla (= Melanotenia), which, as he says, "comes near the Atherinida," definitely gives in his adhesion to this view, and two years subsequently endorsed this recognition by proposing to separate from that family his two new genera, Atherinosoma and Neatherina, which he coupled notwithstanding their manifest differences, as Neatherinidae, he
remove Castelnau’s genus to its true systematic position; however, as was kindly pointed out to me by Dr. Gill, Steindachner had previously recognised the close relationship of these two genera (Zool. Jahresh. 1879, p. 1061).

Mr. Zietz, the latest writer on the subject, who has followed Steindachner and me in making Aristeus synonymous with Nemato centris, refrains from enlightening us as to his views of the systematic affinities of this genus; two new species from Central Australia are described by this author, who places them (Horn Exped. Centr. Austr. pp. 178-9) between the Theraponids and the Electrotrine Gobiiids, below which Gobius itself is ranked, thus securing so wide a margin for selection that we are left in doubt as to the family in which he is in favour of leaving it, though we would be justified in inferring that he considers Castelnau correct in alllying Aristeus—and, therefore, by his own admission of the identity of the two genera Nemato centris—with Eleotris, since by no possibility could the percacoid fishes be so placed.

Curiously enough Castelnau himself, in the same pamphlet in which the diagnosis of Neotherina is published, described yet another new genus as Aido, of the close relationship of which to Rhombattractus I shall have something to say further on; and places it “with considerable doubt in the family of the Percidae,” that is to say, in that section of Günther’s Percidae, which we should now call Apogonidae or Chilodipteridae; there it is left without comment by Macleay.

Prior, however, to the publication of Castelnau’s paper, Dr. Peters had already assigned to his genus Nemato centris a position near to the Apogons, although the species on which his diagnosis was formed had been described many years previously by Richardson as Atherina nigrans, and holds a place in Günther’s Catalogue as Atherinichthys nigrans; Kner and Steindachner, however, in the same year point out the affinity existing between Nemato centris and the Atherinids, though none of these authors appear to have suspected the identity of their respective species with that of Richardson.
The above remarks will, however, suffice to show how diverse the views of authors have been as to the position which these fishes and their allies are entitled to hold in the ichthyological system.

Aida.


Body very compressed; upper part of the head unequal; opening of the mouth very oblique, almost perpendicular; opercle and preopercle without teeth or spines, the first with a double edge. Teeth fine, minute, disposed on one line; two very feeble canine teeth in front of the upper jaw; a transverse line of teeth on the palate. Two dorsal fins, the first composed of five spines, the four last prolonged; the second with one spine and thirteen rays, which increase in length backwards: anal with two spines and seventeen rays, formed like the second dorsal: ventrals inserted behind the pectorals and united at their base, formed of one spine and five rays: pectorals placed at about half the height of the body, rather small: caudal bilobed. Scales rather large and entire on their edges, the posterior part of the head and the opercle covered with scales similar to those of the body; no lateral line. (Castelnau).*

Etymology:—unknown.
lesness which characterises Castelnau’s work, may be easily set aside or explained away; the main differences are as follows:—

(i.) Gill-covers.—Castelnau writes: “opercle and preopercle without teeth or spines, the first with a double edge.” This is probably mere carelessness; by substituting “last” for “first” the description would be quite correct.

(ii.) Dentition.—By turning to the foot-note p. 124 my readers will find that I there suggest that certain of the teeth in *Rhombatracus* may be deciduous with age, and it is merely necessary to carry this deciduousness a little further to arrive at a dentition somewhat similar to that described by Castelnau.

(iii.) Fin rays.—“Anal with two spines.” I do not think it necessary to attach much importance to this character, seeing that Castelnau was possessed of but one specimen from which to draw up his description. It may be taken for granted that in all these small fresh-water fishes the first soft ray is liable to take the form of an additional spine, and it would, of course, be but natural to describe this genus as having two anal spines if the diagnosis was taken from an example having this individual peculiarity.

As an instance of this tendency I may mention that when some years ago a species of *Ambassis* was present in great abundance in the Parramatta and George’s Rivers, I noticed that in a number of specimens taken at random almost as many would be found having two rays in front of the second dorsal as those having one, and this increase was always coordinated with a corresponding decrease in the number of soft rays, thus plainly showing that this was not a structural character, but a simple, though common, variation caused by the calcification of the anterior soft ray.

That Castelnau on the one hand was either unaware of or paid no attention to this tendency to acanthination in fresh-water fishes, while on the other hand placing undue prominence on the presence of one or more additional spines, we know from his own writings and from his treatment of *Macquaria australasica*, of
which fish he makes, in a single paper (Proc. Zool. & Acclimat. Soc. Vict. i. 1872, pp. 57 & 61-64), no less than five new species, which he distributes in three different genera, two of which are described as new,* the principal reason given being the disagreement in the number of the dorsal spines; thus, referring to *Dyles christyi*, he writes:—"It is so much like *Murrayia cyprinoides* in form that I should have thought it belonged to the same species had it not been for the difference in the number of the spines of the first dorsal." And in the diagnosis of *Riverina* the following passage occurs:—"This genus is very nearly allied by its form to *Murrayia*, but the dorsal has twelve spines." *Murrayia* has eleven spines and twelve rays, *Riverina* twelve spines and eleven rays.

(iv). *Lepidosis.*—Of the gill-covers only the opercle, according to Castelnau, is scaly; but even here by the simple substitution of "opercles" for "opercle" the diagnosis would be sufficiently close for that author.

I think, therefore, that it is quite possible that when Castelnau penned his description of *Aida* he had a specimen of *Rhombatractus* before him, and in any case, until I am satisfied that the differences relied on are constant and are supported by other structural characters, I am content to consider *Aida* a true Melanoteniid.
Body fusiform, little compressed, with the dorso-rostral profile slightly curved; snout short, depressed, prominent; mouth small, with horizontal cleft. Opercle spineless; preopercle with a double ridge. Gills four; six branchiostegals; pseudobranchiae present. Jaws, vomer, and palatines with a band of villiform teeth, the outer series in the former being enlarged, conical, and curved. Two separate dorsal fins, the first with one stout and four or five slender, flexible rays, the second longer, with one spine and nine to twelve articulated and branched rays: anal long, with a single stout spine: ventrals thoracic. Scales of moderate size, cycloid, with the margins feebly crenulated. No lateral line. Pyloric appendages in small number. Air-vessel simple.

Etymology:—μυρας, black; ταυφια, a band.

Type:—Melanotenia nigrans, Gill, = Atherina nigrans, Richardson.

Distribution:—Fresh and brackish waters of northern and eastern Australia, extending southwards at least as far as the Richmond River District, and possibly further since, after describing Aristus fluviatilis, Castelnau remarks:—"I have two specimens of this fish, one, two and a half inches long. It comes from the Murrumbidgee . . . . the other was found by Mr. Duboulay in Rope's Creek, and is three and a half inches long. It has a very feebly marked black longitudinal stripe on each side." This latter specimen is probably a Melanotenia, and the locality given would bring the range of that genus as far south as the metropolitan district.

It is much to be regretted that owing to the uncertainty which prevails as to the correct name of the genus which I have called Rhombattractus in this paper, I have been obliged to adopt as the sponsor of the family a genus which is distinctly less specialized and, in its little compressed, non-ventradiform body more closely approaches to exotic forms than the others. If I could have satisfied myself that future investigations would justify the separation of Rhombattractus from Pseudomugil and Aida, I should
certainly have preferred to name the family *Rhombatractidae*, that genus being the most highly specialized and most widely diffused of all the forms at present known.

In reference to the position which this family is entitled to hold in the system, I am unable to agree with those authors who would place it between the *Atherinidae* and the *Mugilidae*, much less with those who would associate it with the *Eleotridae* or the *Apogonidae*; but though the position of these fishes near *Apogon* is untenable, it cannot be denied that there is considerable external resemblance between them and some Ambassids; in *Nannoperca,* for instance, we find the same posterior insertion of the ventrals, reduced number of branchiostegal rays (six as in the Ambassids, not seven as in the Apogonids), absence or irregularity of the lateral line, and concavity of the dorso-rostral contour.

That, however, its affinities are distinctly percescoid I believe that no one, who is acquainted with one or more of the various forms, and who has more than a superficial knowledge of fishes in general, will deny, and it is only, therefore, with regard to the degree of affinity which exists between it and the other Percescoids that I am at issue with those scientists who would make it a link between the Gray Mullets and the Atherines.

The forward position of the ventral fins, which is so characteristic of this family, marks a decided advance in the direction of
Suborder—SYNENTOGNATHI.*

Suborder—PERCESOCES.

Family—MUGILIDÆ.

„ Atherinidæ.

„ Sphyraenidæ.

„ Melanotæniidæ.

Suborder—ACANTHOPTERYGII.

Appended is a list of the Melanotæniids described up to the present time:—


5. R. fluviatilis; = Aristen fluviatilis, Castelnau, l.c. Murrumbidgee River, New South Wales.


8. R. cavifrons; = Aristen cavifrons, Macleay, l.c. vii. 1882, p. 70. Palmer River, Queensland.

* Possibly the Lophobranchiate fishes should intervene between the Heuinirrhampohids and the Percesocids.


17. *Melanotania nirvana*; = *Atherina nirvana*, Richardson, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xi. 1843, p. 180. Rivers of North Australia. As before remarked (p. 131) the same species may range nearly as far southward as Sydney, but much confusion exists as to the members of this genus. Dr. Günther apparently is content to consider the four species identical, but I think that any such conclusion,
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19. *M. nigrofasciata*; = *Strabo nigrofasciatus*, Kner & Stein- 
dachner, Sitzb. Ak. Wiss. Wien, liv. 1866, pp. 373, 395, 
pl. iii. f. 10, [1867], and lv. 1867, p. 16. Brisbane and 
Fitzroy Rivers, Queensland.

Acclimat. Soc. Vict. 1873, ii. p. 88. Port Darwin, North-
West Australia.

In the above list I have made no attempt to indicate the degree 
of affinity between any of these species, but it is generally con-
ceded that *Atherina nigra*, Günther, is identical with *Psuedo-
mytil signifer*, and that *Nematocentris splendida*, Peters, and 
*Strabo nigrofasciatus*, Kner & Steinadchner, cannot be separated 
specifically from *Melanotaenia nigrans; Zantecla pusilla*, Castelnau, 
is a good species in my opinion.

It is, however, improbable that all the twelve described species 
of *Rhombatracus* are tenable, but I trust soon to be in a position, 
with the cooperation of other scientific societies and of individual 
students, to publish in this Journal a monograph of the family 
with original descriptions of all the species.
DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN FISHES.

BY J. DOUGLAS OGLIBY.

MACRURRHYNCHUS, gen.nov.

Body elongate, compressed; head moderate, the snout somewhat pointed, conical, deep, projecting, convex above; mouth small prominent, subinferior, with transverse cleft; lips thin; denticulous portion of the upper jaw slightly curved, of the lower semicircular; cleft of mouth extending to beneath the middle of the eye; nostrils superior, the anterior pair rather close together, about as far from the eye as from the tip of the snout; the posterior pair more widely separated, midway between the eye and the anterior nostril; no nasal nor orbital tentacles; eyes lateral; interorbital region moderate and flat. Gill-openings reduced to a small foramen in front of the upper angle of the base of the pectoral. Teeth in a single series in both jaws, fixed those of the upper well developed, laterally compressed, of rather unequal length; with the tips truncated and slightly bent backwards; of the lower smaller, more slender and crowded, and <
Etymology:—*Macrurus;* πυγχος, snout; in allusion to the form of the snout, which bears a marked resemblance to that of many of the *Macruroides,* such for example as *Caenorhynchus australis.*

Distribution:—Western Pacific.

I would gladly have given to this genus the name *Aspidontus* of G. Cuvier, but that I am unaware whether any diagnosis of that genus was ever published. Dr. Günther apparently did not know of any such definition, and merely quotes Quoy & Gaimard for the name, making it synonymous with Rüppell's *Petroscirtes.*

*Macruurrhynchus maroubrae,* sp.nov.

D. xii 30. A. 30.

Body of nearly equal depth throughout. Length of head 4\(\frac{2}{3}\), depth of body 6\(\frac{1}{4}\) in the total length; depth of head 1\(\frac{3}{4}\), width of head 2, of the flat interorbital region 3\(\frac{3}{4}\), diameter of the eye 4 in the length of the head; snout projecting, macuriform, with the profile convex, as long as the eye, the lower surface linear and oblique, as long as the upper. The posterior angle of the mouth extends to the vertical from the middle of the eye, the naked portion of the rectangular cleft on each side as long as the entire dentigerous portion and 4\(\frac{1}{4}\) in the length of the head. Dorsal fin commencing immediately behind the posterior border of the preopercle, the distance between its origin and the extremity of the snout being five-sixths of the length of the head; the rays are of about the same length throughout, the middle ones being a little the longer, 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) in the length of the head: the anal originates a little behind the vertical from the last spinous ray of the dorsal and is considerably lower than that fin: the ventrals are composed of slender rays, three-sevenths of the length of the head: the pectoral fins are small, rounded, and symmetrical, their length five-eighths of that of the head; caudal fin small, slightly and evenly emarginate, 6\(\frac{1}{4}\) in the total length, its peduncle short and stout, with a depth of a half of that of the body.
Back olive green, lower half of the sides and the abdominal region silvery white washed with rose-colour; these tints are sharply defined, but from the lower border of the green numerous short vertical bars, as wide as the interspaces, extending downwards encroach on the sides; a narrow bright blue stripe extends backwards from the snout, above and in contact with the eye, along the side almost as far as the base of the caudal fin, about equally dividing the darker ground colour; they meet on the upper lip, where also they connect with a similar band which traverses the side of the snout, immediately below the rostral ridge, and is continued backwards below the eye to the opercles; a third stripe runs along the median line of the head to the dorsal where it is broadly forked, the branches being short; extremity of the snout orange on the lower surface; dorsal and anal fins silvery, with several broad dark vertical bands composed of numerous, closely set, blackish dots, and with a narrow marginal band of the same; ventral, pectoral, and caudal fins uniform grayish silvery, the latter with a dark band formed like those of the dorsal along the middle ray.

A single specimen was washed ashore during the month of May, on the beach at Maroubra, and was secured by Mr. Whitelegg, by whom it was presented to the Australian Museum; its length is 52 millimeters.
ical the pre-maxillary so as to form a strong, compressed, \underline{\text{ab}o\text{toid}} process. Nostrils lateral, widely separated, the anterior pair smaller than the posterior, surrounded by a skinny, vesicular lip. Eyes small and lateral, completely covered by similar skin. Opercles covered by a continuous skin; opercle with two strong spines, the upper of which pierces the skin. Gill-openings of moderate width, extending forwards to below the posterior border of the preopercle; isthmus wide; seven branchiostegals; no pseudo-branchiae, gill-rakers reduced to small, serrulate tubercles. Upper jaw with a band of villiform teeth and a single small, curved, canine-like tooth on each side of the symphysis; lower jaw with a narrow band of villiform teeth anteriorly, the inner series much enlarged and continued backwards along the sides in the form of a row of widely separated, curved, canine-like teeth; vomer with an angular series of small, acute, conical teeth, the posterior tooth on each side greatly enlarged; palatine teeth in a triangular patch anteriorly, small and conical, with a single central and three posterior basal enlarged ones; pterygoids and tongue smooth. Anterior dorsal fin represented by a single spinous tubercle which does not pierce the skin; dorsal and anal fins low, separated from the caudal by a distinct interspace: ventral fins close together, inserted behind the isthmus, reduced to a slender filament, which is composed of two intimately connected rays: pectorals moderately developed, pointed, composed of twenty slender branched rays: tail diphyenceral, the caudal fin narrow and pointed. Scales small, deeply embedded, widely separated; head, except the snout, with scattered scales; vertical fins for the most part covered with skin, which is scaly like the body. A series of large pores along the outer border of the snout and preopercle, and a pair of similar pores at the angle of the preopercle; lateral line inconspicuous.

**E t y m o l o g y:** —\underline{\text{d}i\text{p}}\text{ma}, skin; \underline{\text{d}o\text{f}}\text{e}, eye.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n:** —Coast of New South Wales.

Apparently the dorsal tubercle represents the rudiments of a first dorsal fin, and its presence would, therefore, necessitate the removal of the genus from the \textit{Brotulidae} to the \textit{Gadidae}, a course
which I am very unwilling to take since in all other characters it is a true Brotulid; in fact its affinity to Dinematicithys is so close that its disassociation with that genus would be out of the question, the dentition and the form of the maxillary being the only prominent external differential characters. I have not had access to Dr. Bleeker's paper diagnostic of Dinematicithys, and am, therefore, unaware as to whether or not he notices any such rudimentary first dorsal in that genus; certainly no other authors, such as Drs. Ayres, Günther, Gill, and Jordan, who have made personal examinations of the various species, have mentioned it. It would be interesting if some scientist, possessed of a series of that genus, were to investigate the matter with a view to detecting the existence of the same structure in Dinematicithys, since, should it be so discovered, the two genera would, I presume, have to be removed from the Brotulidae, or at least one of the structural characters which separate that family from the Ganiidae would have to be modified. Perhaps Dr. Jordan would examine one of his examples of Dinematicithys ventralis, and let us know whether any such rudiment is present.

Dermatopsis macrodon, sp. nov.

D. 78. A. 52.

Body elongate and compressed; the tail very strongly so, its posterior portion tenuiform. Head moderate, with the cheeks and opercles rather swollen, its length 4 1/2, the depth of the body 6 2/3 in the total length; depth of the head 1 3/5, width of the head 1 1/2, of the interorbital region 5 2/3, diameter of the eye 7 in the
fowards so as to form a strong, compressed, tooth-like process, into the curved base of which the rounded distal extremity of the premaxillary fits; behind this process the maxillary bone forms a gentle and even arc, of equal width throughout, the extremity rounded and directed slightly upwards; the maxillary extends to about one diameter behind the eye, and its length from tip to tip is 1½ in that of the head; the lower jaw is a little shorter than the upper, and is provided with an inferior low sticky flap, which extends entirely across its anterior border and is clefted at the edge; the mandibular bone reaches as far back as the maxillary, along the inner surface of which it lies. The anterior nostrils are small and circular, and are situated rather close together on the edge of the maxillary and directly in front of the posterior pair, which is much larger and subtriangular, and opens immediately in advance of the eye; both are surrounded by a loose, skinny, vesicular lip, which entirely conceals the orifice. Eye very small, entirely covered by loose skin. Opercle with a pair of stout, sharp spines; the upper one running in a horizontal direction below its upper border; the lower rising from the same base is directed downwards and a little backwards; both are entirely concealed beneath the loose skin, which is continuous across the gill-covers, with the exception of the extreme tip of the upper one which just pierces the skin. Twelve rudimentary, tubercular gill-rakers, each of them crowned with a few short acute serrae, on the lower branch of the anterior arch. The band of villiform teeth on the premaxillaries is broad in front, but rapidly decreases in width on the sides, about midway along which it ceases; on each side of the symphysis anteriorly is a small, acute, curved, canine-like tooth; the mandibular band is much narrower than that of the premaxillaries, and does not extend so far laterally; there are no enlarged teeth anteriorly at the symphysis, but the inner series is considerably enlarged, conical, and acute; the lateral dentition consists of seven (or more) very strong, widely separated, caniniform teeth, which are curved backwards and inwards, the largest teeth being about the middle of the series; there is an angular ridge on the head of the
vomer, which is armed with a single series of acute, separated teeth, those at the apex and along the sides being moderate size, while the posterior tooth on each limb is the largest mandibulary teeth, and is directed backward slightly outwards; palatine teeth in an acutely triangular, with the apex pointing forwards, and consisting of small teeth, with a central and three basal enlarged and conical teeth. The dorsal tubercle is situated immediately behind the base of the pectoral; it does not pierce the skin, but is distinctly percutible to the finger-nail; the origin of the dorsal fin is above the base of the pectoral, and rather more than a diameter of the body behind the dorsal tubercle; its distance from the extremity of the snout is $3\frac{2}{3}$ in the total length; the rays are very slender; little branched, of almost equal length throughout, those are inserted somewhat behind the middle of the fin being the longest and about one-third of the length of the fin; anal originates beneath the commencement of the middle of the dorsal, and is in all respects similar to that fin; the distance between its origin and the tip of the snout is as long as the distance from the base of the caudal fin: ventral inserted behind the hinder margin of the preopercle, not quite so long, the latter half as long as the head; caudal fin truncate at the base, quite as long as the pectoral, with thirteen rays.
ON THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES (FAM. CARABIDÆ).

(Revision of the Australian species of the genus CLIVINA with the description of a new genus, CLIVINARCHUS).

BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

The Clivinides form a division of the tribe Scaritini of world-wide distribution, but found most plentifully in the warmer portions of the globe; they are very plentiful in Australia.

Following Dr. G. H. Horn's classification of the Carabidae, their position will be as follows:—

Family CARABIDÆ.

Sub-Family CARABINÆ.

Tribe SCARITINÆ.

The Scaritini may be divided into two main divisions thus:—

Mentum broad and concealing at sides base of maxillae............. Scaritini, Base of maxillæ not covered by mentum.......................... Clivinides.

Clivinides.

As represented in the Australian fauna, the Clivinides comprise the genera Dyschirius, Clivina, Clivinarchus and Steganomma. For the present I have to pass over Steganomma which is founded on a unique species, S. porrectum, MacL., in the Macleay Museum, Sydney; it is very closely allied to Clivina.

For the purposes of the Australian fauna the genera Dyschirius, Clivina and Clivinarchus may be tabulated thus:—

Prothorax globose.................. .................. Dyschirius.
Prothorax not globose.

Mesosternal episterna strongly impressed on each side of peduncle................ Clivina.

Peduncle without lateral impressions.............. Clivinarchus.
Genus Clivina.*

Scolyptus, Putzeys (in part): Ceratoglossa, Macleay

The following features of universal application in the genus Clivina are extracted from Dr. Horn's definition of the tribe Scaritini.†


To the universal characters given above I would add for the Australian species the following:—

Labrum usually truncate (sometimes the middle lightly advanced), gently declivous to anterior margin; five (rarely) or seven (normally) setigerous punctures above anterior declivity—the lateral puncture on each side larger than the others and the seta rising from it longer than the other setae and erect (in species with only five setae the one next to the lateral is wanting); anterior angles rounded, ciliate. Mentum emarginate with a wide median tooth. Clypeus with a seta on each side. Vertex with a ridge on each
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE. 145

"omulaire" of Putzeys); a sulcus on inner side of each of the facial suture (facial sulcus). Throat and temples normally rugulose; gular sutures wide apart; a short oblique ridge (gular cicatrix) extending inwards on each side of base of neck and dividing the gular and temporal regions. Prothorax and disc canaliculate, and normally with a transverse arcuate impression (anterior line) near anterior margin; a deep channel along each lateral margin, its cause terminated before the posterior marginal puncture by a slight upward curve of the border at posterior angle. Body vittate Peduncle with a concavity on each side (normally punctate) to receive intermediate femora. Elytra normally with even punctate stric and a lateral channel; third interstice with bar-loveiform punctures along course of third stric. Prosternum strongly bordered on anterior margin; the episterna normally overhanging on sides anteriorly—(the antennae pass under the overhanging part of the sides when in repose). Metasternal episterna—with epimeras—normally elongate and narrowed posteriorly, rarely short. Ventral segments transversely sulcate. Intermediate tibiae with an acute spur on external side above apex, rarely at apex.

The features given above are normally present in Australian species of Clivina, therefore little, and often no use has been made of them in the descriptions which follow; but in all cases where any variation from the normal form has been observed it has been noted (except in the case of differences of the gular and temporal regions of the head, the gular sutures, the gular cicatrix and the anterior margin of the labrum), and where no allusion is made to any of the characters enumerated above in my descriptions of specimens before me, it is to be assumed that the form is normal.

The following characters seem to call for special notice, the more so because I have been compelled for the sake of descriptive exactness to adopt a new terminology for some features not hitherto used in diagnosing species of Clivina, and to vary some of the terms used by M. Putzeys for certain features.

The head is longitudinally impressed on each side, the anterior part of each of these impressions usually forming a wide and
irregular depression of variable depth (frontal impressions); setae found on each side of the clypeus is situated in the frontal impression, often the puncture from which it rises is lost in the rugosity of the impression; from the frontal impressions the facial sulci extend backwards on each side of the face, and in some species (e.g., C. obliquata, Putz.) a short light internal impression extends from the anterior part of the facial sulcus obliquely inwards and backwards on each side of the face—the facial sulci may then be said to be recurved (this is a feature of evident classificatory importance). The clypeus is large, usually not divided from the front between the frontal impressions; when it is so divided it is by a wide usually irregular impression. It is necessary for descriptive purposes to divide the clypeus into three areas, viz.—(1) The clypeal elevation ("élèvation antérieure" of Putzeys) being the raised part of the clypeus between the frontal impressions—(reference is usually made by me only to the shape of the anterior margin of the clypeal elevation); (2) the median part ("épistome" of Putzeys) being the central part of the clypeus in front of the clypeal elevation (usually I refer to the anterior margin only as the median part); (3) the wings ("petites ailes" of Putzeys) being the lateral parts of the clypeus (usually a fine marked suture is noticeable between the wings of the clypeus and the supra-antennal plates). The form of the anterior margin
The median part is often defined on each side from the wings by a ridge, more or less distinct (I have made but little use of this feature, though these ridges seem not without value for diagnostic purposes).

The supra-antennal plates ("grandes ailes" of Putzeys) are the "frontal plates" (Horn) of the head under which the antennae are inserted.

The elytra have the stria at the base either (a) all free, or (b) the four inner free, the fifth uniting with the sixth, or (c) the three inner free, the fourth uniting with the fifth at the base. These variations are of great classificatory importance and seem to offer the most reliable means of grouping the species into primary divisions. The first stria of the elytra rises in an ocellate puncture at the base, and in some species, especially the larger ones, the first and second striae unite at the base; sometimes a short scutellar striae is very noticeable at the base of the first interstice (this is an important feature). The interstices vary, the eighth usually forming a narrow carina near the apex. A squamulose humeral carina is generally present at the humeral angles; when present it may vary in length and prominence and may be formed by the basal part of (a) the seventh interstice, (b) the eighth interstice, or (c) the seventh and eighth together. The position of the posterior puncture of the third interstice varies; but, though useful when comparing specimens, I have not used it in my descriptions.

The prosternum may be divided into the pectoral part and the intercoxal part: the point of union between these parts varying in width, five different degrees of width may be used; (a) very wide (C. pecora, Putz., &c.), (b) wide (C. lepida, Putz., &c.), (c) narrow (C. australasiae, Bohem., &c.), (d) very narrow (C. obliquata, Putz., &c.), (e) attenuate (C. melanopyga, Putz., &c.). The difference in width of the intercoxal part anteriorly is of high classificatory importance and of the greatest assistance in arranging the Australian species. The pectoral part is sometimes margined on each side posteriorly by a prominent border; these may be termed the pectoral ridges (vide C. lepida). The
base of the intercoxal part may be either transversely sulcate or not; this seems a useful feature for separating species.

The differences in the legs are of great classificatory importance, but need no special note beyond attention being drawn to the differences between the terms used by M. Putzeys in describing the digitation of the anterior tibiae and those adopted by me. M. Putzeys disregarded the external apical projection and only made reference to the teeth on the outer side above the apex, while, in conformity with the usage of writers on the Carenidae, I include the apical projection in counting the external teeth of the tibia.

I have made no use of the maxillae; in all the species which I have examined the inner lobe has been found to be hooked and acute at the apex; this form I believe to be invariable among the Australian species of Clivina, but Dr. Horn's drawings* of the maxillae of North American species show that sometimes the inner lobe is obtuse at the apex.

M. Putzeys reduced the genus Ceratoglossa, Macleay, to a synonym of his genus Scolyptus, and, as far as the Australian fauna is concerned, I would merge Scolyptus in Clivina. There is no doubt in my mind that the species placed by me in the "procera group," several of which M. Putzeys put in Scolyptus, are congeneric with C. basalis, Chaud., &c; C.
known till 1858, when Bohemann described *C. australasiae* from Sydney. In 1862 M. Putzeys published his "Postscriptum," in which he described four new Australian species. It may be noted that these four species, all founded on unique specimens, three, viz., *C. elegans*, *C. atrata*, and *C. suturalis*, never seem to have turned up again; as will be seen from my notes on them, I suspect a possibility of the identity of two of them with subsequently described and known species. In 1863 Sir William Macleay described two *Scaritides* from N.S. Wales as *Ceratoglossa foveiceps* and *C. rugiceps*; these are species of *Clivina*, but both have to be dropped out of the Australian list for reasons stated below.

In 1866 Putzeys published a Revision of the Australian species of *Clivina*, including descriptions of thirteen new Australian species—these descriptions he afterwards embodied in the "Révision Générale." I do not think it will be easy, if indeed possible, ever to identify *C. juvenis, C. prominens*, and *C. suturalis*. In 1867 Putzeys published his "Révision Générale," describing four new Australian species; and also he received for description the whole of Count Castelnau's collection of *Clivinides*, among which he found fourteen species of *Clivina* from Australia to describe as new; of these I have been able to identify six. Between 1868 and 1873 Putzeys added three species to our list, all of which are known to me. After 1873 no more species of Australian *Clivina* were described till 1889, when the Rev. The. Blackburn described nine new species, and since that date he has described three additional species, bringing the number known from Australia up to fifty-two. I have now thirty-one to add, making a total of eighty-three species for Australia, a number which I expect to be largely augmented when the continent has been more carefully searched for these insects.

A few words on size and colour in reference to distinguishing species of the genus *Clivina* from one another will not be out of place. M. Putzeys seems to have regarded slight differences in size as of more than legitimate value in determining closely allied species, vide his descriptions of *C. juvenis*, *C. lepida* and *C. rubripes*, which are not decidedly differentiated among themselves or from
C. australasiae, by mere size, though it is made a point of first importance in the original descriptions.

Occasional dwarfed specimens of probably most species Clivina occur, which are much smaller than the average for their species; that if only two specimens, one small and the other of normal size, were placed in anyone's hands for description, they would more likely be regarded as different species than as representatives of the same species. It is only when we have a large series of specimens from one locality that we realize the amount of variation in size, and therefore in appearance, that may occur in a species of Clivina. For instance, a specimen of C. bivalvata only 5.5 mm. in length is in my possession—7.7 being the normal length of the species; and small specimens of some species, e.g., C. adelaidei, appear to the eye too narrow to be associated with large specimens of the same species.

It appears to me that too much importance must be attached to mere colour for distinguishing species; immature specimens are always more lightly coloured than those that are mature; and speaking as a practical collector I would call attention to the fact that several immature specimens will sometimes represent all those of a species taken at one time and place, in this way immature specimens may be considered as typical value of a species and not confusing species. And in
I have divided the Australian species of Clivina into thirteen 
groups; a synoptical view of these groups is given in the table 
below. The groups are formed in an arbitrary way, and no doubt 
their number might advantageously be reduced had I a surer 
knowledge of the affinities of the species.

Table grouping the Australian species of Clivina.

I. Elytra with striae free at base. (Submarginal humeral carina wanting).
   A. Facial sulci simple, clypeus emarginate; inter-
      coxal part of prosternum wide anteriorly.... biplagiata group.
   AA. Facial sulci recurred, clypeus with median 
      part angular; inter-coxal part of prosternum 
      very narrow anteriorly.................. .............. cribrosa group.

II. Elytra with four inner striae free at base, fifth joining sixth at base. 
    (Submarginal humeral carina normally present).

B. Mandibles short.
   C. Clypeus with five triangular projections in 
      front................................. ........ coronata group.
   CC. Clypeus with median part more or less 
       angular laterally..................... ........ obliquata group.

BB. Mandibles long, decussating.
   D. Prothorax with border reaching base on 
      each side............................... planiceps group.
   DD. Prothorax with border not reaching base graniiceps group.

III. Elytra with three inner striae free at base, fourth joining fifth at base. 
     (Submarginal humeral carina usually well developed).

E. Clypeus with median part more or less dis- 
   trinctly divided from wings along anterior 
   margin (usually more prominent than 
   wings).

F. Anterior femora with posterior edge of lower 
   side strongly dilatate in middle.............. punctaticeps group.

FF. Anterior femora not greatly dilatate on 
    lower side.

G. Head very wide across occiput, eyes not 
   prominent.
ON THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES,

H. Size small; prothorax longer than broad, without anterior line....... *blackburni* group.

HH. Size moderate; prothorax broader than long, anterior line present... *olliff* group.

GG. Eyes prominent.

I. Prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate..................... *heterogena* group.

II. Prosternum with intercoxal part narrow........................... *bovillæ* group.

EE. Clypeus roundly emarginate, median part not divided from wings. ............... *australasiae* group.

EEE. Clypeus deeply truncate-emarginate, wings strongly advanced; (size usually large) .... *procera* group.

Following M. Putzeys' example, I define each group as I come to it.

I begin the descriptions of species by treating of two species, viz., *C. attrata*, Putz., and *C. oblitterata*, Sl., which I have felt unable to place in any of the thirteen groups into which I have arranged the species of *Clivina* found in Australia. *C. attrata* may not be an Australian species at all. *C. oblitterata* seems a species of anomalous position, and, in view of its strong resemblance to *C. australasiae*, Bohem., even of doubtful validity.
The above is M. Putzeys' original description, which he supplemented by a longer and more minute one in French, from which I take the salient features as follows:—*

The epistoma is widely emarginate, its angles are prominent and clearly separated from the wings which are rounded and a little more advanced. The eyes are very prominent; posteriorly they are enclosed in the lateral margins of the head. The impression which separates the head from the neck is hardly distinct, especially in the middle. The striae of the elytra are rather weak, but their punctuation is very distinct; they are less strongly impressed towards the external margin and hardly perceptible at the apex. The sixth interstice unites very indistinctly with the marginal border above the shoulder; not one of the striae touches the base. The anterior tibiae have at the apex a rather short digitation and a large strongly marked tooth.

In his "Révision Générale" M. Putzeys forms a separate group (twenty-fifth) for C. attrata; and treats of it in the following terms: This species, unique up to the present, has so much resemblance to C. australasiae, that at first sight it might be taken for a mere variety. The tooth of the mentum is longer, attaining the height of the lateral lobes. The mandibles are very short, broad, less arcuate, less acute, only carinate at the base. The prothorax is much more convex, hardly narrowed in front, almost square, with the sides rounded and the anterior angles very declivous. The elytra are truncate at the base, the shoulders marked, the striae wider and more deeply punctate. The fifth stria, and not the fourth touches the eighth interstice at the base. The central carina of the prosternum is rather strongly narrowed between the coxae, shortly and lightly canaliculate; the apex is oval, deeply foveolate on the base.

* This revision being intended for the use of students in Australia, who often are unable to refer to the older (and scarce) literature of other countries, all M. Putzeys' species have been dealt with, and translations of his remarks (except Latin diagnoses) on all species that are unknown to the author have been given.
In regard to its habitat, the original description states that the author had seen only a single specimen which came from New Holland. The "Révision Générale" rather throws doubt upon this by saying that this insect, formerly received as coming from South America, appears rather to be Australian.

It may be noted that in his tabular view of the species of Clivina in his "Postscriptum," p. 32, M. Putzeys gives as a distinguishing character of *C. atrata*—eighth interstice not prolonged above the shoulder.

The species for which I propose the name of *C. obliterata*, is an anomalous one among Australian species. It so closely resembles *C. australasiae*, Bohem., as to seem merely a variety of that species; but as five specimens are before me, all agreeing in the basal characters of their elytra, I have felt compelled to regard it as distinct, and to place it with *C. atrata*. Putz. It requires more study, and should it prove to be a "sport" of *C. australasiae*, of which there seems a possibility, it is a remarkable fact that the striae free at the base should be accompanied by the total obliteration of the submarginal humeral carina.

**Clivina obliterata**, n.sp.

Facies as in *C. australasiae*, only the elytra more truncate at base, with striae free at base and submarginal humeral carina wanting; anterior tibia 3-dentate. Black, four posterior legs piceous. Only differing from *C. australasiae* as follows:—Head more evenly narrowed before eyes, (the sinusity between the supra-antennal plates and wings of clypeus nearly obsolete), clypeus less deeply
The anterior margin of the clypeus is exactly as in *C. australasiae*, emarginate with the wings not divided from the median part; the prosternum is exactly as in *C. australasiae*. Apart from its smaller size, and the form of the clypeus and anterior tibiae, this species seems to present a remarkable resemblance to *C. atrata*, Putz.

**Biplagiata group.**

Head wide, short, strongly and roundly angustate in front of eyes; clypeus deeply emarginate, median part not divided from wings. Elytra with striae free at base; submarginal humeral carina wanting. Prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, sulcate on base. Anterior femora wide, lower side rounded; tibiae 3-dentate.

**Clivina biplagiata**, Putzeys.


Robust, convex. Black, with a reddish spot on each elytron just before apical declivity; anterior legs piceous, four posterior legs piceous red. Head wide; a shallow punctulate depression between clypeus and front; vertex smooth; clypeus deeply emarginate, wings small, not divided from median part; eyes prominent. Prothorax about as broad as long (1·8 × 1·75 mm.), widely convex, decidedly narrowed anteriorly; anterior angles very obtuse; basal curve short, rounded. Elytra convex, ovate, truncate at base, abruptly and deeply declivous to peduncle; striae free at base, strongly punctate towards base, lighter and more finely punctate towards apex, seventh interrupted towards apex; striae of interstices convex at base, depressed towards apex, eighth carinate on apical curve; submarginal humeral carina wanting. Prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, transversely sulcate on base; episterna finely transversely striolate. Anterior femora compressed, very wide, lower side rounded; anterior tibiae 3-dentate. Length 7·7-8, breadth 2 mm. (One specimen in my collection only 5·5 mm. in length).
ON THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES,

_Hab._: Queensland—Cape York (from Mr. French), Port Denison and Wide Bay (Masters); N.S. Wales—Sydney [common] Goulburn and Mulwala [rare] (Sloane); Victoria—Melbourne.

An isolated and easily identified species. The red subapical macule of the elytra vary in size and brightness; in one specimen from Sydney in my possession they are wanting, the elytra being entirely black. I have not found any perceptible punctures on the prothorax as mentioned by Putzeys.

*Cribrosa* group.

Size moderate. Head short, wide and convex on occiput. Clypeus with median part angular; facial sulci recurved; eyes depressed. Prothorax short, parallel; anterior angles marked. Elytra with five inner striae free at base; submarginal humeral carina wanting. Prosternum with intercoxal part very narrow anteriorly, sulcate on base. Anterior tibiae strongly 4-dentate.

The species known to me may be divided into sections thus:

I. Clypeus with angles of median part obtuse .................. _C. cribrosa_ Putz
   .................. _C. hoops_, Blkb.
   .................. _C.fortis_, Sl.

II. Clypeus with angles of median part prominent, dentiform ........................................... _C. frenchei_, Sl.
marked; a well marked sinuosity between wings and supra-
notal plates, these wide, rounded externally; frontal impressions
wide, shallow, hardly marked; facial sulci hardly marked,
scarred part well marked; facial carinae distant from eyes,
straight, carinate; eyes not enclosed behind. Prothorax broader
than long (1·3 x 1·4 mm.), very declivous to base; upper surface,
excepting basal declivity, densely and strongly rugulose-punctate;
sides parallel; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles marked,
very lightly advanced; posterior angles rounded; median and
anteriocr lines distinctly marked; lateral basal impressions obsolete.
Elytra a little wider than prothorax (3·2 x 1·5 mm.); base truncate,
deeply and abruptly declivous to peduncle; apex widely
rounded; striae shallow, strongly punctate, entire, weaker near
tenth, seventh weak, obsolete on apical curve; marginal channel
deep in middle. Prosternum with intercoxa] part very narrow
anteriorly, sulcate on base; episterna overhanging anteriorly, very
finely striolate near lateral margins. Anterior tibiae wide, 4-
notate; intermediate tibiae with external spur distant from apex,
long, erect, acute.

Length 6-6-5, breadth 1·5 mm.

Rak: West Australia—King George's Sound (Masters),
Beverley (Lea).

It greatly resembles C. boops, Bkbb., some differences being its
smaller size, lighter form, the whole of the disc of the prothorax
strongly punctate, and the less strongly impressed elytral striae.

The description given above is founded on specimens sent to me
by Mr. Masters; their colour is coal black; a specimen sent by
Mr. Lea is piceous; Putzeys gives the colour as piceous.

Note.—It is evident that Putzeys' measurements are incorrect;
this species is rather a stoutly built little one, and, even in the
narrow species of Clivina, such a shape for the elytra as
"1¾ x 1½ mm." would be unheard of.

Clivina boops, Blackburn.


Very closely allied to C. olibrosoa, Putz., which it exactly
resembles as to the head, shape of prothorax, elytra, legs, &c.; for
some apparent differences between them see description of criboza (ante, p. 157).

These species require careful study with large series of specimens from different localities.

The dimensions of a specimen sent to me by Mr. Blackburn are length 7; head 1.2 × 1.4; proth. 1.6 × 1.75; el. 4 × 1.9 mm.

Hab.: South Australia—Adelaide, Port Lincoln (Blackburn) Victoria—Melbourne (Kershaw).

*Clivina fortis*, n.sp.

Robust, cylindrical. Head punctate, large, wide and convex posteriorly, declivous in front, facial sulci recurved; prothorax broader than long, not narrowed anteriorly, striolate-punctate towards sides; elytra with striae free at base; prosternum with intercoxal part very narrow anteriorly, sulcate on base; episternum hardly rugulose, very finely transversely striolate; anterior tibia 4-dentate. Black.

Head large, finely punctate on base of clypeus and middle front; vertex and occiput very convex, not punctate; a shallow impression between clypeus and front: clypeus deep declivous and rugose to median part, this narrow, strongly emarginate, its angles not marked; wings small, anterior margin slope
entire, finely punctate; interstices lightly convex, eighth narrow (not carinate) on apical curve. Intermediate tibiae wide, incurrent, about three small projections above external spur.

Length 7-8, breadth 2-2 mm.

Hab. : N.S. Wales (unique in Rev. T. Blackburn’s Collection).

This species is closely allied to *C. boops*, Blk., from which its most conspicuous differences are its larger size, more depressed eye, and the obtuse anterior angles of the prothorax.

Note.—A specimen sent to me for examination by Mr. Masters, and ticketed Tasmania, only differs from the above in having the punctures of the head spread over all the posterior part; and the strong puncturation of the prothorax over nearly the whole of the disc, the angles of the median part of the clypeus a little marked, and the anterior angles of prothorax more prominent; I do not feel quite sure that it is conspecific with *C. fortis*, but am unable to regard it as distinct.

**Clivina frenchi**, n.sp.

Parallel, cylindrical. Head large, facial sulci recurved; prothorax broader than long, not narrowed in front; elytra with five inner striae free at base, submarginal humeral carina obsolete; anterior tibiae 4-dentate. Head, prothorax, and legs piceous (four posterior legs more lightly coloured than anterior); elytra brown.

Head large (1-7 x 1-8 mm.), wide behind eyes, convex, on upper face a shallow puncturation, except on posterior part of vertex: not divided from front; median part truncate, its angles forming a strong triangular projection; wings about as prominent towards sides as the angles of median part, defined posteriorly by an oblique line, external angles rounded; lateral setigerous punctures large, placed behind angles of median part a little in front of the one defining the wings behind; supra-antennal plates large, projecting decidedly beyond wings of clypeus; facial sulci not clearly marked, turning inwards in front, an ill-defined short impression ending obliquely inwards and backwards from their anterior part on each side of vertex; facial carinæ short; eyes deeply
embedded, hardly more prominent than supra-antennal pla
d of head behind eyes finely and densely rugose-punctate
hardly rugulose. Mandibles short, flat. Mentum de-
obliquely emarginate; lobes rounded at apex; median too
long, triangular. Prothorax a little broader than lon,
2-25 mm.), not narrowed anteriorly, convex, transversely
towards sides; anterior margin truncate; anterior angle
advanced; posterior angles rounded; basal curve short
narrow; median line well marked, linear; anterior line
(sometimes well marked, sometimes obsolete); later
impressions usually well marked, elongate (reaching
middle of prothorax), rugulose. Elytra convex, a litt
than prothorax (5 × 2-5 mm.), parallel on sides, truncate
widely rounded at apex; striae punctate for whole leng
lightly impressed towards apex; interstices lightly convex
base, eighth not carinate at base, distinct and wide (not
on apical curve. Prosternum with intercoxal part
anteriorly, transversely sulcate on base; episterna
shagreened, with fine wavy transverse striae. Ventral
smooth. Anterior femora short, wide; anterior tibiae 4
the upper tooth prominent, triangular; intermediate ti
external spur long, acute.

Length 7-6-9, breadth 2-2-5 mm.
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

CLIVINA CORONATA, Putzeys.


Narrow, cylindrical. Clypeus with five prominent projections in front; prothorax parallel on sides; elytra parallel on sides, fifth stria joining sixth at base; prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly; anterior tibiae strongly 4-dentate. Testaceous, elytra more lightly coloured than head and prothorax.

Head depressed, lightly impressed, finely punctulate; frontal furrow nearly obsolete; facial sulci obsolete, forming a wide shallow depression on each side of vertex; facial carinae distant from eyes, feebly developed; supra antennal plates large, overshadowing the eyes at base, obtusely pointed in front; eyes not prominent. Prothorax rather longer than broad (1·25 × 1·2 mm.), finely striolate near sides, lateral basal impressions elongate. Elytra hardly wider than prothorax (2·7 mm. × 1·25 mm.), punctate-sterate; striae entire; interstices lightly convex, eighth marked on apical curve; submarginal humeral carina very fine and weakly developed. Prosternum with episterna minutely shagreened, not transversely striolate. Anterior femora wide, with lower edge rounded.

Length 5·2, breadth 1·25 mm.

Hab. : West Australia — King George’s Sound (Masters).

This species is readily distinguished by the form of the anterior rim of the head with seven triangular projections. I have not found any perceptible punctures on the sides of the prothorax mentioned by Putzeys. I have not been able to observe the condition of the prosternum with accuracy in my specimen, so cannot say if it is transversely sulcate or not.

Obliquata group.

Size moderate or small. Front punctate, clypeus with angles of median part marked; facial sulci more or less recurred. Mandibles short. Elytra with four inner striae free, fifth joining sixth at base; submarginal humeral carina present, not strongly developed. Prosternum with intercoxal part very narrow or
attenuate anteriorly, sulcate on base. Anterior tibia 4-dent
the upper tooth sometimes feebly indicated or obsolete).

Table of Species.

I. Elytra punctate-striate.
   A. Unicolorous.
   B. Dorsal surface depressed.
      C. Prothorax as long as, or longer than broad.
         D. Size medium, fourth stria of elytra out-
            turned at base..........................C. obliquata, Putz
         DD. Size small, fourth stria of elytra not out-
            turned at base .........................C. debilis, Blkb.
   CC. Prothorax broader then long (none of the
      elytral striae outturned at base) ..........C. riverina, Sl.
   BB. Form cylindrical.
      E. Anterior tibia 3-dentate, interstices of
         elytra convex ................................C. cylindriformis,i
      EE. Anterior tibia 4-dentate, interstices of
         elytra depressed...........................C. obsolenta, Sl.
   AA. Bicolorous.
      F. Elytra with basal part red, apical black ...C. melanopyga, P
      FF. Elytra reddish with a black sutural vitta  C. dorsalis, Blkb
fifth at base; interstices lightly convex on basal part of disc, depressed posteriorly, eighth narrowly carinate at apex; submarginal humeral carina short, feebly carinate. Prosternum with intercostal part small, very narrow anteriorly, sulcate on base; episterna minutely shagreened, the transverse striae hardly perceptible. Anterior femora wide, lower side rounded; tibiae dentate.

Head rather small; frontal impressions wide, well marked; clypeal elevation raised and prominent; clypeus divided from front by a shallow punctulate impression, depressed near anterior margin; median part emarginate-truncate, its angles hardly advanced beyond wings, hardly marked; wings truncate, external angles marked, obtuse; supra-antennal plates large, projecting strongly and sharply beyond wings of clypeus, rounded and margined laterally; eyes lightly convex, not prominent, strongly closed behind. Prothorax rather longer than broad (1.75 × 1.7 mm.); sides widely and very feebly sinuate behind anterior angles; anterior margin truncate, anterior angles marked, obtuse. Elytra elongate, very little wider than prothorax (3.8 × 1.75 mm.); two inner striae strongly impressed, fifth and sixth strongly impressed near base, becoming obsolete after anterior third, seventh entire, distinctly impressed; posterior puncture of third interstice near apex.

Length 7, breadth 1.75 mm.

Hol.: South Australia—Port Lincoln (Coll. Castelnau). (Two specimens were sent to me by Mr. Masters, ticketed South Australia.)

It appears probable that the identification of *C. obliquata* has been rendered difficult by a certain vagueness in Putzeys' description, e.g., when he says that *C. obliquata* may be distinguished at the first glance by its long, narrow and almost cylindrical elytra; this probably should be read as comparative to *C. melanopyge*, Putz.; the only other member of the group in which he placed *C. obliquata*, known to him, and of which he says the elytra are elongate, almost cylindrical (though, being a more than usually depressed species, I should not call them so); again,
though he places *C. obliquata* in a group characterised by the fifth stria, not the fourth, reaching the eighth interstice, he in the description, that the fourth unites more or less distinctly with the eighth at the base; in *C. obliquata* it turns out at the base, but does not actually join the fifth.

**Clivina debilis**, Blackburn.


Black, legs testaceous. Narrow, elongate, subdepressed. Clypeus with median part truncate, hardly distinct from wing, its angles very weak; wings truncate, external angles square. Obtuse; supra-antennal plates projecting strongly beyond wings of clypeus. Prothorax quadrate (1.2 x 1.1 mm.). Elytra parallel (2.8 x 1.3 mm.); fifth stria joining sixth at base, seventh well marked in all its course. Prosternum with intercoxal part very narrow anteriorly, transversely sulcate on base. Anterior tibiae narrow, 3-dentate (only an obsolete trace of an upper prominence).

Length 5, breadth 1.3 mm.

*Hab.*: South Australia—Adelaide, Port Lincoln (Blackburn).

Closely allied to *C. obliquata*, Putz., from which its small size will at once distinguish it. The description above is founded on a specimen for which I am indebted to Rev. T. Blackburn.

A specimen brought from Lake Callabonna (Central Australia) by Mr. A. Zietz, in 1893, differs slightly, being a little larger (5.3 x 1.4 mm.), and having the prothorax with longer sides (basal curve short), (1.4 x 1.2 mm.), the disc punctate near the sides; the angles of the median part of the clypeus more prominent, the
Head large (1.4 × 1.5 mm.), anterior part depressed; vertex wide, lightly convex, more or less punctate; clypeus declivous, divided from front by a wide—usually punctulate—depression; median part bordered, wide, lightly emarginate-truncate, its angles projecting obtusely beyond wings; these small, almost square, with external angle obtuse; supra-antennal plates large, bordered, projecting strongly and squarely beyond wings of clypeus, anterior angle obtuse, but marked; facial sulci deep, recurved part obsolete (sometimes feebly indicated); facial carinae strong; eyes convex, rather prominent, lightly enclosed behind. Mantum wide, deeply and obliquely emarginate; lobes widely rounded at apex; median tooth triangular; acute. Prothorax depressed, quadrate (2 × 2.1 mm.), widest behind middle, very shortly declivous to base, a little narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 19 mm.); sides very lightly rounded; posterior angles rounded, not marked; basal curve short; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles wide, obtuse, a little prominent; border narrow; median and anterior lines strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions obsolete, or very lightly marked. Elytra depressed, hardly wider than prothorax (4.5 × 2.2 mm.), parallel, widely rounded at apex, truncate at base; striae punctate, weaker towards apex, fifth and sixth obsolete except near base, seventh lightly marked, not punctate; eighth interstice narrow, subcarinate on apical curve; border narrow. Prosternum not protuberant; episterna finely shagreened, marked with wavy transverse lines. Anterior femora short, wide; anterior tibiae strongly 3-dentate, a small triangular prominence above the upper tooth.

Length 7.2-8.6, breadth 2.2-7 mm.

Hab.: Victoria—Swan Hill (C. French); N.S. Wales—Urana District (Sloane—moderately plentiful on the edges of a large marsh 20 miles N.E. from Urana.)

Allied to C. obliquata, Putz., which it greatly resembles; it is a broader and more depressed species (being the most depressed Australian species), the prothorax is more transverse, being broader than long, and less parallel on the sides. The submarginal humeral carina of the elytra is very short and hardly
carinate—it might be described as nearly obsolete. The specimen (♂) from which the measurements used in the description were taken was 8·4 mm. in length.

**Clivina cylindриformis** n sp.

Narrow, cylindrical. Head with recurved facial sulci; thorax as long as broad, longitudinally convex; elytra strongly punctate-striate, fourth stria free, lightly outturned at base, fi joining sixth at base; prosternum with intercoxal part very narrow anteriorly; anterior tibiae 3-dentate. Head, prothorax and under surface of body piceous black; elytra piceous bro (piceous black near suture at beginning of apical declivity); un surface of prothorax piceous red; legs ferruginous.

Head convex (1·1 × 1·3 mm.); clypeus divided from front a wide punctate impression, an elongate punctate depressor middle of front extending backwards from this impression; si of head punctate behind eyes, the puncturation strong on e side above base of facial carina; median part of clypeus emanate-truncate, bordered, its angles widely obtuse, hardly project beyond wings; these small, subrotundate in front with exter margin widely rounded (their margin extends in a slightly une curve from median part to supra-antennal plates); supra-antennal plates large, explanate towards margin, projecting strongly.
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stria not interrupted towards apex; interstices convex, eighth narrow and distinct on apical curve; submarginal humeral carina short and feebly developed; lateral border narrow. Prosternum not protuberant, transversely sulcate on base; episterna minutely shagreened, not transversely striolate. Anterior femora short, wide; lower side canaliculate, with posterior edge rounded.

Length 7, breadth 1·9 mm.

Hab.: Queensland—Gulf of Carpentaria (one specimen sent to me by Mr. C. French).

Differ from C. obliquata, Putz., in colour, facies, and the 3-dentate anterior tibiae.

CLIVINA OBSOLETA, n.sp.

Narrow, cylindrical. Head wide; facial sulci obsolete; clypeus with angles of median part projecting beyond the wings; eyes not prominent; prothorax about as long as wide, very lightly narrowed anteriorly; elytra parallel, fifth stria joining sixth at base; prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly; anterior tibiae strongly 4-dentate. Ferruginous, elytra a little more lightly coloured than head and prothorax.

Head wide between eyes and across occiput; front finely, not densely, punctate; vertex finely punctate on each side behind facial carinae; clypeal elevation truncate; median part of clypeus depressed, defined on each side by a carinate ridge, truncate, its angles projecting decidedly beyond wings in the form of obtuse triangular teeth; wings small, concave, quadrate, external angle marked; supra-antennal plates projecting beyond and divided from clypeal wings by a sharp sinuosity; facial carinae short, weakly developed; eyes convex, not prominent, hardly at all enclosed behind. Prothorax convex, smooth (except for a few transverse striolae); anterior margin truncate; anterior angles obtuse, feebly indicated; posterior angles widely rounded; basal curve short; lateral basal impressions short, lightly impressed; median line well marked; anterior line hardly marked. Elytra long, parallel (3·3 x 1·5 mm.), truncate and strongly declivous at base, widely rounded at apex, very declivous to sides and apex; striae
lightly impressed, entire, finely punctate; interstices not converge eighth narrow near apex; submarginal humeral carina short, narrow, weak. Prosternum with episterna minutely shagreened. Anterior femora wide, lower side rounded; anterior tibiae widely palmate, upper internal spine thick, curved, incrassate.

Length 6, breadth 1.5 mm.

_Hab._: Queensland—Cape York (unique in the collection of the Rev. T. Blackburn).

This is an isolated species; in general appearance it is rather like _C. blackburni_, Sl., but its nearest ally known to me seems to be _C. frenchi_, Sl., which it resembles in its widely palmate tibia; in _C. frenchi_ the upper internal spine of the anterior tibia is greatly developed, though not so thick as in _C. obsoleta_. I have placed it in the "obliquata group," because it has the elytra with the fifth stria joining the sixth at base, and has a submarginal carina at each shoulder.

**Clivina melanopyga**, Putzeys.


This species is at once distinguished from all other Australian species by its colour, its rather depressed form, and by having the four inner striae of the elytra free at the base. The following brief note will sufficiently characterise it.

Head, prothorax, undersurface and apical part of elytra black; elytra reddish on more than anterior half; legs piceous. _Head_, including clypeus, as in _C. obliquata_, Putz., prothorax quadrato (1.5 mm. long), elytra elongated subquadrate (3.5 mm. long).
Clivina dorsalis, Blackburn.


Parallel, lightly convex. Black; elytra red with a black sutural stripe (this stripe occupying only first interstice at base, widening posteriorly and extending over three inner interstices, not reaching apex); anterior legs ferruginous, four posterior testaceous. Front punctate; clypeus with median part lightly emarginate-truncate, its angles hardly marked, its wings small with anterior margin truncate, their exterior angles obtuse but marked; facial sulci recurved. Prothorax quadrate (1.2 × 1.2 mm.), evenly and lightly convex, punctulate. Elytra a little broader than prothorax (2.5 × 1.35 mm.), widely rounded at apex, evenly and lightly convex; striae strongly impressed, entire, punctate, fifth joining sixth at base. Prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly, transversely sulcate on base; episterna minutely shagreened, obsoletely transversely striolate. Anterior tine indented, the upper tooth very feeble.

Length 5, breadth 1.35 mm.

Hab.: Victoria (Kershaw); South Australia—Adelaide, Port Lincoln (Blackburn); West Australia—King George's Sound (Masters), Beverley (Lea).

This species agrees with M. Putzeys' original description of C. naturalis in every particular, except that from the group in which he placed C. suturalis it should have the fourth stria joining the fifth at the base, but he placed C. planiceps in the same group as also having the fourth stria joining the fifth at the base, which was incorrect, and it is impossible for me to avoid a suspicion that C. dorsalis, BlkB., = C. suturalis, Putz. If so, Putzeys' description is erroneous, and nothing but an inspection of his type, or the discovery of a species coloured like C. dorsalis, and having the fourth and fifth stria of the elytra confluent at the base, can now settle the point.*

* See descriptions of C. naturalis and C. verticalis (post) for further remarks on this subject.
ON THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES,

Clivina bicolor, n.sp.

Narrow, parallel, subdepressed. Head short, convex, sulci recurred, eyes not prominent; prothorax longer than parallel on sides; upper surface densely and strongly punctate-striate; four inner striae from joining sixth at base; interstices depressed, eighth carina apical, and shoulders; anterior tibie 4-dentate. Elytra ferrugineous; prothorax and head piceous, under surface piceous.

Head convex and smooth on vertex, a few fine punctures; anterior part of front: clypeus with median part truncate, angles prominent, triangular; wings wide, subquadrate, head advanced as angles of median part, external angles sharply prominent, obtuse at summit, external margin straight; supra-antenna plates large, projecting sharply and strongly beyond wings; clypeus; facial carinae hardly marked; eyes convex, not prominent, weakly enclosed behind. Prothorax longer than broad (1.2 × 1.1 mm.), lightly convex, lightly declivous; upper surface—excepting basal declivity and anterior angles—strongly punctate; sides parallel, a little narrowed at angles; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles marked; basal impressions lightly marked, elongate. Elytra very much wider than prothorax (2.5 × 1.25 mm.); sides subparallel, rounded; little narrowed to base; shoulders obtuse, but
CLIVINA DENTICOLLIS, n.sp.

Robust, lightly convex. Head depressed, transversely impressed posteriorly, eyes very large and convex; prothorax subquadrat; posterior angles marked, shortly dentate: elytra parallel, simply striate; four inner striae free at base; a well marked striae at base of first interstice; submarginal humeral carina wanting: prothorax with intercoxal part canalicate, wide anteriorly, transversely sulcate on base; episterna very finely transversely striolate, not overhanging in front; lateral cavities of peduncle punctulate: anterior tibiae strongly 3-dentate; intermediate tibiae not wide, external spur stout, acute, very near apex. Ferruginous, eyes black.

Head depressed, widely impressed across occiput; front depressed, rugulose; frontal impressions very shallow; facial sulci wide, shallow, nearly obsolete; vertex smooth, minutely punctulate; facial carinae wide, short, lightly raised: clypeus with median part truncate, its angles small, obtuse, very lightly advanced; wings small, concave (less advanced than median part), external angles rounded; supra-antennal plates rather depressed, rounded externally; a strong sinusosity dividing them from clypeus wings; eyes very large, convex, prominent, projecting far beyond supra-antennal plates; gulae smoother than usual, lightly punctate near apex. Labial palpi stout, terminal joint stout, subfusciform (obtuse at apex). Prothorax broader than long (1·3 × 1·4 mm.), lightly and evenly convex: disc covered with fine transverse striae; anterior margin truncate, vertical at sides of neck; anterior angles obtuse; sides evenly rounded; posterior angles marked by a short but decided dentiform projection; basal curve short; border narrow, lightly reflexed on sides, very fine (not reflexed) on sides of basal curve; median and anterior lines strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions wanting. Elytra much wider than prothorax (3·3 × 1·8 mm.), lightly rounded on sides, widely rounded at apex; base truncate; striae simple, entire, lightly impressed, fifth joining sixth at base, seventh entire; interstices
depressed, eighth hardly carinate on apical curve. Antem
temora not channelled below, lower side not dilate or round DOES
Length 6, breadth 1.8 mm.

Hab.: West Australia—N. W. Coast (!); (sent to me by Mr-
French).

A remarkable and isolated species, not nearly allied to 2
other Australian species. In facies it resembles C. pectoral
Putz.; its head is much like that of C. bovillæ, Blkb., but
eyes are larger; the form of the clypeus is like that of the spe-
of the “obliquata group”; the intercoxal part of the prosterna
is as wide as in typical members of the “australasica group.
Although I have placed it in the “obliquata group,” it might
be regarded as the type of a new group, of which the charact
would be those of the preliminary paragraph of the descript
above.

Pl. nices eps group.

Size large. Mandibles long, decussating. Clypeus with med
part truncate; wings wide, truncate, sharply advanced. Lab-
truncate, 5-setose. Labial palpi with penultimate joint slen-
longer than terminal. Elytra with four inner striae free at be-
fifth joining sixth; submarginal humeral carina present. Pros-
num with intercoxal part very wide anteriorly, non-sulcate
A well-known species, which may be distinguished by the following note:

Cylindrical. Black, under surface piceous, legs reddish or reddish piceous. Head large (2.3 x 2.5 mm.), depressed, rugulose; clypeus with wings strongly and obliquely advanced beyond the truncate median part. Prothorax longer than broad (3.5 x 3.3 mm.), lightly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 3 mm.). Elytra parallel (7.6 x 3.5 mm.), crenulate-striate; four inner striae free at base, fourth a little outturned at base, fifth joining sixth at base; eighth interstice distinct on apical curve; a submarginal carina at shoulders. Anterior tibiae 3-dentate.

Length 12.5-16.5, breadth 3.4 mm.

Hab.: N.S. Wales—Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

M. Putzeys in his "Postscriptum" places this species in a group characterised by having the fourth and fifth striae confluent at base; he makes no reference to this feature in his description, nor does he remark on it in Stett. Ent. Zeit., nor in his "Révision Générale," where he merely puts it in Scolyptus, and places Ceratoglossus rugiceps, Macr., as a synonym without comment. Rarely the fourth interstice does turn outwards at the base, and actually join the fifth; one such example is in my collection from Mulwala on the Murray, where this species is very common.

Clivina crassicollis, Putzeys.

Scolyptus crassicollis, Putz., Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1866, x. p. 25. The following is a translation of Putzeys' whole description (sic) of this species:

Larger than C. planiceps; its elytra are proportionately more elongate; the prothorax is very noticeably more convex, more declivous particularly towards the anterior angles; the anterior margin is less emarginate.

Length 18, el. 9, breadth 4 mm.

New South Wales—two specimens.

The above is an example of the uselessness of some of M. Putzeys' descriptions; it might be founded on the large specimens
from the Gulf of Carpentaria mentioned below under *C. quadratiferons*, Sl.; but, if so, the description does not aid one in determining it, besides the inference is that the anterior tibiae are 3-dentate as in *C. planticeps*.

**Clivina quadratiferons**, n.sp.

Robust, parallel, cylindrical. Head flat, rugulose; prothorax about as long as broad; elytra with fifth stria joining sixth at base, eighth interstice distinctly marked on apical curve, a well-developed submarginal carina at shoulders; anterior tibiae 4-dentate. Black, under surface piceous, anterior legs reddish piceous, four posterior legs and antennae testaceous brown.

Head quadrate (2 × 2:1 mm.), flat, rugulose; clypeus not divided from front; median part truncate; wings divided from supra-antennal plates by a light linear impression, lightly and obliquely advanced beyond median part, wide, truncate, external angle marked, rounded; supra-antennal plates depressed, declivous before eyes, divided from clypeal wing by a light sinusity, external margin sinuate; facial sulci lost in facial rugosity; facial carinae distant from eyes, feebly developed; eyes convex, prominent; orbits narrow, abruptly truncate behind eyes. Mandibles wide at base, decussating. Mentum concave; lobes rounded at apex, lightly longitudinally striate; median tooth large, rounded at apex. Prothorax of almost equal length and breadth (3:6 × 3:5 mm.), parallel on sides, very little narrowed to apex, convex, roundly declivous to base; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles obtuse; posterior angles not marked; border
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abrupt and non-sulcate on base; episterna covered with fine wavy transverse striae. Ventral segments smooth. Anterior femora short, wide, compressed, lightly channelled below, posterior margin of lower side wide in middle; tibiae wide, palmate, external teeth strong and close together; intermediate tibiae wide, incrassate, external edge arcuate above subapical spur, this strong, acute.

Length 13.5-16, breadth 3.3-4.2 mm.

Hab.: New South Wales—Urana District (Sloane); Victoria—Mildura (French).

Note.—Two specimens have been sent to me by Mr. C. French as coming from near Burketown on the Gulf of Carpentaria, which, though appearing at first sight to be a different species from *C. quadratirrons*, yet, on a close examination, reveal no differences that I can see, except their larger size. I regard them merely the northern form of a widely distributed species (dimensions, head 2.8 x 2.8 mm., prothorax 4.5 x 4.3 mm., elytra 10 x 4.6 mm.). It is possible this may be *C. crassicolis*, Putz., but it is not to my eye a more elongate and convex species than *C. planiceps*; besides Putzeys' brief note (not a description) on *C. crassicolis* seems to infer only 3-dentate anterior tibia for that species.

*C. quadratirrons* is closely allied to *C. planiceps*, which it resembles in size and appearance; but decided differences to which attention may be directed are the shorter and more parallel thorax, the clypeus with the wings less advanced beyond the elytral part, and the 4-dentate anterior tibiae.

**Clivina carpentaria**, n.sp.

Narrow, cylindrical. Head not rugulose; prothorax longer than broad: elytra with striae entire, fifth joining sixth at base; segments convex, eighth not visible on apical curve; ventral line dividing clypeus from front, and a strong sulcus dividing clypeal wings from supra-antennal plates; clypeal elevation
well defined, almost semicircular: clypeus with median part truncate; wings lightly and abruptly advanced beyond median part, wide, flat, truncate, rounded at external angles and lateral supra-antennal plates depressed, declivous externally, light rounded, narrowly margined; facial sulci short; supra-orbital setae placed near each eye in a short depression, upper edge of this depression forming a thick round carina, lower edge forming a narrow carina; eyes globose, very prominent, projecting strongly from sides of head. Mandibles large, wide at base, decussating. Mentum deeply and obliquely emarginate; median tooth wide, short; lobes strongly striolate, rounded at apex. Prothorax levigate, longer than broad (2.8 × 2.5 mm.), widest a little in front of posterior angles, a little narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 2.25 mm.); sides lightly and widely sinuate; posterior angles rounded; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles obtuse; border reflexed on sides; median and anterior lines strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions wanting. Elytra cylindrical, parallel, hardly wider than prothorax (5.7 × 2.6 mm.); base widely and very lightly emarginate; shoulders obtuse; apex strongly declivous, striae strongly impressed, crenulate; interstices convex, seventh and eighth uniting and forming a short carina at base; lateral border narrowly reflexed. Prosternum protuberant; intercoxal part wide anteriorly, not transversely sulcate on base; episterna finely rugulose and transversely striolate. Ventral segments smooth in middle, first and second strongly and closely longitudinally striolate, third striolate-punctate, fourth, fifth and sixth rugulose-punctate at sides. Anterior femora short, wide, lightly channeled below posterior margin of lower side wide; anterior
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wings; these very wide, rounded, hardly more advanced than centre of median part. Mandibles long, decussating, wide at base. Labrum 5-setose. Palpi filiform; labial with penultimate joint slender, longer than terminal. Prothorax transverse; border not reaching base on sides of basal curve; anterior marginal puncture very near anterior angle. Elytra with four striae free at base; submarginal humeral carina short, feebly developed. Prosternum with intercoxal part greatly narrowed (not attenuate) anteriorly. Anterior tibiae 4-dentate.

CDIVINA GRANDICEPS, n.sp.

Comparatively short. Head large, smooth, vertex convex; prothorax short, lateral border not attaining base; anterior tibiae 4-dentate. Black, shining; legs light piceous brown; palpi piceous.

Head large, transverse (2.4 x 2.9 mm.); vertex convex, levigate; clypeus slightly rugulose, divided from front by a straight transverse impression (this impression hardly distinct in middle); anterior margin sinuate; median part lightly rounded in middle; wings large, wide, divided from median part by a light sinuosity, widely rounded in front and laterally, a little more prominent than median part, lateral setae placed in a sharply defined foveiform puncture about middle of each wing; supra-antennal plates small, convex, divided from clypeal wings by a light sinuosity, roundly protuberant and margined laterally; facial sulci lightly impressed, two supra-orbital setae on each side placed a considerable distance from eye in a deep groove, the lower as well as the upper edge of this groove carinate; eyes convex, projecting beyond supra-antennal plates; orbits enclosing eyes lightly behind, sloping obliquely to neck. Mandibles large, wide at base, decussating. Labrum large; anterior margin subrotundate (lightly truncate in middle), 5-setose. Mentum lightly and squarely emarginate; median tooth short, widely triangular; lobes rugulose, wide, obliquely truncate to apex on external side. Palpi filiform. Antennae long, slender, not incrassate, first joint long (about as long as two succeeding ones). Prothorax short, transverse (2.2 x 2.9 mm.),
widest just behind anterior angles, convex, slightly depressed at each side of median line, abruptly declivous to base; sides parallel. Anterior margin emarginate in middle; anterior angles obtuse. Explanate; posterior angles wide, but marked; basal curve shallow. Lateral border wide and reflexed on sides, interrupted and upturned at posterior angles just before posterior marginal puncture, thin and indistinct on anterior part of basal curve, obsolete on posterior part and not reaching base; border strongly reflexed and marginal channel wide on base; median and anterior lines strongly impressed; lateral marginal punctures large, anterior placed near anterior angle on the explanate border. Elytra convex, very little wider than prothorax (5.7 x 3.1 mm.), hardly narrowed at base, wide at apex; sides lightly rounded; base truncate; shoulders rounded; striae entire, crenulate, strongly impressed, weaker on apical declivity, fifth joining sixth at base, seventh obsolete on apical curve; interstices convex, eighth obsolete towards apex; submarginal humeral carina short, thick; lateral border wide, reflexed. Prosternum with intercoxal part lightly concave, narrow (not attenuate) anteriorly, base abrupt, not transversely sulcate; episterna overhanging in front, transversely rugulose-striate. Ventral segments smooth, excepting two basal ones lightly longitudinally striolate. Anterior femora light, lower side straight; anterior tibiae 4-dentate, apex strongly outturned, external teeth wide apart, strong, triangular; external spur of intermediate tibiae fine, acute.

Length 10.5, breadth 3.1 mm.

*Hab.* Queensland—Gulf of Carpentaria (one specimen, given...
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

Prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly, sulcate on base. Anterior femora with posterior margin of lower side strongly dilate in middle, tibie 4-dentate.

Table of species.

A. Form cylindrical, prothorax longer than broad... \( C. \) punctaticeps, Putz.
Aa. Form subdepressed, prothorax broader than long .................. .......................... \( C. \) lobipes, Sl.

CLIVINA PUNCTATICEPS, Putzeys.


Closely allied to \( C. \) tumidipes, Sl., of which it seems the northern form, and from which it only appears to differ by its ferruginous colour; prothorax proportionately wider; elytra a little more deeply striate, the interstices more convex. The legs are similar in all respects.

I offer the following brief diagnosis founded on a specimen sent to me for examination by the Rev. Thos. Blackburn:

Elongate, cylindrical. Head moderate; front punctulate; vertex coarsely punctulate in middle and posteriorly from side to side: clypeus with median part projecting strongly beyond wings, lightly emarginate, its angles prominent, triangular; wings small, rounded, strongly divided from median part and lightly from supra-antennal plates. Prothorax a little longer than broad (1·6 x 1·5 mm.), a little narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1·3 mm.). Elytra oval (3·5 x 1·75 mm.), strongly punctate-striate; fourth stria joining fifth at base; a distinct striole at base of first interstice: the interstices convex, eighth well defined for whole length, carinate at base. Prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly. Anterior femora thick, strongly and roundly dilate in middle of lower side; anterior tibiae 4-dentate.

Length 5·5-6, breadth 1·7-1·75 mm.

Hab.: Queensland—Cape York; Rockhampton (Coll. Blackburn: Macleay Museum).
ON THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES.

CLIVINA TUMIDIPES, n.sp.


Elongate, parallel. Head punctulate anteriorly, eyes pro- 
prothorax longer than broad, convex: elytra parallel, or 
punctate-striate; fourth and fifth stria confluent at base;
distinct submarginal carina at shoulder; an elongate fine 
at base of first interstice; anterior femora with posterior 
of lower side strongly and roundly dilatate, anterior ti-
dentate. Black, shining; under surface piceous; anterior 
piceous brown; four posterior legs, antennae and palpi 
testaceous.

Head moderate; front closely and finely punctate; 
smooth (sometimes some fine punctures near posterior ext 
of each facial carina): clypeus not divided from front; 
part deeply and rather angularly emarginate, its 
obtuse, very lightly advanced beyond and hardly divided 
wings; these small, hardly divided laterally from supra-an- 
plates; lateral sete of clypeus placed in a rugose depress 
based at each wing; supra-antennal plates small, depressed 
globose, prominent, lightly enclosed behind; orbits abrupt 
Prothorax smooth (sometimes a few transverse wrinkles or 
longer than broad (1.7 × 1.5 mm.), widest near posterior
prominence above apical projection; anterior trochanters projecting lightly and obtusely beyond base of femora.

Length 3-6-7, breadth 1-3-1-7 mm.

Hab.: N.S. Wales—Junee District, Urana District (Sloane); Victoria—Swan Hill (French); South Australia—Adelaide (Blackburn).

This species must be very closely allied to C. emarginata, Putz., but evidently differs in colour. I took it plentifully twenty miles north-east from the town of Urana on the margins of tanks dug to water sheep (the only permanent water), in the months of December and January; as many as 32 specimens were washed out of part of the muddy margin of one tank in less than half an hour.

**CLIVINA EMARGINATA, Putzeys.**


M. Putzeys supplemented this diagnosis by remarks which I translate as follows:—

This species forms a link between the twenty-seventh group in which the rounded wings of the epistoma extend considerably beyond the epistoma itself and the twenty-eighth,† in which the

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* It is evident there is an error in these measurements; the length given or the elytra is certainly too great.

† By twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth groups M. Putzeys appears to have meant, on this occasion, the groups of which *C. nyctosyloides*, Putz., or which he formed a new twenty-seventh group in place of his old twenty-seventh, *C. proceras* being transferred to *Scolyptus*, and *C. heterogena*, Putz., are respectively the types; but as on the following page he refers *C. heterogena* to a thirtieth group it is apparent that twenty-eighth is a mistake.
epistoma, more or less emarginate, has its angles prominent extending beyond the wings, which are usually angular.

In C. emarginata the epistoma is deeply emarginate; its angles are not more advanced than the wings, from which it appears to be separated by a depression which there is between them. The anterior elevation, broad, though but little raised, is strongly punctate the same as all the anterior part of the head; the puncturation almost disappears on the vertex, which is very convex and the fovea of which is shallow. The prothorax is almost square, just a little longer than broad; the sides are lightly narrowed at the anterior third, but then regain their width up to the anterior angles, which are obtuse and declivous. The surface is smooth, the median line is very deep from the base to the anterior line; one can hardly distinguish a feeble trace of the two lateral foveae. The elytra are cylindrical, obliquely truncate, internally at the base; the shoulders are rounded; the striae become hardly distinct towards the apex: they are strongly punctate. The anterior femora are thick, their lower surface is dilatate externally so as to form a rounded prominence, but the trochanter projecting at the apex makes a prominent angle.

Australia. One specimen (Coll. Casteln.)

In facies C. emarginata must resemble C. tumidipes, Sl., but it is differently coloured. The clypeus may resemble that of C. lobipes, Sl., but seems as if it should be not unlike C. bovillæ, Blkb. I should expect the tibie to be 4-dentate, and the prosternum with the intercoxal part narrow. Its colour should render its recognition easy. I have associated it with C. adelaidæ.
femora lobate, tibiae strongly 4-dentate. Reddish piceous; elytra lighter coloured than head and prothorax, with a dark piceous spot on posterior part of disc.

Head wide, depressed; front and clypeal elevation closely rugulose-punctate; a round fovea in middle behind punctate part; vertex wide, smooth; frontal impressions wide, shallow; facial sulci lightly impressed; clypeal elevation hardly raised: clypeus not divided from front; median part deeply emarginate, defined on each side by a slight ridge, not angulate laterally; wings small, not divided from median part, sloping roundly backwards to and divided from supra-antennal plates by a faint wide sinusity; eyes prominent, hemispherical, lightly enclosed behind. Prothorax subquadrate (1.5 x 1.55 mm.), lightly convex, coarsely punctate except on anterior part of disc and near sides; anterior margin truncate, angles obtuse, but marked; sides parallel, lightly and widely emarginate; posterior angles marked; basal curve sloping steeply to base on each side; median line deeply, anterior line lightly impressed. Elytra very little wider than prothorax (3.2 x 1.6 mm.), convex—not cylindrical,—parallel on sides; base truncate; shoulders rounded, with border prominent; striae entire, seventh not interrupted at beginning of apical curve; interstices lightly convex, eighth finally carinate at base, narrow and lightly carinate near apex. Anterior femora with lower side forming a wide round protuberance; external spur of intermediate tibiae long, acute.

Length 6.3, breadth 1.6 mm.

_Hab._: Queensland—King's Plains Station (28 miles S.W. from Cooktown; one specimen sent to me by Mr. N. H. Gibson).

It seems to be allied to _C. emarginata_, Putz.; the clypeus and anterior femora are apparently similar, but _C. lobipes_ is evidently a broader species, differing in having the prothorax not longer than broad, and roughly punctate on the disc. From _C. tumidipes_, Sl., and _C. punctaticeps_, Putz., species with lobate anterior femora, it is easily distinguished by its wider and less cylindrical form, shorter punctate prothorax, &c.
**Blackburni group.**

Size small, form cylindrical. Head large, convex; short, wide; eyes not prominent; facial sulci recurved; with angles of median part very lightly advanced beyond these with external angles rounded, but marked; supra-alar plates projecting strongly beyond clypeus. Prothorax long broad, anterior line wanting. Elytra with fourth and fifth confluent at base. Prosternum with intercoxal part at anteriorly, sulcate on base. Anterior tibiae 4-dentate.

The facies of this species, the short wide head, the long cylindrical prothorax and elytra, the non-prominent eyes have caused me to separate *C. blackburni* from *C. hetero* Putz., and form a distinct group for it.

**Clivina blackburni, n.sp.**

Narrow, parallel, cylindrical. Head large, facial sulci re eyes very depressed; prothorax longer than broad, anteriorly wanting; elytra lightly punctate-striate, fourth stria fifth at base, interstices depressed, eighth carinate at base, and carinate on apical curve; anterior tibiae 4-dentate. Brown.

Head large, convex; vertex smooth; front finely pu
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

median tooth moderate, triangular, pointed. Mandibles short, thick. Prothorax smooth (a few light rugæ near sides), parallel, very little wider than head with eyes, longer than broad (1.4 × 1 mm.), roundly and strongly declivous to base; anterior margin truncate; base wide; basal curve short, rounded; posterior angles widely rounded; basal angles obtuse; median line well marked. linear. Elytra parallel, cylindrical (3 × 1.2 mm.), truncate at base, widely rounded at apex; apical declivity roundly abrupt; striae entire, lightly impressed, finely punctate; interstices not at all convex, posterior puncture of third much nearer apex than usual. Prosternum with intercoaxal part attenuate anteriorly, transversely sulcate on base; episterna obsoletely transversely striolate, overhanging anteriorly. Legs short; anterior femora short, thick, rounded on lower side; anterior tibiae strongly 4-dentate; upper tooth short, triangular; posterior tibiae short, incrassate.

Length 5.3, breadth 1.2 mm.

Hab. : South Australia—Lake Callabonna.

A very distinct species; its narrow cylindrical shape, with the elytra shortly and widely terminated, give it a general resemblance to a member of the family Bostrichidae.

CLIVINA OLIIFFII, n sp.

Robust, parallel. Head large; prothorax a little broader than long; elytra long, parallel; fourth stria joining fifth at base; submarginal humeral carina feebly developed; eighth interstice marked, but not carinate on apical curve; a well marked striole at base of first interstice. Prosternum with intercoaxal part attenuate anteriorly; transverse sulcus of base obsolete. Anterior tibiae 4-dentate. Black; prothorax piceous black; anterior legs testaceous brown, four posterior legs testaceous.

Head large (1.3 × 1.5 mm.), densely rugose-punctulate on gule and behind eyes; vertex convex, levigate; front lightly impressed and punctulate in middle, lightly and widely impressed on each side (the impressions a little rugulose); clypeal elevation slightly
raised, narrow, arcuate: clypeus wide, depressed; median p-truncate, its angles small, triangular, projecting; wings strongly divided from median part, anterior margin sloping lightly forward to external angles, these prominent, obtuse at apex; sup antenial plates depressed, very strongly divided fromcly wings, prominent and rounded externally; eyes convex, not prominent, lightly enclosed behind; facial sulci obsolete; facial carina short, distant from eyes. Mandibles wide, short, lightly decussating. Labrum 5-setose. Mentum rugulose-striate. Labial palpi slender, two apical joints of about equal length. Antennae short, lightly incrassate. Prothorax a little broader than long (1.8 x 1.9 mm.), lightly convex, subdepressed above median line, lightly declivous to base, transversely striolate, lightly punctulate except near anterior margin on middle of disc and on basal declivity; sides parallel, not narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles rounded, not marked; anterior margin truncate on each side, emarginate in middle; anterior angles obtuse; borne on narrow; median line deeply impressed; anterior line well marked, lateral basal impressions hardly marked. Elytra hardly wider than prothorax (4.5 x 2 mm.), widest behind middle, subparallel on sides, very lightly rounded, a little narrowed to shouldedisc subdepressed; sides and apex strongly and deeply declivous, base truncate; shoulders marked; striae deep, except towards apex.
A remarkable and isolated species, for which I have found it necessary to form a separate group. In general appearance, shape of head, prothorax, elytra, prosternum and legs it resembles the species of the "cribrosa group"; but the fourth stria is outturned to join the fifth at the base. The crenulations of the elytral striae are deep and punctiform, and from them fine short transverse striae are given off, causing the interstices to have an undulate appearance. The external angles of the clypeal wings are strongly marked and quite as advanced as (if not a little more than) the angles of the median part; the anterior margin of the wings slopes inwards and thus causes the median part to project sharply forward on each side. The elytra are concave on the three inner interstices near the base, and have a distinct elongate rectilinear striole.

I have named this species in memory of my friend Mr. A. S. Olliff, late Government Entomologist for New South Wales.

**Heterogena group.**

Size small. Eyes prominent; clypeus with median part angular, the angles projecting beyond the wings, these angular laterally. Elytra with fourth and fifth striae confluent at base, seventh not interrupted at beginning of apical curve; submarginal humeral carina present; no striole noticeable at base of first interstice. Poststernum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly, sulcate on base. Anterior tibiae 4-dentate.


**Clivina heterogena**, Putzeys.

Although I have a suspicion that *C. heterogena* will ultimately prove to be identical with *C. angustula*, the evidence before me is insufficient to enable me to feel absolutely certain about this. I therefore append a translation of the description of *C. heterogena*.

The anterior elevation, well marked and rather short, is separated from the vertex by a punctate impression of but little depth; the summit of the head bears a wide longitudinal impression containing some large punctures; the punctures on each side near the eyes are of the same size.

The eyes, of which only half is distinct, are very prominent. The prothorax is square, a little sinuate on the sides, as broad in front as behind; all the surface, except the anterior part in the middle, is covered with very distinct punctures.

The elytra are very elongate [and] cylindrical; their rounded shoulders are reflexed; they are of a piceous brown, but their external border, the suture before and behind, and the shoulders are of a testaceous colour. The fourth stria turns out at the base and reaches the eighth interstice.

The under surface of the body is black; the legs, except the upper side of the femora, the palpi and the antennae are testaceous. The anterior tibiae have externally two very long teeth and a small not very distinct tooth.

Length 5¼, El. 2⅔, breadth 1½ mm.

Australia. One specimen belonging to M. de Chaudoir, who received it from M. Melly.

The specimen noted under form "i.e." of *C. angustula*, Putz.
Clivina angustula, Putzeys.


Narrow, parallel, subcylindrical. Black, head and prothorax picsous black; elytra with suture and margins (excepting base) reddish; legs reddish, four posterior paler than anterior. Head wide short before eyes, front and vertex punctate; clypeus divided from front by a wide shallow punctate depression; clypeal elevation prominent, widely rounded; a wide depressed space near anterior margin; median part emarginate-truncate, the angles lightly advanced beyond wings, obtuse; wings square, with external angles rounded, supra-antennal plates wide, rounded externally, projecting decidedly beyond clypeal wings; eyes prominent; facial sulci hardly impressed, facial carinae narrow, well developed. Prothorax about as long as broad (1·3 × 1·2 mm.) a little narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1·1 mm.), convex, punctate; sides lightly and widely sinuate behind anterior marginal puncture. Elytra parallel (2·7 × 1·3 mm.), convex, punctate-striate; striae entire; eighth interstice carinate at base and on apical curve. Prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly; episterna rugulose and striolate. Anterior tibiae 4-dentate.

Length 4·2-5·2, breadth 1·1-4 mm.

Hab. : N.S. Wales—Clarence River, Windsor (Lea), Carrathool (Sloane); Victoria—Lillydale, Ferntree Gully (Sloane); South Australia (Blackburn).

The description given above is founded on specimens taken at Lillydale and Ferntree Gully, near Melbourne. Putzeys’ description suggests the inference that the prothorax is not narrowed anteriorly, but in my specimens, which I have no doubt are C. angustula, Putz., the prothorax certainly is narrowed; different specimens vary in degree in this respect, which I believe to be a sexual difference.
C. angustula seems to present considerable differences in color and size; its constant features are the punctuation of the head and prothorax, the form of the clypeus, the striation of the elytra, the anterior femora not dilatate on lower side, the trochanters prominent at base of femora, and the digitation of the antitibiae.

I offer the following notes on some variations that have come under my notice:—

(1). A numerous series of specimens sent to me by Mr. A. Lea, taken at Windsor, N.S.W., vary as follows:—

Length 4·2-5·2, breadth 1·1-1·4 mm. Colour (a) testaceous (immature); (b) ferruginous (slightly immature?); (c) ferruginous with interstices 2·5 of elytra obscurely piceous on posterior half of disc; (d) ferruginous with interstices 2·5 wholly piceous except at apex; (e) head and prothorax piceous brown, elytra red with interstices 2·4 piceous black on posterior part of disc and apical declivity.

(2). Specimens from the Clarence River, also received from Mr. Lea, are apparently narrower and more depressed, testaceous with posterior part, excepting apices of interstices 2·4, obscurely piceous. This form seems a variety or closely allied species, requires studying with more specimens than are available to

(3). Specimens from Carrathool (Murrumbidgee River)
separate it from "No. 3" on a single specimen, and without a knowledge that the form of the lower side of the tibiae was constant; especially seeing that gummed on the same card, and therefore presumably from the same locality, was a specimen exactly resembling it, but with femora as in C. angustula.

**Clivina deplanata**, Putzeys.


In his unsatisfactory note on this species all that M. Putzeys has to say is that it is with hesitation he separates this species from C. angustula, which it resembles in every respect except that the prothorax is a little broader and especially decidedly flatter. The colour is as variable as in C. angustula. All the specimens seen came from Melbourne.

**Clivina Flava**, Putzeys.


"Long. 5½, El. 2½, Lat. 1½ mill."

Putzeys' remarks on this species are very full. I select for translation those bearing on important features.

Of a testaceous red, with the head, prothorax, and apex of the mandibles of a clear brown. The epistoma is rather narrow, a little emarginate; its angles are prominent and project beyond the little wings, which are very definitely separated from them; the anterior elevation is hardly marked, glabrous, separated from the vertex by a deep irregular punctate impression.

The vertex bears a longitudinal fovea, in the centre of which some large punctures are noticeable; the occiput and the sides of
the head alike bear some punctures. The eyes are very
nent and project decidedly beyond the large wings; the b border extends over half their breadth.

The prothorax is almost square, a little broader than l anterior margin is not emarginate; the sides are stra right anterior angles are obtuse, but depressed; the border w little and forms a slight prominence at the posterior which are marked by a large puncture; the surface is ver convex; the median line is wider and deeper anterior towards the base; each side of the prothorax is cover punctures, which are particularly distinct in the middle not extend to the base; the two lateral impressions are and very lightly marked.

The elytra are a little wider than the prothorax, cyl truncate at the base; their shoulders are rounded; the s deep and very distinct for their whole length, punctate al the apex; the interstices are lightly convex. The head is: rugose beneath; the prothorax is much more finely rug transversely striolate. The abdomen is smooth. The trochanters form a feeble prominence at the base of the the tibiae are wide, strongly digitate externally, and su upper surface; the intermediate tibiae have three or four sp bristles above the spur.
The following is a translation of Putzeys' remarks on this species, which is unknown to me:—

The vertex is punctate; it bears a lightly impressed oblong wide fovea, where the punctures are denser. The antennae are thick, moniliform. The eyes are prominent, but greatly enclosed by the postocular tubercles. The prothorax is longer than broad, narrowed in front, but particularly behind the anterior angles; these are lightly advanced; the posterior angles are distinct; the lightly convex surface bears some striae and some small scattered punctures.

The elytra are cylindrical; their base is truncate, but the shoulders are a little rounded; under a strong lens it is seen that the interstices are covered with small transverse undulations not close together. The elytra are piceous, with all their margins (including the suture) of a rather clear brown.

The femora are narrow. The anterior tibiae, sulcate on upper side, have externally two very strong teeth. The apical digitation is thicker, and one-half longer than the inner apical spine.

Hab.: Probably the north-west of Australia (Coll. Castelnau; a single specimen only).

Clivina australica, n.sp.

Narrow, parallel, subcylindrical. Head short, convex; eyes large, convex, not prominent; facial sulci lightly recurved: prothorax parallel, longer than broad; elytra long, parallel; fourth stria joining fifth at base; eighth interstice distinct on apical curve; submarginal humeral carina moderate, narrow; prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly; episterna very finely striolate near lateral margins, overhanging anteriorly; anterior tibiae 4-dentate. Ferruginous.

Head sparsely covered with minute, nearly obsolete punctures: clypeus with median part wide, truncate (obsoletely emarginate between angles), angles obtuse, hardly prominent; wings small, hardly divided from but not so prominent as angles of median part, outer angles obtuse, external side straight; supra-antennal plates

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projecting sharply beyond wings; recurred part of facial surface well marked, lightly oblique; facial carine well developed, narrow eyes very lightly enclosed behind. Prothorax longer than breadth (1·15 x 1 mm.), hardly narrowed anteriorly, declivous to be transversely striolate near sides; anterior margin truncate, anterior angles marked, not prominent; posterior angles widely rounded; border narrow; median line strongly impressed; anterior line lightly marked; lateral basal impressions obsolete. Elytra hardly wider than prothorax (2·3 x 1·1 mm.), parallel, convex, widely rounded, and very declivous to apex; base lightly emarginate; shoulders rounded but marked; striae lightly impressed, entire, finely punctate, seventh not interrupted near apical curve; interstices lightly convex on anterior part of disc. Anterior femora short, wide; intermediate tibiae wide, external margin arcuate, external spur long, slender, acute.

Length 4·3, breadth 1·1 mm.

Hab.: N.W. Australia (sent by Mr. Masters.)

Allied to C. angustula, Putz., but distinguished by its more cylindrical form, impunctate prothorax, &c. The form of the clypeus is as in C. dorsalis, Blkb., but the outer angles of the wings are more rectangular. It should resemble, judging from the description, C. verticalis, Putz., but is smaller, its prothorax is exceptionally long, and the outer angles of the wings of the clypeus should be more marked. It is evidently distinct from C. difformis, Putz.; attention may be directed to the following points of difference from Putzeys’ description, the smaller size, different colour, eyes lightly enclosed in the weakly developed
4-punctato. Femora antica subtus ante apicem dentata; tibiae
late, apice longe digitatae, extus digitatae [?bidigitatae] denticulato
superiore armatae.

"Long. 5, El. 3 1/4, Lat. 1 1/4 mill."

"Rockhampton (Coll. Castelnau)."

Appended is a translation of his further remarks on this
species:—

It has the appearance of C. punctaticeps; however, the prothorax
is more convex, narrower, particularly anteriorly; it is usually a
little more distinctly punctate.

The epistoma is wider, more truncate; the head is covered with
punctures [which are] much more numerous and almost rugulose.
The anterior femora, less wide and less thick, have not beneath
an inflation analogous to that of C. lobata, but they have, a little
before the apex, a strong acute tooth, and the apex of the
tibial chaetigers is equally raised in the form of a tooth.

It appears to me that C. odontomera must be allied rather to
C. angustula, Putz., than to C. adelaider, Blkb.

Bovillæ group.

Clypeus with median part and wings almost on same level;
median part divided from wings on each side by a small triangular
sinuosity. Elytra with fourth and fifth striae confluent at base,
submarginal humeral carina present. Prosternum with intercoxal
part very narrow and canaliculate anteriorly, sulcate on base;
pectoral ridges short, well developed. Anterior tibiae 4-dentate.

I do not feel sure that I am right in separating C. bovillæ from
the "heterogena group"; this has been done on account of the
different form of the intercoxal part of the prosternum. Pro-
bably the "punctaticeps, blackburni, olliffi, heterogena, and bovillæ
groups" might with advantage be regarded as sections of one
large group.

Clivina bovillæ, Blackburn.


Piceous brown. Robust, parallel. Head wide, depressed
anteriorly; clypeal elevation prominent, convex, hardly arcuate:
clypeus widely depressed near anterior margin; median part subtruncate (hardly emarginate), its angles obtuse, very marked, hardly advanced beyond wings; these small external angles rounded; supra-antennal plates projecting and decidedly beyond wings; facial carinae wide; eyes protruded behind. Prothorax convex, subquadrate (1·65 x 1·4), lightly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1·5 mm); sides rounded (not sinuate); basal curve short. Elytra wide prothorax (3·6 x 1·9 mm.), convex; sides parallel; lateral carinae wide and strongly bordered at shoulders; striae entire, impressed, finely crenulate; interstices convex (depressed apex), eighth narrowly carinate at base and apex. Prosternum with intercoxal part small, narrow and canalicate anteriorly, base sulcate; pectoral ridges short, distinct; episterna coarsely rugulose. Anterior femora wide; tibiae strongly 4-dentate, upper tooth small.

Length 6·6-8, breadth 1·7-1·9 mm.

Hab. : Northern Territory of S.A. (Mrs. Bovill); Western Australia; Queensland—Gulf of Carpentaria (received from French).

The position of C. bovillae is between C. australasiae, Bo and C. heterogena, Putz. The clypeus conforms nearly to C. heterogena, but the intercoxal part of the prosternum
joining fifth at base; submarginal humeral carina short, weak; interstices lightly convex, eighth carinate at apex: prosthernum with intercoxal part angustate (narrow, but not attenuate) anteriorly, sulcate on base; episterna very finely transversely striolate; anterior tibiae strongly 4-dentate. Ferruginous brown, legs testaceous.

Head with front and vertex depressed, finely but distinctly punctate; supra-antennal plates and wings of clypeus flat; clypeal elevation lightly raised, subtruncate (lightly rounded): clypeus not divided from front, depressed near anterior margin; median part with margin lightly rounded; wings short, wide, strongly advanced beyond median part, external angles rounded but a little marked; supra-antennal plates projecting strongly and sharply beyond wings of clypeus; eyes prominent. Convex, very lightly enclosed. Prothorax subquadrate (1.8 × 1.8 mm.), very little narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1.65 mm.); disc smooth; basal declivity rugulose; sides subparallel, hardly rounded or sinuate; posterior angles rounded, but lightly marked; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles rounded, not marked; border reflexed, passing round anterior angles; median and anterior lines well marked; lateral basal impressions rather long, deep, narrow, punctulate. ELytra wider than prothorax (3.8 × 2 mm.), parallel on sides, widely rounded at apex; base truncate towards sides, emarginate in middle; shoulders rounded, seventh stria entire, not interrupted at beginning of apical curve. Anterior femora short, wide.

Length 7, breadth 2 mm.

Hab.: North-west Australia (two specimens sent by Mr. Masters); Queensland—Rockhampton (Putzeys; Coll. Castelmau).

The species on which the above description is founded agrees so well with Putzeys' description of C. cava, that I have little hesitation in regarding it as that species. The strongly 4-dentate anterior tibiae associate it with C. borilla, Blkb., but the depressed head and the clypeus deeply truncate-emarginate, with wide wings isolate it from all other Australian species. I have not included it among the species of the "australasiæ group," but have felt unwilling to form a separate group for it, so have left it
in an intermediate position between the "bovillæ" and "australianis groups."

**Australasian group.**

Mandibles short; eyes prominent; clypeus with anterior margin emarginate, wings widely rounded, not divided from median par Elytra with fourth and fifth strise confluent at base; submarginal humeral carina well developed; eight interstices carinate near apex.

The "australianis group" may be divided into four sections as shown in the following table:

A. Prosternal episterna more or less rugulose-striolate, not punctate.  
B. Prosternum with intercoxal part  
   attenuate anteriorly, anterior  
   tibia 4-dentate.................. Section I. (Type C. sellata).

BB. Prosternum with intercoxal part  
   narrow anteriorly, anterior  
   tibia with two strong external  
   teeth and a slight prominence  
   above apical projection......... Section II. (Type C. australasin)

BBB. Prosternum with intercoxal  
   part wide anteriorly, anterior  
   tibia 3-dentate .......... Section III. (Type C. basalis).

AA. Prosternal episterna punctate........ Section IV. (Type C. pectoralis)
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CLIVINA SELLATA, Putzeys.


Head and prothorax black; elytra testaceous, with a large black patch on posterior part of disc; four posterior legs testaceous, anterior legs ferruginous; under surface piceous. Narrow, cylindrical. Front rugulose-punctate; vertex foveate in middle; eylepus with median part not divided from wings, lightly emarginate; eypeal elevation prominent, arcuate; a decided sinuosity between supra-antennal plates and wings of eylepus. Prothorax smooth (disc lightly transversely striolate and covered with scattered minute punctures), convex, rather longer than broad (1:35 × 1:25 mm.), lightly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1 mm.). Elytra convex, parallel (2:9 × 1:5 mm.), strongly punctate-striate; striae entire, fourth joining fifth at base; interstices convex, eighth distinct on apical curve; a submarginal carina at shoulder. Prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly, transversely sulcate on base; episterna finely shagreened and transversely striolate. Anterior femora wide, compressed; tibiae 4-dentate (upper tooth a small triangular prominence).

Length 4:3-5:5, breadth 1:25-1:5 mm.

Hab.: Queensland—Gayndah (Masters); N.S. Wales—Richmond River, Tamworth, Sydney (Lea), Narrandera, Carrathool, Mulwala, Junee (Sloane); Victoria—Melbourne (Kershaw); South Australia (Masters).

The characteristic features of this widely distributed species are the 4-dentate tibiae, the attenuate intercoxal part of the prosternum, and the colour. Immature specimens are often taken of an entirely testaceous colour.

CLIVINA FERRIGINEA, Putzeys.


" Ferruginea. Caput in vertice foveolatum, parce punctulatum. Prothorax subquadratus, antice leviter angustatus, convexus, utrinque in medio et in foveis basalibus oblongis
punctulatus. Elytra subcylindrica, basi truncate, humeris rotundatis; stris integris punctatis, interstitio tertio quarto punctato. Tibiae anticae apice longe digitate, extus bidigita denticuloloque superiore armatae.

"Long. 6, El. 3, Lat. 1½ mill."

After the Latin diagnosis M. Putzeys has some remarks, which the following is a translation:—

The epistoma roundly emarginate and closely united to the wings, which are rounded, classes the species very clearly among those of the twenty-seventh [27] group.

It has a very great resemblance to C. flavus, in which, however, the epistoma is quite differently shaped; but the colour of the elytra is the same as that of the head and prothorax; the prothorax is less quadrate, more elongate, decidedly more convex, the sides are less straight; the vertex is more convex, less punctate, and the anterior elevation is less distinctly separated by a transverse impression.

The episterna of the prothorax are hardly distinctly striolate on their internal part.

*Hab.*: Rockhampton (Coll. Castelnau).

Specimens sent to me by the Rev. T. Blackburn as coming from Cairns, North Queensland, agree with the description of *C. ferruginea*, except in the following points:—size a little smaller, prothorax smooth (a few very minute punctures are discernible in and near the lateral basal impression with a very powerful lens). The following brief diagnosis gives particulars of
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trochanters projecting beyond base of femora, these not dilatate on lower side; tibiae 4-dentate.

Length 5·3, breadth 1·35 mm.

A specimen sent by Mr. Masters, as coming from N.W. Australia, cannot be separated from the specimens from Cairns.

CLIVINA OCCULTA, n.sp.

Narrow, convex. Head wide before eyes; prothorax narrow, convex; elytra strongly punctate-striate, fourth stria outturned and joining fifth at base; prosternum with intercoxal part small, attenuate anteriorly, sulcate on base; anterior tibiae wide, strongly 3-dentate. Black, shining; antennæ ferruginous, legs reddish testaceous.

Head short, rather depressed, sparsely and coarsely punctate; Vertex convex; frontal foveæ very wide; clypeus lightly declivous to anterior margin; median part truncate, not divided from wings; these oblique on inner side to median part, decidedly advanced beyond median part, widely and lightly rounded in front; supra-antennal plates wide, rounded externally, projecting lightly but decidedly beyond wings of clypeus; eyes prominent; orbits truncate behind. Prothorax small, narrow, hardly broader than long (1·4 × 1·42 mm.), a little narrowed to apex (ant. width 1·25 mm.), convex, strongly declivous to base; disc transversely striate; sides widely and very lightly sinuate behind anterior marginal puncture; lateral basal impressions distinct, narrow, elongate-foveiform. Elytra narrow (3·25 × 1·65 mm.), widest behind middle, same width as prothorax at base, truncate on base; striae strongly impressed, entire, coarsely punctate (the punctures stronger than usual towards apex), seventh stria entire; interstices convex, depressed towards apex, eighth shortly carinate at base.

Length 6·2, breadth 1·65 mm.

Hab.: Queensland—Cape York (Coll. Blackburn; a single specimen).
This species must be associated with *C. sellata*, Putz., though the form of its clypeus is more that of the "*obliquata group*" than of *C. sellata*. In general appearance it resembles *C. queenslandica*, Sl., and *C. dilutipes*, Putz.: from *C. queenslandica* it may be distinguished by its more convex shape; clypeus wider, median part more truncate, the wings wider, concave, more decidedly advanced beyond median part and roundedly truncate, elytra with striae more coarsely punctate; prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate: from *C. dilutipes* the wider and punctate anterior part of the head, the stronger external teeth of the anterior tibiae, and the shape of the intercoxal part of the prosternum thoroughly differentiate it.

**Clivina nana**, n.sp.

Small, depressed, parallel. Head wide, depressed; prothorax subquadrate; elytra lightly crenulate-striate, fourth stria joining fifth at base, interstices flat, eighth weakly carinate at base, finely and weakly carinate near apex; prosternum with intercoxal part narrow anteriorly; episterna minutely rugulose-striolate; anterior tibiae wide, strongly 3-dentate. Testaceous, eyes black.

Head depressed; vertex roundly concave in middle; clypeal elevation well marked, lunulate: clypeus divided from front by a shallow depression, anterior margin subtruncate (hardly emarginate); wings small, not divided from median part, rounded laterally, divided from supra-antennal plates by a decided sinuosity; supra-antennal plates convex, prominent before eyes extending...
angle, not touching margin. Elytra very little wider than prothorax (2 x 0.9 mm.), depressed; sides parallel; base truncate.

Length 3 6, breadth 0.9 mm.

Hab.: N.S. Wales—Tamworth (Lea).

An isolated species among those known to me, and the smallest Australian Clivina yet described.

Clivina suturalis, Putzeys.


"Long. 6, El. 3, Lat. 1 1/2 mm."

M. Putzeys added to his Latin diagnosis a fuller description in French; the following is a translation of the more salient parts:

The epistoma is almost truncate, bordered; its angles project in the form of prominent teeth; the wings are hardly distinct from the supra-antennal margins. The vertex is flattened in the middle, irregularly foveolate and punctate; the longitudinal carinae of the sides of the head are very distinct and straight; they do not become broader towards their source.

The prothorax is a little longer than broad; its sides are parallel; the anterior angles are lightly rounded and very declivous; the posterior angles are only marked by the interruption of the marginal border and by a piliferous puncture placed within it; all the surface (except the margins) is covered with rather large punctures, which are stronger and more numerous on the sides near the nasal foveæ; these are oblong, rather wide, but shallow.

The elytra are of the same width as the prothorax, elongate; their sides are almost parallel; the base appears truncate and the
apex is rounded; they are strongly punctate-striate. The scutellar striae is oblique and short. The suture is occupied by a stripe of brown-black which, at the base, covers the first interstice and becomes wider after the basal fourth without extending beyond the third interstice.

_Hab._: Australia—Port Phillip; (one specimen).

In his "Révision Générale" the following is all that is said about this species:

In a great many respects it comes very near _C. verticalis_; the prothorax has the same form, but it is less convex, longer and more enlarged behind the anterior angles; it is covered with a very distinct punctuation. The epistoma has the external angle of its wings more marked, simply obtuse, and the wings are not separated from the posterior wings. The anterior elevation is less marked, the vertex has only some scattered punctures anteriorly. All the external teeth of the tibiae are obliterated, which may well be only accidental.

Length 5, El. 2½, breadth 1½ mm.

In spite of Mr. Putzeys’ having placed _C. suturalis_ in a sect in which the fourth stria joined the fifth at the base,* I cannot help a suspicion that it did not do so, and that _C. suturalis_ was founded on the same species that Mr. Blackburn has since named _C. dorsalis._† The difference in the dimensions given in Putzeys’
is slightly brownish. The decided difference is found in the shape of the prothorax, which is almost square, as broad before as behind: the lateral margin is a little sinuate before the anterior angle. The elytra are more cylindrical, not at all narrowed behind. In all other respects it resembles C. sellata.

Length 5½, El. 2¾, breadth 1½ mm.

Australia—(Coll. Chaudoir; two specimens).

I have an immature specimen of C. dorsalis, Blkb., from Victoria, which is wholly testaceous in colour, and I cannot help suspecting that C. verticalis has been founded on immature specimens and is in reality conspecific with C. dorsalis. In support of this suspicion it may be noted that the characters of the basal striae of the elytra do not appear to have been taken into account by M. Putzeys at the time he described C. verticalis; under the circumstances there is nothing for it but to retain both names, but, if I am right in my suspicion as to their identity, a want of carefulness on the part of M. Putzeys has saddled the Australian list with at least one name for which no species is likely to be found in nature.

Clivina dimidiata, Putzeys.


The disposition of the colours is almost the same as in C. basalis, but the black part is not so large, very oblique from the lateral margin to the suture where it is prolonged beyond the middle of the elytra; the anterior colour instead of being a dull red is a light reddish testaceous; the legs and antennæ are also of a clearer tint. The eyes are less prominent; the prothorax is less narrowed in front, and less emarginate in the middle of the anterior margin; the elytra are shorter and narrower.

Length 7, El. 3-5, breadth 1¼ mm.

Australia—Melbourne (?) (Coll. Chaudoir; two specimens).

In addition we learn from the Révision Générale (p. 183) that the central carina of the prosternum is very narrow in C. dimidiata. It must greatly resemble C. melanopyga, Putz., and
indeed on account of its having the intercoxal part of prosternum very narrow, and from the fact that M. Putzeys in his memoir in the Entomologische Zeitung placed *C. melanopus* in the same group as *C. basalis*, taking no notice of the characters of the striae of the elytra, I suspect that it is unlikely to have been founded on specimens of *C. melanopus* which, probably chiefly on account of their larger size, had been taken to belong to a distinct species.

**SECTION II.**

*Table of Species.*

f. Unicolorous.


g. Size large...................................................... *C. australasiae*, Bohem.

**g**. Size small.................................................... *C. queenslandica*, Sl.

ff. Bicolorous.

\h. Black, with apex of elytra reddish .......... *C. leai*, Sl.

\hh. Elytra black, with a reddish vitta on each side .............................................. *C. vittata*, Sl.

The species I do not know are *C. juvenis*, Putz., and *C. helmas* Blkb.

**Clivina australasiae**, Bohemann.

breadth (2·35 x 2·6 mm.); anterior angles rounded, bordered, basal impressions obsolete, or very faint. Elytra long, 16 (6 x 2·8 mm.), lightly convex; dorsal surface rather seed; base truncate; marginal channel wide at humeral; stria deep and strongly punctate on disc, becoming faintly punctate towards apex; interspaces convex, except on declivity. Prosternum with intercoxal part narrow only, sulcate on base; episterna closely rugulose. Anterior strongly 3-dentate, a sinuosity above upper large tooth giving a fourth tooth to be weakly developed. ♀ with anterior hardly less strongly dentate than ♂; the inner apical spine more curved, but not obtuse at apex.

gth 8·10·5, breadth 2·4·2·8 mm.

♂: N.S. Wales, Victoria, and South Australia (widely dis-seal); Lord Howe Island (Macleay Museum); New Zealand.

The description given above is founded on specimens sent to Mr. Lea, and taken by him at Windsor, near Sydney; the found on the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers seems to a little from the typical form, being a lighter and more insect, but I cannot find any differences between them are worth considering of even varietal value. The original specimen seems inexact in giving the shape of the prothorax as "elliptic diminio longior," and the elytra, "prothorace haud a." Sometimes the anterior part of the front is densely
C. rugithorax, Putz., in no way differs from C. australasiae, it appears as if C. rugithorax should be regarded as a synonym of C. australasiae.

Specimens only 8 mm. in length are rarely found.

**Clivina juvenis**, Putzeys.


Subjoined is a translation of Putzeys' entire description. It seems quite useless as a means of identifying any species, and appears to be founded on an immature specimen. The question of whether, in spite of the differences given as distinguishing it from C. australasiae, it may not be that species, I leave for him who can to decide.

Entirely of a slightly reddish testaceous colour. Behind the anterior elevation of the front a wide deep impression is noticed. The impression of the vertex is short and less marked [than in C. australasiae]. The prothorax is narrower, its anterior angles are less rounded; the elytra are a little shorter; the teeth of the tibiae are finer.

Length 8, El. 4, breadth 2 mm.

_Hab._: Melbourne (Coll. Chaudoir).

In addition to the particulars given above we learn from the Révision Générale that the base of the elytra is more distinctly truncate than in C. australasiae.

**Clivina queenslandica**, n.sp.
depressed rugulose space along anterior margin; wings small, rounded, not divided from median part; clypeal elevation depressed, widely arcuate; a light sinuosity dividing wings from supraantennal plates; facial sulci lightly impressed, wide apart, parallel posteriorly; facial carinæ wide, depressed. Prothorax leagrate, subquadrate (1·7 × 1·7 mm.), narrowed anteriorly (ant. with 1·3 mm.); sides lightly rounded; lateral basal impressions distinct, short, narrow. Elytra a little depressed, very little wider than prothorax (3·5 × 1·8 mm.), very little narrowed to base; sides subparallel; shoulders rounded; striæ entire, lightly impressed, finely crenulate; interstices lightly convex on disc, eighth carinate at base and apex. Prosternum with base sulcate; episterna rugulose and transversely striolate. Anterior tibiae strongly 3-dentate, with a feeble projection above large teeth. ³ with inner apical spine long, arcuate.

Length 6·2-7; breadth 1·63-1·9 mm.

Hab. : Queensland—Darling Downs District (Lau); South Australia—Lake Callabonna (Zietz).

This species is allied by the form of the anterior tibiae in the ³, and the shape of the head to C. australasiae, Bohem., rather than to those species which resemble C. lepida, Putz., in these respects, as C. vagans, Putz., and C. dilutipes, Putz. It is very like C. dilutipes in general appearance, but may be distinguished by having the head wider and punctate, eyes less prominent, prothorax more depressed, elytral striae more finely punctate, prosternum sulcate on base, external teeth of anterior tibiae stronger; it has even a closer resemblance to C. occulta, Sl., but differs in shape of clypeus, shape of prothorax, prosternum with the intercoxal part wider anteriorly, &c.

Clivina leai, n.sp.

Narrow, convex. Head depressed, wide before eyes; prothorax of equal length and breadth, decidedly narrowed anteriorly; elytra strongly punctate-striate, fourth stria outturned and joining fifth at base, a fine submarginal carina at shoulder; anterior tibiae
strongly 3-dentate. Black; elytra with apical third testaceous, under surface piceous; anterior legs piceous brown, four terior legs testaceous.

Head wide before eyes (1·2 mm. × 1·2 mm.), vertex with a shallow rugae, not punctate except finely on each side near extreme of facial carinae: clypeus not divided from front, lightly and widely emarginate, anterior angles (wings) widely rounded; median depressed, bordered, defined on each side by a short, nar longitudinal ridge; wings small, concave; clypeal elevation tinct, arcuate; supra-antennal plates rather depressed, large, strongly rounded and bordered externally, projecting sharply and decidedly beyond wings of clypeus; facial sulci lig impressed, facial carinae short, wide; eyes convex, projecting slightly, deeply enclosed by supra-antennal plates in front, lightly enclosed behind; orbits abruptly constricted behind Prothorax smooth (a few transverse striolae on disc), as long as broad (1·8 mm. × 1·8 mm.), widest a little before post angles, decidedly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1·5 mm.), broad at base; border rather wide on anterior part of sides, medially and anterior lines well marked; lateral basal impressions distinct. Elytra convex, very declivous on sides, widest a little behind middle (4 × 2·1 mm.), a little narrowed to base; s lightly rounded; base shortly truncate in middle, rounded.
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distinguishes this elegant species, which was first sent to me by
Mr. A. M. Lea, after whom I have named it.

Var. 1 C. apicalis. A specimen sent to me by Mr. Masters, as
coming from N.W. Australia, differs from the type form of C. leai
by being smaller; the head smooth; the prothorax a little shorter
(1.5 x 1.6 mm.), more convex, more rounded on the sides, the
lateral basal impressions obsolete; the strise of the elytra deeper
and more strongly punctate.

Length 6, breadth 1.7 mm.

It is probably a distinct species, but requires studying with a
number of specimens before one; its general resemblance to
C. biplagiata, Putz., is very noticeable.

Clivina vittata, n.sp.

Robust, convex. Front punctate-foveate; prothorax convex,
broader than long (1.35 x 1.49 mm.), lightly narrowed anteriorly
at width 1.15 mm.). Elytra rounded on sides, widest behind
middle, a little narrowed to base (3 mm. x 1.6 mm.), strongly
punctate- striate; interstices convex, eighth narrowly carinate at
base, and on apical curve. Prosternum with intercoxal part
narrow (not attenuate) anteriorly, sulcate on base; episterna
finely rugulose-striolate. Anterior femora wide; tibiae 4-dentate,
the upper tooth very feeble. Piceous black; a reddish lateral
vitta (interstices 5-7) on each elytron, not reaching apex; legs
reddish piceous.

Length 5-3, breadth 1.6 mm.

Hab. : N. S. Wales—Sydney (one specimen sent by Mr.
Masters).

A second specimen, labelled Victoria, is in the collection of the
Rev. Thos. Blackburn, who has kindly forwarded it to me for
examination; it is smaller (4.3 x 1.2 mm.), and has the prothorax
piceous red, but otherwise agrees with the type.

This species is allied to C. sellata, Putz., but, besides being
different coloured, it differs by its wider and more convex
form; wider prothorax; elytra less parallel, more rounded on the
sides, widest behind the middle and evidently narrow shoulders, more widely rounded at apex; intercoxal parametum wider anteriorly: the clypeus is very similar to *C. sellata*, but the wings are smaller and recede a little the sides, which causes the angles of the median part to be least indicated; the clypeal elevation is less prominent head is less rugulose.

**Section III.**

Head with space between facial impressions smooth convex; lateral sinuosity between supra-antennal plates or obsolete or hardly marked. Prosternum with intercoxal anteriorly. Anterior tibiae 3-dentate (in ♀ narrower, and teeth much less developed than in ♂); inner apical spine longer than in ♀, curved and obtuse at apex, in ♀ pointe.

**Table of Species.**

1. Bicolorous.

   j. Elytra with basal part reddish, apical part black... *C. basal*

   jj. Elytra reddish, with a large discoidal plaga...... *C. felix*

2. Unicolorous.

   i. Prosternum not transversely sulcate on base......
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CLIVINA BASALIS, Chaudoir.


Black, base of elytra red (the red part about one-third of elytra in middle of disc and sloping backwards to half the length on each side); legs reddish testaceous. Head smooth, convex, angulate with hardly a perceptible sinuosity on each side before eyes; clypeus not divided from front, anterior margin bordered, widely emarginate, anterior angles rounded. Prothorax convex, smooth, of almost equal length and breadth (1.8 x 1.7 mm.), narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1.5 mm.); sides lightly rounded; basal curve short; lateral basal impressions well marked. Elytra lightly convex, a little depressed on disc, lightly rounded on sides, not perceptibly narrowed to base (4 x 2 mm.), strongly punctate-crenate; the striae entire, but weaker towards apex, fourth outturned and joining fifth at base; five inner interstices convex towards base, becoming flat towards apex, eighth distinctly marked on apical curve; a submarginal carina at shoulder. Prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, transverse sulcus of base obsolete. Anterior tibie 3-dentate: in ♂ narrow, first external tooth strong, short, second shorter, projecting but little beyond margin of tibia; inner apical spine elongate, curved and obtuse at apex: in ♀ external teeth much stronger; inner apical spine slender and acute.

Length 5.75-7, breadth 1.6-2 mm.

Hab.: N.S. Wales - Sydney, Tamworth (Lea), Junee, Narrandera, Urana, and Mulwala (Sloane); Victoria; South Australia.

A well known and easily identified species.

CLIVINA FELIX, n.sp.

Head and prothorax black; elytra reddish testaceous, with a large ovate black plaga on the posterior two-thirds of disc (not reaching margin), lateral margins and under surface piceous; legs,
antennæ, and palpi testaceous. Facies, head, prothorax, elytrum, sternum, and legs as in *C. basalis*, Chaud.

Length 6-7, breadth 1-5-1·9 mm.

*Hab.*: Queensland—Port Denison (Masters); N. S. Wales—Junee, Narrandera, Carrathool, Urana, and Mulwala (Sloane) Victoria; South Australia (Blackburn).

This species is rather common in Southern Riverina during the summer months. It resembles *C. basalis* so closely that it may be taken for it at a casual glance, but the colour differentiates it; the black discoidal patch of the elytra in *C. felix* never reaches the margins (as it does in *C. basalis*), but is separated by the testaceous seventh and eighth interstices; on the average it is smaller than *C. basalis*; the only specimens more than 6·5 mm. in length that I have seen have been those from Port Denison. A specimen from Narrandera has the base of the elytra clouded with black. From *C. sellata*, Putz., it differs by its larger size, less cylindrical shape, smooth head, intercoxal part of sternum not attenuate anteriorly, anterior tibia 3-dentate, &c.

**Clivina eximia**, n.sp.

Robust, broad, lightly convex. Head as in *C. basalis*, Ch.: prothorax broader than long, basal curve short, lateral basal impressions strongly marked; elytra wide, parallel, truncate at base, punctate-striate, fourth stria outturned and joining fifth at base, interstices convex, eighth carinate at base and apex; anterior tibiae 3-dentate, with a small protuberance above upper tooth. Head, prothorax, and a large dorsal plaque on elytra black.
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(1.8 x 2 mm.), lightly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1.7 mm.), convex, declivous to base, finely transversely striolate; sides hardly rounded (nearly straight); posterior angles rounded but marked; anterior margin lightly and widely emarginate; anterior angles obtuse, lightly marked; border narrow, not weaker on sides of basal curve; median and anterior lines strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions short, deep, narrow. Elytra wide (4.5 x 2.4 mm.), lightly convex, subdepressed on disc, shortly declivous to peduncle; base truncate (a little roundly); shoulders rounded; striae deep, strongly crenulate, becoming lighter towards apex, first stria curving in towards suture a little before base and turning out towards second at basal extremity; interstices convex, depressed posteriorly. Prosternum protuberant; intercoxlal part wide anteriorly, sulcate on base; episterna strongly rugulose and transversely striolate.

Length 8, breadth 2.4 mm.

Hab.—North West Australia. (Two specimens sent by Mr. Masters.)

Closely allied to and resembling C. felix, Sl., in colour, but larger, wider, and more depressed. The discoidal black patch on the elytra is oval, and extends in its widest part over the four or five inner interstices.

CLIVINA MICRODON, Putzeys.


Of a slightly duller testaceous colour than C. juvenis, the last half of the elytra even more obscure than the base. The antennae are more slender. The anterior elevation of the head is not declivous and narrowed behind as in C. juvenis, where it has the shape of a horseshoe; the vertex has not a central fovea; the prothorax is a little flatter, wider, and the impressions of the base are more marked and rounded towards base. The anterior coxae have only two very short and triangular teeth above the typical digitation.

Length 7, El. 3 3/4, breadth 1 1/4 mm.

Hab.: Melbourne (Coll. Chaudoir; two specimens.)
ON THE AUSTRALIAN _CLIVINIDAE_,

The above is a translation of the whole of Putzeys' description of _C. microdon_. I cannot help thinking that it looks not unlike a description founded on an immature specimen of _C. basalis_, C.H., (3), discoloured with age.

**Clivina dilutipes**, Putzeys.


It appears to me likely that M. Putzeys confused two species under this name, viz., the Victorian species which I consider _C. vagans_, Putz., and a species from the coastal districts between Sydney and Brisbane, to which I attribute the name _C. dilutipes_. It is to be regretted that M. Putzeys gave no indication of the differences which divided _C. dilutipes_ from _C. vagans_, for it seems not unlikely that both may have been founded on the same species; however, as there appear to be two closely allied species, to either of which either name seems equally applicable, it is probably best to apply the older name, _C. vagans_, to the species which it strikes me as being most fitted to, and then to allot the later name to the remaining species. The resemblance between these two species is very great, the only points of difference apparent to me being that, in _C. dilutipes_ the elytra are more deeply striate, with coarser punctures in the striae, and the prosternum is not sulcate on the base. The following is a description of _C. dilutipes_:

Narrow, cylindrical. Head small, smooth, lightly bi-impressed; prothorax convex, sides rounded; elytra narrow, strongly punctate-striate, fourth stria joining fifth at base; prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, non-sulcate on base; anterior tibiae...
narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1.35 mm.); lateral basal impressions short, linear, well marked. Elytra narrow (4 x 1.9 mm.), widest a little behind middle; sides subparallel, hardly narrowed to shoulders; base truncate; shoulders rounded, not marked; striae strongly impressed, deeply punctate, lighter towards apex; interstices convex near base, depressed behind basal third, eighth finely carinate at base and near apex.

Length 6.5-7.5, breadth 1.8-2.2 mm.

Hab.: N.S. Wales—Windsor, Clarence River, and Tweed River (Les); Queensland—Brisbane (Coates).

The specimens from the Tweed River and Brisbane are darker coloured and have a greater tendency to lose the piceous red patch on the anterior part of the sides than those from the Clarence River.

Clivina angustipes, Putzeys.


Narrow, elongate. Black; legs dark piceous; antennae, palpi, and tarsi ferruginous. Head small, smooth, convex, narrow, angustate without any sinuosity before eyes; clypeus bordered, roundly emarginate; frontal impressions arcuate, deep; eyes convex, prominent. Prothorax longer than broad (1.75 x 1.7 mm.), greatly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1.4 mm.), lightly rounded on sides, smooth, convex; anterior angles obtuse; median line lightly impressed; anterior line strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions short, linear, distinct. Elytra a little broader than prothorax (3.8 x 2 mm.), lightly convex, parallel on sides; base truncate; shoulders rounded; striae moderate, becoming shallow towards apex, strongly punctate (the punctures very fine towards apex), first flexuous near base, fourth outturned and joining fifth at base; interstices lightly convex near base, depressed towards apex, eighth carinate near shoulders, narrowly carinate on apical curve. Prosternum without pectoral ridges; intercoxal part wide at base, angustate but remaining wide anteriorly, transverse sulcus of base lightly marked, sometimes obsolete; episterna rugulose and transversely striolate. Anterior tibiae narrow,
3-dentate; apical digitation long, lightly arcuate; external teeth short, prominent; inner apical spine as long as apical digitation, truncate, not incassate.

Length 6·5-7·5, breadth 1·9-2·2 mm.

_Hab._: West Australia—Swan River, Newcastle, and Donnybrook (Lea).

Very closely allied to _C. lepida_, Putz., with which it agrees in facies; the head is similar, the prothorax seems a little narrower and longer, the elytra present no differences. The reasons for regarding it as distinct from _C. lepida_ are that the prothorax is without pectoral ridges, and not so decidedly (if at all) transversely sulcate on base; and, that the anterior tibiae differ slightly, their external teeth being longer and more prominent, the apical digitation longer and less obtuse, and the inner apical spine not incassate at apex.

**_Clivina simulans_**, n.sp.

Robust, elongate, parallel, subcylindrical. Head smooth; prothorax as long as broad, narrowed anteriorly; elytra with fourth stria outturned and joining fifth at base, eighth interstice shortly subcarinate at base, narrowly carinate near apex; anterior tibia 3-dentate, ♀ with external teeth much weaker than ♂, and with inner apical spine long, incassate, obtuse. Black, shining; anterior legs piceous brown; antennae and four posterior legs ferruginous.

Head smooth, strongly roundly angulate before eyes; the lateral sinuosity between the wings of clypeus and supra-antennal plates hardly perceptible; front and vertex convex, levigate; clypeus not divided from front; a wide depressed space near
have to form a short humeral carina; marginal channel narrowed at humeral angles. Prosternum with pectoral part protuberant; ateral part wide anteriorly, non-sulcate on base; episterna overhanging anteriorly, minutely rugulose and finely transversely striate.

Length 9.3-10.5, breadth 2.7-2.8 mm.

Hol. N.S. Wales—Urana District (Sloane; common on the edge of the more permanent creeks and swamps).

This species resembles C. australasica, Bohem., so closely that it is impossible to distinguish them except by a close scrutiny. The head is smoother, it is not punctate as is always the case in one or less degree with C. australasica; the sinuosity between the supra-antennal plates and the wings of the clypeus is less marked; the antennae are a little lighter and slightly less transverse; the supra-antennal plates diverge from the head more widely before the eyes; the prothorax is more convex, more strongly narrowed in front, the lateral basal impressions more distinct; the elytra are more convex, the sides being more oblique from the fifth stria to the margin, the basal declivity greater, the stria a little more distinctly crenulate, the submarginal humeral carina shorter and less developed; the base of the prosternum is not sulcate, and the wavy rugulosity of the pistera is finer; the external teeth of the anterior tibie are raker in both sexes (especially in $\beta$), the upper being smaller and less outturned, the upper internal spine is longer, straighter, more acute, the apical spine is lighter in both sexes, and in $\beta$ obtuse at the apex (in C. australasica, though the inner apical spine is longer in $\beta$ than in $\varphi$, it is bent and pointed at the apex).

**Olivia vagans**, Putzeys.


Narrow, convex. Head small, smooth; prothorax smooth, their longer than broad; elytra narrow; prosternum with strong natal ridges, intercoxal part wide anteriorly, sulcate on base. al black, shining; legs black, four posterior tibias piceous.
♂. Head small, smooth; front and vertex lightly convex; clypeus not divided from front, lightly emarginate, wings not divided from median part; supra-antennal plates narrow, not divided from wings of clypeus by a lateral sinuosity; frontal foveae small, shallow; facial sulci lightly impressed, diverging lightly backwards; facial carinae wide, depressed; eyes not prominent. Prosternum a little longer than broad (2 × 1.9 mm.), evenly convex, narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1.6 mm.); anterior angles light rounded, lateral basal impressions shallow, elongate, minutely punctate; median and anterior lines distinctly impressed. Elytra convex (4 × 2.2 mm.); sides lightly rounded, a little narrowed at base; shoulders rounded; base truncate; lateral channel narrow at humeral angles. Striae lightly impressed, finely punctate, all entire, others (excepting seventh) becoming obsolete on apical declivity; interstices lightly convex near base, flat on apical ha seventh carinate at base, eighth narrowly carinate near apex. Prosternum with pectoral part flat, margined by strong carinae oblique, but becoming parallel at anterior extremity. Episterna finely rugulose and transversely striolate. Anterior tibiae narrow; the apical projection short and but little outturns the external teeth feebly developed, the upper not projecting beyond edge of tibiae; inner apical spine very long, curved, obtuse at apex.
but specimens sent me from Swan Hill by Mr. C. French have
the four posterior legs testaceous. The black species allied to
C. lepida require careful study with large series of freshly
collected specimens from many different localities.

CLIVINA LEPIDA, Putzeys.

Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1866, xxvii. p. 38; Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1866,
x p. 184.

Narrow, parallel. Head small, smooth; prothorax convex, not
broader than long, decidedly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 1-7
mm.); elytra parallel on sides, punctate-striate, fourth stria out-
turned and joining fifth at base. Prosternum with intercoxal
part wide anteriorly, sulcate on base; anterior tibie 3-dentate; ꞌ结石
with teeth of the anterior tibie much weaker than in ♂, and
with the inner apical spine stout, curved and obtuse at apex.
Back, shining; four posterior legs testaceous red, anterior legs
riceous.

Head narrow, obliquely angustate, with hardly any trace of a
lateral sinuosity on each side behind wings of clypeus, convex and
smooth between facial impressions; clypeus not divided from front,
anterior margin roundly emarginate, wings small, not divided from
median part. Prothorax rather longer than broad (2-2 x 2-15 mm.),
sides lightly rounded, not sinuate behind anterior angles; anterior
margin lightly emarginate behind neck; anterior angles obtusely
rounded; median and anterior lines well marked; lateral basal
impressions distinct, linear. Elytra very little wider than pro-
 thorax (4-5 mm. x 2-3 mm.), lightly convex; sides parallel, not
acceptably narrowed to shoulders; base truncate; shoulders
roundede; apical declivity lightly declivous; strie more strongly
marked and punctate on disc than towards apex; interstices
convex towards base, depressed towards apex, seventh shortly
carinate at base, eighty finely carinate near apex; lateral border
arrow, hardly perceptibly wider posteriorly. Prosternum with
ctoral ridges strongly developed; episterna finely rugulose and
transversely striolate. Anterior femora dilatate, upper side arcuate.

Length 7·8-5, breadth 2·1-2·3 mm.

Hab.: N.S. Wales—Windsor (Lea); New Zealand (Broun).

This species is readily separated from C. australasiae, Broun, by its smooth head, narrower before eyes, by the weaker external teeth of the anterior tibiae in both sexes (the fourth tooth is quite obsolete); and by the ♀ having the inner apical spine more curved and obtuse at apex. A specimen sent to me from New Zealand by Capt. T. Broun, under the name of C. rugithorax, Putz., identical in every respect with the ♀ of C. lepida; it seems to have been confused with C. australasiae by New Zealand coleopterists. I believe C. lepida is also found in Victoria and South Australia.

Var. i. C. tasmaniensis, Sl. Coal black, shining, legs black.

Differing from C. lepida by its darker colour; more convex prothorax with lateral basal impressions feebly developed, shallow; short; elytra less parallel, more rounded on sides, striae less strongly impressed.

Length 7·2-8, breadth 1·9-2·3 mm.

Hab.: Tasmania (sent to me by Mr. A. M. Lea, as from Tasmania).

It requires further study and comparison with C. vagans, Putz.; it is doubtless the species that Mr. Bates considered C. vagans (Cist. Ent. ii. 1878).

Clivina sydneyensis, n.sp.

Robust, convex. Head small; frontal sulci diverging back-
marked, obtuse; anterior margin lightly emarginate; lateral basal impressions shallow, linear (sometimes obsolete). Elytra oval (4 x 2.1 mm), convex, widest behind middle; sides rounded, decidedly narrowed to base; shoulders not marked; base rounded; striae narrow, deep on disc, lighter towards apex; their puncturation fine, dense; interstices narrow, convex towards base, eighth finely carinate near apex, a short distinct submarginal carina at shoulder. Prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, sulcate on base; pectoral ridges well developed.

Length 6.5-8, breadth 1.8-2.2 mm.

Hab.: N.S. Wales—Sydney District (Sloane, Lea).

Very closely allied to C. lepid'a, Putz., but evidently a distinct species. The marked character distinguishing them is the shape of the elytra. In C. sydneyensis the elytra are more convex, more deeply and abruptly declivous on base, sides, and apex, the sides are greatly rounded and strongly narrowed to the base, the interstices are narrower and more convex, the fourth being much narrower at the base, the lateral border is wider on the sides, except near the shoulders. From C. dilutipes, Putz., which it resembles, it may be distinguished by the more rounded sides of the elytra, and by the presence of a sulcus on the base of the prosternum. From C. vagans, Putz., it is separated by the stronger striae and more convex interstices of the elytra, &c. It appears to be one of the commonest species of Clivina in the neighbourhood of Sydney.

Clivina rubripes, Putzeys.


The following is a translation of Putzeys' entire note (it cannot be called a description) on this species:

A little smaller than C. lepida. Very distinct by its legs entirely of a red testaceous colour; its prothorax wider, flatter, shorter, nearly quite square, scarcely a little narrowed to the anterior angles, which are a little more rounded; its elytra longer, and its shoulders more marked.

Length 8, El. 4 4/8, breadth 1 4/8 mm.

Hab.: Rockhampton (Coll. Castelnau).
Clivina isogona, Putzeys.


"Fusca, elytris pedibusque 4 posticis fusco-testaceis. vix emarginatus; vertex in medio oblonge profunde fo antice parum punctatus. Prothorax quadratus parum sulco medio profundo, transversim undulatus neque Elytra cylindrica, basi truncata, humeris rotundatis. punctato-striata. Tibiae antice apice digitatae, extus undenticuloque superiore vix perspicuo armatae.

"Long. 8, El. 3½*, Lat. 1½ mm."

I translate the remarks which follow, as under:—1 and general appearance it comes near C. rubripes, but are a little longer and the shoulders less rounded; the is shorter, still less narrowed in front, a little less co median line is more deeply impressed and the surface b more distinct undulate striae; the two impressions of th less marked.

The vertex bears in the centre a deep oblong fove preceded by some large scattered punctures. The e much less emarginate and more strongly bordered in t
Clivina pectoralis, Putzeys.


Robust, convex; prothorax broader than long; elytra oval with base truncate, crenulate-punctate, fourth stria joining fifth at base, submarginal humeral carina hardly developed; prosternum with intercoxal part sharply narrowed, not attenuate anteriorly, sulcate on base, episterna finely punctate; anterior tibiae strongly 3-dentate. Head, prothorax, legs, suture and lateral margins of elytra reddish brown; elytra piceous brown.

Head not large, punctate between posterior extremities of supra-orbital carinae; vertex and front convex: clypeus not divided from front, anterior margin widely emarginate, bordered: wings not divided from median part, widely rounded; supra-antennal plates convex, rounded externally, projecting strongly and sharply beyond wings of clypeus; frontal foveae large, wide; facial carinae wide, merely a backward prolongation of the supra-antennal plates; facial sulci wide, divergent; eyes convex, not prominent; orbits prominent and convex behind. Prothorax finely shagreened, convex, widest a little before posterior angles (1·3 x 1·35 mm.), narrowed anteriorly (1·1 mm.); sides short, evenly rounded; anterior margin emarginate; angles obtuse; posterior angles marked; median line strongly impressed: anterior line lighter. Elytra wider than prothorax (2·9 x 1·6 mm.), oval; shoulders rounded, not marked; striae entire, deeply impressed, finely crenulate, seventh not interrupted at beginning of apical curve; a short distinct striae at base of first interstice; interstices convex, minutely shagreened, eighth broad, hardly carinate near apex. Intermediate tibiae with external margin spinulose, the spine nearest the apex a little stronger than others.

Length 4·5-5·2, breadth 1·35-1·6 mm.

Hab.: Queensland — Rockhampton (Coll. Castelnau); N.S. Wales—Clarence River (Lea); West Australia (sent by Mr. French, probably from N.W. Coast).
A completely isolated species among the Australian members of the genus. The external spur of the intermediate tibia is very weak and situated not far from the apex.

The description given above is founded on specimens (♀?) from the Clarence River, sent to me by Mr. Lea, which, although appearing to differ slightly from M. Putzeys' description of *C. pectoralis* in having the punctuation of the head, prothorax, and prosternal episternum weaker, seems undoubtedly that species. One specimen (♂ probably), of which only the elytra now remain, is much smaller (4.5 mm.), differently coloured—the elytra being black, with the suture and lateral border reddish—the punctuation of the metasternum and ventral segments stronger, and the ventral segments foveate laterally. In the specimen described above, the punctuation of the prothorax is so obsolete as to require a powerful lens to distinguish it; the metasternum is finely punctate near the sides, also the episterna, and the ventral segments are without punctures or lateral foveae. A specimen sent to me by Mr. French, as from West Australia, is of an entirely ferruginous colour.

**Procera group.**

Size large, or above the average. Clypeus truncate-emarginate (median part truncate, wings projecting strongly forward, and roundly obtuse at apex). Elytra with fourth and fifth striae confluent at base, a submarginal carina at shoulder (sometimes feebly developed, e.g., *C. nyctosyloides*, Putz.). Prosternum with intercoxal part very wide anteriorly, not sulcate on base. **Anterior**
Table of Species known to me.

A. Lateral cavities of peduncle punctate or rugulose.

B. Metasternal episterna elongate (metasternum between intermediate and posterior coxae longer than posterior coxae).

C. Prothorax not longer than broad, mandibles short ........................................ C. procera, Putz.

CC. Prothorax longer than broad, mandibles decussating (antennae very short, moniliform) ........................................ C. monilicornis, Sl.

BB. Metasternal episterna very short (metasternum between intermediate and posterior coxae shorter than posterior coxae).

D. Head with a strong transverse occipital impression ................................................. C. oblonga, Putz.

DD. Head without a transverse occipital impression (or at most only lightly indicated on sides).

E. Head without a noticeable lateral sinuosity between supra-antennal plates and wings of clypeus. Prosternal episterna rugose on basal declivities ........................................ C. abbreviata, Putz.

EE. Head with a decided lateral sinuosity between supra-antennal plates and wings of clypeus. Prosternal episterna smooth on basal declivities C. macleayi, Sl.

AA. Lateral cavities of peduncle smooth.

F. Prothorax not broader than long, normally narrowed anteriorly ............................................. C. regularis, Sl.

FF. Prothorax broader than long, greatly narrowed anteriorly.

G. Mandibles short.

H. Elytra with striae deep, entire, strongly punctate; antennae subfiliform, second joint decidedly longer than third ........ C. nyctosyloides, Putz.

HH. Elytra smooth on sides and apex; antennae filiform, third joint not shorter than second.
ON THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES,

I. Striae of elytra simple, interstices not convex .................... C. mastersi, Sl.

II. Striae of elytra punctate, interstices convex on anterior part of disc..... C. oripennis, Sl.

GG. Mandibles long, decussating.

K. Elytra with testaceous margin ... C. marginata, Putzeys.

KK. Upper surface entirely black ... C. gracilipes, Sl.

CLIVINA PROCERA, Putzeys.


A widespread and well known species; the following diagnosis will enable it to be identified:

Elongate, parallel, subcylindrical. Black, shining; legs piceous. Head smooth, lateral margin sloping obliquely and evenly forward from a little before the eyes: clypeus not divided from front; median part truncate; wings strongly advanced, rounded at apex; facial sulci lightly impressed; eyes prominent, lightly enclosed behind. Mandibles short. Antennae not short, submoniliform, lightly compressed. Labrum 5-setose. Prothorax subquadrate (4 x 4·1 mm.), lightly convex, narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 3·3 mm.),
much weaker in ♀ than in ♂); inner apical spine in ♀ very long, stout, incurved and truncate at apex.

Length 13.5-17, breadth 3.75-4.7 mm.

Hab. : Queensland—Burketown District (French), Rockhampton (Coll. Castelnau); N.S. Wales—Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers; Victoria; South Australia.

Note.—A specimen in the possession of Mr. Masters from Port Darwin is of the following dimensions:—Head 3.5 × 3.5, prothorax 5.25 × 5.3, elytra 13.5 × 6, length 22 mm. It is the largest Clivina I have seen, but, beyond its apparently heavier build, I cannot differentiate it from C. procera.

Clivina prominens, Putzeys.


Putzeys' whole description is in three lines as under:—

Very near C. procera, of which it is perhaps only a variety. It is smaller; the prothorax is a little shorter and less broad posteriorly; the elytra are a little narrower at the apex, and the eyes are more prominent.

Length 13½, El. 7, Lat. 3 mm.

Hab. : Australia—Melbourne (Coll. Chaudoir; two specimens sent by Mr. Bakewell).

Clivina monilicornis, n.sp.

Cylindrical, subparallel. Head short, subdepressed; mandibles not long, decussating; clypeus emarginate-truncate; antenna short, moniliform: prothorax longer than broad, narrowed anteriorly; elytra very convex, crenulate-striate, fourth stria joining fifth at base, eighth interstice very narrowly carinate near apex, a submarginal carina at shoulder; prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, lateral cavities of peduncle deep, finely punctulate; metasternal episterna of medium length; anterior tibiae strongly 3-dentate. Black, under surface piceous black, legs piceous.
Head short (1.6 x 1.8 mm.), wide before eyes; vertex and front smooth, wide, lightly convex; clypeal elevation prominent, rounded; clypeus divided from front by a strong transverse impression, depressed near anterior margin; median part truncate, bordered; wings strongly advanced, rounded externally, very obtuse at apex, oblique on inner side; supra-antennal plates wide, rounded externally, a light sinuosity dividing them from clypeal wings; eyes globose, prominent, projecting lightly beyond supra-antennal plates; orbits narrow and abruptly constricted behind facial sulci diverging backwards from ends of clypeal suture; facial carinae thick, prominent. Labrum 5-setose. Palpi stout; penultimate joint of labial about same length as terminal. Antennae with second joint decidedly longer than third, joints 4-10 short, quadrate. Prothorax smooth, longer than broad (3 x 2.8 mm.), narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 2.3 mm.), very convex transversely, lightly convex longitudinally, very declivous to base; anterior margin subtruncate (lightly emarginate behind neck); anterior angles obtuse, hardly marked; posterior angles rounded; basal curve short; border narrow; median and anterior lines lightly impressed; lateral basal impressions distinct, round, foveiform. Elytra very convex, suboval (6 x 3 mm.), lightly rounded on sides, widely rounded at apex, very declivous to humeral angles, these rounded; suture finely crenulate, strongly impressed on disc, weaker towards apex and sides, seventh hardly marked; interstices convex near base, becoming depressed towards apex, first of each elytron together forming a wide lightly raised sutural ridge; the four large punctures of third interstices stronger than usual. Prostomium not prominent, not constricted between
An anomalous species; the arrangement of the striae at the base of the elytra and the form of the clypeus associate it with *C. procera*, Putz., and *C. abbreviata*, Putz.; probably it is more closely allied to *C. abbreviata*, Putz., than to any other species known to me, but the longer metasternal episterna seem to preclude its being put with that species. The metasternal episterna are much shorter than in *C. procera*, being very little longer than in *C. gracilipes*, Sl., *C. emarginata*, Putz., or *C. nyctonyloides*, Putz., but much narrower, especially in front, than in those species.

**Clivina elegans**, Putzeys.


*Grisea, nitida, palpis tarsisque testaceis; labro, antennis pedicellis brunneis. Clypeus truncatus, alis angulatim prominentibus.*

*Pronotum planiusculum, oblongo-subquadratum, antice angustatum, a basi rotundatum, angulis posticis nec prominulis.*

*Lyra elongato-oblonga, punctato-striata, intersticio 3° quadrangulato.*

*Tibiae antice sulcatae extus fortiter bidentatae; intermediae calcaratae.*

"Long. 15, El. 8, Lat. 4 mill."

The above is M. Putzeys' original diagnosis; it is followed by a lengthy description which, only omitting a few unimportant details, may be thus translated:

The antennæ are short, rather thick, incrustate, moniliform from the fifth joint.

The mandibles are short, broad, particularly at the base, rather strongly arcuate, not very acute at apex.

The epistoma is very lightly sinuate, closely united to its wings which project strongly in an acute angle, the apex of which is obtuse; the wings are less than usually divided from the supra-antennal plates. The anterior elevation has posteriorly a broad impression, which decreases a little in depth at the centre and at the sides. The whole head is finely punctate. On the vertex a hardly noticeable small impression is seen, and a little further forward on the sides two transverse impressions, which extend a
little backwards. The eyes are not very prominent, their posterior third being embedded in the lateral margin of the head. The impression which divides the head from the neck is hardly marked in the middle.

The prothorax is quadrate, a little longer than broad, narrow anteriorly, very rounded at the posterior angles, not much prolonged posteriorly; the surface is lightly convex, the anterior margin is widely emarginate; the angles are a little prominent on the sides, cut obliquely for their first half, are regularly curved to the base; the posterior angles form no prominence; only a large internal puncture is seen above a tubercle, which does not project beyond the marginal border. The transverse anterior impressions is rather close to the margin; the longitudinal impression extends a little past the first. In the middle of each side of the prothorax, facing the posterior angles, a rather wide shallow fossa is noticed, which extends forward in a straight impressed and more marked line, reaching beyond the anterior third of the prothorax.

The elytra form a very elongate regular oval; their upper surface is depressed longitudinally along the suture on the anterior third; the striae are punctate, but the interstices are not raised. It is a prolongation of the seventh interstice, which at the shoulder unites with the marginal border; only the interstices 1-3 touch the base.

The anterior tibiae are wide, sulcate on upper side; externally they have a rather long strong tooth, and above this a second short and broad tooth. The intermediate tibiae are wide, spinose along the posterior side, which is armed with a spur.

Underneath all the body is covered with pubescent tufts...
in front, its elytra more convex, or a very regular agate-oval shape, its striae deeper, the under surface of the thorax finely striolate-punctate, and particularly by the external episterna, which are short and square; the paronychium little longer.

The central carina of the prosternum is broad, canalicate between the coxae.

Putzeys also says that he had possessed this insect a long time, and that it was given to him as coming from South America. The greater part of its features show an affinity to the Australian species he adds that he suspects that this country may be its true habitat.

The impression left upon my mind by a study of Putzeys' suggestion, with specimens of C. oblonga, Putz., before me, is that it may well have been founded on a specimen (♀) of that species, and it is to be regretted that M. Putzeys when describing oblonga did not compare it with C. elegans. The only features in these species seem to be the punctate striae and the stipes not raised, with the striolate-punctate under surface of gynes; however, a specimen of C. oblonga, referred to under species as identical with Ceratoglossa foveiceps, Mael., (vide supra), presents elytral characters that might be described as are of C. elegans. It is possible the fine punctures of the head under surface may be a post mortem effect; still, as M. Putzeys led the species he named C. oblonga as undescribed, his name, must, I think, be upheld, though not without doubt on
Robust, elongate-oval. Head strongly transversely impressed behind vertex; antennæ moniliform; mandibles short; elytra oblong-oval; striae deep, entire; lateral cavities of peduncle punctate; metasternum and metasternal episterna short; anterior tibiae 3-dentate. Black, shining; under surface minutely shagreened.

Q. Head smooth, narrowed to a neck behind eyes; lateral margins sloping obliquely and evenly forward from a little before eyes; a deep oblique impression dividing clypeus on each side from supra-antennal plates—these impressions sometimes turning inwards and dividing the clypeus from the front on each side: clypeus not divided from front in middle, convex declivious to anterior margin; this bordered, deeply truncated at apex, sloping gently to median part on inner side; supra-antennal plates large, convex, not divided from the wide convex facies carinæ; facial sulci strongly impressed; eyes convex, deeply enclosed in orbits; these large, strongly protuberant (about two-thirds size of eyes) behind eyes; supra-orbital punctures distant from eyes; temporal region strongly rugulose; gul finely rugulose. Antennæ stout, moniliform, incrassate; joints 5-10 short, strongly compressed. Palpi with apical joint thick, oval. Prothorax smooth (faint transverse striae noticeable...
sternum with intercoxal part channelled, wide anteriorly, almost
divergent and non-sulcate on base; pectoral carinae weakly developed,
widely divergent anteriorly. Metasternum much shorter between
intermediate and posterior coxae than length of posterior coxae.

Legs in every way similar to those of *C. procera*.

Length 13·5-16, breadth 3·8-4·6 mm.

*Hab.*: N. S. Wales—Richmond River (Macleay), Narrara
Creek (Sloane), Burrawang (Fletcher).

Allied to *C. abbreviata*, Putz., from which the strong transverse occipital impression, which is characteristic of *C. oblonga*, at
once separates it.

The number of punctures on the third interstice of the elytra
varies from four to five; the posterior puncture in *C. oblonga* is deep
and placed opposite the extremity of the fourth interstice, and is
nearer the apex than in any other of the large species of
*Chiona* from Australia. The form of the apical extremities of
the third and fifth interstices is worthy of note—these interstices
are strongly raised and confluent at their apices, the apex of the
fourth interstice terminating in a rather deep depression formed
by this union of the third and fifth.

A specimen (♀) is in my collection which I have compared and
found identical with the type of *Ceratoglossa foveiceps*, Macr. It
is larger (16 × 4·6 mm.) and more convex than typical specimens
of *C. oblonga*, has the prothorax a little shorter (3·8 × 3·8 mm.),
the striae of the elytra distinctly crenulate, and the posterior
distance of the third interstice a little further from the
apex; but I cannot think it a different species. The name
*foveiceps* was preoccupied in *Clivina* when Sir William Macleay
bestowed it on his species; the later name *oblonga* therefore has
to be adopted.

**Clivina abbreviata**, Putzeys.

p. 10.

This species agrees with *C. oblonga*, Putz., in most features; the
head is similar, excepting that the transverse occipital impression is
wanting; the metasternum and its episterna are similar; they are similar, but the external teeth of the anterior tibiae are stronger. The following brief description will enable it to be recognised:

Black, legs piceous, or reddish. ♀. Prothorax as long as (3.1 × 3.1 mm.), decidedly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 2 mm.), lightly convex; sides lightly rounded; basal curve anterior margin emarginate; anterior angles lightly and narrowly rounded. Elytra oval (6.5 × 3.4 mm.); striae and interstices as in *C. oblonga*, eighth interstice feeble and nearly circular near apex. Prosternum as in *C. oblonga*, the pectoral areas more strongly developed. Anterior tibiae 3-dentate, the external teeth strong. Under surface minutely shagreened.

Length 12.5-13.5, breadth 3.4-3.8 mm.

*Hab.*: Queensland—Wide Bay District (Spencer, Maste

*Note.*—In the specimen before me, the third interstice has punctures on each elytron, the three anterior ones not quite as strongly placed as in the elytron. In *C. abbreviata* the anterior puncture is placed at the beginning of the apical declivity at the junction of the third and fourth.
divided from front by an irregular shallow impression, this impression obsolete in middle; median part not divided from wings, truncate; wings advanced, rounded at apex and externally, inner side gently oblique; supra-antennal plates short, wide, rounded externally, projecting strongly beyond clypeal wings; eyes deeply embedded in orbits behind, small, convex, hardly more prominent than supra-antennal plates; orbits projecting strongly from sides of head behind eyes; facial carinae strongly developed, converging roundly in front and reaching clypeus. Mandibles short. Labrum 5-setose. Labial palpi stout; penultimate joint not longer than terminal; this thick, obtuse at apex. Antennae short, moniliform; third joint shorter than second; joints 5-10 short, quadrate. Prothorax subquadrate (2.3* x 2.45 mm.), widest just before posterior angles, a little narrowed anteriorly but width 2.15 mm.), convex, very declivous to base; sides widely and widely sinuate, rounded to anterior angles; anterior margin widely and deeply emarginate; anterior angles distant from neck, obtuse but marked; posterior angles rounded, not marked; basal curve very short; lateral channel well developed; median line strongly impressed, reaching base; anterior line distinct, very near margin; border narrow, not upturned at posterior angles. Elytra oval (4.5 x 2.5 mm.), widest a little behind middle; sides strongly rounded; shoulders rounded; apex widely rounded; striae deep, simple, seventh hardly less deeply impressed than others. Prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, non-sulcate on base; episterna very feebly transversely striolate, overhanging near anterior angles. Anterior femora short, wide, strongly arcuate above, rounded not channelled below; tibiae rather wide, apex short, wide, curved, first external tooth wide, prominent, upper tooth wide, not prominent, inner apical spine thick, truncate, longer than apical digitation (as long as three basal joints of tarsus), upper internal spine finely

* This is the length in the middle; from anterior angle to base the length about equals the breadth.
acuminate; intermediate tibiae with outer edge spinulose, the external spur prominent and placed considerably before the apex. Length 9, breadth 2.5 mm.

*Hab.*: Queensland—Port Darwin, Roper River (sent by M. Masters).

A very distinct species, in general appearance much resembling a small species of *Promecoderus*. Its affinity is to *C. abbreviata* Putz., but it differs greatly from that species by its smaller size, head much wider in front of eyes, more strongly rounded (strong sinuosity behind wings of clypeus) to anterior angles, the facial carinae long, incurved, forming a border to the inner side of the supra-antennal plates, eyes more deeply enclosed in orbits these more abruptly constricted behind; prothorax more quadrangular; the sides sinuate, the basal curve still shorter; prosternum with intercoxal part not bisulcate, &c.

*Clivina regularis*, n.sp.

Robust, parallel. Head as in *C. procer a*; clypeus deep emarginate-truncate; prothorax as long as broad, lightly narrower anteriorly; elytra parallel, simply striate, strie deep on disc, wavy on sides, interstices convex on disc, eighth feebly indicated near apex, submarginal humeral carina short; prosternum with intercoxal part very wide anteriorly, episterna smooth; lateral cavities
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

anterior lines strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions elongate, very shallow. Elytra truncate-oval (6.2 x 3 mm.), a little narrowed to base, very convex; sides rounded; apex widely rounded; base truncate; shoulders rounded; striae obsoletely crenulate, four inner ones very strongly impressed, weaker towards apex, fifth, sixth and seventh successively weaker (seventh very faint); five inner interstices convex, seventh and eighth united at base and forming a short, rather broad and lightly raised carina at humeral angle. Legs stout; anterior trochanters not projecting at base of femora; tibiae with apical digitation short, thick, two external teeth short, thick, prominent, inner apical spine longer than apical digitation, obtuse at apex; external pair of intermediate tibiae as in C. australasiae.

Length 11.5, breadth 3 mm.


No specimens, both apparently 3, were sent to me by Mr. Muters. A very distinct species—in general appearance it resembles C. australasiae, Bohem., but the smooth prosternal episterna and peduncle, the emarginate-truncate elypeus, &c., show it to be allied to C. procera, Putz., and C. oblonga, Putz.; probably its nearest ally is C. monilicornis, Sl., with which it is associated by the length of the metasternal episterna, but its antennae, though moniliform, are longer; the head is larger, with wider supra-antennal plates; the prothorax is shorter, less strongly narrowed anteriorly, and without the rounded basal foveae of C. monilicornis; the elytra are less convex. From C. simulans, Sl., it is readily distinguished by its thicker antennae; the form of the tipes; elytra more rounded on sides, the striae not punctate; the prosternal episterna not rugulose on the basal declivities, &c.

CLIVINA NYCTOSYLOIDES, Putzeys.


Oval, robust, convex. Head large, eyes prominent; prothorax transverse, subtrapezoid, very convex; elytra oval, deeply punctate-striate, striae entire, fourth joining fifth at base, interstices convex,
eighth interrupted at beginning of apical curve, very narrow carinate near apex, submarginal humeral carinate obsolete; pro sternum with intercoxlar part very wide anteriorly; lateral cavity of peduncle smooth, wide, shallow; anterior tibiae 3-dentate external spur of intermediate tibiae oblique and near apex. Black, legs piceous, antennae and tarsi reddish.

Head large (1.8 x 2.2 mm.), smooth between lateral impressions; a punctiform impression in middle between eyes; a strong lateral sinuosity between wings of clypeus and supra-antennal plates: clypeus not divided from front, depressed along anterior margin; median part truncate; wings concave, strongly advance beyond median part, roundly obtuse, oblique on inner side; thorax very convex, gulae with a few faint wavy striolae; eyes convex prominent, enclosed on lower side posteriorly. Labial palpi stout penultimate joint about same length as terminal, this stout fusiform, truncate. Antennae not long, lightly compressed, not incrassate; second joint decidedly longer than third. Prothorax smooth, transverse (3.2 x 3.5 mm.), widest a little before posterior angles, greatly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 2.5 mm.), round on sides, evenly convex, gently and roundly, but deeply declivos to base; anterior angles obtuse; posterior angles obtuse, but marked; border thick, widened at and passing round anterior angles; median line deeply impressed; anterior line distinct an
Length 13, breadth 4 mm.

Hab. : Queensland—Rockhampton (Coll. Castelnau), Dawson river (Barnard).

Putzeys formed a separate group for the reception of this species, but I have placed it among the large assemblage of species which I term the "procer a group," in which it is the representative of a distinct section. Putzeys describes the inner v of the anterior tibiae as equalling in length the apical spine, not diminishing in width and truncate at apex in the 2nd acuminata in the ♂; I only know the ♂, in which it does not usually equal the apical digitation in length.

Elytra (only) of a specimen are in my collection received the late Mr. G. Barnard from Coomoolboolaroo, Dawson river; in which the fourth stria is free at the base.

Clivina interstitialis, n.sp.

Al, robust, convex. Head convex, eyes convex; prothorax very convex, subtrapezoid, longitudinally convex; elytra ovate, wide, y punctate-striate, fourth stria joining fifth at base, inter-

Clivina interstitialis, n.sp.

al, robust, convex. Head convex, eyes convex; prothorax verse, subtrapezoid, longitudinally convex; elytra ovate, wide, y punctate-striate, fourth stria joining fifth at base, inter-

Clivina interstitialis, n.sp.

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Clivina interstitias
truncate; wings concave, strongly advanced beyond median part obtusely rounded anteriorly; gulae convex, hardly at all rugulose. Labial palpi with penultimate joint stout, rather short, about same length as terminal; this wide and obtuse at apex. Antennae with third joint shorter than second; joints 4-11 short, hardly compressed. Prothorax smooth, transverse (2.6 mm. × 2.9 mm.) widest a little before posterior angles, greatly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 2 mm.), very convex, strongly and roundly declivous to base; sides rounded; anterior angles obtuse; posterior angle obtuse, but marked; basal curve short; border thick, wide and reaching neck at anterior angles; median line weak; anterior line strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions obsolete. Elytra ovate (5.5 × 3.5 mm.); striae deep, entire, very coarsely punctate on disc; interstices subcarinate for whole length, narrow and more carinate on apical declivity.

Length 10, breadth 3.5 mm.

_Hab._: Queensland—Cooktown (from Mr. French).

This species agrees in all points of structural detail with _C. nyctosyloides_, Putz., of which it may possibly be a marked variety though I regard it as a distinct species. The following differences from _C. nyctosyloides_ may be noted; the smaller size; more convex form; more elongate head; prothorax more convex, narrower, more
prosternum with intercoxal part wide anteriorly, bisulcate between coxae, non-sulcate on base; episterna smooth, hardly overhanging anteriorly; metasternal episterna short; lateral cavities of peduncle feebly developed, impunctate; anterior tibie slender, 3-dentate; intermediate tibie narrow, external spur short, placed at apex. Black, antennæ and tarsi piceous red.

♂. Head rather large (2.7 × 3 mm.), convex, smooth, obsoletely and widely transversely impressed behind facial carine; sides obliquely narrowed and widely sinuate before eyes: clypeus not divided from front, declivous; median part wide, truncate: wings narrow, impressed, strongly and obtusely advanced; facial impressions strongly impressed, sinuate; facial carinae short, wide, convex, not greatly raised; eyes prominent, strongly enclosed by orbits on posterior part of lower side. Palpi filiform; labial with penultimate joint not longer than terminal. Antennæ filiform, third joint not shorter than second. Prothorax nearly as long as broad (4.5 × 4.6 mm.), widest a little behind middle, greatly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 3.5 mm.), roundly and deeply declivous to base; sides oblique, hardly rounded; anterior margin lightly emarginate; anterior angles rounded; posterior angles rounded; border thick, hardly reflexed on sides, weaker behind posterior angles, extending round anterior angles to neck; median line linear, distinct; anterior line lightly but decidedly impressed; lateral basal impressions shallow, wide, distinct. Elytra oval (10.5 × 5.5 mm.), convex; sides rounded; shoulders rounded, not marked; striae simple, four inner ones strongly impressed towards base, first entire, joining second at base, others not reaching apex, successively shorter, fourth not outturned at base, fifth inturned to meet fourth at base, sixth and seventh obsolete; three inner interstices lightly convex near base, sutural interstice of each elytron separately convex on basal third, after that together forming a lightly raised sutural ridge; lateral border narrowly reflexed, reaching nearly to peduncle at base. Anterior femora thick, hardly compressed, lower side rounded; tibie slender, apical digitation long, narrow, curved, obtusely pointed, first external tooth prominent, triangular, second obtuse, feebly developed,
middle of lower side greatly raised and forming a prominent triangular tooth above upper internal spine, inner apical spine about as long as apical digitation, cylindrical, curved, obtuse; upper spine long, slender, very acuminate; four posterior legs light.

Length 19, breadth 5.5 mm.

_Hab._ Queensland—Port Darwin.

A single specimen of this fine species was sent to me for description by Mr. G. Masters. Excepting a specimen sent to me by Mr. Masters as from Port Darwin, which I cannot separate from _C. procera_, Putz., this is the largest Clivina I have seen. It represents a distinct section, its nearest ally being _C. ovipennis_, Sl., which agrees with it in facies, and in form of metasternal episterna and legs.

**Clivina ovipennis**, n.sp.

Elongate-oval, robust, convex. Head obsolescently impressed on each side behind vertex; prothorax greatly narrowed anteriorly; elytra oval, smooth on sides and apex; four inner striae deeply impressed and coarsely punctate on basal half; eighth interstria obsolete on apical curve; a very feebly developed submarginal carina at shoulder; prosternum with intercoxal part bisulcate, very wide anteriorly, non-sulcate on base; episterna smooth, not
facial carinate raised; eyes globose, prominent; orbits feebly
developed behind eyes. Mandibles short. Antennæ stout, long,
subelliform; third joint not shorter than second; joints 5-10
oblong; hardly compressed. Prothorax smooth, of equal length
and breadth (3.5 mm. × 3.5 mm.), widest a little before posterior
angles; greatly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 2-6 mm.), convex,
nostrilly and deeply declivous to base; sides rounded; posterior
angles rounded; anterior margin lightly emarginate, angles
rounded; basal curve short; border narrow, reflexed on sides,
extending round anterior angles to neck; median line lightly
impressed; anterior line strongly impressed; lateral basal impres-
sion lightly marked, elongate. Elytra oval (8 × 4.1 mm.),
strongly and evenly convex; a wide smooth space on sides and
apex; base truncate between shoulders; humeral angles rounded
at, not the least marked; striae deeply impressed and strongly
junctate on basal half of disc, first entire, joining second at base,
one of the others attaining apex, successively shorter towards
sides, fourth joining fifth but not outturned at base; first in-
terstice of each elytron together forming a convex ridge for whole
length of suture, interstices 2-4 convex towards base, flat on
apical half, 6-8 not divided from one another, sixth finely carinate
at base; border reflexed, reaching very nearly to peduncle.
Metasternum and its episterna short (distance between inter-
mediate and posterior coxae a little shorter than length of posterior
coxae). Ventral segments smooth. Anterior femora stout, not
channelled below; tibiae narrow, first external tooth short, wide,
projecting, second a mere obtuse prominence, inner apical spine
very long, narrow, truncate.

Length 14, breadth 4.1 mm.

Hab. : North Queensland. (A single specimen given to me by
Mr. C. French).

The type specimen is evidently the ♂. C. ovipennis is allied
to C. mastersi, Sl., which it resembles in general appearance; the
chief differences being its smaller size; prothorax slightly shorter
and more narrowed in front; elytra with deeper and strongly
punctate stria on the basal part of disc, the interstices more convex, the suture not impressed near the base, &c.

**Clivina marginata**, Putzeys.


♂. Black; sides of elytra for posterior two-thirds, (except in border) apex and legs testaceous red; antennae and palpi testaceous. Robust, convex. Head smooth, convex, not transversely impressed behind vertex; front depressed: clypeus not divided from from median part wide, truncate; wings shortly but decidedly advance widely rounded at apex; frontal impressions lightly impressed; facial carinæ feebly developed. Mandibles long, decussating. Palpi long, filiform; penultimate joint of labial rather longer than terminal, of maxillary as long as terminal. Antennæ filiform; third joint not shorter than second. Prosternum a little broader than long (3.8 × 4 mm.), greatly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 3.1 mm.), smooth, convex, roundly and deeply declivous to base; basal curve short; sides hardly rounded; anterior margin lightly emarginate; anterior angles obtuse; posterior angles rounded, but marked; border extending round anterior angles; median line lightly impressed; anterior line strongly impressed; lateral basal impressions distinct, wide, shallow. Elytra wide, oval (8.8 × 5 mm.) five inner striae strongly impressed, lightly crenulate, first entire...
side; tibiae 3-dentate, narrow, apex short, lightly curved, first external tooth short, triangular, prominent, upper feebly developed, middle of lower side of tibia forming a ridge and ending in a strong triangular tooth near upper internal spine; inner apical spine about twice as long as apical digitation, thick and very obtuse at apex, upper spine slender, finely acuminate; four posterior legs long, light; intermediate tibiae narrow, external spur very near apex, short, oblique.

Length 15.5, breadth 5 mm.

Hab.: Queensland—Port Denison (Masters).

The description given above is founded on a specimen kindly lent to me by Mr. Masters. This species may be considered the type of a separate section consisting of C. marginata and C. gracilipes, Stk. The following will be the characteristic features of this section:—Mandibles decussating; clypeus with median part truncate, the wings shortly but decidedly advanced; antennae filiform, third joint as long as second: palpi long, filiform, the labial with the penultimate joint longer than the terminal; maxillary with penultimate joint about as long as terminal; prothorax widest near posterior angles and greatly narrowed anteriorly, posterior angles marked; prosternum wide between the coxae, the sides not overhanging in front; metasternal episterna shorter and much wider than in C. australasicus, Bohem., but longer than in C. obtonga, Putz.; legs light, external spur of intermediate tibiae small and placed almost at apex, the tarsi long, slender.

CLIVINA GRACILIPES, n.sp.

Elliptic-oval. Head small; mandibles decussating, labial palpi with penultimate joint long, slender; prothorax subtrapezoid; elytra widely ovate, crenulate-striate; fourth stria joining fifth at base, seventh obsolete; eighth interstices shortly carinate at base, not indicated on apical curve; prosternum with intercoxal part bisulate, very wide anteriorly; lateral cavities of peduncle smooth, shallow: legs light; anterior tibiae narrow, 3-dentate; intermediate tibiae narrow, external spur short, oblique, very near apex.
ON THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES.

Black, under surface piceous black; legs, antennae and pate testaceous.

Head small (1.5 × 1.5 mm.), convex, smooth; a shallow alm obsolete fovea in middle of vertex; lateral margins slop obliquely and roundly forward from a little before eyes; clype not divided from front, lightly emarginate-truncate; median plate wide; wings small, not divided from supra-antennal plates, ligulate advanced, rounded at apex, sloping very gently on inner side of median part; supra-antennal plates small, rather depressed; faci sulci lightly impressed, parallel; facial carinae wide, not gres raised; eyes large, convex, prominent, lightly enclosed behi Mandibles rather long, decussating, wide at base, narrow at acute, at apex. Mentum deeply emarginate; median tooth very wide, short, obtuse. Palpi slender; penultimate joint of maxillae nearly as long as terminal, of labial longer, terminal joint fusiform. Antennae filiform, very lightly incassate; second and third joi of about equal length. Prothorax smooth, broader than k (2.8 × 2.9 mm.), widest considerably before posterior ang greatly narrowed anteriorly (ant. width 2.2 mm.), convex, stron declivous to base; sides rounded; posterior angles lightly mark base of disc curving gently between posterior angles; anter margin truncate; anterior angles widely obtuse, finely border border narrow, fine on basal curve; median and anterior li
stout, not channelled below; anterior tibiae narrow, apex long, outturned, external teeth small, prominent; posterior tibiae light, a little incrassate, not arcuate.

Length 11, breadth 4 mm.

Hab. : Queensland—Gulf of Carpentaria (a single specimen given to me by Mr. C. French, as from the Burketown District).

**Clivinarchus, n.gen.**

Head with frontal region a little raised above occipital region, clypeus with median part angulate.

Mandibles short; upper surface depressed; outer margin obtusely angled near basal third.

Mentum deeply emarginate; lobes widely rounded at apex; median tooth long, obtusely pointed, keeled, projecting forward as far as lobes. Submentum large, projecting strongly and vertically from throat; a ridge vertically raised from throat, extending between submentum and base of orbits and defining suborbital channel behind.

Palpi: Labial with penultimate joint short, stout (about as long as terminal), bisetose, terminal joint stout (stouter than penultimate), truncate (hardly narrowed) at apex; maxillary stout, penultimate joint short, conical, terminal joint compressed, oval, obtuse at apex.

Antennae short, stout; four basal joints cylindrical, first stout not elongate, second not long (but longer than third) joints 5-11 short, compressed, decidedly separated from one another, apical joint obtuse.

Prothorax longer than wide, convex, not declivous to base; a raised declivous "collar" (or wide border) along anterior margin.

Elytra very long, cylindrical, punctate-striate; fourth stria sharply outturned and joining fifth at base; no submarginal carina at shoulder; third interstice 4-punctate.
_Prosternum_ with pectoral part not protuberant, _intercoxa_ part wide anteriorly, non-sulcate on base; _episterna_ over hanging along anterior half, smooth—a few faint _transverse striola_ perceptible with a lens.

_Mesosternum_ smooth, without a lateral impression on each sid of peduncle to receive intermediate tibia.

_Metasternum_ large, long, transversely striolate on each sid episterna very long and narrow.

_Legs:_ Anterior tibiae wide, 3-dentate, apical projection _short_ strong, external teeth short, wide at base, the edge of _tibia_ triangularly excised above upper tooth so as to for a fourth small non-projecting tooth, inner spines long, intermediate tibia with two short prominent _triangular_ external teeth, the anterior at the apex, the upper a litt distance above the apex.

_Peduncle_ wide.

_Body_ winged.

This genus is thoroughly distinct from _Clivina_. Evident differences that may be noted are: its very elongate form, wide peduncle without lateral cavities, the raised and declivous _colla_ along anterior margin of prothorax and the _bidentate intermedia_ tibiae. The formation of both the upper and lower surfaces of t
irregular, rugose: clypeus with median part divided from wings by a carinate ridge, widely and squarely emarginate, its angles right, projecting strongly forward in a triangular prominence; wings small, angular, anterior margin truncate and about on a level with margin of median part; supra-antennal plates short, wide, projecting sharply and widely beyond wings of clypeus, external angles widely rounded; eyes large, globose, prominent, lightly enclosed. Prothorax cylindrical, parallel, very widely and lightly sinuate on each side, longer than broad (4 x 3 mm.), slightly convex longitudinally, lightly transversely striolate (the striae wavy and more strongly impressed near sides); anterior angles very obtuse, rounded from anterior marginal puncture to neck; posterior angles rounded, not marked; basal curve short; base wide; border narrow and reflexed on sides, a little upturned at posterior angles, wide on base, very wide and declivous along anterior margin; marginal channel obsolete on sides. Elytra narrow, cylindrical (10.5 x 3.5 mm.), shortly, not vertically, declivous to base; shoulders rounded, not marked; striae entire, closely and strongly punctate, the punctures becoming finer from base to apex; interstices hardly convex; three posterior punctures of third interstice on apical half; marginal channel narrow, not deep, lightly punctate. Anterior legs stout; femora thick, compressed; posterior edge of lower side roundly and widely dilatate; intermediate tibiae incrassate, external edge arcuate, spinose, bidentate.

Length 18, breadth 3.5 mm.

Hab.: Queensland (sent to me by Mr. C. French as coming from the Gulf of Carpentaria, opposite Wellesley Islands).

Distribution of the Australian Clivinides.

I have thought that a few notes on the geographical distribution of the Clivinides in Australia may be not without interest, though the observations I can offer on the subject must be very defective owing to the scantiness of my knowledge of the range of the various species. The only parts of the continent that have been tolerably well searched for these insects seem to be the
Sydney coastal district; the Melbourne district; the southern par of South Australia, where the Rev. T. Blackburn has collect and a part of inland New South Wales lying between Narrandera on the Murrumbidgee River, and Mulwala on the Murray, ov which I have collected, though not with sufficient care. Go collections have also been made by Mr. Masters at Port Denis and Gayndah in Queensland, and at King George's Sound; l Mr. Froggatt at King's Sound; and by Mr. Lea at Tamworth New South Wales. No use can be made by me, from want accurate knowledge, of the collections from Melbourne, Sou Australia, Gayndah and King's Sound.

The Clivinides are a well defined division of the subfami Scaritini. They reach their greatest development in the wa: parts of the earth, and it is, as might have been expected, tropical Australia that they are most numerous and show t greatest diversity of form. All the Australian genera, v Dyschirius, Clivina, Stegynomma, and Clivinaarchus have repre tatives in tropical Queensland, the two last being peculiar to th region.

*Dyschirius* (5 species) seems spread over the continent.

*Clivina* (83 species) has representatives wherever there water of any permanence all over Australia. The following a a few remarks on the dispersion of the thirteen groups into whi
when they hibernate, hidden in the earth, often away from the immediate proximity of water. During floods they may be taken plentifully in the débris drifted along by the swollen stream. Owing to their habits it is evident that their dispersion may be aided by streams, and there seem no reasons, except those of climate and food-supply, why a species having once gained footing on any watershed should not spread along all the streams of such watershed.

With the insufficient data at my command no conclusions can be inferred of any practical worth in regard to the distribution of the Australian species of *Clivina* can be attempted; but the following suggestions may be offered:—(1) The sameness of climate will have permitted a wide range for species from east to west. (2) The number of different species may be expected to be greater on the coastal side of the mountain ranges owing to the greater number of separate river systems. (3) The large area included in the watershed of each of the two great river systems which collect the waters flowing from the inland slopes of the dividing ranges of Eastern Australia, from the boundary between the Northern Territory of South Australia and Queensland, Western Victoria, viz., the Barcoo watershed and the Murrumbidgee watershed, will have been conducive to a wide range for the species found in the areas of these river systems. There certain
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The following lists of species give those known to me as coming from (1) Tropical Queensland, (2) the Sydney district, (3) the part of New South Wales between the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers along the 146th parallel of longitude (Riverina), (4) South West Australia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tropical Queensland</th>
<th>Sydney</th>
<th>Riverina</th>
<th>South-west Australia</th>
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<td>C. biplagiata......</td>
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<td>C. cylindriformis......</td>
<td>C. sellata......</td>
<td>C. melanopyga......</td>
<td>C. dorsalis......</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. pseudo......</td>
<td>C. australasice......</td>
<td>C. riverine......</td>
<td>C. bicolor......</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. quadrifrons......</td>
<td>C. vittata......</td>
<td>C. planiceps......</td>
<td>C. ollifi......</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. carpenatieria......</td>
<td>C. lepida......</td>
<td>C. quadrifrons......</td>
<td>C. angustipes......</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. grandiceps......</td>
<td>C. dilutipes......</td>
<td>C. tumidipes......</td>
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<td>C. paratraceps......</td>
<td>C. sydneyensis......</td>
<td>(C. angustula*).......</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. lepides......</td>
<td>C. basalis......</td>
<td>C. sellata......</td>
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<td>C. fara......</td>
<td>C. oblonga......</td>
<td>C. australasice......</td>
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<td>C. solomonica......</td>
<td>C. vagans......</td>
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<td>C. basalis......</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. fimbriata......</td>
<td>C. fexi......</td>
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<td>C. procerula......</td>
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<td>C. marginata......</td>
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<td>C. tenuipes......</td>
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<td>C. psalidographes......</td>
<td>C. marginata......</td>
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<td>C. psalidographes......</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. oripennis......</td>
<td>C. marginata......</td>
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The following is a list of the authors who have dealt with the nomenclature of the Australian Clavinides, with references to their papers:


BOEHMANN. Eugenies Resa, Coleoptera, 1858.

* I have not found C. angustula further east, than Carrathool, on the Murrumbidgee River, 32 miles east from Hay.
xviii. pp. 1-78.


Supplément à la Révision Générale des Clavinides. l.c. 1868, xi. pp. 5-22.


a splendid collection of 120 specimens, representing 40 different species, of which 7 were new, and for the gift of many rare specimens; to the Rev. T. Blackburn, of Adelaide, for loan of specimens of new and rare species, and for the gift of specimens of various species; to Mr. A. M. Lea, of the Bureau of Agriculture, West Australia, for generously placing his whole collection of species taken by him in New South Wales at my disposal, and for specimens from West Australia; and to Mr. W. Kershaw, of Melbourne, for some Victorian specimens.
ON THE BAG-SHELTERS OF LEPIDOPTEROU
LARVAE OF THE GENUS *TEARA*.

BY WALTER W. FROGGATT.

(Plate xiv.)

In many parts of the Australian bush one frequently cor
across brown liver-coloured silken bags of an irregular fun
shape, spun round a stout twig enclosing several others, a
frequently a few leaves, all matted together and rough on t
inner surface, but smooth and regular on the outside. They va
in size from 3-8 inches in diameter at the broad end, whi
may be quite open or loosely covered with a few silken strands
upon examination, if freshly constructed, they will be found fu
of very hairy caterpillars mixed up with their castings an
moulted skins.

When they have served their purpose, and are abandoned b
the full grown caterpillars, they will remain for a considerab
time, a solid mass of skins and castings, compact and firm, pr
tected by the strong silken coverings. These curious structur
are woven round the twigs by the gregarious larvae of sever
different species of moths belonging to the genus *Teara* (Fam)
low and sluggish in its habits, and is usually found clinging to
low bushes.

I have, during the last season, been fortunate in breeding out
of our largest species, which spins a somewhat different form
shelter, which is described below with the life-history of the
species.

Teara contraria, Walker.

The larva, when full grown, is two inches in length, of a
form thickness, with the head ferruginous, rounded on summit
sides, a pale median suture running into the triangular
eyes; labium and jaws small; all the head thickly covered with
reddish-brown hairs standing out in front. Thoracic and
abdominal segments black across the centre, which is raised into
of large tubercles, out of which spring a number of long
white and reddish-brown hairs; between the segments thickly
red with small white spots, from each of which springs a
black hair. Under side pale ochreous yellow, with a double
dark ferruginous tubercles tufted with reddish-brown
legs ferruginous, black at the tips, covered with short
fish hairs; tubercles on the 1st and 2nd abdominal segments,
claspers upon the following segments covered with stout
fish-brown hairs.

The larvae live in communities of a hundred or more, forming a
silken bag or net of a dark reddish-brown colour on the
trunk side of the tree trunk, close to the ground, under which
shide during the day, half buried in the cast skins and excreta
accumulate beneath. They crawl up the tree at dusk,
ing upon the foliage, and returning to their retreat at day-
set. In April last a clump of very fine wattles (Acacia pro-
den) were completely defoliated by them near the Penshurst
way station. Every other tree had a large bag at the foot of
trunk, while branches and trunk were festooned with strands
dirty yellow silk down to the top of the bag.
About fifty specimens of nearly mature larvae were collected
placed in a large glass jar in the Museum, where they
remained huddled together in a hairy mass, unless when they would all set off in a procession round their prison, one behind the other, often keeping it up for two weeks. In about a fortnight they began to burrow loose sand at the bottom of the jar, constructing some cocoons out of the hairs upon their bodies. The pupae were very small and short, smooth, shining, of a reddish-brown colour, with an anterior portion small and the tip of the abdomen upwards. The first moths emerged about the end of September and the last two months later; but from the fifty species more than eight moths were obtained.

The moths vary considerably in size; the male about 2 inches across the wings, and the female often over 2½ inches; the general dark brown colour, with a small oval white spot near the centre of the forewings; and a very small and indistinct spot on the hind ones. The head and thorax are thickly clothed with long brown hairs, bright yellow and lance-shaped at the apex. The upper surface of the abdomen is covered with bright orange barred with black at the apex of each segment, and with hairs of the same colour. The moths are very diurnal breed, those mentioned being the first I have obtained. Mr. E. Anderson, of Melbourne, to whom I am indebted for the identification of the moth, tells me that I
NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF DIATOMACEOUS EARTH AT THE WARRUMBUNGLLE MOUNTAINS, NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY T. W. EDGEWORTH DAVID.

(Plates xv.-xvii.)

I.—Introduction.

Deposits of diatomaceous earth have been recorded as occurring in New South Wales at the following localities:—Barraba (between Tamworth and Bingara); the Lismore District; the Richmond River; the Tweed River; Cooma; Newbridge; and the Warrumbungle Mountains. The deposit near Barraba has been described by Mr. E. F. Pittman, the Government Geologist, in general terms.9

Mr. Pittman states that the diatomaceous earth is capped by basalt, and attains a thickness of about 8 feet, having a layer of coarse sand (2 inches thick) about 3 feet from the top. The infusorial earth rests on a bed of sandy mudstone, about 1 foot in thickness, under which is an impure infusorial deposit containing rolled pebbles and fragments of imbedded lava, pointing to the fact that volcanic eruptions were common at the time of its deposition. Finally, an overwhelming flow of lava filled up what was, doubtless, during the Miocene epoch, a lake, and it now forms an elevated tableland. As far as I am aware, this is the only reference to the mode of occurrence of diatomaceous earth in New South Wales. Descriptions have been given by other observers of hand specimens of the diatomaceous earth.

In 1888 Professor Liversidge published an account of *Infusorial Earth,* from Barraba.

He states that the "tripoli" at Barraba is made up entirely of the remains of Diatoms resembling *Melosira*; the same author refers to a deposit (op. cit. p. 194) of "c. from the Richmond River. There can now be little doubt this material, described as "a very white and porous silicate of alumina," often sent down to Sydney as meers must graduate into a clayey diatomaceous earth, as Di: some numbers have been observed by me in a similar rock from the same locality. Professor Liversidge gives analysis of rocks from both the above localities.

Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr., has published a short descri some hand specimens of the diatomaceous earth from Warrumbungle Mountains, and also of similar specimens, tively from the Lismore District, Tweed River, and R River Districts.‡

He refers the barrel-shaped Diatoms, so conspicuous deposits, to *Melosira,* and notes the association with spicules of freshwater sponges.

Last September Judge Docker and the author were aff opportunity, through the kindness of Mr. W. L. R. C Bearbong Station, of examining the deposit of diato
large volcanoes; and their cores of coarsely crystalline trachyte, which have cooled deep down in the volcanic chimneys, now themselves skywards as gigantic monoliths, between 3,000 and 40 feet above the sea, and over 2,000 feet above the surrounding ringed round with alternating beds of coarse trachyte tuff lava.

The chain extended probably from at least as far south as the Middle Reservoirs, near Orange, northwards, perhaps, with intervals, to the House Mountains on the coast north of Brisbane, a distance early 400 miles. As the diatomaceous earth deposits are stratified with the trachytes it is obvious that any evidence throws light upon the age of the trachytes has an equally taut bearing upon the question as to the age of the diatomaceous earths.

Shown on Plate XV., accompanying this paper, there is evidence to show that the trachytes have intruded the Carboniferous Coal-measures in this neighbourhood. They consist of sandstones, quartzites, cherts containing well-aved specimens of *Glossopteris*, finely laminated black shales, at least one seam of coal, over 6 feet in thickness. The coal has been calcined by the trachyte dykes, and at the extreme of the section, beds of trachyte tuff are seen resting, with unconformity, on the Perm-Carboniferous strata. Usly then the eruption of the trachytes was later than Perm-Carboniferous time.

Several localities in the Warrumbungle Mountains the
abundantly interstratified with rocks of the Desert Sandstone Series, the age of which is Upper Cretaceous.*

It is unlikely that these extensive eruptions took place in Lower Cretaceous time, as that was a period of prolonged subi-
dence, and Mr. R. L. Jack has commented on the fact that in
Queensland, at any rate, no lavas nor tuffs have as yet been
noted in the Rolling Downs Series (Lower Cretaceous). As
regards the downward limit in time of these eruptions, it is
improbable, therefore, that it was earlier than Upper Cretaceous.

As regards the upward limit, the following considerations
suggest themselves:—It is improbable that the Warrumbungle
trachyte volcanoes, at the time they were active, were far distant
from the sea. They are now over 300 miles inland from the
Pacific, but during the Lower Cretaceous epoch the waters of
the inland sea, which, at that time, must have extended from
the Gulf of Carpentaria to the Australian Bight, must very nearly
have washed the bases of the Warrumbungles. In Upper Cret-
aceous time elevation took place, and marine conditions were
largely replaced in Central Australia by shallow lacustrine con-
ditions. There is no evidence to show that marine conditions
obtained within a hundred miles of the Warrumbungles in
Tertiary time. On physical evidence therefore it might be
inferred that the age of the trachyte series might be placed at the
close of the Cretaceous, or at the commencement of the Eocene
periods. There is also some paleontological evidence in support
of this supposition, as will be stated in the next division of this
paper.
Rock has already been ably described by Mr. G. W. Card,* Mineralogist to the Geological Survey of the Department of

Underlying this is another also very remarkable bed of pyroclastic tuff, almost exclusively composed of translucent crystals of sanidine, from a fraction of an inch up to \( \frac{1}{8} \) an inch in diameter. These crystals exhibit their usual tabular habit, the clinopinacoid faces being extensile developed. The bed being only loosely coherent, it washes quantities of the larger sanidines out of it, and with them miniature snow-white talus slopes.

It follows the bed of diatomaceous earth, 3 feet 9 inches thick; some 19 feet 3 inches of strata, chiefly trachyte tuffs, on the surface of a sheet of vesicular trachyte. Half-a-mile up the creek, the lower section shown on Plate xvi. studied. It resembles the section above quoted, but in fossil leaves occur on a horizon immediately above and specially associated with the diatomaceous earth, as was shown by Mr. W. L. R. Gipps. We had here the good fortune to discover a fossil leaf fairly well preserved in the fine tuff, which Mr. R. dge, jun., and Mr. W. S. Dun, Assistant Palaeontologist to the Geological Survey, identify as *Cinnamomum Leichhardtii*, shauens. (See Plate accompanying this paper). This leaf where in Australia associated with Eocene deposits.

Age therefore of the Diatoms and of the freshwater sponges associated with them at this spot may, I think, be proudly set down as early Eocene or late Cretaceous.
in this deposit, as I understand that this is a work which I already been commenced by Mr. W. S. Dun and Mr. G. W. C. and an interesting paper from them on this subject may show be expected. I would merely add that Melosira appears greatly predominate among the Diatoms, but not to the ent exclusion of other forms. The sponge spicules are acerate fusiform, slightly arcuate, and some are thorny, but the majori smooth.

I should like to emphasise the fact that hitherto all our diatomaceous earths in New South Wales have been found in association with volcanic rocks, and I would venture to suggest that the association is probably far from accidental. The superheated water flowing from hot springs and from the lavas themselves during the trachytic eruptions would be certain to carry more less silica in solution, and its high temperature, combined with its dissolved silica, would probably render it a very favourable medium for the development of Diatoms to the exclusion of most other kinds of plant. While some species of Diatoms flourish luxuriantly in the cold waters of the Antarctic Ocean, others be found equally flourishing in the hot and highly mineralis waters of geysers. For example, Mr. H. N. Moseley* has describ the occurrence of Diatoms near the Boiling Springs at Furnas, St Michael's, Azores, and their neighbourhood.
... and other Diatoms, such as those met with amongst the

Water growing in very hot water." He also observes (op.

p. 323), "In this water, which was too hot to bear the finger,
diae Chroococcus as observed at the springs near the lake was
dant," etc. . . . "A little lower down in a small pool of

and water, so hot that the finger could only be borne in

a short time, grows a sedge . . . and an abundant

of algae, Chroococcus, Oscillatoria [Tolyphothrix f. Archer.

D.] and some Diatoms with endochrome complete."

temperature of the springs in the lake of Furnas is quoted

p. 324), f. Hartung* as from 78° to 190° Fahr. The

in which the Chroococcus grew is estimated to have had a

ture of 149° to 158° Fahr., and that in which the sedges

of 113° to 122° Fahr. Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer, in notes

. Moseley's collections (op. cit. p. 326), states that in the

ion submitted to him "from among the sedges at Furnas in

water" he identified a number of Diatoms, which he
cally names. He adds that they were not numerous

ted, however, and says (p. 327), "These are all forms of

occurrence, and seemed in no way affected by the high

ture of the water." A useful bibliography of references

vegetation of hot waters is contained in Ninth Report,

U.S.A. 1887-88, pp. 620-628. It is noted (op. cit.

, quoted from Manual of Geology, by James D. Dana,

, 1880, p. 611) that "Mr. James Blake found diatoms in

having a temperature of 163° F. at Pueblo Hot Springs.
being recognized by D. Billings." ... (Op. cit. p
"The extreme temperature at which vegetation has been ob-
is 200° F., recorded by Prof. W. H. Brewer at the Cali
Geysers."

It is clear therefore that Diatoms are capable of flourish
the waters of hot springs, the water of which must necessar-
more or less highly mineralised, though apparently they d
flourish in water at so high a temperature as that in which
alge, such as the Oscillatoria, can flourish. The fact mu
be forgotten that spicules of Spongilla are at the Warrumb
Mountains associated with the Diatoms, and obviously:
Diatoms flourished in hot water the Sponges must have e
under similar conditions.

Animal life was well represented in the neighbourh
Furnas by Rhizopods, but no mention is made of fresh
sponges.

It is at all events certain that at the Warrumbungle Mou
the Diatom Melosira and a variety of Spongilla occur in a
tion with trachytic lavas and tuffs of early Tertiary, possi-
late Cretaceous Age.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.
On behalf of Mr. F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, the Secretary exhibited an interesting collection of botanical specimens specially brought together to illustrate the plants of Queensland which are known to possess active or medicinal properties. As such it might be considered to illustrate a later edition of the knowledge summarised in a paper by the exhibitor "On the Medicinal Plants of Queensland" in the Society's Proceedings for 1880: Vol. v. First Series, p. 4).

On behalf of Dr. Broom, the Secretary exhibited specimens illustrative of the fossil Marsupials from a bone-breccia deposit near the Wombeyan Caves, described at the Meeting of April 29th, 1896.

Mrs. Kenyon sent for exhibition, and contributed a note upon, specimens of varietal forms of Cypreca.

Mr. Darley exhibited a specimen of rock from Newcastle bored by specimens of Pholas, with examples of the molluscs in situ. Also from the roof of a building in Sydney a piece of sheet-lead which had been perforated by Termites.

Mr. Steel showed an elegant fungus, probably Polyporus portentosus, Berk., from Bundanoon.

Mr. Frogbatt exhibited drawings and specimens of the larva, pupa, moth, and bag-shelters of Tectra contraria from Penshurst, near Sydney; in this locality during April many trees of Acacia prominens were completely defoliated by the caterpillars, the shelters being placed at the foot of the trees. Also the more substantial silken shelter of a species from Kalgoorlie, W.A.; and a series of specimens of the commoner species of the genus occurring in New South Wales.

The President exhibited a rare and remarkable spider, Actinopus sp., forwarded by Mr. A. G. Little, Railway Surveyor, Menindie, N.S.W. This is apparently the first recorded occurrence of the genus in Australia. In respect of the length of the palpi and the shortness of the abdomen it appears to come nearest to A. longipalpus from Brazil.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th, 1896.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held at the Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday evening, July 29th, 1896.

The President, Mr. Henry Deane, M.A., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Mr. J. Douglas Ogilby, Livingstone Road, Petersham, was elected a Member of the Society.

DONATIONS.
DONATIONS.

La Faculté des Sciences de Marseille—Annales. Tome v. Fasc. 4; Tome vi. Fasc. 1-3. From the Faculty.


Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science—Report of the Sixth Meeting held at Brisbane, January, 1895. From the Association.


Department of Agriculture, Brisbane—Bulletin. No. 8, Second Series (1896). From the Secretary for Agriculture.


University of Melbourne—Examination Papers—Matriculation. May, 1896. From the University.


Société Royale Linnéenne de Bruxelles—Bulletin. 21me Année, No. 7 (May, 1896). From the Society.


Two Pamphlets entitled "Further Coccid Notes, etc.;" and "Contributions towards a Monograph of the Aleurodida, Family of Hemiptera-Homoptera." By W. M. Maskell. (From Trans. N.Z. Inst. Vol. xxviii. [1895]). From the Author.


L'Académie Royale des Sciences, etc. de Danemark, Copenhague—Bulletin, 1896. No. 3. From the Academy.
APPENDIX TO THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDAE
(FAM. CARABIDÆ).

BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

THE CLIVINIDAE OF KING'S SOUND AND ITS VICINITY.

When the late Sir William Macleay described the Carabidae collected by Mr. W. W. Froggatt in the vicinity of King's Sound in 1887,* he passed over the Clivinides, merely remarking that the collection contained seventeen species.† During a visit to Sydney, after completing the “Revision of the Australian Clivinides,” I was able, through the courtesy of Mr. Masters, Curator of the Macleay Museum, to examine the Clivinides from King's Sound, and as the collection seems a representative one the following report on it will not be without interest.

The following is a list of the species:

Clivina riverina, Sl. (? var. ?)  Clivina sellata, Putz.
C. denticollis, Sl.  var. inconspicua, Sl.
C. quadratirrons, Sl.  C. ferruginea, Putz.
C. punctaticeps, Putz.  C. australasiae, Bohem. (? var. ?)
var. sulcicollis, Sl.  C. eximia, Sl.
C. australica, Sl.  C. leai, Sl.
C. bovillæ, Blkb.  var. apicalis, Sl.
C. cava, Putz.  C.procera, Putz. (var.)‡

C. froggatti, n.sp.
Dyschirius macleayi, n.sp.

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* P.L.S.N.S.W. 1888, iii. (2) pp. 446-458.
† l.c. p. 462.
‡ It is the large species mentioned under C. procera (vide supra, p. 229) as being from Port Darwin; and though probably distinct from C. procera, Putz., seems to offer no characters to distinguish it from that species except its large size.
My examination of this collection leaves the impression on mind that all the specimens are not actually from King's Soun but that some, as *C. procera* and *C. quadratiformes*, may be fro Port Darwin or some other more easterly port of call, at whi Mr. Frogbatt may have touched.

*Clivina riverinæ,* Sloane.*

The single representative of this species seems to agree with typical specimens in everything excepting colour. It is brown with the elytra ferruginous.

*Clivina punctaticeps,* Putzeys (var. *solicollis*).

A species which is plentifully represented in the collection agrees with *C. punctaticeps*, Putz., in respect of the head, elytra, prothorax shorter and rather more convex, the median line more deeply impressed, the basal curve shorter, the base more deeply and abruptly declivous, the marginal channel across the base much wider and deeper. It may be a distinct species, though it seems probable that *C. punctaticeps* will be found to be a widely spread species varying sufficiently to take in this form as a variety. The following is a brief description:—

Narrow, parallel, convex. Piceous red, elytra with first stria fixed, but not adpressed, and incised at inner angle by a fine tooth.
Clivina sellata, Putzeys (var. † inconspicua).

A small Clivina represented by seven specimens (two immature) is among those from King's Sound. It agrees so closely with C. sellata, Putz., that I have placed it under that species as a variety; the only differences I can find are that it seems a smaller insect, and apparently the black dorsal spot on the elytra is quite wanting; however, I cannot separate immature specimens from immature specimens of C. sellata. It is quite likely that when this form is better known it will come to be regarded as a species distinct from C. sellata, and it is with this impression in my mind that I give it a varietal name, for I feel that it would be misleading to extend the range of C. sellata to King's Sound on the specimens before me.

The following description will suffice for its recognition:—

Ferruginous. Parallel, convex. Head short, vertex with a rounded punctate impression: clypeus emarginate, median part not divided from wings, these small, rounded, a strong sinuosity dividing them from supra-antennal plates. Prothorax about as long as broad (1·1 x 1·1 mm.), decidedly narrowed anteriorly. Elytra punctate-striate, fourth stria joining fifth at base, seventh entire. Prosternum with intercoxal part attenuate anteriorly. Anterior tibie 4-dentate.

Length 3·7-4·2, breadth 1·1-1·5 mm.

Clivina australasiae, Bohemann (? var. †).

A large black species is plentifully represented in the King's Sound collection. In general appearance it exactly resembles C. australasiae, Bohem., the only noticeable differences that I can see being, the head less punctate and more roundly angulate before the eyes, the legs lighter coloured, the inner apical spine of the anterior tibia longer and more obtuse at the apex in the ♀. Some specimens have the clypeus more deeply emarginate than others.

Length 8·9-5, breadth 2·4-2·7 mm.
APPENDIX TO THE AUSTRALIAN CLIVINIDES.

CLIVINA FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Robust, convex. Head short, wide, clypeus truncate-emarginate; prothorax subquadrate, with all its angles rounded; elytra, oval, seventh and eighth interstices uniting at base to form a short, not strong, marginal carina, eighth interstice indicated by a fine carina near apex; prosternum with intercoxal part with anteriorly, non-sulcate on base; episterna very finely shagreen, finely transversely striolate; metasternum, between intermedia and posterior coxae, about as long as posterior coxae; episterna sub-elongate; anterior tibiae 3-dentate. Black, shining, legs at antennae reddish piceous.

Head transverse, convex; anterior part rugulose; vertex with clypeal elevation arcuate; clypeus irregularly divided from front deeply and widely truncate-emarginate, wings advanced, slightly obtusely rounded, concave, gently oblique on inner side; supra-antennal plates convex, rounded externally, bordered, divide from wings of clypeus by a light sinusity; facial sulci deep at divergent posteriorly; frontal impressions strongly marked irregular; facial carinae short, wide, prominent; supra-orbit punctures distant from eyes, set in a longitudinal groove, low edge of this groove carinate; eyes globose, prominent, lightly encased behind; orbits abruptly constricted behind eye.
Four specimens; the one measuring 7.2 mm. in length is, judging from the other three, an unusually small specimen.

Closely allied to *C. macleayi*, Sl., but differing in having the eyes more prominent and spherical, the facial sulci shorter, less arcuate and less convergent in front, the frontal foveæ deeper; the prothorax more convex, the sides not sinuate and much more strongly rounded to anterior angles, the anterior margin less emarginate, the anterior angles obtusely rounded and less marked; the elytra with distinctly crenulate striae, the eighth interstice indicated near apex; the metasternum longer and with a deeply impressed channel near external margin, the metasternal episterna a little longer and with a strongly marked channel near inner margin; the colour deep black.

**Dyschirius macleayi, n.sp.**

Robust, convex. Head strongly depressed between eyes, front carinate in middle, clypeus deeply and roundly emarginate with prominent lateral angles; elytra convex, basal part—in front of testaceous fascia—strongly punctate-striate (eight rows of punctures); anterior tibiae 3-dentate. Head piceous black; prothorax shining bronzy-black; elytra ferruginous with a bronzy tinge, a wide testaceous fascia across apical third; legs, antennæ and under surface of prothorax reddish, body reddish piceous.

Clypeus declivous, anterior margin roundly emarginate, lateral angles advanced, obtuse at apex; supra-antennal plates large, quadrate, bordered, projecting widely and sharply beyond clypeus, declivous on inner side, anterior angles obtuse, anterior margins oblique; front depressed, a longitudinal carina in centre, two transverse impressions on each side between central carina and supra-antennal plates; vertex convex, smooth; supra-orbital carinae well developed, thick; eyes globose, prominent. Prothorax globose, levigate, a light transverse impression near anterior margin; median line wanting; marginal channel of base punctate. Elytra rounded on sides; shoulders rounded; striae consisting of rows of deep coarse punctures, first stria only reaching apex, a short deep stria near margin on each side of apex; interstices
convex on basal part of disc, third, fifth and seventh bearing some setigerous punctures; apical part of elytra smooth excepting for these punctures; marginal channel narrow on sides, stronger and more deeply impressed behind shoulders. Anterior tibiae with apical digitation long, arcuate; two upper teeth successively shorter, well developed, prominent, acute.

Length 4, breadth 1.15 mm.

Evidently allied to D. torrensia, Blkh., but differing in colour, and apparently in the sculpture of the head.

Note.—It seems worthy of notice that there are eight striae on each elytron of this species; the eighth stria consists of three or four punctures, and rises where the marginal channel narrows behind the shoulders. D. zonatus, Putz., a specimen of which I have seen in the Macleay Museum, has only seven striae on each elytron (the normal number among the Clivinides), and has the marginal channel wider and more punctate.
Warray of Waouth Wa

decomposed
6 ft pe and cl
shales
SECTION in Wantialable Creek
Near Tooraweenah, Warrumbungle Mountains,
showing intercalation of Diatomaceous Earth
in the Trachyte Series.

20" Trachyte.
2" Coarse Trachyte tuff.
11" Alternating very fine Trachyte tuffs
and tuffaceous clays.
6.7" Coarse Trachyte tuffs (fragments
1/4 to 1/2 inch in diameter).
6" Tuffaceous clays; whitish grey.
6.6" Silicified Trachyte tuff.
4" Fine white Trachyte tuff with
abundant crystals of sanidine
3/8 to 1/2 inch in diameter.
3.9" Diatomaceous earth.
1.9" Chiefly tuffs.
Vesicular Trachyte.

SECTION in Wantialable Creek,
Near Tooraweenah, Warrumbungle Mountains,
showing diatomaceous earth in association
with Cinnamomum Leichhardtii

Vesicular Trachyte.
26" (about) Grey and yellow Trachyte tuff.
5" (about) Whitish tuff breccia.
Cinnamomum Leichhardtii.
3" (about) Pure diatomaceous earth a trifle
clayey above.
0.9" Greenish grey tuffaceous clay with pure
white patches of decomposed sanidine tuff.
Light grey clay slightly greenish grey.
1.4" Small fragments of plants.
0.4" Pure white diatomaceous earth.
1.8" Diatomaceous earth a trifle clayey.

Vertical Scale 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Feet
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF ABLEPHARUS FROM VICTORIA, WITH CRITICAL NOTES ON TWO OTHER AUSTRALIAN LIZARDS.

BY A. H. S. LUCAS, M.A., B.Sc., AND C. FROST, F.L.S.

ABLEPHARUS RHODONOIDES, sp. nov.

Snout broad, obtuse; rostral projecting. Eye incompletely surrounded with granules. Nasals large, forming a short suture behind the rostral; frontonasal much broader than long, forming a broad straight suture with the frontal; prefrontals widely separated, as long as the fronto-prefrontal suture; frontal large, longer than the frontoparietals and interparietal together, nearly as long as its distance from the nuchals, in contact with the the anterior supracoeculars; three supracoeculars, second largest; five supraciliaries; frontoparietals united; interparietal distinct; parietals about twice as broad as long, forming a suture behind the interparietal; three or four pairs of nuchals; five upper labials, fourth below the eye; five lower labials. Ear-opening minute, distinct. Body much elongate, scales in over sixty transverse series between axilla and groin, arranged in twenty longitudinal series; dorsals largest, laterals smallest. Two enlarged praenals. Limbs short, tridactyle, widely separated when addorsed; the fore limb shorter than the distance from the end of the snout to the ear-opening; hind limb a little shorter than the distance from the end of the snout to the shoulders; length of outer toe twice the length of the middle, four times that of the inner toe. Tail almost as long as head and body.

*Colour.*—Greyish above; each of the dorsal scales with a black central streak, forming four longitudinal series; a black lateral band from the nostril through the eye. Tail brownish. Under-surfases yellowish.
Dimensions:—

Total length ... 79 mm.
Head ... 5 "
Width of head... 3.5 "
Body ... 39 "
Fore limb ... 4.5 "
Hind limb ... 9.5 "
Tail (reproduced) 35 "

Locality.—Mildura, Victoria. Two specimens obtained favor of Rev. Walter Fielder.

Remarks.—This species is allied to A. greyi, Gray, by the head-scaling, but in habit resembles A. lineatus, Bell, and A. muelleri Fischer. It differs from A. lineatus in head-scaling, in number of scales, and in the number of longitudinal series of body scales and from A. muelleri in the head-scaling. The genus Ablepharus is characterised by its snake-like absence of movable eyelids and the three species, A. muelleri, A. lineatus, and A. rhodonotus, show a further approach to the snake type in the reduction of the limbs and in the number of the digits.

It is convenient here to add remarks on two other lizards.

(1) Ablepharus greyi, Gray.

Within the year Mr. H. J. M. Gove obtained...
Museum, we have come to the conclusion that our specimens described from the St. Clair Lake, Tasmania, in the P.L.S.N.S.W. 1893, p. 227, as *Hemisphæriodon tasmanicum*, are only among the numerous varieties of *Homolepida casuarina*, D. & B. Our chief reason for including the apparently new species under the genus *Hemisphæriodon* was the relatively large size of one of the teeth in each side of each jaw.

The genus *Hemisphæriodon* was separated off from *Hinulia* in 1867 by Peters. It is still considered, and we think rightly, as distinct from *Lygosoma*, in which *Hinulia* and *Homolepida*, with others, are included by Boulenger (B.M.C.)


*Hemisphæriodon* is separated from *Homolepida* thus:

In *Hemisphæriodon* (1) the pterygoid bones are separated on the median line of the palate, the palatal notch extending anteriorly to an imaginary line connecting the centre of the eyes; (2) lateral teeth with rounded crowns, one on each side of each jaw enormous, the others small.

In *Homolepida (Omolepidota)* (1) the pterygoids are usually in contact anteriorly, the palatal notch not extending forwards to beyond the centre of the eyes; (2) the maxillary teeth conical or obtuse, subequal.

In *H. tasmanicum (casuarinae)* (1) the palatal notch extends forward to the hind border of the eye; (2) lateral teeth with rounded crowns, one on each side of each jaw much larger than the others, relatively as much larger as in young *H. gerrardii*. Thus this species may be claimed on the first ground by *Homolepida (Lygosoma)*, and on the second ground by *Hemisphæriodon*. Large individuals approach *H. gerrardii* to some extent also in habit. On the whole, pending a more satisfactory classification of the subgenera of *Lygosoma*, it is probably best to leave this variable form under the designation *Lygosoma (Homolepida) casuarinae*. 
DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.

By Arthur M. Lea.

Part III.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Pterothelœus Darwini, n.sp.

Elliptic, convex, subnitid. Piceous; under surface piceous brown. Head minutely punctate; prothorax and elytra with very minute punctures, the latter with very feeble traces of striae towards the base; under surface and legs with very minute punctures, those on the legs more distinct; abdomen feebly longitudinally strigose. Apex of tibiae and tarsi with dense, reddish-brown, short setae.

Head large; clypeus broad, very feebly emarginate, sides oblique, not at all reflexed, its suture with epicranium indistinct except at sides; feeble trace of a groove between eyes. Prothorax transverse, at base wider than elytra; margins flat, moderately wide, widest at base; angles acute, posterior slightly projecting on to prothorax, anterior passing eyes; disc from almost every direction without trace of median line. Scutellum widely transverse, feebly raised. Elytra soldered together, narrowing from base to apex, margins narrow, flat and feebly raised about the middle. Wings rudimentary. Legs moderate; three basal joints of anterior tarsi dilated (especially in ♂), 4th joint very small, the two apical slightly longer than the three basal, intermediate, the longer two apical shorter than three basal; basal joint of posterior.
PTEROHELEUS, but has rudimentary wings and elytra soldered together. The wings are gauzy, the veins connecting them with the metanotum are strong but short and abruptly terminated, the wings elsewhere without venation; near the termination of the veins they suddenly contract in width, thence parallel almost to the apex, which is truncate. Length 6, width near base 2, width in middle $\frac{3}{4}$, longest vein 1$\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I have examined Helanus echinatus, Soragus rudis and Sympetes bullatus, and find that in all three the metanotum is degraded, soldered to the elytra; and there are but the vestiges rudiments of wings. Compared with the metanotum of P. bullatus or of P. convexusculus, that of the present species differs in being much more transverse; the apex of a groove in a line with the scutellum marking the apex of a triangular extension, whilst in the two species named the metanotum is parallel; at the base in Darwini the angles of the scutellar groove are strongly rounded off, and — with another elevation—enclose a transverse pointed areollet; in bullatus and convexusculus the angles are right angles and enclose a feeble slightly convex depression, the outer edge of which is not ridged; the groove in Darwini has a strong flattened ridge extending its whole length, in bullatus there is a faint trace of ridging, and none in convexusculus.

PTEROHELEUS BROADHURSTII, n.sp.

Convex, shining, glabrous. Reddish-brown, margins paler; under surface of head and mandibles piceous. Head densely and rather minutely punctate; prothorax with very minute punctures; each elytron with about seventeen rows of small punctures, and a short sutural row; sterna minutely punctate; abdomen very minutely punctate, and feebly longitudinally striate.

Clypeus convex, its suture with epieranium distinct, both with reflexed sides; a shallow and moderately distinct impression between eyes; antennae reaching intermediate coxae, 3rd joint scarcely as long as 4th-5th combined. Prothorax widely transverse, with very feeble trace of median line, base sinuate, margins
NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA,

very feebly raised at borders, anterior angles rounded, inferior acute, slightly recurved. Scutellum transverse, similar in some lights appearing feebly strigose. Elytra twice longer as head and prothorax combined, margins wide on basal third, narrowing thence to apex. Legs moderate, 1st joint of inferior tarsi scarcely as long as the rest, of intermediate distinctly shorter, of posterior as long as basal joint. Length 16, width 13 mm.

Hab.—Pelsart Island (Houtman’s Abrolhos), W.A.

In size and shape much the same as confluens, Macl. Have named this species after Mr. F. C. Broadhurst, through whose kindness I was enabled to visit this interesting group of islands.

PTEROHELEUS ABDOMINALIS, n.sp.

Oblong-elliptic, slightly convex, feebly shining, glabrous. Piceous-black, under surface and legs paler; margins, tibiae and palpi piceous-red. Head and prothorax densely minutely and obsolescent punctate, the former densely and minutely granulate at base; scutellum impunctate; each elytron with about eighteen rows of small punctures, becoming obsolete towards apex; under surface irregularly and feebly punctate; metasternum obliquely punctate, the abdominal segments longitudinally strigose; legs minutely punctate.

Head wider across clypeus than the length to base of eyes, slightly convex in the middle, apex feebly emarginated, median line, deeply and semicircularly, median, nearly obliterated. Prothorax with denticulate median line, deeply and semicircularly, median, nearly obliterated. Prothorax with denticulate median line, deeply and semicircularly, median, nearly obliterated. Prothorax with denticulate median line, deeply and semicircularly, median, nearly obliterated.
costa traceable from base to a little beyond the middle. Length 20, width 12 mm.

_Hab._—Northam, W.A. (Master Percy Snelling).

From the description of _P. dispar_, the above species differs in being larger, its head decidedly broad in front, and the elytral suture slightly raised; my specimen is minus antennæ and tarsi.

**Pterohelæus tristis, n.sp.**

Oblong-elliptic, slightly convex, feebly shining. Piceous-black; prothoracic margins, tarsi, antennæ and palpi obscure reddish-piceous. Elytra with a few scattered short brownish hairs, scarcely visible to the naked eye; under surface with extremely minute and sparse pubescence. Head densely, minutely and irregularly punctate, and densely and minutely granulate at base; prothorax minutely and not so densely punctate as head, but in addition with extremely dense and almost microscopic punctures; scutellum extremely minutely punctate; elytra striate-punctate (in about eighteen rows), the striae irregular at both base and apex, the punctures obsolete towards apex; under surface of head feebly granulate; prosternum sparsely and obsoletey, metasternum and abdominal segments distinctly punctate, the three basal segments of the latter feebly longitudinally strigose.

Head subquadrato-convex; clypeus truncate, almost flat, its suture only visible at sides; antennæ flattened and widening to apex, reaching intermediate coxae. Prothorax slightly convex, broadly transverse, median line unmarked, deeply emarginate in front, margins moderately broad, base feebly bisinuate, posterior angles acute. Scutellum transversely triangular. Elytra convex, parallel-sided to one-third from apex, as wide as prothorax at base, scarcely twice as long as wide, about once and one-half as long as head and prothorax combined, margins very narrow, feebly reflexed near base. Length 20, width 9 mm.

_Hab._—Mt. Barker, W.A. (obtained under bark of a dead tree).

This species belongs to the 3rd subsection of Sir Wm. Macleay’s second section of the genus; from either _P. paralleus_ or _P. cereus_
(the only two species belonging to the subsection from W.A size will at once distinguish it. I do not know any species it closely resembles.

P. parallellus, Brême; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3756.

Hab.—Bunbury, W.A.


Hab.—N.S.W., W.A.

P. cereus, Macl.; P.L.S.N.S.W. 1887, p. 545.

Hab.—Beverley, W.A.

P. convexiusculus, Macl.; l.c. p. 549.

Hab.—Cootamundra, N.S.W.

P. glaber, Macl.; l.c. 547.

Hab.—Inverell, N.S.W.

P. hirtus, Macl.; l.c. p. 532.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, Sydney, N.S.W.


Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

P. laticollis, Pasc.; l.c. No. 3750.

Hab.—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.
left in front of head, its point obtuse, posterior angles very slightly projecting on to prothorax; disc with a short narrow carina, nowhere angular or pointed. Scutellum transversely ovate, with a semicircular row of shallow irregular foveae. Elytra widest behind the middle, margins at base raised at about 45°, becoming less towards apex, their outer edge more noticeably curved than in prothorax. Four basal segments of abdomen irregularly impressed at sides. Legs long, claw joint of anterior tarsi almost as long as the rest combined, of intermediate as long as basal joint, of anterior not as long as basal joint. Length 20, width 14mm.

Heb.—Dongarra, W.A. (Mr. G. W. Ward).

The small size of this species will serve to distinguish it from those of its congeners possessing hairy elytra; from the description it appears to be closest to H. Kirbyi.

**HELEUS GRANULATUS, n.sp.**

Piceous-brown; antennae piceous-red. Head with shallow, moderately dense punctures; prothorax covered with small, regular, feebly shining granules, margins feebly punctate and very feebly granulate. Elytra feebly striate-punctate, punctures almost obsolete, each bearing a minute erect bristle; seen from above the bristles appear to be all of the same height, but when viewed from behind there are seen to be five rows, between each of which are two rows of almost microscopic setae; epipleura rather strongly and irregularly punctate; under surface with minute punctures and pubescence.

Head feebly grooved between eyes; antennae reaching intermediate coxae, 3rd joint longer than 4th-5th combined. Prothorax—including margins—subtriangular, not once and a quarter as wide as long, margins feebly curved, moderately wide, at base depressed, the posterior angles slightly projecting on to elytra, anterior angles subtruncate, right crossing left; disc with a raised shining carina continuous from head almost to base, near base descending at an angle of about 80°. Scutellum feebly raised,
widely transverse. Elytra with suture carinate, each with a thin costa on 4th interstice terminated at posterior declivity; margin moderately wide at base, suddenly narrowed and then feeble apex. Legs moderate, claw joint of anterior tarsi thick, longer than the rest combined, of intermediate as long, and of posterior not quite as long. Length 10, width 6½ mm.

_Hab._—Mullewa, W.A.

Described from a specimen taken alive; in two found dead (one of which measures 14 × 8 mm.) the elytral punctures are noticeable to the naked eye, and the setae are sparse and minus the five more elongate rows. The species appears to be closest to _falcatus_ from South Australia, from the description of which it differs in not having the anterior angles of prothorax acutely pointed, the elytra dull, and narrow margins without granules.

_HELEUS ECHIDNA_, White; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3771.

Sir William Macleay's description of this species is somewhat misleading, as he fails to mention the two tubercular spines on the prothorax, and that the sutural rows of spines terminate before the apex of the elytra. The species is readily identifiable by the figure accompanying the original description.

_SYMPETES ACUTIPRONS_, n.sp.

Broadly ovate, feebly shining. Piceous-brown, margins testaceous, their edges brown, apices of abdominal segments tinged with testaceous. Elytra with very minute, pale, depressed setae; under surface with moderately dense and very short pubescence.
lated at base; margins wide, edges recurved; anterior angles point, produced almost to apex of head, posterior sharp and angularly curved. Scutellum widely transverse. Disc of elytra much wider than that of prothorax, bulged before middle, indented near apex, suture strongly raised, interstices irregular, raised; margins wide, their edges recurved. Legs moderately long. Length ♂ 16, ♀ 17, width ♂ 12, ♀ 13½ mm. The male the margins are proportionately broader than in the female, and they are also reflexed.

—Geraldton, W.A.

**Sympetes undulatus**, n.sp.

Shining, subparallel. Reddish-brown, margins paler; ferruginous. Upper surface with very minute setae, noticable on head and margins than elsewhere. Elytra and irregularly punctate, abdomen densely and minutely, gins and sterna more coarsely punctate.

not projecting beyond prothorax; clypeus wide, perfectly in front, very feebly convex, notched at the sides; eyes visible; antennae thin, joints 1st-7th cylindrical, 8th pedipalp, 9th-11th circular. Prothorax almost thrice as wide as disc depressed on each side of middle, at sides and base; each wider than disc, each forming the fourth segment of, anterior angles almost right angles, not at all produced, or feebly curved and scarcely acute. Scutellum widely suture. Disc of elytra as long as prothorax is wide, ovate-suture strongly raised, each with six or seven feeble costae, the alternate ones stronger; margins waved, in almost as wide as each elytron, distinctly wider elsewhere, nearly recurved and very little darker. Legs long and Length 18, width 13 mm.

differs in being broader and more rounded; a more distinct impression at base of prothorax, the anterior angles produced; disc of elytra broadly ovate, and, except at base, wider than margins, outer edges of margins below level of
suture (in ♀ they are higher than the sutural crest), widest about middle (in ♂ the elytra are widest near base, the margins at the middle being slightly inwardly compressed); punctures of epipleura coarser. Length 17½, width 14 mm.

_Hab._—Geraldton and Walkaway, W.A.

A rather fragile-looking species, having somewhat the appearance of an _Enoera_; the clypeus is straighter than in any species of the subfamily with which I am acquainted. When viewed against a light the margins appear to be thickly impressed with somewhat angular punctures. I have seven specimens under examination, two of which (sexes) measure but 16 mm.


This species was evidently unknown to Sir Wm. Macleay, as be simply quoted Pascoe's description, and allowed it to remain in _Saragus_. Mr. Champion has since (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1894, p. 384) referred it to its correct genus. The species is moderately common along the coastal regions from Swan River to Geraldton. The posterior angles of the prothoracic, and the anterior of the elytral margins are turned down, a most unusual character in the family.


Mr. Champion (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1895, p. 393) doubts the value of this species. I am convinced that it is a good one, as I have a specimen from Mt. Kosciusko which agrees very well with Mr. Pascoe’s description, and which is certainly not sulcicollis. My specimen is a male and has faint traces of elytral striae. From several males of sulcicollis in my possession it differs in having the head broader, the upper part of the eyes distinctly transverse and more coarsely granulate; the prothorax is larger and more convex, with the margins deflexed, a much more distinct impression on each side at base; elytral epipleurae larger, except at base, where they are smaller; prosternal keel broader, its apex narrower and parallel; intercoxal process depressed and margined; 4th abdominal segment smaller, with the 5th broader; and there are other but less noticeable differences. The entire absence of pubescence is natural, and not due to abrasion. The species is evidently very rare, and my specimen is the only one I have seen.

APASIS PUNCTICEPS, n.sp.

Elongate, slightly convex, shining. Black, with a faint coppery reflection, tarsi and palpi piceous. Prothorax with a few scattered reddish hairs (not always present); inner apical half of tibiae and the tarsi with dense short brownish pubescence; antennae feebly pubescent. Head distinctly and densely punctate, densest on labrum, on elytral stipes some stronger punctures; prothorax densely and very minutely punctate, elytral interstices with occasional punctures, flanks of prosternum and femora obsoletely punctate.

Head with a large irregular transverse impression in the middle, antennae reaching intermediate femora, slightly thickening towards apex. Prothorax transverse, the sides and base very slightly reflexed, a feeble depression at the posterior angles; base truncate, apex almost so. Scutellum slightly raised, transverse, triangular. Elytra about once and one-half as long as head and prothorax combined, and not much broader than prothorax,
suboval; striate, the 4th and 6th interstices slightly the widest the sutural marked by irregular punctures. Under surface more shining than upper. Femora stout; two small spurs at apex of tibiae; anterior tarsi dilated. Length 22, width 7 (vix) mm.

Q. Differs in being a little larger and duller, antennae shorter and thicker, femora thinner, and the anterior tarsi no wider than the others.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

Through the kindness of Mr. G. Masters I am enabled to compare the above with A. Howitti, from which it differs in being larger, the head distinctly punctate and less shiny, antennae shorter and thicker (in both sexes), palpi much darker in colour; the prothorax is decidedly transverse (in A. Howitti it is—if anything—a little longer than wide); the scutellum is a little broader, the scutellar stria more distinct, and the other striae are somewhat different at the apex.

MELANDRYIDÆ, ANTHICIDÆ, MORDELLIDÆ.

A paper by Mr. Champion (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1895), and two by myself (P.L.S.N.S.W., 1894, and 1895) have clashed; and unfortunately several of the names proposed for species in the above family will have to undergo examination. The names

This name having been used by Mr. Champion for an American species, I propose to alter the name of the Australian species to rubriceps.

MORDELLA WATERHOUSEI, P.L.S.N.S.W. (2), x. 1895, p. 300.

As Mr. Champion (Trans. Ent. Soc. 1895, p. 267) has substituted the name of Waterhousei for obliqua, Waterh., my name must fall; I therefore propose to alter the name of the Australian species to Caroli.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

AMYCTERIDÆ.

DIALEPTOPUS ECHINATUS, n.sp.

Narrow, deep, elongate-elliptic, subopaque. Piceous; prothoracic crests, elytral tubers and legs dull red; antennæ reddish-piceous. Rostrum and space about elytral suture with long blackish setæ; apex of prothorax with short setæ; head with very short depressed pubescence above and below eyes, a patch of whitish scales between eyes; prothorax with sparse elongate and rather small scales at sides; ocular lobes fringed with silvery white setæ; disc of elytra and tubercles with whitish scales variegated with pale brown along suture; lateral punctures filled with whitish-yellow scales; apical segment of abdomen with erect setæ, and a spot of whitish scales.

Rostrum irregularly punctate, grooved in the middle, the ridges, together with those formed by scrobes, forming the letter M. Prothorax with an elevated transversely granulate ridge on each side of middle, the ridges not conjoined at apex but separately overhanging head; the depression between the ridges deepest near apex, becoming shallower and with scattered granules near base; an oblique ridge formed by two irregular rows of granules from base to middle of ocular lobes, a few scattered granules below; there is also a very short intermediate basal ridge of obsolete granules.
Elytra narrow, with two distinct rows of sharp conical tubercles united at base and projecting on to prothorax; the outer row contains six to ten and the inner slightly more tubercles; there is also a short sutural row of from three to five smaller tubercles, commencing at about the middle and terminating at summit of posterior declivity; space between tubercles irregularly punctate; sides with four rows of large punctures, two of which are marginal; posterior declivity with small granules and punctures; apices rounded, very feebly emarginate. Sterna sparsely punctate and with irregular depressions. Two basal segments of abdomen with irregular depressions and ridges, all irregularly and (especially the apical) coarsely punctate at sides, a few feeble punctures across the middle; apical segment with a distinct circular squamose fovea in its middle. Legs long, setose; femora moderately stout; anterior tarsi with an elongate pad on each side, the rest not padded. Length 17, rostrum $2\frac{1}{4}$; width 6 mm.

**Hab.**—Geraldton and Mullewa, W.A.

I have two specimens, one of which is almost scaleless and has the elytral extension larger, more obtuse and more obtusely granulate than in the other. The species, on account of the number of rows and sharpness of its elytral tubercles, should be very distinct from any previously described. The number of the tubercles in each row is never to be depended upon, as in most of
marginal, and one irregular touching outer row of:
posterior declivity punctate and not granulate, apex
and deeply emarginate and separately sharply mucronate.
sparsely punctate. Abdomen irregularly and somewhat
punctate at sides, suture between 1st and 2nd segment
very distinct at sides, 2nd obliquely scratched, apical
in the middle and depressed on each side. Legs long,
setose, tarsi not padded. Length 12 1/4, rostrum 1 3/4; width

-Bridgetown, W.A.

idioides, Pasch., is a species larger than, but intermediate
between this and the following species, from either of
it may be distinguished by its much larger sutural
s. The abdomen also is different from that of either of

Dialeptopus sordidus, n.sp.

opaque, moderately broad. Black, apical tubercles on
most black, the rest entirely so. Rostrum and apex of
x with short blackish setae. Muddy scales on head
eyes, at base of prothorax, and rather densely covering
under surface (except apex of abdomen) glabrous.

un sparsely punctate, a shallow parallel-sided groove ex-
its entire length. Prothoracic crests as in the preceding,
hat at apex they are more visibly united, oblique ridge
anulate, intermediate ridge more distinct than in either
of tubercles irregularly punctate and absolutely granulate; six lateral rows of punctures of which only one is distinctly marginal, the upper row irregular and touching tubercles, posterior declivity irregularly punctate and absolutely granulate; apex semicircularly emarginate and each obtusely mucronate. Sterna sparsely punctate. Two basal segments of abdomen with shallow irregular impressions, except at sides of suture where they are distinct, 2nd segment irregularly feebly obliquely ridged at apex, apical segment with an outer row of coarse punctures, middle with a foveate elevation. Legs moderately long, thin, tarsi not padded. Length 13, rostrum 1 2/3; width 5 1/3 mm.

_Hab._—Swan River, W.A.

**Læmosaccides.**

_Læmosaccus argentus, n.sp._

Entirely black. A median stripe on prothorax, a short oblique spot on each elytron conjoined at base (lying on the 1st and 2nd interstices, the two conjointly subobcordate), a small spot on each side of apical abdominal segment, clothed with silvery-white scales; a few whitish scales at apex of elytra, on sterna, and between eyes.

Eyes large, almost touching; rostrum long, shining, cylindrica.
strongly convex. Femora edentate, 3rd tarsal joint small. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{4}$; width $1\frac{1}{8}$ mm.

**hab.**—Gosford, N.S.W.

The silvery scales on prothorax and about the scutellum (itself nude), and the entirely black colour of this rather pretty little species are its chief distinguishing features.

**Lemosaccus Pascoei**, n.sp.

Entirely black. A patch of yellowish pubescence about the scutellum, extending on to the 1st and 2nd interstices to about two-thirds from apex, and a much shorter distance on 3rd, the whole forming an obtuse V; base of pygidium with silvery pubescence, its apex nude; sides of prothorax, sides of sterna and abdominal segments with pale yellow and moderately dense pubescence, rest of under surface with sparser and lighter coloured pubescence; legs (except tarsi) glabrous.

Eyes very large, almost touching; rostrum short, thick, compressed, opaque, grooved, feebly bent and coarsely punctate; 1st joint of funicle thicker and but slightly longer than 2nd. Prothorax with a short feeble irregular carina; on each side of middle a large circular shallow impression feebly open towards apex. Scutellum small, triangular, nude. Elytra about once and one quarter as long as wide, interstices irregular. Anterior legs moderately long; femora very minutely dentate; 3rd tarsal joint moderately bilobed, claw joint rather small. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $\frac{1}{4}$; width 1 mm.

**hab.**—Clifton, N.S.W.

**Lemosaccus carinicolis**, n.sp.

Black; legs (femora occasionally piceous) and antennae dull red, tibiae darker. Above with dull orange-coloured and rather long pubescence as follows—on the head between eyes, on prothorax at sides and angles (becoming elongate spatulate scales lower down) and a stripe continued from head, at middle of base a patch parallel at commencement but becoming bilobed at the middle (scarcely cordate in shape), on elytra irregularly X-shaped
and sparse at sides and apex. Pygidium with sparse greyish scales. Beneath with yellowish moderately elongate scales, sparsest down the middle. Legs somewhat densely pubescent.

Eyes very large, depressed; rostrum long, shining, distinctly curved, widening to apex, in ♂ densely punctate at base and apex, sparsely punctate in the middle and with oblong punctures at sides, in ♀ more regularly and sparsely punctate; 1st joint of funicle once and one-half as long as 2nd. Prothorax with a shallow longitudinal impression at apex, and a circular one on each side of middle; carina raised, shining, distinct, continuous from before the middle almost to base. Scutellum triangular, subcordate. Elytra moderately long (3½ × 2½ mm.), parallel-sided, interstices flat, granulate. Pygidium obsolescently carinate. Anterior femora with a small tooth moderately distinct in ♂, smaller in ♀; 3rd tarsal joint large, padded beneath with silvery hair, punctate above. Length 6, rostrum 1½; width 2½; range of variation 4-6½ mm.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko (Raymond); Queanbeyan, Tamworth, Forest Reefs, Cootamundra, N.S.W. (Lea): Benalla, Vic. (Helms). Common on freshly felled Eucalypts.

The shining prothoracic carina and long curved rostrum should render this species easy of identification. The pubescence on the upper surface varies from a pale to a dark orange colour, the scutellum is always bare, the pattern on the prothorax, though

The text continues...
across middle, which if united, would form an inverted cross; elytra with a patch about scutellum, from the shoulders oblique to about the middle, then feebly widening for a short distance and terminated about the apical 4th, apex slightly pubescent, 6th-8th interstices slightly pubescent at apical third, and 8th-9th behind shoulders; under surface with moderately dense pubescence at sides, sparser and greyer in the middle.

Eyes large, almost touching. Rostrum moderately long, curved, shining, cylindrical, rather finely punctate. First joint of funicle thick, transverse, distinctly longer than 2nd; club as long as funicle. Prothorax bulged out in the middle, a longitudinal impression at base and apex, and a transverse one on each side of middle. Scutellum rounded, shining. Elytra moderately long, interstices transversely granulate. Pygidium carinate. Under-surface strongly convex; intermediate segments of abdomen with very distinct sutures. Femoral tooth very small, claw joint of tarsi moderately prominent. Length 3½, rostrum 3; width 1⅛ mm. Range of variation very slight.

Hab.—Clifton, Galston, Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

In build resembling carinicolliis, but somewhat narrower, and without the shining prothoracic carina so distinct in that species. In one specimen I possess the patch of elytral pubescence is much smaller; it only extends to about the basal third, with a few spots about the apical third near the suture, and two very small spots on the 8th interstice.


I have a male insect from Armidale which agrees very well with Mr. Pascoe’s description of this species, except that the rostrum and legs (tarsi excepted) are black; but as both these are liable to sexual variation of colour, and Pascoe’s specimen may have been a female, I have considered it inadvisable to describe it as new. Length 3½, rostrum 3; width 1⅛ mm.

Lemosaccus dubius, n.sp.

♀ Black; antennae red, club and tarsi reddish-piceous. Under surface and legs microscopically pubescent.
Eyes large, distinctly but not widely separated. Rostrum straight, moderately elongate, shining, cylindrical, sparsely punctate. Antennæ long, scape almost straight, thin but thickened at apex; 1st joint of funicle large, twice as long as 2nd; club large, almost as long as funicle. Prothorax with a longitudinal impression feeble in the middle, much stronger towards apex, causing the surface near it to appear raised, each side of base with an oblique elliptic and distinct impression. Scutellum transverse. Elytra wide, rather coarsely granulate, separately convex, 4th interstice widest. Pygidium large, without trace of carina. Legs moderately long, anterior femora with a very small basal tooth, the intermediate with a larger, sharper and more median tooth, claw joint distinct. Length 5½, rostrum 1; width 2½ mm.

_Hab._—Braidwood, N.S.W.

This species also almost fits Mr. Pascoe's description of _funereus_, but as it was obtained in a mountainous district much farther south, and both species cannot be _funereus_ (which evidently belongs to the group about _subsignatus, carinicollis, narinus, _&c._) I have given it a name. From the specimen mentioned above as possibly _funereus_ it differs in being considerably larger, without trace of pubescence on the upper surface, longer and straighter scape, darker tarsi, longer claw joint, and in several other details which may possibly be sexual.
2nd, club not as long as joints 2nd-7th. Prothorax rounded, a feeble longitudinal impression down middle, and a feeble transverse one near apex. Scutellum small, round, not in a depression. Elytra nearly once and one-half as long as wide, convex, interstices flat, very minutely granulate, those near the suture wider than towards the side. Pygidium with traces of a longitudinal carina. Legs short, anterior femora with a moderately large basal tooth, 3rd tarsal joint deeply bilobed, but not much wider than 2nd, claw joint long, very distinct. Length 4 3/4, rostrum 1; width 1 3/4 mm.

Hab.—Sydney, N.S.W.

The elytra are more convex, with the interstices more feebly granulate than is usual in the genus. A slight resemblance to one of the broader species of Cossonus has suggested the specific name.

**Lemosaccus compactus**, n.sp.

♂. Black; antennæ (club piceous) and tarsi dull red. Above and below with very sparse greyish pubescence.

Eyes widely separated. Rostrum short, thick, straight, opaque, coarsely punctate and grooved for its entire length. Antennæ short; scape not twice the length of 1st joint of funicle; club large, compact. Prothorax rounded; a feeble carina at base, on each side of which is an almost circular and very distinct impression. Scutellum transverse, placed in a sutural depression. Elytra slightly longer than wide; interstices broad, coarsely granulate. Pygidium feebly carinate. Legs short; anterior femora with a minute tooth; claw joint very distinct. Length 1 2/3, rostrum 3/8 (1/16); width 3/4 mm.

Hab.—Sydney, N.S.W.

A small, dumpy, and rather strongly marked species, the size of which should alone be sufficient to render its identification easy.

**Lemosaccus festivus**, n.sp.

Black; antennæ, tarsi and apex of tibiae dull red. Golden yellow pubescence on prothorax at sides and apex, and encroaching
NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA,

on the base, leaving a large discal patch nude; elytra with a transverse patch at base narrowing and then slightly widening to the middle, behind it at a third from apex a small patch, and between these on 5th-7th interstices another small patch, the whole enclosing (to the naked eye) an elliptic bare space; pygidium and apical segment of abdomen with sparse greyish scales; under surface bare.

Eyes moderate, approximate. Rostrum short, straight, cylindrical, shining, almost impunctate; scape short, curved; 1st joint of funicle enlarged, not once and one-half the length of 2nd; club large. Prothorax subquadrate, a distinct impression on each side at base; a median line invisible from most directions. Scutellum small, subtriangular, not in a depression. Elytra somewhat convex, about once and one-third as long as wide, interstices narrow, transversely granulate. Pygidium with a short moderately distinct carina. Femora edentate, claw joint small, partially concealed. Length 2½, rostrum ½; width ¼ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth, N.S.W.

A prettily marked little species but with no distinct structural features.

LEMSACCUS OBSCURUS, n.sp.
moderately wide, transversely granulate. Propygidium small, feebly carinate. Anterior legs moderately bra edentate; tarsi narrow, 3rd joint deeply but not very lobed, padded with silvery hair beneath, claw joint small, y distinct. Length 2\(\frac{1}{4}\), rostrum \(\frac{1}{2}\) (vix); width \(\frac{3}{8}\) mm.

Tamworth and Armidale, N.S.W.

the few species in which the scutellum is not situated e of a sutural depression; it is rather obscure and may e trouble to identify, though evidently distinct from any own to me. From the preceding it differs in colour of antennae, markings on prothorax and elytra, slightly w joint, and has a more angular outline.

**Laemosaccus ater, n.sp.**

ck; antennæ (club piceous) and tarsi red. A few short hairs about base and across apical third of elytra; and sterna with sparse and very minute scales.

large, not widely separated. Rostrum short, straight, dindrical, finely punctate. Scape short, feebly curved; of funicle large, the rest indistinctly jointed, club along as funicle. Prothorax convex, a short distinct at apex, a feeble impression on each side at base, and impression almost at sides in middle. Scutellum small, feeble depression. Elytra moderately long, interstices crow, convex, transversely granulate. Pygidium very nate. Anterior femora edentate, claw joint small, y distinct. Length 2\(\frac{1}{4}\), rostrum \(\frac{1}{2}\); width \(\frac{3}{8}\) mm.

Tamworth, N.S.W.

two specimens, both apparently females. The claw ugh small, is not so minute as in *cryptonyx* and a other species.
Lëmosaccùs variabilis, n.sp.

♂. Head, base of rostrum, prothorax (apex tinged with red), scutellum, pygidium, under surface and base of femora piceous-brown or black; rest dull red, sides and base of elytra sometimes tinged with piceous. Under surface and sides of prothorax microscopically and very sparsely pubescent.

Eyes moderately large, prominent, subapproximate. Rostrum short, thick, curved, coarsely punctate; the two colours separated by a raised and triangular emargination, base feebly grooved. Antennæ short, 1st joint of funicle thick, club almost as long as funicle. Prothorax with an almost obsolete median and punctate carina, each side of base with a distinct transverse impression, and an almost invisible depression on each side of middle. Scutellum small, elongate, depressed. Elytra noticeably wider than prothorax, shoulders produced, oblique, apex feebly rounded; suture depressed, more distinctly towards scutellum, interstices narrow, strongly (for the genus) convex. Pygidium feebly punctate. Basal segment of abdomen with a shallow but distinct impression in its middle at suture with 2nd. Anterior legs moderately long, femora edentate, claw joint very small, scarcely extending beyond lobes of 3rd. Length 2, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$ (viz); width $\frac{1}{2}$; range of variation $1\frac{1}{2}$-2½ mm.

♀. Differs in having the prothorax (except for a piceous tinge
Swan River, W.A.

the numerous specimens of variabilis I have examined ten and pygidium are entirely black, and neither of the esses a femoral tooth; in my specimen of the above the ugh small, is distinct and would seem to imply specific

**Lemosaccus rufipennis, n.sp.**

elytra (except sides and apex), antennæ (club tinged or piceous), and tarsi dull red; apex of prothorax and sionally tinged with red. Pygidium with silvery scales; of under surface each with a small whitish scale.

large, approximate. Rostrum short, straight, shining, very finely and sparsely punctate. Scape short, diserved; 1st joint of funicle large, twice the length of 2nd; s long as funicle. Prothorax rounded, a longitudinal very distinct at apex, feebly or not at all continued to with an almost obsolete or moderately distinct impress, traces of a transverse impression on each side of itellum small, round, situate in a depression. Elytra ce and one-third as long as wide, conjointly feebly wards apex, separately towards base, interstices narrow, convex, very minutely granulate, the fifth with several ree) transverse and distinct granulations towards its apex. densely punctate and with a shining impunctate al carina. Femora with a small tooth. 3rd tarsal joint
specimens of this species I have under examination, both sexes are present, the difference is but slight; those I take to be males have a slightly larger club and broader elytra, the prothorax always entirely black, and the tarsi feebly tinged with piceous.

Lemosaccus instabilis, n.sp.

♂. Black; antennae and tarsi pale red, rostrum piceous, its apex sometimes dull red, tip of femora and tibiae and extreme apex of elytra tinged with red. Pygidium and under surface almost nude.

Eyes large, prominent, almost touching. Rostrum straight, short, shining, perfectly cylindrical, with feeble elongate punctures. Antennae short, scape very short, inserted at eyes, almost geniculate, 1st joint of funicle large, transverse, distinctly wider than scape, rest of the joints short, thick, their combined length not equalling club. Prothorax with bulged sides, much more strongly punctate than usual in the genus, with a distinct longitudinal furrow extending its entire length, a small and distinct impression on each side of middle. Scutellum small, circular, within a depression. Elytra about once and one-third as long as wide, feebly curved inwardly behind the shoulders, interstices narrow, convex, transversely granulate. Pygidium feebly carinate, seen from the head appearing minutely mucronate. Anterior femora
short antennæ inserted so close to the eyes as to leave no
pace between them, the strongly bent scape, the unusually
joint of funicle, and the distinct median groove on the
to render this species—despite the variable colour of
es—perhaps the most distinct of any in the genus.
ng variabilitis at first sight, the straight rostrum alone
stinguish it; the preceding species (which it resembles
ure) has the antennæ inserted about the basal third.

Læmosaccus rufipes, n.sp.
ck; rostrum, antennæ and legs red. Pygidium feebly
at base.

moderately separated. Rostrum short, straight, shining,
1, finely punctate. Antennæ inserted moderately close
cape short, curved, not twice the length of 1st joint of
dub very small. Prothorax rounded, a feeble impression
continued but very feebly to near base, base with a sub-
pression on each side. Scutellum small, triangular,
na depression. Elytra parallel-sided, about once and one-
ong as wide, interstices narrow, convex, scarcely granu-
gidium not carinate. Anterior femora with a small but
inct tooth, claw joint very small. Length 2½, rostrum
ith length ½ mm.

-Sydney, Galston, N.S.W.

gate parallel-sided species, somewhat resembling insta-
without a distinct median prothoracic line, and the
ot inserted at extreme base of rostrum though closer
ual. I have two specimens, both females.

pecies was described from a male specimen; the female
ribed as L. magdaloides by the same author. I think it
hat the sexes of other species have received separate
f the above I have a pair taken in cop. The rostrum
urs of the legs are often subject to sexual variation; in
some species the eyes are much closer to each other in the male than in the female, and the length of the anterior femora occasionally varies.


Mr. Pascoe has described only the female of this species; the male differs in having the rostrum thick, compressed, opaque, narrowing to apex, coarsely punctate and grooved for its entire length, or sometimes even carinate. I have numerous specimens from various parts of New South Wales and Swan River; the size ranges from 3 to 6 mm.; the elytral fasciae are variable both in size and completeness; L. narinus, Pasc., is possibly a black variety.


I do not know how this species crept into the Catalogue, as Boisduval described it from New Guinea; and neither Pascoe nor Bohemann (the only two who have described Australian Lemosacci) mentions it as coming from Australia, though Pascoe compares several species with it.


In this species the clothing varies from pale yellow to dark...
L. longimanus, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5328.

_Hab._—Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

L. narinus, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5330.

_Hab._—Forest Reefs, Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

L. notatus, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5331.

_Hab._—Tweed River, N.S.W.

L. ocularis, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5332.

_Hab._—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.; Darling Ranges, W.A.

L. subsignatus, Bohem.; l.c. No. 5336.

_Hab._—Tasmania (Simson's No. 2566).

L. synopticus, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5337.

_Hab._—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

In the following tabulation of species known to me I have excluded as far as possible all characters subject to sexual variation, where I do not know both sexes.

_Rostrum more or less noticeably curved._

_Prothorax with a distinct circular or elliptic impression on each side at base._

_Eyes almost touching._

_Clothed above... ... ............................................ argenteus, n.sp._

_Glabrous above._

_Abdomen black................................................. variabilis, n.sp._

_Abdomen red .................................................. ventralis, n.sp._

_Eyes rather widely separated.............................. narinus, Pasc._

_Prothorax without or with almost invisible impressions at base._

_Scutellum within a depression._

_Posterior femora passing pygidium....................... notatus, Pasc._

_Posterior femora not reaching apex of elytra._

_Rostrum long and shining.............................. ocularis, Pasc._

_Rostrum short and opaque.............................. electilis, Pasc._

_Scutellum not within a depression._

_Derm red................................................... cossinoides, n.sp._

_Derm black._

Prothorax with shining carina.................. *carinicolis*, n.
Prothorax without shining carina.
Anterior femora edentate......................... *synopticus*, Psc
Anterior femora with small tooth.
Prothoracic impressions pubescent........... *crucicollis*, n.sp.
Prothoracic impressions impubescent........... *Pascori*, n.sp.
Rostrum straight.
Scape inserted at extreme base of rostrum....... *instabilis*, n.sp.
Scape not inserted at extreme base of rostrum.
Form short and thick.
Size very small.................................. *compactus*, n.sp.
Size larger.
Prothorax without basal impressions........... *dapsilis*, Psc.
Prothorax with basal impressions.
Elytra more or less red.......................... *querrulus*, Psc.
Anterior legs moderately long.
Anterior femora reaching apex of rostrum...... *longimana*, Psc.
Anterior femora not reaching apex of rostrum.............................. *subsignatus*, Bob.
Anterior legs short.
Feebly pubescent above.......................... *funereus*, Psc.
Glabrous above................................... *dubius*, n.sp.

Form rather elongate and subcylindrical.
Elytra and prothorax with distinct pubescence forming patterns.
Mastersinella, n.g.
d small. Eyes small, prominent, coarsely granulate. Antennæ thick; funicle 3-jointed. Prothorax distinctly widest behind, \( m \) cylindrical, parallel, elongate. Antennæ thick; funicle 3-jointed. Prothorax distinctly widest behind, \( m \) longer than wide. Scutellum small, distinct. Elytra wider than prothorax, subcylindrical, apex acuminate. \( \text{coxae} \) subapproximate; tibial hook sharp, very distinct; \( \text{eudo-tetramerous} \). Body fusiform, strongly sculptured, 

ight-jointed funicle renders this genus at once distinct from \( \text{in} \) Notionimimetides \( \text{in} \) Wollaston; though, had specimens been im, he might have considered it necessary to form a special \( \text{as in Notionimimetides} \) to receive it. So far as I am of judging, its nearest Australian ally (although possessing inted funicle) appears to be Microcossonus \( \text{of which a} \) herein recorded from New South Wales). Consequently se to treat it as an aberrant form belonging to the sidae.

Mastersinella 8-articulata, n.sp.
red; rostrum and base of prothorax feebly tinged with

Legs with feeble greyish pubescence. Head impunctate, ture punctures between eyes, rostrum with coarse scattered es densest towards apex; prothorax with regular shallow es. elytra striate-punctate, the punctures large, shallow, nate, tinged with piceous, interstices smooth. Under side feebly transversely strigose, sterna and alternate portions men with large shallow punctures.

am once and one-half as long as head, feebly equally ownwards apex; 1st joint of funicle wider than long, narrow apex truncate, rounded outwardly, inwardly excavated. \( \text{ex} \) subconvex, not once and one-half as long as wide, ndered, apex narrowed and feebly constricted, base feebly.

Elytra slightly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to 21
apical third. Meta-twice as long as mesosternum, the two bined as long as abdomen. Third tarsal joint strongly bil entirely concealing true 4th joint except from below. Leng eyes 1¼, rostrum ½; width ½ (vix) mm.

Hab.—N. Queensland (Mr. G. Masters), Barron Falls (Mr. Koebele). “In decaying timber.”

**Hexarthroides**, n.g.


Although possessing a six-jointed funicle, I think this should go in with the *Cossonides* as limited by Mr. Woll, he himself places *Hexarthrum* (also with a six-jointed funicle), with them, and the present genus certainly cannot be placed the *Onycholipides*. I possess no Australian genus with which can be satisfactorily compared, and from *Hexarthrum* it appears to differ widely.
BY ARTHUR M. LEA.

The head and rostrum elongate pear-shaped. Elytra much longer than prothorax at base, but not much wider than across its parallel-sided to near apex, interstices very narrow. Rostrum a little longer than meso- and metasternum combined. Length to eyes 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), rostrum \(\frac{1}{3}\); width \(\frac{1}{2}\) mm.

—Galston, N.S.W.

**Microcossonus pandani, n.sp.**

Convex. Dull red, antennae and under side of head paler. Antennae feeble scattered pubescence. Head both above and below with scattered striae; rostrum with shallow striae; prothorax with shallow, almost regular punctures. Striate-punctate, the punctures large, shallow, approximate; surface with scattered large shallow punctures, and minutely rugulose transversely or obliquely striate; femora feebly pubescent.

Rostrum feebly curved, slightly longer than the rest of antennae; last of funicle longer than 2nd-3rd combined. Prothorax constricted near apex, which is decidedly narrower than base very feebly trisinuate. Elytra feebly and equally shining to apical third. Length to eyes 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), rostrum \(\frac{1}{3}\) (vix): \(\frac{1}{3}\) mm.

—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W.

Stem or decaying portions of the trunks and in old nuts of *Zelus* sp. The species is moderately common and I have both larvae and pupae, specimens of which are now in the collection of the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales.

**Stereoborus laportei, n.sp.**

Subdorsal, shining, glabrous. Black or piceous-black, or piceous-black. Head, rostrum and prothorax densely punctate; elytra striate; the punctures large, subquadrate, interstices striate; very sparsely punctate; under surface sparsely, sides of body broad; eyes indistinct; rostrum very broad, not much wider than rostrum, a feeble impression
between antennae; antennae short, scape curved, as long as fun. Prothorax slightly narrowed in front, as long as head and rostr combined, without trace of median line. Scutellum small, transverse. Elytra parallel to near apex, suture slightly convex. Sutures of intermediate abdominal segments very deep. Legs short, anterior tibia fossorial. Length 5, rostrum $\frac{1}{2}$; width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

_Hab._—Clarence River, N.S.W.

Numerous specimens taken from partly decayed trunks of the large stinging tree (_Laportea gigas_). The great number of closely allied genera described by Mr. Wollaston renders satisfactory determination of any but those with strongly marked features somewhat difficult, and as this and the following species are at least very close to _Stereoborus_ (a species of which has already been recorded from Australia) I have considered it advisable to place them in that genus.

**Stereoborus interstitialis**, n.sp.

Elongate-elliptic, subconvex, shining, glabrous. Black, antennae and tarsi piceous. Head (except base) and rostrum densely punctate, prothorax less densely; elytra striate-punctate punctuation moderately large, approximate, interstices flat, feebly but distinctly punctate; sterna with moderately large regular
BY ARTHUR M. LEA.

STEREODERUS MACLEAYI, n.sp.

Cylindrical, highly polished, glabrous. Black, antennae piceous-red. Head and rostrum almost impunctate, mouth parts with long reddish hair, prothorax with sparse distinct punctures, sparest towards base; elytra with regular rows of small distinct punctures, interstices flat, not punctate.

Head large, thick; eyes lateral, indistinct, a very feeble impression between them; rostrum very short, wider than long, antennae inserted about middle of rostrum, scape very short, widening to apex, feebly curved. Prothorax about once and one-third as long as wide, feebly constricted near apex, which is slightly margined at its middle, and almost as wide as base. Scutellum distinct, subquadrate, within a depression. Elytra parallel to apex, with an indistinct sutural stria. Intersegments of abdomen short, their sutures deep and wide. Legs very short, tibiae strongly fossorial. Length 4½, rostrum ½; with 1½, rostrum ¾ mm.

Hab.—Cairns, N.Q. (Macleay Museum).

Except for the shape of the prothorax this species agrees with Dr. Wollaston’s diagnosis of the genus Stereoderus; the base of the rostrum has three small tubercles immediately behind the reddish hair with which the mouth is fringed.

COSSONUS INTEGRICOLLIS, n.sp.

Broad, depressed, feebly shining. Head and prothorax black, elytra and scutellum dull brownish-red, the former tinged with fuscous towards apex; under surface, legs and antennae piceous-brown. Rostrum with dense small punctures, prothorax with very regular punctures except at apex where they are smaller, elytron with about twelve rows of large, subquadrate punctures; interstices scarcely visibly punctate, about as wide as punctures; under surface densely punctate, punctures of sterna specially of pro- and mesosternum) stronger.
Eyes lateral, distinct; rostrum narrow at base, suddenly widening to insertion of antennae, parallel thence to a line invisible on apical half, carinate towards base, base biseriately; Scutellum small, distinct, circular, within a depression. Elytra wider than prothorax, parallel to apical third, interstices scarcely raised (except posteriorly). Abdomen with a few depression at middle of 1st and 2nd segments; apical as long as two intermediate combined. Legs long, femora (especially anteriorly) thickened. Length 4¼, rostrum 1 (vix); width 1½ mm.

_Hab._—Forest Reefs, N.S.W.

Crawling over fences and logs at night time.

_Cossus impressiprons_, n.sp.

Elongate, depressed, feebly shining, glabrous. Piceous-brown, the prothorax densely punctate, the mesosternum with dense coarse punctures, on the mesosternum and two basal segments of abdomen they are smaller and somewhat irregular, intermediate segments sparsely punctate, a dense and strongly.
extending from base of 1st to apex of 2nd abdominal segment. Legs moderately long, femora (especially anterior) thickened. 
Length 64; rostrum 3/4; width 1 3/4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (probably from Sydney).


Hab.—N.S.W.; widely distributed.

**Pentamimus rhyncholiformis**, Woll.; l.c. No. 5615.

Hab.—Donnybrook, W.A. In flowering stems of *Xanthorrhoea*.

**P. canaliculatus**, Woll.; l.c. No. 5614.

Hab.—Tasmania (Macleay Museum).

**Isotrogus bilineatus**, Pasc.; l.c. No. 5621

Hab.—Cairns, N.Q. (Macleay Museum).
DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW ARANEIDÆ OF SOUTH WALES. No. 6.

By W. J. Rainbow.

(Plates xviii.-xx.)

Family EPEIRIDÆ.

Genus Nephila, Leach.

Nephila ornata, sp. nov.

(Plate xviii. figs. 1, 1a, 1b.)

Q. Cephalothorax 5 mm. long, 4 mm. broad; abdomen long, 4 mm. broad.

Cephalothorax dark mahogany brown, thickly clothed with silvery white hair; caput elevated, rounded on sides an anterior part, deeply compressed at junction of cephalic and sternum segments; two coniform tubercles at posterior extremity of segment. Clypeus broad, moderately convex; a deep tr. groove at centre, indented laterally; indentations bare, tr.
Palps dark brown, conical, smooth, inner margin fringed with dark hairs; fangs much darker; the margins of the furrow of each labium with a row of three strong teeth.

Maxillae dark at base; apex shiny, pale yellowish.

Labium longer than the base is broad; base and apex similar in colour to maxillae.

Sternum shield-shaped, straw colour, with small dark patches laterally.

Abdomen oblong, sinuous in outline, moderately convex, projecting over base of cephalothorax; superior surface dull yellowish, dark at anterior and posterior extremities, clothed sparingly with short silvery hairs; ornamented with a few dark spots, and from near the centre to anterior extremity with a network pattern of dark lines; sides and inferior surface dark brown, ornamented with a network of pale yellowish and uneven lines.

Epigyne a transverse oval, dark brown eminence, posterior lip more strongly elevated and convex than the anterior.

Hab.—Sydney.

(Contribution from the Australian Museum.)

Nephila picta, sp. nov.

(Plate xix. fig. 1.)

♂. Cephalothorax 6 mm. long, 5 mm. broad; abdomen 11 mm. long, 7 mm. broad.

Cephalothorax shiny black, thickly clothed with silvery hairs; clypeus arched, clothed with silvery hairs, a few black shiny patches devoid of hairs; junction of cephalic and thoracic segments clearly defined; two shiny black coniform tubercles at base of cephalic eminence. Clypeus broad, slightly arched, clothed with silvery hairs; normal grooves distinct, black, shiny, and devoid of hairs; deeply indented at centre. Marginal band narrow, fringed with hoary hairs.
Eyes black; the four central eyes are seated on a moderately convex eminence, and form an almost quadrangular figure; the lateral pair are much the smallest, and are placed obliquely on small tubercles, but are not contiguous.

Legs long, slender, black, with broad yellow annulations; trochanters and femurs of first 2 pairs and femurs only of third and fourth pairs furnished at lower extremities with long black hairy plumes; tibial joints, metatarsi and tarsi black.

Palpi long, black, clothed with long black hairs or bristles.

Falces black, arched in front, slightly divergent, a few short black hairs on inner margins; a row of three teeth on each margin of the furrow of each falx wherein the fang lies when at rest; fangs black.

Maxillae club-shaped, arched, outer margins black, inner margins shiny, yellowish.

Labium conical, rather longer than broad, black at base, shiny and yellowish at apex.

Sternum cordate, longer than broad, surface uneven, black, with four small yellow lateral patches, a broad transverse curved yellow band at anterior part, and a small yellow patch at posterior extremity.

Abdomen ovate, projecting over base of cephalothorax, superior surface sparingly pubescent, olive-green, spotted with yellow and
BY W. J. RAINBOW.

Genus Epeira, Walck.

Epeira ficta, sp. nov.

(Plate xviii. figs. 2, 2a.)

dhalothorax 3 mm. long, 2 mm. broad; abdomen 5 mm. m. broad.

othorax pale yellow. Caput elevated, rounded on sides r part; a few short fine pale yellow hairs in front and at lipeus broad, strongly convex; normal grooves indistinct.

band narrow.

ack; the four intermediate ones seated on a somewhat ular protuberance, forming a square or nearly so; of pair comprising the first row are separated from each a distance equal to their individual diameter, those of d by about one-half, and each row is separated from the about the diameter of one eye; lateral pairs much the of the group, placed obliquely on small protuberances, nt contiguous.

moderately long and strong, pale yellow, armed with back spines, and sparingly clothed with short fine yellowative lengths 1, 2, 4, 3.

short, pale yellow, clothed with fine yellow hairs, con- longer than those of the legs.

pale yellow, strong; the margins of each falx armed with three teeth; fangs yellowish-brown.

t pale yellow, arched, inner margins thickly fringed row hairs.

a concolorous, broad at base, strongly arched, one-half e of maxillae.

a cordate, yellowish-green, truncate in front, bare and

n broad, ovate, overhanging base of cephalothorax convex, green colour; with two large yellow spots, edged brown towards anterior extremity; contiguous to each there is a much smaller yellow spot edged with dark
brown; towards posterior extremity there is a network dark and uneven lines; sides of a somewhat darker green superior surface; underside olive green.

Epigyne an elevated eminence; the two openings, sensibly separated, are connected at anterior part with yellowish curved bar; immediately above the curved bar there is another bar larger, stronger, and much more arched than the first mentioned.

Hab.—New England District.

Epeira similis, sp. nov.

(Plate xviii. fig. 3.)

♀ Cephalothorax 3 mm. long, 2 mm. broad; abdomen long, 5 mm. broad.

Cephalothorax pale yellow. Caput elevated, rounded and upper part, a few short fine pale yellow hairs in front; sides. Clypeus broad, strongly convex; normal grooves in Marginal band narrow.

Eyes, legs, palpi, falcaces, maxillae, labium and sternum of E. ficta.

Abdomen broad, ovate, overhanging base of cephalothorax moderately convex, green, with a broad transverse irregularity, with short brown hairs;opal greatest width, 7.5 mm. opal length, 3.5 mm.
BY W. J. RAINBOW.

Epeira Wagneri, sp. nov.

(Plate xix. figs. 2, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d.)

♀ Cephalothorax 5 mm. long, 4 mm. wide; abdomen 6 mm. long, 5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax yellow-brown. Caput elevated, rounded on sides and upper part. Clypeus broad, convex, normal grooves indistinct; a deep transverse cleft at centre. Marginal band narrow, black.

Eyes black; the four central eyes forming a square or nearly so; front pair separated from each other by about one eye's diameter, second pair by a distance equal to about three-fourths of their individual diameter; lateral pairs seated obliquely on tubercles, much the smallest of the group.

Legs long, strong, clothed with short black hairs and spines; coxae pale straw colour; trochanters with lower half pale straw colour, the remainder reddish-brown; femurs, tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown. Relative lengths 1, 2, 4, 3.

Pulpi long, similar in colour and armature to legs.

Falces reddish-brown, shiny, inner margin fringed with short hairs; the outer margin of the furrow of each falx armed with three teeth, and the inner two; fangs strong, dark brown.

Maxilla yellow-brown, convex exteriorly, a thick fringe of short black hairs on inner margins, a few long black ones on the outer margins.

Labium broad, half the height of maxillae, rounded off at apex.

Sternum shield-shaped, dark brown, lighter at the middle; surface uneven.

Abdomen oblong, convex, slightly projecting over base of cephalothorax; upper surface mottled yellow and brown; at anterior extremity two large dark and brown patches laterally; four rather deep indentations at the centre; a large leaf-like design, darkest at its outer edges, runs the entire length of the upper surface; sides mottled dark brown and yellow, with green markings; inferior surface yellowish, with dark brown patches.
The males of this species are pigmies in comparison to the females, but are exactly like them in colour and formation. The sexes pair during January and February, and live together in the same nest during that period. A more detailed account of their nidification, &c., will be found in another part of this paper. I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to my esteemed contemporary and correspondent, Professor Waldemar Wagner, of Moscow, who has published an admirable work, "L’Industrie des Araneina," in the "Mémoires de L’Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg. vii" Série. Tome xlvii. No. 11."

*Hab.*—Sydney.

Family LYCOSIDÆ.

*Genus Dolomedes, Latr.*

*Dolomedes neptunus, sp.nov.*

(Plate xviii., figs. 4, 4a.)

Q. Cephalothorax 4 mm. long, 3 mm. broad; abdomen 3 mm. long, 5 mm. broad.

*Cephalothorax* pale yellowish, strongly convex, clothed with yellowish pubescence; normal grooves and indentations indistinct.

*Marginal band* broad.
on the underside seated much nearer to the apex than those of the upper margin; fangs long, dark brown.

_Maxillae_ long, arched in front, inclining inwards, thickly clothed with pale yellowish pubescence.

_Labium_ half as long as maxillae, coniform, arched in front, pale yellowish, thickly clothed with yellowish pubescence.

_Sternum_ elliptical in outline, dark brown, shiny, clothed with yellowish pubescence.

_Abdomen_ oblong, pale yellow, slightly projecting over base of cephalothorax, clothed with yellowish pubescence, and ornamented with dark brown spots, flecks, and at posterior extremity a rectangular figure; sides and inferior surface pale yellowish with yellow pubescence.

_Epigyne_ a curved transverse slit.

_Hob._—The shores of Port Jackson.

**Dolomedes spinipes, sp. nov.**

(Plate xviii., fig. 5).

♀ Cephalothorax 3 mm. long, 2 mm. broad; abdomen 4 mm. long, 2 mm. broad.

_Cephalothorax_ pale yellowish, convex, clothed with coarse yellowish hairs, normal grooves and indentations indistinct. _Caput_ elevated, rounded on sides and upper part, shiny, a few long coarse hairs at sides and in front. _Marginal band_ broad.

_Eyes_ black; front row smallest of the group, slightly procurred, middle eyes somewhat larger than their lateral neighbours, all equidistant; eyes of second row large, separated by a space equal to once their individual diameter; third row same size as those of the second, but separated from each other by four diameters.

_Legs_ moderately long, strong, yellowish, thickly clothed with coarse yellowish hairs, and on upper sides of trochanters and femurs short, strong black spines; on the under sides of these joints long, strong black spines; _tibial and tarsal joints_ furnished
above and below with long, strong black spines. Relative lengths 1, 4, 2, 3.

Palpi moderately long, similar in colour to legs, clothed with long, coarse yellowish hairs.

Falces slightly divergent, strong, pale yellowish, clothed with pale yellowish hairs, longest on the inner margins, arched in front; a row of three black teeth on each margin of each falx; fangs long, strong, dark brown.

Maxillae pale yellowish, long, arched in front, clothed with long, coarse, pale yellowish hairs.

Labium pale yellowish, shiny, half as long as maxillae, broad, rounded off at apex, a few long yellowish hairs, a thick fringe of long hairs at under side of apex.

Sternum shield-shaped, pale yellowish, thickly clothed with long yellow hairs.

Abdomen oblong, ovate, moderately convex, slightly projected over base of cephalothorax; superior surface, sides and inferior surface pale yellowish, thickly clothed with long, coarse, yellow hairs.

Epigyne a curved transverse slit, the curvature directed forwards.

Hab.—The shores of Port Jackson.
Eyes arranged in three groups; central pair dark, shiny, seated on a slightly raised dark brown eminence, and separated from each other by a space equal to once their individual diameter; lateral eyes in groups of three, each group forming a triangular figure; the front lateral eyes are sensibly the largest of the eight; the inner eyes of the triangular figures are the smallest of the group, and are of an opaline tint with black rings.

Legs long, strong, shiny, dark brown, almost black, furnished with rather long, fine black hairs, and few short stout spines. Relative lengths 1, 2, 4, 3.

Palpi long, strong, similar in colour to legs, and furnished with long black hairs; fifth joint much the strongest; copulatory organs tinged with red, directed backwards, spiral at base, tapering, and terminating with a long strong spine, the spine directed outwards in a horizontal position.

Falces long, strong, bright red, strongly arched, divergent at apex, where they are furnished with long coarse black hairs; fangs long, shiny, reddish-brown.

Maxillae red, long, broad at base, tapering outwards to a point, arched in front, inner margins clothed with long coarse black and white hairs or bristles.

Labium red, strongly arched, longer than broad, conical, fringed with black hairs at apex.

Sternum somewhat elliptical, red in front, darker laterally; dark brown, with reddish-brown lateral indentations towards junction with abdomen; a deep indentation in front under labium.

Abdomen triangular, slightly projecting over base of cephalothorax, broadest at posterior extremity; dark brown, nearly black, thickly clothed with long coarse hairs; a long, rather deep indentation runs down the abdomen from near its anterior to the posterior extremity, where it is slightly indented; sides and inferior surface similar to superior.

Loc.—Menindie, N.S.W.

This species is the first of its genus recorded from Australia, and is consequently of more than ordinary interest. The spider was captured by Mr. A. G. Little, Railway Surveyor, Menindie. I
am indebted to Mr. Henry Deane, M.A., for the privilege of describing this species.

Of the eight species described in the present paper, five of them (Epeïra ficta, E. similis, E. wagneri, Dolomedes neptunus, and D. spinipes) are especially interesting from the fact that they, in common with hosts of other animals, are protected from the raids of predatory foes either by colouration or mimicry. Rambling along our sea-beaches certain small spiders are occasionally found lurking amidst the masses of small and broken shells denoting high water mark, and corresponding so accurately in colour to the sea-wrack referred to, that it is utterly impossible to detect them unless they are in motion; and not only is this so, but their habit of feigning death, upon the approach of what they suspect to be danger, adds greatly to the deception. Of these, Dolomedes neptunus and D. spinipes are instances in point.

One day last summer, while helping my boys to gather some shells at Taylor Bay, Port Jackson, I discovered one of the spiders referred to (D. neptunus). In endeavouring to catch it, it eluded me in the manner described, and so successfully that it was only by probing the shells and pebbles until my forceps touched "something soft" that I succeeded in making my capture. Throughout the entire range of natural history there is no chapter more replete with interest than the marvellous provision...
among which there are examples, not only red like withered leaves, but some are green and marked mock-holes (as in Epira ficta), and others with discoloured es on their surface, having the appearance of leaves attacked by insect (as in E. similicarinus). Quite a host of examples, of spiders and beetles, whose colouration is protective, may have been obtained by shaking a branch of any shrub over an inverted, umbrella. Among the species whose haunts are confined to round, and those that ramble among rocks, the same rule is, the former harmonising with the colour of the soil, while latter reflect not only the various tints of the rocks, but mosty mimick the lichens growing upon them.

C. M. Weed says that the Ash-Grey Harvest Spider, Drymon cinereum, Weed, "is pre-eminently what may be called door species. It abounds especially in sheds, out-houses, neglected board piles, being rarely found in the field. Its colour especially fits it for crawling over weathered boards, making it inconspicuous against such a background. In the day it is usually quiet, but at dusk and on cloudy night it moves about quite rapidly."

Verned by the law of natural selection, the tints of animals entently undergo certain modifications in order to suit them to conditions of surroundings. In tracts of bush that have been visited by fire, we find specimens so closely resembling the

*W*riting upon the subject of his observations at Pera, Mr. H. W. observes:—"The number of spiders ornamented with showy colours
charred branches or bark that when motionless it is utterly impossible to perceive them.* In some species the modification is very gradual, while in others the change is more rapid. An American author, Mr. J. Angas† states that when he placed a white variety of what he terms the "little flower spider" on a sun-flower it became quite yellow in from two to three days.

The habit of lying motionless when alarmed is common among sedentary spiders, such as the Epeiridae and Theridiidae; but it is badly developed in some and entirely absent in others of the jumping and swift-running species. Among the orb weavers the Gasteracanthidae are singularly and effectively protected against the raids of insectivorous birds. Resting in the centre of their orbicular snares, fully exposed, the need of a protective armature is obvious, and this is afforded by their hard, horny and spiny abdomens. Likewise, the spines of Acrosoma, rendering the spiders similar in appearance to thorny leaves, knots of shrubs, acacias, &c., are also protective, and make these animals decidedly objectionable to insectivorous birds and reptiles. As in the case of the Gasteracanthidae, the spiders of the genus Acrosoma also construct their webs in exposed situations, and sit fearlessly in the centre of the snares as though conscious of their security from attack.

In many instances specimens, when viewed in the cabinet,
long attenuated bodies of the *Tetragnatha*, of which *T. rica*, Koch, and *T. lupata*, Koch, each found in the vicinity of Sydney, are admirably adapted for concealment. These when alarmed seek refuge upon the stems or branchlets of the plants, and so closely do their tints agree with their surroundings that detection is exceedingly difficult. *Epeira higginsii*, described by Koch, and recorded by that eminent naturalist from Darling Downs, but whose range extends far south of Sydney, is a singularly interesting example as far as its colouration is concerned; but in addition to that, its colouration and forms of mimicry are admirably adapted as a shield and protection.

When disturbed it runs out of its snare to one of the vertical lines or guys, and there remains suspended, with its body raised, the exact imitation, both in form and colour, of a gum leaf. Writing to me upon the subject of protective colouration in spiders, my esteemed correspondent and contemporary, H. R. Hogg, Esq., M.A., of Cheniston, Upper Macedonia, New South Wales, says:—"With regard to the protective colouring of spiders, I have frequently been asked if they have not sometimes a power of changing colour like chameleons in accordance with their surroundings. I must confess that all I have seen tends to exactly the opposite, and that while many, if not most, are banded with the usual white bars or with brown bands, some of them are always darkly coloured, and remain so throughout their lives. The colouring matter of their bodies, both in skins and hairs, is of a particularly lasting character, and even in spirits it remains unchanged for a long time after death.* So that it is probable that much more attention is given to the study of these remarkable animals.
Not only do spiders, in addition to colouration, possess th
of mimicry as a protection against birds, reptiles, &c., †
cocoons in some instances are also protected. The Epeïra herione, Koch, is made of withered leaves close:
together, and suspended to one of the supporting lines
above the orbitular portions of the mesh, and looks more li:
coyled coloured mass of rubbish rather than a nest containi
Writing “On the History and Habits of the Epeïra
Spider,”* Mr. Frederick Pollock remarks:—“The favouri
of E. aurelia is the prickly pear—a plant from which th
can scarcely be distinguished in colour, and so clos
resemblance that the first time I saw one of these co
could hardly believe that it was not a withered pie
caactus.” Anton Stecker also records a case of protectiv
blance in the nest of an Epeïra at Sokna (Tripoli), ‡ cove
débris and the elytra of beetles, &c., and Odewahn ‡ obt
gawler (South Australia) some globular spiders’ cocco
on branches of trees, and resembling the fruit of Leptos
the spiders of which were hanging near them, and resen
excrement of some bird in appearance, a wonderful
mimicry to which I shall presently have occasion to refe

In Cyrtarachne caliginosa, recently described and fig
me,§ we have, indeed, an extraordinary form. It is we
that hairy caterpillars are exceedingly distasteful to bi
the cephalothorax, abdomen and legs of this remarkable spider have a like deterring effect upon predatory birds—that they form, in other words, a coat of safety. Mr. G. F. Atkinson has drawn attention to an American form of *Cyrtauchenia* that mimicks a snail shell, the inhabitants of which are exceedingly common during the summer and autumn. The abdomen of the spider overhangs the cephalothorax, is broad at the base—broader, in fact, than the length of the spider, and rounded off at the apex. When resting upon the underside of a leaf, with its legs retracted, it strongly resembled one of the snail shells by the colour and shape of its abdomen. Two specimens collected by Mr. Atkinson deceived him at first, but a few threads of silk led him to make an examination. The spider seemed so confident of its protection, that it would not move when he jarred the plant, and only displayed signs of movement when transferred to the cyanide bottle. Some cocoons of *C. multilinata* were also described that strongly resembled insect galls. *Epira wagneri* is a common spider in the bush around Sydney. It is brightly coloured with green and yellow—colours admirably adapted for concealment when it drops out of the web, and seeks shelter among the coarse herbage, which it will do when alarmed. It is chiefly interesting, however, on account of its web and leaf nest. The web is placed low down, and in shape does not form a complete orb. The main supporting lines from which the mesh depends, are stretched horizontally and obliquely, and from the centre of these the radii and spirals are directed. The irregular lines at the upper part of the structure somewhat resemble the architecture of the typical Theridiidae. The leaf-nest is placed at the base from which the radii start, and in this, during the period of mating, both sexes dwell, but at other periods the female is the only tenant. The leaf most commonly used is that of a Eucalypt, which is worked into the desired shape according to the leaf used; thus, for instance, a narrow leaf is rolled spirally, and a broader one is doubled over, the edges being tightly bound down with silk. In

one side of the web; it consists of a Eucalypt leaf doubt so that the tip and base nearly meet. The eggs are d inside the folded leaf, and then it is sealed up firmly and the female mounting guard during the period of incubation. Waterfall and Fairfield, I have met with another sp *Epeira* (at present undetermined) that constructs a m makes a leaf-nest like the one just described.

Among the Thomisidae there are some interesting exa protective colouration and mimicry. Two spiders found the vicinity of Sydney, but whose range extends both northern and southern colonies, namely *Celaenia excavata* and *Thlaosoma dubium*, Cambr., mimick the excreta of t

When awaiting their prey these spiders lie on their ba in this position their appearance suggests that of a bird’s d the denser part of the body on the underside being of a colour, spotted and streaked with dark markings; then, legs, owing to their colour and being closely pressed up to t add greatly to the deception. In addition to all this a lit silk is spun over a portion of the surface of a leaf, in the which the spider lies; this completes the deception as it r the more liquid portions of the faces running off the l thickening at the edge as it trickles over. The decep tion as complete as could well be imagined. No one looking a one or the other of these spiders in the situation describe ever imagine, unless previously aware of the fact, that an
specimen that had been forwarded to the Australian Museum from Cavendish, in the Western District of Victoria; it was a female and was mounting guard over exactly one dozen egg-bags. The cocoons are spherical, uniform in size, somewhat brittle, and in appearance resemble the kernels of the Quandong (Fusanus axillaris). Mr. H. O. Forbes, F.R.G.S.,* discovered a like case of mimicry in Java, but his book is so well-known that it would be superfluous here to recapitulate the facts as communicated by him. It need only be noted, therefore, that the species discovered by him formed the type of a new genus, Ornithoscatoides, Camb. Mr. G. F. Atkinson also notes a case of mimicry† by a small spider of this family—Thomisus aleatorius, Heutz. This species is very common on grass, to the summit of the culms of which it climbs, where, clinging with its posterior legs to the stem and its anterior legs on each side approximated and extended outwards, it thus forms an angle with the stem, strikingly similar to that formed by the spikelets. The genus Stephanopis, Cambridge, is another group of remarkable spiders. By the form and arrangements of their legs, which are laterigrade, they can move forwards, backwards, or in a lateral direction with facility. They are generally found lurking under loose bark, or among the rugulosities of trees. Their colour and rugged appearance—closely resembling bark—not only shield them from the raids of enemies, but aid them in the capture of prey, which they take either by stealth or pursuit. The coloration and ornamentation of the genus Cymbacha are also protective. These spiders also have laterigrade ambulatory limbs. They are found in similar localities to the Stephanopis. C. festiva and C. aesiæ are found both in Queensland and New South Wales, and each has been found in the vicinity of Sydney. While upon the Laterigrade, I must not omit to mention those of the genus Lycemia, Thor. These huge uncanny spiders are common enough

* A Naturalist’s Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago, pp. 63-65, and
* Figure.
† American Naturalist, xxii. pp. 545, 546.
in the bush around Sydney, as well as in the interior. If a piece of loose bark be stripped off the trunk of a tree, or from a decay- ing log, several of them may be seen scampering off with great rapidity. Representatives of this and allied genera are also to be found lurking under stones. These spiders have large, flat, hairy bodies, and remarkably long legs, and so are well adapted to the situations in which they are found, while their general dull colour harmonises to a nicety with their surroundings. Although the superior surface of the abdomen of some of these spiders is ornamented to a certain degree, their appearance nevertheless is hardly such as could be expected to inspire confidence. Bushmen have a deep-seated horror of them, and state that the results of their bite is not only painful, but exceedingly dangerous. V. immanis, V. dolosa, and V. insignis, each of which is described and figured by Koch in his admirable work, "Die Arachniden des Australiens," are to be found in the bush, not only in the vicinity of Sydney, but also at Brisbane and Rockhampton. In a small collection forwarded to me by Dr. Roth, from Winton, Central Queensland, there were specimens of V. immanis and V. dolosa, which, he informs me, he captured in his house.

The obnoxious odours and flavours of some insects, as in those butterflies of the Heliconii and Danaidae, render them safe from the raids of natural enemies. Thus Mr. Belt, in his delightful
of ants. Bertkaun* has recorded the fact from Prussian
dand Westphalia; Walsh,† from Bengal; Bates,‡ and
§ from the United States; Belt,‖ from Nicaragua;
cole,* from Africa; Rothney,** from Barrackpur; besides
hors. The ants that are chiefly mimicked by spiders are
t live on trees or shrubs. Owing to their powers of
eer acrid secretions which they can eject to a considerable
at an approaching enemy, the obnoxious odours emitted,
ling in communities, and fighting battles in a united
he common good, they are admirably protected from
small animals that prey upon insects. This being so,
ers that mimic them and wander about their haunts
an almost absolute immunity from dangers that beset
anderers. The Attidae do not spin webs for the capture
but take their victims by stealth, stalking them, and
upon them from behind. So great is the resemblance
attidae to the ants that experienced collectors viewing
in alive are frequently deceived.†† Not only does the
ronise with that of the insect mimicked, but the

* Senähnlichkeit unter Spinnen," &c., Verhand. des naturhist.
er Preussischen Rheinlande und Westfalens (Bonn), xliii. (1886),
Bertkaun also notes in the same paper that certain Drassidae
nts, more particularly the genera Pherocolithus and Micaria,
Thomiside and Epeiride; he observes, this kind of mimicry is
but the Theridiide furnish a beautiful example in Formicina
On elms infested by Lasius and Formica, a species of Lasinula
male of which alone resembles ants.

ral of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1891, No. 1, pp. 1-4.
V. W. Froegger assures me that a small black Chalcid on the
a at Mosman’s Bay mimicks a small jumping spider, and was
im as a spider.
contour of the body and the manner of carrying the first pair of legs, so as to appear like antennae, and which, ant-like, they keep in motion when running about, make the deception complete. All observers, whose works I have consulted, with the exception of Dr. E. G. Peckham, are unanimous in their testimony as to the manner in which these ant-mimicking Attidae carry the first pair of legs. Of those species I have observed mimicking ants each carried the first pair of legs in imitation of antennae. But Dr. Peckham says that an American species (Synageles picta) "holds up its second pair of legs to represent antennae." Tull Walsh considers that this peculiarity of habit may be accounted for by a difference in the relative lengths of the legs, although another American species (Synemosyna formica) observed by Peckham to use its second pair of legs in imitation of antennae has the usual formula of legs—4, 1, 3, 2.

Tull Walsh in an interesting paper† says:—"I have noticed that the spiders are probably protected from birds and other enemies by their resemblance to ants, but there can be no doubt that frequently they also thereby gain another very considerable advantage. The ants with which these spiders most do congregate are fairly omnivorous feeders, but show a decided preference for sweet juices often to be found exuding from trees, fruit, or flowers. To these juices come also flies, small beetles and other
and, although I have watched closely on numerous
occasions I never yet saw an ant attacked by a spider. Indeed, natu-
ral ferocity, hardness of body, and faculty of combining
stand assault, would tend to show that spiders were more
to be attacked by ants than that the ants would be
attacked by spiders. This view was held by Mr. Belt, who
d:—“The use that the deceptive resemblance is to them
explained to be the facility it affords them for approach-
ance which they prey. I am convinced that this explanation
rect so far as the Central American species are concerned.
and especially the stinging species, are, so far as my
experience goes, not preyed upon by any other insects. No
need be adopted to approach them, as they are so bold
they are more likely to attack a spider than a spider they.

Their real use is, I doubt not, the protection the disguise
against insectivorous birds. I have found the crops of
humming birds full of small soft-bodied spiders, and many
birds feed on them. Stinging ants, like bees and wasps,
ly resembled by a host of other insects; indeed, whenever
any insect provided with any special means of defence, I
for imitative forms, and was never disappointed in finding

Among the Australian Attidae that mimic ants are
Arachnoides, Koch, recorded from Port Mackay, Lepto-
striatipes, Koch, and L. cognatus, Koch. These two latter
occur in the vicinity of Sydney. I have in my possession,
at Thornleigh. Both spider and fly were equal in size, small, and brightly coloured, the thorax bright red, and the abdomen bright green; the tips of the tarsi of the spider were white like the tips of the wings of the fly, and each were found on the bracken (*Pteris aquilina, var. esculenta*). When in want of a meal the spider throws up two legs on each side of its body, loops them together by hooking the tarsi, and beats the air vigorously, the result being that the light striking through the loops gives the appearance of a pair of bright transparent wings in rapid motion, and the fly, evidently convinced that it is one of its friends, alights, only to fall a victim to a remorseless enemy. Mr. Skuse also informed me that the spider in question is capable of jumping a considerable distance—not less than six inches, and that when in the air it has the appearance as if flying.*

Summary.—Now it has been abundantly proved by Poulton, Beddard, Wallace, Darwin, and others, that colouration and mimicry in animals play an important and essential part either for protection against natural enemies, as a warning to others, or attraction for prey; and the more they are studied, and their life histories investigated, the more clearly do we understand why the tints of some animals are so bright and glaring, and others so dull and sombre. After much patient work and investigation, and the collection of a vast array of facts such as I have enumerated, but which included observations from a far wider
Plants.—5.—Attractive colours.

For the purposes of this paper it will suffice to divide the Araneidae into two groups, namely:—

1.—(a) Protective colouration, and (b) formation.

2.—Spiders that mimic: (a) animate and (b) inanimate objects, and (c) whose colours are attractive.

Protective Colouration and Formation.—In the course of my remarks, I have drawn attention to the fact that certain spiders are protected by the uniformity of their colouration to surrounding objects. Thus we have seen that while the colour of one spider harmonises with that of the small and broken shells on our sea-beaches, another group (Stephanopis) finds shelter by its close resemblance to the bark of trees; then again, there are others whose physical formation is protective, and of such are the genera included in the subfamily of Gasteracanthidae, whose hard, horny, and generally spiny epidermis make them anything but tempting morsels for insectivorous birds.

Spiders that mimic animate and inanimate objects, and whose colours are attractive.—This group contains those spiders whose protection is secured, or who capture their prey by the mimicry of animate and inanimate objects, and in this class we have the extraordinary case of mimicry reported by Mr. Skuse, in which, by the elevation of one pair of legs on each side of its body, keeping them together by the tarsi, and beating them rapidly up and down, a certain species of spider, in addition to its colouration, adds that of the mimicry of a pair of wings, and thus secures as prey a certain dipterous insect. Again, there is the less wonderful mimicry by certain spiders, even to the most minute detail, of birds’ droppings—a form of mimicry that not only secures them from the raids of their common enemies, but also attracts those insects upon which they prey.

Conclusion.—Taken collectively, these facts add an important link to the great chain of evidence upon which the law of natural selection is based and built. Much more might be added, but sufficient has been given to illustrate the great truths comprised in that law. I am indebted to my colleague, Mr. Edgar R. Waite, for the admirable coloured drawing of Actinopus formosus, which has been reproduced in Plate xx.
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE XVIII.

Fig. 1. — *Nephi la ornata* ♀.
Fig. 1a. — ,, ,, abdomen in profile.
Fig. 1b. — ,, ,, Epigyne.
Fig. 2. — *Epeira ficta* ♀.
Fig. 2a. — ,, ,, Epigyne.
Fig. 3. —,, simil aris ♀.
Fig. 4. — *Dolomedes neptunus* ♀.
Fig. 4a. — ,, ,, eyes.
Fig. 5. —,, spinipes ♀.

PLATE XIX.

Fig. 1. — *Nephi la picta* ♀.
Fig. 2. — *Epeira wagneri* ♀.
Fig. 2a. —,, ,, Folded eucalyp t leaf nest
Fig. 2b. —,, ,, Rolled eucalyp t leaf nest
Fig. 2c. —,, ,, Folded leaf (*Lantana camara*) nest
Fig. 2d. —,, ,, Leaf of a eucalyp t folded over to form

PLATE XX.

Fig. *Actinopus formosus* ♂ (×3).
A NEW GENUS AND THREE NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSCA FROM NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW HEBRIDES, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

By JOHN BRAZIER, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., ETC.

*Clathurella (?) Waterhouse, n.sp.

Shell fusiformy turreted, moderately solid, yellowish white, with a zone of double blackish brown nodes or spots on the last whorl, similar blackish markings being occasionally apparent here and there on the base and upper portion of the whorls; whorls 9, the three apical quite smooth, the others slightly convex, longitudinally ribbed and crossed with transverse spiral striae, becoming sharply and prominently nodulous upon the ribs; spire sharp, apex light brown; aperture ovate, columella somewhat straight, white, canal short, outer lip more or less broken, barely showing any posterior sinus.

Long. 13; diam. 4½; length of aperture 5 mm.

Hab.—North Head of Botany Bay, New South Wales (Mrs. G. J. Waterhouse).

I place this pretty little species provisionally in Clathurella as the outer lip is broken, showing a very small sinus; the centre of the last whorl with two rows of black nodes on the ribs terminating on the second whorl above the suture; three similar rows on the base but not so clear and distinct, large blackish brown spots below the suture; the remaining whorls with a single row of blackish brown nodes above the suture with the spots here and there below. This interesting species was found by Mrs. G. J. Waterhouse and her sons on June 11, 1896, under a large stone at Botany North Head; the specimen was in the possession of a

*This species must now be referred to Cauthurus. A perfect adult specimen from Port Jackson, west side of Vaucluse, recently found by my son and myself, has the outer lip crenulated, thickened externally and denticated within. Long. 15; diam. 5½; length of aperture 6 mm.—25 xi. 96.
hermit crab; the suture of the third whorl has been perforated by a *Nassa* or *Natica*.

Type in the Waterhouse Collection.

**Conus Kenyonæ, n.sp.**

Shell solid, oblong, coronated; spire very little raised, apex obtuse, whorls 6, with white nodes, the interspaces with yellowish brown spots, spirally sulcate at the lower part with 7 rather narrow grooves, the upper being the finest; colour cream yellow with snow white flexuous streaks and blotches in the centre; columellar base dark brown, ornamented with snow-flake spots; lip straight, somewhat thickened, interior of the aperture white.

Long. 43; diam. maj. 24; aperture 39 mm.

*Hab.*—Shark’s Bay, W.A. (*Mr. Podesta*).  

The unique specimen of this new cone is slightly sea-worn but quite distinct from any of the species known to me. The upper half of the shell is quite smooth, the lower part having 6 or 7 rather narrow spiral grooves, and the centre ornamented with snow white flexuous streaks and blotches.

I have seen a second specimen formerly for many years in the collection of the late Mrs. Brazier, which differs very much, both in colour and markings. I define it under a new varietal name.

**Conus Kenyonæ var. Arrowsmithensis, var.nov.**
curved shelly plates numbering about forty-four, giving the edge of the shoulder the appearance of being coronated with triangular pointed nodes; outer lip sinuous, forming an oblique posterior deep narrow sinus.

This is connected with Conus and Pleurotoma and may be placed under the former genus for the present until the animal is known.

Kenyonia pulcherrima, n.sp.

Shell subcylindrical, rather thin, smooth, sometimes marked with faint slightly curved longitudinal lines of growth; whorls 8, tabled at the suture, each one being connected with small curious shelly plates that look like small deep pits when the shell is looked at end-on from the apex, giving the edge of the shoulder a coronated appearance, with triangular pointed nodes; last whorl more than half the length of the whole shell, ornamented with longitudinal reddish brown streaks and blotches, some of a zig-zag pattern, the three upper or apical flesh colour, smooth; outer lip sinuous, having an oblique posterior deep narrow sinus; columella straight; interior of aperture white.

Long. 28, last whorl 17, the others 12; diam. maj. 10 mm.

Hab.—New Hebrides (A. F. Kenyon).

This very pretty shell Mrs. Kenyon showed me some three years ago when in Sydney; she now writes (19,5,96) :—“The curious shell I now send I used to think was a Cone. I do not think any more have been or are likely to be found. I got it from a man who with his family had been over ten years resident in Fiji and the New Hebrides. The natives used to collect and bring him shells. There were some hurricanes during their residence, after which they used to pick up shells. I have had it in my possession about three years.”

The shell being thin, I should take it to be a deep water species. The very curious little curved shelly plates at the suture make it coronated with small triangular shaped nodes; in places the suture is canaliculated and small rough shelly plates stand up somewhat like a minute roadway.
Mr. Baker contributed the following Note on a new variety of *Acacia decurrens*, Willd., a flowering specimen of which was exhibited:—*A. decurrens*, var. *Deanei*, a shrub, from 3 to 5 ft., hoary, pubescent, the extremities of the branches silvery white; branches and branchlets terete, occasionally slightly ribbed by faint decurrent lines from the base of the branchlets. Pinnae 6 to 12 pairs, leaflets 15 to 25 pairs, oblong, obtuse, 1 to 2 lines long, 1-nerved, minutely pubescent. Glands regularly occurring along the rachis, one under each pair of pinnae. Flower-heads small, few, in axillary racemes or forming a loose terminal panicle. Flowers not numerous, about 20 in a head, small, 5-merous. Calyx turbinate, broadly lobed. Petals minutely pubescent. Pod about 4 inches long and 3 lines broad, much contracted between the seeds. Seeds oblong, arillus club-shaped, gradually tapering off into a short, straight funicle.

*Hab.*—Gilgandra, N.S.W. (Mr. Henry Deane).

This variety differs from the *A. decurrens* var. *normalis*, of Bentham, (1) in *not* having the strongly decurrent lines of that variety, in fact, the branches and branchlets are all but terete, and in that respect resemble *A. decurrens* var. *molliis*; (2) in having shorter and broader leaflets; and (3) in the narrower pod. It resembles this variety in having only one spine between the individual pairs of pinnae. Its growth...
Mr. Edgar R. Waite exhibited a female Pouched Mouse and her eight young ones, *Phascogale flavigula*, Waterhouse; and contributed the following note on the nidification of this species. So little has been recorded of the breeding habits of the pouched mice that the following extract from my note book dated November 23rd, 1893, and referring to the examples now exhibited, may be of interest. The mice were obtained at Berowera Creek, an arm of the River Hawkesbury. Climbing up a rocky slope, I noticed that one of the weathered holes, so common in the sandstone boulders of the district, was crowded with dry leaves. The hole was in a vertical face of the boulder about four feet from the ground, and as the leaves, all of Eucalypts, were regularly placed in a compact mass, I began to poke them out. When a hat-full had been removed a rustling was heard within, and further leaves were cautiously withdrawn. A little shrew and a pair of sparkling eyes appeared for a moment, and while removing more leaves, of which there seemed to be no end, the owner rushed out and was climbing up the perpendicular face of the rock when secured. It was a half grown *Phascogale flavigula*, and as the hole was evidently not merely a retreat but probably contained an actual nest, I continued to remove the leaves. Scatterings within indicated that the occupants were in some number. The nest was finally reached and contained two young ones the size of the one first caught. It was composed entirely of Eucalypt leaves and was completely domed over, but fell to pieces when handled, as the leaves were not secured together in any way. A larger, and evidently the mother mouse, came to the opening for an instant unaccompanied: almost immediately she reappeared and left the hole, this time with some young ones clinging to her back. Although thus heavily weighted she nearly escaped me. She ran under a horizontal slab of rock and clung like a fly, back downwards. When secured it was found that she had four young ones clinging to her, which together must have equalled more than her own weight. On removing the mouselings it was seen that each had a tuft of fur in its mouth, showing how they had retained their hold. I
now had the mother and seven young ones and on feeling it hole, which received my arm nearly to the elbow, I secure eighth. The everted pouch exposed eight teats, so that mother had her complement of young.

Although constantly stated that no true pouch exists in men of the Phascogale, this is scarcely correct. When very young offspring are completely hidden by the outer wall of the pouch closing over them. As they increase in size the mouth dilate no longer conceals the young. Mr. Oldfield Thomas* does not agree with Krefft’s statement that this species is provided with 10 or 12 teats. Although 8 is the usual number, I have examined several fossils with 10 teats, and there is one preserved in the Australian Museum with not only 12 teats, but also a young one on the teat. As far as can be judged without spoiling the exhibit the animal does not otherwise differ from typical examples. It therefore appear that in the Dasyuridae, or at least in Phascogale the number of mammae is not such a constant character as been insisted upon, or three otherwise similar species would to be admitted; characterised by the possession of 8, 10, or mammae respectively.‡

Mr. Rainbow showed the spiders described in his paper, drawings of the same.
from the North Head of Botany Bay, a new Cone West Australia, and a remarkable Shell from the New des for which a new genus is proposed.

President exhibited three albums of mounted specimens of in Australian wild flowers.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1896.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held in Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday, August 26th, 1896.

P. N. Trebeck, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

Mr. George William Card, A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S., Curator of Mineralogy, Geological Survey of New South Wales; and Professor Richard Threlfall, M.A., Sydney University, were elected Members of the Society.

DONATIONS.


Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria—Report of the Trustees for 1895. From the Trustees.


American Museum of Natural History, New York—Bulletin. ol. viii. (1896), Sigas. 7-9 (pp. 97-144) [June]. From the Museum.

U.S. Department of Agriculture—Division of Ornithology & Mammalogy—North American Fauna, No. 11 (June, 1896). From the Secretary of Agriculture.


ON THE AUSTRALIAN BEMBIDIIDES REFERABLE TO THE GENUS TACHYS, WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ALLIED GENUS PYRROTACHYS.

BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

In the present paper I have placed in the genus Tachys all the Australian Bembidiides which have the anterior tibiae decidedly oblique above the apex on the external side; normally also a stria is present on the apical declivity of each elytron, but this character is not invariable.

The most important contribution to the knowledge of the Bembidiides of Australia is Sir William Macleay’s notice and descriptions of seventeen species from Gayndah, all of which he referred to the genus Bembidium.* I have seen the types of Macleay’s species in the Australian Museum, Sydney. Three of them, viz., B. amplipenne, B. bipartitum and B. sexstriatum, I am unable to deal with, as I do not possess specimens; and, not residing in Sydney, I cannot see the types at present. Specimens of the eleven species to which the remaining fourteen must be reduced are in my possession. Nine are dealt with in the present paper; the tenth is Bembidium jacksoniense, Guér., = B. subviride, Macl., the eleventh, Bembidium gogatinum, Macl., is not a Bembidiid at all, but a Harpaliid which may be referred, at least tentatively, to the genus Thenarotes.†

† Bembidium flaripes, Macl., is a synonym of B. gogatinum, Macl., being founded on an immature specimen; the species, which extends as far south as the Murray River, may be known in future as Thenarotes gogatinus, Macl.
The principal features used in the synoptic table of species which follows seem to divide the species here placed in Tachys into distinctive groups that are readily separated from one another; indeed the most important of these groups are apparently so distinct that they might be removed from Tachys altogether and formed into separate genera; but to do this would require a fuller knowledge than I possess of the genera now regarded as capable of maintenance among the Subulipalpi, and of the system adopted in classifying them. The minor features used in the table for separating closely allied species from one another are not perhaps always the best that could have been chosen, though they have seemed to me to be so.

The following species of Tachys, described by the Rev. Thos. Blackburn, are unknown to me in nature, and, for that reason, have not been included in the table, viz., T. baldiensis, T. infuscatus, and T. adelaide.

Genus Tachys.

Owing to the variable number of striae on the elytra among the species of the genus Tachys (the full number is eight striae and a marginal channel, but this only occurs in T. yarrensis, Blkb., among the species known to me) the ordinal number to indicate the stria next the marginal channel would vary, and as this stria seems a feature of great classificatory importance it becomes needful to use an unvarying term for it. I therefore call it the submarginal stria. The interstice between the submarginal stria and the marginal channel I call the lateral interstices.
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

0. Marginal channel of elytra simple, lateral interstice convex.

Prothorax without a dentiform pro-

ec. Elytra sexstriate on each side of

suture.

f. Elytra quadrimaculate, fifth stria

reaching border of base ............ T. buprestioides, Sl.

ff. Elytra bimaculate, fifth stria not

reaching base..................... T. froggatti, Sl.

eee. Elytra quinquestriate on each side

of suture

$g$. Elytra quadrimaculate............ T. striolatus, Macl.

$gg$. Elytra bimaculate .............. T. bipustulatus, Macl.

* eee. Elytra bistriate on each side of

suture. ......................... T. curticollis, Sl.

eeee. Elytra unistriate on each side of

suture .......................... T. iaspideus, Sl.

dd. Prothorax with a dentiform projection

on sides a little before base.

h. Elytra bistriate on each side of

suture .......................... T. spenceri, Sl.

hh. Elytra unistriate on each side of

suture .......................... T. bistriatus, Macl.

CC. Marginal channel of elytra punctate,

lateral interstice depressed.

i. Elytra with eight punctate striae on
each (seventh as well marked as

others) ............................ T. yarrensis, Blkb.

ii. Elytra with seventh stria obsolete.

j. Lateral basal fovee of prothorax

concave, bordered by the widely

upturned lateral border.

k. Elytra sexstriate on each side of

suture, lateral margin of pro-

thorax with one setigerous

puncture anteriorly ............ T. monochrous, Schaum.

* T. oenoepis, Blkb., (a specimen of which I received from Mr. Blackburn while this

or was in the press) belongs to section "ee." For some differences between it and T

curticollis, see description of the latter (post, p. 364).
ON THE AUSTRALIAN BEMBIDIIDES,

kk. Elytra quinquestriate on each side of suture, margin of prothorax plurisetose near anterior angles.......... ......... T. seticoll

jj. Lateral basal fovea of prothorax concave, divided from lateral border by a raised space ........ T. finder

jjj. Posterior angles of prothorax forming the apex of a triangular marginal process.

l. Colour piceous red, elytra with testaceous ante-apical macule T. semistr

ll. Colour black....................... T. habitas

II. Elytra with submarginal stria obsolete on sides.

M. Form short, very convex; prothorax not perceptibly narrowed to base; elytra levigate, unistriate on each side of suture...... T. ovatus,

MM. Form varying, prothorax evidently narrowed to base.

N. Head impunctate, frontal impressions deep, oblique (converging anteriorly); third interstice of elytra bipunctate on disc.

o. Elytra with six rows of strong punctures on each side of suture..... ..... T. mitchel

oo. Elytra with three or four punctulate
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

1. Discoidal puncture of elytra placed a little before middle nearer suture than margin.

2. Elytra depressed, sides parallel; prothorax piceous black.................. T. uniformis, Blkb.

3. Elytra lightly convex, sides rounded; prothorax testaceus.

4. Elytra with strongly impressed punctulate striae on disc, base testaceous (a wide black fascia across middle of elytra)........... T. atriceps, Macl.

5. Elytra with faintly impressed striae on disc, middle of base piceous... T. lindii, Blkb.

6. Discoidal puncture of elytra placed about anterior third, nearer margin than suture... T. transversicollis, Macl.

7. Elytra linsigate, nonstriate, recurved stirole of apex obsolete ........ T. macleayi, Sl.

TACHYS BRUNNIPENNIS, Macleay.

T. (Bembidia) brunnipennis, Macl., presents the characteristic states of Tachys, viz., the anterior tibias oblique above apex on external side, and the elytra with the sutural stria recurved at x: the recurved apical striae is very near the margin, and is shed from the submarginal stria by a narrow subcarinate stits.

ab.: Queensland—Cairns (Froggatt), Port Denison and udah (Masters).

TACHYS ECTROMIOIDES, n.sp.

al, subdepressed. Prothorax transverse, much wider at base apex, posterior angles rectangular: elytra oval, lightly

*

 similis, Blkb., (a specimen of which was received from Mr. Blackburn too late to be entered into the table) comes into section "a." It resembles T. uniformis, Blkb., in facies, agrees in colour.
convex, finely striate; third stria more strongly impressed on apical declivity and joining sutural stria at apex; submarginal stria faintly impressed, very near margin. Head dark piceous, labrum testaceous; prothorax piceous brown, lateral margin and middle of base testaceous; elytra testaceous, a very wide dark piceous fascia across disc considerably behind base, apex widely piceous; legs testaceous, antennae infuscate, basal joints testaceous. Head depressed, hardly impressed laterally; a feeble oblique ridge on each side near eyes; clypeal suture finely impressed; clypeus bifoveolate; eyes large, convex. Antennæ filiform, not long. Prothorax transverse (0·65 x 0·85 mm.), widest about anterior third, roundly declivous to lateral margin anteriorly; sides strongly rounded to apex, straight posteriorly and hardly narrowed to base; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles not marked; basal angles rectangular, acute; base lightly and roundly produced backwards in middle; lateral border reflexed, reaching to sides of head at apex; lateral channel wide, narrowed to anterior angles; median line deep, a strongly marked arcuate transverse line defining basal part of prothorax; a lightly carinate longitudinal submarginal ridge near each basal angle. Elytra oval, convex, much wider than prothorax (2 x 1·3 mm.); sides rounded; shoulders rounded; five inner striae lightly impressed, finely crenulate, sixth and seventh obsolete; interstices depressed, first narrow on apical declivity, second and third ampliate on apical declivity, third with two small setigerous punctures—the anterior just before, the posterior just behind discoidal piceous fascia; lateral interstice very narrow, not convex, having four
placed it with *T. brunnipes*, Macl., in the table of species at p. 356; this has only been done on account of the submarginal carina nor basal angle of prothorax, and not because I have thought there is any close affinity between these species. In general appearance it has a resemblance to a Lebiid of the genus *Surotherapis* or *Ectroma*. If the ground colour of the elytra be considered piceous, then the base (widely), the margin and a narrow fascia just above the apical declivity would be described as testaceous; the dark-coloured parts of the elytra do not anywhere reach nearer the sides than the submarginal stria.

**Tachys buprestioides**, n.sp.

Robust, oval, convex. Head wide; prothorax transverse, wider across base than apex; elytra ovate, six inner striae strongly impressed on each elytron; lateral stria and marginal channel strongly impressed, interstice between them convex. Bronzed black, each elytron with an elongate macula behind shoulder and a uniform macula on apical third testaceous, legs (excepting maxillae) testaceous, antennae infuscate, under surface piceous, apical segments of abdomen reddish.

Head convex, finely shagreened, lightly bi-impressed; clypeal suture finely and distinctly marked; eyes large, convex, not gibbous. Maxillary palpi with penultimate joint elongate, thick, incrassate, setose; apical joint very small. Prothorax transverse, widest at anterior marginal puncture; sides strongly rounded on anterior two-thirds, lightly narrowed posteriorly, straight before base; anterior margin emarginate; anterior angles obtuse but marked; basal angles rectangular; base truncate on each side, roundly produced backwards in middle; border narrow, reflexed; median line very lightly impressed; a straight transverse line near base, this line strongly impressed in middle; lateral basal impressions short, placed at each side of rounded middle part of base. Elytra wider than prothorax, convex; sides rounded; shoulders rounded; striae simple, only first reaching apex, first, second and fifth reaching base, second, third and fourth extending past posterior margin (between macula and suture) of ante-apical
macula, fifth and sixth not extending past anterior margin of apical macula, fifth reaching basal border, sixth not to base, seventh obsolete (only noticeable under a lens on blast of space between sixth and eighth); lateral stria deeply impressed, curving towards margin posteriorly; inner interstices of submarginal interstice very convex, bipunctate near base beginning of apical curve; lateral border extending on to far as fifth stria. Anterior tibiae shortly oblique above external side; a short acute spur above obliquity.

Length 3·1, breadth 1·3 mm.

Hab.: King's Sound (Froggatt; Macleay Museum).

Allied to T. striolatus, Macl., but larger and broader; thorax is more transverse and wider across the base, less so on the sides, the anterior angles more strongly marked; the humeral macula of the elytra is elongate; there are six (not seven) striae on each elytron, the first, second and fifth striae reach base. The whole of the dark part of the elytra, except sides, is strongly striate; the third and fourth striae do not quite to the base, but there is not the wide elevated base that is so noticeable in T. striolatus.

TACHYS FROGGATTI, n.sp.

Robust, oval, convex. Head wide, lightly bi-impressed; buccal transverse, wider across base than apex; elytra of
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

Differs from *T. buprestioides* by its smaller size, by the absence of the post-humeral maculae of the elytra, and by the fifth stria not reaching the base. It is closely allied to *T. bipustulatus*, Macl., from which it differs by having six (not five) striae on each elytron and the striae reaching nearer the base—especially the three inner ones.

**Tachys striolatus**, Macleay.

*T. (Bembidium) striolatus*, Macl., has been redescribed and placed in *Tachys* by the Rev. Thos. Blackburn.*

Habits:—Riparian, running beside the margins of streams, or on sandy margins of pools, during summer months.

Hab.: Queensland—Gayndah (Masters); N.S. Wales—Narrandra and Mulwala (Sloane); Victoria—near Bright (Blackburn).

**Tachys bipustulatus**, Macleay.

*T. (Bembidium) bipustulatus*, Macl., agrees in all points of structural detail and in striation of elytra with *T. striolatus*, Macl.

Habits:—Riparian; two specimens occurred to me on the muddy edge of pools in Houlaghan's Creek near Junee.

Hab.: Queensland—Gayndah (Masters); N.S. Wales—Forest Reefs (Lea), Junee District (Sloane).

**Tachys curticollis**, n.sp.

Oval, convex. Prothorax transverse, evidently a little wider across base than apex, posterior angles rectangular and acute; elytra lavedigate on disc, bistriate on each side of suture, lightly bipunctate near second stria. Black, or piceous black; each elytron with a dull reddish spot near shoulder and another at beginning of apical declivity; legs pale testaceous.

Head smooth; frontal impressions long, straight, diverging backwards, extending forward to labrum; eyes prominent, hemispherical. Prothorax laevigate, convex, short, transverse, widest just behind anterior marginal puncture; basal part defined by a transverse impression; sides lightly rounded anteriorly, gently narrowed to base, meeting base at right angles; base sloping lightly forward on each side to posterior angles; lateral border reflexed, becoming wider towards base; median line obsolete; a flattened depressed space near each basal angle; a light transverse linear impression (hardly punctulate) connecting the lateral basal depressions. Elytra much wider than prothorax, oval, truncate at base (shoulders rounded), convex, declivous to base; striae simple, first entire, second as strongly impressed as first, not reaching base or apical declivity, a deep lateral stria besides marginal channel on each elytron. Anterior tibiae oblique above apex on external side, a spiniform spur above obliquity.

Length 2, breadth 1 mm.

_Hab._: N.S. Wales—Tweed River (Lea; March, 1892), Cootamundra District (Sloane).

At a casual glance this species might be taken for a small form of _T. bistriatus_, Macl., but it differs decidedly from that species by having a second stria outside the sutural one extending from the anterior discoidal puncture to the apical declivity, and by
BY THOMAS G. SLOANE.

TACHYS IASPIDEUS, n.sp.

Elongate-oval; prothorax transverse (not short); elytra l酱油tigate, each elytron unistriate near suture and with recurved stria of apex distinct. Shining, polished, reddish or reddish brown; elytra lighter coloured than prothorax near base, almost black across middle and near apex, a large yellowish-red spot behind posterior discoidal puncture on each elytron.

Head smooth, convex, lightly bi-impressed between eyes; the impressions short, not extending to clypeus; eyes large, convex. Prothorax small, transverse, a little wider than head, widest a little before middle, lightly narrowed to base, convex, l酱油tigate, not declivous to middle of base, not transversely impressed across base; sides lightly rounded, gently narrowed (not sinuate) to posterior angles; apex and base truncate; posterior angles obtuse, not prominent; border narrowly reflexed; median line wanting; a lightly marked wide oblique impression at each basal angle.

Elytra much wider than prothorax, suboval, convex, a little depressed on disc; base subtruncated; humeral angles rounded; apex narrowly rounded; one simple stria on each side of suture; one deep lateral stria besides the marginal channel on each elytron; lateral interspace convex and depressed posteriorly; lateral margin interrupted just behind shoulders causing the margin of the humeral angles to project slightly; two punctures placed longitudinally on disc of each elytron.

Length 2.8, breadth 1.3 mm.

Hab.: N.S.W.—Inverell, Tamworth (Lea).

This species exactly resembles T. spenceri, Sl., in shape and appearance; the marked features distinguishing it from that species are (a) the absence of any projection at the basal angles of the prothorax, and (b) the elytra having only one stria on each side of the suture, not two as in T. spenceri. The penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi is large and pyriform, the apical joint a mere short spike. The general colour is like that of polished yellowish-brown jasper.
Tachys spenceri, Sloane.

Habits:—Found under stones besides edge of water (Spencer).

Hab.: Central Australia — Larapintine Region (Spencer); West Australia — King's Sound (Froggatt).

Tachys bistriatus, Macleay.

T. (Bembidium) bistriatus, Macr. (= Bembidium convexum, Macl.), has a short recurved striole on the middle of the apex of each elytron; the posterior angles of the prothorax form a small triangular prominence on the sides a little before the base itself. I have carefully compared the types of Bembidium bistriatum, Macl., and B. convexum, Macl., with one another and find them one species.

Hab.: Queensland — Gayndah (Masters); N.S. Wales — Tweed and Clarence Rivers (Lea).

Tachys yarrensis, Blackburn.

Habits:—Found under logs and debris in very damp situations.

Hab.: Victoria — Upper Yarra (French); N. S. Wales — Mulwala and Urana (Sloane), Tamworth (Lea).

Tachys monocrous, Schaum.
interstice. Clear ferruginous red, subtestaceous above apical declivity of elytra; legs testaceous; antennæ ferruginous, basal joint testaceous.

Head convex; front widely but rather deeply bi-impressed; eyes large, convex. Antennæ short, stout, filiform (reaching back a little behind base of prothorax). Prothorax broader than long, widest a little before anterior third, evidently narrower across base than apex; disc lightly convex, rather depressed in middle, lightly declivous to basal area; sides strongly rounded anteriorly, shortly, strongly and roundly narrowed to anterior angles, strongly sinuate posteriorly, meeting base at right angles; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles not marked; base widely truncate in middle, oblique on each side; basal angles prominent, acute; basal area depressed, well marked, extending to lateral border at each side, defined anteriorly by a strongly marked transverse punctate impression; lateral border very narrow on rounded part of sides, thick and strongly reflexed near basal angles; median line very lightly impressed on disc; four or five setigerous marginal punctures between anterior third and anterior angles. Elytra widely ovate; base roundly truncate; humeral angles not marked; sides rounded; first stria entire, punctate for more than half its length, simple posteriorly; striae 2-5 consisting of rows of closely set strong punctures extending from base to lighter-coloured levigate apical part of elytra; submarginal stria punctate; lateral interstice not convex; marginal channel closely punctate; the punctures from shoulder to apical curve each bearing a long seta.

Length 2·25, breadth 1 mm.

Hab.: North West Australia—King’s Sound (Froggatt; Macleay Museum).

Allied to T. monochrous, Schaum, but differing by its shorter, wider, and rather less convex form; the prothorax wider, more strongly narrowed to base, disc flatter and less strongly declivous to base, margin plurisetose behind anterior angles; elytra shorter, wider, less convex, five- (not six-) striate.
ON THE AUSTRALIAN BEMBIDIIDAE.

TACHYS FLINDERSI, Blackburn.

T. flindersi, Blkb. = Tachys (Bembidium) rubicundus, Macl.
I have no doubt about the correctness of this synonymy—Macleay's name was used in the genus Tachys as long ago as 1850, therefore the later name must be adopted.*

Habits:—Found under logs and stones in very damp situations.

Hab.: Queensland—Gayndah (Masters); N.S. Wales—Tamworth (Lea'), Sydney and Wagga Wagga (Sloane); Victoria—Upper Ovens River (Blackburn), Lilydale (Sloane); Central Australia (Spencer); West Australia—Darling Ranges (Lea).

TACHYS HABITANS, n.sp.

Oval, convex. Prothorax convex, subcordate; elytra ovate, convex, six rows of punctures on basal part; apex levigate; submarginal stria indicated, punctate; lateral interstice very narrow—not convex; recurred stria of apex well marked. Black, shining legs piceous, mandibles piceous brown.

Head convex, smooth; front widely bi-impressed anteriorly. Prothorax small, levigate, widest rather before middle, narrower across posterior angles than across apex; sides strongly rounded on anterior two-thirds, shortly sinuate before posterior angles; anterior margin truncate; anterior angles not marked.

* Reference to Macleay's name is used here to indicate the priority of the species.
punctures, the anterior hardly noticeable among basal puncturation, the posterior on levigate portion of elytra a little before apical declivity; external margin of apical striae carinate; marginal channel finely punctate; border passing round humeral angle on to base as far as fourth stria.

Length 2, breadth 0.8 mm.

_Hab._: West Australia—Darling Ranges, Bridgetown, Pinjarrah (Lea).

Allied to _T. semistrriatus_, Blkb., but differing in colour; its more elongate shape; the prothorax with posterior angles more prominent and explanate; the elytra proportionately narrower, less strongly punctate, with fewer punctures in the rows, especially the fifth and sixth.

**Tachys ovatus**, Macl.

_T. (Renbidiun) ovatus_, Macl., = _Renbidiun bifoveatum_, Macl.; I have seen the types and find these two species synonymous. It has a distinct recurved striae at apex of each elytron. Though usually of a pale testaceous colour, a specimen that is subpiceous has been sent to me by Mr. A. M. Lea, as coming from the Tweed River.

_Hab._:—Under stones in very damp situations.

_Hab._: Queensland—Gayndah (Masters); N.S. Wales—Tweed River, Clarence River, Inverell, Tamworth and Sydney (Lea).

**Tachys australicus**, n.sp.

Robust, very convex. Prothorax convex, transverse, rounded on sides, a little wider across base than apex; elytra very convex, lightly striate near suture, sides smooth. Head and prothorax red or testaceous red, eyes black, elytra piceous or piceous black.

Head smooth, convex; front with two rather wide nearly parallel impressions; space between these impressions convex. Prothorax smooth, transverse, convex; sides strongly rounded without any sinuosity before posterior angles, oblique to base on each side behind posterior angles; basal area short, convex, defined by a strong transverse impression; posterior angles not
prominent, their summit acute; lateral basal fovee obsolete. Elytra wider than prothorax, oval, very convex, declivous to peduncle, truncate on base; shoulders rounded, not marked; two, or at most three, lightly impressed striae near the suture, first entire, lightly punctulate on disc, others only marked on disc (not reaching base), lightly punctulate; space between striae and margin smooth and without discoidal punctures; recurved stria of apex obsolete; marginal channel not deep along sides; three strong punctures near margin behind each shoulder, and two strong submarginal foveiform impressions on apical third.

Length 1.7, breadth 0.75 mm.

_Hab._: N.S. Wales—Tweed River, Windsor (Lea).

The affinity of this little species is to _T. mitchelli_, Sl., from which it differs by its smaller size; dark coloured elytra; shorter and less oblique frontal impressions; elytra with only two or three striae next the suture marked, the remaining part smooth (the striae are linear and hardly punctulate, not rows of punctures as in _T. mitchelli_), &c.

**Tachys Leai, n.sp.**

Elongate-oval; prothorax convex, transverse, subcordate, narrower between posterior angles than at apex; elytra depressed, truncate at base, finely punctate-striate. Black, shining; legs
a well marked transverse impression extending across base behind posterior angles and defining the basal part; median very lightly impressed. Elytra wider than prothorax (1 mm.), depressed on disc; sides lightly rounded; base acute, hardly emarginate; shoulders rather prominent, rounded; narrowly punctate lightly impressed striae on each elytron at base of marginal channel, first entire, flexuous (approaching near base, second almost equally impressed as first on disc, subtowards base and apex, third and fourth much more impressed, not extending towards base beyond anterior lobe of punctures, fifth strongly impressed on anterior fourth each shoulder, obsolete for remainder of its course; scutellum wanting; interstices flat, fourth with two discoidal ones, the anterior at about one-fourth the length of elytra base, the other a little behind middle on course of third third interstices very finely punctulate on apical declivity; apical channel deeply impressed along sides, three or four strong punctures behind the shoulders; apical declivity two oblique impressions on each side, the external strongly impressed near the margin (extending round the apex to join the Istria), the inner short, placed closed to the external one.

Length 2.4, breadth 1 mm.

: N.S. Wales—Tamworth (Lea).

To me by Mr. A. M. Lea, to whose generosity I am indebted for a specimen, and to whom I dedicate it.

All details of structure this species resembles *T. murrumbidgea*, St., from which it differs by its larger size, wider and convex shape, impunctate prothorax, black colour, &c. Two species form a well marked group among the Australian lides, and it is evident they can only provisionally be congeneric with such species as *Tachys monochrous*, a, *T. flinderi*, Bkbl., &c.

**TACHYS MURRUMBIDGENSIS, Sloane.**

: N.S. Wales—Narrandera (Sloane), Tamworth (Lea).
TACHYS CAPTUS, Blackburn.

Habits:—Found under sticks and stones in damp situations.

Hab.: South Australia—Port Lincoln, Adelaide (Blackburn); N.S. Wales—Mulwala, Urana, Narrandera and Junee (St. Windsor and Tamworth (Lea)).

TACHYS UNIFORMIS, Blkb.

Hab.: South Australia—Adelaide and Port Lincoln (Lea); West Australia—Beverley (Lea).

TACHYS ATRICEPS, Macleay.

Habits:—Found under logs in damp places near water.

Hab.: Queensland—Gayndah (Masters); N.S. Wales—thool, Narrandera and Mulwala (Sloane); King’s Sound (Frog)

TACHYS LINDI, Blackburn.

Among the Bembidiiides from King’s Sound, in the M. Museum, the commonest species is one that I take to be T. Lindi, Blackburn. (var.) It differs from a type specimen of T. lindi re from Mr. Blackburn by being smaller (length 2.5 mm.) and lighter build. T. lindi seems to be a variable species in size and colour marks; its constant characters appear to be (a) n a m
of the elytra infuscate; the head is blackish in mature specimens; the elytra are usually iridescent; the discoidal puncture on each elytron is situated along the fifth stria, considerably before the middle,—this is a constant character and valuable as an aid in the recognition of this species; the striae of the elytra are faint and become obsolete after the third.

Habits.—Found under sticks or stones near water in very damp situations.

_Hab._: Queensland—Gayndah (Masters), Brisbane (Coates); N.S. Wales—Clarence River (Lea), Junee, Carrathool, Urana, and Mulwala (Sloane).

**Tachys Macleayi**, n.sp.

Oval, subdepressed, navigate. Head large, wide between eyes, prothorax subcordate; posterior angles strongly marked, acute; base (behind posterior angles) narrower than apex: elytra smooth, widely and lightly convex; two discoidal punctures on each elytron. Head piceous, prothorax obscure testaceous; elytra black with a large quadrate spot at shoulder, and a smaller round spot above apical declivity on each elytron pale testaceous; legs pale testaceous; antennæ pale testaceous with joints 3-6 infuscate.

Head lightly and widely bi-impressed between eyes. Antennæ filiform, long, slender. Prothorax lightly transverse, widest at anterior marginal puncture, angustate posteriorly; sides strongly rounded anteriorly, decidedly sinuate before posterior angles; anterior angles rounded; posterior angles triangular, prominent, acute; basal angles rounded; lateral border narrowly reflexed, reaching to sides of head; median line distinct; a well marked impunctate transverse line defining basal part of prothorax and reaching sides behind posterior angles. Elytra much broader than prothorax, wide between shoulders; base lightly rounded and margined on each side of peduncle; humeral angles obtuse; sides rounded, narrowed rather obliquely to apex; each elytron obtusely rounded at apex; three faint substriate impressions at apex of each elytron; anterior discoidal puncture just behind humeral
macula, posterior puncture in middle of subapical macula; border finely reflexed, extending from peduncle to apex; three or four setigerous punctures near margin behind shoulders, three fore-form submarginal impressions towards apex of each elytron.

Length 3, breadth 1.25 mm.

Hab.: King's Sound (Froggatt; Macleay Museum).

I know no Bembidiid closely allied to T. macleayi; its affinity is probably with Bembidium bipartitum, Macl., a species I have never critically examined. The legs and antennae are long, the antennae reaching back as far as the posterior maculae of the elytra; the elytra are smooth without a submarginal stria on sides, and the marginal channel is not impressed.

**Pyrrhotachys**, n.gen.

*Form* parallel, depressed.

*Head* setigero-punctate, strongly constricted behind eyes; frontal impressions arcuate, extending backwards behind eyes.

*Mandibles* long, prominent, decussating.

*Palpi* with penultimate joint lavigate, swollen; terminal joint elongate, cylindrical.

*Antennae* long, light, compressed, not narrowed to apex; terminal
r. Dr. G. H. Horn, in his definition of the Bembidiiini, the margin interrupted posteriorly and with a distinct plica." an important feature of the tribe.

**Pyrrhotachys constrictipes, n.sp.**

...parallel, depressed. Mandibles long, decussating; deeply emarginate; antennae with all the joints pubescent; transverse, narrowed to base; elytra pubescent, finely ferruginous; head reddish, eyes and adjacent parts of elytra more obscurely coloured than prothorax, fuscous and towards apex; legs testaceous; under parts of prothorax reddish, of body fuscous; antennae testaceous and fuscous towards apex.

Strongly bi-impressed; vertex convex, finely punctulate; as curved, diverging anteriorly and posteriorly, extending sides of head behind eyes; front depressed between them; spaces between impressions and eyes convex, primarily at base beyond sides of head; eyes prominent. Large, deeply emarginate, a transverse linear impression before base. Prothorax depressed, transverse, widest at marginal puncture, lightly narrowed to base, evidently above than base; sides very lightly rounded, shortly before posterior angles; anterior margin truncate; anterior base; base truncate, a little oblique on each side behind angles; these prominent, obtusely dentiform; a short space along base, the impression defining this space forward in middle; median line well marked, not reaching margin. Elytra narrow, a little wider than prothorax (m.), depressed, parallel on sides, truncate at base, widely rounded (without sinuosities) at apex; whole upper covered with a short pubescence; striae very fine, not after the fourth; marginal channel hardly impressed as, marked and punctate near shoulders; interstices flat;

three discoidal punctures on each elytron placed as in *Tachys lewisi* Sl.

Length 2.25-3, breadth 0.75-1 mm.

*Hab.*: N.S. Wales—Tamworth (Lea).

The description is founded on a specimen of the largest size. Mr. Lea regards the smaller specimens as representing a different species from the larger ones, but I have been unable to follow him in this; though, as the collector of a large number of specimens and a careful observer, his opinion in this matter should outweigh mine.

*Appendix.*

Specimens of a new species of *Tachys* were received from Mr A. M. Lea after the completion of my notes on the genus, and too late to enable it to be put into its proper place according to the table of species given on p. 356; however its affinities will be found indicated in the note following the description below.

*Tachys olliffi*, n.sp.

Robust, oval, convex; prothorax rather short, subcordate; five discoidal punctate striae, a finely punctate submarginal stria and a well marked apical striole on each elytron. Black; legs, upper side of mandibles and basal joint of antennae testaceous; antennae and palpi fuscous.
submarginal stria not impressed on sides, but consisting of a row of fine punctures near margin; marginal channel hardly impressed, finely punctate; submarginal interstice depressed on sides; third interstice with two fine setigerous punctures.

Length 2·2, breadth 0·85 mm.

_Hab._: N. S. Wales—Forest Reefs.

Allied to _T. flindersi_, Blkb., from which it differs by its more convex shape, its colour; its prothorax with the sides less strongly minute posteriorly, the base narrower, the basal foveae deeper, the basal angles less prominently acute, &c. The prothorax appears to the eye of about equal width at base and apex.

Named in memory of Mr. A. S. Olliff, late Government Entomologist for New South Wales.

Corrigenda.

Page 150, line 14—for _C. adelaidae_ read _C. tumidipes_.
Page 171, line 20—for Clypeus _read_ clypeal.
Page 180—omit line 2.
Page 181, line 5—omit South Australia _et seq._
Page 182, line 27—for _C. adelaidae_ read _C. tumidipes_.
Page 196, line 18—for _C. adelaidae_, Blkb., read _C. tumidipes_, Sl.
Page 253, line 7—for _C. adelaidae_ read _C. tumidipes_.
Page 253, line 27—for on _read_ in.
Page 254, line 29—for _C. adelaidae_ read _C. tumidipes_.
Page 255, line 31—for _C. tenuipes_ read _C. gracilipes_.

25
TWO NEW SPECIES OF PROSTANTHERA FROM NEW SOUTH WALES.


(Plates xxii.-xxiii.)

PROSTANTHERA DISCOLOR, sp.nov.

(Plate xxii.)

A tall slender shrub, 6 to 9 feet high, branches terete, branchlets only slightly angular; branches, branchlets, and calyx very hoary; branchlets slender and often nodding.

Leaves quite glabrous, lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, narrowing into a petiole 2 to 3 lines long, $\frac{1}{4}$ to over an inch long and 1½ to rarely 3 or 4 lines broad, flat, entire, light underneath, dark coloured above, the midrib very prominent on the underside, particularly towards the petiole, but impressed above.

Flowers small in terminal compact heads or racemes, floral leaves reduced in size and very deciduous. Pedicels short, about half the length of the calyx. Calyx striate, very hoary pubes-
preferred to refer the species under consideration to the Section 
Euprostantha. I am influenced in such a decision by its 
mode of inflorescence as well as by the fact that one or two 
species with only rudimentary appendages are already included in 
this Section.

In the species of Section Klandera of Prostanthera the 
corolla tube is so very distinctive, being "narrow at the base, 
usually incurved and dilated upwards, the upper lip erect, concave 
or arched, the lower lip shorter or at any rate not longer and spread-
ing," whilst in this species the corolla tube has the lower lip 
larger than the lobes, is not incurved or narrow at the base,— 
points that would not justify its being classified with this Section.

Neither can it be included under any of the species enumerated 
under Bentham’s Series Convexae and Subconcaveae, as all 
those have axillary flowers and anthers with one appendage about 
twice as long as the cell.

Of the species described under Euprostantha it most 
resembles P. rotundifolia and P. violacea in its close terminal 
flowers, but differs from them in the form and size of its leaves, 
desired of the shape of corolla, and, of course, virtual want of anther append-
ge differences as well as the above.

It also differs from P. incana, P. hirtula, and P. denticulata in 
its leaves being perfectly flat, also in inflorescence, indumentum, 
and absence of anther appendages; and for the same reason it is 
excluded from P. rugosa, P. marifolia, P. rhombea, P. spinosa, 
P. concava, P. linearis, P. phylicifolia, P. decussata, and P. 
platifolia.

Its greatest affinity is perhaps with P. incisa and P. Sieberi, 
but its leaves are so distinctly or uniformly entire that I prefer to 
regard it as a connecting link between those two species and P. 
rotundifolia. From the description of P. incisa one might be led to 
think it was that species, but when specimens of each are 
placed side by side the differences are very marked.

From the above considerations I conclude that in botanical 
sequence it should come after either P. incisa or P. Sieberi, and 
be followed by P. rotundifolia.
Prostanthera stricta, sp. nov.

(Plate xxiii.)

A densely bushy shrub, drying black, with hirsute, branches and branchlets.

Leaves petiolate, lanceolate, sometimes broadly so, decumbent, entire, the margins recurved, scabrous-hispid above, rugose, dark coloured on the upper surface, whitish beneath; 4-9 lines long, 2-3 or even 4 lines broad, the midrib and veins prominent underneath and impressed above, giving surface a bullate appearance.

Flowers opposite, in pairs in terminal compact cylindrical spikes or racemes, occasionally leafy at the base. Pedicels some above 1 line long. Bracts linear-subulate, almost as long as calyx. Calyx 1½ to 2 lines long, strongly ribbed towards the hirsute, glabrous inside except towards the mouth, where hoary pubescent, lips of about equal length and orbicular, surrounding the fruit. Corolla not twice the length of the glabrous, the lower lip longer than the other lobes. Anthers one appendage exceeding the cell, the other adnate and shorter.

Hab.—Mt. Vincent, near Ilford, Mudgee Road, N.S.W.

The compact terminal spikes or racemes give the plant a distinctive appearance, and by this mode of inflorescence
BY R. T. BAKER.

line inside at the base of the upper lip of the calyx,—characters absent in my species.

Following the classification of Bentham, I have placed this species in the Series Racemosae from its terminal spikes; and in botanical sequence after P. denticulata, having greatest affinity with that species, whilst resembling and possessing also some of the characters of P. rugosa and P. marifolia.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

Plate xxii.

Prostanthera discolor.

Fig. 1.—Twig showing inflorescence.
Fig. 2.—Individual flowers (enlarged).
Fig. 3.—Stamens, back and front views (enlarged).
Fig. 4.—Pistil and ovary.

Plate xxiii.

Prostanthera stricta.

Fig. 1.—Twig with inflorescence.
Fig. 2.—Individual flower (enlarged).
Fig. 3.—Calyx showing bracts (enlarged).
Fig. 4.—Stamens with appendages (enlarged).
Fig. 5.—Calyx with seeds (enlarged).
Fig. 7.—Seed (enlarged).

EUCALYPTS AND LORANTHS IN THE RELATIONS OF HOST AND PARASITE: AND AS FOOD PLANTS.

BY J. J. FLETCHER.

The object of this paper was to introduce a discussion of the question whether, as has been stated, certain Loranthus may be said to mimic Eucalypts.
NOTES AND EXHIBITS.

Mr. Rainbow exhibited a spray of Silver wattle (\textit{dealbata}) with hymenopterous galls simulating the appearance of Lepidopterous larvae. The specimen was procured by Mr. Affleck, M.L.A., at Bundarra, N.S.W.

Mr. Baker exhibited specimens of the plants referred to in his recent paper.

Mr. Froggatt exhibited a collection of Australian species comprising representatives of thirty genera and ninety species and including a number of rare species described by Mr. Baker in some of his recent papers on this family. Among the species of note were \textit{Ceronema banksiae} found upon \textit{Acacia serrata}, \textit{Aspidiotus pallens} on \textit{Macrozamia}, \textit{Mytilaspis sp} upon \textit{Acacia pendula}, \textit{Eriococcus spiniger} and \textit{Ctenochito}
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1896.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held at the Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday evening, September 30th, 1896.

The President, Mr. Henry Deane, M.A., F.L.S., in the Chair.

Mr. Gilbert Turner, The Ridges, Mackay, Q., was elected a Member of the Society.

DONATIONS.

Melbourne University—Calendar, 1897. From the University.

Pamphlet entitled “Interzoecial Communications in Flustrida.” By A. W. Waters, F.R.M.S., F.L.S. From the Author.


Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria—Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Annual Reports (1888 and 1894). From the Society.

Donations.


Naturforschende Gesellschaft zu Freiburg, i. B.—Berichte. ix. Band 1-3 Hefte (June, 1894—Nov., 1895). From the Society.


DONATIONS.


DONATIONS.

L'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg—


A MONOGRAPH OF THE AUSTRALIAN MARSIPOBANCHII.

BY J. DOUGLAS O'GILBY.

In the present paper I have endeavoured to reduce to some appearance of order the history of the Australasian Lampreys and such meagre and for the most part inaccurate literature as appertains thereto. It is undeniable that some such work had become necessary owing to the diversity of the views held by the various writers who have approached the subject, and which culminated in the recognition by Sir William Macleay of four genera and six species, two of the former and an equal number of the latter having been founded on ammocetal or immature individuals; this list I have found it necessary to reduce to three genera, each of which is represented by a single species.

The first author to whom the honour of recording the existence of a hyperoartian Marsipobranchiate in the southern hemisphere is due is Sir John Richardson, who, under the name of Petromyzon mordax, described and figured a species in the Ichthyology of the Erebus and Terror; six years later Dr. John Edward Gray published a "Synopsis of the Petromyzonida" in
ralasian fauna it may be dismissed here with the remark that the type of a genus Exomegas, Gill (see p. 425), and are, only two examples being known to science, the first seen picked up in the streets of Buenos Aires, and the collected in the Bay of Monte Video.

ears subsequently to the publication of Burmeister's eighth volume of Dr. Günther's Catalogue of Fishes and his treatment of the conclusions of previous authors; the least of it, revolutionary; as a commencement mordax, Gray, from Tasmania, Caragola lapicida, Gray, in anwandteri, Philippi, and P. acutidens, Philippi, all in Chile, are associated under the common name mordax, though the author had at his disposal only Dr. no original specimens, one of which was in a notoriously bad condition; even the selection of the generic name was a, Caragola having a slight precedence over Mordacia, which, for reasons hereafter stated, I have adopted the Mordacia, it is not to be expected that all other authors equally complaisant,* and we shall, therefore, be cumbered with a dual synonymy, one school of writers adhering to Mordacia while the other as strenuously upholds the claims of; all which confusion would have been avoided by the attention to the strict rules of nomenclature. Continuing, their united Gray's Geotria and Velasia, a conclusion not borne out by a more careful examination of the two and announced the occurrence of the latter in New

mann & Eisenmann in "A Catalogue of the Fresh-water Fishes
Zealand waters, determining the species found there as Gray's _chilensis_, in which identification also I am not prepared to follow him; he also records under the same name a Lamprey from "Swan River," but whether this is the well known river of West Australia or some other does not appear (see p. 419). In the following year the same author described a new species of _Geotria_ from Tasmania as _G. allporti_, a proceeding which appears unnecessary.

With this description the history of the Australasian Lampreys as species, so far as exotic writers are concerned, ceases, with the exception of two notices by Dr. Klunzinger of the occurrence of _Mordacia mordax_ in the estuary of the Murray in 1873, and of _Geotria australis_ as far west as King George's Sound in 1880.

With the cessation of outside interest in our Lampreys and the conclusion of the British Museum Catalogue, an unwonted and most gratifying activity on the subject of our fishes began to be manifested by Australian writers, and among the rest the Lampreys came in for their full share of attention.

The year 1872 is memorable for the production of two important essays, one of these being "The Fishes of New Zealand" by Capt. Hutton, to which was appended a short account of the edible species from the pen of Dr. Hector; the other, and in many respects the more important of the two, was contributed by
BY J. DOUGLAS O'GILBY.

Test against the practice which is so prevalent among writers our fishes of copying the descriptions and remarks from the British Museum Catalogue without any attempt being made to their accuracy, and by so doing perpetuating error, creating confusion, and indefinitely postponing the dawn of that accurate knowledge of our native fauna which every admirer of the valuable products of our country must ardently desire.

Very different, however, is Count Castelnau's contribution; in we find by far the best account of two of our species as yetestablished, and though in the case of one of them the author haddetermined the species wrongly, this does not detract from the value of his remarks, while the very accuracy of his description has enabled me to correct his error without difficulty, which would have been impossible had he also been content to be a mere copyist. Following his usual practice he has,never, given generic and specific names to two individuals, one which was an ammocete while the other had only just passed through its metamorphosis and assumed the habits and in partidentity of the adult. Count Castelnau's long experience had have taught him to avoid this pitfall. His paper, thereincreased the number of Australasian species to six, distributet among four genera, and at this they have been left up to the present time by all writers, even Sir William Macleay publishing without comment the descriptions of these nominal species in his Catalogue of Australian Fishes, where, at least, we might have expected that some effort would have been made to correct the errors of his predecessors.

I append here in parallel columns the names of the species asen by Macleay and those which I recognise as valid in the following paper:

\[
\begin{align*}
Mordacia mordax & \quad Mordacia mordax. \\
Neomordacia howittii & \\
Geotria chilensis & \quad Velasius stenostomus. \\
Yarra singularis & \\
Geotria australis & \\
Geotria allporti & \quad Geotria australis.
\end{align*}
\]
In connection with the reinstatement of Gray's *Velasia* I wish to call the attention of those who may have the opportunity of examining this genus and *Geotria* during the ammecetal stage and immediately after the metamorphosis has taken place, to the significance of the dental furrows in the latter genus; from the examination of the adult it appears to me that the evolution of the laminae in *Geotria* will prove to be materially different from that which holds good for *Velasia*.

Finally, it is hoped that the present paper will not only throw some light on the affinities of these various forms, but also induce some of our southern naturalists to spare time for the study of these interesting animals, of whose life history much still remains to be learnt.

**Class MARSIPOBANCHII.**

**The Myzons.**

Skeleton membrano-cartilaginous; skull imperfectly developed, not separate from the vertebral column, which consists of a single notochord enveloped in a fibrous sheath; neural cartilages present, small; haemal sheath present in the caudal region only. **Lowe jaw, ribs, limbs, shoulder-girdle, and pelvic elements wanting.** Gills six or more on each side, represented by fixed sacs and destitute of branchial arches. **Mouth succorial and subinferior**
Up to the present time but little has been definitely proven with regard to the degree of relationship which exists between the Marsipobranchiates on the one hand and the more recently and highly developed Teleostomes on the other, but the preponderance of evidence tends to show that the former are the survivors of a very primitive type of the Chordates, the oldest living representatives of which are to be found among the Heptatrematidae.

The Marsipobranchii are divisible into two Orders, which may be briefly characterised as follows:—

Nasal duct tube-like, penetrating the palate; mouth without lips; eyes wanting; snout with barbels

... ... ...

Hyperotreti*

Nasal duct a blind sac, not penetrating the palate; lips and eyes present; no barbels

... ... ...

Hyperoarthii†

The first of these Orders contains two Families, the Heptatrematidae and the Myxinidae, the members of which are variously known as Hag-Fishes or Borers; they are small, colourless, more or less parasitic, marine animals, living at a moderate depth, and wholly carnivorous. In places where they are common they do an inconsiderable damage to the fishermen by destroying the hooked fishes, into whose body they burrow and upon whose tissues they feed internally. They inhabit nearly all the seas of temperate regions, and three genera, Polistotrema, || Heptatrema,‡ and Myxine § have been differentiated.

* ἵσπραω, palate; ῥητός, perforated.
† ἵσπραω, palate; ἂρις, entire.
‡ Polistotrema, Gill, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1881, p. 30. Type, Gastrobranchus dombevi, Lacépède. πολύς, many; ἅτρός, vertical; τρυμμα, a perforation; in allusion to the increased number of external gill-openings.
§ Heptatrema, Dumeril, † Dias. Poiss. Cyclost. Type, Petromyzon carlins (Forster), Bloch & Schneider. ἑπτά, seven; τρυμμα, a perforation; οἰδολούμα, Müller, Abh. Ak. Wien, 1834, p. 79 (1836).
§ Myxine, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. i. 1758. Type, Myxine glutinosa, Linnaeus. μοῦζος, a slimy fish, from μῦζα, slime; so named on account of the excessive amount of slime secreted by the mucous sacs of these animals, which is so great that the exudation from a single living example is sufficient to gelatinise a pailful of water.

26
So far, however, no Hyperotrete can be satisfactorily recorded as having occurred within our limits, but *Heptatrema cirrus*, being an inhabitant of the New Zealand seas, may occur or be represented by an allied form on our coast.*

The following synopsis will serve to show the most obvious characteristic of the three genera.

Eleven or more branchial apertures on each side; the base of the tongue situated between the seventh and eighth pair of branchiae ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...

**Polistotrema.**

Six or seven branchial apertures on each side; the base of the tongue situated between the anterior pair of branchiae ...

**Heptatrema.**

A single branchial aperture on each side ... ... ... ...

**Myxine.**

In all probability each genus is represented by a single valid species only; sexually they are hermaphrodite, but the ova and sperm attain maturity in each individual at a different period, the ripening of the latter taking place earlier in life than that of the former.

Order HYPEROARTII.

**The Lampreys.**

Body anguilliform, naked, compressed or subcylindrical in front,
less specialised. Dorsal fin more or less deeply divided by a notch, the posterior portion usually continuous with the caudal. Intestine with a rudimentary spiral valve. Eggs small, fertilised after extrusion. Sexes separate.

Etymology: — ἅρπα, palate; ἀπρος, entire: in reference to the non-perforation of the palate by the nasal duct.

Distribution: — Seas and rivers of the temperate zones of both hemispheres.

All the Lampreys are subject to a metamorphosis; during the earlier stage of their existence, when they are known as ammocetes, the eyes are in a rudimentary condition and they are entirely without teeth, their food consisting solely of vegetable substances gathered from the mud in which they live.

These ammocetes are not unfrequently found of an equal or even larger size than individuals of the same species in which the eyes and teeth have already undergone development, this being due to arrested growth of these organs on the part of the individual.

Several distinct genera, such as Ammocetes, Scolosomas, &c., have been constituted for the inclusion of these immature forms.

The suckorial disk which is so characteristic of the Lampreys is useful to them in various ways; it serves as an instrument by means of which they are able to adhere to rocks, piles, sunken logs and the like, and so resist the force of the current and escape the necessity for such continuous and violent muscular exertion as would be imperative in an animal possessed of such feeble swimming powers; by it they are able during the spawning season to remove stones and similar obstructions from that portion of the river bed which has been selected as suitable to the formation of the nesting-place or “redd,” and, after the task of depositing the ova has been completed, to replace the stones, and so minimise the danger to which the eggs would be exposed in the event of the occurrence of heavy floods during the period of incubation; and finally, by it they are enabled to attach themselves to the substances which form their food.
Up to the year 1894 ichthyologists were content to segregate the various species of Lampreys in a single family, to which the name Petromyzontidae had been given by Risso as early as 1824 (Eur. Mérid. iii. p. 99), the title being altered six years later by Bonaparte (Saggio, &c. p. 41) to the more correct orthographic reading Petromyzonidae. So long ago, however, as 1883 Dr. Gill (Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. v. p. 524) proposed to separate the genus Mordacia (= Caragola) from the remaining Hyperoartii in a subfamily Caragolineae. In the volume of the same periodical for 1894 (p. 109) the same author went a step further and raised his Caragolineae to family rank under the name Mordaciidae, he having in the meanwhile become reconciled to the use of Mordacia.

In this later paper the author, in support of the proposed family, pertinently remarks:—"It behooves those who may object to these families to consider why the character used to distinguish them should not be of equal value with the union or separation of the lower pharyngeal bones and like modifications generally used."

As Dr. Gill's contention appears to me to be perfectly sound, I have accepted the families as here defined by him.

Analysis of the Families of the Hyperoartii.

Two distant lateral tuberculigerous laminae developed from th
assuming too much—it follows that both in this character as well as in the dentition the Mordaciids have attained to a higher degree of development than the Petromyzonids.

MORDACIIDEAE.


Two distant lateral tuberculariform laminae developed from the upper arch of the annular cartilage. Labial fringe rudimentary. Other characters similar to those of the Order.

One genus only.

Distribution:—Seas of South-eastern Australia, Tasmania, and Chile; entering fresh waters for the purpose of breeding.

MORDACIA.


Mordacia, Gray, l.c.

Body elongate and slender, subcylindrical in front, the tail and a part of the body compressed; head small, oblong, attenuated, and somewhat depressed, with slightly pointed snout; sectorial disk moderate, oval, subinferior, extending backwards to the orbital region, with a well developed simple external lip, between which and the rim of the disk is inserted a regular series of short papillæ; rim of disk thin, forming a free, simple, cutaneous flap behind; surface of disk feebly plicated on its outer, smooth on its inner moiety. No gular pouch.* Branchial orifices small and subcircular, with a low raised rim and a well developed valve inserted anteriorly. Maxillary dentition consisting of two subtriangular plates, each of which is provided with three strong, sharp, hooked cusps, arranged in the form of a triangle; mandibular plate low and crescentic,

* The Chilian Mordacia is said by Philippi to be occasionally provided with a gular sac; this has never been observed in the Australian species, and is most unlikely.
cuspidate; disk with three strong unicuspid teeth anteriorly, the basal pair followed by two or three similar teeth, the sides and hinder portion with a series of broad tri- or bicuspid lamellae; a row of small teeth inside the rim of the disk; tongue with two pairs of narrow multicuspid plates inserted on its dorsal surface and a finely cuspidate transverse plate below. Dorsal fin originating a short distance behind the middle of the body, divided into two portions (in the adult) by a short interspace, the anterior small, the posterior much larger and more or less continuous with the caudal, which is free or nearly so. Tail moderate, the vent situated well behind the middle of the second dorsal fin. No conspicuous series of pores on the head or body.

Etymology:—Mordax, voracious.

Type:—Morlacia mordax, Gray = Petromyzon mordax, Richardson.

Distribution:—South-eastern Australia, Tasmania, and Chile.

The absence of this genus from the New Zealand fauna when contrasted with its South American range is somewhat remarkable.

With regard to the propriety of retaining the generic name Morlacia for these Lampreys in place of Caragola, which both by a slight priority and by a more accurate diagnosis is fairly
constitutes priority, and it would be a pity to alter the well known name Mordacia to Caragola."

It is only in deference to the opinions as expressed above, of two so eminent scientists, that I have decided to adhere to the more generally accepted name Mordacia; nevertheless it is due to myself to say that the substitution of that name for Caragola is distinctly repugnant to me; so long as the rule remains in force, which provides that the earliest name, all other requirements having been complied with, shall take precedence, I cannot coincide with the contention that the accident of two names being published in the same volume, or even, as in this case, on the same page of the same volume, can under any circumstances justify our rejection of the earlier in favour of the later name; by so doing we are assisting to open a rift which may in course of time imperil the stability of the entire fabric; while the plea that a name should be retained because it is better known is sentimental and unsound, and therefore unworthy of consideration.

As is the case with all the Lampreys the dentary plates are provided with a horny covering, which may easily be removed in layers, but except for the necessary decrease in size both of plate and casps consequent on the removal of each separate layer, no alteration in their appearance is noticeable, unless the entire corneous lamina be lost, and the underlying papillary prominence be thus exposed to view.

Gray's description of Mordacia was based on a specimen from Tasmania, the dentition of which was imperfect through the loss of the corneous lamellæ of many of the plates, while his type of Caragola was a Chilian example in which the lamellæ were intact; the diagnosis of Caragola is therefore more correct; surely an additional argument for the retention of that name.

Some interesting remarks on the pineal eye in this Lamprey, on the pen of Prof. Baldwin Spencer, will be found in the proceedings of the Royal Society of Victoria, Vol. ii. 2nd Series, 102, 1890.
MORDACIA MORDAX.

*Petromyzon mordax*, Richardson, Voy. Erebus & Terror, Ichth. p. 62, pl. xxxviii. ff. 3-6*, 1845.


Short-headed Lamprey.

Disk oval, its width when fully expanded somewhat less than its length, its posterior margin reaching to or nearly to the level of the eyes. Eyes conspicuous, the nasal tube opening a little in advance of their anterior margins. The distance between the extremity of the snout and the nasal opening is 21 to 26½ in the total length and 1¾ to 2 in that preceding the first branchial
front, the anterior cusp being rather stronger than the basal pair; mandibular plate with nine cusps, the last but one (rarely the last two) on each side much enlarged, the median one generally so; the discal dentition consists of three strong teeth anteriorly, the basal pair being on a line with the inner borders of the maxillary plates; they are similar in shape and arrangement to each triad of maxillary cusps, but differ in being entirely disconnected, though contiguous, at their bases; behind these a series of broad sharply-ridged lamellæ extends backwards along the sides of the disk close to the gular cavity and is continued behind the mandibular plate; each lamella is furnished with a strong cusp near its inner extremity and a smaller one at its outer, the lateral ones having a supplementary cusp outside and partially behind the inner cusp; between the discal lamellae and the rim of the disk there is a row of small, sharp, hooked teeth; tongue with two narrow elongate plates arranged along each side of its dorsal aspect; the anterior pair are almost parallel, the distal extremity, however, being curved outwards and backwards, and armed with seven or eight fine subequal cusps and an enlarged terminal cusp, while on the linear portion seven cusps are present, the middle ones being the longest and the terminal one small; the posterior and outer pair of plates are inserted obliquely, with the convergent ends in front and in contact with the middle of the base of the inner plates; each is furnished with from twelve to fourteen fine cusps, which gradually decrease in size from the front; the ventral surface is armed at the base with a deep, transverse, V-shaped plate, the apex of which is radical; the outer border of each limb forms a deep concavity, which terminates in a stout, hooked cusp, outside the base of which the plate is curved inwards and backwards, both the recurved portion and the limb itself being armed with comb-like cusps, two or three of which on either side of the apex, are somewhat enlarged. The vent is situated beneath or a little in advance of the commencement of the last third of the second dorsal fin; the length of the tail is 6\(\frac{2}{3}\) to 7\(\frac{2}{3}\) in the total length. The distance between the origin of the dorsal fin and the tip of the tail is 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{2}{3}\) in its distance from.
the extremity of the snout; the anterior portion of the fin is small and evenly convex, and passes imperceptibly into the dorsal integument at both ends; the length of its base is from 1 to 1 ½ in the interspace between the two divisions of the fin and 2 ½ to 2 ¾ in the base of the second portion, which is connected with the caudal fin by a more or less conspicuous rayless membrane; the lower lobe of the caudal is more developed than the upper, to which it is joined round the extremity of the tail by a membrane similar to that which connects it with the dorsal. Head and body without conspicuous pores.

In the ammocete both the dorso-caudal and the intercaudal membranes are well developed and the dorsal is continuous, but in large examples the intervening membranes have entirely disappeared.

In the Nepean specimen (125 millimeters) the dorsals are connected by a low cutaneous fold, as also are the second dorsal and caudal, the fold in this case being almost as high as the latter but rayless; the lower lobe of the caudal extends forwards to the vent, and there is also a distinct fold for a considerable distance in front of the vent; the maxillary teeth are as large as in the adults.

Upper surfaces rich olive brown, the sides golden brown, lighter below; lower surface of the head and the throat silvery; fins
Gray, when engaged on his Catalogue of Chondropterygians, rightly removed the Tasmanian species from that genus under the name *Mordacia*, and further proposed for a very similar Chilian species the name *Caragola lacicida*, the generic differences being due to the defective dentition of the former.

In 1863 Philippi (*Wiegeln. Arch.* p. 207, pl. x. f. b.) described a Chilian species under the name of *Petromyzon manderi*, and in the following year (*l.c. p. 107, and Ann. & N. Nat. Hist. 3rd. ser. xvi. 1865, p. 221*) described yet another species from the same territory as *P. acutidens*.

All these various forms, Tasmanian and Chilian, were united together by Dr. Günther in 1870 under the common name *Mordacia norda*, a conclusion which—seeing that he had but a single example from each so widely separated locality, and that of these (the Tasmanian) was admittedly in bad condition—manifestly inconsiderate that I prefer to regard the Chilian as distinct from that described by Richardson until conclusive evidence to the contrary shall have been brought forward.*

Breeding:—The habits of the Short-headed Lamprey during the breeding season are quite unknown, but it is not probable that they differ in any marked degree from those of the more fully studied arctic species.

In the typical genus *Petromyzon* the eggs are minute, of spherical form, and number many thousands; the ova and sperm first into the body cavity and are emitted from thence through abdominal pores; each ovum is enclosed in a delicate gelatinous envelope; fertilization takes place in the water after extrusion; the eggs arrive at maturity simultaneously after the lapse of a fortnight.

An interesting account of the spawning habits of a species of *Petromyzon* is given by Prof. McClure and Dr. Strong, from

*Less confusion arises from calling them"—i.e., species from remote centers—"different until shown to be the same, than from calling them until shown to be different" (David S. Jordan, in lit.).
observations made by them in the neighbourhood of Princeton, New Jersey.

According to these authorities the eggs are deposited in shallow and clear water, so that the movements of the animals may readily be followed; the breeding season is in spring and the Lampreys remain upon the spawning grounds for two or three weeks; the nests are scattered thickly about the gravelly shoals, often only a few feet apart. Each nest is occupied by several males and but a single female, which is conspicuous on account of its greater size. When engaged in the act of spawning the Lampreys press together and cause a flurry in the water at the moment when the eggs and milt are in process of emission. Three or more layers of eggs are thus deposited, each layer being covered by a thin sheet of sand or gravel, the parents always returning to the same nest. When all the ova have been deposited, the nest is strengthened by a dome-like mass of pebbles and stones which the Lampreys carefully drag to the spot, the nest is thus marked out as well as protected, and is said to be made use of during the ensuing season.

The suctorlial disk is used to keep the parents in position during the period of the emission of the spawn.

Uses: All the Lampreys are esteemed as food, and there is no reason to believe that the present species differ in this respect from others.
BY J. DOUGLAS O'GILBY.

the May meeting of the local Linnean Society; this specimen, which is in the Macleay collection at the Sydney University, was obtained from the Nepean River, near Camden, but though efforts have since been made to obtain other examples in the same district they have hitherto resulted in failure.

Additional and reliable evidence of its presence in the Hawkesbury watershed has, however, been afforded by Mr. J. P. Hill, of the University, who informs me that a friend of his is acquainted with this Lamprey and has caught it in the Wollondilly by the following ingenious method:—a pickle bottle is baited with a piece of raw meat and, a string having been tied round its neck, is sunk in a likely spot; the animals enter the bottle to feed, and on perceiving the motion consequent on its periodical withdrawal, attach themselves thereto by means of the suctorial disk, and are found enclosed when the bottle is drawn out upon the bank.

There can be little doubt that its presence has been overlooked in the southern rivers of New South Wales, such as the Towamba, Bega, Clyde, Shoalhaven, and others, and that when opportunity has been afforded for a thorough investigation of the fresh-water fauna of the colony, this and many other species which are now considered rare will be found to be comparatively plentiful.

The earliest published record of the occurrence of this Lamprey on the mainland is that of Dr. Klunzinger in 1872 (Arch. f. Natur. p. 45), and consists of the curt notice "Mordacia mordax, Rich. Murray River. 12 Cm." We learn by a note (ib. p. 17) that all the species sent to Klunzinger from the Murray River were taken near its mouth, and this therefore is the most westerly point from which I have been able to ascertain its presence.

During the same year in which Klunzinger's paper appeared Count Castelnau contributed to the Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria a more full and interesting account of this Lamprey than any of his predecessors; his examples were collected in the lower portion of the Yarra, where he considered them to be common. He remarks that "their motions are very rapid; they are very voracious and pursue any object in the water,
and they adhere to it with an extraordinary and ferocious tenacity."

From the above quotation one gathers that prior to 1872 the Lampreys were not only common in the Yarra, but that it was an easy matter to study their habits there; how different it is the present day may be judged from the following:—"Mordacius seems sporadic and very rare generally; we got a few floati dead during the summer before last in the tidal Yarra" (T. Hull, in lit. July, 1896).

In his Catalogue of Tasmanian Fishes (Proc. Roy. Soc. T 1882, p. 141) Mr. R. M. Johnston records this Lamprey "abundant at certain seasons, clinging to the sides of peculiar rocks under mill-shoots, Cataract Gorge, North E Launceston;" and again (p. 62) speaking generally of the Tasmanian species, "the Lamprey, though abundant in some rivers seems not to be in favour in the market, as they are rarely seen there." Notwithstanding this alleged abundance I have found it impossible to obtain a single specimen from the island.

Total length to 450 millimeters.

Type in the British Museum.

In the preparation of this article I have been able to examine seven specimens having a length of from 125 to 418 millimeters; four of these were collected in the lower Yarra, and were kind enough to present me with a Lamprey. (T. Hull, in lit. July, 1896).
A single median tuberculigerous suproral lamina developed from the upper arch of the annular cartilage. Labial fringe more or less conspicuous. Other characters similar to those of the Order.

Seven recent genera are recognised as valid.

Etymology:—πέρος, a stone; μυδία, to suck; in allusion to the habit of clinging to stones and other substances by means of the oral disk.

Distribution:—Seas and fresh waters of the temperate and subtropical regions of both hemispheres, four genera belonging to the arctogean and three to the australogean fauna, two of which latter inhabit Australian waters.

Analysis of the Australasian Genera.

Body elongate and slender; head small; sectorial disk very small, longer than broad, extending backwards midway to the eye; outer lip present, continuous behind; surface of disk plicated; no gular pouch; dental plates smooth; discal teeth approximate; ventribasal plate of tongue usually tricuspid; origin of first dorsal on the middle third of the body; head and trunk with conspicuous series of open pores, forming on the latter a well-marked lateral line ...

Velasia, p. 407.

Body rather short and stout; head large; sectorial disk very large, broader than long, extending backwards more than midway to the eye; outer lip rudimentary; surface of disk smooth; gular pouch present; dental plates grooved; discal teeth widely separated; ventribasal plate of tongue bicuspid; origin of the first dorsal on the last third of the body; no series of pores on the head or trunk ...

Geotria, p. 420.

Velasia.


the inner border of which a regular series of short, salient papillae is inserted anteriorly and laterally; on the outer disk is a second series of broad, profusely fringed, f papillae, which is continued entirely round the hinder part of the disk where it is widely separated from the external surface of disk traversed by numerous series of closely cutaneous ridges arranged more or less obliquely. A pouch. Branchial orifices moderate and slit-like, with functional valves in front and behind, the latter Maxillary dentition consisting of a single transverse, c quadricuspid plate, the outer cusps being smooth and larger than the inner pair, their extremities entire; ms plate low and crescentic, strongly cuspidate; disk with series of moderate, diversely shaped teeth, from the which radiate series of small, contiguous, graduated teeth are embedded in the hinder margin of the discal ridges; sidiary teeth behind the mandibular lamina; tongue single large plate, smooth on its outer, tricuspid inner margin, along either side of its dorsal surface with a strong, transverse, basal plate, provided with (sometimes two*), slender acute cusps directed outward. Two well developed dorsal fins, the anterior inserted far back on the middle of the body, the posterior much the la separated from the caudal by a moderate interspace; c well developed, continued around the extremity of the low, rayed membrane. Tail long, the vent situated behind origin of the second dorsal fin. Head with series of six pores; a series of widely separated pores along the midd
BY J. DOUGLAS OGLBY.

Etymology:—Unknown.

Type:—*Velasia chilensis*, Gray.

Distribution:—Coasts and rivers of south-eastern and southern Australia; South-western Australia; Tasmania; New Zealand; Chile.

*Velasia stenostomus.*


Narrow-mouthed Lamprey.

Disk oval, its width when fully expanded less than its length, its posterior margin reaching backwards midway to the vertical from the middle of the eye. Eyes rather inconspicuous, the nasal tube opening between their anterior margins. The distance between the extremity of the snout and the nasal opening is 16 to 17 in the total length and 1 to 1¼ in that preceding the first branchial orifice, which is situated a little nearer to the last branchial orifice than to the tip of the snout; the space between the last orifice and the extremity of the snout is 5 to 5½ in the total length. Maxillary plate smooth; the inner cusps triangular...
and acute, the notch between them deeper than those which separate them from the lateral cusps, which are much longer and broader, with the inner border acute and convex, the tip pointed and the outer border obtusely rounded and almost linear, or separated by a groove from the basal portion of the plate; mandibular plate with eleven short, blunt cusps, the outer one on each side and the median one inappreciably larger; inner series of discal teeth large, triangular and acute in front, broad and chiselled on the sides and behind; the middle teeth behind the maxillary plate are as large as the lateral ones; these teeth are twenty-six in number, and the anterior pair correspond to the inner maxillary cusps; in front of the interspace between the anterior pair a series of five teeth, which gradually decrease in size from within, extend in a straight line to the outer rim of the disk; from each of these a curved series of similarly developed teeth radiates outwards and backwards on either side; the disk armed laterally with similar series of graduated teeth, each corresponding to one of the enlarged inner teeth and being strongly bent backwards towards the outer margin as to assume a subconcentric appearance; the surface of the disk is divided into series of low dermal ridges, on the inner posterior border of which the teeth are embedded; these ridges are set so close together that the teeth of one ridge overlap the succeeding ridge; behin
both dorsal fins rise gradually from the dorsal integument in front but terminate in a distinct though short posterior border; the outer border of the first dorsal fin is convex, its apical portion being situated somewhat in advance of the middle of the fin, and the length of its base is a little more than the interdorsal space and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) in the base of the second, the outer border of which rises abruptly to above the origin of the median basal third and slopes gradually downwards from thence to its junction with the short posterior border, the anterior border being linear or somewhat convex; its height at the apex is one-third to one-half more than that of the first dorsal; the length of the tail behind the second dorsal is 1 to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) in the base of that fin, which is entirely separated from the caudal by an interspace equal to about half the length of the latter fin; the caudal lobes are equally developed and are connected round the extremity of the tail by a low rayed membrane. A series of open pores extends from the throat along the rostral canthus to the antero-superior angle of the eye, where it curves downwards, and ultimately encircles three-fourths of the orbital ring, from the postero-superior angle of which it slopes backwards and downwards in the direction of the first branchial orifice; there is a short series of similar pores above and behind the posterior angle of the closed disk, and a few others along the lower surface of the head; the lateral line is indicated by a series of pores which extend along the middle of the sides of the trunk, and there are similar series along each side of the bases of the fins.

Back dark slate-colour, belly and the greater portion of the sides bronze, the line of demarcation well defined especially on the tail; head dark gray above, silver gray on the sides and below, the latter colour extending backwards along the branchial region; fins yellowish, broadly margined with slate-colour.

The following is Castelnau's description of the colours in the fresh example:

"Dark blue on the back, silvery on the sides and belly; on the middle of the back, a little before the insertion of the first dorsal,
begins a space of brilliant green, which extends to the tail; fins red, bordered with black.”

Capt. Hutton describes the species as having “a broad band of green down each side of the back, the median line and the whole of the lower surface being pale brownish-white.”

The brilliant green stripe on each side of the back appears, therefore, to be very distinctive of this Lamprey when alive or recently killed as compared with the uniform black or dark brown of the upper surface of *Geotria australis*.

It will be seen from the synonymy that I have included both of Castelnau’s new species as synonyms of *Velasia stenostomus*, though from the size of the specimens, the insufficiency of the descriptions and the destruction or loss of the type,* it will always be impossible to say whether I am justified in my conclusions or, indeed, to what species his immature and ammocetal forms should be united. If, however, the types are extant and examination show that my identification is correct in one or other instance, Castelnau’s name must necessarily have priority over mine.

*Yarra singularis*.

The following are the points in Castelnau’s description which induce me to believe that his *Yarra singularis* is founded on a ammocete of the Narrow-mouthed Lamprey. No generic diagnosis of *Yarra* was attempted by its author.

1. “The body is elongate, being twenty-three times as long as high.”
"The upper lip is flat and considerably prolonged over the buccal aperture."

This inferior position of the disk is also true of *Mordacia* and *Pelasia*, but not of *Geotria*.

(3). "The lateral line is well marked in all the length of the body."

In my two adult examples of the Narrow-mouthed Lamprey there is a conspicuous series of open pores down the middle of each side of the body, homologous to the lateral line in the true fishes; in neither of the other genera is there any trace of such line.

(4). "There is only one dorsal, which begins at about two-thirds of the length of the body and is joined with the caudal and anal."

The posterior position of the origin of the dorsal fin is a distinct character of the Australian Petroemyzonids, and entirely precludes the possibility of this example being a larval *Mordacia*, in which genus the fin commences in the adult at no great distance—one-fourth to two-fifths—behind the middle of the body, and it is not conceivable that the permanent anterior portion of the fin should develop after the metamorphosis has taken place, rather than that it should be isolated by the absorption of the intervening membrane. The want of accuracy in the expression "about two-thirds" makes it impossible to judge absolutely between the claims of *Pelasia* and *Geotria*, but the balance is somewhat in favour of the latter, in which the insertion of the dorsal fins in the adult is distinctly more posterior than in the former.

The continuity of the two dorsal fins and of the second dorsal with the caudal is merely indicative of the ammocoetal character of the individual, as also is the absence of eyes and teeth.

Two other characters in Castelnau's description apparently favour the claims of *Geotria*; namely, that the body "is entirely divided in annular rings" and that "the skin of the throat is rather extensible."
Taking into consideration the small size and imperfect develop-
ment of the specimen, I do not consider that these char-
acters can be held to equal in importance the tenuity of the body
and the presence of the lateral line.

Castelnau's reason for rejecting this ammocoete as the lar-
fal form of a Geotria seems to be mainly based on the fact that
he had previously received "a very young individual, only
one inches long, having exactly the same form, the same dimen-
sions, and the same dentition" as the specimen of Geotria australis
which his description and measurements of the adult were deduced
up, and which I shall show further on to have been in truth
Velasia stenostomus. His words are:—"I should have thought
this might be the first state of Geotria,* but we have just
seen that I had a still smaller specimen of this which has entire
form of the adult."

That the length of the unique example of Yarra singi
was "four and three-eighths inches," or one and a-half time
length of the perfectly formed individual mentioned above, is
a sufficient reason for denying its identity with the ammocoete
Velasia; the difference in size is capable of explanation in at
least two ways, thus:—On the one hand the smaller specimen
having developed teeth, must have passed the ammocoetal state
and possibly have been the young of the true Geotria australis.
BY J. DOUGLAS OGILBY.

The uninterrupted connection of the dorsal fin is of course only significant as showing the immaturity of the individual, and is, therefore, of no value as a generic character; this last sentence, however, is sufficient to separate the species from *Mordacia*, in which at all ages the dorsal and caudal fins are more or less distinctly united, and in examples up to 125 millimeters are conspicuously so.

The presence of "fringes round the mouth" is also peculiar to *Velasia* and *Geotria*, the external lip and discal rim of *Mordacia* being almost smooth.

The tenuity of the body and the absence of dilatation in the head are, however, characters which belong to *Velasia* as opposed to *Geotria*, and I have, therefore, decided to associate Castelnau's *Mordacia hovittii* with *Velasia stenostomus*.

Returning to the adult Lamprey, my reasons for considering that Castelnau’s specimen was *Velasia stenostomus* and not *Geotria australis* as determined by him, will be found below, the more important points of that author’s description being taken seriatim.

(1). "The maxillary lamina is formed of four teeth, the anterior of which are flat lobes, and the two interior ones long, conical, pointed teeth."

This gives a fair description of the maxillary cusps of *Velasia* in which the inner cusps are as described and the outer are simple and smooth, while in *Geotria* the inner cusps are lanceolate and the outer notched and grooved.

(2). "Suctorials teeth in numerous transverse series, those situated backwards larger than the others."

The number of the series of discal teeth in *Velasia* and *Geotria* is about the same, but from the great expansion of the disk in the latter they appear to be much less numerous than in the former, to which, therefore, the wording of Castelnau’s paragraph would more naturally point; in *Velasia* too the posterior discal teeth are as large as the inner lateral ones, while in *Geotria* they are minute.
(3). "Lingual teeth two in number, straight, strong, conical."

Without a re-examination of the specimen it is impossible to say whether there were in fact only two ventribasal cusps, as third one might have been overlooked, either through careless defective examination as is the case with the specimen kindly forwarded to me from the British Museum in which median cusp is as fully developed as either of the lateral ones; sometimes, however, it is absent as in Mr. Hill's specimen, but that case the bases of the lateral cusps are widely separated.

(4). "The distance between the two dorsals and the base of the caudal is a little more than the diameter of the mouth."

It appears to me that this character in itself indubitably proves the identity of Castelnau's Lamprey with *Velasia* as was be seen by the following measurements taken from my own specimens:—In my Tasmanian type of *Velasia stenostoma* the longitudinal (longer) diameter of the closed sectorial disk is 15 millimeters and the dorso-caudal interspace — which is, I presume what Castelnau intends — is 15; in *Glotria australis* on the contrary the longitudinal (shorter) diameter of the expanded — at therefore, further shortened — disk is 27 millimeters and the dorso-caudal interspace only 12, or less than a half.

(5). "The diameter of the mouth is equal to half the dista..."
These measurements only one (vii.) of Castelnau's shows approach to my Geotria australis than to Velasquia, while the two most important (v. and ix.) distinctly the latter.

The measurements connected with the head (ii. to iv.) are similar to those of my Mordacia that I cannot refrain from the belief that Castelnau had an example of each species (and Mordacia) before him, and somehow got the mixed; and if further evidence is necessary as to the western of this conjecture, I may mention that in the table measurements of M. mordax given by Castelnau (i.e. p. 230) the between the extremity of the snout and the centre of contained 14½ times in the total length, or nearly the it in my V. stenostomus. In the same table the length

<table>
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<th></th>
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<th>Geotria australis</th>
<th>M. mordax</th>
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<td>6½</td>
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<td>Dorsal space to first dorsal</td>
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<td>1½</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First dorsal to that of second</td>
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<td>1½</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caudal interval to caudal</td>
<td>2½</td>
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<td>2½</td>
<td>2½</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total length</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>5½</td>
<td>7½</td>
</tr>
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</table>
of the first dorsal is erroneously given as 6½ inches; this is
evident *lapetus calami* for 1½ inches.

Taking all the characters which I have referred to above, or against, together I consider that I am quite justified in
association of Castelnau's species with *Velasia stenostomus*.

*Petromyzon* sp.

Kner's description of the ammocete from the Waikato River
which any accurate judgment as to its relationship can be based
on; the remark, however, that "the cavity of the suctorial disk
was closely beset with papillae" is clearly more indicative of affinity
with *Velasia* than to *Geotria*. Günther is, therefore, probably right in
conjecturing that "it is perhaps the young state of" *Geotria
chilensis* (= *Velasia stenostomus*).

There is, however, one other character given by Kner which
puzzles me; he says:—"The large triangular nostril lies near
above the margin of the sucking disk in the middle of the forehead." Now in none of the species is the nostril situated "in the
middle of the forehead," though it is of course placed on the
middle longitudinal line of the head between or nearly between
the anterior borders of the eyes; again the posterior margin of
the suctorial disk does end beneath the middle of the forehead.
who call them *Piharaue* and used to put them in large
Maori chiefs, as well as Henry I., have died from a
lampreys, the chiefs having the pick of large catches
of fish set apart for them."

On he writes:—"It is necessary to bear the construction
with of the Lamprey in mind to understand what the
man when they say they see them 'sucking their way
fall in streams in hundreds at a time.' When thus
it is placed at the foot of the fall, and the fish being
ll into the net and are thus captured. They are also
in their eel-weirs. They ascend the Waikato (and
her rivers) when the whitebait is also ascending. If
hangi they have to be eaten with care, and a certain
contain, the Natives say, must be expressed, or its effect
ilar to that induced by the eating of a certain kind of
loss of the gourmand's skin. Cooked as Europeans
them, this apprehension would not be entertained."
or also writes:—"Most of the New Zealand rivers are
y in summer by shoals of Lampreys, which are stated
ively delicate and well flavoured."

me this was written the occurrence of *Geotria australis*
land was unknown, nevertheless as the statement was
arsay evidence it must be taken as referring to both

**b u t i o n:** Coasts and rivers of Victoria, South Aus-
tania, and New Zealand; ? West Australia.
river is the most widely known, the name itself is so little distinctive that I am inclined to believe that some stream, possibly Tasmania, where it has now been proved beyond question to a is intended.

Type in my possession.
Total length to 550 millimeters.

Three specimens have been available to me in the preparation of this description; for the first I am indebted to the author of the British Museum, who, on learning that I was working on the Australian Lampreys, with great kindness sent me one of New Zealand examples recorded in Dr. Günther's Catalogue: Geotria chilensis, while a second example from the same Colony lent to me by Mr. J. P. Hill, only the anterior half of individual having been preserved; the third was forwarded to from Tasmania by Mr. Morton and measures 468 millimeters.

Geotria.


Body rather short and stout, strongly compressed; head is oblong, with broad, rounded snout; suckorial disk very large elliptical, subterminal, extending backwards more than half to the orbital region, without free external lip, its rim thick fleshy, and bearing on its inner margin two series of finer
dorsal fins separated by a moderate interspace, inserted terior third of the body, the second entirely disconnected caudal and not much larger than the first; caudal fin continued around the extremity of the tail by a lowembrane. Tail short; the vent situated below or nearly origin of the second dorsal fin. Head and body withicuous series of pores.

ology:—Unknown.

Geotria australis, Gray.

bution:—Coasts and rivers of Southern Australia, and New Zealand; Chile and the Argentine Republic.

ther, in the course of some remarks on Geotria aus-
ites thus:—

ppi (Wiegm. Arch. 1857, p. 200)* has described a from Chile under the name Velasia chilensis; the was provided with the sac at the throat and the descrip-
es with Geotria australis; so that we must assume either latter species occurs not only in Australia but also in that Velasia chilensis at a certain stage of development ed with a gular sac. If the latter be the case the distinction of the two species would be questionable " Ich. viii. p. 509).

the above quotation it is evident that some species of provided with a gular sac inhabits the rivers of Chile,
The function of the extraordinary pouch with which the members of this genus are furnished is quite unknown, nor have any observations as yet been made showing whether its presence is in any way connected with age, sex, or season.

**Geotria australis.**


**Wide-mouthed Lamprey.**

Disk elliptical, its length when fully expanded $1\frac{1}{4}$ in its breadth and $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ in the space between its anterior margin and the
mandibular plate with ten cusps, the outer one on acute and directed inwards and backwards, the other blunt, sometimes rudimentary; the inner series of are enlarged, triangular and acute in front, broad on the sides, those behind the mandibular plate usually smaller towards the middle; these teeth are in number and the anterior pair correspond to the ary cusps; in front of the interspace between the is a series of six teeth, which gradually decrease in thin and extend in a straight line to the rim of the these and from the enlarged circumcular teeth extend of graduated teeth; these series are widely separated other and the teeth themselves are not in contact here are no small teeth behind the postmandibular tongue is armed with a single pair of dorso-lateral of which is deeply grooved near its outer border, longly convex, blunt, and entire, while the inner adricuspid, the anterior cusp being only about half of the other three, which are subequal in size; the entribasal plate is also grooved round the base of the otherwise smooth; the cusps are two in number, and directed outwards and slightly upwards; there is dian basal cusp behind the plane of the functional vent is situated beneath the origin of the second length of the tail is 5½ to 6½ in the total length. The green, the origin of the first dorsal fin and the tip of
front, but terminate in a distinct though short posterior border. The outer border of the anterior fin is evenly convex, its apex portion being situated above the middle of the base of the fin and the length of its base is from one-fourth to three-fifths in the interdorsal space and 1\(\frac{3}{10}\) to 1\(\frac{2}{5}\) in that of the second dorsal, the outer border of which is also convex throughout, its apex being a little behind the commencement of the median third; its height at the apex is one-fifth more than that of the first dorsal; the length of the tail behind the second dorsal is a little more, equal to, or a little less than the base of that fin, which is entirely separated from the caudal by an interspace, which is equal to about two-fifths of the length of the latter fin; the caudal lobes are subequal in height, but the lower extends forwards much further than the upper; they are connected together around the extremity of the tail by a low-rayed membrane. Head and body without series of conspicuous pores. Skin transversely plicated.

Black or dark brown above, lighter below; upper surface of head with a bluish, sides of head with a bronze tinge; lower surface of head, throat, and pouch grayish-white.

Breeding:—Unknown.

Uses:—Similar to the other species.

Distribution:—Having already shown that Castelnau's Geotria australis belonged in truth to the preceding species we are now reduced to a bare statement of the habitat of this Lamprey in so far as it can be separated with certainty from
our southern coast in greater or less numbers during the season.

the name *allporti*, Johnston describes the Pouched as being "not uncommon in fresh water, Derwent, k, St. Leonards."

Few Zealand I can find no record except that of Capt. who claims to have received it from Stewart Island.

length to 500 millimeters.

the British Museum, as also is that of *allporti*.

So specimens were available to me for examination, for which I have to thank Mr. Alexander Morton, to whose assistance I am greatly indebted for this opportunity of the position of our Australian Hypoartians on a more is than they have hitherto enjoyed. Both my examples collected in Tasmania and measure respectively 325 and 375 cs.

To render this paper as perfect as the means at my permit I append the following brief diagnosis of the trogocean genus as given by its author.

**Exomesgas.**

Type:—Exomegas macrostomus, Gill = Petromyzon macrostomus, Burmeister.

Distribution:—Atlantic coast of South America (Argentine Republic); very rare.

THE BOTANY OF RYLSTONE AND THE
GULBURN RIVER DISTRICTS. PART I.

J. Baker, F.L.S., Assistant Curator, Technological
Museum, Sydney.

A part of the colony treated of in this paper comprises the
divisions of the Counties of Phillip and Roxburgh,—a
New South Wales, which I believe has not previously
been botanically.

Northern boundary of this area is the Goulburn River,
as on the eastern slope of the Dividing Range, a few
miles west of the town of Ulan, and flows easterly in a
course, eventually joining the Hunter River a little
south of Denman. It runs mostly through precipitous and moun-

tainstone ridges, and consequently is subject to
flood-marks being found at a considerable height
above ordinary level. The country between the river and the
Range consists principally of mountain ranges, with
patches of good soil, derived from the disintegration of
the volcanic outcrops, approximating in area about

It is sparsely populated, there being only about
The main Dividing Range divides the district into the eastern and western watersheds.

The western slopes of the Range are much more fertile, settlements are more frequently met with, it will be easily understood that the indigenous vegetation has been considerably altered.

The geological formation of the Main Range is the Hawkesbury sandstone (Triassic), which extends in outcrops down to the Goulburn River. Interspersed with the sandstone are lenses and the Tomago Series, which extend inland to beyond the reach of the sandstone, a fact that may account for the occurrence on the eastern slope of several western species.

The sandstone of the Range is succeeded on the western side towards the Cudgegong River by the Newcastle Series, and there have the Upper Marine Series, followed by Silurian, with outcrops of granite, quartz porphyries, felsites and limestones.

I have not been able to obtain any authentic records of trips made by previous botanical collectors, but judging from the references to localities in the "Flora Australiensis," I am inclined to think that until visited by me this country was practically a terra incognita. A. Cunningham must have been in the outskirt of the "Flora Australiensis" (Vol. i. p. 443). Cryptandra buxifolia, Fenzl, the locality is given as "Hills on the meridian of Bathurst, on the parallel of 30° 50'; Kitchin's Flora of New South Wales, Sydney."

Three species new to the Colony were also found, viz.:—Eucalyptus trachyploia, F. v. M., Grevillea longistyla, Hook., Loranthus Birtwilli, Benth. The range of other forms hitherto regarded as inland species, has been extended to the eastern watershed.

The following is a list of the Natural Orders, with the number of species collected:

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<td>Euphorbiaceae</td>
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<td>Urticaceae</td>
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<td>Casuarineae</td>
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<td>Santalaceae</td>
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<td>7</td>
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</table>
Coniferae ... ... 2 Juncoaceae ... ... 
Cycadae ... ... 1 Cyperaceae ... ... 
Orchideae ... ... 5 Gramineae ... ... 
Irideae ... ... 1 Lycopodiaceae ... ... 
Liliaceae ... ... 6 Filices ... ... 

Excluding new species, the next most interesting finds were:

(a) Pomaderris philicifolia, Lodd., a species only recorded from this Continent from the “banks of subalpine streams under the Australian Alps, descending into the plains of Gippsland on the Hume and Murray Rivers, F.v.Mueller.” It also occurs in Tasmania, and abundantly so in the northern island of New Zealand.

(b). Eucalyptus trachyphloia, F.v.M.

(c). Loranthus Bidwillii, Benth.

(d). Grevillea longistyla, Hook.

All these three species occur in Northern Queensland, and it would hardly have been expected to have found them at Murrumbo; they have never been collected in this Colony before.

I paid particular attention to the Acacias and have endeavoured to elucidate some of the difficulties surrounding the classification.
already described the Mudgee representatives of this genus, and I look on my notes as the connecting link between the Mudgee and Coast Floras. I was surprised to find E. obliqua so far north, as it has previously only been recorded from southern New South Wales, although it was recently found at the National Park by Mr. F. Williams. The shape of the fruit in the northern specimens differs entirely from the southern form, as will be observed in the notes under this species.

Other Stringybarks dispersed throughout the district are E. eugenioides, E. macrorrhyncha, and E. capitellata. Three species of Ironbarks were met with, but they were not plentiful. The most valued timber is perhaps "Slaty Gum," E. polyanthema, var.; glaucus, var.nov.; and I consider it a distinct gain to the botany of the Colony to have the correct botanical sequence of this valuable tree made clear. E. albans, Miq., is a tree also valued for its durable timber. E. globulus occurring at Nulla Mountain is also worthy of note.

My list of grasses is poor, as most of my specimens were lost in transit.

I have followed Bentham and Hooker's classification.

I desire to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. J. Dawson, of Henbury, Rylstone, Surveyor for the District, for his invitations to, and hospitality in, his several camps, from which I was enabled to reach without any expense what would otherwise have been inaccessible country; and I must also mention his kindness in placing at my disposal men, horses, and buggies in order to make my collections complete. He himself is no mean collector, for I am indebted to him for some valuable botanical material and specimens.

I must also acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. G. Harris, of Mount Vincent, near Ilford, for his kindness while staying at his homestead during my visit to the district in 1893, for it was from there I made my collections of the flora on the watershed of the Turon and Capertree Rivers.
Class I. **DICOTYLEDONS.**

Sub-class I. **POLYPETALÆ.**

Series 1. **Thalamifloræ.**

**Ranunculaceæ.**

*Clematis aristata*, R. Br. Barrigan Ranges; only a few plants seen, not in flower.

*C. glycinoïdes*, DC. The most common *Clematis* in the district; September and October.*

*C. microphylla*, DC. Murrumbo and Talooby; September. I have placed my specimens provisionally under this species as they very closely resemble it in form of leaf but differ in having anther appendages.

*Ranunculus lappaceus*, Sm. Murrumbo; September (flower a fruit).

**Dilleniaceæ.**


*H. acicularis*, F.v.M. Only found on the barren sand soil at the top of the Gulf Road; leaves very rigid present pointed, quite a distinct variety from the
H. LINAREIS, R. Br., var. OBTUSIFOLIA, Benth. Murrumbo Gate, growing amongst the Ironbarks, E. sideroxylon. It seems to agree better with this doubtful variety of Bentham than any other described Hibbertia. I cannot bring myself to regard it as a variety of H. linearis, as an examination of the anthers shows it to have no affinity with the type of H. linearis, which has 15-20 stamens, while the Murrumbo specimens have from 60 to 70. If my specimens are this variety, then I think the specific name of H. obtusifolia, DC. (Syst. Veg. i. 429), should stand.

VIOLARIEÆ.

HYMENANTHERA DENTATA, R. Br. On the western watercourses of the main Dividing Range at Carwell, near Rylstone, and on the eastern watershed on the banks of the Goulburn River, near Murrumbo; September.

PITTOSPORIEÆ.

PITTOSPORUM PHILLYRÆOIDES, DC. Near the summit of Range on the right bank of Bylong Creek, near Bylong; September. Never before recorded so far east, being strictly a dry country plant.

CURSARIA SPINOSA, Cav. All over the district and in some localities a perfect pest. At the foot of the Barrigan Ranges is a variety with very long leaves (2”), and almost spineless.

MARIANTHUS PROCUMBENS, Benth. Rare; October.

CITEIUSPATUS MULTIFLORUS, A. Cunn. Barrigan Ranges.

CHEIRANTHUS LINEARIS, A. Cunn. Near Rylstone; rare; December.

CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

stellaria PUNGENS, BRONGN. Exceedingly common on sandstone ridges. Mt. Vincent; November.
MALVACEAE.

SIDA CORRUGATA, Lindl., var. ORBICULARIS, Benth. Not commonly seen, and that at Murrumbo. This species is considered an inland species, with the exception of a specimen obtained at Broadland, on the Hawkesbury River, by Robert Brown; and its presence now on the Goulburn supplies the connecting link with the coastal country varieties; October (flower and fruit).

ABUTILON TUBULOSUM, Hook. Brylong; the most southern locality recorded; September.

HIBISCUS STURTII, Hook. Rare; October (flower and fruit).

STERculiACEAE.

STERculia Diversifolia, G. Don. "Kurrajong." On most of the ridges in the district; November and December. These trees are never cut down, as the foliage is eaten by stock during times of drought. A peculiar fact in connection with this species was related to me by Mr. J. Dawson, surveyor for the district. He states that when a living tree of any other species is blazed and marked the sapwood and bark eventually grow over the marks, and after a few years no trace of the eigatrices can be seen.
BY R. T. BAKER.

Series II. Discifloræ.

LINEÆ.

Linum marginale, A. Cunn. Goulburn River; September.

GERANIACEÆ.

Geranium dissectum, Linn. Talooby and Murrumbo; October.

Erodium cygnorum, Nees. Murrumbo; in fruit in October.

RUTACEÆ.

Zizia aspalathoides, A. Cunn. Murrumbo; October. The two previous recorded localities for this Colony are Wellington and Hunter River.

Z. cytisoides, Sm. Mt. Vincent and Rylstone; October and November.

Boronia mollis, A. Cunn. Bylong; the most northerly record if these specimens are those of B. mollis; November.

B. anemonifolia, A. Cunn., var. anethifolia, Benth. Murrumbo; not common; September.

Pteridium dioseum, A. Juss. Goulburn River; October and November.

P. glandulosum, Hook. Only found at one spot, at the foot of Cox's Gap (Murrumbo side). I have my doubts about placing the specimens under this species, but do so as they come nearer it than any other N.S. Wales species. It resembles the Western Australian P. tuberculosum in the leaves being channelled above and the margins scarcely, or not at all, recurved, and the flowers are in sessile umbels exceeding the last leaves; a showy shrub; height about 10 feet; September and October. Since writing the above, Mr. Dawson has found it at Kerrabie. Flowers on filiform pedicels.
BOTANY OF RYLSTONE AND GOULBURN RIVER DISTRICTS.

P. squamulosum, Benth. Common on all the sand ranges from Rylstone to Goulburn River; and perhaps the most conspicuous shrub in the month of September, when it is in full flower. Height from 20 feet, the coast representative rarely exceeds a dozen feet.

Philotheca australis, Rudge. On sandstone ridges. Most of the specimens incline to Sieber's P. Reichenbachii, but as the leaf varies in nearly every plant, I placed them all under Rudge's species as suggested by Baron von Mueller; September to November. Flowers white or pink, as distinct from the mauve colour of coast plants.

Olaus stricta, R. Br. Murrumbo; October (flower and fruit).

Stackhousieae.

Stackhousia monogyna, Labill. On moist damp flats; September and October.

Rhamnaceae.

Alphitonia excelsa, Reissek. "Red Ash;" under the shade of the high banks on the banks of the Goulburn.
I look on this specimen as a particularly interesting find from the fact that it has only previously been recorded from this Continent from the "banks of subalpine streams under the Australian Alps," so that now this new locality brings its range very much farther north. It occurs abundantly in the northern island of New Zealand, and also in Tasmania. I have compared this northern form with New Zealand and subalpine specimens, and it differs little from them. It has fewer leaf scars on the stems, and less numerous leaves; its height is also a little greater.

P. EKTULINA, A. Cunn. Mount Vincent, near Ilford; November.

**Sapindaceae.**

**Dodonaea triquetra,** Wendl. Bylong, Murrumbo; in fruit in September.

D. ATTENUATA, A. Cunn. Mount Vincent, near Ilford; November.

D. CUNEOATA, Rudge. Murrumbo; in fruit in October. Rylstone; in fruit in December.

D. Pinnata, Sm. Barrigan Ranges; September.

**Series III. Calyciflorae.**

**Leguminosae.**

**Ontobium trilobatum,** Benth. Murrumbo; on sandflats near Goulburn River, and Kelgoola.

**Mirbelia grandiflora,** Ait. Kelgoola; September.

**Pompholobium uncinatum,** A. Cunn. Bylong Ranges; November. The pedicels are longer and the flowers larger than those described by Bentham (Fl. Aust. ii. 46), but I do not think it can be referred to any other species.

G. **Huegelii,** Benth. A few miles west of Rylstone; October.
DAVIESIA CORYMBOSA, Sm., var. LINEARIS, Lodd. A very narrow leaved form found at Talooby; October.

D. LATIFOLIA, R. Br. Mount Vincent, near Ilford Talooby. It is called "Native Hops" on account of the bitter principle contained in its leaves. In flower in October, and in fruit in November and December.

D. GENISTIFOLIA, A. Cunn. Only seen in one locality, Murrumbo; September and October; mostly on gravelly levels.

var. COLLETOIDES, Benth. Kelgoola; source of Cudgegong River.


PULTENEA SCABRA, R. Br., var. MONTANA, Benth. Camboon Talooby; October.

P. SCABRA, R. Br., var. MICROPHYLLA, var. nov. Byl November. As my specimens possess smaller leaves than any described specimens, and are much shorter (about 1 cm), I propose to designate it a new variety.

P. MICROPHYLLA, Sieb. Portland and Camboon; October.

R. E. WALTER, F.R.G.S. Only found in areas near the R.
H. HETEROPHYLLA, A. Cunn. Kelgoola; in flower in September; at Talooby in fruit in October.

H. LONGIFOLIA, R. Br., var. LANCEOLATA, Benth. Found throughout the whole district under shelving rocks; flowers blue, not showy; in flower in September, and in fruit in December.

H. LONGIFOLIA, R. Br., var. PANNOSA, Benth. Murrumbo and Mount Vincent; September. This is a very marked variety compared with the previous one, the leaves being smaller and the petioles shorter; tomentum on the underside of the leaves, branches and petiole, dense, woolly, and rusty-coloured.

LOTUS AUSTRALIS, Andr. Camboon, Bylong, and Murrumbo; November.

S. SWAINSONIA MICROPHYLLA, A. Gray. Bylong; September.

S. GALEGIOPHILA, R. Br. Throughout the district; in flower and fruit in November; eaten by cattle.

GLYCINE CLANDESTINA, Wendl. Talooby; October.

DESMODIUM VARIANS, Endl. Bylong; October to November.

GLYCINE TABACINA, Benth. Murrumbo; in fruit in October.

K. KENNEDYA MONOPHYLLA, Benth. Murrumbo; October (flower and fruit); fairly common; Cox's Gap, with leaves large and stipules persistent.

*MEDICAGO DENTICULATA, Willd. Murrumbo; in fruit in October.

C. CASSIA EREMOPHILA, A. Cunn. In flower at Bylong in September; Murrumbo; in fruit in October.

C. AUSTRALIS, Sims. Not common; Bylong and Murrumbo; October to December.

* Introduced.
Acacia lanigera, A. Cunn. Henbury and Rylstone; in leaf in September and in fruit in December. The authentic pods of this species were obtained from locality (P.L.S.N.S.W. 2nd Ser. Vol. x.)

A. Juniperina, Willd. Murrumbo, Road to Goulburn Ri. September.

var. brownii, Benth. Barrigan Ranges.

A. Armata, R. Br. Cox’s Gap, Murrumbo; September.

A. Vomeriformis, A. Cunn. Rare; Kelgoola; September. In the specimens collected there is a peculiar recurved point or hook instead of the gland usually found on phyllodia of this species.

A. Undulifolia, A. Cunn.; var. Sertiformis, Benth.; and Dysophylla, Benth. Both forms are met with over the whole district on sandstone ridges; var. Sertiformis most abundant in the Capertee Valley, but is found interspersed with var. Dysophylla at Camboon, Bylo and Murrumbo.

A. Verniciflua, A. Cunn. Between Rylstone and Mot Vincent; September.

A. Penninervis, Sieb. This giant Acacia is found throu
BY R. T. BAKER.

At least three distinct forms are to be found in this district, viz.:

1. Var. *normalis*.—Phyllodia lanceolate-falcate, obtuse or acuminate, thinly coriaceous, 3 to 5 inches long and 1 inch broad, 1-nerved and prominently penninerved, the margins nerve-like, and almost always with a short secondary nerve terminating in a gland a short distance from the base. Pod several inches long and 1 in. broad, firm, margins parallel, often glaucous. A tree, up to 60 or 70 feet high. It is the bark of this tree that is highly prized for tanning.

2. Var. *lanceolata*.—A tall shrub: branchlets thin, angular, phyllodia uniformly lanceolate, narrowed at both ends, secondary nerve very indistinct; always narrower than in var. 1. Pod much lighter in colour than any of the other forms, about ½ in. broad and 6 to 9 in. long.

3. Var. *glauca*.—A shrub of a few feet in height, branchlets red, terete, much stouter than in other varieties. Phyllodes broadly obtuse, glaucous, coriaceous, central nerve and margins very prominent, the gland rarely present, 3 to 5 inches long, 1 to 2 inches broad. Pod thickly coriaceous, 2 to 4 inches long, under one inch broad. Seed mostly orbicular.

(Mr. E. Dawson collected the whole series of pods and flowers upon which these remarks are based.)

*A. seriifolia*, A. Cunn. Talooby and Murrumbo, on sandstone ridges. Appears to have no local name. At Murrumbo Gate there are a few fair-sized trees, measuring 18 inches in diameter and 20-30 feet in height; September.

*A. gladiiformis*, A. Cunn. Rylstone; September.

*A. rakeoides*, A. Cunn. Talooby; the nearest locality to the coast yet recorded for this dry country species; September.
A. Subulata, Bonpl. Quite local; only found at Murrum Gate, growing amongst Ironbarks, E. sideroxylon. A tall, graceful shrub, with long pendulous green branch in September and October. The first recorded pods of this species were obtained from this locality (P.L.S. N.S.W. 2nd Ser. Vol. viii.)

A. Crassiuscula, Wendl. A common wattle through out the district; flowers in October and September and fruit is in December. I have preceded the name with a quet as I have never seen an authenticated A. crassiuscula; but as I am acquainted with almost every other species of Acacia found in New South Wales I cannot place many specimens under any other than this one. The fruit does not agree with Bentham's description, but perhaps his were wrongly matched. It attains almost the sa same of a young tree.

A. Neglecta, J.H.M. et R.T.B. Perhaps the most comm in of all the Acacias found on the sandstone ridges and ranges. This is considered by some as A. bunata, but the pods are entirely different from those described by Bentham (B. Fl. Vol. ii. p. 373).

A. Homalophylla, A. Cunn. "Yarran." Talooby; never recorded so far east before.

A. Ixiophylla, Benth. I have obtained only young pod of this plant, so cannot speak with certainty as to know and yet if it is not this species I do not know, its phyllodes are the most visi gl and by far the most
is a low shrub of a few feet, with long linear plurinerved phyllodes and short axillary racemes, with very few flowers in the head.

A. Melanoxylon, R. Br. Only small trees seen; foot of Barrigan Ranges, Mt. Vincent and Kelgoola. The timber is not valued; August.

A. Implexa, Benth. Barrigan Ranges; in early fruit.

A. Longifolia, Willd. (a). Var. Bylongensis, var. nov. This is quite a distinct variety from any described by Bentham (B. Fl. ii. 398). The length of the phyllode has already been recorded (P. L. S. N. S. W. 2nd Ser. Vol. viii. p. 311). The racemes are shorter and more compact than the type and other known varieties, resembling in some respects those of A. doratoxylon; in fact it might be looked upon as an intermediate form between these two species. Gulf Road and Camboon.

(b). Var. typica, Benth. This variety is found on the Barrigan Ranges.

A. Doratoxylon, A. Cunn. "Hickory." At Murrumbo, on the ranges on the right bank of the Goulburn River. It also probably extends to the Hunter River, as a specimen of "Hickory" timber from that locality, which I have compared with the Murrumbo "Hickory," is exactly identical. I consider the finding of this species here of some importance, as it has only previously been recorded in this Colony from the interior, as the "Spearwood of certain tribes." Height generally from 15-30 feet; diameter up to 1 foot; in flower in September and in fruit in November and December.

A. Cunninghamii, Hook., and also var. longispicata, Benth. Cox's Gap; September. I am indebted to Mr. J. Dawson for the pods of this Acacia. They hardly agree with any previous descriptions. Bentham had only unripe pods as he mentions (B. Fl. ii. p. 407), and
from the pods now in my possession I am inclined think his were not properly matched. Mr. Dawspecimens of fruit are attached to twigs, with phyllodes, and stout, strongly 3-angled stems a. early flowers, so that there can be no doubt abc their identity. They are not "long . . . . ve flexuose or twisted," but are straight or slightly curv· 2-3 inches long, under 2" broad, valves thin, convex on the seed. Seeds small, oblong, longitudinal, funicle first straight and filiform, and gradually thickening in 3 or 4 folds under the seed.

A. DISCOLOR, Willd. Kelgoola; September; rare.

A. DEALBATA, Link. Occurs throughout the district fr. Rylstone to the head of the Cudgegong; SeptemIt is bark is never used as a tan, the inhabitants hav, found out the superior tanning properties of the bl wattle(Acacia pensinervis, Sieb.). An interesting feat of this Acacia here, is that the plants on the rid have short leaflets, 2-3" long, and the whole tree glaucous, whilst the plants growing on the plains and gullies have linear leaflets, 4 to 6 lines long, ± glabrous; and the tree could very easily be mistaken
BY R. T. BAKER.

SCHIZOMERIA OvATA, D. Don. Gullies at the source of the Cud gegong River.

DROSERAceæ.

DROSERA PEltATA, Sm. Camboon.

MYRTACEæ.

CALITHRIX TETRAGONA, Labill. Camboon and Murrumbo; in flower and fruit from September to December.

BEKKA CUNNINGHAMII, Benth. Found on the eastern and western slopes of the Dividing Range at Murrumbo toward the Goulburn River and Camboon, respectively. This is the first time it has been recorded on the eastern watershed; October.

LEPTOSPERMUM FLAVESCENS, Sm., var. GRANDIFLORUM, Benth. Bylong; November.

L. SCOPARIUM, R. & G. Forst. Sandy flats towards the Goulburn River; in fruit in September.

L. ARACHNOIDEUM, Sm. Camboon; in fruit in October.

L. LANIGERUM, Sm. Camboon; in fruit in October. I am not altogether certain about my determination in this case, as I failed to gather the flowers. The leaves are almost pungent-pointed and the fruits large. It is probably Bentham’s variety (d) of this species.

L. PARVIFOLIUM, Sm. Camboon and Murrumbo; September and October. The Murrumbo specimens are characterised by an almost glabrous calyx, with triangular persistent lobes.

CALLISTEMON SALIGNUS, DC., var. ANGUSTIFOLIA, Benth. Murrumbo; October. I also collected a large-leaved variety at the same place.

ANGOPHORA INTERMEDIA, DC. Found mostly on the alluvial flats; very abundant at Bylong; February. This is a good fodder tree in time of drought. It is also an excellent shade tree for cattle. The timber is of very little value, but works up well in small cabinet work.
E. obliqua, L'Her. "Stringybark." Gulf R species has never been found so far north b fruits differ from those figured as E. obliqua "Flora of Tasmania" (i. 136, t. 28), and al delineation in Baron von Mueller's "Eucalypt" both instances the fruits are shown with a countersunk rim, but in my specimens the hemispherical, with a flat, broad truncate shape of the leaves corresponds in every par all the descriptions and figures published of

A microscopical examination of the anth them also to agree with Bentham's descript iii. p. 204).

This form of E. obliqua is evidently pecu South Wales, as it has also been found near t Park (F. Williams).

This species probably occurs also at Mudge not collected by Hamilton (P.L.S.N.S.W Vol. ii. p. 279).

E. capitellata, Sm. Found throughout the wl in both basaltic and sandstone country. Fro to the Goulburn River it goes by the name Stringybark," the same as E. eugenioides; settlers look upon them as one and the same
The large-fruited form, the same as that found on “North Shore, Wools” (B. Fl. iii. 206) predominates. The smaller-fruited forms are occasionally met with, and as *E. eugenioides* is also to be recorded from here, I should like to venture the opinion that this latter species should be merged into *E. capitellata* or vice versa, and the two regarded as extreme forms of the same species. Bentham places *E. eugenioides*, Sieh., as a variety of *E. piperita*, but there appears to me very little connection except in the matter of bark.

The type fruits of this species resemble the fruits of *E. eugenioides* in every particular except size, and the smaller varieties cannot be distinguished from those of *E. eugenioides*; in fact, they are the *E. eugenioides* of some authors.

**E. macrorrhyncha**, F.v.M. “Red Stringybark.” This is considered the best stringybark in regard to durability of timber, and is highly prized. It occurs only on the western slopes of the ranges; November and December.


**E. sideroxylon**, A. Cunn., var. Pallen’s, Benth. “Ironbark.” This variety previously had been recorded only from one locality, New England (C. Stuart). Its southern extension must now be brought to the Murrambo Plains, where it is the only Ironbark. The buds are smaller than the typical Liverpool and Parramatta specimens of *E. sideroxylon*, and very much resemble those of *E. paniculata*. The blue glaucous leaves contrasting with the black bark give certain patches of bush a very pretty appearance. The timber is not considered of any value. Flowers profusely from September to December.

**E. melliodora**, A. Cunn. “Yellowbox.” Throughout the district, mostly on flats. Timber very durable, but difficult to obtain in any size, as most of the trees have a tendency to barrel in the trunks.
As A. Cunningham, C. Moore, and F. v. Mu
each record a different bark (B. Fl. iii. 210), I may
stion here that in all instances I found the bark “furro
and presistent,” and its inner surface, when freshly
from the tree, has a very yellowish appearance as wel
the exposed sapwood, hence its local name.

E. hæmastoma, Sm., var. micrantha. “Brittle Gum.” Ge
boon, on the western slope of the Range, and Mo
Vincent, near Ilford.

E. polyanthema, Schau. “Red Box,” “Slaty Gu
There are three distinct varieties of this species to
found in the district.

(a). In the neighbourhood of Rylstone it goes by
name of “Red Box,” and the timber is considered
no value whatever. The trees are of no great hei
have a dirty scaly bark at the butt but smooth others
and are found on poor sandstone country. The lea
are uniformly oval, on fairly long petioles, veins obli
marginal one removed from the edge, under three inc
long, and glaucous on both sides; flowers small
flower in December; fruit turbinate, under two hil
long in diameter.
highly valued and considered equal to if not superior to Ironbark. The bark is smooth, with a silvery sheen. The leaves differ from those of the two other varieties in being much narrower and glaucous, the venation being the same as in the Camboon variety. The flowers are the smallest of the three varieties, the stamens are all fertile as in the first variety, the fruits glaucous, 1 line in diameter.

I was at first inclined to consider these as three distinct species (being so looked upon by the residents), but a microscopical examination of the anthers proved them identical. The anthers are cylindrical, "truncated, opening by terminal pores" in each variety, and as faithfully figured by Baron von Mueller in his "Eucalyptographia." There is evidently an error in Bentham's description of the anthers (B. Fl. iii. 214).

In closing these remarks I would like to point out that the New South Wales E. polyanthema differs considerably in the character of its bark from the Victorian form, which has "an ashy-grey, persistent, rough and furrowed bark" (F.v.M., B. Fl. iii. 213), while all the trees seen by me, and I have collected from the coast to the western slope of the Dividing Range, are smooth-barked. The leaves of the Sydney E. polyanthema are much larger and more ovate than any of the three varieties above enumerated.

E. hemiphloia, F.v.M. "Box." Throughout the district on the flats. It is not by any means the fine upstanding tree growing on the coast near Parramatta.

It was found in flower at Bylong and Murrumbo in October. Mr. A. G. Hamilton gives the flowering time at Mudgee, 40 miles east, as April and May,—an evidence of the uncertain times of flowering of Eucalypts.

I have kept this species apart from the following, as I consider them quite distinct when the following
differences are taken into account, namely:—size, shape, and venation of leaves; size of flowers and fruits; shape of anthers, which in this case resemble those of "Slaty Gum."

E. albensi, Miq. (E. hemiphloia, var. albensi, F.v. "Box;" "White Box.") Bentham considered this very distinct species" (B. Fl. iii. p. 219), but Baron Mueller has placed it as a variety of E. hemiph. When seen growing in juxtaposition with E. hemiph, its characteristic differences are very marked. According to Baron von Mueller it has a dull green, persisting bark, but I have always found it with a whitish, pendent chequered bark, somewhat approaching E. hemiph from which it also differs in the larger, angular, sepals (nearly 9" long), larger fruits, and in "the foliage being usually glaucous or almost nearly white." Ants often globular, opening at the side by almost circular pericarp connective much developed.

The timbers of the two species are of equal merit. is always found growing under the Ranges on banks of Bylong Creek, and gradually ascending till meeting the "Slaty Gum," E. polyanthema; Sep
Splendid forests of this grand timber are being ring-backed by the selectors. The flowers are very much sought after by bees, and are their standby during times of drought when other flowers are scarce; September.

E. Globulus, Labill. A small-fruited variety occurs at Nulla Mountain, 24 miles east of Rylstone.

E. Alibata, A. Cunn. "Sallow." I am not at all certain that my diagnosis in this instance is correct, but I place the specimen collected at Ganguddy Creek, 18 miles east of Rylstone, provisionally under this species.

E. Viminalis, Labill. Found throughout the district on low levels; known under several vernacular names such as "White Gum," "Swamp Gum," "River Gum," "Brittle Gum;" timber not used.

E. Tremicornis, Sm. "Red Swamp Gum;" "Red Gum." Throughout the district on flats. A profuse flowerer during October, November and December. It is the common form with a long operculum. I am inclined to place this and the preceding species under one name.

E. Stuartiana, F.v.m. "Woolly Butt." At Mount Vincent, near Ilford, and Ganguddy Creek; timber worthless.

E. Punctata, DC. Kelgoola, at the source of the Currajong River. The dark copper-coloured foliage of this tree makes it very conspicuous amongst other Eucalypts of the bush in this locality, where it goes by the local name of "Ironwood." At Mount Vincent, near Ilford, it is known as "Red Gum."

E. Gunnii, Hook. f. Occurs on both sides of the Dividing Range. Known as "Mountain Gum" at Kelgoola, but has no vernacular name at Murrumbo.

E. Trachyphloia, F.v.m. Only found at two places, Cox’s Gap and Murrumbo Gate. It has not been recorded from any other locality in this Colony, and is known only
from the Burnett River, Queensland ("Bloodwood"). Kino exudes very freely. Timber hard, colour of Spotted Gum; not used. In fruit in September and October.

**E. eugenioides**, Sieb. "White Stringybark." Found on the watershed between Capertee and Turon Rivers, and also on the Barrigan Ranges, probably throughout the whole district. (See remarks under *E. capitellata*.)

**Eugenia smithii**, Poir. Occurs plentifully in the gullies at the extreme head of the River Cudgegong, and known as "Lilly Pilly."

**Umbelliferae.**

**Eryngium rostratum**, Cav. Rylstone; in fruit in December.

**Araliaceae.**

**Astrotricha ledifolia**, DC. The narrow-leaved variety was found at Camboon, in flower in October; and the broader leaved form with narrower panicles at Bylong.

Sub-class II. **Monopetalae.**

**Loranthaceae.**

**Loranthus bidwillii**, Benth. Only at one locality, Cox's Gap; on *Callitris* sp. Previously recorded only from Wide Bay, Queensland.
COFRSOMA HRTELLA, Labill. Mount Vincent, near Ilford; November.

POMAX UMBELLATA, Soland. Camboon; October.

ASPHERULA CONFERTA, Hook. Camboon; October.

GALIUM GAUDINCHAUDI, G. Don. Camboon. October.

COMPOSITAE.

DEARIA RAMULOSA, Benth., var communis, Benth. The common New England form, "with glabrous glandular achenes."

VITADINIA AUSTRALIS, A. Rich. Camboon; October.

V. AUSTRALIS, A. Rich., var. DISSECTA, Benth. Murrumbo; October.

BRACHYCOME STURTII, Benth. Camboon; October.

B. GRAMINEA, F.V.M. Talooby, Murrumbo; October.

B. LINEARIFOLIA, DC. Camboon; October.

B. MULTIFIDA, DC. Murrumbo; October.

SCHREBESCKIA ORIENTALIS, Linn. Murrumbo; October.

ECLIPTA PLATYGLOSSA, F.V.M. Bylong; November.

CRASPEDEA RICHEA, Cass. Murrumbo; October.

CASSINIA ? LEPTOCEPHALA, F.V.M. In bud in November.

LEIOLÈNA LEPTOLEPIS, Benth. Murrumbo; the most easterly locality recorded; generally regarded as an interior species; September.

PODOLEPIS ACUMINATA, R. Br. Camboon; bracts very acuminate in my specimens; October.

LEPORHYNCHOS SQUAMATUS, Less. Talooby; October.

HELICRYSUM SCORPIOIDES, Labill. Common; some specimens measure 2 feet in height; October.

H. BRACTEATUM, Wild. A tall perennial of 2 feet, with long linear leaves; Murrumbo; October.
H. APICULATUM, DC. Throughout the district; September to December.

H. SEMIPAPPUSUM, DC., and var. BREVIIFOLIUM, Sond. Candolle considered this variety as a distinct species (H. microlepis, Prod. vi. 195). I was at first inclined to agree with his view, but I have since found it grows from the root or base of the stem of the typical form, proving what Bentham suspected (B. Fl. iii. 625), that there is only one species. The two forms on the same stem make a unique herbarium specimen.

H. DIOSMIFOLIUM, Less. Throughout the district; October to December. Quite like the Sydney form.

H. BREVIDECURRENS, J.H.M. et R.T.B. Murrumbo; October.

H. TESSELATUM, J.H.M. et R.T.B. Murrumbo, and the overlooking Bylong on the east of Torrie Lodge.

H. CUNNINGHAMII, Benth. Barrigan Ranges, Bylong; September. I have placed my specimens under this species, although they differ from Bentham's description in having leaves over 1 inch long (½" Benth.) and 3 florets (3 Benth.)

HELiptERUM ANTHEMOIDES, DC. Murrumbo; November.
SKEUCIO LACTUS, Sol. Murrumbo, Talooby and Mt. Vincent; October.

S. VELLEIOIDES, A. Cunn. Talooby, Bylong Creek; October.

XIMBONOTUS LAWSONIANUS, Gaud. Camboon; October.

MICROSERIS FORSTERI, Hook. Not very common; only found at Murrumbo; September.

STYLIDEEAE.


GOODENIACEAE.

GOODENIA BARBATA, R. Br. An undershrub; on the eastern and western slopes of the Dividing Range at Camboon and Bylong respectively. This is its most northern locality; October and November.

G. DECURRENS, R. Br. Bylong Ranges; November.

G. ovata, Sm. Bylong, under the shelter of rocks, mostly in moist situations; November. These specimens are G. acuminata, R. Br., placed under the above species by Bentham. The leaves are uniformly broadly lanceolate, denticulate, 1-1½ inches long, non-viscid and hoary on both sides.

G. HETEROPHYLLA, Sm. Camboon; October.

G. PINNATIFIDA, Schlecht. Murrumbo; October and September.

G. PANICULATA, Sm. Murrumbo; October.

SCENOLA MICROCARPA, Cav. Bylong Ranges; November.

DAMPiera BROWNII, F.V.M. Cox’s Gap; September and November.

D. ADPRESSA, A. Cunn. Murrumbo; the most easterly recorded locality; October.
BOTANY OF RYLSTONE AND GOULBURN RIVER DISTRICTS,

CAMPAULACEÆ.

ISOTOMA AXILLARIS, Lindl. Bylong Ranges; November.
I. FLUVIATILIS, F.v.M. Bylong; November.
WAHLENBERGIA GRACILIS, A.DC. Everywhere; November.

EPACRIDEÆ.

STYRELLIA LÉTA, R.Br., var. ANGUSTIFOLIA, Benth. At Bylo and Murrumbo on the sandy flats and sandstone ridg Bentham (B. Fl. iv. p. 147) queries the colour of t flowers, but in every instance I found them red. I ha never found this variety near Sydney.

S. LÉTA, R. Br., var. GLABRA, var.nov. I am in dou about the specimens placed here under a new variet but I prefer this to proposing a new species. T flowers are red, the sepals acute, and the leaves narv lanceolate,— characters not included under Bentham description of the species; Camboon; October.

ASTROLOMA HUMÍFUSUM, Pers. "Groundberry." Everywh apparently in flower and fruit all the year round. In Murrumbo it is quite an erect shrub; from 1-2 feet hig
BY R. T. BAKER.

L. microphyllus, R. Br. Kelgoola; September.

L. virgatus, R. Br. Camboon; October.

L. muticus, R. Br. Camboon, Bylong Ranges; flowers and fruit in November.

L. squamatus, R. Br. Very common on sandstone ridges; September and October.

Epacs reclinata, A. Cunn. Kelgoola, Camboon and Talooby; October. This is its most northern limit.

E. fulchella, Cav. Only found on one patch of sandstone at Kelgoola.

Dracophyllum secundum, R. Br. Bentham notes under this species (B. Fl. iv. 263) "the filaments are represented in the Bot. Mag. [t. 3264] as free; I have always found them adnate to the corolla-tube." In the specimens collected at Kelgoola the anthers were free.

Jasminae.

Notelea microcarpa, R. Br. On the summit of the Dividing Range at Mt. Vincent, near Ilford; November. This is the most southerly locality for it yet recorded.

Apocynae.

Lionia eucalyptifolia, F.v.M. Bylong; the most easterly locality in this colony yet recorded for it.

Asclepiadaceae.

Marsdenia suaveolens, R. Br. Murrumbo.

Loganiaceae.

Logania floribunda, R. Br. Common throughout the district. It is of a lighter green than the coast variety, and also does not dry so black; September.

Gentianae.

Sesaea ovata, R. Br. Camboon; October.

Erythrea australis, R. Br. Camboon; October.
458  BOTANY OF RYLSTONE AND GOULBURN RIVER DISTRICTS,

BORAGINACEAE.

MYOSOTIS AUSTRALIS, R. Br. Only on the western slope of Dividing Range at Rylstone; December.


Solanaceae.

SOLANUM STELLIGERUM, Sm.

S. VIOLACEUM, R. Br. On the eastern slope of the Dividing Range from top of the Gulf to Murrumbo; in flower and fruit in October and November. It differs from the ordinary *S. violaceum* in having broader calyx-lobes.

S. VIOLACEUM, R. Br., var. VARIEGATA, var. nov. I found this specimen growing between the bark and sapwood of *Angophora intermedia* on the Gulf Road. The white marking gave it a very attractive appearance, and when first approaching it I thought I had got something new. I propose to call it a variegated form of *S. violaceum*.

S. AMBLYMERUM, Dun. Talooby; October. Bentham suggest that this may prove to be a variety of *S. violaceum*, but after examining specimens of both I think they
MYOPORINEE.

MYOPorum ACUMINATUM, R. Br., var. ANGUSTIFOLIUM, Benth. Rylstone and at the foot of the Bylong Ranges. In flower in September, and in fruit in November.

M. DESERTI, A. Cunn. Rylstone and Murrumbo. I do not think it has been recorded further east than these two localities. Bentham (B. Fl. v. p. 5) in his description of this species gives the number of stamens as five, whilst I found only four in my specimens; September and October (flowers and fruits).

M. PLATYCARPUM, R. Br. Murrumbo; October. This species has previously been recorded only from the dry interior, i.e., Murray and Darling Rivers.

ELEMOphila LONGIFOLIA, F.v.M. On the western slopes of the Ranges to the east of Bylong Creek. This is the most easterly locality yet recorded; September.

LABIAT.E.

SCUTELLARIA MOLLIS, R. Br. Camboon. This is its most northern locality recorded; October.

PRoSTANTHERA PRUNELLOIDES, R. Br. Murrumbo Ranges; October. A beautiful shrub, the profusion of large white flowers making it most attractive.

P. DEALBATA, R.T.B. At the foot of Cox’s Gap, Murrumbo side; September.

P. STRICTA, R.T.B. Mount Vincent, near Ilford; November.

P. EMMETIFOLIA, Sieb. Murrumbo; October.

WESTRINGIA LONGIFOLIA, R. Br. Murrumbo; October and November.

TEUCRIUM CORYMBOSUM, R. Br., var. MICROPHYLLUM, var. nov. Murrumbo; October.
AJUGA AUSTRALIS, R. Br. This species grows very luxuriantly
Bylong, reaching sometimes 3 feet in height. A plant
form was found at Murrumbo.

Sub-class III. MONOCHLAMYDEÆ.

MONIMIACEÆ.

DORYPHORA SASSAFRAS, Endl. In the sassafras gullies at
source of the Cudgegong River.

LAURINEÆ.

CASSYTHA PUBESCENS, R. Br. Camboon; October (flowers;
fruits).

C. MELANTHA, R. Br. Murrumbo; October (flowers;
fruits).

PROTEACEÆ.

PETROPHILA PULCHELLA, R. Br. On sandstone country; Septem-
ber (fruits).

ISOPOGON PETIOLARIS, A. Cunn. Bylong Ranges; October.

I. DAWSONI, R.T.B. Murrumbo, on the summit of
Bylong, also at the foot of the Murrumbidgee.
Persoonia chamæpitrys, A. Cunn. At the top of the Gulf Road, on the loose sandy flat; October.

P. linearis, Andr. The most common of all Persoonias, on worthless sandy ground and rocks; September (fruits).

P. rigidia, R. Br. Near the Goulburn River, Murrumbo.

P. cernifolia, R. Br. Only found on the western watershed, i.e., at Camboon. This is therefore its most easterly habitat yet recorded; October (fruits).

P. loblongata, A. Cunn. Not common; on sandstone country at Kelgoola.

P. cunninghamii, R. Br. I have placed my specimens provisionally under this species as I was only able to obtain them in fruit. It differs from Bentham's description of P. Cunninghamii in having reflexed hairs on the branches, pedicels not glabrous nor slender, and a pubescent ovary, veins of leaf fairly prominent; Bylong Ranges.

Geetilla mucronulata, R. Br. A small shrub occurring only at Murrumbo, and having "leaves rounded at the ends and shortly mucronate." This was the form found by A. Cunningham on the Hunter River (B. Fl. v. p. 443), and is made the type of the species by Bentham (loc. cit.); September and October.

G. longistyla, Hook. On the Ranges on the north side of Murrumbo Plains. The specimens obtained are referred to this species on the authority of Baron F. v. Mueller, who, in giving his reasons, says that Bentham's description of this species is incorrect as regards the length of pedicel, style, &c. My specimens differ from those described by Bentham in the length of the pedicels, which are under 6 lines, whereas Bentham gives 2-4 inches; the leaves are all under 1 line in width, whereas Bentham gives 2 lines; they are linear, pinnatifid or
divided into long linear segments. It is a very show
shrub and worthy of cultivation, its large beautif
 crimson flowers and long linear leaves having a ve
pleasing effect. It is considered the prettiest shrub
the bush at Murrumbo, where it was first found in th
Colony by Mr. J. Dawson, of Rylstone.

G. PUNICEA, R. Br. Kelgoola.
G. SERICEA, R. Br. Murrumbo; September and October.
G. TRITERNATA, R. Br. On the road to Macdonald’s Fl
Murrumbo; September and October (flowers and fruits
G. RAMOSISSIMA, Meissen. Camboon and Rylstone; Octobe

HAKEA MICROCARPA, R. Br. Throughout the district both
grassland and sandy flats; October to December (flowe
and fruits).

H. DACTYLOIDES, Cav. On the eastern slope of the Dividi
Range, at the top of the Gulf, Cox’s Gap and Murruml
October.

LOMATIA ILICIFOLIA, R. Br. Fairly common on sandstone ridg
at Kelgoola.

L. LONGIFOLIA, R. Br. Kelgoola; September (fruits).
BY R. T. BAKER.

P. collina, R. Br. Camboon. The specimens are evidently the P. cunninghamii of Meissn., which Bentham doubtfully places as a variety of P. collina (B. Fl. vi. 17); October.

P. linifolia, Sm. Everywhere; October to December.

P. curviflora, R. Br. A small delicate plant a few inches high. In flower at Murrumbo in October.

P. hirsuta, Meissn. A variety of this species with crowded, oval-shaped leaves was found at Murrumbo; October. This is the most northern locality recorded for it.

EUPHORBIAE.

Polanthera corymbosa, Brongn. Top of Gulf Road and Murrumbo; September to November.

P. microphylla, Brongn. Camboon; October.

Bertelia viscosa, Miq. Murrumbo, on the banks of the Goulburn River; October (fruits).

Bertelia gummifera, Planch. Banks of Goulburn River, Murrumbo; September.

Amphira spartioides, Brongn. Mount Vincent, near Ilford. Male plants.

URTICACEAE.

Ficus scabra, Forst. Murrumbo; rare.

F. (stipulata) pumila, L. On the left hand side of the Gulf Road.

CASUARINACEAE.

Casuarina stricta, Ait. This species occurs at Murrumbo, on the north-western slope of one of the ranges bounding the southern side of the Murrumbo Plains, and also on the side and summit of Bald Hill, Camboon. These are the most northern localities recorded for this species, Mt. Dromedary in the south being the previous northern limit. It is mostly a swamp species; height 30 to 40 feet; in fruit in November and December.
C. suberosa, Ott. et Dietr. The only species of sheoak seen at Kelgoola, not very common.

C. distyla, Vent. On the hills on the left bank of Bylo Creek at Talooby, and Murrumbo. A shrub of about 10 feet high. In flower and fruit in October and November. This is the most northern locality recorded for this species. It differs from the coast form in having slender branches and much more elongated fruits.

Santalaceae.

Choretrum spicatum, F.v.M. Camboon (western watershed); October. If this is a correct diagnosis this brings the range of the species very much further east than previously recorded.

C. lateriflorum, R. Br. Kelgoola; September.

C. Candollei, F.v.M. Murrumbo; September (flowers), October (fruits).

Omphacomeria acerba, A.DC. Mount Vincent, near Ilford.

Exocarpus cupressiformis, Labill. "Native Cherry." Barrigan Ranges.

E. stricta, R. Br. Goulburn River; September.
Class II. **MONOCOTYLEDONS.**

**ORCHIDÆ.**

*Dendrobiun teretifolium*, R. Br. Kelgoola.

*Cymbidium suave*, R. Br. Mostly in the forks of dead standing timber ("Box," "White Box," and "Apple Tree") at Bylong and Talooby.

*Duris aurea*, Sm. Murrumbo; September.

*D. sulphurka*, R. Br. Talooby; September.

*Caladenia carnea*, R. Br. Barrigan Ranges; September.

**IRIDEÆ.**

*Patersonia sericea*, R. Br. Murrumbo; October and September.

**LILIACEÆ.**

*Getanopsisium cymosum*, A. Cunn. Rylstone; September (fruits).

*Bulbine bulbosa*, Haw. Common throughout the district; September to November.

*Anguillaria dioica*, R. Br. Common; October.

**JUNCACEÆ.**


*X. multiflora*, R. Br. Camboon.


*Xanthorrhoea hastils*, R. Br. Rare; found only on the sandy flats towards Goulburn River, Murrumbo; September.

**CYPERACEÆ.**

*Schoenus ericetorum*, R. Br. Murrumbo; September.

*Gahnia aspera*, Spreng. Murrumbo; September.

*G. psittacorum*, Labill., var. (1) oxylepis, Benth. Kelgoola.
CAUSTIS FLEXUOSA, R. Br.  Kelgoola.
CAREX PANICULATA, Linn.  Talooby; October.

GRAMINEÆ.

ANTHISTIRIA CILIATA, Linn. fl.  Murrumbo; not common.
DANTHONIA SEMIANNULARIS, R. Br.  Throughout the district.
STIPA SETACEA, R. Br.  Rylstone.
*KOELEРИA PHLEOIDES, Pers.  Murrumbo.
*FESTUCA RIGIDA, Mert. and Koch.  Murrumbo.
*CERATOCLOA UNIOLOIDES, DC.] This American grass was found
at Murrumbo.

Class III. ACOTYLEDONS.

LYCOPODIACEÆ.

AZOLLA RUBRA, R. Br.  Very plentiful on Budden Creek.
During the drought of 1895 it was the only green feed
available for cattle, which seem to eat it with great
relish.

FILICES.

TODEA BARBARA, T. Moore.  Rare; only found at Camboon, which
locality would probably be its western limit; in fructi-
ification in October.

ADIANTUM AETHIOPIUM, Linn.  Barrigan Ranges.

A. FORMOSUM, R. Br.  Barrigan Ranges.
NOTE ON CYPRÆA ANGUSTATA, GRAY,
Var. subcarnea, Ancey.

BY C. E. BEDDOME.

This variety of this species measures, from the syphonal end to the posterior apertural notch, 24 mm.; it is 16 mm. wide and 12 high, i.e., from the base to the most prominent part of the dorsum. It is therefore in all specimens I have seen a shorter, broader, and more depressed shell than the type. Of a uniform pale flesh colour on the dorsal surface, without any indications of darker shelled bands or zones so frequently found in specimens of this species; base almost white from end to end, along the aperture, at approaching the thickened porcellaneous sides of the base it fades off to a duller flesh colour than on the dorsum. This lateral intensified coloration continues forwards and backwards to ends round which it is uninterruptedly continued with a dense porcellaneous deposit, which characteristically separates the central from the dorsal aspects; this lateral thickening is subguttulate, projecting beyond the surface with a slight upper curved margin causing it to be shallowly channelled, most marked on the peristome, which is also less uneven than in most species of C. angustata; in many forms of the latter the elevated face points correspond with elevated ridges, which can be seen felt distinctly running across the dorsum of the body whorl. Notice this character most marked in the zoned varieties of the species; they are less marked in this variety. Showing through the thickened porcellaneous margin 8 to 10 small dark chocolateoured round spots exist on each side, but are only hazily ined. The aperture is proportionally wider than in the type form and her more bent towards the left posterior end. The peristome
margin of the aperture is wider and more bent towards the left than in typical forms such as I have, by me dredged alive in Hobart Harbour on Coral; it has from 20 to 22 teeth, quite white, inclined forwards, blunter, and spread outwardly more over the base than in the typical specimens; in the latter forms the teeth are sharp pointed, projecting into the aperture, and have a rusty tinge.

On the left columellar margin there are 20 small white teeth pointed directly across the aperture scarcely extended over the base surface, but are seen extended down into the curved edge of the columellar margin as it enters the cavity of the shell. The base, unlike the typical angustata, is densely porcellanous and white; as a rule in the type it has a bluish tinge, whiter towards the channelled ends of the aperture.

There is an absence of the dark colorations on either side of the dorsal aspect of the anterior channel edges so characteristic of the type forms, and this syphonal channel is not so produced or notched, being obliterated by the more callous margin of this form being continued directly round the ends. The dark zoned specimens from the Derwent waters have many marginal spots, at least 30, and although the angulated margins which separate the base from the dorsal surface are decidedly thickened, they do not round off the channelled ends of the aperture as in this variety.

Hob: Blackman's Bay, Derwent River and Ross's River.
ACTINOPUS FORMOSUS, Rainbow.
PROSTANTHERA DISCOLOR, R.T.B.
THE SOOTY MOULD OF CITRUS TREES: A STUDY IN POLYMORPHISM.

(Capnodium citricolum, n.sp.)

By D. McAlpine.

(Communicated by J. H. Maiden, F.L.S.)

(Plates xxiii.-xxxiv.)

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This disease has been known for a long time, chiefly in Southern Europe, and now wherever Citrus trees are grown. It has had various common names in different countries, such as "Morfia," "Fumago," "Nero" in Italy; "Russthaus or Sootdew" in Germany; "Sooty Mould" in Florida; and "Fumagine," "Black Mildew,"
"Black Blight" among ourselves. It is also often called "Smut" from its appearance, but does not belong to that division of Fungi which includes the true Smuts or Ustilagineae. And the scientific names applied to it have been equally varied, for it assumes a variety of different forms to which different names have been given. In fact this "Sooty Mould" affords a very good illustration of what has been called Polymorphism—the same fungus appearing under different guises at different stages of its development, and it is this feature which will receive special attention here.

In order to prove the fact of polymorphism it would be necessary to sow pure cultures and watch the development of the different forms under strictly test conditions, for otherwise the forms found together might be really different, and constitute merely a case of association. It is quite conceivable that the exposed surface of an Orange or Lemon leaf might be invaded by a fungus forming a dense felt by the intertwining of its filaments, and this would entangle, like a spider's web, any other spores wafted thither, so that a small community of organisms might be established, not necessarily genetically connected.

Instead of making artificial cultures, however, I have simply examined a number of specimens under natural conditions from different parts of this colony, as well as New South Wales and Queensland, and have selected those which show the greatest variety of forms.
As already stated I have examined specimens from the three colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia during the months of July and August. In Victoria I selected specimens from an orange tree in my own garden at Armadale; from another garden at Kew, a suburb of Melbourne; from the Royal Horticultural Gardens, Burnley; from a few other gardens; and from lemon trees grown on a large scale at Doncaster. The results obtained have been compared with those of South Australian and New South Wales specimens, and there is no doubt but the same fungus is common to all. The chief results will now be given from each district separately, to see how far similar forms are associated together in widely separated districts.

There is not only variety in the number of forms met with, starting with the gonidial and ending with the perithecial stage, but also in the different organs, and I have endeavoured to give some idea of this by representing variations in the characters of the self-same organs.

**VICTORIAN SPECIMENS.**

*Doncaster specimens.*—Doncaster is situated about 10 miles from Melbourne, where there is a well-known orchard with 23 acres mostly under lemon-trees, and in some situations and on certain trees there was abundance of the "Sooty Mould." The variegated lemon supplied the material, and as there was a greater variety of reproductive bodies met with than in any of the other specimens, it will be convenient to begin with it and give a general description of the fungus. It occurs on the living leaves particularly on the upper surface, but it may also appear more or less on the under surface. It is also on the branches as well as on the fruit, usually the upper or stem end as the fruits hang down. It forms black soot-like incrustations, often covering the entire upper surface of the leaf and peeling off in flakes. It is entirely superficial, not penetrating the tissues in any way, and therefore does not act as a parasite. There are all sorts of gradations in the nature and extent of the fungus. It may appear at first just like a sprinkling of dust on the leaf
(in fact growers do confound it with dust), then of a dark grey, peeling off as a thin papery layer, and finally as a crust, soiling the fingers when rubbed. At times there is a considerable admixture of dust with the filaments, and this is usually checked in its development. The depth of the color is evidently largely influenced by the amount of more or less colourless and coloured hyphae respectively, both of which are usually always present.

Fungus described.—When examined under the microscope, seen to consist of a network of filaments and the reproductive bodies which they bear. These filaments are colourless, green, and darkly coloured, but there is a gradual transition from one to the other. The thin-walled colourless filaments generally form a network in contact with the leaf, but intermix with the thick-walled coloured filaments, and there is a gradual transition from one to the other. The thin-walled colourless filaments, or less colourless may gradually become coloured, while the more coloured may produce a colourless portion. When further developed, however, the colourless and the coloured hyphae are distinctly seen.

Mycelium.—At an early stage the surface of the leaf is covered with numerous more or less colourless hyphae creeping over it; there are two kinds which may be distinguished—(a)
or elongated joints with mottled and usually vacuolated contents. The moniliiform hyphae averaged 3½ μ in breadth, and the other, which were often of considerable length, 5½ μ. Elongated and moniliiform joints might occur in the same filament, but there were distinct, delicate, moniliiform hyphae and stouter hyphae with elongated joints.

The dark coloured hyphae are generally greenish-brown to dark brown, closely septate, either sparingly or copiously branched, thick-walled, bulging joints, often with oblique or longitudinal septa, 9½-13 μ broad. The filaments often consist of several celled joints, and deeply constricted, so that their connection with each other is slight. The branches are very rigid, as may be seen when they are rolling about in a current, and the filaments anastomose as well as branch.

Reproductive bodies.—There is great variety in the mode of reproduction, and as this forms the distinguishing feature of the fungus it will be necessary to describe the different kinds with some fulness. The different forms are so unlike each other that the earlier mycologists assigned them to different form-genera, but they are now known to be stages in the life-cycle of the same fungus. The highest form or Perithecium will be described last, and this will enable us to fix the scientific position of the fungus.

(1) Gonidia.—These are produced in great abundance both by the colourless and coloured hyphae, and no doubt contribute materially by their germination to weaving a web of hyphae of firm texture. It will be convenient to consider them as produced by the colourless and coloured hyphae.

(a) The gonidia produced by the colourless hyphae at their tips are either colourless or pale green, and very varied. Some are in moniliiform chains like a Torula, others spherical or oval and the greenish, 7½-13 × 3½-7½ μ. Some are unisepitape and constricted at septa, 11-19 × 5½-11 μ, others bisepitape, about 24 × 8 μ.

A quadrate 4-celled body is very common, producing three diating filaments, and bearing gonidia.
(b) The dark coloured hyphae bear gonidia similarly coloured or a little paler, and are usually elliptical and uniseptate. They are very variable in size, $7\frac{1}{2}-16 \times 5\frac{1}{2}-8\frac{1}{2} \mu$. They are also in moniliform chains like a Torula, so that this form arises both from the transformation of the colourless and coloured filaments.

It has been shown by Zopf* that the ordinary joints of the dark coloured hyphae are capable of germinating when detached.

(2) Gemmæ.—This is a convenient name for clusters of cells which detach themselves and reproduce the fungus. Detached portions of the coloured filaments, consisting of several joints and rounded at the ends, are very common. Also irregular groups of brown cells, which germinate and grow. Just as the genus-name of Torula, Pers., was applied to the moniliform chains of reproductive bodies, so the genus-name of Coniothecium, Corda, was given to the irregular groups of cells capable of germination. This form-genus would be represented both by the colourless quadrate bodies already referred to and the brown irregular clusters.

There are also green mulberry-like clusters of cells which are capable of germination and are really gemmæ, but they naturally belong to the next form.

It will readily be seen that between the Torula and Coniothecium there is a long gradation of development. In the Torula
(3) *Glomeruli.*—I apply this term to pale or dirty green, or even brownish capsules, generally more or less spherical or hemispherical, and imbedded in and surrounded by the hyphae. They are very common, and vary considerably in size from 75 to 470 μ in diameter. The surface is raised into minute rounded elevations, a structure easily accounted for on crushing and examination. They are often arranged in groups or in chains, and then they become somewhat polygonal from pressing against each other.

These capsules burst readily when ripe, and are found to consist of an outer green layer and inner colourless contents. The outer layer is composed of numerous clusters of green cells, each like a miniature mulberry, and measuring about 22 μ in diameter, hence the mammillated appearance of the surface. These clusters act like gemmæ and reproduce the disease on another Citrus-leaf, according to Penzig.* Inside this green shell are innumerable spherical, hyaline cells, large and small, imbedded in a gelatinous mass. They are either solitary or attached to each other by slender necks. The contents are turbid, with a relatively large vacuole, and while the larger are from 12-13 μ in diameter, the smaller are from 5-8 μ in diameter.

This has been assigned to the form-genus *Heterobotrys*, Sacc., and it is also found in connection with the “Sooty Mould” in Italy.

Penzig† describes and figures it as a stage in *Meliola penzigii*, Sacc., as a third conidial form, hitherto known as *H. paradoxa*, Sacc. It is interesting to observe that it is a different form of it we have in Australia, as the following account of the Italian form by Penzig will show (for the translation of which I am indebted to Dr. Gagliardi). He says:—“*H. paradoxa*, Sacc., appears to the naked eye as a small black globe, one-third of a millimetre in diameter, closely imitating the form of a peritheciurn. In fact, when we examine this small globe under the microscope, we can

* Annali di Agricoltura, p. 322, 1887.
† L.r. p. 321, and Atlas Pl. xxiv. fig. 4.
THE SOOTY MOULD OF CITRUS TREES,

distinguish a parietal and a central part; but the parietal is not solid structure, parenchymatous, as it consists of a number of dark coloured glomerules, just like those described as belonging to the second conidial form. In the centre of this pseudo-perithecium we find innumerable spherical cells, large, discoloured, with delicate walls, and one or two small guttules in the interior isolated or united by a very narrow ligature. The peripheral glomerules, as well as the central cells, may reproduce, by germination, the 'morfea' on another leaf of a Citrus-plant. This is rather an economical form of reproductive-body, since the capsule itself, as well as its contents, is utilised in this way.

The Heterobotrys-stage is found both in Italy and Australia with differences in detail, and it is conclusively proved, chief from the New South Wales specimens, that it is derived from the colourless or pale green filaments of the fungus. The colour of the hyphae give rise to several other reproductive bodies, which are generally recognised as of three kinds—Spermogonia, Pycnidia and Perithecia—but when a number of specimens are examined it is not always easy to assign the forms met with to these three categories. In the present instance, if we compare the form with those of allied and known species such as Capnodium salicinum, Mort., there is no difficulty with the perithecia from the containing Asci, nor with the regular pycnidia and their septa.
One of these three will be regarded as a spermogonium and the other two as gonidial receptacles or pycnidia, so that there will be three forms of pycnidia distinguished—(1) what may be called the Antennaria-form, with colourless, oval, unicellular spores; (2) the Cerato-pycnial-form, with colourless, rod-like, unicellular spores; and (3) the Pycnial-form proper, with coloured, pluricellular pycnospores.

(4) Spermogonia.—The so-called spermogonia with spermata are in great abundance along with the other forms. They were named by Tulasne, but as no male sexual function has been demonstrated here, the name is a misnomer, but it may be retained for distinction's sake. De Bary, however, considers spermata to be non-germinating gonidia, and that might serve to distinguish them.

The spermogonia are dark coloured bodies, usually green by transmitted light, oblong, ovate or oval in shape, rounded and smooth at the free end, with irregularly netted surface. They vary in size from 62-190 by 37-77 μ.

The spermata are hyaline, rod-like, minute, 4-5½ x 1-1½ μ.

(5) Antennaria.—These are dark green or brownish bodies, variable in shape and size, which may be swollen and flask shaped, with a short neck, or elongated oval or hemispherical, and opening irregularly at the apex. The contained spores are quite distinct from those of any of the other reproductive bodies, and I have utilised the genus-name of Antennaria, which is now generally regarded as a stage in the development of Capnodium. They are generally in clusters, dark green in colour, with decidedly marked walls, from 75-122 by 70-112 μ. Sometimes they are about as broad as long.

The spores are hyaline, oval to ovate, with granular contents and 2-5-gutulate, imbedded in mucilage, 5½-6½ x 2½-5 μ, average 5½ x 4 μ. Their size, shape and nature of contents distinguish them from the spermata.

(6) Cerato-pycnial.—I use this name for pale green, greenish-brown to dark brown, often swollen and curved, irregularly
shaped and sometimes branching pycnidia. They are distinct in appearance and contents from the two preceding forms, and may be very common.

They are so varied in character that it is difficult to describe them generally, but a special form may be selected, as in fig. 6a. It is an elongated, irregularly shaped body, the lower three-fourths of a pale green colour with a tinge of yellow, and the upper fourth of a decidedly darker tint. The upper fourth is slightly swollen and tapering towards the free end, with a round opening at the very apex, and contains the spores.

The lower portion tapers towards the base and bulges on one side towards the centre, after which it narrows into the upper portion. It is enveloped by and has hyphae growing out from it, while the upper fourth is bare. The wall is faintly marked out into small irregular areas. The size is \(240 \times 75 \mu\), and the terminal smooth portion is \(66 \times 56 \mu\). There is no decided line of distinction between the upper and the lower portion, only the darker colour is confined to the upper portion.

Other specimens are common enough, which are just straight or curved cylindrical bodies, branched or unbranched, sometimes swollen at the base, and generally becoming paler in colour towards the tip. They may reach a length of \(530 \mu\), and narrow down to a breadth between 20-30 \(\mu\). The wall is evidently composed of elongated jointed cells, as is also the tetrads.
gradually tapering towards mouth, or swollen just below the opening. It may also be of a bright leek-green or greenish-brown or dark brown. The hairs fringing the mouth are simply tapering continuations of the cells of the walls, which are hyaline instead of being coloured. The pycnidia are sometimes very long, attaining a length of 670 μ.

The pycnosperes are olive-green, pale yellowish-brown or yellowish. They are also colourless, but probably they pass from colourless to green, then to brown on maturity, like the sporidia. They are ovate to oval, or even cylindrical, generally 3- (sometimes 4-) septate, slightly constricted at the septa, and sometimes equidistantly divided, 15-22½ × 5½-9½ μ, average about 19-20 × 9½ μ. As already noticed, one branch may produce spermatia in the other pycnosperes. I have observed no connection between spermodinia and pycnidia in their contents, but between spermatia and the spores of cerato-pycnidia there is a close resemblance.

(8) **Perithecia.**—They occur in large numbers at various stages of development, but none were found naturally opened. They are upright and deeply imbedded in the coloured hyphae, so that their black-looking, rounded, upper portion is only distinctly visible. When crushed, the thick tough wall, as seen by transmitted light, is regularly of a characteristic sea-green or sage-green colour, and with a decided net-like surface.

They are oblong to oval or variously shaped, smooth in the upper portion, but often with adhering hyphae in the imbedded portion, and varying in size from 112-250 × 52-112 μ.

The asci are hyaline, cylindrical-clavate in shape, sub-sessile, with rounded apex, 8-6-4-spored, and ranging from 49-81 × 15-20 μ. The fully mature asci average 70-80 × 19-20 μ.

The sporidia when mature are brown, oblong, sometimes a little fusoid, generally obtuse at both ends, constricted about the middle, 5-6-septate, often with longitudinal or oblique septa, ranging mostly in two ranks, but occasionally in three, and averaging 21-24 × 8½-9½ μ.
The paraphyses are hyaline, elongated-clavate, usually with finely granular contents, same length as ascus and 9½ μ. broadest part.

The asci and paraphyses arise alongside of each other from short chains of colourless cells.

Asci were met with in various stages of development, and the sporidia pass through different coloured stages. At first the contents of the ascus are finely granular, almost completely filling the interior and having a small oval nucleus towards the centre. Then the differentiation of this homogeneous mass into colourless sporidia takes place. As they grow they assume a very pale green tint, and finally become brown, while they no longer fill the ascus, as the space between the topmost sporidium and the outer wall of the ascus may be 9½ μ.

It is worthy of note that these changes of colour from hyaline to green and from green to brown in the course of development of the sporidia may turn out to be characteristic features of the genus Capnodium. At any rate in the closely allied genus Meliola I found the sporidia to pass from hyaline to yellow, and from yellow to brown:* and in Pleospora herbarum, Pers, they are first hyaline, then yellowish, and finally yellowish-brown.†

Only a few mature sporidia were found, and as none of the perithecia met with had opened they are probably ripe as a whole.
which are often branched, and usually opening at the apex with a large fringed orifice. These are seated upon and amongst a dense subiculum of closely jointed or moniliform black hyphae, so as to form large velvety patches, and are possibly, in some instances, the more complete developments of mould belonging to the genus Fumago.” The accompanying figure of Capnodium dospatrum, B. & D., with the spores leaves no doubt as to the prenium being meant. The pycnosporae have a certain resemblance to the sporidia, but the latter have more septa, and of course are contained in asci (figs. 1-12).

Armadule Specimens.—Abundant examples were met with in my own garden, but only immature forms of perithecia were found. One side of the solitary orange-tree was decidedly less attacked than the other, and it was the most exposed and that which received most of the sun, the sheltered side receiving less of the sun being by far the worst.

Colourless and coloured hyphae similar to the preceding were met with, and gonidia, gemmae, glomeruli and antennaria forms.

Hydnum and Gonidia.—On the surface of a leaf only slightly attacked, numerous colourless to pale green creeping hyphae were found, very irregular in outline, with very few septa and averaging 3½ μ in diameter. Also numerous similarly coloured, oval to elliptic, continuous or uniseptate, and slightly constricted gonidia. The colourless hyphae were generally branched, septate, thin-walled, and either with elongated or moniliform joints, and the gonidia were continuous, uni- or bi-septate. The dark coloured hyphae were generally closely septate and constricted at septa, branched, thick-walled, and stouter than the colourless. The gonidia were usually uniseptate or in moniliform chains.

Gemmula.—The colourless and dark brown clusters of cells were met with germinating, also the mulberry-like clusters of green cells.

Glomeruli.—These were in great abundance, and showed the green clusters of cells composing the wall, and the large and small colourless cells inside imbedded in mucilage, and often connected by an isthmus.
Antennaria-forms.—These were associated with the gloe, and seemed to be the most plentiful of all. They were imbedded in clusters among the hyphae and emitted the colourless spores in great abundance, which remained in masses around the irregular opening mouth.

No pycnidia were met with, although carefully looked for a large number of leaves.

Perithecia.—Only immature forms were found of various and at different stages of development. The only one that (fig. 21) was of fair size (150 x 112 μ) dark coloured and oval in shape. On pressure the net-like areas of the wall were distinct, and by transmitted light were either sea-green to green or brownish. It contained numerous oil-globules. A few asci with paraphyses. The immature asci were shorter and narrower than the average (39 x 9½ μ) and showed finely granular colourless contents within an inner envelope, and there was a small oval spot towards the centre. In some cases division of the contents had begun, and probably there were some mature asci of perithecia, but I did not happen to come across them (fig. 21).

Kew Specimens.—The specimens from Kew did not show advanced stages. There were colourless to pale green hyphae bearing their unicellular or bicellular or simple gonidia, to
ordinary colourless and coloured hyphae, together with glomeruli, and pycnidia (principally pycnidia), were in great abundance, and seemed to be the prevailing form. There were also immature forms of perithecia, but not as yet in great quantity. The pycnidia varied in colour from leek-green when unopened to yellowish-brown when opened, and the specimen figured (fig. 28) was $526 \times 122 \mu$. The pycnosporae were generally pale green in colour, but sometimes brownish, and the average size was $19 \times 8 \mu$. (figs. 26-30).

Other Victorian Specimens.—A few other specimens were obtained from Brighton and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. The Brighton specimens were particularly rich in cerato- pycnidia and the antennaria (figs. 31-35), while the Elsternwick specimens showed abundance of pycnidia (figs. 36-37).

South Australian Specimen.

An orange-leaf was forwarded by Mr. Quinn, Inspector under the Vine and Fruit Diseases Act, with the "Sooty Mould" upon it, but not very largely developed.

There were the colourless and coloured hyphae, gonidia and gemmae and abundance of glomeruli. The colourless hyphae were septate, branched, with moniliform or elongated joints, and averaging $3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2} \mu$ broad.

The brown hyphae were septate, sparingly branched, and varied in breadth from $4\frac{1}{2}-7\frac{1}{2} \mu$.

The gonidia were similarly coloured and usually simple.

The gemmae were either clusters of dark brown cells or the green mulberry masses derived from the glomerules. None of the colourless quadrate bodies were met with.

The glomeruli were usually of a yellowish-green to pale green colour, and either isolated or in group.

The presence of brown gemmae and glomeruli was the predominating feature (figs. 38-39).

New South Wales Specimens.

The specimens sent through the courtesy of Mr. Maiden, Govt. Botanist, from trees in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, were badly
infested with scale, but very little of the "sooty mould." There was also upon the scale a considerable quantity of a parasitic fungus known as *Microcera coccophila*, Desm.

In some cases on the upper surface of the leaf there was a very thin stratum of a mud colour, of just sufficient consistency to hold together when peeled off, but no more. It was evidently largely composed of fine dust, and scattered over it were little dark punctiform bodies, very variable in size when looked at with a magnifying glass.

Under the microscope it was seen to consist of a network of colourless hyphae, and numbers of the spherical or irregularly shaped bodies we have already called glomeruli.

There were very few traces of the greenish-brown hyphae developed, as the dust had evidently kept the fungus in check.

The colourless or very pale green hyphae were closely septate, copiously branched and densely crowded so as to form a pavement of cells. The hyphae were either moniliform or with longer or shorter joints, and bore various gonidia. The diameter of the hyphae varied considerably, but the broadest was from 6-7½ μ, and narrowest about 4 μ.

The glomeruli were exceedingly numerous, scattered or in clumps, and were yellowish-green to pallid or even brownish. They varied considerably in shape from spherical to hemispherical.
And of the special reproductive bodies, the glomeruli originate from the colourless hyphae, appearing in abundance when no other is present. Even when the brown filaments are formed, the glomeruli are seen to be surrounded and not produced by them, as they leave a perfect cavity among the filaments, with the clear colourless layer at its base.

The remaining reproductive bodies are formed from the coloured hyphae, and apparently appear in the following order when not developed simultaneously:—spermoconia, antennaria, ento-pycnidia, pycnidia and perithecia.

This specimen served a very useful purpose in determining the origin of the coloured from the colourless hyphae. At first nothing was observed but colourless hyphae and numerous glomeruli, and from the constancy of this appearance I was inclined to the opinion that the colourless hyphae with their reproductive bodies formed an independent fungus, afterwards verilaid by another fungus. But on further search, I found coloured hyphae arising from the continuation of the colourless hyphae, and thus the connection was established (figs. 40-44).

General development of sporidia.—Taking an ascus in the young condition and when only about half the size of the adult form, it is found to be filled with finely granular protoplasm, only the stalk being without it, and there is a minute, slightly oval primary nucleus in the centre (fig. 21).

When further grown the protoplasm recedes from the top, developed in its own membrane, and gradually gets further and further away, until in the mature form it may be 9 μ from the top of the ascus. It divides meanwhile into the sporidia, which can acquire a distinct outline and a few septa. There is usually a slightly knobbed pedicel projecting from the top of the topmost sporidium when immature, apparently indicating a contracted portion of the protoplasmic membrane (fig. 12).

The contents of the at first colourless sporidia soon change into a pale green, increase in size and develop more septa (fig. 10). This colour next changes to greenish-brown and finally a decided dark-brown like the mycelium, which is the mature form (fig. 12).
Alongside of each other in the same perithecium the three different coloured stages may be seen, but the sporidia in an individual ascus are all of the same colour.

When treated with potassium-iodide-iodine, the contents of the colourless sporidia immediately assumed a beautiful bright canary-yellow tint, but the rest of the ascus remained perfectly hyaline, showing that the epiplasm or glycogen-mass is not present as in Discomycetes, which gives a reddish- or violet-brown reaction. The green and the brown coloured sporidia were unaffected by this reagent. The contents of the paraphyses were also colourless bright canary-yellow, suggestive of their being simply sterile asci. The number of sporidia in each ascus is typically 8, but 4, 5 and 6 were also met with.

**Characteristic Distinctions of the Special Reproductive Bodies.**

1. *Glomeruli.*—They are generally of a dirty green colour, but may be pallid or greyish, or even brownish, apparently by coating of dust, &c., and are more or less spherical or hemispherical in shape. They always originate from the colourless or pale green hyphae, and are the first-formed of the special reproductive bodies. The covering is composed of clusters of mulberry-like green cells, and some of the hyaline cells in the interior are connected with...
3. Antennaria.—The spores here are the characteristic feature. They are simple, oval to ovate, with granular contents, and usually spatulate, so that they are distinct from any of the others. The capsules are too variable in shape and size to be relied on for distinction, and they have a net-like surface like the preceding form, but they are often borne laterally on a filament.

4. Cerato-pycnidia.—When fully developed they are distinguished from the preceding forms by being very much elongated and often branched, and the regular pattern of their walls; and from the pycnidia proper by the naked, round or oval mouth-opening, but mainly by their contents. The simple, hyaline, rod-like minute spores distinguish the two forms at once.

5. Pycnidia.—The pycnidia proper, as already indicated, are distinguished by their usually fringed mouth opening and the coloured tri-septate pycnosporas.

6. Perithecia.—The perithecia are distinguished from all the others by containing asci accompanied by paraphyses. They sometimes closely resemble spermogonia, although I was generally able to distinguish them by their sea-green or sage-green colour. However, with the exception of the glomeruli, the various reproductive bodies are so variable in size, shape and colour, that the nature of the contents must always be relied upon for final determination.

Connection with scale or other insects.—It is generally believed that this fungus is a saprophyte, since it does not penetrate the leaf in any way, and consequently does not extract nourishment from it. It must live at the expense of something else, and this is supposed to be the honey-dew secreted by certain insects, and associated with which it is invariably found. As a matter of fact I have never found “Sooty Mould” without the accompaniment of scale insects, and they secrete a sweet fluid known as honey-dew. Maskell, in his work on New Zealand Scale Insects, writes:—

“In many cases they exude, in the form of minute globules, a whitish, thick, gummy secretion, answering probably to the ‘honey-dew’ of the Aphididae. This secretion drops from them on to the plant, and from it grows a black fungus, which soon
the leaf may be variously accounted for. The uppermost readily moistened; the rain and dew are longer region channel over the midrib at the tip. But the main reason is that the honey-dew is dropped there by the coccids found on the under surface of the leaves. In the honey-dew the fungus might grow on the accumulations of excreta of insects, &c., but the general rule is that it follows in the wake of insects, and to get rid of the coccids also get rid of the other.

Since writing the above I have received a note from Tepper, F.L.S., Adelaide, in which he shows how the offspring of honey-eating birds may affect the prevalence of the fungus. He says:—"Regarding the 'Sooty Mould' and its occurrence by many localities, it may be mentioned that I have seen practically absent, when nature was less by man, and for a very simple reason. It being due to exudations of scale insects, &c., coating the trees, it depends upon that of its producers, and this upon that of the sugar-loving, brush-tongued parakeets and which formerly abounded so greatly. These I have observed myself busy in the early morning among the foliage upon which the honey-dew appeared. Later in the morning occupied these in overwhelming numbers, and dropt away, protecting the insects and cleaning the foliage.

"Now many plants have developed special organs for the ants as protectors against birds and animals whi
aphides, &c., to secure indirectly the protective services of the ants, wherever there were birds, &c., available to keep the former under control within safe limits. Therefore the reduction of the birds, &c., by man, stimulated the limitless increase of the scales, aphides, psyllids, aleurodids, &c., and at the same time also the numbers of the ants, which helped to clean away the exudations of those of their pets left by the birds, &c., were greatly diminished. Hence excess of honey-dew insects and of their produce, which is naturally availed of by the low fungoid germ which, under normal conditions, had to be satisfied with the ‘crumbs’ left by the higher agents.”

There is here a somewhat complex relation between the different forms of life used by the plant for protective purposes, and if one of the checks is withdrawn or diminished, the balance is disturbed and disorder ensues.

1. The Scale or other insects are used indirectly to attract the ants by their sweet secretions.

2. The Ants like a standing army protect the foliage against the attacks of leaf-eating animals.

3. The abundance of honey-eating Birds is necessary to keep the scale or other insects within reasonable bounds.

4. The reduction of these birds by man tends to favour the increase of the scale insects and their produce.

5. The scale and other insects now get the upper hand, and the ants protecting the insects also favour their increase.

6. The consequence is superabundance of honey-dew, and this is taken advantage of by the germs of the fungus to spread and multiply.

Thus the destruction of the honey-eating birds has brought about an increase of the honey-dew and of the “Sooty Mould” which lives upon it, so that it is not only insectivorous birds which ought to be protected for the benefit of the grower.

It is interesting to observe the appearance of other checks to the spread of the scale or other insects. Here there are two parasitic fungi found respectively on the red and the white orange ale, Microcera coccophila, Desm., and M. rectispora, Cooke. In
Florida Aschersonia tahitensis, Mont., has been found attacking and destroying the larvæ and pupæ of the "Mealy Wing" (Aleyrodès citri, R. and H.), and bids fair to be of great use in combating the pest. This latter fungus has also been met with in Queensland on the foliage of a large climber, but no mention is made of its connection with scale or other insects.

Effect on trees — This fungus does not produce any marked injury to the tree at first, as when the "sooty mould" is removed from a leaf the surface beneath is often as green and glossy as a healthy one. The injury is rather of a mechanical nature, and, combined with the scale insects sucking the juices of the plant, there is often considerable damage done. The fungus will interfere with the process of assimilation, by preventing the access of light and the escape of watery vapour and other gases. Indirectly this will hinder the growth of the tree and affect the production of bloom and of fruit. The leaves are less able to stand the effects of drought or other unfavourable conditions, and if the young fruit is attacked by it its development is hindered and it generally remains insipid.

Treatment.—It will be evident from the preceding remarks that the only sensible treatment will be to get rid of the lion's provider; and whatever insect provides the pabulum for the fungus to flourish on, should be dealt with. Mr. French, the Government
of scale insects, and so I have written a short paper upon this particular form. (Vide Appendix, p. 498.)

The fungus itself might be directly treated, but the only sure way is to get rid of the cause of the trouble, viz., the insects.

The following is the formula recommended for the resin wash:

- Resin ... ... ... 20 lbs.
- Caustic soda (98%) ... 4½ "
- Fish oil (crude) ... ... 3 pints
- Water to make ... ... 15 gallons.

This is a stock preparation, and when required for use one part thoroughly stirred is added to nine parts of water.

**Scientific Description.**

*Copodium citricolum*, n.sp.—*Citrus Copodium*.

Forming black soot-like incrustations, peeling off as a thin membrane, often covering entire surface of leaf. Colourless or pale green hyphae creeping, copiously branched, septate, up to 6-8½ μ broad, intertwining and forming a pavement of cells, giving rise to ascending, short, simple, septate branches, bearing colourless or pale green gonidia, continuous, uni- or bi-septate, spherical, oval or elliptical, slightly constricted, smaller 7½-9½ × 4-5½ μ; larger 11-24 × 5½-11 μ; or in moniliform chains.

Coloured hyphae greenish-brown to dark brown, closely septate, deeply or slightly constricted, sparingly or copiously branched, rigid, 9½-11 μ broad, bearing similarly coloured gonidia, usually elliptical, uniseptate, 7½-16 × 5½-8½ μ.

Perithecia intermixed with spermogonia, antennaria, cerato-pycnidia and pycnidia, sea-green to sage-green appearing black, oblong to oval or variously shaped, rounded and smooth at free end, with net-like surface, 112-250 × 52-112 μ.

Asci cylindrical-clavate; sub-sessile, apex rounded, 8-6 or 4-spored, 70-80 × 19-20 μ.

Sporidia brown, oblong, sometimes a little fusoid, generally obtuse at both ends, constricted about the middle, 5-6-septate, often with longitudinal or oblique septa, arranged mostly in two ranks but occasionally in three, averaging 21-24 × 8½-9½ μ.
Paraphyses hyaline or finely granular, elongated-clavate, as long as asci and 9½ μ broad towards apex.

Torula-, Coniothecium-, and Heterobotrys-stages occur.

On living leaves of orange and lemon, particularly on upper surface, also on branches and fruit; all the year round. Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland.

There has been a considerable difference, and I might even say change of opinion, as to the true nature and scientific position of the fungus causing the "sooty mould" on Citrus trees. Probably it is due to different fungi in different countries; but as far as I have examined specimens in Australia, they all seem to be referable to the same fungus. Now what is this fungus? Having obtained the various stages of it and abundance of the highest or perithecial stage, there is plenty of material for coming to a definite conclusion.

Meliola penzigii, Sacc., is now recognised as the common "sooty mould" in Europe and America, but the globular perithecia, and the hyaline to brown sporidia 11-12 x 4-5 μ, distinguish it.

Meliola citri, Sacc., causes the disease known in Italy as "mal di cenere," on account of the ashy-grey crust formed by it; but apart from that, the bay-brown perithecia and hyaline sporidia do not agree with this one.

Meliola camelliae, Sacc., has also been found on the leaves and...
oid, ½ mm. high, and spermatia as 7 μ long. As no asci
and, it is doubtful if the bodies referred to were really
1, but the 2-3-septate sporidia of Thuemen are very
from the 5-6-septate sporidia of the present form.

*Salicinum*, Mont., has been determined by Farlow
leaves in America, and there is considerable resemblance
points, but the asci and sporidia show marked distinc-
the asci measure 40-45 × 24 μ, while here they are on an
0-80 × 19-20 μ, or nearly double the length. Then the
orrespond well in size in both cases, but instead of being
here, they are 5-6-septate.

tly, although the "sooty mould" is so common in Aus-
ter Citrus fruits are cultivated, it has not yet been
ly determined, and I propose naming it *Capnodium*

orphism.—Polymorphism literally means many forms,
ference to the various forms assumed by fungi, especially
productive bodies, in the course of their development.
change of form may be accompanied by a change of host,
is distinguished as heterocism, or there may even be a
of the host, and then it is termed lipoxeny. The change
ferred to here occurs consecutively or simultaneously
individual, and all the changes were found even on
portion of the same leaf.

present instance there are two different kinds of hyphæ
Detached portions of the hyphæ in both are able the fungus, but that need not be specially considere

The starting point is with the colourless hyph
gonidia, gemmæ and glomerules; and the final stag
coloured hyphæ producing perithecia. The various
bodies of both the colourless and the coloured hyph
respectively in close contiguity, leaving no doub
genic connection, and the real point at issue is, do
hyphæ grow out of the colourless, or is it simply a c
 tion? Fortunately, in the specimens from New Sot
hyphæ were nearly all colourless or pale green, an
very occasionally that a brownish filament was see
in some instances, the pale green or colourless funda
with projecting colourless filaments was observed
pass into a pale brown shade, and from these cells
and comparatively thick-walled hyphæ arose. So th
less hyphæ may pass into the coloured, and sinc
reproductive bodies may arise from the same or adj
there is genetic connection and not merely associat
the different stages of this fungus. The forms as
different reproductive bodies are very varied and
general description, so that I have drawn a nu
different shapes in order to give some idea of t
wealth of variety occurring among them. Beside
specially examined this fungus during the winter I
(5) Cerato-pycnidial stage; (6) Pycnidial stage; and (7) Perithecial stage.

My best thanks are due to all those who kindly supplied me with specimens for this investigation, viz.:—Messrs. Carson, Kew; Hunt, Elsternwick; Maiden, Sydney; Neilson, Burnley; Quinn, Adelaide; Turner, Brighton; and Williams, Doncaster.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

(All the figures are magnified 1000 diameters unless otherwise indicated.)

Plate xxiii., Figs. 1 a-b; Fig. 2; Figs. 3 a-g; Figs. 4 a-d.

Doncaster specimens—

Fig. 1.—Colourless hyphæ and gonidia.

Fig. 2.—Colourless quadrate gemma with three radiating hyphæ and bearing gonidia.

Fig. 3.—Coloured hyphæ, moniliform and otherwise, bearing gonidia (fig. c x 540).

Plate xxiv., Figs. 4 e-g; Figs. 5 a-c; Figs. 6 a-o.

Fig. 4.—Spermogonia with spermatia and pattern of wall (fig. a x 540; figs. b and c x 145; fig. f x 540).

Fig. 5.—Antennaria-form with spores and pattern of wall (fig. a x 270).

Plate xxv., Figs. 6 p-r; Figs. 7 a-h.

Fig. 6.—Various forms of cerato-pycnidia with spores; the origin is shown in two instances from basal cells (fig. a x 270; fig. c x 540; fig. e x 540; figs. g-h x 270; figs. i-m x 145; fig. n x 270; fig. o x 145; fig. p x 145; fig. q x 270).

Fig. 7.—Various forms of pycnidia, showing in some cases fringed opening (figs. a-d and f-h x 145; fig. e x 270).

Plate xxvi., Fig. 8; Figs. 9 a-g.

Fig. 8.—Various forms of pycno-spores—mature and immature; two colourless forms at upper right-hand with finely granular contents.

Fig. 9.—Various forms of perithecia, some of them just peeping out from mass of hyphæ; and pattern of wall (figs. a, c, f, and g x 540; fig. b x 270; figs. d and e x 145).
THE SOOTY MOULD OF CITRUS TREES,

Plate xxvii., figs. 10 a-d; figs. 11 a-b; figs. 12 a-f.

Fig. 10.—Asci with paraphyses, one with basal cell to left (figs. a-d x5).
Fig. 11.—Two sporidia detached.
Fig. 12.—Asci containing 4-8 sporidia; the first contained colourless sporidia, the next two pale green sporidia, and the remainder brown and mature, only the last one of the group being colourless: paraphysis (fig. f) also shown.

Plate xxviii., figs. 13 a-p.

Armadale specimens—

Fig. 13.—Colourless hyphae showing their varied forms, together with gonidia, continuous or 1- to 2-septate (figs. d and n x 540).

Plate xxix., figs. 14 a-b; figs. 15 a-m; fig. 16; figs. 17 a-b; figs. 18 a-c.

Fig. 14.—Quadrate colourless gemmæ (fig. b x 540).
Fig. 15.—Various forms of coloured hyphae and gonidia (fig. a x 540).
Fig. 16.—Greenish-brown cluster of cells germinating.
Fig. 17.—Mulberry-like gemmæ.
Fig. 18.—Spores isolated and connected, large and small.

Plate xxx., figs. 19 a-i; fig. 20; figs. 21 a-c; figs. 22 a-i.

Fig. 19.—Antennaria-forms with spores and portion of netted wall (b; a-d x 540; figs. e-i and k x 270).
Fig. 20.—Immature form of antennaria (x 540).
Fig. 21.—Immature peritheciwm (fig. a x 145) and asci, showing origi-
Fig. 29.—Wall of pycnidium formed of elongated, filamentous cells (fig. a near the top; fig. b lower down).

Fig. 30.—Green filaments of walls passing into colourless fringe at mouth.

*Brighton specimens—*

Fig. 31.—Quadrate gemmae (×540).

**Plate xxxii., Figs. 32 a-b; Figs. 33 a-g; Fig. 34; Figs. 35 a-b.**

Fig. 32.—Antennaria (×145) and spores.

Fig. 33.—Cerato-pycnidia and spores (figs. a, b, d, and e×145; figs. c, f, and g×270).

Fig. 34.—Cerato-pycnidium conical and bullet-shaped (×540).

Fig. 35.—Elongated jointed filaments composing wall of cerato-pycnidium, sometimes long and slender, sometimes short and stout.

*Eelandwick specimens—*

Fig. 36.—Quadrate gemma (×540).

Fig. 37.—Upper portion of pycnidium and pycnoспорes (×540).

*South Australian specimens—*

Fig. 38.—Dark brown gemmae (figs. b and c×540).

Fig. 39.—Glomeruli (×145).

**Plate xxxiii., Figs. 40 a-d; Fig. 41; Figs. 42 a-b; Figs. 43 a-b.**

*New South Wales specimens—*

Fig. 40.—Branching and gonidia-bearing colourless hyphae.

Fig. 41.—Colourless and coloured cells and hyphae. The colourless gradually pass into the pale brown towards the right, and produce thick-walled hyphae, shown darker in colour.

Fig. 42.—Quadrate gemma (×540).

Fig. 43.—Glomeruli, in chains and in groups (fig. a×145; fig. b×52).

**Plate xxxiv. (upper division of Plate), Figs. 44 a-h.**

Fig. 44.—Outlines of various isolated glomeruli (fig. g×145).

_Note.—The following are the magnifications assigned to Zeiss's Oculars and Objectives:—*

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APPENDIX.

*Microcera coccophila*, Desm.—*Coccus-loving Microcera*

(Plate xxxiv., lower division of Plate.)

Minute, deep brick-red tubercles, rounded or flatten disc-like on surface, usually in small groups, visible to the eye, hard and horny when dry, with short stem-like base.

Hyphae at base of gonidiophores hyaline, septate, close packed, 3-4 μ broad.

Gonidiophores tufted, filiform, elongated (at least 280 μ), sometimes slightly constricted at septa, rose-pink in mass finely granular, and often vacuolated contents, 4-4½ μ broad.

Gonidia same colour as gonidiophores to hyaline, curved, usually blunter at free end than attached end, with granular, nucleated contents, variously septate, continuous 8-septate, average 5-6, size from tip to tip of curve and not length 75-103 x 5½-8½ μ.

Parasite on Red Scale of Orange and Shaddock (A.)
So far it has not been met with in Victoria, but I hope to test its efficacy on the Orange Scale shortly.

It is closely allied to *Fusarium*, but the small tubercles differ and it is believed to be a conidial condition of *Sphaerostilbe*.

**EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.**

*Microcera coccophila*, DeSm.

Fig. 1.—Goniophores and gonidia (× 527).

Fig. 2.—Gonidia with from 3-8 septa (× 1000).
Mr. Henn exhibited a collection of 43 species of Mollusca, Family Rissoidea, collected by himself in Port Jackson. The following, which are found also in Tasmania, are now for the first time recorded from Port Jackson:—Rissoina elongata, Pet R. Bulia, Petterd; R. spirata, Sowerby; R. elegans, Ait; Rissoa cyclotoma, Ten.-Woods; R. Maccoyi, Ten.-Woods Petterd; Brasier (= pulchella, Petterd). No less than six species are apparently new; and Mr. Henn promised a paper dealing with them at a future date, after he had compared them with the Rissoidea of the neighbouring colonies. He also exhibited specimens of Styliolaria Loddare, Petterd, and Hamahyphalus. Q. and G., found by Mrs. Henn at Long Bay, October, 1893: Turbonilla rubescens, Tate; Grosseia labiata, Ten.-Woods; and Zoidora Tasmanica, Ten.-Woods, found by him in shell sand at Middle Harbour, all previously unrecorded New South Wales.

Mr. Edgar R. Waite contributed the following note on

The Range of the Platypus.
correspondents detail habitats further north than has been previously recorded, others give occurrences within the latitude above quoted, but at the same time supply localities whence the Platypus was not previously known. Such letters, together with information privately received, are therefore also reproduced, and I have inserted, within brackets, the latitude of the localities recorded.

The latitude of Trinity Bay (16° 45' S.) is the most northern limit of which I have record, and is supplied by two independent correspondents as follows:—

(1) "There are plenty of Platypi along from Mareeba to Kuranda in the Barron River, which runs into Trinity Bay north of the 27th [misprint for 17th] parallel. There's even a creek here named Platypus Creek.—R. W. H., Cairns."

(2) "The Platypus certainly lives a long way north of the Tropic of Capricorn. Years ago they were plentiful in the Barron (16° 45' S.) just above the falls, and I believe they can be found right along the North Queensland coast. I have seen them both in the Herbert (18° 33' S.) and Burdekin (19° 45' S.) and their tributaries, but mostly above the range. On one occasion I saw one killed in Gowrie Creek, Lower Herbert District, where alligators [Crocodilus porosus] are quite plentiful. —0 K., Ravenswood."

Three other habitats are given below, which although further north than the Barron River, are yet a long way north of the 18th parallel. One of these observations (No. 3) is peculiarly interesting, as it extends the range into the Gulf of Carpentaria, at a point very much further west (140° 56' E.) than any previous record from Northern Australia, and is thus the most northerly habitat at present known.

(3) "I have myself shot Platypus at Herberton (17° 25' S.), and have met a Mr. Walcott, of Tenterfield, who has two Platypi shot or trapped in the Norman River, Normanton (17° 28' S., 140° 56' E.). While Normanton is no further north than Herberton, the above goes to show that the Platypus is to be found over a larger area than hitherto believed.—Medicus, Drake, N.S.W."
(4) Mr. W. W. Froggatt informs me that he has obtained a Platypus on the Wild River (17° 45' S.).

I am indebted to Mr. Ernest Favenc for the following note:—

(5) "The highest point north, in Queensland, that I have seen the Platypus is on the head of the Broken River, a tributary, or rather a main tributary, of the Bowen River. The head of the Broken River is amongst the high ranges at the back of Proserpine, and up there the river is permanently running and descends through a succession of gorges to the lower part, which is sandy. The country is peculiar in every way, and more resembles Southern Queensland than it does the general run of the country about there. The latitude is about 21° S. There are no crocodiles up there, but plenty in the Bowen River."

The following letter supplies localities which although within the known area of distribution, are definitely, and therefore worthy of record:—

(6) "Quite recently a son of Mr. John McPherson, of Rockwood, killed a Platypus in Melaleuca Creek, where they are seen to exist in numbers. Melaleuca Creek (23° 34' S.) runs into the Fitzroy about 20 miles from where the Platypus was killed. There are no alligators, so far as I am aware, in the creek, though they are fairly plentiful in the Fitzroy. The locality I refer to is due west of Rockhampton.—*J.T.S.B.*, Rockhampton."
Ibonicus myrsilus, Doubl., bred by Mr. Lyell. Also, for Mr. Maiden, a bunch of curious horn-like galls (Fam. Cynipidae) upon the twig of a Eucalypt.

Mr. R. T. Baker exhibited specimens of a Morell, Morchella conica, Pers., from Moonbi Plains, Tamworth, N.S.W., found by Mr. D. A. Porter: also a fossil leaf and some fossil wood from Wyallah, Richmond River; the venation of the leaf is beautifully preserved, its characters being highly suggestive of Eucalyptus.

Mr. T. Whitelegg exhibited a rare and curious Isopod, Amphoroidea australiensis, originally described from N.S. Wales by Dana in 1852, since when it appears to have escaped notice. The specimen exhibited was obtained on seaweed at Maroubra Bay last June; when alive it was bright olive-green, and of a similar tint to the seaweed to which it was adhering.

Baron von Mueller contributed the following

Notes on Boronia floribunda, Sieber.

In the earlier part of this century (during 1823) the Bohemian botanist, Franz Wilhelm Sieber, formed extensive collections of herbarium plants in the vicinity of Port Jackson and on the Blue Mountains; and although his stay in Australia lasted only seven months, and was limited to N.S. Wales, he extended largely our knowledge of the indigenous flora there, more particularly through the distribution of typic specimens, quoted in De Candolle’s Prodromus and in other descriptive works. These records have had significance up to the present day, as will be instanced by one of Sieber’s Boronias, namely, B. floribunda, which Professor Ignatius Urban, of Berlin, some few years ago, on a re-examination of this plant in Sieber’s published set, restored to an independent specific position, Bentham in the Flora Australiensis having regarded it as having arisen from dimorphism. Authentic specimens from Sieber were not available in Melbourne when the first volume of the Flora became elaborated, and thus B. floribunda remained to be considered a mere state of B. pinnata, until the distinguished Berlin phytographer opened up this question
anew, but I placed after his observation *B. floribunda* already into full specific rank in the Second Census of Australian Plan (p 18). Sprengel's diagnosis of this plant published in 1827 is very brief and applied as well to some forms of *B. pinnata* as *B. floribunda*, the main distinctions not being given, namely, the much reduced size of four of the stamens and the short style with a much dilated stigma. It was only recently that my attention was directed to this subject, when Miss Georgina King, the zealous amateur lady naturalist of your colony, forwarded splendid specimens of *B. floribunda* to me from the Hawkesbury River, her plant proving to be the genuine one of Sieber. Unlike *B. pinnata*, which abounds in many places, the *B. floribunda* seems restricted to N.S. Wales, and I have it even from your territory only from Mrs. Capt. Rowan, the celebrated flower painter, who sent it mixed with *B. pinnata* from the vicinity of Botany Bay, irrespective of the sendings of Miss King, and I have Sieberian specimens in the collections of Drs. Steetz and Sonde. Thus it remains to be ascertained what are the geographic areas of *B. floribunda*, and this might largely be settled at once by re-examination of Sydney herbaria. The specific validity of *floribunda* will likely be affirmed still further by a search for ripe fruit, which as yet is to me entirely unknown, good chan
Fresh-water Herrings, represented by a single species, the
"Australian Shad," *Potamalosa nova-hollandiae* (Cuvier
and Valenciennes), Ogilby.

a. Maxillaries broad, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{8}$ in the diameter of the eye.
Teeth entirely absent. Four branchiostegals. Dorsal inserted
behind the middle of the body; anal rather long, its base
much more than its distance from the caudal; ventrals
inserted in advance of the dorsal. Scales pectinated ...

*Hyperlophus.*

Marine Herrings, represented by a single species, the
"Rough-backed Sprat," *Hyperlophus sprattellides*, Ogilby.

Dr. Cox exhibited some fine living specimens of *Terebratulina
cancellata*, Koch, attached to a stone, which he had recently
dredged off Forster, Cape Hawke, a new habitat which he thought
well worthy of record. Besides the Brachiopods, Dr. Cox stated
that he had also dredged the rare *Trigonia Straminei*, and he
thought that the locality mentioned was the most northern at
which this rare shell had been taken. Dr. Cox also exhibited a fine
specimen of *Myochama Woodsi*, Petterd, from the Derwent River,
Tasmania.

Professor David contributed the following note “On a remark-
able Radiolarian Rock” from Tamworth, N.S.W.: “On Sep-
tember the 10th, in company with Mr. D. A. Porter, I observed
the occurrence of a remarkable radiolarian rock on the Tam-
worth Temporary Common. Of this rock a hand specimen and
section prepared for the microscope are now exhibited. The
section is an opaque one prepared by cementing a slice of the
rock about one-tenth of an inch thick on to an ordinary glass
slip with Canada balsam and then etching its upper surface with
dilute Hydrochloric Acid. The rock being partially calcareous,
probably an old radiolarian ooze, the lime filling in the delicately
latticed shells and interstices between the spines of the radiolaria
is dissolved out, and the siliceous shells of the radiolaria become
exposed to view. Some of them are exquisitely preserved for
Palæozoic radiolaria. The rock of which they constitute by far the larger proportion weathers into a brown pulverulent friable material like bath brick. The unweathered portions are dark bluish-grey and compact. The radiolaria appear to be chiefly referable to the porulose division of the Legion Spumellar. This discovery confirms the previous determinations by me of the radiolarian casts in the rocks of the New England district, as of the Jenolan Caves, N.S. Wales. The geological age of the formation in which this rock occurs is probably either Devonian or Lower Carboniferous, as Lepidodendron australe appears to occur on a horizon not far removed from that of this radiolarian rock. The Moor Creek limestone, near Tamworth, I find also contains numerous radiolaria. I propose to offer a paper on this subject at the next meeting of the Society."
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28TH, 1896.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held at the Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday evening, October 28th, 1896.

The President, Mr. Henry Deane, M.A., F.L.S., in the Chair.

The President formally announced the death, on the 10th inst., of Baron von Mueller, who was one of the first two Honorary Members of the Society to be elected (Jan. 22nd, 1876).

On the motion of Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., it was resolved that:

1. The Members of this Society desire to express the profound regret with which the tidings of the decease of Baron von Mueller have been received; and at the same time to place on record their high appreciation of the Baron’s life-work, which has in so eminent a degree contributed to the advanced state of our knowledge of the Flora of Australia.

2. A copy of this resolution be forwarded to the surviving sister of the late Baron with an expression of the Society’s sympathy in her bereavement.

The President read a letter from the Royal Society of Tasmania offering to co-operate in any movement to raise some appropriate Memorial of the late Baron von Mueller.


Melbourne Exhibition—Handbook to the Aquarium, Museum, etc. 2nd edition (1896). From the Exhibition Trustees.

Pamphlet entitled "Description of a Collection of Tasmanian Silurian Fossils, &c." By R. Etheridge, Junr. (1896). From the Royal Society of Tasmania.


Department of Agriculture, Brisbane—Bulletin. No. 11. Second Series (1896). From the Secretary for Agriculture.
AUSTRALIAN TERMITIDÆ.

PART II.

BY WALTER W. FROGGATT.

(PLATES XXXV.-XXXVI.)

CLASSIFICATION.

In dealing with the insects in this remarkable family, met with the difficulty that, while standing alone, in respects they combine the characteristics of two distinct and though classified by most of our leading entomologists the Neuroptera or Pseudo-Neuroptera, there are almost reasons for placing them in the Orthoptera, while in their habits they conform to the ants and bees among the Hymenoptera. It is well known that the termites come from a very stock, a great number of species having been found in the state in Europe and America. Brauer* considers that the highly modified forms of a type which departed little from typical Orthoptera.
Dr. Packard, who has given the termites a considerable amount of attention,* in his Entomology for Beginners has erected the Order Platygaster (insects with wings flat upon the back) in which he places them with the Psocidae and Perlidae; but they seem to have little affinity in other respects with the stone-flies and the book-louse.

If the wings and the tip of the abdomen be removed from one of the larger termites it might be very easily mistaken for an earwig; and one of our greatest authorities† on the Neuroptera actually described a supposed "wingless termite" from Japan under the name of Hodoterme japonicus, but in the following volume appeared a note from the author, stating that upon comparison with a Japanese Forficula he had found that the supposed termite proved to be a damaged earwig. Dr. Hagen also remarks that in his opinion "the three families Termite, Blattina, and Forficulina are co-ordinated, and very nearly allied" (p. 139).

If the wings of the larger termites are compared with those of several of our cockroaches, it will be found that there is a marked resemblance in the form of the parallel nervures with the recurrent forks without any true cross veins running to the extremities of the wings in the cockroaches, while in the termites they generally turn downward, but this is not always the case, for in the wings of a very large termite from Northern Australia (for which I propose the name Mastoterme darwiniensis) and some species of Caloterme, the parallel veins are stout and thick, forking again and again till they run out at the tips, while in Mastoterme the fore wings have several more stout nervures than the hind pair.

Termites do not closely resemble any of the lace-winged insects in their perfect state; their metamorphosis is incomplete, as they pass from the egg to the active little larvae with perfect propor-


tions, increasing in size with each successive moult, but little termites from birth, even the soldiers in some species: the elongated form of the head long before they reach ma

I consider they have a greater affinity to the Orthoptera, the Neuroptera, and, without going into the anatomy family, which I leave to an abler pen, would suggest that form a natural link between the two orders, coming at Forficulidae and Blattidae.

I have followed Dr. Hagen in the terms used for the v of the wings and general structure. I try also to descrie species with its habits and life history when obtainable, our coming entomologists will be able to recognise them without much difficulty. In a few instances I have described winged forms only, in the hope of afterwards getting the other forms to complete their life-histories. I have a great number of winged specimens evidently belonging to different species, and retain till I have completed the series for the various groups from which they were taken.

Family TERMITIDÆ.

Perfect insects slender, with a rounded head, and large pound eyes more or less projecting on the sides of the head, two or three pairs of narrow antennæ, large and-goal
short concave or sloping transverse veinlets very variable in number and disposition. The remarkable transverse suture near the base of the wings causes them to drop off at the slightest obstruction, leaving behind attached to the thorax a small slender flap (which I have termed the scapular shield). In the legs the coxae are large, with a transverse trochanter at the base, to which the thighs are attached and not to the coxae; the femora are generally stout and short; the tibiae slender and cylindrical, with two or more stout spines at the tip; the tarsi consist of four joints, the first three round, with the terminal one slender, armed with sharp curved claws, at the base of which there is sometimes a plantula.

The abdomen consists of ten segments, forming an elongated rounded body with a pair of cerci at the base of the 9th segment, and in many species there are sometimes two other slender jointed appendages known as the anal appendices.

The integument consists of chitinous plates, generally very thin and delicate, but in some of the larger species of considerable strength.

Termites live in social communities, either constructing distinct nests, earthy mounds covering a woody nucleus, known as a Termitearium, or else simple tunnels or galleries under logs, stones, or in the timbers of houses. Each community consists, broadly speaking, of three castes or classes. Firstly, the winged males and females, which are found in great numbers only at certain seasons of the year, but always in the nests in a larval or imperfect form. Secondly, the workers, aborted males and females, wingless, pale yellow, or white, with a large oval body and no very distinctive characters in most species; these do all the work of the nest, building the walls, gnawing out the wood, and looking after the eggs and young larvae. Thirdly, the soldiers, also aborted males and females, which have the jaws produced into long scissor-like projections, closing over or meeting at the tips like a pair of scissors, very constant in form in the different species, and of use in classification.
at the tip of the snout; and this is used as a mea-
This protective fluid is also made use of ame-
two-jawed soldiers, and when this is the case the c-
the base of the clypeus, and the ejected fluid is t-
The abdomen of the soldiers is more slender t-
workers. Their duties are to protect the wo-
enemies when the walls of the galleries are broke-
to direct them at their work.

These are the first three primary forms found-
there is a great number of secondary ones. Fir-
among these is the queen, produced from a winged-
by a male (both of whose wings have either d-
pulled off, and who after their flight with the oth-
from the parent nest, have been taken care of b-
who have probably in the first instance found the-
After fertilization the body swells out into an i-
elongate, cylindrical sac the original chitinous p-
ments forming black bars across the intersegment-
the abdomen, now consisting of a mass of egg tube-
queen incapable of active locomotion.

Next come the complementary queens, another-
female termite which seems to have reached a s-
with an enlarged corrugated abdomen, and thoug-
egg-producing they are capable of becoming so i-
appear to be "kept in stock," so to speak, to re-
queen should she be killed or become incapab
rudimentary wings as she has. I have as many as ten supple-
mentary queens taken from a single mound. Müller was the
first to notice the forms when working out the life-histories of the
termites of Santa Catherina in Brazil; in one nest he found 31
complementary queens. Besides these there are larvae in all stages
of growth, from minute little creatures just emerged from the
egg to pupae with the wing-cases extending half way down the
back; as well as young workers and soldiers, the latter showing
the alteration in the form of the head before the last moult.

Lately near Newcastle when turning over some logs I found a
nest of Eutermes fungigatus, Brauer, in which the queen was
exposed in the centre of the irregular galleries damaged by the
removal of the log; and among the Eutermes I found six or seven
reddish-brown perfect insects (excepting that they were minus
their wings) of some undetermined species of Calotermes; these
did not seem to be quite at home, but had evidently crawled in
under the log for shelter, and thus found their way into the nest.

The family Termitidae has been divided into seven genera, and
four subgenera, several comprising both fossil and existing species,
others only modern forms, and three fossil species only.

Though a good deal of work has been done by entomologists
upon this family it has always been upon different genera. The
late Dr. Hagen's Monograph upon the Termitidae is our only
guide to the general classification of the family, and this was
published nearly 40 years ago. His proposed Monograph upon
their anatomy was never published, beyond a short paper on
Eutermes rippertii.† His classification is chiefly founded upon
the structure of the wings, the ocelli, the number of joints of the
antennae, the shape of the prothorax, and the tibial spines.

Following this very natural classification, I have considered
his four subgenera as genera, and further grouped them into

† Fritz Müller, "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Termiten." Jen. Z. Nat. vii.
pp. 337, 463.

† Psyche v. pp. 203-8, 1889.
subfamilies based upon the neuration of the wings, also into account the habits, and the form of the soldiers, which to be very similar in most of the genera I have observed in the case of the genus Hodotermes and the two subgenera Stolotermes and Porotermes I have been somewhat puzzled. In Hagen's description of Hodotermes he says "ocellis nullis," but in his figure of Hodoterme molestus (Tab. iii. fig. 8) he shows lateral ocelli, and in the Ceylon Natural History, published last year (Vol. v. p. 556), of Hodotermes mossambicus is given "after Hagen," in which lateral ocelli are most distinctly drawn. The only specific group that I have in my collection is a doubtful species of Stolotermes ruficeps, Brauer, which has no ocelli, and all of my Australian specimens I have not yet found any that belong to this group, but an allied group for which I propose the name of Glyptotermitinae takes their place in the Australian fauna. I have placed the genus Rhinotermes after the Calotermitidae, a careful study of their habits and the robust form of the soldier I was acquainted with a very curious white ant with the different-looking kinds of soldiers, but of which I had no material among the New South Wales specimens; but in a collection from Queensland I found a number of winged specimens that on comparison with a co-type of Brauer's Rhinotermes medius (for which I am indebted to the Director of the...
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Sloping cross nervures forming a network of smaller ones at the Fore wings differing from the hind pair in the venation in many species.

1. Genus Mastotermes, g.n.

Head large, flattened on the summit; eyes large; ocelli small; antennae 30-jointed; prothorax large, with the sides turned up; cephalic shield with more than five branches.

2. Genus Calotermes, Hagen. (Recent and fossil.)

Head round; eyes large, projecting; ocelli small; antennae 16-20-jointed; prothorax large and broad.

3. Genus Termopsis. (Recent and fossil.)

Head large, broadest behind; eyes small, oval; ocelli wanting; antennae long, 23-37-jointed; prothorax small, not as wide as the head.

4. Genus Parotermes. (Fossil.)

Head rather large; eyes small; ocelli wanting; antennae 20-jointed; prothorax subquadrate, not broader than the head.

5. Genus Hodotermes. (Recent and fossil.)

Head large, circular; eyes small; not projecting, facets coarse; ocelli wanting; antennae 25-27-jointed; prothorax small, broader than long.

6. Genus Porotermes. (Recent.)

Head small; eyes small, facets fine; ocelli wanting. Venation of the wings very fine.

7. Genus Stolotermes. (Recent.)

Head large, circular; eyes small, facets coarse; ocelli present; antennae 12-14-jointed; prothorax heart-shaped.

8. Genus Mixotermes. (Fossil.)

Founded by Sterzel upon a fossil wing from Lugau. Allied to Calotermes (Berichte der Naturwissenschaften Gesellschaft zu Chemnitz, 1878-80).

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ii. Subfamily RHINOTERMITINÆ.

Scapular shield broad, slightly convex at the cross suture, with four branches. Costal and subcostal nervures very stout, running to the tip of the wing, and joined at the extremity with irregular thick nervures; median and submedian nervures slender with a great number of fine oblique nervures, and all the nervures thickly covered with fine furrows.

1. Genus Rhinotermes. (Recent.)

Head broad; eyes small, projecting and coarsely faceted; coxal small; antennæ 20-jointed; prothorax not as wide as the head rounded in front.

iii. Subfamily GLYPTOTERMITINÆ.

Scapular shield slender, angular, with the cross suture transverse, with four or more branches. Costal and subcostal nervure running very close to each other, the latter often merging into the former in the centre; median nervure running through the upper half of the wing, and the submedian about the middle; the latter and the oblique nervures often formed of fine spots or scar

1. Genus Glyptotermes. (Recent.)
and submedian slender, the former divided into one or more forks at the extremity.

1. Genus Termes. (Recent and fossil)

Head large, rounded; eyes large, and prominent, finely faceted, ocelli present; antennae 13-20-jointed; prothorax heart-shaped; flattened, smaller than the head.

2. Genus Eutermes. (Recent and fossil.)

The form of head and thorax very similar to that of Termes; wings always dark coloured, with the base of the nervures in the scapular shield not as robust as in the latter. Soldiers always larger.

3. Genus Anoplotermes. (Recent.)

A genus formed by Müller on the internal anatomy of a Eutermes from Brazil (A. pacificus). He also places Eutermes nitidus, Hagen, and E. cingulatus, Burm., with the new species.

Calotermitinae.

Mastotermes, gen.n.

Head large, nearly as broad as long, flattened upon the summit; eyes large, projecting; ocelli prominent; antennae 30-jointed; clypeus large, labrum rounded at the apex. Prothorax shaped like that of Calotermes, except that it is turned up on the outer edges, with the scapular shield as long as the meso- and metathorax. Fore wings differing from the hind pair in venation in having fewer parallel nervures between the costal and subcostal, the upper portion of the wings crossed with stout nervures, with the whole of the wing finely reticulated with smaller veinlets. Tibiae with four spines at the apex; claws large with a small plantula.

This genus is founded upon a species from Port Darwin, W. Australia, and is allied to Calotermes.

Mastotermes darwiniensis, n.sp.

(Pl. xxxv. figs. 3-3a.)

Head castaneous, thorax dark ferruginous; legs, under side and abdomen dark brown; antennae yellow; wings, scapular shield and
nervures ferruginous; the rest yellowish-brown. Length of the wings 16, body 8 lines.

Head large, nearly as broad as long, rounded and broad behind, rounded on the summit, flattened and rugose in truncate across in line with the eyes. Eyes large, circular, projecting, very finely faceted; ocelli large, oval, close to inner n of the eyes. Antennae long and slender, 30-jointed, springing a depression in front of the eyes; 1st joint large, cylindrical broad at apex; 2nd nearly as thick but shorter; the others liform to near the tip where they become more stalked, the being the smallest. Clypeus arcuate and broad behind the forming little angular flanges, with the middle quadrate lobed in the centre; labrum broader than long, almost quadrate with the sides rounded and flattened, shell-shaped; palpi with the base of each joint white; jaws broad and rounded, two small angular teeth at the tip, and a flattened unto edge to the base slightly hollowed out in the middle. Protroth as wide as the head, wider than long, concave in front, rotund with the sides and apical margin forming a half circle, dept in the centre, with the edges (particularly on the sides) tu up. Legs short, thighs stout, with the tibiae covered with hairs, and four stout spines at apex; tarsi short, having terminal joint slender, with four small sharp spines and a
fine, irregular, running through the middle of the wing, with six
short stout oblique nervures at the base, and seven or more
slender nervelets running out towards the edge and forming a
network all over the wing. Hind wings with only two parallel
nervures between the costal and subcostal, one bifurcation less on
the subcostal; median forked in the middle of the wing, upper
branch bifid at tip, lower one turning downward and again
branching; upper one bifid, lower one simple; submedian as in
the fore wings, but irregular in the neuration of the oblique
nervelets. Abdomen short, broad, and rounded at the tip, with
short cerci; anal appendices small, slender, close together, near
the tip of the abdomen.

Hab.—Port Darwin, N.T. (Mr. N. Holtze); Northern Territory
(Mr. J. G. O. Tepper).

Among a number of pinned specimens of termites sent to me
by Mr. Tepper was a single specimen of this species, which was
very noticeable from the network of veins along the costal margin,
as well as its large size. During the summer of the following
season, Mr. Holtze sent me seven specimens in spirits, taken
“flying round the lamp at night” in the Botanic Gardens,
Palmerston.

There are two specimens in the Macleay Museum, one of which
is labelled Cleveland Bay (Townsville), N.Q., collected, Mr.
Masters thinks, by Mr. Spalding; and another from King’s
Sound, N.W. Australia, taken by myself, flying round the lamp,
at a station about 100 miles inland from Derby.

Genus Calotermes, Hagen, 1853.

Hagen, Bericht d. K. Akad. Berlin, 1853, p. 480; Linnaea,
xii. p. 33.

Head rather small, triangular or rounded; eyes large and pro-
jecting from the sides of the head; ocelli small; clypeus small,
flattened; labrum small, quadrangular; antennae as long as the
head, 16-20-jointed, antennal cleft small; jaws short, stout and
blunt. Prothorax large, as wide or nearly as wide as the head,
broad and long, truncate or arcuate in front, with the sides
and apical edges forming a semicircle. Legs stout, the tip of tibiae with three or four spines; tarsi with plantula. Wings lar.
narrow, twice or thrice as long as the body; subcostal nar.
widening out towards the tip and connected to costal by five.
six veins, irregular in number, forming a network between the
two; median nervure slender, running through the middle of the
wing, with irregular cross veinlets, the whole of the outer portion
of wing showing an irregular network: scapular shield as long
as mesothorax in the fore pair, and about half the length of
metathorax in the hind pair. Abdomen small, a little wider
than the thorax; cerci stout, short, and jointed.

Soldiers short and stout. Head large, cylindrical, flattened in
front and rugged or truncated before the jaws, which are stout and
strong, about one-third the length of head, almost straight, flattened
towards tips, close at the base, with short stout teeth, irregular
on opposite jaws; labrum small, short, and transverse or quad-
angular.

These termites do not construct regularly formed nests, but
live in small communities in logs, timber, beams of houses or
under stones; many nests contain under a hundred individu-
ally. chiefly workers or immature nymphs, and sometimes only half
dozon soldiers, though in others these are more numerous. I
have never found a queen among any community of the genus.
Head elliptical, much longer than broad, scarcely smaller than the thorax. Antennæ shorter than the head, probably 13-jointed. Ocelli close to the eyes. Jaws small, two-toothed, with dark points. Prothorax with an indistinct suture in the centre, much broader than long, concave anteriorly, sides convex, flattened behind; body scarcely longer than the thorax. Legs stout, with the 4th joint of tarsi as long as the first three combined. Wings pale brown, costal and subcostal nervures ferruginous, with about 12 oblique branches; the other nervures very pale and indistinct, with rows of finer ones between them, from the lower side about 12 oblique branches, the wings generally feeble and wrinkled.

**Soldier** greyish, hairy, shining. Length 3 lines. Head oval, reddish-yellow, flat on the summit, ferruginous in front, longer and broader than the thorax; jaws blackish, robust, almost straight, bent in at the tips and armed with two broad teeth. Antennæ shorter than the head, the extremity of each segment light coloured, shorter towards the tip. Prothorax twice as broad as long, anterior angles concave, sides and posterior angles convex, body club-shaped, broader and longer than the thorax, 3 lines in length.

**Worker** grey. Head small, with a pitch-coloured spot between the antennæ, the latter almost as long as the head; body almost club-shaped, very much broader and longer than the thorax. Length 3 lines.

*Hab.*—Tasmania, and Swan River, W.A.

This description is taken from Hagen's Monograph. He says: "In comparison with the type, the somewhat larger *Termes obtusus* from Swan River (long. corp. 2½, exp. alar. 7 lines), is not otherwise different from *T. convexus*. Between the claws is seen a plantula. This species closely resembles *Calotermes improbus*, and whether it should remain separate is a matter for further consideration, though it is much smaller. The workers and soldiers described by Walker (Brit. Mus. Cat. p. 52) as belonging to *Termes australis*, are very probably those of *C. improbus*."

CALOTERMES INSULARIS, White.

*Calotermes insularis*, White, Voy. Erebus & Terror, Zool. Pl. (Pl. xxxv. fig. 4.)

General colour bright ferruginous, wings hyaline, nervu light brownish-yellow. Length to tip of wings 11, to the tip body 5 lines.

Head longer than broad, rounded behind, widest behind th eyes, sloping on sides to apical margin, truncate in front, conve on the summit, sharply sloping down on the forehead. Eye moderately large, round, coarsely faceted, projecting slightly at the sides; ocelli large, round, contiguous to front of the inne margin of the eyes. Antennæ broken (probably about 20-jointed) springing from a cleft in-front of the eyes; joints all parti coloured, the apical edges barred with pale yellow; 1st-3rd cylindrical, basal ones largest, 4th orbiculate, the remaining one turbinate, lightly fringed with hairs. Clypeus wide at base, bu very narrow, sloping on the sides to rounded tips at the centre labrum broad, rounded in front. Prothorax very large, broad than long, deeply concave in front, rotundate and rounded behind showing faint median suture; meso- and metathorax muc narrower. Legs short, thighs broad and rounded; tibiae shot with three stout spines at apex; terminal joint of the tarsi obt
near the tip, where several short ones form an irregular network, but having a number of short spine-like nervures along the lower margin; submedian nervure running through the middle of the wing, turning downwards before reaching the tip, with six stout oblique unbranched nervures at the basal portion, and nine fine oblique nervures beyond; the whole wing finely covered with indistinct veinlets giving it a frosted appearance. Abdomen very short and thick, smooth and shining; with the cerci of usual size; anal appendices undistinguishable.

Hab.—Melbourne, Victoria (Mr. Kershaw).

Only one dry pinned specimen, from the National Museum, Melbourne, but very distinct from any of my other species, and remarkable for the very long wings.

**Calotermes irregularis**, n.sp.

*(Pl. xxxv. figs. 1, 1a, 1b).*

Head ferruginous; thorax and abdomen ochreous; antennae, legs and under surface lighter coloured; wings pale ochreous, with the nervures fuscous. Length 8 lines to tip of wings; body 4½ lines.

Head rounded behind, longer than broad, sloping in from the eyes to the clypeus, lightly clothed with a few scattered hairs. Eyes very large, projecting; ocelli large, rounded oval, contiguous to the centre of inner margin of eyes. Antennae 19-jointed, hirsute; 1st joint large, cylindrical, springing from a shallow antennal cleft below the eyes; 2nd cylindrical, smaller, and half the length; 3rd more rounded at the tip; 4th shortest; 5-12 moniliform, slightly increasing in size toward the extremity; 13-18 longer, turinate, with the last elongate-oval. Clypeus small, rounded in front, sloping on sides, broadest behind; labrum large, shell-shaped, rounded in front; jaws large, stout, with the apical tooth large, curved inwards, a short conical one below, with two stout angular ones towards the base. Prothorax as broad as the head, slightly concave in front, rounded on the sides, truncate behind, showing a slight median suture; mesothorax narrow, with
rounded base, a slight median suture; metathorax smaller, round behind. Legs short, rather hairy; thighs short and stout; tibia moderately long, with three short stout reddish spines at apex; tarsi with the terminal joint not quite twice as long as the three preceding ones combined, tarsal claws long and slender plantula oval. Wings more than twice as long as wide, broad and rounded at tips; scapular shield long; costal, subcostal and median nervures running parallel to each other at equal distances apart to the tip of the forewing; subcostal with five oblique veins running upwards into costal; median furcate at the tip; submedian nervure slender, with about 13 oblique nervures, the last four furcate; median with a number of short irregular veinlets along the lower edge, and a faint irregular network of nervulet over the whole wing. Hind wing: costal and subcostal nervures running into each other in the middle of wing; median furcate a short distance from shoulder, the upper branch dividing into five oblique veins, turning upwards into the costal; the lower branch running parallel, straight out to extremity of wing: the rest of wing as in fore pair. Abdomen large, smooth, shining, rounded at tip; cerci short, stout and hairy.

Soldier.—Head rufous, jaws black; legs, antennae, and prothorax pale ochreous; the rest dirty white. Length 6, from tip of jaws to base of head 23 lines. Head longer than broad, round
rounded in front, with a dark spot on either side; labrum long, narrow and truncate in front and straight on the anal appendices large, at right angles to each other; cerci ders; body long and cylindrical.
—Mackay, Queensland. (Mr. G. Turner).

**Calopterides improbus, Hagen.**

Hagen, Mon. Linnaea, xii. p. 44.

Nut brown, head somewhat darker; antennae, legs, and le bright yellow; head and thorax smooth, not hairy. 6½ mm.

Oblong, quadrangular, almost half as long again as broad, posteriorly. Eyes small, projecting slightly, well in head; ocelli large, away from the eyes, a small central mark ocellus almost in a line with the hind margin of the eyes. e short and stout, longer than the head, 20-jointed, d; round; first joint larger than the following ones, 4th smallest. Labrum short, oblique below the jaws; labial iker and shorter than in the other species. Prothorax roader than the head, rounded and flat, sides turned down , concave, rounded posteriorly, the angles rather truncate Scapular shield of forewings large, round and truncate; han the mesothorax. Wings wanting. Legs short, with ones at apex of tibiae; the only existing claw is short, nd curved; if a plantula is present it is not noticeable in cimen. Body egg-shaped, broad; abdominal appendices all, two small cerci.

Above description is taken from Hagen’s Monograph. He d this species from one imperfect specimen, without wings, h only one imperfect leg.

—Tasmania. It does not agree with any of my species ustralia. But in the case of a species known only from a mperfect individual it would be hard to identify it without series of specimens collected in the same locality.
CALOTERMES LONGICEPH, n.sp.

(Immature). Head pale yellow, jaws black, rest of inse white. Length 6 lines.

Head spherical, a little longer than broad. Eyes indistinct. Antennae 20-jointed; 1st stout, cylindrical; joints very short, orbiculate; the rest moniliform, towards becoming broader at apex; the last smaller, elongate. Clypeus truncate behind, rounded in front, narrow; labrum convex in front; jaws short and stout, with three teeth and two angular ones at base. Prothorax as broad as slightly concave in front, broadly rounded on sides, and truncated at apex, with a median suture extending through rest of the thorax; wing covers extend down to the third segment of the abdomen, slender and pointed. Legs rather short; small, slender; tibiae short and thick, with three stout ferrulate spines at apex; tarsi short, terminal joint large, with plantigrade stout claws. Abdomen long, cylindrical, rounded at the tip; very small anal appendices, and the cerci small and hairy.
as the head, short, concave in front, truncate behind and rounded on the sides: legs short, thighs thick: abdomen short, and very broad in proportion, flattened, anal appendices showing at tip of abdomen, cerci small.

_Hab._—Sydney, N.S.W. (W. W. Froggatt).

This species lives in dead logs, in small communities of fifty or a hundred, and in several that I have cut out of firewood they have consisted of immature winged ones, with only one soldier, and one or two workers. I have never been able to breed the perfect insects, though a number of them lived for some months in a tin.

**Calotermes robustus, n.sp.**

_(Pl. xxxv. fig. 8.)_

Head and prothorax dark ochreous, the upper surface of the rest of the thorax and abdomen lighter coloured; antennae, under surface and basal portion of legs light ochreous, with the tibia and tarsi slightly ferruginous; wings semi-opaque, with the nervures ferruginous. Length to tip of wings 9; to tip of body 5½ lines.

Head orbiculate, about as long as broad, convex, and rounded on summit. Eyes large, coarsely faceted, projecting; ocelli large, oval, contiguous, and in line with the front of the eyes. Antennae 19 jointed, long and slender towards the tips, springing from a circular antennal cleft in front of the eyes; 1st and 2nd joints large, cylindrical; 3rd-8th short, moniliform; 9th-12th turbinate; 13th-18th more stalked and elongate; terminal one much smaller, slender, elongate, oval. Clypeus rounded in front, very prominent, divided in the centre by a suture forming two convex lobes; labrum large, rounded in front. Thorax with a fine dark median line running down to apex of metathorax; prothorax much broader than long, as broad as the head, truncate at both sides, slightly depressed in the middle of each, and rotundate on the sides, smooth and shining. Legs rather long, thighs com-
paratively slender, tibiae short and rather bent, with four sto
spines at the apex; tarsi long, claws stout, plantula small.

Wings large, more than thrice as long as broad, rather point
towards the tips; fore and hind wings differing in the neuratio
scapular shield short, rounded, with the cross suture curvi
round showing the base of the six branching nervures; costa
more robust than usual, receiving two stout parallel nervure
running out of the scapular shield and sloping up into it; sub
costal sending out four other cross nervures sloping into the costa
beyond them, and a number of more transverse ones forming
numerous short cells towards the tip of the wings; median nervur
running close to subcostal and connected with it at irregular
intervals by a number of transverse nervures most numerous
towards the apex; submedian running through the middle of the
wing, with six oblique short thick opaque nervures at base, and
five slender nervures branching out, turning downwards and
again dividing before reaching the margins; the whole wing thick;
reticulated with finer veinlets: hind wing with only one para
sloping nervure between the costal and subcostal, but connects
to the costal with two very short oblique nervures as well as to
the tip; subcostal nervure running parallel and sending out the
oblique nervures running into the costal, and ending in a regular
network at the tip; there is no true median nervure, but a bran
Calotermes brouni, n.sp.

(Pl. xxxvi. figs. 1-1a.)

General colour dark reddish-brown, with the wings fuscous and the nerves chocolate-brown. Length to tip of wings 5, length to tip of body 3 lines.

Head longer than broad, rounded from the base to the front of the eyes, flattened on the summit and arcuate on the forehead. Eyes large, oval, not projecting very much, finely faceted; ocelli large, reniform, contiguous to the inner margin of the eyes. Antennae springing from a cleft in front of the eyes; (?) 14-jointed; 1st joint large, cylindrical; 2nd and 3rd of equal length; 4th smallest; the rest broadly pyriform, more truncate on the apical edge towards the tip. Clypeus small; labrum large, quadrate, with the sides rounded in front; jaws stout, with two teeth at the tip, the others indistinct; palpi short and stout. Prothorax broad, truncate in front, slightly concave behind the head, sloping on the sides, slightly concave behind. Wings slender, more than thrice as long as broad; scapular shield large, with five branches, and one parallel vein running into the costal behind the second transverse from the subcostal; subcostal nerve sending out seven transverse nerves running into the costal, and irregularly forked at the tip; median nerve running parallel to subcostal, but merging into it before reaching the tip either in the last fork or the seventh transverse nerve of the subcostal, with three or four oblique irregular slender nerves turning downwards; submedian nerve with five thick oblique nerves at the base, and six slender ones all forked at the tips; the whole wing finely reticulated between the nerves. Legs short; thighs very thick; tibiae short and stout, with the apical spines very large; terminal claws of the tarsi large; plantula small. Abdomen short, cylindrical, rounded at the tip, with stout conical ceci.

Soldier.—The head ochreous, more ferruginous towards the jaws; antennae bright yellow, with the apex of the joints pale, the rest dull white. Length 3 lines. Head long, cylindrical, rounded
behind, nearly twice as long as broad, sloping down on the forehead; rugose behind the clypeus; antennae 13-jointed, springing from a cleft on the sides of the head; 3rd joint shortest, the rest broadly pyriform, the last elongate-oval; clypeus small, truncate upon the sides; labrum large, rounded on the sides and tip; palpi slender, short; jaws broad and stout, curved and slender at the tips, with two angular teeth about the centre, rugose to a large angular tooth at the base; jaws crossing over each other toward the centre; left jaw with only one tooth in the centre. Prothorax rounded on the sides, concave in front; abdomen elongate-oval; anal appendices long and hairy, cerci short and stout.

Worker with the head only pale yellow; length 2 lines. Head spherical; antennae shorter and thicker than those of the soldier; thorax not quite as broad as the head; abdomen long, cylindrical, pointed at the apex.

Hab.—Drury, New Zealand (Captain Thomas Broun).

Spirit specimens of this species were sent to me by Captain Broun under the impression that it was *Calotermes australis*, White. It is, however, a very different form, differing both in size, colour, and other details. I am also indebted to Captain Broun for the following information:—"This species originally inhabited the 'Puriri' (*Vitex littoralis*) in our northern forests, where I have frequently cut out the nests containing only a small number. This species has, however, built large nests on the coast..."
ochreous: antennae, legs, and all the under surface lighter coloured; wings pale fuscous with the nervures reddish-brown. Length 7½ to tip of wings, 3 lines to tip of body.

Head broad, rounded behind, flat on summit, longer than broad, blackish and rugose along the front margin, with a small rounded pit in centre behind the clypeus. Eyes very small, round and standing out; ocelli wanting. Antennae 16-jointed, antennal cleft deep; 1st joint large, broadest at apex; 2nd smaller; 3rd smallest; 4th-5th short; 6th-15th turbinate; 16th elongate-oval, smaller than the others. Clypeus small, pale yellow, truncate behind, rounded in front; labrum large, pale yellow, contracted at base, broad and rounded in front; jaws stout, with two sharp-pointed teeth at tip, and two large flat ones at base. Prothorax short, nearly as broad as the head, almost truncate in front, with a depression in the centre, rounded on sides, slightly arcuate behind, flattened on summit, with the edges slightly turned up; meso- and metathorax large, with a dark median suture, round at apical margin. Legs moderately long; thighs thick, short; tibiae long, slender, with three stout spines at base; first three joints of tarsi short, 4th twice as long as the three others combined; claws large; plantula wanting. Wings large, slender, rounded at tips, thrice as long as broad; scapular shield small, round at base; tinted with ochreous yellow which extends slightly into the base of the wing: costal and subcostal nervures running parallel to each other and turning round the tip, a stout parallel nervure running out of the scapular shield and turning into the costal about the first quarter; four stout oblique nervures running upwards into the costal, with a network of more irregular shorter ones round the tips, forming irregular cells; median slender, running out towards the tip and branching out into three slender nervures turning downwards; submedian stout at base, slender beyond and turning downwards a little beyond the middle of the wings, with nine oblique nervures, the first six short and thickened, the whole wing covered with an irregular dainty network of nervelets; hind wing with the oblique nervures fewer than in the former, the median nervure running out to tip of wing, dividing into a single
Head bright reddish-brown with front black; antennae and palpi dark reddish-brown at base giving them a variegated appearance; the rest of body ochreous, with the legs rather darker. Head longest broadest at base contracting slightly behind the base flattened on the summit, a faint median suture with one turning down on either side into a raised knob on antennal cleft: clypeus large, with a black protuberance at margin; labrum contracted at base, rounded on side downwards in front: antennae more slender, and more the third joint to tip; palpi very long, extending beyond tip of jaws; jaws short and stout, slightly curved i with three sharp incised teeth on the upper por large one below; right jaw with one curved fang; a broad angular tooth below; prothorax more sharp tips, not as wide as the head, with median suture through it to base of metathorax; abdomen large, narrowest at tip; cerci large; anal appendices large, standing out perpendicularly.

Worker.—Head pale ochreous-yellow, with a dark spot in front on either side of clypeus, the rest of head pale yellow; length 4½ lines; head large, orbicula broad; abdomen large, cylindrical, rounded at tip.

Hab.—Uralla, N.S.W. (Mr. G. McD. Adamson). This termite differs from the other members of its genus in having no ocelli, but the wings are so typical that
Genus *Termopsis*, Heer.


*Head* large, rather oval, broadest behind and suborbiculate; *sur* small, oval, not very prominent; *ocelli* wanting; *antennæ* 23-27-jointed. *Prothorax* small, not wider than the *head*, circular, flat. *Legs* long, robust, furnished with tibial spines 1 plantula. *Wings* as in *Calotermes*. *Abdomen* egg-shaped; appendages long, 6-jointed.

This genus contains three species described by Heer and Hagen in fossil specimens in Prussian amber; and two existing species, from Manitoba and California, and the other from the west of South America.

Nothing particular is known about the habits of the existing ies, but the genus is evidently closely allied to *Calotermes*.

Genus *Parotermes*, Scudder.

Proc. Amer. Acad. of Arts and Science, 1883.

His genus was formed by Scudder for the reception of three il species found in the American Tertiaries of Colorado, U.S. says, "These species are most nearly allied to *Termopsis* and *termes*, but differ from each of them in points wherein they er from each other, and have some peculiarities of their own. y differ from *Calotermes* in their shorter wings (relative to the 8th of the body), which lack any fine reticulation, and in their 1st of *ocelli*. From *Termopsis* they differ in the slenderer but shorter wings without reticulation; their uniform scapular (sub-tal l) vein running parallel to the costa throughout, and pro- ed with fewer and straight branches. From both they differ in the presence of distinct inferior branches to the scapular vein, but also in the slight development of the intermedian vein and *median* vein, the excessive area of the externomedian vein, and the course of the latter, which is approximated much more than al to the scapular vein and emits branches having an unusually aitual course."
Genus Mixotermes, Sterzel.

This genus is founded upon the fossil wing of a term Lugau. From the description given of the wing it is allied to Calotermes.

Genus Hodotermes, Hagen.


Head large, circular, with the median suture behind brs across towards the eyes; eyes oval, small, facets coarse, njecting on the sides of the head; ocelli wanting; clypeus convex; labrum small, shell-shaped; antennae a little longe the head, 21-27-jointed; jaws short, powerful, toothed. thorax small, as large as the head, broader than long, shaped. Wings small, four times as long as broad, twi length of the body. Tibiae with five spines. Venation wings similar to that of Calotermes, broad from the Abdomen somewhat broader than the thorax, flattened dorsal surface; anal appendages cone-shaped.

In their habits the species resemble Calotermes. Seven have been described from Africa; four fossil species from : and one from America. As yet I have found no Aus
Genus Stolotermes, Hagen.

Mon. Linn. Ent. xii. 1858, p. 105.

Allied to Hodotermes, but having only about half the number of joints in the antennae. Ocelli present. Prothorax heart-shaped; first tarsal joint as long as those following. Venation of the wings as in Hodotermes, but the straight median nervure somewhat like that of Eutermes. Habits resembling Calotermes.

Stolotermes bruneicornis, Hagen.

Mon. Linn. Ent. xii. 1858, p. 105, Tab. ii. f. 5.

Dark brown; mouth parts, basal joints of antennae, under surface of head and legs lighter coloured; wings fuscous, with the nervures a little darker; head and thorax smooth and shining; the whole insect rather long and thickly covered with hairs. Length to tip of wings 6½, to tip of body 3 lines.

Head small, circular, sloping in front, with a distinct median suture, summit rugose. Eyes round, large; ocelli in front of the inner margin of the eye; a large indistinct central false ocellus-like spot. Antennae 16-jointed; first two cylindrical, of equal length; the last oval, the rest cone-shaped. Clypeus small, short, labrum circular, mussel-shaped. Prothorax much smaller than head, broader than long, flat, rounded behind, contracted slightly in front. Wings long, four times as long as broad; scapular shield truncate, with five branches: costal and subcostal nervures connected by 7-9 very sharp transverse parallel nervures, sometimes forked; first two basal ones not springing from subcostal; median nervure running through the centre of the wing, with from 7-9 oblique nervures; submedian nervure very short, turned down, with four short thick nervures. Legs robust; thighs broad; tibia long, with two spines at the apex; tarsi one-third the length of the tibia; the last joint a little longer than the first three combined; plantula present. Abdomen broader than thorax, oval; cerci large, cone-shaped; anal appendices in the male long, slender.

Hab._—Tasmania.
The above description is compiled from Hagen, who states he has seen three dried specimens in the Berlin Museum

**Stolotermes Ruficeps**, Brauer.

Reise Novara, Zool. Th., Neuroptera, p. 46.

(Pl. xxxvi. figs. 2-2a.)

General colour dark reddish-brown, the under surface lighter, base of the joints of antennæ fuscous. Length of wings 5½, to the tip of body 3½ lines.

Head spherical; convex on the summit, rounded from to behind the eyes. Eyes large, projecting, coarsely ocelli wanting. Antennæ long, thickest towards the jointed, springing from cleft in front of the eyes; 1st 3 joints stout, cylindrical; 3rd very short; 4th-6th truncate extremities, narrowest at the base; 7th to tip broad oval; rounded at apex. Clypeus small, rounded in front; labrum broad, rounded at tip; palpi rather short; jaws large, stout; three small rather blunt teeth near the tip and one similar distance lower down, the base rounded. Prothorax narrow as broad as the head, broader than long, almost truncate rounded on the sides, sloping to the hind margin, which is arcuate in the centre, flattened on the summit, with a
from a cleft in front of the head, 15-jointed, the basal joints as in
the winged insect, with the apical joint stouter and not so stalked;
clypeus small; labrum broadest at base, rounded on the sides to a
rounded tip; jaws stout at the base, curved in at the tips, and
crossing each other in the middle, with two broad angular teeth
in the centre. Prothorax not as broad as the head, arcuate and
broadest in front, rounded and sloping sharply on the sides to
the apical margin; legs short; thighs very thick; tibiae slender,
with the two inner spines at base very close together; abdomen
rather large, oval; cerci small.

Hab.—Drury, New Zealand (Captain T. Broun).
I have no workers in my collection, all other examples sent
with the soldiers being pupæ with short wing-cases.

Spirit specimens of this species were sent to me by the Govern-
ment Entomologist of New Zealand, but without any notes upon
their habita.

The soldiers are remarkable for their distinctly faceted eyes,
though some species of the Hodotermes group are also known to
have soldiers provided with eyes. In an African termite (Hodo-
termes havilandi) which is figured in the Cambridge Natural
History, and described as going about in the bright sunlight,
similar eyes are very distinct.

Rhinotermitinae.

Genus Rhinotermes, Hagen.

Head as broad as long; forehead flattened, with a parallel cleft
through the centre of the rhinarium, which projects slightly in
front, forming with the lobed clypeus a snout-like process. Eyes
small, coarsely faceted; ocelli present, with a circular false
ocellar spot in the base of the cleft: antennæ 20-jointed. Pro-
 thorax not as wide as the head, rounded in front. Legs stout,
with two spines at the apex of the tibiae; plantula wanting.
Wings short and broad, rounded at the tips; scapular shield short
and broad, swelling out and slightly convex at the cross suture;
costal and subcostal nervures stout, well separated at the base,
Rhinotermes reticulatus, n.sp.

(Pl. xxxvi. figs. 3, 3a, 3b, 3c.)

Upper surface pale ferruginous, ventral surface wings light reddish-brown, semitransparent, ner Length to tip of wings 5½, to tip of body 3 lines.

Head slightly broader than long, broadest behi on the sides in front of the eyes, and truncate flattened on the summit. Eyes small, not proj faceted; ocelli very small, in front of the eyes, Antennae 20-jointed, springing out of a deep anter joint large, cylindrical; 2nd about half the len smallest; 5th-20th moniliform, increasing slightly i more stalked to the tip; the terminal one round rather hairy. Clypeus large, truncate behind, divi cleft which proceeds from the front of the forel commences in a small rounded spot in a line wi labrum spade-shaped, rounded at the tip, longer tha thick and stout, sharply curved in at the tip, wi angular teeth, and a rounded edge at the base. Pa-
nerves thick, running parallel to each other and curving round at the tip, without true cross veins, but with a number at the extreme tip forming irregular cells; median nerve slender, irregular, crossing the middle of the wing, turning downward and branching into three oblique forks, the first again bifurcated, the second simple and the last again forked; submedian running parallel with median to middle of wing, turning downwards, with eight oblique branching veinlets not always regular. Abdomen short, broad, rounded at the tip; cerci short and stout.

Soldier.—Head pale yellow, darkest towards jaws which are ferruginous; the rest dull white. Length 3 lines. Head large, short and broad, flattened on the summit, rounded on the sides, and sloping up in front from the deep antennal cleft to the base of jaws; forehead truncate, with a sharp canal cut out in the centre, forming a short gap with a circular spot or opening at the base: clypeus concave behind, rounded on the sides and narrowest in front; labrum very long, reaching to the tip of the closed jaws, broad at base, contracted towards the middle and swelling out into a rounded spatulate lobed tip; jaws short, stout, sharply turned over each other at the apex, with two sharp teeth below on the left fang and a single one on the right. Thorax smaller than head, with the prothorax more saddle-shaped than that of the winged ones; legs rather slender; abdomen short and broad, the slender anal appendices showing beyond the tip; cerci hairy.

Soldier (minor).—In this species a second form of soldier is always present in about equal numbers with the larger ones. In general structure they are similar, but with all the parts more slender and elongated; length 2 lines. Apical portion of head bright yellow, base much lighter; head broad at the base, sloping to base of the jaws, of a somewhat elongated pear-shape; jaws much elongated, slender, turning over at the tips: palpi nearly as long as jaws; antennae 16-jointed; labrum very slender, but similar to that of the large soldier.

Worker dull white, lightly tinted with yellow behind the jaws; 2 lines in length. Head very large and broad, sloping round at
much smaller than the head, with a fine median suture from the base through the meso- and metathorax; abdomen swollen in the middle, broadly rounded at the tip.

_Hab._: Kalgoorlie, W.A. (Mr. G. W. Froggatt; f Palm Creek, Central Australia (Prof. Spencer, Horn E Specimens of these termites were taken by my father sheoak (Casuarina) stump towards the end of March; time the winged ones were more plentiful than the wingless soldiers. In their habits and general appearance the _Calotermes_, and take the place of the eastern species _medius_; both are plentiful in their districts.

**Rhinotermes intermedium**, Brauer.

_Reise Novara, Zool. Th., Neuroptera, p. 49._

Upper surface pale ochreous, lighter coloured at the head and thoracic segments; under side, legs, and an yellow; wings pale ferruginous, semitransparent, nervures. Length to tip of wings 7, to tip of body 4 lines.

Head similar to that of _R. reticulatus_, but with the larger and more prominent; ocelli larger. Antennae 20-jointed. Clypeus broader and not quite so convex, broader and more deeply concave in front behind. Legs longer and tibiae more slender. Wings thrice as broad, larger, and lighter coloured, but with the...
By Walter W. Froggatt.

along the grain of the wood, and retreating into the log when disturbed. They are at once recognised by the large broad heads of the soldiers and the presence of two different forms of soldier.

The soldiers, like those of Calotermes, are very timid, never showing fight, but hurrying away to shelter when disturbed, the little soldiers being much the braver. I had never been able to find the winged forms in our nests, but my friend Mr. Gilbert Turner, of Mackay, was more fortunate, sending me down several winged ones with workers and soldiers.

Early last year Mr. N. Holtze sent me a small bottle full of winged ones that had been taken flying round the lamps at Palmerston, Pt. Darwin. This species was described by Brauer, the locality given being Sydney, N.S.W., but in a specimen sent from the Vienna Museum, where his types are, the label attached says, “Thorey, Cape York, 1868.”

Hab.—Sydney and Newcastle, N.S.W. (W. W. Froggatt); Mackay, Queensland (Mr. G. Turner); Port Darwin, N.T. (Mr. N. Holtze, Botanic Gardens).

Glyptotermithae.

Genus Glyptotermes, g.n.

Head broad; eyes moderately large, coarsely faceted; ocelli close to the eyes; antennae short, 13- to 15-jointed, springing from a circular cleft in front of the eyes. Prothorax convex in front, rounded on the sides and convex behind, with a slight median suture. Legs stout and rather short, with short thick spines at apex of tarsi; plantula small. Wings slender, thrice as long as broad; scapular shield small and angular showing the base of four nervures: costal, subcostal and median nervures running close to each other through the upper half of wing, subcostal generally merging into the costal in the centre, but always separated at the extremities; submedian running through the centre of the wing; it and the oblique nervures often composed of fine dots.

Small dark-coloured termites, with clouded opaque wings, living in small communities in the trunks and bark of trees; soldiers very few; these and the workers slender and cylindrical.
Glyptotermes tuberculatus, n.sp.

(Pl. xxxv. figs. 9, 9a.)

General colour pale ochreous; legs and antennæ paler; wings vitreous, with the nervuresfuscous at base and light ferruginous towards the tips. Length to tip of wings 6, to tip of body 3½ lines.

Head broader than long, broad behind, almost quadratet, truncate in front, convex on the summit. Eyes standing out on the sides of the head, large and circular, coarsely faceted; ocelli round, in line with the apical margin of eyes. Antennæ short, rather hairy, springing out of a deep antennal cleft in front of the eyes, 15-jointed; 1st stout, cylindrical; 2nd and 3rd shorter, cylindrical, broadest at apex; 4th-14th short, broad, cup-shaped, rather broader towards the extremities, with the last joint oval. Clypeus rounded behind, produced into flanges on the side, narrower, truncate and quadratet in front; labrum broad, rounded in front, shell-shaped; jaws rather stout, with three sharp teeth at the tip; palpal joints very short and oval. Prothorax quadratet, slightly turned up on the edge, slightly concave in front, straight on the sides, truncated behind, with a depression in the centre
parallel with it to the tips; the whole of the wings covered with scars or pustules. Abdomen elongate-oval, tercii short and stout, well under the abdomen; anal s wanting.

—Head bright reddish-brown, jaws black, labrum prothorax ochreous, the rest dull yellow. Length 3 lines. tle longer than broad, cylindrical, sides straight, sloping behind the base of the antennae to the centre where the s deeply cleft, forming a rounded hollow with a stout protuberance on either side, and truncate below, and ng clypeus, which is small and indistinct; labrum large, spatulate, finely fringed with hairs; antennae springing circular pit in line with the base of jaws, 15-jointed; t, ferruginous and very stout at the base, meeting at the two stout angular teeth below the tip on the left side, n the right side smooth to apex of labrum, where there rge tooth. A stout cylindrical finger-like projection t on either side of the apical margin of head in front of nal cleft. Prothorax saddle-shaped, slightly arcuate in nded on sides, and sloping back to apical edge which is oncave in the centre; a fine median suture running he head and whole of the thorax; thorax and abdomen a cylindrical body, narrowing towards the tip, rather short and stout.

about the same length and shape as the soldier, with nation of the head, which is almost spherical; labrum
Glyptotermes iridipennis, n.sp.

(Pl. xxxvi. figs. 5, 5a.)

Castaneous to piceous, antennæ and legs dark ochreous, the wings deeply clouded with pale reddish-brown, nervures reddish-brown. Length to tip of wings $5\frac{1}{4}$, to tip of body $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Head longer than broad, widest behind, convex on the summit, and sloping down on forehead. Eyes small, round, rather coarsely faceted, on the sides of the head projecting very slightly; ocelli round, not contiguous but in line with centre of eye. Antennæ short, stout, and rather hairy, springing from a circular antennal cleft in front of eyes, 15-jointed; 1st stout, cylindrical; 2nd and 3rd smaller; the rest thickened, stout, pyriform; terminal joint oval. Clypeus large, quadrate; labrum convex on summit, broader than long, rounded in front. Prothorax rather broader than head, deeply concave in front, rotundate with the sides flanged and the apex rounded. Legs short, thighs broad and stout; tibiae stout, cylindrical, broadest at the tips, with three short stout spines beautifully serrate on the edges; tarsi rather long, the terminal joint as long again as the first three combined, claws slender, plantula small. Wings slender, four times as long as broad, rather pointed at the tip; scapular shield long, narrow,
Upper surface pale ochreous; wings semi-transparent; antennae compound, with yellow; under surface, legs, and antennae mummiform. Length to frnt of wings 5 to 7 of body 2.4 lines. Head a little longer than broad; rounded on the sides and rather truncate in the middle of the side, and rather truncate on the sides. Labrum broad, rounded on the sides, and rather truncate in the middle of the side, and rather truncate on the sides. Labrum broad, rounded on the sides, and rather truncate in the middle of the side, and rather truncate on the sides. Labrum broad, rounded on the sides, and rather truncate in the middle of the side, and rather truncate on the sides. Labrum broad, rounded on the sides, and rather truncate in the middle of the side, and rather truncate on the sides. Labrum broad, rounded on the sides, and rather truncate in the middle of the side, and rather truncate on the sides. Labrum broad, rounded on the sides, and rather truncate in the middle of the side, and rather truncate on the sides. Labrum broad, rounded on the sides, and rather truncate in the middle of the side, and rather truncate on the sides.
or scars. Abdomen broad, elongate, rounded at the tip; cerc short and stout.

Soldier.—Head pale ferruginous at base, becoming much darker towards the antennæ; jaws castaneous at base to black at tips; upper surface of thorax and legs pale ochreous, the rest dirty white. Length to tip of body \(3\frac{1}{2}\) lines. Head twice as long as broad, rounded behind, straight upon the sides, broadest at base of jaws, flat on the summit and sloping down sharply in front, irregularly roughened; with a median suture dividing in front and running out on either side at base of antennæ; antennæ 13-jointed, short, not reaching beyond tip of jaws; clypeus small, flattened, slightly rounded in front; labrum almost quadrato, lying between the base of jaws, thin and shell-like; jaws very short, broad at the base, irregularly toothed, straight on the sides, curved at tip and just crossing each other, with three small angular teeth below on the left jaw and two larger ones on the right. Body long and cylindrical.

Worker.—Head and prothorax pale yellow, the rest white. Length to tip of body 3 lines. Head spherical, showing pale median and transverse sutures, and a dark mark along apical margin on either side in front of base of antennæ. Body long, cylindrical and rather hairy.
om an antennal cleft between the eyes; 1st joint stout, rical; 2nd shorter; 3rd rather pear-shaped; 4th-13th larger, late, becoming more turbinate towards the tip; terminal one xed. Clypeus broad and short, truncate behind, overlapping oad bilobed labrum; jaws small, straight on the sides, with occurred in, a sharp tooth below, widely separated from the

Prothorax nearly as broad as head, broader than long, ve in front, rotundate on the sides and slightly hollow d, a slender median suture at base to the apex of metathorax. short and thick; thighs broad, rounded; tibiae with three spines at apex. Wings slender, four times as long as broad; lar shield small and slender, fuscous, the colour extending he base of wings, the cross suture straight: base of subcostal ewings robust, with a short nervure running out of scapular and turning up into costal just beyond the suture; costal subcostal only separated from each other at the extremities; dian stout at base, running through the middle of wing, five or six opaque oblique nervures emerging from basal n and six or seven finer and longer ones towards apex, all more or less irregular from the many little dots covering wings. Abdomen long, slender, rounded at tip; anal dices very long and slender, close to the tip of abdomen; short and stout.

liera.—Head pale reddish-yellow, the rest white. Length es. Head longer than broad, rounded behind and straight e sides, emarginate in front at the base of jaws, truncate on ad and rugose above clypeus; median and transverse sutures ct, the latter running out on either side to base of antenna; is hidden; labrum broad, rounded in front and on sides, ed in the centre and fringed with fine hairs; jaws very at base, short, rounded, turning over each other at the tips, three sharp angular teeth. Abdomen long, slender, and trical, tapering at the tip; cerci short and stout.

rker of a general dull white colour; head faintly tinged with w; abdomen in life reddish-brown from the food eaten
showing through the semitransparent skin: head spherical, bearing two lobes on forehead, rounded towards the base of antenna with a dark spot on either side of clypeus; prothorax smaller head, the rest of thorax and abdominal segments rounded, slender and cylindrical to the tip.

Hab.—Sydney, Botany and Hornsby (W. W. Froggatt).

About Sydney this species is only found by cutting off the bark upon the trunks of *Eucalyptus robusta*. The insects upon the inner bark, and sometimes on the living sap were evidently as a general rule gnawing a passage through it behind, as there are always several tunnels leading inwards in trunks, which are nearly always rotten and decayed in the centre. They live in small communities of from fifty to a few hundred individuals, the majority being workers or larvæ, with sometimes only one or two soldiers in the colony. Except in the head, soldiers closely resemble the workers, and try to hide as soon as they are exposed. They form very slender tubular tunnels in all directions in the bark, each individual burrowing on its own account, no room being left to allow of their passing each other. The winged ones are very small in comparison with the workers and soldiers. Some well developed pupæ were obtained in a rather numerous colony in a dead tree (the only time I ever found them away from the living trees), and these matured to...
Heterotermes platycephalus, n.sp.

(Pl. xxxv. fig. 10; Pl. xxxvi. fig. 4.)

General colour castaneous, legs brown, labrum ochreous; antennæ barred with white at the apex of each segment; wings pale fuscous with the nervures brown. Length to tip of wings 6, to tip of body 2½ lines.

Head very large, longer than broad, almost quadrate, rounded behind and straight on the sides to well in front of the eyes, flattened upon the summit, slightly arcuate behind the clypeus. Eyes small, circular, well down on the sides of the head, not projecting; the ocelli wanting. Clypeus large, prominent, and rounded on the sides and apex, very slightly concave in front, with a median suture through the centre dividing it into two lobes; labrum broad, rounded in front. Antennæ 16-jointed, long, with large thickened segments, springing from in front of eye; 1st joint long, cylindrical; 2nd and 3rd very small; 4th-15th increasing slightly in size towards the tip; terminal joint oval. Thorax covered with long scattered grey hairs; prothorax not as broad as head, truncated on the sides, rounded and arcuate in the centre of both base and apex. Legs short, robust; tibiae broad at tip, with four slender spines; tarsi slender. Wings nearly thrice as long as broad, rounded at the tip; scapular shield slender, hairy, angular, showing the base of four nervures; costal and subcostal nervures running very close together to tip; median nervure very fine, running close to subcostal, divided and turning down at the tip: submedian fine, with seven thickened oblique nervures; the first two very small; the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th furcate, with four or five slender oblique apical nervelets.

Abdomen short, elongate and oval at the tip.

Hab.—Kangaroo Island, S.A. (Mr. J. G. O. Tepper).

I have one mounted specimen from the Adelaide Museum. It is a very curious form differing from all other species in the long quadrate head and thick antennæ. There are also four specimens of this termite in the Macleay Museum, labelled South Australia.
EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE XXXV.

Fig. 1. — Forewing of Calotermes irregularis, n.sp.
Fig. 1a. — Hindwing of "        
Fig. 1b. — Head of soldier of Calotermes irregularis, n.sp.
Fig. 2. — Forewing of Calotermes adamsonii, n.sp.
Fig. 2a. — Hindwing of "        
Fig. 2b. — Head of soldier of Calotermes adamsonii, n.sp.
Fig. 3. — Forewing of Mastotermes darwiniensis, n.sp.
Fig. 3a. — Head of "        
Fig. 4. — Forewing of Calotermes insularis, White.
Fig. 5. — Forewing of Glyptotermes eucalypti, n.sp.
Fig. 5a. — Head of soldier, "        
Fig. 7. — Head of soldier, Calotermes longiceps, n.sp.
Fig. 8. — Forewing of Calotermes robustus, n.sp.
Fig. 9. — Forewing of Glyptotermes tuberculatus, n.sp.
Fig. 9a. — Head of soldier, "        
Fig. 10. — Head of Heterotermes platycephalus, n.sp.

PLATE XXXVI.

Fig. 1. — Forewing of Calotermes Browni, n.sp.
Fig. 1a. — Head of soldier, "        
Fig. 2. — Forewing of Stotermes ruficeps, Brauer.
Fig. 2a. — Head of soldier, "        
Fig. 3. — Forewing of Rhinotermes reticulatus, n.sp.
THE OCCURRENCE OF RADIOLARIA IN PALÆOZOIC ROCKS IN N.S. WALES.

By Professor T. W. Edgeworth David, B.A., F.G.S.

(Plates xxxvii.-xxxviii.)

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1. Bibliography.
2. Localities and Geological horizons of radiolarian rocks in N.S.W.
3. Macroscopic and microscopic description of the radiolarian rocks.
4. Summary.
5. Deductions.

1. Bibliography.

The first reference known to me as to the occurrence of radiolarian rocks in Australia is in a paper by Dr. G. J. Hinde, F.R.S.*

This rock was obtained by Capt. Moore, of H.M.S. "Penguin," about 1891, from Fanny Bay, Port Darwin. "The rock in question is of a dull white or yellowish white tint, in places stained reddish with ferruginous material; it has an earthy aspect like that of our Lower White Chalk, but it is somewhat harder than chalk, though it can be scratched with the thumb-nail. There are no signs of stratification, and it appears as a fine-grained homogeneous material." Under the microscope the groundmass is seen to be made up of minute granules and mineral fragments, isotropic for the most part, being probably amorphous silica. The minute grains, however, and angular particles polarize: some appear to be quartz, others rutile. The organic structure

of the granules is only very faintly marked. The orders of 
Prunoidea, Discoiddea and Cyrtoiddea are all represented. The 
geological horizon to which they belong is very probably that of 
the Desert Sandstone Formation (Upper Cretaceous).

What is probably an equivalent of this rock has been described 
by the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods* as follows:—

"What we find whenever a good section is exposed is this—a 
layer of loose white, or red, decomposed rock or rubble, some 3 or 
4 feet thick, lies on the upturned edges of the slates. Above 
this a layer some 2 feet thick of loamy earth, which has been 
surface soil. Above this from 14 to 120 feet of magnesite or 
carbonate of magnesia, more or less impure, with silicates of 
alumina and iron, and mere traces of lime. Not often is it pure 
white, for the stains of brown, red and purple, from iron oxide, 
permeate the whole."

The above statement by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, as 
far as can be ascertained, refers to a rock identical with that 
which has now been proved to be, not a magnesite, but a radiol- 
arian rock.

Reference may here be made to a note by Dr. Hinde† in which 
he describes a cherty rock from South Australia, which although 
derived from sponge spicules rather than radiolaria, yet contains 
globules of opal silica which might easily be mistaken for
ules and quartz grains are imbedded appears to be mainly of
orphous or opal silica, nearly entirely neutral to polarized
it between crossed Nicols, and it is principally in the form of
minute globules or discs usually aggregated together so as
exhibit a microscopic botryoidal appearance, the globules or
discs varying from 0.01 to 0.03 mm. in diameter. The globular
material of opal silica is similar to that which occurs in many of the
sponge-beds of the Upper Greensand in this country, and there
is hardly be any doubt that in this Australian Chert it is due,
in the Chert of this country, to the solution and redeposition
of the organic silica of the sponge-spicules.”

As far as I am aware, the above are the only references to
be occurrence of radiolarian rocks in Australia; and in both
ases it would appear that the rocks mentioned are of late
Mesozoic age.

Before proceeding to describe the horizons where radiolarians
have recently been observed by me in Palæozoic rocks in N.S.W.,
might be of interest, in view of the grand scale on which the
radiolarian rocks are now known to be developed in this colony,
and in view also of the fact that some of the literature relating
to radiolaria is rather inaccessible to Australian geologists, to
briefly summarize the more important works relating to Palæozoic
Mesozoic radiolaria in Extra-Australian areas.

Radiolaria have been described by Dr. D. Rüst* from Mesozoic
rocks, the Gault of Zilli, and the Neocomian of Gardenazza.
Radiolaria in the best state of preservation were those found
in the Cretaceous Coprolite Beds of Zilli, in Saxony. These
radiolaria have been admirably figured and described by this
author.

Dunikowski has described perfect forms from the Lower Lias
of the Austrian Alps; while Hantken believes that certain
limestones with Apticus, of Upper Jurassic age, in
central Europe are almost entirely formed of radiolaria.

* Palæontographica. Vol. xxxi. 1885, and ibidem Vol. xxxiv. pp. 181-
Gumbell cites them from the St. Cassian beds; and V detected their remains in the Infra-Lias.

Radiolaria have been described by Dr. Geo. J. Hind F. L. Ransome* from Angel Island from Mesozoic (?) r.

Radiolaria have been described from Jurassic or older coast ranges of California by Fairbanks.†

Radiolaria have been described from Paleozoic rocks following:—Shrubsole has recorded them from the Car rocks of Great Britain.

Dr. G. J. Hinde‡ has described radiolaria from the Caradoc rock at Corstophane, in the S. of Scotland.

The same author has described radiolaria from cherts at Mullion Island, Cornwall, England.§

Perhaps the most important contribution to our knowledge of Paleozoic radiolaria is that of Dr. Rüst,‖ and, as in the phosphorite from the Petschora in the S. U. well preserved radiolaria in the form of deep black filaments in a bright brown translucent base. Flinty material are present in the phosphatic limestone. In cases the radiolaria are represented by casts only. In the whetstone an are beautifully preserved as dark black.
The red jasper from Sicily contains numberless radiolarian shells, coloured red, in a translucent siliceous groundmass.

Fairly well preserved radiolaria have been found in red jasper of Lower Devonian age.

At Cabrières, in Languedoc, a very hard black siliceous schist of Ordovician age contains radiolaria, mostly in a bad state of preservation. In the phosphorite of Cabrières, however, dark, porous to dense, concretions contain numerous radiolaria.

The following is an analysis of the phosphorite:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>1.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime phosphate</td>
<td>73.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicate alumina</td>
<td>25.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100%

The radiolarian shells were black, yellow, or colourless. No sponge spicules were present. In pieces of rock (siliceous shale) from Saxony, poor in radiolaria, fragments of graptolites are numerous.

Black radiolarian fragments have been observed in fairly hard clay shale of Cambrian age. Others occur in flinty pebbles, but not sufficiently well preserved to admit of the species being determined. Fragments of graptolites and graptogonophores were associated.

The fact must be emphasized that it is chiefly in concretions containing phosphoric acid that the radiolaria are best preserved.

It often happens in all flinty rocks, not only Palaeozoic but also Mesozoic, that the quartz filling the original hollows of the radiolarian shells shows a radial habit, and has the form of perfect spherulites exhibiting dark fixed interference crosses in polarized light when the objective is rotated.

In most cases the latticed shell has disappeared. Occasionally, however, the pore openings of the shell are preserved, or one sees a dark circle bounding a clear space, with small regularly placed dark indentations on the inner side.

Very often perfect crystals are developed inside and around these little quartz spheres. Generally these are opaque
octahedra of magnetite and clear or dark yellow rhombohedra of calcite. These crystals are seldom observable in the Silurian forms, and are not visible in the Devonian. Very little other organic remains are associated with the radiolaria. Only sponge spicules, belonging to the Hexactinellidae, are found associated with the radiolaria, sometimes in great numbers.

Isolated examples only of foraminifera are met with in the siliceous limestone of the Muschelkalk. In the Silurian siliceous shales of Langenstriegis, Rehan and Steben fragments of graptolites and gonophores are not infrequent.

Plant remains.—Prickly macrospores occur in the radiolarian rocks of the Jura as well as in the Carboniferous siliceous schists of the Hartz Mts. These were found in great abundance in a Lower Silurian limestone from Koneprus in Bohemia, in which hitherto radiolaria have not been detected.

Another important contribution to the knowledge of Palaeozoic radiolaria is that by Hinde and Fox*, from which the following abstracts may be made.

Radiolaria occur at Codden Hill. The Codden Hill beds have a baked appearance, are whitish, buff, or dark grey in colour, and have frequently a chertoid texture, consisting of thick shales and fine-grained grits.

In places in the radiolarian chert wavellite is developed along the
as the rock is platy, siliceous, or mottled white and
the soft grey to white beds are very rich in radiolaria.
Integrate in some cases in water into a fine cream-coloured
beds are of much less frequent occurrence than the
individual radiolarian beds are minutely laminated.

Epic character.—Carbonate of lime is conspicuous by its
The radiolarian rock generally shows a siliceous ground
some cases clear and transparent, in others dark and
in the presence of fine particles of carbonaceous or
nerals, and minute crystal needles of rutile and zircon.
us groundmass shows between crossed Nicols the faint
appearance of cryptocrystalline silica, like flint from
then radiaria are abundant chalcedonic tints prevail.
aria in the rock have been filled with clear nearly
at silica free from the rutile crystals and from the dark
disseminated in the groundmass, and either micro-
or cryptocrystalline. Within the radiolarian casts
is often fibrous radial, and so shows a black cross in
ight.
re distinctly crystalline character of the radiolarian
tates their recognition in the rocks with a clear ground-
e in ordinary light they are scarcely visible, but between
rolls they appear as so many circles of speckled or bright
In some of the harder and more cherty beds very minute bodies like those in the Pre-Cambrian phanitic quartzite of Brittany are noticeable, 0.006 to 0.013 mm. There is no evidence to show that these are organic.

Under favourable conditions of light the latticed structure of the radiolarian shells can be distinctly seen in the coarse material resulting from the disintegration of the soft shales in water.

A few minute dentated plates, perhaps radulae of gastropods, of dark brownish tinge are associated with the radiolaria. Detrital fragments, except mica flakes, are either wholly wanting or extremely minute, 0.03 to 0.065 mm. in diameter.

Rarely limestone is associated with the radiolarian rock, and in the limestone are casts of radiolaria in calcite and also of sponge spicules. Entomoceras, crinoids, and Endothyra contribute to form limestones near this radiolarian horizon.

In the majority of the Culm siliceous rocks the radiolaria are now in the condition of solid casts of the original forms; their skeletal walls have entirely disappeared, and the individual casts are only bounded by the siliceous matrix of the rock, and are without definite even outlines. In such instances only the size and general form with the radial spines can be distinguished.

In some cases the tests have been naturally stained a brown or amber tint, and in such cases the latticed character of the shell...
he exception of the opal rocks which contain numerous casts, possibly of radiolaria, all radiolarian rocks at nown in N.S. Wales are of Palæozoic age. Radiolarian ve so far been discovered by me in N.S. Wales at four localities—(1) Bingera, (2) Barraba, (3) Tamworth, (4) Caves. (See Map, Plate XL., fig. 3.)

ian. (1)—(1) Bingera and (2) Barraba. In my Address* to ty in 1894, I stated "in the New England District of les possibly the red jasperoid shales of the Nundle and Districts with the associated serpentines may represent abysmal deposits, as has been suggested by Captain for similar rocks in the Maitai Series of New Zealand, ne red claystone represents rock locally metamorphosed contact with the serpentines."

reading the above Address, as opportunity offered, I have e to time studied the red jaspers of Barraba and Bingera, s of microscope sections. These revealed the presence of spherical bodies composed of translucent chalcedony, ed through an opaque groundmass of red jasperoid material. ed probable that these were internal casts of radiolaria, evidence was inconclusive. Last January, through the of Mr. J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S., I was allowed to examineully prepared microscopic sections of the Lower Silurian an cherts from Mullion Island, off Cornwall, and from a of Devonshire, as well as sections of red radiolarian om the Antarctic regions. It was at once obvious that mentioned rock in particular closely resembled the Barraba red jaspers. On my return to Sydney, last with the help of the third year University students, my examination of the New England red jaspers. Dr.

G. J. Hinde had placed at my disposal, on leaving England, valuable collection of British Palaeozoic radiolarian rocks, which proved of the utmost use for purposes of comparison. A large number of sections of the red jasper proved conclusively that radiolarian rocks were developed on a large scale both at Barraba and Bingera. It is the opinion of Mr. E. F. Pittman, the Government Geologist, that the red colour of the jaspers was the original colour of the beds at the time of their deposition and that it is not due simply to contact metamorphism. A collection of specimens kindly made for me by Mr. Pittman confirms this theory. The question as to whether these red jaspers are altered "red clays" of deep sea origin will be discussed later. The geological horizon of the red jasper may be provisionally placed somewhere in the Devonian System, perhaps in the Middle Devonian, homotaxial with the Burdekin formation of Queensland.

*Lepidodendron Australis* occurs in some quantity in rocks which seem to be somewhat newer than the radiolarian beds; but it appears to be represented sparingly, almost, if not quite, as low down as the horizon of the radiolarian rock. This, however, is not yet an established fact.

(3) Tamworth.—Traced southwards, the radiolarian beds have recently been found by me to attain a remarkable development in the neighbourhood of Tamworth. They there consist of thin beds of argillaceous rocks, fine-grained black limestones, and grey and green breccias and phylites, with occasional lenses of schistose dolerite.
The limestones have been considerably altered by contact with the New England granite. The claystones and cherty rocks both above and below the limestones have also been much altered by innumerable granite sills for a zone over five miles in width, measured at right angles to the junction line between the sedimentary rocks and the granite. A laminated, coincident with the planes of bedding, has been superinduced in the claystones. The sills vary from a fraction of an inch up to several feet in thickness, and at first sight had every appearance of being regularly interstratified with the sediments. A careful examination, however, at once revealed their intrusive character, as they trespass slightly across the planes of bedding and have slightly altered by indurating and developing chiastolitic minerals, the sedimentary rocks both above and below them. The claystones and cherts dip chiefly westwards at angles of from 45 to 60°. At Tamworth Common the dip is W. 20° S. at 52°. Radiolaria are abundantly distributed through these claystones and cherts in the form of chaledonic casts. Associated with the claystones is the siliceous calcareous rock previously referred to. A good section shewing it in situ is exposed at the quarries on the Tamworth Temporary Common. The chief bed is about 18 inches in thickness. It weathers superficially into a soft brown friable rock of the colour of Fuller's earth, much resembling bath-brick. Fresh fractures, of unweathered portions, shew the rock to be bluish-grey and compact. If a surface of the unweathered portion be smoothed and polished and then etched with dilute hydrochloric or acetic acid, interstitial carbonate of lime is dissolved out, and well preserved siliceous shells of radiolaria become visible. These will be described in detail later. A second bed of siliceous radiolarian limestone occurs at a point about a mile easterly from the preceding. It is a few inches only in thickness. For the general appearance of this rock see Plate xxxvii. The radiolarian rocks are probably at least 2000 feet thick at Tamworth. The distance from Bingera on the north to Tamworth on the south is 85 miles. Barraba, intermediate between these two places, is 34 miles south of Bingera and 51 miles north of Tamworth. The
radiolarian rock is almost certainly continuous from Bingera to Tamworth.

(4) Jenolan Caves.—This locality is about 200 miles south by west from Tamworth. The rocks developed in this neighbourhood are the Cave Limestone, thin grey argillites and dark grey and reddish-purple shales and black cherts with numerous dykes and sills of quartz-felsite, and basic dykes rendered porphyritic by augite. The Cave Limestone is a somewhat massive rock from 380 to 420 feet in thickness. Stratification is well marked at its upper surface. It dips W. 10° S. at 60° as shown by me this year in my Address to the Royal Society of N.S. Wales, Plate II.

The following fossils have been recorded as occurring in it by Mr. R. Etheridge, junr.*:—*Pentamerus Knightii*, J. Sowerby, *Palaeonisco Brazieri*, Eth. fil.; *Loxonema antiqua*, De Kon., and a large *Favosites*.

Mr. Etheridge considers that the occurrence of the large varieties of *Pentamerus Knightii* in this Cave Limestone renders it not improbable that it approximates in age to the Aynsley Limestone of England. At the same time he comments on the fact that *Pentamerus Knightii* has not yet been discovered in the Yass beds of N.S. Wales, the horizon of which is almost certainly Upper Silurian, and *Mucophyllum crateroides*, a very characteristic and abundant coral in the Yass beds has not yet been observed
I from the circumstance that nearly all the dykes to the
the limestone are felsitic, while no felsite dykes occur to
st of the limestone, that the basic character of the former
of dykes is due to the eruptive rock having assimilated
time in its passage through the limestone bed, for as the
the limestone is westerly at an angle of 60°, and the dykes
arily vertical, they could not have reached the surface
first passing through the limestone bed. The dark
are not distinctly cherty except where they are in close
ity to the dykes. The cherty character of the beds in this
due therefore, I think, to contact metamorphism rather
silica derived from radiolarian shells. Both the black
and the softer and less siliceous dark grey shales abound
of radiolaria. The casts are in the best state of preserva-
the cherty bands. Below the Jenolan Cave Limestone
eral hundred feet of dark indurated shales, greenish-grey
s, reddish-purple shale and coarse volcanic agglomerates
ge lumps of Favorites, Heliolites, &c. The argillites and
ales contain numerous casts of radiolaria, but in a very bad
preservation.

MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC DESCRIPTION OF THE
RADIOLARIAN ROCKS.
evident that the radiolaria must in this case have contributed very largely to form the rock.

Under the microscope numerous spherical or oval bodies, from \(0.05\) mm. to \(0.215\) mm. in diameter, are seen to be distributed through the base. The outlines of the larger casts are jagged, the projecting points representing casts in chalcedony of the openings in the original latticed shell. Most of the smaller casts are probably those of the medullary shell. The larger casts very frequently occur in pairs. Only in one instance was the original outer shell of a radiolarian organism noticed. It was separated by an inner ring of red jasper from the cast of the medullary shell. The form appeared to be allied to \textit{Carposphaera}. Some of the largest of the casts, about \(0.215\) mm. in diameter, are probably referable to \textit{Cenosphera}. Many of the radiolarian casts have participated in the numerous minute faults to which the rock has been subjected. The Tamworth radiolarian rocks, as already mentioned, are partly thin siliceous limestones, partly argillites and black cherts, partly massive coralline limestones.

The black cherts do not appear to owe their silica entirely to the radiolaria, but to have derived it largely from the thousands of granitic sills with which they are so regularly intersected as to give the appearance of interstratification.

The casts of radiolaria in these cherty argillites are much
then etching the slice with dilute hydrochloric acid. Much of the structure can be developed in this way as shown on Plate xxxvii., from a microphotograph kindly taken for me by Mr. W. F. Smyth, M.A., B.E., Assoc. R.S.M.

As I have forwarded some of this material to Dr. Hinde, who has kindly undertaken to describe the radiolaria specially, I will not attempt to do more than mention that some of the commonest forms in the Tamworth rock are figured on Plate xxxviii.

It is obvious that the legion of the Spumellaria is much better represented than that of the Nassellaria. Fig. 7, Plate xxxviii. appears to represent a *Xiphosphaera*, but the spines appear to be perforated by openings, giving the shell somewhat the appearance of *Pipettetella* (Challenger Reports, Radiolaria, Vol. xviii. Pl. 39, Fig. 6). Fig. 2 shows the inner and outer shells fairly well preserved, and is probably a *Haliomma*. Fig. 5 perhaps represents a *Theodiscus*; and Fig. 9 perhaps a *Staurolonche* or an *Astromma*.

As regards the state of preservation of the shells the original siliceous skeleton is for the most part represented, but is sometimes replaced by iron pyrites. Often internal casts alone, in chalcedony, are all that remain to tell of the former presence of the radiolaria. Spicules of hexactinellid sponges are visible in places, in this rock. The radiolaria are so abundant as to give this rock, when etched, the appearance of a Barbados earth. It was probably in its original condition a radiolarian ooz.e.

At the Jenolan Caves, as already stated, the radiolarian casts are best preserved in the black cherts, where they are very numerous. Numerous traces of radiolaria can also be detected in the soft argillites and hardened clay shales.

The radiolarian casts are in a better state of preservation in the black cherts than in the red jaspers of Barraba and Bingera. Latticed structure is, however, scarcely anywhere to be seen. Such slight traces of it as do occur are preserved in the form of opaque black fragments of network entangled in a sub-translucent cryptocrystalline base, as seen in thin sections under the microscope.
Casts of the inner and outer shells are well preserved in the form of a nucleus of translucent chalcedony separated by a zone of the grey base from an outer ring of clear chalcedony.

Radial spines are indistinctly visible in many of the specimens, and can be seen best under crossed Nicols. Most of the casts are spherical, and vary in diameter from 0.05 mm. to 0.2 mm.

Internal casts of the medullary shell are more frequent than casts of the outer shell.

Sponge spicules were not observed.

4. Summary.

The radiolarian rocks, as yet discovered in New South Wales, range for at least 285 miles, from Jenolan Caves on the south to Bingera on the north. Their total thickness has not yet been ascertained, but at Tamworth it appears to amount to at least 2,000 feet, and at Jenolan to not less than 1,000 feet. The radiolarian rocks consist of red jaspers, black cherts, thin silicious limestones, and thin bedded argillites. The radiolaria hitherto discovered are in the best state of preservation when enclosed in the silicious limestone. For the most part, however, they are represented merely by chaledonic casts, the casts of the medullary shell being more frequently preserved than those of the outer shell. Also thin siliceous limestones of Tabularia, the radiolarian...
land, and Mr. R. Etheridge, Junr., consider the age of the
sin beds to be Middle Devonian.

5. Deductions.

In New South Wales there is a great development of rocks,
argillites, cherts and jaspers, formerly considered to be
diferous, but now proved to be formed largely of the shells
ine organisms, the radiolaria.
The geological horizon of these rocks is probably Middle
Devonian, perhaps Siluro-Devonian.
The cherty character of some of the rocks containing the
arian casts is due rather to the introduction of silica
arily from eruptive dykes and sills than to the silica con-
in the radiolarian shells.
The preservation of the radiolarian casts in the black
is chiefly due to the silicification and induration super-1
by contact metamorphism.
This contact metamorphism took place some time between
se of the Carboniferous Period and the commencement of
ano-Carboniferous Period, and was the result of the
on of sills and dykes of granite.
(a) The presence of thick beds of coralline limestone inter-
ed with the radiolarian rocks, and (b) the vast thickness of
olarian beds (several thousand feet being formed within a
Postscript to

Note on the Occurrence of Casts of Radiolaria in Pre-Cambrian (?) Rocks, South Australia. By Professor David, B.A., F.G.S., and Walter Howchin, F.G.S. (p. 571).

Since this paper was written the authors, when examining a supposed Pre-Cambrian Area at Normanville, about 35 miles southerly from Adelaide, discovered a great number of Archaeocyathina in a thick bed of limestone previously supposed to be unfossiliferous. This limestone dips at from 60° to over 80°, and appears to be conformable to strata which must resemble those in which the radiolarian casts have been observed at Crystal Brook and Brighton in South Australia. This discovery renders it highly probable that most of the rocks in the Mt. Lofty Range, in some of which the radiolarian casts have been found, will prove to be Lower Cambrian or referable to passage beds at the base of the Cambrian rather than Pre-Cambrian.

(To face p. 570.)

We are apparent that both of us had been working for some time previous on the subject of micro-organisms in the Pre-Cambrian rocks of Australia, we decided to collaborate, and accordingly have written this preliminary note.
OTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF CASTS OF RADIALARIA IN PRE-CAMBRIAN (?) ROCKS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BY PROFESSOR T. W. EDDGEOURTH DAVID, B.A., F.G.S., AND WALTER HOWCHIN, F.G.S.

(Plates xxxix.-xl.)

CONTENTS.

1. Introduction.
2. Bibliography.
3. Description of the Radiolaria.
5. Summary and Deductions.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Through the kindness of Professor R. Tate, of Adelaide University, one of us was enabled last December year to make a cursory examination of some of the Pre-Cambrian rocks in the neighbourhood of Hallett’s Cove, about fifteen miles S.S.W. from Adelaide. Thin sections of some of these rocks, subsequently prepared at Sydney University, showed not only well marked oolitic structure, in the case of some of the calcareous rocks, but also obscure traces of what are probably radiolaria. The latter were visible chiefly in a dark greenish-grey siliceous limestone, as well as in a very fine grained laminated dark grey clay-shale.

A correspondence followed between us on the subject and, as it became apparent that both of us had been working for some time previously on the subject of micro-organisms in the Pre-Cambrian rocks of Australia, we decided to collaborate, and accordingly have written this preliminary note.
geological antiquity, unless an exception is made in those recorded and figured by M. L. Cayeux, from the brian graphitic phthanites of Brittany.

M. L. Cayeux refers the radiolaria to no less than ten genera, in which both _Spumellaria_ and _Nassella_ are represented. He states that the predominant genus is _Carcinaria_. The 45 figures given in his plate, drawn by an artist who never figured radiolaria, but who simply drew what he could, are extremely suggestive of the radiolarian type. He refers them, Pl. xi., fig. 1a, in particular, having a very organic appearance.

Dr. G. J. Hinde† has reviewed this paper by M. C. He comments specially on the exceedingly small size of the radiolaria, '001 to '022 mm. in diameter.

He says (op. cit. p. 418), "The difference is very slight, and it may be expressed by the fact that the average diameter of the 44 figured forms of which the text of the Palæozoic Radiolaria figured by Dr. Rüst (taking the first described) is '2 mm.; thus it would require the diameters of 17 of the Pre-Cambrian bodies to reach the diameter of one of the Palæozoic Radiolaria."

Dr. Rüst, on the other hand, is inclined to refer the figured to detached chambers of foraminifera, relating the genus allied to _Globigerina_. It is clear from the
that some of the leading authorities on the radiolaria are not convinced as to the structure of the forms figured by M. L. Cayeux being correctly referred to the above group, and his further descriptions of the Brittany rocks are anxiously awaited. Reference may be made here to what have been described as other micro-organisms associated with the Pre-Cambrian radiolaria, or occurring alone.

M. L. Cayeux has described and figured what he believes to be foraminifera from Pre-Cambrian rocks at Saint Lô, at Lamballe (Côtes-du-Nord).*

He has also recorded the occurrence of remains of sponge spicules in the Pre-Cambrian rocks of Brittany.†

These were found by M. Ch. Barrois, who also discovered the radiolaria in the Pre-Cambrian rocks of Brittany, from Ville-au-Roi, near Lamballe. These remains are in the form of monaxial spicules, some being probably referable to the Monactinellidae. Others M. L. Cayeux refers respectively to the Tetractinellidae, Lithistidae, and Hexactinellidae. The spicules are from 0.5 mm. to 3.5 mm. in length, mostly 1 mm. to 1.5 mm. The spicules are replaced by pyrites: the particles of pyrites are held together in a siliceous setting. The canal is not preserved.

The occurrence of spicules of fossil sponges in Archaean rocks has been recorded by Mr. G. F. Matthew.‡

These are referred to Cyathospongia (?) Eozoica, and to Halichondriae graphitiferae. They are stated to occur in Upper Laurentian rocks.

The authenticity of these remains has been called in question by Mr. Herman Rauff.§

3. Description of the Radiolarians

Obviously the two most important points to be noted are (a) that the supposed organisms are referal and (b) that the rocks which contain them are of Age.

If direct proof of the first is wanting, the question of the rocks does not so much matter. We proceed first to quote evidence which, in our opinion, is in favour of the structures about to be described to the radiolaria, and afterwards we will deal with the geological horizon of the rocks which contain them.

Traces of the organisms referred to us proving radiolaria occur at two localities, (a) Brighton, S.S.W. from Adelaide; and (b) Crystal Brook, 8 E. N. of the same city. At (a) Brighton the fossils referred to the radiolaria occur scattered in sublayers throughout a greenish siliceous limestone. Thin sections of these rocks prepared by the Geological Laboratory, at the University of Sydney, reveal these supposed casts of radiolaria are partly or wholly replaced by lime and translucent types are invested in places with a black network of iron oxides. The intimate structure of a
not spherulites nor oolitic granules, is rendered probable by the following facts:—

(1). In the Pre-Cambrian oolitic limestone of Hallett’s Cove the nuclei of the grains are shaped irregularly, whereas the small translucent bodies inside the nebulose rings in the Brighton limestone are perfectly round or oval, and in some cases spinous.

(2). Distinct black netted material envelopes the spherical or oval bodies.

(3). The translucent material enclosed inside the rings does not show a dark cross, seen in polarised light, though, even if it did, this would not of course be an insuperable objection to its radiolarian origin. It proves, however, conclusively that they are not spherulites.

(4). They are probably not oolitic grains, not only on account of many of them possessing an external black network, but also because they are of exactly the same shape, size, and structure as similar bodies in the Pre-Cambrian cherts of Crystal Brook, and oolitic structure, as far as we know, has not been observed in cherts.

(5). Many of the casts very closely resemble those of Mullion Island, Cornwall, and those of the Jenolan Caves and of Bingera in New South Wales.

A considerable variety of forms appear to be present, most of which seem to belong to the Legion *Spumellaria*.

Figs. 5-6 of Pl. xxxix. exhibit forms resembling *Carposphaera*, or possibly *Cenosphaera* with the internal cavity partly filled with chalcedony.

Fig. 7 of Pl. xxxix. is suggestive of the genus *Cenellipsis*. It is possible, however, that the netted forms like those in the figures last referred to, are of inorganic origin, the pyrites filling in the interspaces between small crystalline aggregates partly of silica, partly of calcite.

The spherical chalcedonic bodies, surrounded by the outer chalcedonic rings, appear to us, however, to be very probably casts of the medullary and cortical shells of radiolaria. The diameters of these bodies vary from .1 mm. up to .22 mm.
(b) *Crystal Brook.*—In the black chert of Crystal Brook radiolarian casts are chiefly in the form of small spheric oval nuclei of chalcedony, with a more or less distinct part translucent outer ring of chalcedony. Much black opaque material is present in this rock, as well as small spherical developments of iron pyrites, very suggestive of being inner casts of radiolaria.

The Crystal Brook forms, as to the radiolarian character which we think there can be very little question, are shown Figs. 1-3 of Pl. xxxix. Their diameter varies from 0.1 mm to 0.2 mm. Figs. 1-3 are very suggestive of forms allied to *Cosphaera.*

4. **Geological Horizon of the Radiolarian Rock.**

As already stated, the two chief localities in South Aust where the supposed radiolarian casts have been met with are (a) Brighton and (b) Crystal Brook. These localities merit separate descriptions.

(a) Brighton.—The rocks from Brighton which have yielded the casts above referred to were taken from the quarries of the South Australian Portland Cement Company, situated at Brighton, about 10 miles S.S.W. from Adelaide, on a spur of the Lofty Ranges, which at this point describe a curve to the south, marking the southern boundary of the Adelaide plains.
ceeding by a bedding plane. It is about 15 feet in thick-
ness, a pale pinkish colour, and carries about 86 per cent. of lime—the purest limestone in the group. The red faces of the vertical joints exhibit lines of false bedding.

Blue siliceous Limestone.—This immediately underlies the coloured limestone, and in the upper portions of the bed is at times mottled by various sized pinkish patches. It contains 40 cent. or more of silica. The pink-coloured patches contain a lower proportion of silica and correspondingly higher pro-

tion of carbonate of lime, than the distinctly blue limestone.

Very siliceous dark-coloured Limestone of variable composition carrying more silica than No. 3. This bed, as well as the one immediately above it, is strongly laminated. Whenever it is present it is said to be an indication of a high proportion of lime in the stone. This limestone is the lowest bed worked for cement, but the stone used by the company is won from beds Nos. 2 and 3. Immediately above this bed careo-silaceous shale of very close texture.

Beds have a strike about N. 12° E. The dip varies from 50° to 80° in a direction about W. 12° N. These Brighton may be considered the foothills of the Mt. Lofty Range, and under which they appear to dip. Whatever, there-
Field River. A few miles further south the rocks forming the sea cliffs are contorted and overthrust from E. to W. in a very striking manner. If the coastline be followed to Normanville, 48 miles south from Adelaide, the crystalline and highly metamorphic beds of the eastern flanks of the ranges are met with. The marked lithological distinction between the western and eastern sides of the Mt. Lofty Ranges is an interesting feature. The greater part of the ranges, including the western flanks and highest portions of the watershed, show a series of sedimentary rocks metamorphosed to only a slight degree, with a general easterly dip at a steep angle of from 40° to 80°. The eastern flanks are composed of highly crystalline metamorphic rocks, felsites, hornblendic and micaceous schists, gneiss and granites, which give distinctive features to this side of the ranges for over 200 miles in length. Intrusive granites are extensively associated with this zone of extreme metamorphism.

Professor R. Tate* regards the Mt. Lofty Ranges throughout their entire width as forming one great conformable system, the aggregate thickness of which he estimates cannot be less than ten miles. Further, as the dip of these beds is in the main a south-easterly one, it follows upon the above assumption that the highly crystalline rocks of the eastern side of the watershed are actually superimposed on the less metamorphosed shales, limestones, and
Dr. R. Etheridge, Junr., to be of Cambrian age),* resting unconformably on an older series of mica slates and talcose schists, applied new data bearing on the possible age of the Mt. Lofty formation. The basal or Pre-Cambrian beds at Ardrossan, exhibit a close lithological resemblance to many portions of the Mt. Lofty series, and may provisionally be considered to be homotaxial with the latter. Unfortunately, in no other place in South Australia, that we know of, are the Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian rocks seen in juxtaposition, but they have been observed in the Flinders Ranges in close proximity to the Pre-Cambrian rocks, and it has been noticed that the two groups exhibit strongly marked lithological differences as well as probable unconformity (Pl. xl, fig. 2).

Prof. R. Tate has for many years advocated the Pre-Cambrian (or Archean) age of the Mt. Lofty formation.† The chief considerations for this view are based on—

(a) The evidence afforded by the unconformity between the Lower Cambrian and the Pre-Cambrian rocks near Ardrossan, and the general resemblance of the inferior rocks of that section to the Mt. Lofty beds (Pl. xl, fig. 1), (and so to the Brighton rocks).

(b) In the Flinders Range two formations have been noted (although not seen in contact) in which the less altered beds with lower angle of dip have been determined by their included fossils *Aeolocystinae, Olenellus, Salterella, &c.) to be Cambrian; and it has been inferred that the more highly metamorphic rocks with higher angle of dip are unconformable and consequently Pre-Cambrian. The Mt. Lofty beds are continuous with those of the Flinders Range.

(c) The absence of fossils (macroscopic) throughout the whole the Mt. Lofty series, even in places where limestones and algal occur so little metamorphosed that we have no reason to think that organic remains, if originally present, have been oblitered by molecular rearrangement.

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Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, Government Geologist of South Australia, holds, however, a somewhat different view from the above. Mr. Brown considers that the low degree of metamorphism present in the rocks of the western flanks of the Mt. Lofty range indicates an age not earlier than the Cambrian, and that the Flinders and Mt. Lofty beds really form one series. In his official Geological Map of South Australia, published in 1886, Mr. Brown recognizes three older formations in the ranges, as follows:

(1). **Paleozoic (Lower Silurian).**—Comprising the less altered shales, sandstones, and limestones of the western portions.

(2). **Paleozoic, or Azoic.**—The micaceous, talcose, and hornblende schists, quartzites and crystalline limestones—a middle series towards the eastern side of the ranges.

(3). **Archéan.**—Metamorphic granite, gneiss, syenite, hornblende and mica schists, crystalline limestones, quartzites, &c., with igneous intrusions, rising beneath group No. 2 on the eastern flanks.

It will be observed from this table that the succession is interpreted by Mr. Brown in an opposite way from that in which it is explained by Prof. Tate, for whilst the latter considers the highly metamorphic group the highest in the series, Mr. Brown places this group at the base.
as the siliceous limestones exposed in the vineyard side, near Adelaide. Moreover, no macroscopic fossils observed by us in these limestones, in spite of their offered extremely little through metamorphism, whereas Lower Cambrian limestones are abundantly fossiliferous only slightly inclined, without distinct folding. At time, the fact must be mentioned that the Crystal Brook locality lies directly in the trend of the Cambrian in Yorke's Peninsula N. by E. towards the Blinman Mine E.N.E. of Port Augusta. On the whole, however, we at the evidence is in favour of the radiolarian rock at Brook being Pre-Cambrian.

**Summary and Provisional Deductions, &c.**

Brighton and Crystal Brook in South Australia (their positions are shown on Pl. xl. fig. 3), rocks are which contain what appear to be casts of radiolaria. poster locality there can be little doubt, in our opinion, as ntimity of the casts with those of radiolaria.

at the age of these rocks is Pre-Cambrian is rendered sbable by the following considerations:—

local Lower Cambrian rocks are gently inclined at from 8° to 15°, and they are not folded, whereas the n rocks dip at 45° to 80°, are considerably folded, and nderlie unconformably the Lower Cambrian formation.

Lower Cambrian rocks of South Australia are more
these localities are very well adapted for preserving many fossils, had they ever existed in them.

(iii.) The evidence on the whole is decidedly in favor of the existence of radiolaria in Pre-Cambrian rocks in South Australia.

(iv.) Such radiolaria appear to differ very little in form from the forms described from Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, Tertiary and Eocene rocks, as their diameters appear to range from 0.01 to 0.22 mm.

(v.) Forms allied to Carposphaera and Cenosphera, and also to Cenollipsis, appear to have been represented in Pre-Cambrian time.

We desire to express our thanks to Mr. Stanley F. Pilcher, manager of the South Australian Portland Cement Co., at Brighton, who has kindly given all the help in his power to facilitate our researches at Brighton. We have also to thank Mr. W. Lewis, of Brighton, for kind guidance and assistance. Mr. J. W. Jones, the Conservator of Water, we are much indebted to for the excellent arrangements which he made for our geological examinations of Crystal Brook and Ardrossan. We also wish to thank for much useful aid given us in the field the Mr. Hicks, Mr. C. C. Butfield and Mr. E. S. A. Wilson. W. S. Dun, the Librarian and Assistant Palaeontologist.
-Internal cast from Crystal Brook. genus not determinable.

-Internal cast in siliceous limestone, perhaps referable to the Radiolaria; Brighton, near Adelaide.

and 6.—Internal casts in siliceous limestone, perhaps related to *Carposphera*; from Brighton, near Adelaide.

-Form doubtfully referable to the Radiolaria, from siliceous limestone, Brighton, South Australia; possibly allied to *Cenellipsis*.

-Internal cast in siliceous limestone, perhaps referable to the Radiolaria; Brighton, South Australia.

**Plate xl.**

-Sketch Section from near Ardrossan, Yorke's Peninsula, to Murray Bridge, South Australia.

-Section showing probable junction between the Lower Cambrian and the Pre-Cambrian Rocks near Ardrossan, Yorke's Peninsula, S.A.

-Map showing positions of chief localities where fossil Radiolaria have been found in S.E. Australia.
specific rank, and should not be merged in C. Linn.

Mr. Brazier exhibited, for Mrs. Kenyon, a series of Cyprea mentioned in her Note, namely, an ad
Cyprea caput-anguis, Philippi, from Maldon Isla
fine variety C. Sophia, Braz., as well as of a large vs
solid specimen of Cyprea tigris, Linn., and a lat
specimen of the same species showing the spots
transverse bands. Also a young specimen of C.
from Mrs. Waterhouse. Two specimens of a suppo
of Pectunculus, from an unknown locality, were al

Mr. Froggatt showed a large series of spirit sp
Termites treated of in his paper, together with shi
wings, &c.

Professor David exhibited, in illustration of hi
graphs, rock specimens, and, under the microscope
showing Radiolaria.

Mr. Ogilby exhibited specimens of two small Clup
that from an examination of a number of specime
vinced of the necessity for forming a third genus of 'Herrings.' The three genera, will be described in
number of the Proceedings. Mr. Ogilby proposes
the Rough-backed Herrings, recent and fossil, und
name Hyperlophine, and points out that the nan
had seen for the first time specimens of the Boroniana. These were obtained by Miss King from the ry during last month, and forwarded to Melbourne. was described by Sprengel in 1827, from specimens y Sieber in 1823, somewhere in the neighbourhood of on the Blue Mountains. By Mr. Bentham it was con- be a dimorphic form of B. pinnata, but by Prof. Urban t has been restored to independent specific rank. As with B pinnata its chief distinguishing characters are of the eight stamens are shorter and have smaller e style is short, and the stigma large and globular. was also expressed by the Baron that as the characters it are yet unrecorded, an effort might be made during season to obtain them for comparison with those of B.

tcher exhibited a series of water-colour drawings of animals, of great intrinsic merit as well as of historical. They were the artistic work of Dr. J. Stuart, an army ho from time to time for some years (circa 1834-37 or ) undertook the duties of Medical Officer at the Station, Port Jackson. They are referred to in one wers (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. viii. 1842, p. 242) by the J. S. Macleay, into whose possession they subsequently Eventually they came to Sir William Macleay, who em over to the Society.
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1896.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society was held at the Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday evening, November 25th, 1896.

The President, Mr. Henry Deane, M.A., F.L.S., in the Chair.

DONATIONS.


DONATIONS.


From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.


L’Académie Impériale des Sciences de St. Pétersbourg—
Annuaire du Musée Zoologique, 1896. No. 3. From the Academy.


Pamphlet entitled "Notes on Rare Lepidoptera in Wellington" by W. P. Cohen. From the Author.


Zoologische Station zu Neapel—Mittheilungen. xii. Band. 3 (left 1896). From the Station.
From the Government Geologist.


Three Conchological Pamphlets. By E. A. S (1896). From the Author.


Department of Lands and Survey, New Zealand the year 1895-96. From H. Farquhar, Esq.
ON THE COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF THE ORGAN OF JACOBSON IN MARSUPIALS.

BY R. BROOM, M.D., B.Sc.

(PLATES XLI.-XLVIII.)

Although the researches of Gratiolet, Balogh, Klein, and others had made us familiar with the structure and relations of Jacobson's organ in a number of the principal types of higher Mammals, until very recent years no examination appears to have been made of the organ in any of the Marsupials.

In 1891, Symington published a paper "On the Organ of Jacobson in the Kangaroo and Rock Wallaby," in which he points out the main features of the organ and its relations, and gives figures of transverse sections at the opening of the organ and also at its most developed part. He concludes that the Marsupial organ agrees very closely with the Eutherian type, and differs markedly from that found in the Prototherian Ornithorhynchus. It is unfortunate that when his paper was written only the aberrant Platypus type had been carefully studied, for had he compared the Marsupial organ with the simpler Monotreme type as found in Echidna, his conclusion would probably have been different.

In 1893, Röse, apparently ignorant of Symington's work, published a very short paper on the organ in the Wombat and Opossum. He gives two good figures of the organ in the young Wombat, but makes no remarks on the peculiarities of the organ or its relations.

The only other papers, as far as I am aware, in which the Marsupial arrangement is touched on are, Symington's recent paper "On the Homology of the Dumb-bell-shaped Bone in
Ornithorhynchus," and some papers of my own where various references are made to points in the Marsupial anatomy for purposes of comparison.

In the present paper I shall confine myself mainly to the consideration of the general morphology of the organ and its duct, with their cartilaginous and bony relationships, and their vascular and glandular connections in typical members of the chief groups of Marsupials, and to the morphological significance of the various peculiarities met with. In discussing the various forms, I shall adopt tentatively the classification as given in Thomas' "British Museum Catalogue of Marsupials and Monotremes"; and as the polyprotodont Marsupials have long been recognised as the more generalised—a view which is confirmed by the study of the region under consideration—it will be convenient to examine these first.

**DASYURIDÆ.** (Plate xli.)

Of this group I have studied, (1) Early mammary fetal *Phascologale penicillata*, (2) mammary fetal *Dasyurus viverrinus*, (3) two-thirds grown *D. viverrinus*, and (4) adult *D. maculatus*.

If a series of transverse sections be made of the anterior part of the snout of Echidna, it will be found that there passes out from each side of the base of the septum a flat cartilage, forming a floor to each nasal cavity. In the very young animal, as shown by Newton Packer, this cartilage is well developed, but in the adult...
essing outwards from the base of the septum and complete floor to the nasal cavity, uniting laterally inasal. On nearing the naso-palatine canal, its inner is detached from the septum and curves upwards and wards (Pl. xli. fig. 10). The naso-palatine canal passes obliquely backwards, as well as upwards, so that in section it is seen connecting the nasal cavity with the in its passing upwards the premaxillary is seen to on its palatine process as if to make a passage (fig. 10), e behind this the nasal-floor cartilage divides into its outer parts. The outer part, which is small, disappears mediately behind this plane; but the inner part, or cartilage, is well developed and appears as an upright a large process passing outwards from its upper end g a support to the inferior septal ridge.* The lower ported on its lower and inner side by the developing ocess of the premaxillary.

1 the naso-palatine canal has lost its connection with and above is seen to receive the opening of Jacobson’s inner side, and on its outer side to be connected with cavity. Jacobson’s cartilage is here well developed, acobson’s duct or organ in its concave outer side. If n be compared with the similar section in the young

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as which extends along on each side of the base of the septum.
Echidna as figured by N. Parker, or in the adult as figured by myself, the striking agreement will be manifest.

In fig. 12 is seen the condition of the organ and its relations in the region of its greatest development. The organ is oval in section, there being but a very slight indentation in the outer wall: the inner and lower walls of the organ are twice the thickness of the outer. Jacobson’s cartilage is a plate which supports the organ on its inner and lower side, palatine process of the premaxilla, here just commencing and occupying the lower and inner side of Jacobson’s cartilage.

Near its posterior part the organ is reduced to a simple columnar epithelium, and the cartilage is a narrow thick plate passing more outwards than downwards, forming a floor to the duct and its neighbouring developin of a columnar epithelium. The nasal-floor cartilage is similar to that seen in the fetal Phascologale, but an a feature is revealed. From the point where the ascending plate of the nasal-floor cartilage sends out the plate to support the basal ridge a detached process of cartilage passes forward, porting the feeble anterior part of the ridge. This is better seen in the adult, and is interesting from the fact that a similar process has not been found in any other for which I have data.
short duct lined with squamous epithelium. On the left side, which is further back, the opening of the organ into the naso-palatine canal is closing, while the connection between the canal and the nasal cavity is seen. Immediately beyond this plane Jacobson’s organ is closed and the lower part of the inner plate of Jacobson’s cartilage becomes connected with the outer bar, forming a floor to the organ; and what was the naso-palatine canal becomes lost in the general nasal cavity.

Fig. 4 represents a section through the body of the organ. The cartilage on section assumes the appearance of an irregular L or a U with the outer side shorter than the other—an appearance very common in Marsupial types. It is supported on its lower and inner sides by the scroll-like palatine-process of the pre-maxilla. The organ on section is kidney-shaped, with a much indented hilus, which accommodates the rather large blood vessel.

*Dasypurus viverrinus*, Shaw, (two-thirds grown). In the grown *Dasypurus* the condition of parts is essentially similar to that in the young. Fig. 5 shows a section in the region of the hinder part of the papilla—a portion of the papillary cartilage being seen. The nasal-floor cartilage is moderately flat, and somewhat above its inner end by the side of the septum is seen the small precurrent process of cartilage supporting the septal ridge. In fig. 6 the pre-axillary is about to give off its palatine process. The naso-palatine canal is seen cut across below the isthmus, while above it the nasal-floor cartilage is dipping down into the hollow. The outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage behind this becomes lost in *D. viverrinus*, though in *D. maculatus* it is seen for a short time as a very small fragment on the outer side of the naso-palatine canal. The organ opens into the naso-palatine canal almost immediately behind the plane of fig. 7. Fig. 8 is just behind the opening of the organ and immediately in front of the plane where the naso-palatine becomes part of the general nasal cavity. Here the organ is roofed over by the union of the inner plate of Jacobson’s cartilage with the outer bar. In fig. 9, a little further back, the upper union with the outer bar is lost and the lower connec-
quite upwards and having in it a single large blood
is extremely little glandular tissue in connection wi
and middle part of the organ. The sensory layer is
developed, being about 3½ times as thick as the n
layer. The outer wall of the organ has small colur
about half the size of those of the nasal epithelium.

*Dasypus maculatus*, Kerr, (adult). The organ
differs considerably in a number of ways from
*viverrinus*. In almost all large animals the organ i:
proportionately, and appears to have less of a se:
and to become to a greater extent a glandular duct
the difference in the character of the organ the
relations remain very constant in allied species and
only difference in the cartilaginous development
species of *Dasypus* is a very slight one of degr
*maculatus* the cartilage is rather more developed
rather less posteriorly than in the smaller species
the organs, however, the differences are marked.
layer is present quite characteristically, but much
than in *D. viverrinus*, while the whole organ
smaller in lumen, which means that it is relative
half the size. Instead of occupying almost the
cartilaginous hollow as in the smaller species, it fi
one-third the available space, the rest being almost
by a great development of mucous gland tissue
occupied by the large hilar vessel.
Flower in supplying me with three mammary fetuses—one small and two moderate-sized—of which I have sectioned the small one and one of the large.

_Didelphys murina_, L., (mammary fetus, head-length 14 mm.). In the young fetal Opossum the anterior portion of the nasal-floor cartilage agrees very closely with the condition in the Dasyure; not only is it comparatively flat, but from its ascending inner plate it gives off a precurrent process to support the anterior part of the septal ridge. In the plane of the papilla (fig. 1) the premaxilla is seen giving off its palatine process. The nasal-floor cartilage is here curved, the inner end passing up by the side of the septal base into the septal ridge, while it is slightly depressed into the hollow between the premaxilla and its palatine process. A broad but not very thoroughly chondrified papillary cartilage is seen in the section; and by its edge the naso-palatine canal is seen opening. In fig. 2—a little distance behind—the nasal-floor cartilage is found to have become divided as in Dasyurus, the inner part having become a well developed Jacobson's cartilage, while the outer part has on this plane become lost. If this figure be compared with fig. 2 of the Dasyure the close agreement between the forms will be seen in the structure of Jacobson's cartilage. There is, however, a slight difference in the relations borne by the developing palatine processes to the cartilages. In Dasyurus the palatine process is mostly inferior; while in this form it lies within the lower half, the bottom end of the cartilage being unsupported by bone. This though apparently a small matter will be seen to be of considerable interest in connection with the condition in the other forms to be described. In _didelphys murina_ the septal ridge is more marked, the lower corner of the nasal cavity passing well in below it. The naso-palatine canal will be noticed to have an almost vertical direction, the obliquity being very slightly marked. The connections of the canal with Jacobson's organ and with the nasal cavity are as in Dasyurus, except that in _Didelphys murina_ the organ becomes constricted into a little roundish duct-like canal before opening into the naso-palatine canal. This little constricted part is not a
true Jacobson's duct, as it is lined with columnar epithelium. The organ where best developed, as seen in fig. 3, almost completely fills the large hollow cartilage. On section it is kidney shaped, but the two poles are approximated so as to give the organ an almost circular appearance, folding the small outer wall closely on itself. The cartilage is supported by the small curved palatine process at its lower and inner side.

*Didelphys marsupialis, L., (?)* (large mammary fetus, head length 37 mm.). Between this form and the fetal *D. murina* there are a number of little differences, in addition to what can be accounted for by difference of age. The nasal-floor cartilage is nearly flat, and on passing backwards turns up at the base of the septum as in *D. murina*. The inferior septal ridge is here less developed, and the precurrent cartilaginous process, present in *D. murina*, is practically absent. In fig. 4 is shown a section in the plane of the opening of the naso-palatine canal. Though the papilla is well developed there is no trace of a papillary cartilage, which is interesting as this is the only Marsupial I have met with where it is quite absent. In fig. 5 the nasal-floor cartilage is found divided and the premaxilla distinct from its palatine process; and in the space between the divided structures is seen the anterior part of the almost vertical naso-palatine canal. The outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage is still distinct. A few
The organ itself in the region of best development (fig. 9) has on section the usual kidney shape. There is some resemblance to the organ in Dasyurus, with which it agrees in having a single vessel along the hilus; in Didelphys, however, the blood vessel is considerably smaller. The sensory region is well developed, the upper and lower ends of which curve towards each other constricting the hilar region slightly. In the hilar region are a few nervous glands which open into the organ at the point of union of the upper end of the sensory wall with the non-sensory. The main nerves lie as usual in the little triangular space above the organ.

PERAMELIDÆ. (Plate xlili.)

In the Bandicoots I have confined myself to the study of one species, Perameles nasuta; of which I have examined—(1) a young mammary foetus; (2) a half grown specimen; and (3) an adult. To Mr. A. G. Hamilton, of Mt. Kembla, N.S.W., I am indebted for the foetus and the adult specimen.

Perameles nasuta, E. Geoff., (mammary foetus, head length 1 mm.). In a section through the developing first upper incisor, and also a little in front of and behind this plane, the nasal-floor cartilage will be found to be well developed and moderately flat. By each side of the base of the septum is a rather large inferior septal ridge, and into the base of it, at least, passes an ascending plate of the nasal-floor cartilage, lying close to the septum. This ascending plate is better developed anteriorly in this genus than in either Dasyurus or Didelphys. On reaching the papillary planes the septum is found to have retreated, and its place to have become occupied between the two ascending plates of the nasal-floor cartilage by the two palatine processes of the premaxillary (fig. 1). This very marked retreating of the base of the septum is greater than in the other Marsupials, and recalls the condition in the Insectivora. In fig. 1 is shown the moderately developed papillary cartilage, by the edge of which the naso-palatine canal is seen entering. Here also the well developed nasal-floor cartilage is seen passing up and curving round into the septal ridge forming
its support. In the immediately succeeding planes the inner plate of the nasal-floor cartilages about to become Jacobson's cartilage are seen approaching somewhat and the palatine processes becoming more curved along their inner sides; while the process of cartilage supporting the ridge becomes a detached bar. This bar thus becomes detached further forward than in either Dasyurus or Didelphys. A very short distance behind the plane of the posterior part of the papilla, the naso-palatine canal is found passing inwards below the lower edge of Jacobson's cartilage and even below the lower edge of the palatine process. From this point it passes outwards, upwards, and slightly forwards into the hollow of the lower half of Jacobson's cartilage, where it meets a short but distinct Jacobson's duct. It also passes outwards and backwards, as seen in fig. 2, opening into the nasal cavity. On this plane the short duct of Jacobson is replaced by the lower part of the organ proper, which is almost shut off from the naso-palatine canal. In the relations of the canal to the lower part of the palatine process and of the cartilage of Jacobson there is a marked agreement with Didelphys, though the lower unsupported part of Jacobson's cartilage is much greater here than in that genus, and clearly suggest the development met with in both the Phalangers and the Kangaroos. Almost immediately beyond the plane of the closing of the organ the lower end of the inner plate
in, and ultimately all that is left of it is a small plate lying the upper and inner side of the reduced posterior end of the

\textit{anotes nasuta}, E. Geoff., (half grown and adult). Between adult and half grown condition the chief differences are due fact that in the adult the bony development is greater and artilaginous elements more degenerate. In the following at it is the half grown specimen that is being described otherwise stated.

The region immediately in front of the incisor teeth, the septum is rather broad and at its base has on each side a developed inferior septal ridge. The nasal-floor cartilage is sly feeble on the whole, but its inner part is better pad and turns up close against the septum, then curves ds to form the support of the septal ridge. On reaching one of the first pair of incisors, the only difference worth is that the septum has retreated somewhat, and only the part of the nasal-floor cartilage remains.

The adult, even in the region of the predental portion of maxillary, the nasal-floor cartilage is represented by little than the inner part.

The plane of 2nd incisor in the half grown specimen the floor cartilage is represented only by the skeleton of the while on the same plane the premaxilla is seen sending up ess towards the base of the septum. In the anterior ry region, as seen in fig. 5, the cartilage is found present inner plate and an outer bar. Though this is in front of so-palatine canal, as there is no outer part of the nasal-floor ge, it will be better to call it Jacobson's cartilage, for there is no organ at this point, from the condition of the ges and other structures it is highly probable that the once extended forwards considerably in advance of its g into the naso-palatine canal, as is the case in Ornitho- us. As it is, the organ still extends some little way in front opening into the naso-palatine canal, and on one side of the anterior extension is seen cut across.
In fig. 6 and fig. 7 the very short naso-palatine canal is first opening into Jacobson's organ and then connecting the cavity with the mouth in the usual manner. In both figures the enormous development of the palatine processes is the most noticeable feature. On the outer side of the outer bar of Jacobson's cartilage is seen in section a precurrence process from the outer part of the palatine process of the premaxillary. On the left side of fig. 7 the inner plate of Jacobson's cartilage is seen sending down a process by the side of the canal; on the right side, which is a little further back, the inner plate of Jacobson's cartilage has united with the outer bar.

In the adult in the region just considered the palatine process of the premaxillary is very similar, but the cartilage has degenerated into a few irregular patches. It is interesting that the downward process of Jacobson's cartilage by the side of the naso-palatine canal is persistent (fig. 9).

In the region of greatest development the organ is very similar to that in the other Polyprotodonts. In the adult the cartilaginous capsule is scarcely observable, the organ being almost entirely supported by the well developed palatine process. The sensory wall is fairly well developed, though less so than in either Dasynurus viverrinus or Didelphys. Along the hilus there runs a single moderate-sized vessel, and a rather large vein runs along
Hauroides volans; (4) adult Petasurus breviceps; (5) very early mammary foetus, Trichosurus vulpecula; (6) early mammary foetus, Trichosurus; (7) large mammary foetus, Trichosurus; and (8) Trichosurus.

In all these genera the same type is followed, and the close resemblance between the different genera is remarkable.

Hauroides volans, (mammary foetus, head length 20 mm.). In the anterior papillary plane and a little in front the 1-floor cartilage is well developed, but not of very great lateral extent. The nasal septum comes well down and anteriorly the 1-floor cartilage abuts squarely against it; but in the middle of the papilla the septum has begun to retreat, and the end of the nasal-floor cartilage curves up towards it somewhat. There is on each side a well developed septal ridge, and the nasal-floor cartilage sends a feebly developed process towards the 1-floor cartilage, in the great lateral development of all the structures. The inferior septal ridges project more, making the base of the 1-floor region much broader; the nasal-floor cartilages are further divided at their inner ends, and the palatine processes which are developed in connection with Jacobson's cartilages are, in their development instead of closely together as in the Polyprotodonts, widely apart. The naso-palatine canal passes obliquely backwards and downwards, and opens into Jacobson's organ on the same plane as that in which it becomes part of the nasal cavity. In Pl. xlv. figs. 2 and 3, the nasal-floor is divided. Jacobson's cartilage is hollowed slightly on the inner side, and in the hollow lies the palatine process of the premaxilla. In the region of best development Jacobson's cartilage is present as a slightly concave plate, which is marked outwards as well as downwards from the base of the septum. The palatine process is present as an ossified bar lying along the middle of the inner side. The nose itself is almost oval on section; the inner wall of which is
more than half the diameter, while the lumen is slightly crescentic, owing to the outer wall being much better developed at its central than lateral portions.

_Pseudochirus peregrinus_, Bodd., (adult), _Petauroidea volare_, Kerr, (adult), and _Petaurus breviceps_, Waterh., (adult). These three genera agree with each other so markedly that it will only be necessary to describe the condition in one—_Petaurus—and then pay attention to the points in which the others differ from it.

In a plane immediately in front of the papilla, the condition of the nasal-floor cartilage is found to agree very closely with that described in _Perameles_, each inner end having an ascending plate closely placed against the sides of the base of the septum. The only marked difference is that the lateral part of the cartilage is much curved; this, however, is rendered necessary by the largely developed first incisors. In the plane passing through the middle of the papilla the inner ascending plate of the nasal-floor cartilage is much shorter, but has become broadened out, while the inferior septal ridge, which anteriorly was developed considerably vertically, is here a much more defined ridge, and from the outer angle of the irregular square-shaped inner part of the nasal-floor cartilage a slight process passes into the ridge. The outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage becomes almost entirely lost. Pl. xliv. fig. 10 represents a section through the third incisor or the posterior
be lower edge of the palatine process, a condition more at in Pseudochirus than in Petaurus. On passing back-
the outer part of the cartilaginous process of the ridge
s detached as the outer bar of Jacobson’s cartilage. In
7. fig. 11 the anterior part of Jacobson’s organ is indicated,
e naso-palatine canal connected with the short duct of the
In Pl. xlv. fig. 12 the organ communicates freely with the
avity at the plane where the naso-palatine canal becomes
the cavity.
Pl. xlv. figs. 5 and 6 it will be seen that in Pseudochirus
ning of the organ is more directly into the upper part of
ual, while in Petauroides (fig. 8) the condition agrees
early with that in Petaurus. The difference, however,
a very slight one of degree.
• the closing of the organ the lower part of Jacobson’s
e unites with the outer bar in the usual manner. In
chirus the ridge is considerably lower than in the other
gers, so that when the lower part of Jacobson’s cartilage
lete, instead of an irregular U-shaped appearance we have
regular L, as in Pl. xlv. fig. 7. In Petauroides (fig. 9)
tilage has the more usual appearance.
organ in all these genera is well developed, and has on
a rather elongated kidney shape. In the small Petaurus
sory wall is larger proportionally than in the other two
The hilus is very broad and only but slightly depressed,
a larger lumen to the organ. In all three genera there is
et venous plexus usually composed of one, two, or three
teriorly, which branch into six or more posteriorly.e but few glands in connection with the organ, except at
terior part.
oserus vulpecula, Kerr, (mammary foetus, head length
.). In this very small mammary foetus, which may be
as the size at birth, the cartilages are all fairly well
ed, and the ossification of the premaxillary bones quite
ly marked. In the plane of the developing incisors the
cor cartilage is very well developed, as seen in Pl. xlv. fig. 1.
parts; before dividing, however, the downward p inner part makes itself manifest. On the left side of representing the plane a little behind the division floor cartilage, Jacobson's cartilage is seen as a curve near the middle of the inner concave side, the develop process, present as a minute spicula of bone. Th process, it will be seen, is more marked than in the y chirrus. The naso-palatine canal has the usual relat first into Jacobson's organ and then becoming m nasal cavity. The organ is present as a small oval t inner wall considerably thicker than the outer.

*Trichosurus vulpecula*, Kerr, (mammary fetus, 10.5 mm.). In this more developed mammary fetus of parts are better seen. In Pl. xlv. fig. 4 is shown structure of the inner part of the nasal-floor cartila; division. From this figure it will be seen that th process is a structure superadded to the simple nasal as seen in the Dasyure. The same can probably al the internal ascending process. In Pl. xlv. fig. cartilage is an almost vertical plate with the rod process along the middle of the inner side. The c very large.

*Trichosurus vulpecula*, Kerr, (mammary fetus, 20 mm.). In the series of sections from this speci the steps intermediate between the condition in th and the adult. The nasal floor cartilage before divi
The ridge process, on the other hand, so large in the Ringtail and Flying Phalangers is only slightly developed in Trichosaurus. The descending process is very distinct; and the palatine process more developed vertically than in the younger fetuses. In Pl. xlvi. fig. 8 the naso-palatine canal passes up almost vertically and opens into Jacobson's organ. At this stage there is no chondrification of the outer bar. In the following figure the organ is closed; and the naso-palatine canal is merged in the nasal cavity. Even in this plane the outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage is still well developed. Jacobson's cartilage is an almost vertical plate, and the organ lies against it much flattened from side to side.

Trichosaurus vulpecula, Kerr, (adult). In the adult common Phalanger there is considerable agreement with the condition in the adult Petaurus. All the main peculiarities are due to two facts—(1) a much less degree of development of the inferior septal ridge in Trichosaurus; and (2) a greater development of the outer nasal-floor cartilage.

In Pl. xlvi. fig. 1 through the posterior papillary region, the inner part of the nasal-floor cartilage is very similar to that in Petaurus, except that the ridge process is more feeble here; the outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage though small is, however, better developed than in Petaurus. The papillary cartilage is well seen in this plane and is interesting from its having a distinct median ridge. In Pl. xlvi. figs. 2, 3 and 4, is seen the mode of division of the nasal-floor cartilage, which is more complicated than in any of the other common Marsupials. In the most anterior part of the gap between the premaxilla and its palatine process there is a most distinct, rather large, descending process filling up the whole gap. On the naso-palatine canal passing up, and on the premaxillary being farther removed from the palatine process, the descending cartilaginous process remains only as a narrow internal plate lying close against the palatine process (Pl. xlvi. fig. 2). In this plane the ridge process though small is distinct, and is connected with both the inner plate of Jacobson's cartilage and the outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage. In Pl. xlvi. fig. 3, a very little behind the previous plane, an anterior prolongation of
becomes detached from the inner plate, it still retention with the outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage. fig. 4, however,—a little further back still—the ou from the nasal-floor cartilage which is now lost. the appearance quite agrees with that in the Ringt connecting with the naso-palatine canal in quite. In Pl. xlvi. fig. 5 the organ is closed, and the naso is merged in the nasal cavity. In the following fig appearances are presented. The inner plate of Jacol has united below with the outer bar, and an irreg hollow is formed for the reception of the organ.

The organ is large and has an irregular crescenti a well developed sensory wall. The hilus is large two or three large veins and one or two small; while outer side of the organ is an enormous amount tissue, in which it differs from that of the other Ph

Subfamily Phascolarctinae. (Plate xlv

Phascolarctus cinereus, Goldf., (two-thirds grown) arctus we have a very highly modified type wi many ways from that of the Phalangers just descri

The naso-palatine canal is very long and oblique. fig. 7 we have represented a section through the pl front of the point where the premaxillary gives o process. In this and the following sections the peculiarity is the depth of the secondary palate. '
In the lower part of the section the naso-palatine canal is seen cut across.

On reaching the plane where the premaxillary gives off its palatine process the nasal-floor cartilage is found to bend down into the gap formed, as seen on the left side of Pl. xlvi. fig. 8. There is no more than a slight indication of a downward process apart from the general dipping down and thickening of the nasal-floor cartilage. The palatine process is by the side of the lower third of the downward bent cartilage; while the naso-palatine canal is seen almost in contact with the lower part of the cartilage. On the right side of the same figure is seen the condition a little farther back. The large solid downward extension has given way before the ascending naso-palatine canal, and there is formed a well marked inner plate, extending from the side of the base of the septum, down past the vomer and along the upper half of the palatine process. From the upper end of this plate there passes an outward and downward process which becomes continuous with the outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage. In Pl. xlvi. fig. 9 we see the inner part of the nasal-floor cartilage or Jacobson’s cartilage separated from the outer. It has a well developed inner concave plate, with above a downward and outward sloping roof. In the hollow is the anterior part of Jacobson’s organ connected with the naso-palatine canal near the point where it merges into the nasal cavity.

Beyond this plane there is found passing up from the lower edge of the inner plate a process meeting the lower edge of the roof and forming a complete cartilaginous tube for the organ.

The organ itself, however, is very feebly developed relatively, though it possesses the usual sensory wall. There are very few glands in the tube; but it is extremely interesting to find a plexus of five or six large veins on the outer side of the organ. The whole length of the organ is somewhat less than 10 mm.

MACROPODIDÆ. (Plate xlvii.)

Of the Kangaroo group, Symington, as already stated, has examined the small mammary foetus of Macropus giganteus and
of Petrogale penicillata, and found that the condition in be
forms is "practically identical." Of this group I have examin
'(1) a series of sections prepared by Prof. Wilson, of a very sm
mammary fetus of Macropus sp.; (2) a large mammary fetus
M. ualabatus; and (3) a small mammary fetus of Epyprym
rufescens.

Sub-family Macropodinae. Plate (xlvii. figs. 1-9.)

Macropus sp.? (mammary fetus, total length 29 mm.). In this
very young fetus the condition of parts agrees very closely with
that in Trichosurus. The nasal-floor cartilage is well developed
in the anterior part (Pl. xlvii. fig. 1), but before reaching the upper
opening of the naso-palatine canal the outer part is lost. There
is a distinct though small downward process. The naso-palatine
canal passes up almost vertically, and the organ of Jacobson
opens into it on the same plane as that in which it unites with
the nasal cavity (fig. 2). The palatine process is represented as
in Trichosurus by an ossifying rod near the middle of the inner
plate of Jacobson's cartilage. Posteriorly the condition agree
with that in the early fetal Trichosurus.

Macropus ualabatus, Less. & Garn., (large mammary fetus
head 50 mm.). This specimen may be taken as the type of the
Kangaroo.
the nasal-floor cartilage is hollowed out to accommodate an anterior projection of Jacobson’s organ, but we are thereby enabled to understand the different parts. If this section be compared with Pl. xlv. fig. 3, the Trichosure condition, there is no trouble in making out the homology of the different parts. The inner plate corresponds to that in Trichosurus, except that it does not curve downwards at its lower end, but retains its connection with the outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage. On the outer side of the opening in the cartilage above the organ is seen a distinct knob attached to the outer nasal-floor cartilage; this is unquestionably the outer bar of Jacobson’s cartilage, agreeing closely with the condition in Trichosurus; while the upper opening in the cartilage is due to the customary detachment of the outer bar from the inner plate of Jacobson’s cartilage. In Pl. xlvi. fig. 4 we have the more usual condition revealed; almost the only difference, in fact, from the similar section in Trichosurus (Pl. xlv. fig. 4) is due to the absence or reduction of the inferior septal ridge in Macropus. The naso-palatine canal opens into the organ and the nasal cavity in the usual way.

At its hinder end, as seen in Pl. xlvii. fig. 9, the organ is situated well up the side of the septum, a condition recalling the appearance in the human fetus.

The organ itself is on the whole rather feebly developed, and has the appearance of a degenerate Phalanger type. There are few glands anteriorly, and in the hilus are only a few small blood vessels.

Sub family Potoroidea. (Plate xlvii. figs. 10-12.)

Epyprymnus rufescens, Gray, (mammary fetus, head length 155 mm.). In the Rat-Kangaroo, though we have a fairly close agreement with the condition in Macropus, we have some remarkable differences. Pl. xlvii. fig. 10 represents a section in the plane of the 2nd upper incisors. The nasal-floor cartilage is well developed, and at its inner part is found turning round to support the inferior septal ridge more after the manner of the Polyprotodonts than of the Phalangers. In the plane through the point
where the palatine process is first seen distinct from the premaxilla, the inner part of the nasal-floor cartilage curves markedly upwards and sends out a well marked though feeble plate into the inferior septal ridge. At the lower angle of the nasal-floor cartilage there is sent down a short process into the gap between the premaxilla and its palatine process.

Immediately following this plane we have the remarkable condition shown in Pl. xlvii. fig. 11. The outer part of the nasal-floor cartilage is detached from Jacobson's cartilage, which is present as an inner plate and an outer bar. In the hollow is found the anterior portion of Jacobson's organ opening directly into the anterior part of the nasal floor, and in no way directly connected with the naso-palatine canal. It is only some sections posterior to this, after the organ is quite closed, that the naso-palatine canal unites with the nasal cavity. In other respects the ordinary arrangement is followed.

The relation of the palatine process to the cartilage is more like that found in Petaurus than in Macropus.

In the early foetal specimen the vascular and glandular relation of the organ cannot be made out very satisfactorily, but there is apparently nothing remarkable about the organ itself.

**PHASCOLOMYIDÆ. (Plate xlviii).**
shows some of the Diprotodont characters, e.g., the cartilage being considerably apart, and the organ having a large gland entering it from above.

* tragomys mitchelli*, Owen, (half grown specimen). In this men, which may be taken as the adult type, we have a great rarity in many ways to the condition in *Phascolarctus*. Here is, however, but a very feeble development of the outer-floor cartilage, and in this resembling *Macropus*.

Pl. xlviii. fig. 3 we have a section through the posterior part of very large papilla—a portion of the papillary cartilage still seen. At this plane the septum dips considerably the level of the nasal floor, and has by the side of the deep on a descending plate from the nasal-floor cartilage, or rather an enormously thickened inner end of the cartilage. 4 this large inner part of the nasal-floor cartilage becomes more developed and extends down into the hollow formed in the premaxillary and its palatine process, about to become bed in section. Below the bony isthmus is seen the very and oblique naso-palatine canal. In fig. 5 the palatine is detached from the premaxilla, and in the gap between distinct descending plate which almost meets the naso-palatine and rests on the palatine process. The cartilage is excavated middle for the anterior part of the organ, but its roof is and united with the feeble outer portion of the naso-palatine canal. Fig. 6 shows the anterior part of the organ in the hollow of Jacobson's cartilage and opening into naso-palatine canal exactly as in *Macropus*. Here the outer of the roof cartilage has become detached from the outer-floor cartilage. A little behind this plane the lower part Jacobson's cartilage passes up and forms a complete tube for organ as in *Phascolarctus*. The palatine process is situated much as in *Macropus*, but more inferiorly.

The organ is fairly developed, and more than half fills the ilaginous tube. At its upper inner angle it receives a number gland ducts, the glands lying at the inner side of the upper
From the examination of Jacobson’s organ in the Marsupials, it will be noticed that although variations of details, the same general plan is found; though the habits of the different animals vary greatly the habits are very distinct differences of tooth structure; some of the animals are nocturnal and others love some gregarious and others solitary; all possess developed organs of Jacobson, and in all have we type of structure followed. Studies in Eutherian the same conclusions, viz., that the type of organ with the habits, but remains constant throughout apparently not very nearly related animals. We have one type in such dissimilar forms as the Ox, Dog, Cat, and Hedgehog, but quite a different Rodents. From this constancy of type followed is manifest that it must be a very valuable factor in the classification of groups—apparently of more importance in dentition.

Before considering the morphological importance varieties in the Marsupialia, a few general observ well. In Mammals generally it would seem the best developed in small forms, and that in animals increased much in size from what may be considered type, the organ is not found to have increased on though still retaining the typical sensory charac
hole extent. This peculiarity is well seen in the two species of Dasyurus; in the small *D. viverrinus* the glands are few, while in the large *D. maculatus* they are very numerous. I am not sure that sex has anything to do with the peculiarities of this kable organ, concerning the function of which we know so little.

In the three Polyprotodont genera the nasal-floor cartilage and Jacobson's cartilage are very simple in structure and, as already pointed out, bear considerable resemblance to the simple Monotreme type of Echidna. In Echidna, however, the organ is much better developed, as is also the cartilage. By comparing the series of sections of the anterior region of Jacobson's organ in Echidna, given in my paper on the organ of Jacobson in the Monotremes, with the similar series from Dasyurus (Pl. xxi.) there will be found no difficulty in tracing the anatomy of the parts. In fig. 5 of the Echidna sections Jacobson's cartilage is found on section to be C-shaped, with the upper end much thickened. By comparing this with Pl. xxi. figs. 10 and 11 from Dasyurus and Phascogale, it will be seen that his thickened outer rim of the cartilage in Echidna that as the outer bar of Jacobson's cartilage in Dasyurus. In Dasyurus, on passing backwards, the lower part of the C joins the outer thickened bar (fig. 6), and a complete capsule is formed, and on tracing the outer thickened bar still further back and to be continuous with the turbinal plate, and represents the rudiment of a turbinal which once extended right front of the organ, as is still seen in Ornithorhynchus. In Dasyurus and other Polyprotodonts the main differences are apparent to the feeble cartilaginous development. The bar is present at first in connection with the upper part of Jacobson's cartilage as in Echidna, and almost immediately behind the lower border of the organ the lower border of Jacobson's cartilage around and becomes attached to it, but there is the difference that as a rule before the lower connection is shed the upper has given way, so that there is usually some distance a detached bar, which on section is apparently
remains of a primitive turbinal.

In Didelphys and Perameles we have a short al
naso-palatine canal; while in Dasyurus it is rat
oblique. In Perameles there is a small yet distin
process of Jacobson's cartilage in the notch betw
maxillary and its palatine process, a process which i
developed in all the Diprotodons, and apparently t
of the long anterior process which supports Jacob
the higher mammals of the Cat or Sheep type. Th
there is only a slight indication of this process; and
it is absent. From this we may consider that Da
more primitive. As regards the portion of Jacobs
supported by the palatine process all three gener
Dasyurus the support is on the lower edge and lower
in Didelphys on the lower inner half; while in F
whole inner side of the cartilage is supported by
process. In neither of the latter two genera, ho
lower edge of the cartilage completely supported b
Dasyurus. In all three genera there is but a single
and as a rule the supply of mucous gland is scanty
is peculiar in having a small anterior prolongation
in advance of the opening, as well as in the extreme
of the secondary palate.

In the Phalangers we enter on a well differentiate
most remarkable points of difference from the previ
arnivorous Marsupials and but feebly indicated in Pera-
and there is also a very marked descending process by the
he naso-palatine canal in the notch. The ascending and
g processes are well seen in their adult condition in
fig. 4, representing the condition in the adult Pseudo-
hile their mode of development is well seen in Plate XLV.
ing the different stages of the young Trichosurus. By com-
1. XLIV. fig. 4. with, say Pl. XLIII. fig. 1,—the condition in
ug Perameles, and fixing the two unquestionably homo-
arts—the processes passing into the inferior septal ridges
vo additional processes will be readily seen. In the
condition of the palatine processes there is also a marked
ere from that of any of the Polyprotodonts. In those
is always apparently developed as a small curved splint,
g a considerable area of the cartilage. In the Phalan-
developed as a rod along the middle of the inner side of
's cartilage. This would lead one to assume that the
region of Jacobson's cartilage in the Phalanger is probably
ous with the lower third of the cartilage in Dasyurus,
the region where the palatine process first developed.
be so the downward process in the Phalangers would
more manifestly an additional development.

posterior parts Jacobson's cartilage follows much the
es as in the Polyprotodonts. The outer part of the ridge
very early becomes separated into the outer bar of
's cartilage, which, after being isolated for a short dis-
comes attached to the under part of Jacobson's cartilage,
condition differs little from that of the Polyprotodonts.
un itself is very similar to that in Dasyurus or Didelphys;
however, one very constant difference in that while in
protodonts there is only a single blood vessel running
hilus, in the Phalangers there is a distinct plexus. At
me anterior end there is usually one or two large veins,
e on passing backwards divide into four or five large sub-
anches which run parallel along the hilus. This is a
met with in the Monotremes, but it is probably not of
any very deep significance, as in the Mouse there is but a single hilar vessel, while in the allied Guinea-pig there is a regular plexus. Still it is interesting to note that the plexus is constant among the Phalangers, so far as known. The arrangement of mucous glands is very variable anteriorly; in Petaurus, Pseudochirus and Petauroides they are absent or scanty, while in Trichosurus they are abundant. As already observed, this is a point of little importance.

In Phascolarctus, not having examined the early conditions of the parts, it would be rash to say much on the relationships of the organ. Apparently the adult organ and cartilage differ very considerably from those in the Phalangers. Its most interesting points are—(1) the large proportional development of the nasal-floor cartilage; (2) the low position relative to the cartilage of Jacobson occupied by the palatine process; (3) the anterior development of the vomer; (4) the persistence of the cartilaginous roof; (5) the complete tube formed by Jacobson's cartilage; and (6) the presence of a plexus on the outer side of the organ. Whether as a parallel development or as indicating an affinity it is difficult to say, but there is a very decided resemblance in many ways to the condition in the Wombat.

In the Macropods, though there are features of resemblance to the Phalangers, both the ascending and descending processes of
section in Didelphys (Pl. xlii. fig. 7) it will be seen that the peculiarity is only due to a slight difference in the relative position of the naso-palatine canal. In the low position occupied by the palatine process and the simple condition of the nasal-floor articulation the Rat-Kangaroo comes considerably nearer the Polyprotodonts than does Macropus.

The Wombat in its early condition shows a very marked agreement with Dasyurus, and also considerable agreement with Epyprymnus, though the organ opens in the usual way. In the adult the cartilaginous development is on the type of the Macropods, though the perfect cartilaginous tube formed by Jacobson's cartilage gives it more of the appearance of Phascolarctus.

CONCLUSION.

From the study of this limited region in the snout of the marsupials we get a number of interesting suggestions in the way of apparent affinities. In the first place there can be little doubt in placing Perameles with Dasyurus and Didelphys and way from the Phalangers, and though it is more differentiated than either it seems to retain certain primitive characters lost in the others. The Phalangers are all closely allied, though it would seem that Trichosurus is a little further differentiated than Pseudocheirus and Petaurus. Phascolarctus is a much modified and aberrant form, and it seems probable that a study of the fetus will reveal that it is not so near the Phalangers as has been supposed. The Kangaroo group though allied to the Phalangers is, as regards the region under consideration, nearer the Polyprotodonts; and the Rat-Kangaroo, though slightly aberrant, helps to bridge over the gap. The Wombat is a very near ally of the primitive or ancestral Macropods apparently, though it has become much modified along an independent line.

I must acknowledge my indebtedness to Sir William Flower for the specimens of Didelphys examined; to Mr. A. G. Hamilton, of Mt. Kembla, N.S.W., for the young and adult Perameles; and to Prof. Wilson for the permission to examine his sections of the
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literature.

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gland; J.c., Jacobson's cartilage; J.o., Jacobson's organ; l.d., l
duct; Mx., maxilla; n., nerve; n.f.c., nasal-floor cartilage; n.g
gland duct; n.p.c., naso-palatine canal; n.s., nasal septum; o.b.J
bar of Jacobson's cartilage; o.n.f.s., outer nasal-floor cartilage; p.c.,
cartilage; Pmx., premaxilla; p.Pmx., palatine process of premaxi
ridge process of Jacobson's cartilage; v., vein; v.o., vomer.

PLATE XLII.

Dasyurus and Phascogale.

Figs. 1-4.—Transverse vertical section of Jacobson's organ and in D. riverrinus (mam. fem., head length 15 mm.)
Figs. 5-9.—The same in D. riverrinus (two-thirds grown), x 12
Figs. 10-12.—The same in Phascogale penicillata (mam. fem., he
9 mm.), x 36.
Fig. 8.—Transverse section of Jacobson's organ in *P. nasuta* (two-thirds grown), × 27.

Fig. 9-11.—Transverse section of region of Jacobson's organ in *P. nasuta* (adult), × 14.

**PLATE XLIV.**

*Pseudochirus, Petauroidea, and Petaurus.*

Fig. 1-3.—Transverse section of region of Jacobson's organ in *Pseudochirus peregrinus* (mam. foet., head length 8·5 mm.), × 40.

Fig. 4-7.—The same in *P. peregrinus* (adult), × 11.

Fig. 8-9.—The same in *Petauroidea volans* (adult), × 10.

Fig. 10-12.—The same in *Petaurus breviceps* (adult), × 16.

**PLATE XLV.**

*Trichosurus.*

Fig. 1-3.—Transverse section of region of Jacobson's organ in *Trichosurus vulpecula* (mam. foet., head length 7·5 mm.), × 36.

Fig. 4-6.—The same in *T. vulpecula* (mam. foet., head length 10·5 mm.), × 42.

Fig. 7-9.—The same in *T. vulpecula* (mam. foet., head length 20 mm.), × 18.

**PLATE XLVI.**

*Trichosurus and Phascolarctus.*

Fig. 1-6.—Transverse section of region of Jacobson's organ in *Trichosurus vulpecula* (adult), × 10.

Fig. 7-9.—The same in *Phascolarctus cinereus* (half grown), × 7.

**PLATE XLVII.**

*Macropus and Epyprymnus.*

Fig. 1-3.—Transverse section of region of Jacobson's organ in *Macropus sp.?* (early foetus, body length 29 mm.)

Fig. 4-9.—The same in *M. wallabia* (mam. foet., head length 50 mm.), × 10.

Fig. 10-12.—The same in *Epyprymnus rufescens* (mam. foet., head length 15.5 mm.), × 25.

**PLATE XLVIII.**

*Phascolomys.*

Fig. 1-2.—Transverse section of region of Jacobson's organ in *Phascolomys rombat* (foetus, body length 19 mm.), after Röse, × 37.

Fig. 3-7.—The same in *P. mitchelli* (half grown), × 6.

Fig. 8.—The same in *P. mitchelli* (half grown), × 18.
ON A NEW SPECIES OF MACADAMIA, TOGETHER
WITH NOTES ON TWO PLANTS NEW TO THE
COLONY.


MACADAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA, sp.nov.

Small bushy tree, glabrous except the inflorescence and young
shoots. Leaves petiolate, irregularly whorled in threes, oblong-
lanceolate, entire, obtuse, about 5 to 7 inches long, strongly
reticulate. Flowers in axillary simple racemes often as long as
the leaves, generally in pairs irregularly clustered on the rachis.
Pedicels about 2 lines long, minutely pubescent. Corolla 2 to 3
lines long, nearly glabrous. Hypogynous glands united in a ring.
Ovulay hairy, style glabrous or nearly so, with a clavate stigmatic
end. Fruit globular, with a coriaceous exocarp and a hard
endocarp, about ½ inch diameter.

Hab.—Camden Haven, New South Wales. Collected about 30
years ago either by Mr. Charles Moore or Mr. Carron, a former
Botanical Collector of the Sydney Botanic Gardens.

Closely allied to the Nut-tree, MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA, F.v.M.
(of New South Wales and Queensland), from which it is readily
distinguished by the petiolate entire leaves, rather smaller fruits
and less hairy flowers and inflorescence.

It may be pointed out that the sucker leaves have occasionally
leaves with toothed margins, and shorter petioles, somewhat
resembling the leaves of M. ternifolia, which shows the ancestral
relationship of both species of MACADAMIA, but as the full grown
leaves are constant in the characters indicated and for other
Bentham and Hooker (Genera Plantarum, iii. 178) reduce these to two, pointing out that M. verticillata has been erroneously described as a Macadamia from a cultivated plant in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, which has been proved to be a South African plant Brabejum stellatifolium, Linn. The species has since been lost to the Garden.

F. v. Mueller (Census of Australian Plants) recognises but one species of Macadamia, viz., M. ternifolia,—M. Youngiana being transferred to Helicia.

Baillon unites Macadamia, as well as several species hitherto described under Helicia, with the American genus Andripetalum, chott (Baill. Vol. ii. p. 414). The characters of Andripetalum revolve 2, descending, suborthotropous.

A. Engler (Die natürlichen Pflanzen-familien) recognises Macadamia 1 species in Australia; Helicia 25 species in Asia, Ialayan Archipelago, and Australia; Andripetalum is not mentioned. We are, however, of opinion that Engler probably followed Baron von Mueller with regard to Australian plants of these genera.

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Note on a plant, hitherto only recorded from New Guinea, found in New South Wales.


"In moist forests between rocks on the coast of New Guinea."

A plant of this species was collected by Dr. W. Finselbach on rocky hills "in a shady locality in the dense scrub," on the Richmond River, near Lismore. It will be seen that in New South Wales it grows under conditions practically identical with those under which it occurs in New Guinea. It is a very pronounced saprophyte, growing on dead leaves. In fact some of the Richmond River specimens were living on a layer of leaves only ½ inch thick, and under this layer was the bare rock. The upper side of the creeping rhizome is nearly always exposed to the light, or at all events to the air, and when it is found between stones the rhizome is always fixed to dead leaves.
cal with the *Anectochilus* ("species unascertained having been found in Queensland. See Mueller edition, p. 188).

The genus *Anectochilus* resembles *Cheirostylis* cl and the two genera may be easily confounded f material.

A shortened translation of Blume's original *Cheirostylis grandiflora* is given herewith, as convenience.

**Cheirostylis grandiflora**, Blume.

Herb with a creeping fleshy rhizome, constricted nodes. Scape ascending, terete, minutely glandular; upper part and with two distant sheathing bracts; flowers and leaves. Leaves generally 4, 2 to above and 1 to 2 inch broad, 3- to 5-nerved and fair brownish-green and somewhat purplish above, paler underneath. Flowers generally 3 on the scape, 1 shortly pedicellate and with a bract on the base. Sepals connate to above the middle, with a gibr rose-coloured and minutely glandular-hairy or adnate to the limb of the dorsal sepal. Labellum canaliculate gibbous base, adnate to the column, the base with inflexed margins and 4 filiform appendages each side, the exserted limb dilated, 2-lobed, with lacinate at the end. Column short, thick, with 2 or
Mitchell in his celebrated exploration of what is now colony, and was described by Lindley. Our New South specimens came from Albury, and were communicated by Burnell in August last. The flowers of our N.S.W. are orange-red, merging into yellow in the upper half (sh-red," Mitchell), and nearly glabrous outside, as figured Mag. t. 5007, and not villous outside as described by

Nevertheless Lindley's type specimens already to have villous flowers, and are somewhat different in appearance from the Albury specimens. It might be a for further investigation to ascertain to what extent the variable before proceeding to name a variety. The itself is readily recognised by the remarkably long us gland which projects almost horizontally into the of the corolla (perianth).
DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW ARANEIDÆ OF SOUTH WALES. No. 7.

BY W. J. RAINBOW.

(ENTOMOLOGIST TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM).

(Plate xlix., figs. 1, 2, 3, 3a.)

The present paper contains descriptions of three species of spiders, and which, taken collectively, must form an addition to our knowledge of the Araneidan fauna of the continent. Of these, *Epeira coronata* is exceedingly interesting as an account of its extraordinary structure; the second—*Pachygnatha superba*—one of a small collection taken by Mr. Ogilby in an excursion to Cooma, is a remarkably beautiful spider, with silvery granules that decorate the superior surface of the abdomen, appearing like jewels against the background of dark brown. The most important of the present series, however, is a species of "flying" spider, for which I propose the name *Pholcus splendens*. In 1874 the Rev. O. P. Cambridge, F.Z.S., described and figured in "Annals and Magazine of Natural History" a new species of spider, which he proposed the name *Pholcus australis*. For...
be found in the fact that not only are the corputulatory organs somewhat more complicated than in A. volans, but the legs of A. spinipes are more numerously spined. When immersed in spirit the bright colours entirely disappear, but upon being withdrawn from the tube, and exposed to the atmosphere, the spider soon redispays its gorgeous livery.

Family EPEIRIDÆ.

Genus EPEIRA, Walck.

EPEIRA CORONATA, sp. nov.

(Plate xlix., fig. 1.)

9. Cephalothorax 4 mm. long, 3 mm. broad; abdomen 12 mm. in circumference.

Cephalothorax dark brown, convex, longer than broad. Caput moderately hairy, prominently elevated, summit surmounted with two lateral coniform tubercles, seated about four times their individual diameter from lateral eyes; normal grooves and indentations distinct. Clypeus moderately convex, dark brown, with faint lateral grooves radiating from the centre. Marginal band narrow.

Eyes black; the four comprising the central group forming a square or nearly so, and elevated upon a high and prominent tubercle; lateral pairs minute, placed obliquely on tubercles, and not contiguous.

Legs reddish-brown, hairy, moderately long, robust; relative lengths 1, 2, 4, 3; the first and second pairs are considerably the longest, and co-equal, and the third pair the shortest.

Palpi moderately long, robust, reddish-brown, and hairy.

Falcus concolorous, robust, hairy; a row of three teeth on the margins of the furrow of each falc; fangs strong, reddish-brown at their base, wine-red at the points.

Maxille club-shaped, pale yellow, inclining inwards, a few short hairs at extremities.
Labium broad, short, rounded off at apex, reddish-brown base, pale yellowish at tip.

Sternum shield-shaped, brown, moderately clothed with coarse hoary hairs.

Abdomen somewhat spherical, projecting over base of thorax, moderately clothed with short, hairy pubescence surrounded with a corona of large and prominent tubercles; inferior surface shiny black at anterior extremity, side posterior extremity yellowish, with hoary pubescence.

Epigyne a transverse curved slit, the curvature directed forward.

Hab.—New England; collected by Mr. A. M. Lea.

Family PACHYGNATHIDÆ.

Genus PACHYGNATHA, Sund.

PACHYGNATHA SUPERBA, sp. nov.

(Plate xlvi., fig. 2.)

Q. Cephalothorax 2 mm. long, 1½ mm. broad; abdomen long, 2 mm. broad.

Cephalothorax dark mahogany-brown. Caput slightly elbowed, normal grooves distinct; a few long hairs surround ocular area. Clypeus broad, arched. Marginal band broad.

Eyes of an opalescent tint, arranged in two rows, slightly...
Abdomen ovate, boldly projecting over base of cephalothorax. Colors: running down the centre from anterior, and terminating close to posterior, extremity is a broad pale yellowish patch, slightly broadest in front, and moderately and finely punctated; the patch is broadest at its anterior extremity and bordered in front and laterally with a sinuous line of bright silvery granules; laterally the colour is dark mahogany-brown; inferior surface rown, but a shade lighter in tint.

Epigyne a simple transverse slip.

Hab.—Cooma*; collected by Mr. J. D. Ogilby.

The position of the genus Pachygnatha in the system of the classification of the Araneidae is not yet finally determined, certain authors, as Westring, Ohlert, Simon, Lebert, and others, associate it with the family Theridiidae, but Thorell points out at the spiders of the genus Pachygnatha deviate from the typical Theridiidae; Bertkau considers the genus as representing an independent group, to which he also refers the genus Tetragnatha; de Ménge, that it forms an independent family, of which it is the representative; finally, Staveley associates the genus Pachygnatha with the family Linyphiidae. In commenting upon this question Wagner remarks that the study of these spiders, which is very incomplete, has led him to the conclusion that the grouping of Menge is the nearest approach to the truth, but in adopting Menge’s classification, he does not consider the question settled, and accepts provisionally the position allotted by that author to this genus.† After giving the subject considerable thought and study, I have also come to the conclusion that Menge’s elucidation of the position is the most correct, and consider it not unlikely that it will ultimately be accepted.

* This species appears to have a very wide range. Since the above was written I have received a specimen from Gisborne, Victoria, Mr. George Ljill, Junr., having collected it at that locality.

ATTUS SPLENDENS, sp. nov.

(Plate xlv. figs. 3, 3a.)

♂. Cephalothorax 2½ mm. long, 2 mm. broad; ♀ long, 2 mm. broad.

Cephalothorax steel-blue, broad, glossy. C banded across the front with a broad curved scarlet granules and scale-like hairs, the curvata wards; in front, and surrounding the anterior ro' is a brush of short tawny hairs. Clypeus bro flat, narrowest at its posterior extremity; at the cephalic and thoracic segments there is a broad shallow depression, surrounded by a series of fou hairy brushes, the outer margins of which are s tawny hairs; sides steel-blue moderately clothed w Marginal band fringed with hoary pubescence.

Eyes arranged in three rows, and nearly for those of the front row of a bright emerald ♂ the two median eyes are sensibly the largest; the the second row are much the smallest of the gn of a bright emerald green; the third row are so than the lateral eyes of the anterior series, and a tint.

Legs moderately long and strong, yellow-brov hoary hairs, and armed with short stout spines;
Pulces dark brown, conical, divergent at apex, seated well back behind the frontal margin.

 Mareile, labium, and sternum concolorous.

 Abdomen oblong, narrowest in front, slightly overhanging base of cephalothorax, truncated at posterior extremity; upper side furnished (as in A. volans, Camb.) with an epidermis, which is continued laterally on either side to an extent considerably exceeding the width of the abdomen, and of an elliptical form; the outer portion of this epidermis on either side is capable of being depressed and folded round beneath the abdomen, or elevated and expanded to its full width after the manner of insects. The whole of the epidermis is densely covered with short and scale-like hairs, which give the different tints and hues to the abdomen; in the front and at the sides the colour is bright green; upon the upper surface there is a large oval ring of scarlet, the inner margins of which are bordered with bright green annules; in the centre there is a large patch of reddish-grey, surrounding a smaller and somewhat oval patch of scarlet; immediately below posterior margin of the scarlet oval ring there is a short, broad transverse patch covered with green granules, and ringed sparingly at ultimate extremity with scarlet scale-like hairs; lateral flaps furnished with bright green granules and scale-like hairs, becoming less brilliant towards their ultimate extremities; under side of a greenish grey colour, thickly clothed with short scale-like hairs.

Hab.—Sydney.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Fig. 1 — Epeira coronata, ♀.
Fig. 2 — Pachygnatha superba, ♀.
Fig. 3 — Attus splendidus ♂.
Fig. 3a— " " showing epidermis folded under.
deepening to dark brown at ultimate extremity; eyes dark brown; legs yellow.

Cephalothorax strongly arched, glossy, rather longer than broad, narrowest in front; anterior margin strongly indented; a deep longitudinal groove runs down the centre from anterior to posterior extremity, and separates the median eyes; these latter are seated on dark brown tubercles; the surface is smooth above, and has but few punctures; the sides are rather thickly furnished with minute granules; near the posterior extremity there are deep lateral compressions and grooves, and the minute darkish granules produce rather a dull tint; a few very fine yellowish hairs fringe the anterior extremity. Marginal band narrow and free from hairs.

Tergites keeled in the median line, minutely granulated, and fringed with a few short yellowish hairs; the final tergite is also keeled both above and laterally, the lateral keels seated low down.

Sternites glossy, with deep median and lateral depressions and minute punctures; the final sternite keeled laterally.

Tail long, glossy, almost parallel-sided, the segments deeply grooved, and strongly keeled and granulated laterally; sides and inferior surface strongly keeled and granulated; the segments vary in length, each succeeding one being longer than its predecessor, and the final one much the longest of any; each segment sparingly fringed laterally and underneath with rather long and fine yellowish hairs. Vesicle flat and glossy above, strongly arched, keeled and grooved laterally, the keels granulated; inferior surface sparingly furnished with yellow hairs, strongly keeled and grooved, the keels granulated. Aculeus moderately long and strong, gently incurved; vesicle and aculeus taken together are considerably shorter than the fifth caudal segment.

Legs yellow, sparingly clothed with long yellow hairs; femora and trochanters firmly keeled and granulated underneath; tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi armed with short strong spines.

Paapi long, powerful, fringed with short yellowish hairs; superior surface of humerus, brachium, and manus keeled and
the median line, brachium granulated internally; down the middle; manus thick, moderately long, p, and granulated underneath; hand-back keeled, bro granulated; fringes short, powerful, incurved, t granules giving them a somewhat darker appear hand; movable finger somewhat the longest.

_Pectines_ long, somewhat tapering, and furnished

**Measurements (in millimeters):**—Total length, cephalothorax 6, width in front 3, behind 5; length first segment 3, second 3½, third 4, fourth 5, fifth aculeus 5; length of humerus 5; of brachium 5; 1 back, 6; movable finger, 4½; width of humerus, 2 2½, of hand (at base) 4, at apex 3; of hand-back, 3

_Hab._—Cooma.

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**EXPLANATION OF PLATE.**

_Fig. 4._—_Buthus flavicrus._

_Fig. 4a._—,, ,, tail, profile.

_Fig. 4b._—,, ,, first and second caudal seg.

_surface.
REVISION OF THE GENUS PAROPSIS.

BY REV. T. BLACKBURN, B.A., CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

PART I.

Paropsis is probably the most numerously represented in Australia of the Coleopterous genera, and there is certainly no genus in greater need of revision or presenting greater difficulties to the task of revision. In attempting the task I cannot hope to execute it in a final manner owing to the large number of species that have been described in such fashion that it is impossible to identify them without seeing the types, and of the types there is little doubt many have perished, while the rest are so scattered over public and private collections as to preclude the examination of them by any individual reviser.

The species of this genus are extremely difficult to identify for another reason, viz., their great variability in respect of colour and markings. There is no species of which I have seen a long series in which I do not find more or less variability, and therefore it is necessary for the describer, if his work is to be of value, to base his specific distinctions almost entirely on structural characters, on form, and on sculpture.

In dealing with the enormous mass of species constituting the genus Paropsis the first step must necessarily be to divide the species into primary groups, and for this division I have come to the conclusion that in the main the best character to rely upon is that which Dr. Chapuis proposed for the purpose (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xx.), viz., the sculpture of the elytra, for the adoption of any other character (that I have experimented with) disregards too radically the obvious affinities of species or fails by merely separating a few groups of very small extent and leaving the
great majority of the species to form one vast group. I think, however, that there is one character founded on form that may be profitably employed in constituting primary groups, viz., the shape of the prothorax, as there is a large number of species obviously allied inter se, the sides of whose prothorax are macronate in front (in many instances bisinuate) and very few indeed possessing this character which there can be any hesitation in regarding as naturally allied to them. In following Dr. Chapais’ system of groups I have, however, found it desirable to modify it by somewhat increasing the number of primary groups, and also transposing the position of some of his groups, as I feel confident that the natural place of his fourth group is immediately after his first group. I propose, therefore, the following division of the genus into primary groups:—

A. Sides of the prothorax macronate in front (in many species bisinuate) ......................................................... Group i.

AA. Sides of the prothorax evenly arched.

B. Puncturation of the elytra without any linear arrangement.

BB. Puncturation of the elytra more or less linear in arrangement.

C. About 20 more or less regular rows of punctures
The present memoir begins with Group iii. I have already read a paper to the Royal Soc. of S.A. (Tr. Roy. Soc. S.A. 1894) on Dr. Chapuis' Group i. (my i. and ii.), but during the interval since its publication so many new species of that group have come into my hands that it will be desirable to deal with it afresh, and as the new material throws fresh light on and modifies a considerable part of the work there seems to be almost a necessity or rewriting my paper on it. This, however, I purpose postponing until I have finished my work on the other groups, and, therefore, I begin with the first group that has as yet received no systematic treatment.

The section of Paropsis to be now dealt with,—that containing the species with about 20 rows of punctures, and also with serrae, on each elytron,—is for more than one reason, the most difficult in the genus to treat satisfactorily. It is one of the two sections containing a very large number of species, the species appertaining to it are mostly obscure, closely allied and very variable, and many of those already named are described in a manner that completely defies identification.

Dr. Chapuis (loc. cit.) enumerates 42 species as forming this group, but there are doubtless others among the 43 species enumerated by him as unable to be referred to a definite place in Paropsis. Since the publication of Dr. Chapuis' memoir only 5 species have been added. Dr. Chapuis' descriptions are far from satisfactory, because they are mere diagnoses without any notes of comparison between one species and another, and because they deal with colour and marking to an extent that is misleading in dealing with variable insects. I have, however, been fortunate enough (through the courtesy of M. Sevrin, of Brussels) to secure a considerable collection of types and named specimens from Dr. Chapuis' collection, without which I could not have ventured on the present work, but even with this assistance there is an unsatisfactory number of names that I have been compelled to disregard totally as incapable of identification with any particular species; many of the descriptions annexed to them might refer to almost any species of the group.
incurva, Clk. infuscata, Chp

cancellata, Chp. fusconotata, C

Concerning the following species, I feel consi-

They are all more or less insufficiently describe
appear (judged by the descriptions) to have ar
characteristics; in fact they might be almost any o
number of species before me, and it is quite possil
redescribed some of them;

rugulosa, Boisd. corrugata, Chp
cortaria, Chp rufo-nigra, Cl
spilota, Chp.

*P. papulenta*, Chp., (*papulosa*, Stäl, nom. praec
be founded on the same insect as *rugosa*, Chp.
cription is insufficient to furnish ground for mu
guess.

*P. atomaria*, Oliv., is possibly a member of
*Paropuis* but cannot be identified by the descripti
is not certain that it was taken in Australia, as C
is "Islands of the South Seas."

*P. aspera*, Chp., attributed by its author to th
extremely anomalous species of which I have a spc
Chapuis collection. I have, however, removed it
on account of the front angles of its prothorax be

Owing to the variability and close alliance of
*Paropuis* of this group I have found it neccess
specific distinctions almost entirely on structural ch
upon a method of characterising the form that will render it practically available. The difference of form between one species and another is best observed by looking at the specimen from the side, and when a number of species of this group are examined they are found to present two very different types of outline; the one in which the arch of the upper outline has its summit near the front of the elytra and thence curves away continuously downwards to the apex, the other in which the summit is considerably further back. To express this distinction clearly I have called this summit of the curve the point at which the insect is at its 'greatest height;' and as it is easier for the eye to determine the middle of a straight line than of a curve I have called the middle of the lower outline (as viewed from the side, whence it appears as a straight line) "the middle of the elytral margin." Thus I have formed two main divisions of the Paropses of this group on the position of the "greatest height" in relation to the "middle of the elytral margin," it being in the one case opposite a point considerably in front of the "middle of the elytral margin," in the other case opposite a point just about (or a little behind) the middle. It must be noticed that this character is slightly affected by sex, the "greatest height" being usually a little further back in the female than in the male, but this does not invalidate the divisions founded upon it, as I find that even in the females of the one group the "greatest height" is markedly nearer the base of the elytra than in the males of the other group, and there are very few species sufficiently intermediate to cause any difficulty. With a little practice and comparison of specimens I think this character will be found quite easy to appreciate. This difference of form then I take as the character on which primary divisions of this group of Paropsis should be based, after first eliminating from the crowd of species a few possessing altogether exceptional characters on the strength of which I treat them as forming a separate division. These exceptional characters need no explanation and will be easily recognised by the student; the aggregate that they bring together is entirely artificial, but the convenience of forming it is obvious.
or the evenness or otherwise of the surface, i.e., the disc continues unchanged to the extreme lateral the rest of the species the convexity becomes more or less wide marginal space. In these latter thorax "explanate at the sides." On the elytra the humeral callus and the lateral margin present in some species being flattened (or even concave) at from a certain point of view) there appear (roughly triangular, the humeral angle of the el apex of the triangle) on a more or less different of the general surface; in the other species the elytra continues quite uninterruptedly the general surface. I characterise the former of these "depressed under the humeral callus."

Another character calling for remark is the marginal portion (which is the external surface of the elytra to the disc. In most species the disc these is indicated by a lightly impressed ill-defined concavity (generally most noticeable for a short apex). I have called this concavity the "submarginal"

And yet another character requires comment, i.e., of the epipleurae of the elytra. These consist of a less horizontal piece (generally a mere fine line in it an external more or less vertical piece. The height piece varies greatly in different species, but is the individuals of a species. Its height, however
from the suture, while in others it is much nearer to the external margin.

It will be observed that in the following descriptions I have in some instances mentioned only characters in respect of which a species differs from some other to which it is closely allied and added the statement "cetera ut . . ." (an instance of this occurs in the description of P. extranea). I have adopted this course to avoid needless repetition, but it will be well to state explicitly here that in every such case I have carefully compared the insect on which the abbreviated description is founded with the detailed description preceding it (in the case of P. extranea, e.g., with the description of P. sternalis), and ascertained that the whole of the detailed description applies to it except in respect of the characters noted in the abbreviated description.

I divide this group of Paropsis (distinguished by having the sides of the prothorax neither mucronate in front nor bisinuate, and each elytron with about 20 rows of punctures and also some verrucae) then into subgroups as follows:—

A. Species with strongly marked characters (as detailed in the tabulation of species)........................................ Subgroup i.

AI. Species not referable to Section A.

B. The greatest height of the insect (viewed from the side) not or scarcely in front of the middle of the elytral margin.

C. Elytra depressed under the humeral callus........... Subgroup ii.

CC. Elytra not depressed under the humeral callus. Subgroup iii.

BB. The greatest height of the insect (viewed from the side) considerably in front of the middle of the elytral margin................................. Subgroup iv.

This first part of my "Revision of the genus Paropsis" deals with the first three of the subgroups into which I divide the group. I begin with a tabulated statement of the distinctive characters of the species in Subgroup i., and then proceed to furnish descriptions of the new species enumerated in the tabulation. Afterwards I treat Subgroups ii. and iii. similarly. The names printed in italics are the names of those species which I have determined by studying the descriptions without having
seen an authentic type. It is possible that there may be incorrect identifications among these; but I think not since they are species described as presenting well marked characters.

I have to thank many friends for their courtesy in lending their collections for study and comparison, especially Mr. Mast, to whom I fear I have given much trouble by my enquiries regarding types in the Macleay Museum, and who has done the great favour of sending me specimens carefully compared with those types, whereby the reliability of my memoir has been very increased, making him really a co-worker with me in the production. I have had the privilege also of examining the following collections, viz., S.A. Museum, Agricultural Department of N South Wales and Agricultural Bureau of W. Australia, together with the collection of Mr. A. M. Lea; also numerous specimens forwarded by Mr. A. Simson, Mr. C. French, Mr. W. W. Figgatt, and the late Messrs. Olliff and Skuse.

**TABULATION OF THE SPECIES FORMING SUBGROUP I.**

A. Prosternum not sulcate down the middle. ......... insolens, Blackb
AA. Prosternum sulcate down the middle; but very wide, and scarcely narrowed in front.

B. Colour testaceous or red, elytra moderately punctured.

C. Prothorax at its widest much behind the
C. Form oblong, very little convex............ scabra, Chp.
CC. Form broadly ovate, strongly convex...... rugosa, Chp.
BBB. The exceptional characters lie in the
elytral epipleura.
C. Epipleura subhorizontal ....................... armata, Blackb.
CC. Inner (horizontal) part of epipleura
nearly reaches the apex as a distinct ledge.
D. Basal ventral segment coarsely punctured.
E. Sides of prothorax strongly explanate.
F. Underside testaceous...................... Chapuisi, Blackb.
FF. Underside black.
G. Interstices of elytral punctures
but little rugulose.............. latipes, Blackb.
GG. Interstices of elytral punctures
strongly rugulose, almost con-
cealing the punctures........... raucipennis, Blackb.
EE. Sides of prothorax only slightly ex-
planate........................................ Karattæ, Blackb.
DD. Basal ventral segment feebly punctu-
late.
E. Elytra with a postbasal discal im-
pression.
F. The marginal part of elytra mode-
rately wide and more or less vertical.
G. Size very large (Long. 6 lines)
suture and some vitæ black....... graphica, Chp.
GG. Size much smaller (Long. 5 l.)
suture concolorous with gene-
eral surface................................. rustica, Blackb.
FF. The marginal part of the elytra
very wide and very strongly out-
sloped........................................... leviventris, Blackb.
EE. Elytra without any postbasal im-
pression on disc............................ sublimbata, Chp.

P. insolens, sp. nov.

♀. Elongato-ovalis vel sat late subparallela, modice convexa,
altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem
dium posita; subnitida; rufa, hic illic picescens; capite
ius minus crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori
ut 2½ ad 1 latori, ab apice longe ultra medium dilatato, pone
43
antice suturam versus subseriatim vern (latera versus crebre confuse verrucosis), quam depressse magis rufis, parte margini distincta (margine summo nihilominus præ
calli humeralis margine interno a sutura qu. margine laterali multo magis distantii; se
basali subtiliter sparsissime punctulato; elyt
subhorizontalibus; prosterno medio haud
concavo. Long. 6, lat. 4½ lines.
Quite incapable of confusion with any other
to me.

W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. French.

P. sternalis, sp.nov.

♀. Ovalis, modice convexa, altitudine majori (e
elytrorum marginem medium posita; min
castanea, in prothorace maculis 4 (transse
in elytris verrucis numerosis nigris; capite
prothorace sat crebre fortiter (ad latera gro
hoc quam longiori plus quam duplo (ut 2½
apice longe ultra medium dilatato, pone api?vix impresso, lateribus leviter arcuatis i
angulis posticis rotundatis; scutello nitido i
sub callum humeralum vix depressis, pa
transversim vix impressis, crebre subseriati
prothorax paullo magis ad latera quam in
Easily distinguishable by its uniform flavo-castaneous colour interrupted only by the black spots on the prothorax and verrucae on the elytra together with its very broad prosternal longitudinal furrow, which is quite as wide as in P. geographica, Baly. The humeral callus is extremely feeble.

N. Territory of S. Australia.

P. extranea, sp. nov.

♀. Altitude majori ad medium (vel fere pone medium) elytrorum posita; obscure brunneo-rufa, ut P. sternalis nigronotata; prothorace in disco minus crebre punctulato, antice fortiter angustato, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytrorum callo humerali sat prominenti, puncturarum interstitii apicem versus sat rugulosis; cetera ut P. sternalis.

Very like P. sternalis but at once distinguishable from it (apart from colour) by its greatest height being not at all in front of the middle, by its prothorax being much less closely punctulate on the disc with its sides much more strongly rounded and its front part much more narrowed, and by its much better developed humeral calli.

N. S. Wales; I do not know the exact habitat.

P. squirensis, Blackb.

♂. Leviter ovata; minus lata; modice convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium (vel etiam magis retro) posita; sat nitida; nigra vel nigropinea, capite antennis pedibus (elytrorumque verrucis non-nullorum exemplorum) plus minusve rufescentibus; capite crebre subtilius punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, inaequaliter (in disco puncturis majoribus cum aliis minoribus intermixinis, ad latera conflertim grosse) punctulato, lateribus minus arcuatis nullomodo deplanatis, angulis posticis obtusis; scutello levì vel vix punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralem leviter depressis, pone basin transversim impressis, crebre fortiter sat seriatim
ralis margine interno a sutura quam ab ely laterali multo magis distanti; segmento
(maris sat fortiter feminine subtillus) punct parte concava mediana lata. Long. 3-3\frac{1}{2}, la
Femina quam mas paullo magis convexa.

Easily distinguishable (among the species wi space of the prosternum exceptionally wide) by t
colour of the general surface, the elytral verruc reddish but not conspicuously different in colour.
The elytral margin viewed from the side is very strigosa and a few other species). I have thoug
describe this species as the acquisition of more s
some variation from the type, especially in colour.

N. W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. Maste
viously taken by the Elder Exploring Expedition.

P. ARMATA, SP. NOV.

Q. Sat late subovata; minus convexa, altitu
latere visa) haud ante elytrorum marginem
minus nitida; supra rufo-aurantiaca, protho
exceptis) scutello et elytrorum tubercu
picescentibus; subtus picescens, antennarum
rufis; capite sat fortiter ruguloso; prothorac
ut 2\frac{1}{2} ad 1 latiori, ab apice vix ultra medium
apicem transversim vix impresso, gross
ruguloso et sparsim punctulato lateribus ;
termo a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali multo magis distantii; segmento ventrali basali sparsi minus subtiliter punctulato; epipleuris subhorizontalibus. Long. 5, lat. 3 ½ lines.

Somewhat resembles *P. insolens*; its most striking character consists in the structure of the epipleure; in most *P. ruppes* these as noted above) consist of an inner horizontal ledge and an external almost vertical piece, but in the present species (and even more markedly in *P. insolens*) the two pieces are narrow and nearly distinct inter se and form an almost evenly continuous surface outturned so as to be obliquely subhorizontal.

N. S. Wales.

**P. Chapuisi, sp. nov.**

§. Late ovalis, modice convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) sat longe ante elytrorum marginem medium posita; minus nitida, castanea, antennis ultra medium prosterno elytrorum-que verrucis infuscatis; capite crebre subtiliter punctulato; prothoraze quam longiori plus quam duplo (ut 2 ½ ad 1) latiori, ab apice longe ultra medium dilatato, crebre sat subtiliter subequaliter (sed ad latera sbbrosse) punctulato, pone apicem transversim distincte impresso, lateribus sat late deplanatis sat fortiter arcuatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello leviter sparsissime punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralem triangulariter distincte depressis, paullo pone basin leviter distincte transversim late impressis, crebre sat fortiter sat equaliter (latera versus vix magis crasse) punctu- latis, verrucis parvis nonnullis apicem versus instructis, parte marginali lata a disco (sulculo manifeste impresso sed paullo ante medium interrumpto hinc ad apicem continuo) divisa, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali haud magis distantii; epipleurarum parte interna (horizontali) fere ad apicem (ut dorsum distinctum) continua; segmento ventrali basali fortiter subgrosse punctulato, apicali emarginato, incisurae facie postica subverticali. Long. 5, lat. 4 ½ lines.
Very distinct among its near allies by its entirely (the infuscate prosternum excepted) pale castaneous under surface in combination with a coarsely punctured basal ventral segment and widely explanate sides of prothorax. I have seen only a single specimen, which is from Dr. Chapuis' collection, and is ticketed "papulosa." P. papulosa, Er., however, is a much smaller and very differently sculptured insect, while P. papulosa, Stål, is also much smaller and very differently sculptured (especially in having the whole of the elytra thickly studded with verrucae). I think Dr. Chapuis was certainly mistaken in calling this species papulosa.

Australia.

P. raucipennis, sp. nov.

Q. Late ovalis, valde convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) vix ante elytrorum marginem medium posita; minus nitida: castanea, prothoracis maculis nonnullis elytrorum sutura (VERRUCISQUE NONNULLIS) et corpore subtus (COXIS ABDOMINISQUE apice exceptis) nigris, antennis (basi excepta) infuscatis: capite crebre minus subtiliter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori multo plus quam duplo (fer et ut 2½ ad 1) latori, ab apice paullo ultra medium dilatato, crebre minus subtiliter (in disco paullo minus crebre, ad latera sat grosse) punctulato cetera ut precedentis (P. Chapuisi); scutello medio opaco confertim punctulato; elytris crebre granulato-rugulosis (sic).
the side) evidently nearer to the base. In both this species and the preceding the continuance of the shallow sulciform impression (which marks the distinction between the discal and marginal regions of the elytra) to the actual apex causes the appearance, when the insect is viewed from the side, of the suture being produced hindward in a short mucro.

8 Australia.

P. Karate, sp. nov.

Q. Late ovalis, modice convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) sat longe ante elytrorum marginem medium posita; minus nitida; castanea (prothoracis maculis nonnullis, elytrorum sutura disci margine externo et verrucis numerosis regulariter seriatim positis, corporeque subtus maculatim, nigris), antennis apicem versus infuscatis; capite prothoraceque (colore excepto) fère ut P. Chapuisi, sed hujus lateribus vix manifeste deplanatis; scutello puncturis nonnullis impresso; elytris sub callum humeralen triangulare distincte depressis, pone basin vix manifeste impressis, crebre subreticulatim rugulosis sed minus distincte punctulatis, sulculo subhumerali minus determinato et ante apicem ipsum toto deficienti, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali manifeste magis distanti: epipleuris et segmenti basalis ventralis sculptura ut P. Chapuisi. Long. 5, lat. 4 3/4 lines.

Distinguished among its near allies (apart from probably variable characters) by the sides of its prothorax markedly less explanate, the feebleness of the distinction between the elytral disc and margins (the submarginal sulcus failing entirely before the apex so that viewed from the side there is no appearance of a sartural projection), and the humeral callus with its inner margin considerably nearer to the lateral margin than to the suture. The sculpture of the elytra resembles that of P. raucipennis in consisting of rugulosity mostly concealing the puncturation but it is feebler and less granulose than in that species so that the puncturation is not quite so much obscured.

Kangaroo Island.
minus nitida; rufo-brunnea (elytrorum vsat æqualiter, nec regulariter seriatim, disp nonnullis indeterminatis et sternis epip antennis apicem versus infuscatis); capi fere ut P. levicentrus sed hoc magis transv lateribus vix deplanatis minus fortiter arc depressione humerali, sulculo submargina minus abrupte interrupto), impressione pleuris ut P. Chapuisi; elytris sat fortite crebre punctulatis, interstitiis in disco vix (rugulosis, parte marginali sat grosse rug ventrali basali subtiliter punctulato. Lo vix).

Near P. sublimbata, Chp., but at once distir very much coarser puncturation of the elytra a greatest height (viewed from the side) being m the front and by the elytral verrucae being 1 more conspicuous, more numerous, and less regu elytral apex (viewed from the side) projects as i N. S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea at Forest R

P. LEVICENTRUS, sp.nov.

♂. Sat late ovalis, minus convexa, altitudin visa) paullo ante elytrorum marginem med nitida; castanea (elytrorum macula elongatiori verrucis nonnullis exemplorum mag
BY REV. T. BLACKBURN.

in lateribus sat grosse, alibi magis crebre) punctulato, pone spicem transversim distincte impresso, lateribus leviter deplantis sat fortiter arcuatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello sublaevi; elytris sub callum humeralum triangulariter leviter depressis, paullo pone basin leviter distincte transversim impressis, sat crebre sat distincte subseriatim (latera versus vix magis fortiter) punctulatis, interstitiis sat fortiter rugulosis, verrucis sparsis minus conspicuis series duas (in interstitiis circiter 5° 9°que positis) formantibus, parte marginali callo humerali et epipleuris ut P. Chapuisi; segmento ventrali basali minus perspicue punctulato.

Q. Manifeste magis convexa (exempli typici sternis piceis potius quam nigris). Long. 3 4/4—4 1/2, lat. 3 3/8 lines.

Smaller and more nitid than any of its immediate allies. Easily distinguishable by the characters specified in the tabulation and by the large blackish blotch resembling a more or less wide dilatation of the anterior one-third portion of the suture. Viewed from the side the apex of the elytra appears to project as in P. Chapuisi.

8. Australia; near Adelaide.

**TABULATION OF THE SPECIES FORMING SUBGROUP II.**

A. Inner edge of humeral callus distinctly nearer to lateral margin of elytra than to suture.

B. Sides of prothorax more or less explanate.

C. Elytra not having well-defined continuous costae.

*D. Puncturation of elytra not particularly fine.

E. Upper surface of elytra in general, or at least the verrucae, black or nearly so.

F. Explanate margins of prothorax wide (each about 1/4 of width of discal part).

G. Postbasal impression of elytral disc feeble.

*In P. eximul the elytral puncturation is not very much finer than in the species under de letter.
H. Prothorax at its widest notably behind the middle.
I. Elytral punctuation (or at least its seriation) much obscured, especially behind, by close rugosity of the intersticios................................ explanaatu
II. Elytral punctuation well defined, and seriate to apex.
J. Legs testaceous.
K. Form very wide; elytra strongly rounded at sides regulari;
KK. Form much less wide; elytra less rounded at sides................................ comma,
JJ. Legs dark......................... sylvicolus
HH. Prothorax at its widest at the middle............................. melanopy
GG. Postbasal impression of elytral disc very strong.................. baldiens
FF. Explanate margins of prothorax much narrower.
G. Median verrucæ of prothorax scarcely defined.
H. Prothorax dark in the middle, the sides pallid in strong contrast................ piceola,
II. Elytral verrucæ much less distinct, confused (especially in front) with interstitial rugulosity.

J. Puncturation of prothorax close and asperate; form strongly convex........ mixta, Blackb.

JJ. Puncturation of prothorax not close and asperate; form much less convex.

K. Postbasal impression of elytra almost wanting ... sordida, Blackb.

KK. Postbasal impression of elytra well defined...... foveata, Blackb.

GG. Median verrucæ of prothorax tuberculiform............... ...... verrucicollis, Chp.

EE. Upper surface (including verrucæ, which are very large) red or brown.

F. Prothorax not much narrowed in front, widest at the middle ...... montuosa, Blackb.

FF. Prothorax much narrowed in front, widest considerably behind middle roses, Blackb.

DD. Puncturation of elytra decidedly fine.

E. Prothorax not much narrowed in front, widest at middle ............... exsul, Blackb.

EE. Prothorax much narrowed in front, widest considerably behind middle.

F. Size moderate (Long. 3 3/4 l.) .......... simulans, Blackb.

FF. Size very small (Long. 2 1/2 l.)........... abjecta, Blackb.

CC. Elytra with well defined continuous costa ferrugata, Chp.

BB. Side of prothorax not at all explanate.

C. Elytra not having a well defined transverse wheal-like ridge.

D. Form nearly circular; elytra wider than long.................................. mediocris, Blackb.

DD. Form less wide; elytra not wider than long.

E. Prothorax with somewhat evenly rounded sides; only moderately narrower in front than at base.

F. Puncturation of elytra not particularly fine and close.
G. Disc of prothorax closely and evenly punctulate.

H. Prothorax at its widest markedly
   behind the middle .......... ruvicollis, I

HH. Prothorax at its widest at the
    middle..................... propria, Bl

GG. Disc of prothorax (especially in
    in the middle) considerably less
    closely punctulate ............... whittonensis

FF. Puncturation of elytra exceptionally fine and close.

G. Submarginal part of elytra very
    distinct near apex........... cribrata, B

GG. Submarginal part of elytra not
    distinct ......................... declivis, B:

EE. Prothorax widening from apex almost
    to base; base much wider than front
    margin.

F. Puncturation of elytra not particularly fine.

G. Elytral verrucae large, scarcely
    elevated, isolated, very nitid and
    black ......................... Tatei, Blac

GG. Elytral verrucae not as in Tatei.

H. Surface of elytra (disregarding
    the verrucae) only moderately
    rugulose.
II. The elytral verrucae very conspicuous and pallid............ solitaria, Blackb.

HH. Surface of elytra (disregarding the verrucae) closely granulose-rugulose even at the base lima, Blackb.

FF. Punctuation of the elytra exceptionally fine .......... invalida, Blackb.

CC. Elytra having a well-defined transverse wheal-like ridge................... transversalis, Blackb.

AA. Inner edge of humeral callus equidistant between suture and lateral margin of elytra oxarata, Chp.

P. comma, sp. nov.

Sat late subovata, modice convexa, altitudine majori (a laterae viss) contra marginem medium (vel paullo magis antice) posta; sat nitida; ferruginea, capite postice prothoracis maculis 2 (his figuram comma simulantibus) et elytrorum verrucis nigris, lateribus dilutoribus, corpore subtus nigro (rufo-variegato) antennis basi excepta piceis; capite subtilius subrugulose punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2 3 ad l latiori, ab apice sat longe ultra medium dilatatam, pone apicem transversim minus perspicue impresso, sat fortiter vix confertim (ad latera grosse rugulose) punctulato, lateribus fortiter arcuatis late leviter deplanatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello sublævi; elytris sub callum humeralem leviter depressis, pone basin transversim leviter impressis, fortiter sat crebre subseriatim (ad latera paullo magis, postice paullo minus, grosse) punctulatis, verrucis (his a basi ad apicem continuis) elongatis cum aliis rotundatis instructis, intersitus minus rugulosis, parte marginali lata a disco (perculum ante medium vix interruptum) divisa, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali vix magis distantii; segmento ventrali basali (hoc rufo) sparsim subtilius punctulato; antennarum articulo 3° quam 4° sat longiori. Long. 4 1\(^{\frac{1}{2}}\)-4 2\(^{\frac{1}{2}}\), lat. 3 1\(^{\frac{1}{2}}\)-3 3\(^{\frac{1}{2}}\) lines.

Femina quam mas paullo magis convexa.

This species is superficially very much like P. serpiginosa, Er., from which it differs i ter alia by its larger size, evidently greater
convexity, more widely (though not more strongly) explanate sides of prothorax, different prothoracic markings, and especially by the extra-discal part of the elytra much wider and evidently sloping outward (in *serpiginosa* it is nearly vertical) with the humeral callus considerably more distant from the lateral margin of the elytra, as well as by the considerably longer third antennal joint (in *serpiginosa* this joint is scarcely longer than the fourth). If an example be looked at with the head directed towards the observer the mark on the observer's right resembles a comma (that on the left being of course reversed). The tails of the two marks are confluent in some examples. In *serpiginosa* the prothorax is usually without markings, but in some examples there are four more or less conspicuous blackish spots placed in a transverse row. This species is also very near *P. regularis*, Blackb., differing by its smaller size, evidently narrower form, less closely punctulate prothorax with different markings, &c.

Tasmania; sent by Mr. Simson from Launceston.

**P. sylvicola**, sp. nov.

Q. Lata ovalis; minus convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra vel paullo pone elytrorum medium posita; minus nitida; picea, capite prothorace (hoc plus minusve picea adumbrato) elytrorum maculis nonnullis (his preterim ad
(ad latera, vix ad apicem, magis rugulosis), parte marginali minus lata sed (parte submediana excepta) a disco per sulcolum sat distinctum divisa, calli humeralis margine interna a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali multo magis distant; segmento ventrali basali minus sparsim minus subtiliter punctulato; antennarum articulo 3ο quam 4ο sat longiori. Long. 4½-4½, lat. 3-3½ lines.

In general appearance much like P. sordida, but with the third int of the antennae considerably longer, the elytral puncturae stronger, the verrucæ more conspicuous (especially behind), a submarginal sulculus of the elytra strongly interrupted in mt of the middle, &c. Also resembles P. punctata, Marsh., it differs by sides of prothorax distinctly flattened, coarser incuration of elytra, narrower form, &c.

N. S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea near Forest Reefs.

P. baldiensis, sp. nov.

3: Sat late ovata, modice convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium (vel etiam magis retro) posita; nitida; subitus picea hic illic rufescens; capite prothoraceque rufis, (nonnullorum exemplorum plus minusve infuscatis) elytris piceo rufoque incerte variegatis pedibus antennisque rufis, his apicem versus infuscatis; capite crebre subtilius punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice ad medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim minus distinete impresso, minus æquali, subtilius minus crebre (ad latera grosse rugulose) punctulato, lateribus sat æqualiter arcuatis late fortiter deplanatis, angulis posticis rotundatis; scutello fere laevi; elytris sub callum humeralem distinete depressis, pone basin transversim late fortiter impressis, sat grosse sat crebre subseriatim (ad latera paullo magis, postice multo minus fortiter) punctulatis, verrucis sat numerosis nitidis nigris sat inequalibus in dimidia parte posteriori instructis, interstitiis (presertim postice) rugulosis, parte marginali lata et sat late extrorsum directa a disco (per sulcolum continuum) bene divisa, calli humeralis margin
are the conspicuous character of this species, while for the strong postbasal impressions of the elytra from Mt. Kosciusko in N. S. Wales are small thorax a trifle more closely punctulate, but I do distinct specifically. The intermediate verrucæ are fairly well defined.

Victoria; M. Baldi.

P. PUSTULOSA, sp.nov.

♀. Ovalis, minus convexa, altitudine majori (a ante elytrorum marginem medium posita; nigra, ferrugineo-variegata; capite prothor transversim nigro 4-maculato; scutello obscur seriatim verrucis magnis rotundatis (sed nigris ornatis; antennis pedibusque obscur versus rufis; capite subtiliter sat crebre 1 thorace quam longiori plus quam duplo latio 1), ab apice paullo ultra medium dilatato, po versim vix impresso, sparsi subtilius (ad 1 punctulato, lateribus sat arcuatis sat ang angulis posticis valde obtusis; scutello fere fortiter subseriatim sat crebre punctulatis (in spicue magis grosse), interstitiis (etiam. ad rugulosis, sub callum humeralem distincte basin transversim late leviter impressis, pa
over the whole of its elytra, the largest of them scarcely smaller
than the black spots on the prothorax.

Victoria.

P. mixta, sp. nov.

9. Sat late ovata, sat convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa)
contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; subnitida; nigra,
capite prothoraceque rufis plus minusve nigro notatis, elytris
nigro rufoque variegatis, antennarum basi rufa; capite crebre
subaspere punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere triplo
latiori, ab apice fere ad basin dilatato, pone apicem trans-
versim parum distincte impresso, confertim sat aspere minus
subtiliter (ad latera magis grosse) punctulato, lateribus
modice arcuatis anguste deplanatis, angulis posticus rotund-
datis; scutello punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralum
fortiter depressis, pone basin transversim vix manifeste im-
pressis, sat crebre sat fortiter subseriatim (ad latera magis,
postice minus, fortiter) punctulatis, verrucis nigris numerosis
sat distinctis subseriatim instructis, interstitiis rugulosis,
parte marginali minus (apicem versus paullo magis) distincte
a disco divisa, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam
ab elytrorum margine laterali multo magis distantis; segmento
ventrali basali sparsiis sat subtiliter punctulato. Long. 3
lat. 2½ lines.

Notable among its immediate allies by its very strongly trans-
verse prothorax with close asperate even puncturation, the
extremely strong depression of the elytra outside the humeral
callas and the absence of any distinction between the discal and
marginal parts of the elytra (except for a short distance near the
apex).

Victoria; Alpine region.

P. sordida, sp. nov.

Sat late ovata, minus convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa)
ad vel paullo pone elytrorum marginem medium posita; sat
mitida; picea, hic illic (presertim in capite et ad elytrorum
prothoracisque latera) rufescens, antennarum basi rufa; capite
arcuatis vix deplanatis, angulis posticis obtu
lævi; elytris sub callum humeralum distinct
basin transversim vix impressis crebre sat for
(ad latera parum fortius, apicem versus mag
tulatis, verrucis nonnullis parvis minus di
 instructis, interstitiis distincte (præsertim
rugulosis sed rugulis in disco puncturas hauc
parte marginali sat angusta sed a disco (pe
tinuum) bene divisa, calli humeralis margine
quam ab elytrorum margine laterali multo
segmento ventrali basali sparsim subtiliter p
Mas quam femina paullo magis depressus, hujus
minus elongatis. Long. 4-4½, lat. 3-3½ line
The narrow lateral portion of the elytra divided
by a continuous furrow in combination with the
widest not much behind the middle, and the inco
verrucae (concolorous with the derm) of the elytra
ing characteristic of this species among its near
female the greatest height of the elytra is a lit:
than in the male.
S. Australia; Mt. Lofty, &c.

P. fovata, sp.nov.

Q. Sat late ovalis (fere ovata), minus convexa, i
(a latere visa) paullo pone elytrorum mai
nosita: sat nitida: ut P. sordida colorata: cs
tincte depressis, pone basin transversim sat fortiter impressis, sat crebre fortius subseriati (ad latera magis grosse) punctulatis, verrucis nonnullis minus distinctis confuse instructis, interstitiis rugulosis (in partis impressae subbasalis fundo opacis nec rugulosis), parte marginali minus lata a disco per sulculum sat distinctum (hoc ante medium et ad apicem summum interrupto) divisa, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali multo magis distanti; segmento ventrali basali sparsim fortius punctulato.

Long. 4, lat. 2\frac{1}{2} lines.

Resembles *P. nordica* but is readily separated from it inter a by the strongly marked subbasal impression on the elytral sc (which has somewhat the appearance of a subrotundate large allow fovea suggestive of, though very different from, the deep veea of *P. fossa* and *scabra*), and by the submarginal sulculus ing interrupted in front of its middle and not reaching the treme apex.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea near Forest Reefs; also from craterell.

**P. montuosa**, sp. nov.

*P. baldesi* affinis; quam haec magis lata et molto magis convexa; elytris rufo-brunneis vix piceo-variegatis, pedibus obscuris; prothoracic disco magis crebre punctulato; elytris antice manifeste costatis, verrucis multo majoribus (cum superficie concoloribus) instructis, parte marginali minus fortiter extrorsum directa; abdomen magis crebre magis fortiter punctulato; cetera ut *P. baldesi*. Long. 3\frac{3}{5}, lat. 3 lines (vix).

Femina quam mas etiam multo magis convexa.

Rather closely allied to *P. baldesi* structurally, though to a usual glance more suggestive of *P. rosea* and *P. impressa*, Chp. Its wider and very much more strongly convex form together with the very much larger and more elevated verrucose of its elytra render it impossible to be confused with *baldesi*. The greatest height of *P. baldesi* is considerably less (of *P. montuosa* decidedly more) than half the length of the elytra. From *P.*
to run together into transverse ridges, especially declivity.

Victoria; Alpine region.

*P. rosea, sp. nov.

♀. Ovata, modice lata, altitudine majori (a late elytrorum marginem medium (vel etiam mag: minus nitida; late rosea, antennis apicem v: subitus plus minusve infuscatis; capite cre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ apice sat longe ultra medium dilatato, pon versim vix perspicue impresso, minus sequ sat crebre (ad latera crebre grosse) punct postice sat fortiter arcuatis late minus fort angulis posticis nullis; scutello fere lavi coriaceo; elytris sub callum humeralen depressis, pone basin transversim fortiter imp sat crebre subseriatim (postice minus gros verrucis sat magnis inæqualibus (his hic i subconjunctis) sat numerosis confuse instru (praesertim transversim) inæqualiter rugulo ginali modice lata a disco (per sulculem paul anguste interruptum) bene divisa, calli hui interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margini feste magis distant; segmento ventrali subfortiter punctulato. Long. 3½, lat. 2½ lir
Elytra (tending to run together here and there into transverse lige on the laterally declivous portions) are suggestive of P. pressa, Chp., from which, however, the present species differs ter alia by its much less convexity, its elytra at their highest ich further from their base, and the much less strongly elevated rcæae and ridges of the elytra. The intermediate verrucae of prothorax are fairly well-defined.

Victoria; Black Spur: also from the Blue Mountains (Mr. usters).

P. exsul, sp. nov.

3. Late ovata, sat convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; sat nitida; pices, rufo-variegata (præsertim in capite fere toto, in prothoracis lateribus, in elytrorum marginibus et maculis indistinctis nonnullis, in antennarum basi, et in abdominis lateribus); capite crebre aspere punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut fere 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice ad medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim vix perspicue impresso, crebre minus subtiliter (ad latera sat grosse) punctulato, lateribus sat arcuatia distincte sat anguste deplanatis, angulis posticis obtusis; scutello subtiliter punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralen distincte depressis, pone basin subrotundatim impressis, crebre sat subtiliter subseriatim (ad latera paullus minus, postice paullus magis, subtiliter) punctulatis, verrucis nonnullis vix perspicuis subseriatim instructis, interstitiis leviter (apicem versus magis perspicue) rugulosus, parte marginali modice lata a disco (per sulculum ante medium late interruptum pone medium sat profundum) bene divisa, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali paullum magis distanti; segmento ventrali basali sparsius subfortiter punctulato. Long, 3½, lat. 3 lines.

Easily distinguishable among its near allies by the fine puncturation of its elytra (the verrucae of which need looking for) in combination with the subquadrate prothorax (which is at its widest at the middle).

N.S. Wales; Richmond R. district, I believe.
picescentibus; capite subtilius sat crebre v
lato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2\frac{1}{2} ad : sat
longe ultra medium dilatato, pone ap
impresso, sat crebre subtilius haud rugule
 grosse rugulose) punctulato, lateribus sat
guste deplanatis, angulis posticis fere nul
elytris sub callum humeralem depressis, i
versim leviter impressis, subtiliter (punctu
subtilibus intermixtis, ad latera paullo mir
magis subtiliter) subseriatim punctulatis,
merosis (his minus elevatis) sparsim seriat
obsoletis) instructis, interstitiis haud (ap
manifeste) rugulosis, parte marginali ang
sulcolum continuum) manifeste divisa, call
gine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum
paullo magis distanti; segmento ventrali
subfortiter punctulato. Long. 3\frac{3}{4}, lat. 2\frac{1}{2} l.

This species bears a remarkable superficial re
castanea, Marsh., which however belongs to the
account of its different form. Besides the di
from castanea it is distinguished inter alia by the
more even puncturation, and much less widely e
its prothorax and by the well-marked depri
humeral calli.

N. S. Wales; near Sydney.
capite crebre rugulose punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice sat longe ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, sat crebre subrugulose subtilius (ad latera paulo magis grosse) punctulato, lateribus sat arcuatis sat anguste deplanatis, angulis posticis fere nullis; scutello subtiliter ruguloso; elytris sub callum humeralen leviter depressis, pone basin rotundatim impressis, subtilius sat crebre subseriati(m ad latera vix magis, postice vix minus, fortiter) punctulatis, verrucis sat numerosis minus distinctis subseriati(m instructis, interstitiis sat rugulosis, parte marginali a disco vix distincta, calli humeralis margin interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali sat multo magis distanti; segmento ventrali basali sparsi us subtilius punctulato. Long. 2¼, lat. 1½ lines.

This is an inconspicuous species bearing much superficial resemblance to P. foveata and sordil(a from both of which it differs by its much smaller size and the considerably finer punctuation of its elytra. It also superficially resembles P. mediocris, whit turnis and opacior but differs from them inter alia by the very distinctly though narrowly explanate sides of its prothorax.

N. S. Wales.

P. mediocris, sp.nov.

♂. Latissime ovata, modice convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; sat nitida; ut P. exsul colorata; capite crebre aspere punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere triplo latiori, ab apice fere ad basin dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, sat crebre subfortiter (ad latera grosse) punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis hau(d deplanatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello medio leviter punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralen mani feste depressis, pone basin transversim late distincte impressis, fortiter crebre subseriati(m (ad latera paulo magis, postice paullo minus, fortiter), punctulatis, verrucis nonnullis modice distinctis nigris (his in lateribus transversim plus minusve confluentibus) instructis, interstitiis sat rugulosis (postice subgranuliformibus), parte marginali a disco (per
Notable among its immediate allies for its extr and very strongly transverse prothorax. The h more distant from the lateral margin than in most allies.

N.S. Wales; Richmond R. district, I believe.

P. ruficollis, sp. nov.

Ovata, modice lata, modice convexa, altitudine visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium (ve posita; sat nitida; picea, capite prothorace scutello elytris (horum verrucis parte su margine summo, piceis) et corporis subtus pec nonnullis rufis; capite crebre subtilius vix as prothorace quam longiori ut $2 \frac{3}{4}$ ad 1 latio longe ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem tincte impresso, minus fortiter sat crebre ( punctulato, lateribus sat arcuatis haud de posticis fere nullis; scutello coriaceo vel fere callum humeralum distincte depressis, pone h impressis, crebre minus fortiter subseriatim grosse) punctulatis, verrucis sat numeros instructis, interstitiis minus rugulosis, pat disco (per sulculum ante medium late inter tincte divisa, calli humeralis margine intern ab elytrorum margine laterali sat multo segmento ventrali basali subfortiter minus qua
height of the elytra is a trifle nearer the front than in the female. N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea.

P. propria, sp. nov.

♂. Sat late ovata, sat convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; sat nitida; obscure rufo-castanea (ad latera fere sanguinea), corpore subtus antennisque plus minusve infuscatis; capite crebre sat fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice vix ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, crebre sat fortiter (ut caput, sed ad latera grosse rugulose) punctulato, lateribus sat arcuatis haud deplanatis, angulis posticis distinctis obtusis; scutello crebre subtiliter punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralum distincte depressis, pone basin transversim leviter impressis, crebre fortiter sub seriatiim (ad latera paullo magis, postice minus, fortiter) punctulatis, verrucis nonnullis minus perspicuis (his cum superficie concoloribus) subseriatiim instructis, interstitiis minus rugulosis, parte marginali sat lata a disco (per sulculum in medio sat late interruptum) sat distincte divisa, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine distincte magis distantii; segmento ventrali basali sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato.

♀. Quam mas magis convexa. Long. 3½-3¾, lat. 3 lines.
Decidedly near P. ruficollis, but very distinct from it (apart from colour) inter alia by its prothorax at its widest at the middle. South Australia, widely distributed; also Kangaroo Island.

P. whittonensis, sp. nov.

♂. Ovalis, minus convexa; altitudine majori (a latere visa) ad vel paullo pone elytrorum marginem medium posita; sat nitida; supra obscure rufa, capite antice piceo, prothorace nigro-vel piceo-notato, elytris plus minusve piceo-adumbratis et verrucis nigris variegatis; subtus picea plus minusve rufescens, pedibus concoloribus, antennis pallide rufis apicem versus infuscatis; capite crebre minus subtiliter vix rugulose
arcuatiss haud deplanatis, anguis posticis o
punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralem le
pone basin vix impressis, sat crebre fortius
latera magis grosse) punctulatis, verrucis
seriatiim instructis, interstitiis latera apicen
rugulosis (rugulis nonnullis transversis plus itis et continuis latera versus intermixtis);
ut P. foveata, calli humeralis margine intern
posito; segmento ventrali basali sparsim subi;
Long. 3 1/2, lat. 2 1/2 lines.

Very much like P. foceata superficially, but d inter alia by its considerably smaller size, the sides not at all explanate, the much more numerous and verrucæ of its elytra and the extreme faintness ( of the subbasal impression of the elytra. The rolloties of the elytra have a slight tendency to continuous wheal-like ridge that forms a conspicuous some species of Paropsis (e.g., transversalis.)

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea near Whitton.

P. cribrata, sp.nov.

P. propriæ simillima; differt corpore minus n
latera quam in disco vix magis rufis, horum
magis numerosis magis perspicue seriatis; pr
muito magis fortiter punctulato, elytris pc
distincte impressis, his muito magis subtiliter
act subbasal impression) there is no discal space notable coarseness of its puncturation. The whole puncturation of the elytra is manifestly finer. I have two examples of differing from *P. cribrata* in their smaller size and less elytral verrucae which, moreover, are concolorous with the pedicles, but I have little doubt that they represent a distinct species, but I refrain from naming them without more specimens.

*Yorke*; *Yorke's Peninsula*.

**P. declivis**, sp. nov.

late ovata; sat fortiter convexa, altitudine majori (a visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; nitida; obscure rufa, antennis (basi excepta) corpore is pedibus capitis parte antica scutello et elytrorum cis piceus; *P. propriæ* affinis; differt prothorace ab apice feste ultra medium dilatatæ, pone apicem (hoc magis stato) haud impresso, angulis posticis magis rotundatis; llo sublævi; elytris paullo magis crebre magis subtilliter sulatis, pone basin haud impressed, verrucis vix elevatis sut superficies punctulatis, parte marginali a disco haud secta; cetera ut *P. propriæ*. Long. 4, lat. 3½ lines.

*P. propriæ and P. cribrata* but differs from both by the marginal portion of its elytra (especially behind) with the discal portion so that there is no longitudinal but the lateral and apical declivous parts descend quite thout being outturned at the margin. The puncturation ytra continuous over the verrucæ is also a notable and very rare in *Paropsis*.

*Vales*; near *Sydney*.

**P. Tatei**, sp. nov.

lis, minus convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) ad orum marginem medium posita; nitida; fere ut *P. pustulosa colorata*, sed antennis rufis apicem versus vix infuscatis ytrorum verrucis multo minoribus elongatis; capite
subtilius crebrius subrugulose punctulato; prothorace quinque latus longior ut 2 5/6 ad 1 latiori, antice fortiter angustato, ab apice longe pone medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, crebrius sat fortiter sat rugulose (ad latera valde rugulose) punctulato, lateribus modice arcuatis nullo modo deplanatis, angulis posticis valde obtusiis; scutello laevi fortiter convexo; elytris subgrosse seriatim minus crebre punctulatis (ad latera etiam grossius, apicem versus magis crebre), interstitiis in disco haud (ad latera et versus apicem sat perspicue) rugulosis, sub callum humeralis distincte depressis, pone basin transversim late vix impressis, parte marginali a disco haud distincta, calli humeralis margini interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali magnis distanti, segmento ventrali basali sublaterali.

Long. 4 ½, lat. 3 lines.

Rather closely resembling P. pustulosa superficially but readily distinguishable from it inter alia by its prothorax being not at all explanate laterally, much narrower in front and much more strongly and less smoothly punctulate; also by its elytra being evidently more coarsely and less closely punctulate, more regularly seriate, with much smaller and differently shaped verrucae, and having their marginal part not distinct from the discal (in pustulosa there is an evident though very narrow lateral outturned portion especially noticeable near the apex). It should be noted that in this species the third antennal joint is slightly longer than the fourth, but too slightly to justify placing it among species with the third joint “markedly” longer.
medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim distincte impresso, crebre aspero minus fortiter (ad latera grosse nec vel vix confluentem) punctulato, lateribus fortiter arcuatis nullo modo deplanatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello sat opaco, dupliciter (sparsim fortius et confertim subtiter) punctulato; elyris sat distincte sub callum humeralum depressis (et pone basin transversim impressis), crebre fortius subseriatim (ad latera multo magis grosse, postice magis crebre magis subtiter) punctulatis, verrucis nonnullis parvis minus distinctis confuse instructis, interstitiis antice modice (postice crebre sat aspero) rugulosis, parte marginali sat angusta a disco (per sulculum antemedium angustae interruptum) bene divisa, calli humeralis margin interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali vix multo magis distantis; segmento ventrali basali sat sparsim subfortiter punctulato.

Mas quam femina nonnihil magis depressus, hujus antennis paullo minus elongatis. Long. 3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}, lat. 2\frac{2}{3}-3\frac{1}{2} lines.

Resembles P. sordida superficially but differs from it by a multitude of characters, conspicuous among which are its distinctly convex form, more transverse differently shaped prothorax, tellum so closely punctulate as to be subopaque, and humeral lus distinctly more distant from the lateral margin of the tra.

Also near punctata, Marsh., but of considerably more depressed m.

S. Australia; on the hills near Adelaide, &c.; also Kangaroo and.

P. Victoriae, sp nov.

Q. P. alticola simillima; subtus nigra, pedibus obscuris, prothorace paullo magis crebre punctulato; scutello fere levii; elyris ad latera quam in disco vix magis fortiter punctulatis; calli humeralis margin interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali multo magis distantis; cetera ut P. alticola. Long. 3\frac{1}{3}, lat. 2\frac{1}{3} lines.

Another species very close to P. alticola but differing from it the evidently closer puncturation of its prothorax; the extremely
fine and sparse punctuation of its scutellum; a slight difference (mentioned above) in the elytral punctuation; and especially in the external (vertical) part of the elytral epipleuræ being less elevated, so that the humeral callus is nearer to the lateral margin of the elytra (being placed as in *P. sordida*). This latter character *inter alia* forms a good distinction from *P. punctata*, Marsh. We have not seen a male of this species. In the type the scutellum is very nitid, convex and scarcely punctulate; in a second example (possibly representing a distinct species) the scutellum is subopaque, being very finely coriaceous, but both examples are devoid of the comparatively coarse punctures with which the scutellum is impressed in *P. alticola* and *punctata*, Marsh. In the "second example" the elytral verrucae are a trifle more conspicuous and less tending to run together transversely.

Victoria.

**P. solitaria**, sp. nov.

Q. Elongato-ovalis, modice convexa, altitudine majori (a late visa) paullo pone elytrorum marginem medium posita; sinitida; subitus nigra; capite prothoraciique brunneo-rubrino-adumbratis; elytris piceis, verrucis numerosis seriatis positis sordide testaceis et vittis concoloribus circiter ornatis; pedibus antennisque nigris, his basin versus sordidior.
4th vix longiori; epipleurarum parte externa (verticali) minime elevata. Long. 5, lat. 3½ lines.

The most striking character in this species is the external (vertical) part of its elytral epipleure being very narrow [scarcely as wide as is the internal (horizontal) part where the latter is at its widest]. The colouring of the elytra in the unique type is also very remarkable, the derm being of a pitchy colour traversed by a number of dull testaceous vitæ on which are placed rather closely numerous concolorous verrucae.

Victoria; Black Spur.

P. lima, sp.nov.

Q. P. alticolaæ affinis sed magis convexa; pedibus antennisque (barum basi excepta) obscuris; elytris crebre granulosorugulosae. Long. 4, lat. 2½ lines.

Another near ally of P. alticola but incapable of confusion with it on account of its much more convex form (at any rate in the female) and the strong close granule-like rugosity of its elytral interstices which is so prominent as greatly to obscure the punctuation except in the subbasal impression. In the type this subbasal impression is almost circular, but I hesitate to attach much value to this character since the corresponding impression in P. alticola shows some approach (though less marked) to a similar form, the impression being subinterrupted in the middle so that its inner part (regarded separately) is scarcely transverse.

From P. punctata, Marsh., it differs by its still more convex form, more nitid surface, and much more rugulose elytral interstices.

Victoria; sent to me by Mr. Billinghurst.

P. invalida, sp.nov.

Q. Ovalis, parum convexa; altitudine majori (a latere visa) paullo pone elytrorum marginem medium posita; sat nitida; ut P. sordida colorata; capite minus crebre minus subtiliter punctulato, interstitiis valde distincte subtiliter punctulatis; prothorace fere ut P. sordida sed in disco sparsius sat leviter baud aspere (ad latera sat grosse sat crebre) punctulato,
modice distinctis seriatim instructis, in (apicem versus magis rugulosis), parte in (apicem versus subdistincto) distincto margine interno a sutura quam ab elytror haud multo magis distanti; segmento versus subtilius punctulato. Long. 3 3/8, lat. 2 3/8.

Also resembling *P. foreata* superficially, but able from it and its other near allies *inter alia* finer puncturation of its elytra, and by the humeral callus being very little nearer to the to the suture. Also resembles *P. seriata*, Gen it *inter alia* by the presence of a depression callus.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Foggatt on the

**P. transversalis, sp. nov.**

Ovata; sat convexa, altitudine majori (a elytrorum marginem medium (vel paullo nitida; subtus rufa vel rufo-picea; capite hoc plus minusve piceo-adumbrato, elyt gatis et nigro-verrucatis, antennis pedib orum exemplorum magis obscuris); ca punctulato; prothorace quam longiori u apice ad vel paullo ultra medium dilatatc
BY REV. T. BLACKBURN.

(his in parte impressa postbasali carentibus, et pone hanc partem ut ruga transversa fere a sutura ad marginem lateralem continua confluentibus), interstitiis vix rugulosis, parte marginali minus lata a disco (per sulculum ante medium late interruptum) divisa; calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali sat multo magis distantis; segmento ventrali basali sparsim minus subtiliter punctulato.

Femina quam mas magis convexa. Long. 3-3½, lat. 2½-2⅛ lines.

At once distinguishable from all its allies by the tendency of the elytral verrucae to coalesce into coarse nitid ridges, the most conspicuous of which is placed at about the middle of the elytra and runs from near the suture almost to the lateral margin.

8. Australia; widely distributed.

TABULATION OF THE SPECIES FORMING SUBGROUP III.

A. Elytra with a distinct postbasal impression on disc.
B. Elytral margin (viewed from the side) straight or but little sinuous.
C. Elytral punctuation (and especially its seriation) much obscured by irregular transverse rugulosity.
D. Elytra not marked with a common dark blotch behind the scutellum.
E. Elytral verrucae of hind declivity all closely placed in rows... granaria, Chp.
EE. Elytral verrucae of hind declivity sparse and confused.
F. Inner edge of humeral calli evidently nearer to lateral margin than to suture... rugulosior, Blackb.
FF. Inner edge of humeral calli equidistant between lateral margin and suture... morosa, Blackb.
DD. Elytra with a conspicuous common dark blotch behind scutellum... stigma, Blackb.
CC. Elytral interstices not, or but very feebly, rugulose, not obscuring the punctures.

*The impression is less marked in granaria, Chp., than in its allies
D. Prothorax strongly rugose, even more so than in *P. serpiginosa*............. Sloan
DD. Prothorax not, or but little, rugose.
E. Depressed species, upper outline (viewed from side) more or less straight, humeral callus exceptionally near lateral margin.
F. Elytral margin (viewed from side) distinctly though not strongly sinusous; form wide.................................. gross
FF. Elytral margin (viewed from side) straight; form notably less wide... seriat
*EE. Species of more convex form; upper outline (viewed from side) a continuous curve.
F. Prothorax closely punctulate.
G. Prothorax with black markings.
H. Underside testaceous (here and there infuscate)........................ inter
HH. Underside black..................... tinct
GG. Prothorax without markings (size small, scarcely 3 lines)............ male
FF. Prothorax sparsely punctulate..... Lcai.
BB. Elytral margin (viewed from the side) strongly sinusous.
C. Elytra furnished with strongly defined interrupted costae................................... costij
CC. Elytra without costae................................. strig
DD. Seriate arrangement of elytral verrucose
and especially the punctures scarcely
evident.
E. Elytra exceptionally finely punctulate.
   F. Form exceptionally wide, elytra by
      measurement wider than long......... alta, Blackb.
   FF. Form notably less wide, elytra longer
      than wide.......................... inornata, Blackb.
EE. Elytra much more coarsely punctulate unequalis, Blackb.
CC. Puncturation of prothorax very coarse.
D. Inner edge of humeral calli much nearer
   to lateral margin of elytra than to suture alpina, Blackb.
DD. Inner edge of humeral calli equidistant
   between lateral margin of elytra and
   suture................................. asperula, Chp.
CCC. Puncturation of prothorax very sparse and
      fine.................................. borealis, Blackb.
BB. Elytral verrucose conspicuously paler in colour
     than the general surface
C. Form oval and depressed.......................... notabilis, Blackb.
CC. Form subcircular and strongly convex........ vomics, Blackb.

P. RUGULOSIOR, sp. nov.

♂. Latissime subovalis, subcircularis; modice convexa, alti-
tudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem
medium (vel paullo magis antice) posita; sat nitida; fer-
ruginea, corpore subtus pedibus elytrisque plus minusve fusco-
adumbratis, horum verrucis piceis; capite crebre subaspere
punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori; ab
apice longe ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim
leviter impresso, crebrius subfortiter subrugulose (ad latera
grosse rugulose) punctulato, lateribus modice arcuatis hau
deplanatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello nitido vix punctu-
lato; elytris sub callum humeralum haud depressis, pone
basin transversim impressis, crebri minus fortiter subseriatiim
(ad latera nulto magis grosse, postice magis subtiliter)
punctulatis, verrucis modice magnis sat numerosis confuse
instructis, intersitiiis (parte subbasali impressa excepta) con-
fertim granuloso-ruguloso (præsertim apicem versus), parte
marginalia a disco vix distincta, calli hume interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine magis distanti; segmento ventrali basali punct 2⁴₅, lat. 2⁷₈ lines.

An inconspicuous species chiefly notable for its almost entire absence of distinction between the digital parts of the elytra and fine close but not strong granulosity of the interstices of the elytral puncta that the rugulosity of the elytra (especially behind spicuous than the punctuation.

S. Australia; Adelaide district.

P. morosa, sp.nov.

P. rugulosiori affinis; valde convexa; colore n nonnullorum exemplorum prothorace nigro-n thorace quam longiori ut 2₇₅ ad 1 latiori, in subtiliter magis equaliter nullo modo rugulo elytris subtiliter punctulatis, magis crebre rugulosis, ad latera quam in disco vix magis gravis, calli humeralis margine interno a sut elytrorum margine laterali hand magis dista P. rugulosior. Long. 3½, lat. 3 lines.

Femina quae pariter magis convexa.
posita; sat nitida; ferruginea, prothoracis maculis nonnullis elytrorum maculis nonnullis (præsertim macula sat magna communi antemediana) et corporis subtus partibus nonnullis piceis; capite crebre subtilius punctulato; prothorace quam longior ut 2 2/3 ad 1 latiori, ab apice longe ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, sat crebre minus fortiter (ad latera grosse rugulose) punctulato, lateribus sat fortiter arcuatis nullo modo deplanatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello fere levvi; elytris sub callum humeralem haud depressis, pone basin transversim leviter impressis, sat crebre sat fortiter vix seriatim (ad latera multo magis grosse) punctulatis, verrucis minus numerosis minus ordinatim instructis, interstitiis sat fortiter (præsertim transversim) rugulosis, parte marginali sat lata a disco minus (prope apicem magis perspicue) distincto; segmento ventrali basali subfortiter punctulato. Long. 2 4/5, lat. 2 1/5 lines.

Feminea quam maris altitudine majori paullo magis postice posita.

The dark markings on the prothorax of the type consist of several small ill-defined blotches which in some examples coalesce into a large and better defined blotch on each side. In the type the common blotch on the elytra is accompanied by several small spots in the basal region, but in some examples it is the only dark mark except the verrucae; I have not seen any example of the species in which the common elytral blotch is altogether wanting. In some examples the verrucae are scarcely darker than the derm.

Victoria; N.S.W.; S. Australia.

P. Sloanei, sp. nov.

♀. Ovata minus lata, minus convexa, altitudine majori pone elytrorum marginem medium posita; sat nitida; testacea, corpore subtus piceo-vario, prothorace elytrisque tortuose nigro-notatis, horum verrucis nigris; capite fortius subrugulose punctulato; prothorace quam longior ut 2 1/2 ad 1 latiori, ab apice ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, fortiter (ad latera grosse) rugulose punctulato,
lateribus sat arcuatis nullo modo deplanatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralum haud depressis, pone basin parum perspicue impressis, crebre subgrosse subseriatim (postice minus grosse) punctulatis, verrucis numerosis sat equaliter seriatim instructis, interstitiis vix (postice magis perspicue) rugulosis, parietalibus marginali a disco vix distincta, calli humeralis marginalis interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali mulco, magis distantis; segmento ventrali basali sparsim subtiliter punctulato. Long. 4, lat. 2¾ lines.

A conspicuous species, notable for the sharply defined contrast between the testaceous derrn and the intricate sinuous black markings and verrucae of its upper surface, also for the strong but somewhat fine rugulosity of the disc of its prothorax, the coarser punctuation of its elytra, &c.

N.S. Wales; sent to me by Mr. Sloane.

P. grossa, sp. nov.

Q. Ovata, sat depressa, modice nitida; ferruginea, corporis subitus pedibus prothorace elytrisque plus minusve pie adumbratis; capite subtilius sat crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, dupliciter (subtiliter et magis fortiter), ad latera grosse rugulose, min crebre punctulato, lateribus modice arcuatis nullo modo deplanatis, angulis posticis rotundatis; scutello punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralum haud depressis, pone basi leviter impressis sat crebre sat grosse subseriatim (posticis...
absence of any depression below the humeral callus, as well as by
its more depressed form, differently sculptured prothorax, &c.

N.S. Wales; Tweed River district.

P. interioris, sp. nov.

Q. Subovata; modice convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa)
contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; rufo-ferruginea,
prothoracis maculis nonnullis et elytrorum maculis nonnullis
verrucisque nigro-piceis; capite crebre minus fortiter punctu-
latato; prothorace quam longiori ut $2\frac{1}{2}$ ad 1 latiori, ab apice
dere ad basin dilatato, pone apicem transversim impresso, sat
crebre subaspere (ad latera grosse rugulose) punctulato, lateri-
bus minus arcuatis nullo modo deplanatis, angulis posticis
rotundatis; scutello dere ut prothorax punctulato sed minus
crebre; elytris sub callum humeralem haud depressis, pone
basin transversim impressis, crebre fortiter subseriatiim (ad
latera magis, postice minus, fortiter) punctulatis, verrucis sat
numerosis (per totam superficiem, parte postbasali impressa
excepta, distributis) seriatiim instructis, interstitiis antice vix
(postice manifeste) rugulosis, parte marginali a disco vix dis-
incta, margine ipso angusto manifeste extrorsum inclinato,
calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum
margine laterali multo magis distanti; segmento ventrali
basali sparsim subtilius punctulato. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

A species without any very strongly marked structural char-
acters, a little less markedly convex, moreover, than the other
species with which I have associated it. The presence of about
our ill-defined blackish marks on the prothorax and the regular
seriation of the elytral verrucae together with the blackish stains
on the elytra, especially about the middle of the suture, are
superficial characters (probably not very variable) by which the
species may be somewhat easily recognised among its near allies.
It is not unlike P. funerea, Blackb., which, however, is very easily
recognised by the great width of its prosternal ridge.

Central Australia.
visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium testacea, corpore subitus prothoracis mac positis sat parvis elytrorum verrucis sat ma; sat numerosis nigris, antennis apicem versus capite crebre subtillius punctulato; prothor ut fere 3 ad 1 latiori, ab apice ultra medi minus angustato pone apicem transversi crebre minus forte (ad latera grosse ru lateribus sat forte arcuatis nullo modo posticus rotundatis; scutello vix punctis callum humeralem haud depressis, pone impressis, sat crebre forte (ter subseriatim magis grosse) punctulatis, verrucis sat in instructis, interstitiis ( nisi ad latera) vi marginali a disco minus distincta, calli interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum marg magis distant; segmento ventrali base forte punctulato. Long. 3½, lat. 2½ lin

Resembles P. granaria, Chp., in colour and surface, but differs by its black underside (the testaceous), considerably wider prothorax muc' front, discal interstices of elytra scarcely at close to the apex, &c.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

P. malevola, sp.nov.
A species quite capable of being confused with several others, especially *P. rugulosior* and *P. stigma*. From both these it may be at once distinguished by the evidently more conspicuous and regularly seriate puncturation of its elytra, from the former also by its much narrower form and strongly rugulose scutellum, and from the latter also by its rugulose scutellum and the entire absence of any blackish patch on the sutural region.

S. Australia, near Adelaide.

**P. Leai, sp. nov.**

♀. Ovata; modice lata; sat convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra vel fere ante elytorum marginem medium posita; sat nitida; subtus piceo-rufoque-variegata; supra testaceo-brunnea, prothoracis maculis 4 parvis (his transversim in disco dispositis) et elytorum verrucis obscuris, antennis rufis apicem versus piceis, pedibus piceis plus minusve rufo-variegatis; capite crebrius minus subtiliter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice sat longe ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim leviter impresso, subtilius sat sparsim (ad latera grossius nec confluenter) punctulato, lateribus sat arcuatis nullo modo deplanatis, angulis posticis rotundatis; acutello sparsissime punctulato; elytris sub callum humeralem haud depressis, pone basin transversim impressis, fortius minus crebre subseriatim (ad latera vix magis, postice vix minus, fortiter) punctulatis, verrucis parvis sat numerosis sat regulariter seriatim instructis, interstitiis haud rugulosis, parte marginali sat lata a disco vix perspicue (apicem versus magis distincte) divisa, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytorum margine laterali sat multo magis distantis; segmento ventrali basali sparsim subtiliter punctulato. Long. 3½, lat. 2½ lines.

This species is rather closely allied to *P. interioria*, which it greatly resembles in markings and colour except in the underside being much darker and the patches of dark colour on the elytra.
P. STRIGOSA, Chp.

I have an example named as this species collection, and there is also before me an exs Mr. Lea which I cannot distinguish from it. "Para River," Mr. Lea’s "Swan River." It visible that the species is found in the two very; but I think it more probable either that Dr. wrong, or my example is not really conspecific represents a closely allied species.

P. MACULICEPS, sp.nov.

Q. Subovata, modice lata; sat convexa, al latere visa) contra elytrorum marginer minus nitida; obscure ferruginea; capit apicem versus, nonnullorum exemplorum (in his) verrucis, pedibus plus minusve exemplorum sternis, piceis; capite sat punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut apice longe ultra medium dilatato, pone a impresso, sat crebre subfortiter sat rugulos punctulato, lateribus sat fortiter arcuatis atis, angulis posticis rotundatis; scutello elytris sub cellum humeralum baud dep transversim baud impressis, subfortiter sut
Among its allies structurally (having no subbasal elytral impression) this species is superficially distinct by its subseriate puncturation together with the almost regular rows of all rather closely placed verrucae, which are concolorous with derm. There is, however, a tendency to the elytra being filled with dark vitæ (which in some examples are very well-defined), and on these vitæ the verrucae are concolorous with and not with the general surface.

Australia, Yorke’s Peninsula.

P. pustulifera, sp. nov.

1 alticola affinis; differt colore toto (prothoracis maculis non-nulis, et elytrorum verrucis, nigris exceptis) testaceocastaneo; prothorace in disco magis fortiter minus crebre (ad latera grosse confluenter) punctulato; scutello nitido sparsim fortiter punctulato; elytris in disco magis fortiter punctulatis, verrucis valde perspicuus (haud transversim elongatis) in seriebus integris circiter 9 sat crebre sat regulariter dispositis; cetera ut P. alticola.

Sexa quam mas paullo magis convexa. Long. 4, lat. 2½ lines.

Although superficially very different from P. alticola, this species is structurally very close to it. The notably coarser punctuation of its upper surface, however, forms a reliable distinction, the colour and markings are so different that it is unlikely varieties approximate much to alticola. With the exception of some black marks on the prothorax (a longitudinal blotch on either side of the middle and a few small spots nearer the margins, be type) and numerous small round black verrucae (about 15 series) placed in about 9 series very evenly over the whole of the entire insect is of a uniform pale chestnut colour.

In the type, also a common dark blotch on and around the margin. In the middle, apparently caused by the sutures between two or three verrucae being stained with darkening similar to that of the verrucae.

W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. Froggatt.
imma; castaneo-brunnea, antennae apicem parte et corpore subitus piceis; capite sa punctulato; prothorace quam longior ut 2 apice sat longe ultra medium dilatato, pro versim leviter impresso, crebre subfortiter (parte laterali sat grosse rugulosa exce lateribus sat fortiter arcuatis nullo modo on posticis nullis; scutello ut prothorax punct callum humeralem haud depressis, pone | haud impressis, confertim dupliciter (subtil tiliter) sat aspere vix subseriatim (latera ve postice vix minus, fortiter) punctulatis, nonnullis parum perspicius instructis, inter laxis, parte marginali a disco vix distinct margine interno a sutura quam ab elytroru paullo magis distanti; segmento ventrali vix crebre punctulato; antennarum arti distincte longiori. Long. 3½, lat. 3 lines.

A somewhat isolated species on account of its great convexity the species of the next sud ing from them by the greatest height of the ely back. On careful examination it is seen that t antennae is distinctly longer than the 4th, but length is not marked enough to associate P. regularis and its allies, and its natural place P. inornata, Blackb.
transversim vix penitus aequali; antennarum articulo 3° quan 4° haud longiori; cetera ut P. alta. Long. 4, lat. 3½ lines.

Q. Quam mas subconvexiori.

Except in respect of a few well-marked characters this species is so close to P. alta that it seems unnecessary to repeat the whole of the description of the latter which (modified by the characters noted above) applies exactly to this insect. The much less convexity and the antenial difference at once separate P. inornata, as also the absence of puncturation on the scutellum, but this latter character I do not so absolutely rely upon, as I find that there is a slight tendency to variation in the puncturation of the scutellum of many species of Paropsis. I do not think, however, that any specimen of P. inornata would have anything like the strong scutellar puncturation of P. alta, which is quite continuous with the puncturation of the prothorax. Indeed, I have before me some examples of Paropsis from Yorke's Peninsula and from Esca which I believe to be P. inornata, in which the scutellum bears some fine punctures. It is possible that they represent a distinct very close species, but the point could not be certainly decided without the examination of more examples from the same locality as the type of P. inornata, from which locality I have seen only one female, and that one is in bad condition.

W. Australia; Eyre's Sand Patch.

P. inæqualis, sp.nov.

♂. Late ovata; minus convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; modice nitida; nigra, antennarum basi et pedibus maculatim (tarsis totis) rufis; capite prothoraceque aequaliter (sed hoc ad latera grosse rugulose) crebre subfortiter fere rugulose punctulatis; hoc quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim leviter impresso, lateribus fortiter arcuatis nullo modo deplanatis, angulis posticis nullis; scutello (exempli typici carente); elytris sub callum humeralen haud depressis, pone basin transversim haud impressis,
Ruguloso, parte margine et dista (ut paullo magis distincte) divisa; segmento fortiter subcrebre punctulato. Long. 3½.

A fairly distinct species notable for its bl\- coarse puncturation of its elytra, the verruc\- what large and numerous but not strongly ele margin of the prosternum is exceptionally wide S. Australia; Adelaide district.

P. alpina, sp. nov.

Q. Ovata, sat fortiter convexa, altitudine ma ad elytrorum marginem medium posita; flavo-brunnea, elytris (parte basali mediani antica exceptis) nigro-adumbratis et confus; antennis apicem versus vix infuscatis; capi sat rugulose punctulato; prothorace quam duplo (ut 2½ ad 1) latiori, ab apice lon dilatat\- pone apicem haud transversim in rugulose (ad latera etiam magis grosse) pu sat arcuatis haud deplanatis, angulis posti levi; elytris dupliciter (grosse et minus ; subseriatim punctulatis, antice haud (post verrucosis, interstitii antice vix (ad lat grosse, postice crebre sat granulatim) rug humeralem leviter depressis, parte marg distincta, calli humeralis margine interno
an ill-defined festoon-like patch of blackish colour a little behind the base (its extremities on the humeral calli), behind which the whole surface (except the front half of the marginal portion) is thickly set with blackish irroration very various in size. Genuine verrucæ are almost non-existent except near the apex, and even there they are so much mixed with confused rugulosity as to need being looked for.

Victoria; on the higher Alps.

P. borealis, sp. nov.

Subovata; sat fortiter convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; nitida; rufa, prothoracis marginibus scutello elytrorum macula communis antemediana et utrinque macula prope humerum posita corporeque subtus (hoc maculatim) indeterminate piceis; capite sparsi subfortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2½ ad 1 latiori, ab apice vix ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim haud impresso, sparsi inaequaliter sub-accuratim (ad latera sat grosse sat crebre nec confluenter) punctulato, lateribus minus fortiter arcuatis haud deplanatis, angulis posticis rotundatis; scutello punctulato; elytris sub callo humeralenum haud depressis, pone basin nullo modo impressis, minus fortiter sat crebre sat aequaliter (antice suturam versus magis subtiliter) subseriatim punctulatis, verrucis nonnullis parvis subseriatim dispositis instructis, interstitiis vix rugulosis, parte marginali a disco haud distincta, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali paullo magis distantia; segmento ventrali basali sparsi obsolete punctulato. Long. 4, lat. 2½ lines.

As the type has lost its tarsi, I am not sure of its sex, but have ttle doubt of its being a female. The entire absence of any race of a subbasal elytral impression and the evenness of the ytral puncturation are well-marked characters. The incon-icuous verrucæ are concolorous with the derm and run in fairly
N. Territory of S. Australia; taken by the late

P. notabilis, sp. nov.

♂ Ovalis; minus convexa, altitudine majori contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; brunnea, maculis in capite prothoraceque (verrucis excepta) antennis apicem versus (hoc maculatim) obscurioribus; capite punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere u latitudine majori fere ad basin posita, antice angustato, pone apicem haud impresso, fere haud crebre (ad latera sat grosse nec cre cre lateribus leviter arcuatis haud deplanatis, obtusis; scutello laevi; elytris sub callum depressis, pone basin nullo modo impressis, (ad latera parum magis fortiter) punc numerosis magnis parum elevatis instructis, rugulosis, parte marginali angusta a disco (distinctum) pone medium divisa, calli hu interna a sutura quam ab elytrorum margin magis distantis; segmento ventrali basal punctulato. Long. 6, lat. 4½ lines.

A remarkable species, with considerable superf to P. solitaria, Blackb., but differing from it much larger size and elytra not depressed bel
P. vomica, sp. nov.

♂. Lattissime ovata; fortiter convexa, altitudine majori (a latere visa) anterius quam contra elytrorum marginem medium posita; sat nitida; rufo-brunnea, elytrorum verrucis testaceis vel flavescentibus, corpore subtus in majori parte picescenti; capite sat crebre aspere punctulato; prothorace quam longiori ut 2/3 ad 1 latiori, ab apice paullo ultra medium dilatato, pone apicem transversim vix impresso, sat crebre dupliciper (subtiliter et sat fortiter, ad latera grosse) punctulato, lateribus sat arcaatis late distincte deplanatis, angulis posticis rotundatis; scutello fere laevi; elytris sub callum humeralem haud depressis, pone basin haud impressis, subtilius vix seriatim (ad latera vix magis grosse) punctulatis, verrucis magnis (minus fortiter elevatis) numerosis seriatim instructis, interstititis paullo rugulosis, parte marginali a disco (nisi apicem versus) minus distincta, calli humeralis margine interno a sutura quam ab elytrorum margine laterali paullo magis distanti; segmento ventrali basali sublaevi; antennarum articulo 3o quam 4o sat longiori.

♀. Quam mas paullo minus lata, segmento ventrali apicali magis perspicie punctulato. Long. 4-4½, lat. 3½ lines.

An extremely distinct species, on account of the large moderately elevated verrucae of the elytra conspicuously more pallid on the general surface and very evenly distributed except on a small roundish common antemedian space. Its strongly convex in suggestive alliance with the species of the next subgroup, but greatest height of its elytra is very little in front of the middle. It seems to be somewhat uncertain in position in the group, the slightness of the tendency to seriate arrangement in sutures of its elytra being suggestive of species with the angles of the prothorax mucronate.

♀. W. Australia; sent to me by Mr. Masters.
THE SILURIAN TRILOBITES OF NEW SOUTH
WITH REFERENCES TO THOSE OF OTHER
PARTS OF AUSTRALIA.

By R. Etheridge, Junr., Curator of the Australia
— and John Mitchell, Public School, Narei

PART IV.

The ODONTOPLEURIDÆ.

(Plates L.-LV.)

The next family we propose to take up is that of the
pleuride, adopting this name in preference to Acidaspic
we have every reason to believe it to have precedence. I
used the term in 1843, but we have not been able to a
how early a date Barrande employed that of Acidas which Zittel credits him. It could, however, hardly
before the date in question. The genera, or sections
of genus, Acidaspis, whichever the idiosyncrasy of the r
choose to regard them, are the following:—

Ceratocephala, Warder, 1838.
The study of this group has proved an arduous one from the complex nature of the cephalic shield or cephalon, and we may have erred by introducing too much detail; this is, however, an error on the right side.

"Of all the extravagant forms of this curious family of Trilobites," says Salter, * "none seem so extravagant in its ornament as the genus Acidaspis; the head, thorax, and tail being literally crowded with spines wherever an available angle occurs."

Genus *Odontopleura*, Emmrich, 1839.

*Odontopleura*, Emmrich, De Trilobitis, 1839, p. 35.

" Burmeister, Organization of Trilobites (Ray Soc.), 1846, p. 61.


*Obs.*—This genus is distinguished from other Acidaspids by having the occipital ring either with or without a tubercle in the centre, but totally devoid of a spine or spines. The type, according to Mr. J. M. Clarke, is *O. ovata*, Emmrich, a form having some characters in common with our first species, but in others departing widely from it.

The specific history of the Acidaspidae in Australia is a brief one. As recorded by Mr. F. Ratte,† Mr. Chas. Jenkins, L.S., appears to have been the first to recognise the presence of the genus in our rocks. He figured the greater portion of a Trilobite that he referred to *Acidaspis Brightii*, Murchison,‡ from Yass, but during our researches we cannot say that we have met with any Trilobite that would strictly agree with that species; indeed we have not seen a true *Acidaspis*, as now restricted, from Australia. Mr. Jenkins was followed by the late Mr. Felix Ratte, who contributed two papers to the Proceedings of this Society.

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‡ Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1879, iii., Pl. 17, f. 5.
dealing with Acidaspids from Bowning. In the first paper ascribed by him to the following well-known Tri

A. Verneuii, Barr., or A. vesiculosa, Bar.
Acidaspis near A. Prevosti, Barr.
Acidaspis near A. mira, Barr.

In the second paper† the following:—

Acidaspis near A. Dormitzeri, Corda.
Acidaspis near A. Leonhardi, Barr.

At a later period one of us‡ described a new species, Bowning, as A. longispinis. The whole of these will
in review in the present paper.

We now recognise the following four species:—

Odontopleura bowningensis, nobis.
" Rattai, nobis.
" parvissima, nobis.
" Jenkinsi, nobis.

Odontopleura bowningensis, sp.nov.

(Pl. L., figs. 1-3; Pl. lxxii., fig. 5.)

Sp. Char.—Body—Ovoid. Cephalic shield or cephalon

tical, about three times as wide as long measured be
triangular, very tumid, granulated; ocular bands or ridges row and partly overhung by the genal lobes, and themselves overhanging the free cheeks and bearing a distinct row of ; genal or palpebral furrows distinct; eyelobes small, areas very small. Free cheeks of tolerable proportionate intensely tumid, borders intensely thickened, particularly the genal angles, each bearing twelve short, acicular, spines exclusive of the genal spines, marginal furrow nct. Genal spines short, stout, falcate, and forming gles with the cephalon. Facial sutures anteriorly appeared, but their course is indicated along and under the ges, and they incline towards each other at an angle of the front margin in a line with the axial furrows; y they run obliquely to the median point of the lateral s of the fixed cheeks, thence parallel with those exten-the genal angles. Occipital furrow wide and shallow but deep at the sides, continuing across the sides dis- d joining the marginal furrows of the free cheeks. Neck al ring strongly arched vertically, only moderately so s, sides nodular, no central tubercle. Eyes prominent, s the highest part of the central glabella lobe, small, apart, the distance between them being equal to twice n of the cephalon.

—Consists of ten segments, width equal to the combined itself and pygidium, granulated. Axis prominent, der than the pleurae, posterior width half of the anterior
arched anterior ring and a terminal piece circumfurrowed, and centrally depressed. T![

divided into two pairs of pleuræ by one pair extending from the axis ring; they are flat, tuber-
border much thicker and internally bounded. Tail spines fourteen, acicular, four intermediate
side of the axial pleural spines, the latter dimension length from the axial pair outwards, so that
pairs are very short.

Obs.—The striking features of this species proportionate width, particularly of the cephalic
spines and short, jutting, obtuse hornlike gill very small eyes; (4) the absence of an occipital
great width between the eyes and their near margin of the cephalon; and (6) the excess
cephalon as a whole.

Whilst resembling *O. ovata*, Burmeister,* the great proportionate breadth of the body
form departs very markedly in possessing thoracic segments, in the very small pygidic
number of spines around the margin of the shorter and stouter genital spines. Similar ch
from *O. elliptica*, Burmeister.† From an allic
*O. cossota* (Locke), Meek,‡ our species is se
shape, and segmentation of the pygidium.
From the American Devonian species O. callicera, Hall,* our species is equally distinct. It lacks the long genal spines and large eyes of the former and possesses a greater number of cheek spines.

It is with the Bohemian species that the Bowning Trilobite seems to correspond best, although it is a broader form than the majority of the former, if not indeed of all those allied to it.

In O. Leonhardi, Barr., the pleure is single-spined, in our form double, and the pygidium spines are increased in number and are constant. In the former the genal spines are long and acicular, in the latter short and stout, and the courses of the facial sutures are different in the two species.

From O. minuta, Barr., O. bowningensis is at one distinguished by the uniformity of the spines extending from the pygidium of the former, and again by the nature of the pleural and genal spines. It may be said also that the same characters separate our form from O. Dormitzeri, Barr., and O. Roemerii, Barr. In the latter the backward extension of the genal spine is enormous.

The description is taken from decorticated specimens.

Loc. and Horizon — Bowning Creek, near Bowning, Co. Harden, Lower Trilobite Bed— Bowning Series (= Hume Beds, Jenkins, and Yass Beds, David)— ? Wenlock. Coll.—Mitchell.

**Odontopleura Rattei, sp. nov.**

(Pl. I., fig. 7; Pl. II., figs. 8-9; Pl. III., figs. 1-4; Pl. LIII., figs. 1-3.)


Sp. Char.—Body—oval. Cephalic shield or cephalon—Subsemicircular, a little wider than twice the length, and straight in front. Glabella quadrato, width between eye lobes equals length, including the neck ring, distinctly and evenly granulate, front margin dentate; central portion suboblong, intensely arched transversely, moderately so from front to back, highest medially

and bending rapidly to and merging into the front margin, expanded in front; the first pair of lateral lobes in mental form (tubercles merely); lateral portions dilobed, median pair suboval, very tumid, about half the posterior pair, and very distinctly separated by the furrows which join the axial and false axial furrows; false furrows very distinct, particularly at their junctions with lateral furrows, passing into the neck furrow; axial furrow distinctly and intensely so as they join the neck furrow, faint the posterior margins. Fixed cheeks suboblong, tumid lobes ridged; ocular ridges or bands prominent, each be row of granules; genal furrows distinct; triangular area and flat. Free cheeks very tumid, granulated, borders th marginal furrows distinct and terminating at the front at the glabella, the borders bear fourteen acicular spines exci the genal spines, which are also acicular, strong, slightly and long, and bear the last two or three cheek spines sutures anteriorly straight and nearly parallel with th centre, posteriorly parallel with the lateral extensions of th cheeks. Neck furrow shallow generally, but deep at its ju with the axial furrows, its lateral extensions interrupted tumid ends of the neck ring, thence moderately distinct as posterior borders of fixed cheeks. Neck or occipital ring intensely arched backwards, ends nodular, granulated, and tubercle present. Eyes prominent, of medium size, con faceted.

**Thorax.**—Consists of nine segments, suboblong or subf width equal to the combined length of its five subcylindrical
acicular spines, except in the case of the first pair of pleurae on each lobe, which are very rudimentary; the spines of the third pair equal the length of the thorax and tail together, and are placed backwards at about 45°, each succeeding pair increasing backwardly till those from the last pair are rectangular in the thorax.

**Pygidium.**—Widely triangular, rather flat, strongly granulated; front margin straight between the fulcra, thence backwards at an angle of 45° nearly. Axis short, consisting of one prominent ring and terminal piece, the latter clearly separated from the former by a furrow, and bearing a small, distinct and persistent granule on each side, and is also circumfurrowed. From the ends of the axis ring and a pair of pleural ridges obliquely and distinctly across lateral lobes, and are produced into the axial or pleural spines. The lobes divided into two lobes, one pair of pleural furrows, becoming twelve to fourteen acicular spines, two intermediate and four to five exterior to the axial pair; the first on each side adjacent to the anterior face are rudimentary and seldom visible when the tail is attached to the thorax; the intermediate pair have a length equal to half the length of the thorax; the median pair appear to be about two-thirds as long as the other pair; all bear a row of granules.

**Obs.**—This species is one of those figured by the late Mr. Felix de Smet, and placed by him near *O. Leonhardi*, Barr., although was careful to point out that it did not strictly accord with Trilobite.

From the preceding form, *O. bowingensis*, nobis, it may be at distinguished by possessing a segment less in the thorax, by the presence of frontal spines or serrations to the glabella proper, as far as we are able to discern, by the thoracic pleura being spinate only; furthermore, it is a more slender species. The acicular spines are very different, as are also the pygidium and other segments.
rely on other characters of possible specific value: the spines of our form are much longer and slenderer than those of *O. Leonhardi*, the anterior ones of ours, too, are bent backwards at a greater angle; the genital spine on the two anterior pairs of the thoracic pleurals of pleurae have very rudimentary spines on it of itself that clearly separates it from *O. Leonhardi*. The frontal margin of the glial spine is serrated, but the margin of *O. Leonhardi* is not. The pleural spines are more graduated in their length, producing a remarkable frill-like appearance. In *O. Leonhardi*, between the axial or pleural spines and exterior to the former two peripheral spines, there are two peripherals in the first and second position. In *O. Rattei*, on the other hand, there are two peripheral spines occupying the fourth to fifth position; but in another typical specimen, there are two peripherals in the first and second position. We have never seen the pygidium of *O. Rattei* between the axial and pleural spines. It is wider and the spines larger, longer and more robust than in the case with those of *O. Leonhardi*.

The normal number of spines that can be seen in *O. Rattei* when attached to the thorax is twelve, the one on each angle being the longest and in some specimens bifurcated.
segments are present, they are so much reduced in size as to dictate a transition towards *O. Rattei*.

Named in honour of the late Mr. Felix Ratte, Mineralogist to the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Loc. and Horizon.—Bowning Village, Co. Harden, Middle
Upper Trilobite Beds—Bowning Series (= Hume Beds, Jenkins,
Yass Beds, David)—? Wenlock. Coll.—Mitchell.

**Odontopleura parvissima**, *sp. nov.*

(Pl. l., figs. 4-6; Pl. iii., fig. 8.)

*Danis* near *A. Dormitzi*, Ratte (non Corda), Proc. Linn.
Soc. N.S. Wales, 1887, ii. (2), Pt. 2, p. 96, t. 2, f. 1, 1 bis.

**p. Char.**—Body.—Suboblong-oval. Cephalic shield or cephalon.
Subquadrate, twice as wide as long, tumid and strongly rounded throughout. Glabella quadrate, half as long as the thorax, including the neck ring its length equals the width between the central lobe narrow, intensely arched transversely, moder-
y so fore and aft, extending to the front or limb, which is sight and appears under a strong lens to be delicately tate; the lateral lobes mere tubercles; lateral and false rows distinct; axial furrows indistinct. Fixed cheeks very ill and tumid; genal lobes very small (practically narrow bands bearing a row of tubercles); genal or palpebral furrows laterately distinct; ocular ridges distinct anteriorly and tubercled.

**s.** very small and prominent. Free cheeks proportionately tumid, outer borders thickened, narrow, and each bearing ten anterolateral horizontal spines, and on the upper surface a row prominent tubercles; genal angles produced into long, slender subfalcate spines. Facial sutures distinct, anteriorly gently ring towards the axis and passing out at the front angles of the tral lobe; posteriorly are parallel with the edges of the lateral tension of the fixed cheeks, and pass out at the genal angles. A furrow distinct, narrow, lateral extensions faint. Neck intensely arched, lateral nodules small, but distinct, eroded, but no prominent central tubercle.
Thorax.—Possesses nine segments, nearly square, greatest width equal to its length. Axis prominent, wider than the pleural lobes; rings faintly nodular at ends, dorsally each bearing two prominent tubercles. Axial furrows distinct. Lateral lobes narrow; pleural ridges and sutures very distinct, each pleural ridge bearing two very prominent tubercles, one at the fulcrum and the other near the axial furrow; at least seven pairs of pleuræ bear acicular spines, those on the third pair (none visible on the first and second pairs) are short, and at right angles with the axis, each succeeding pair have an increasing backward flexion till the last pair are parallel with the axis, they also increase in length posteriorly; the fifth, sixth and seventh pairs are subfalcate, the eighth and ninth pairs in some specimens show indications of having stood upright.

Pygidium.—Very small, widely triangular, distinctly tubercled. Axis very prominent, consists of one ring and small terminal piece; both bear a pair of small tubercles. Lateral lobes divided into two pleuræ by the pleural ridges extending from the ends of the axis ring; these ridges are bituberculate; the border bears eight acicular spines of nearly uniform length, four intermediate and one on each side of the principal pair. Axial furrows distinct.

Obs.—This species was briefly described by Mr. F. Ratte, and determined by him to be near O. Dormitzeri, but he pointed out
free cheeks, and in the structure of the pygidium, in which
characters it also differs from O. Rattei, nobis. The tuberculation
is singular among the known Australian species. It resembles
O. Rattei in the proportionate length to width of the cephalon,
and in the pleure being unispinate.

In form it approaches O. minuta, Barr., but as the late Mr.
Ratte pointed out, it bears only two rows of tubercles on the
pleural lobes, while on those of O. minuta there are three rows;
and the largest of our specimens is not more than half the size of
that fossil. The genal and pleural spines are much larger in ours
than in the Bohemian species.

Mr. Ratte seems also to have erred in fixing the number of
cheek spines at fourteen. We find them to be ten; and they
occupy two-thirds of the border, the anterior third being spineless.

From O. Dormitzeri our species differs in having a much more
quadrate cephalon, a highly granulose pygidium, and an absence
of the axial pleural spines. It is much nearer to O. minuta, Barr.,
and this is in all probability its nearest ally. The distinguishing
features of O. parvissima are—(1) The semicircular curve of the
borders of the free cheeks; (2) the fine acicular cheek spines; (3)
the subfalcate pleural spines; (4) the tubercled pleural ridges;
(5) the uniform tail spines, and absence of strong pleural ridges
(pads) on the pygidium; (6) the small central and lateral glabella
lobes; (7) the remarkably strong tuberculation of the whole test;
(8) its minuteness; and (9) the equality in the length of the thorax
and width of the head-shield.

Our Pl. l., fig. 4, is drawn from the same specimen as Mr.
Ratte’s t. 2, f. 1, bis.

Loc. and Horizon.—Bowling Creek, Co. Harden, Lower
Triobite Bed—Bowling Series (= Hums Beds, Jenkins, and Yass

ODONTOPLEURA JENKINSI, sp.nov.

(Pl. lii., figs. 6-7; Pl. liii., figs. 4-7.)

Acidaspis Brightii, Jenkins (non Murch.), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.
Wales, 1879, iii., p. 221, t. 17, f. 5.
Acidaspis Prevosti, Ratte (non Barr.), loc. cit. 1886, I. (2), Pt. 4, p. 1069, t. 15, f. 12 (excl. f. 11).

Sp. Char.—This species is so near O. Rattei, nobis, that it will be sufficient for us to state the points of difference between the two fossils on which we rely for justification in separating them. In O. Jenkinsi the limb or margin in front of the glabella is smooth instead of being dentated as in O. Rattei; each pleura of the thorax bears two prominent tubercles, and some of the anterior pairs four, the axis also appears more prominent. The pygidium carries the same number of spines as that of O. Rattei, but four of them are constantly intermediate of the principal or axial pair. The side lobes are more distinctly ridged and furrowed, the ridges are surmounted by very distinct rows of tubercles. The pleural ridges from the axial ring are less prominent than they are in O. Rattei, but the tuberculation is more conspicuous throughout.

Obs.—We hesitated very much about according this form specific separation from O. Rattei, and we do so only after examining a great number of specimens and finding that the characters already pointed out were constant, and because it comes from a higher horizon and is not found associated with O. Rattei in the lower horizon, where that fossil is very numerous.

We believe that this is the Acidaspis described and figured by Mr. Jenkins in his Trilobites from the Lower Lias of the St. Ratt
Genus Ceratocephala, Warder, 1838.


Belocera, Angelin, Pal. Scandinavia, 1878 (Lindström's edit.) p. 34.


—Mr. J. M. Clarke has already indicated the lines on which this name should be used, and it is here adopted by us in conformity with his researches, except that we employ it as one of the genera of the Odontopleuridae rather than as the typical name of the whole group, superseding Acidaeaspis, for reasons already given.

Australia Ceratocephala is represented by four species, so far as we have been able to ascertain, viz. :

Ceratocephala Jackii, nobis.

" " Vogdesi, "

" " impedita, nobis.

" " longispina, Mitchell.

The last may possibly appertain to the genus Selenopeltis, Corda.

Ceratocephala Vogdesi, sp. nov.

(Pl. L., figs. 8 and 9; Pl. LI., figs. 1-7; Pl. LIII., fig. 9.)

Aeusis Verneuli, Ratte (non Barr.), or A. vesiculosus, Ratte (non Beyr.), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1886, i. (2), Pt. 4, p. 1066, t. 15, f. 5-10.

Aeusis Prevosti, Ratte (non Barr.), Loc. cit., p. 1068, t. 15, f. 11 (excl. f. 12).

Char.—Suboblong or oblong-ovoid. Cephalic shield or lun. —Suboblong, of complex structure, moderately tumid, sae and tuberculate throughout, twice as wide as long, front in rather straight and centrally slightly projecting; tubercles various sizes, and some very conspicuous. Glabellum.—Central large, suboblong, front lateral expansions very distinct, only
rosen, median pair subconical or subtriangular very moderately tumid, basal pair large, s
rounded outer margins; first pair of glabella wide, second pair shallow towards the axial 1
towards the false furrows, both pairs unifying the false furrows; false furrows wide and deep; a
wide, distinct, shallow along the median portion large; genal lobes large, ridged, tumid, subtriang
lateral lobes of the neck ring by the genal -
abruptly into the lateral extensions of the neck
some very large tubercles. Genal or palpebral ft
distinct and highly tubercled. Eye or palpebra
prominent and triangular. Ocular ridge ver,
overhanging the facial sutures. Eyes small
subpedunculate, fixed obliquely outwards ar
forward, remarkably near the front margin, ver
distance between them being equal to the diago
d of a genal spine, and the point at which the faci
front margin on the opposite side of the globe
quarter times the length of the cephalon. Neck
shallow behind the central glabella lobe, narrow
the basal glabella lobes and the lateral lobes of
lateral extensions (as are the axial furrows also
by the genal lobe ridges, and from the genal lobe
widely and deeply to the bases of the genal spi
anteriorly, passing (deeply under the eyes) to th
and under the ocular ridges, passing out in a line with the outer edges of the median glabella lobes, and cutting the margins at an angle of about 25°. Free cheeks subtriangular or suberescentic, much expanded at the front lateral angles, from thence to the genal angles rather straight and inclining inwards, highly tuberculate and rugose; genal spine ridges strong, very prominent, and vanishing under the eyes; borders distinct, strap-like, smooth and entire; marginal furrows faint; genal angles almost in a line with eyes, axially, bearing strong, suberect, long arching spines, which will apparently reach to the fifth or sixth thoracic segment.

Thorax.—Unknown in a complete state, probably consisting of ten segments, and as wide as long; very conspicuously tuberculated and granulated, and flat. Axis very distinct, very moderately arched vertically, ends of segments very distinctly separated from the central portion by furrows, strongly inclined forwards, and with a very joint-like character, only moderately taut; central portion of segments without backward arch, each segment bearing two prominent tubercles, one on either side, about midway between the nodes and the central line; articulating surfaces very large, furrows distinct. Lateral lobes horizontal; ventral ridges of the pleure on the inner halves as wide as the pleure, thence contracting to the bases of the pleural spines and leaving low grooved triangular areas on each side, of which the anterior ones are the largest, they are furrowed along the central line from the bases of the spines for about half of their length; the interpleural furrows very deep and wide; sutures distinct, straight and rectangular to the axis. Pleure bispinate, principal or upper spines very long, barbed, and on the anterior pleure subhorizontal, and subrectangular to the axis, subarculate with reflected ends, posterior ones having sharply backward and upward directions; posterior pair at least rising perpendicularly from the pleure with their extremities converging towards each other, and originating some distance short of the extremities of the pleure; the secondary or inferior spines originate almost immediately under the principal spines, are stout, cylindrical, flexed sharply downwards and forwards at about 30° and barbed with acicular
spines; each pleura bears a nur
four, along the front margin of the
posterior margin, two of them ven
gle adjoining the axial furrows
a short distance from the axial to
is the whole surface of the ple
tubercles; the tubercles from the
posterior pair of pleura are ven
distinct.

*Pygidiwm.*—Proportionately v
four times wider than long, are the
intensely arched ring; axial fur
inwards behind the axial ring;
tinet, lateral angles acicular and
spines are seven in number, ven
uniform, and strongly barbed an
ing from the axial ring.

*Obs.*—On the nodes of the axis con
confluent and form ridges para
g posterior pleural spines when deco

The late Mr. Ratte was right i
allied to *C. Verneulii* and *C. vesicu*
parison of ours with the figures of
we find it possesses so many fe
C. Verneuili, however, the pleurae are flattened from above similar to our figures of C. Vogdesi.

Ratte referred to the disputed point of the existence of articulation between the pleurae and the axial segments, said in some trilobites by Emmrich, and disputed by Burr, the latter being upheld by Barrande. Mr. Ratte basing opinions upon certain features one of our figured specimens as, was inclined to support Emmrich’s view. He says:—cannot help being struck in examining the specimen in at the great resemblance to an articulation of the n of the axis with the pleurae. It seems as if the test (or different joints) had been covered by a thin epiderm as ed by Burmeister,* and that this epiderm is wrinkled articulation as shown in fig. 5, and especially in the enlarged fig. 8.”†

1st admitting the very joint-like appearance, somewhat rated in Ratte's figure, we do not see any direct evidence jointing; but, on the contrary, there is one strong feature observed which disposes of the question in favour of the e, and, that is, in all the many thoracic segments which come under our notice, we have never seen a specimen at this point.

Joint-like appearance at the ends of the thoracic axial ts is also seen in the type of Selenopeltis (S. Buchii, sp.) e figured the principal tubercles of the pleurae surrounded complete circket of granules in every respect resembling the y tubercle and its miliary ring on the interambulacral of an ordinary Echinid, such as the genus Cidariz. His correctly represent the specimen used by him, but on no pecimen can we find this feature nearly so distinct.

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* Barrande, loc. cit. p. 231.
This is the largest Odontopleurid yet discovered, and seems to agree in size with *C. Verneili*, its European analogue. When mature it appears to have been from four to five inches long.

We have had the advantage of studying the specimens provisionally referred by Mr. Ratte* to *Acidaspis Prevosti*, Barr. One of these (his fig. 11) we believe to be the present species, although Mr. Ratte represented spines along the frontal borders of the cephalon which do not exist in the specimen, whilst he neglected to figure the genal and occipital spines that are preserved. This specimen also shows the subpedunculate protruding character of the eyes.


**Loc. and Horizon.**—Bowning Creek, Bowning, and Limestone Creek, near Bowning, Co. Harden, Lower Trilobite Bed—Bowning Series (= Hume Beds, Jenkins, and Yass Beds, David)—? Wenlock.


**Ceratocephala Jackii, sp. nov.**

(Pl. liii, fig. 8, Pl. L fig. 6.)

*Fig. Clar. Cephalic shield or cephalon. Greatest width a little...*
derately tumid; ocular ridges filamentous, and distinctly serrated; genal or palpebral furrows distinct, particularly anteriorly; palpebral lobe very small. Eyes very small, distance between them is to length of the cephalon as 10:7, or a little later than the distance between a genal spine and the alternate one. Free cheeks of moderate size, moderately tumid, finely expanded beyond the genal angles, suboval; borders le, tumid, each bearing a row of four distinct tubercles on the dian line, and at least sixteen stout, horizontal spines, all ting a forward direction and apparently increasing in length in front to back to the twelfth, from which each succeeding is a little shorter; marginal furrow wide and distinct between facial sutures and genal angles, where they terminate. Genal ses straight, acicular, subsleender, and forming an angle of 12 with the posterior border of the cephalon, or of 120' with straight line joining their bases, apparently of moderate theh. Facial sutures anteriorly nearly straight, inclining ards at an angle of 45° and passing out in front of the axial rows, dividing the greatest width of the cephalon into three al parts nearly, posteriorly arciform, passing out at the genal es. Neck furrow wide and shallow, centrally deeper between false and axial furrows, lateral extensions interrupted by the al lobe ridges, distinct between the genal lobe and the genal e ridges. Neck ring indistinctly separated from the neck ow, very moderately arched, curved sharply backward, side s small. Occipital spines subsleender, projecting backward, but slightly raised and curved.

Horax.—Unknown in a complete state. Pleurce horizontal, flat, rs very indistinct, ends not deflected nor thickened, bispinate; erior spines strong, and projecting from the posterior angles he pleurce; anterior ones swimmeret-like or dagger-shaped, nsely barbed, directed forward and originating in the front les of the pleurce, so that the two spines on each of the erior pleurce at least have their points widely divergent from other.

Ypidium.—Unknown.
Obs.—The glabella of this species is very similar to that of *C. longispina*, Mitchell (*Acidaspis longispinis*, Mitchell), but here the specific resemblance of the two species ceases. The cephalon of *C. Jackii* has a greater proportionate width, and its spined lower cheeks, shorter and slender occipital, genal and pleural spines, and the very different anterior pleural spines clearly separate it from the former.

From *C. Vogdesi* it is so different that comparison is needless. For the same reason we need not enter into any explanation of its differentiation from *C. Verneuili* and *C. vesiculosa*, Barr. From *C. Dufrenoyi* it is distinguished by the much less quadrato-ovate line of the cephalon in that species, nor does this species possess the expanded anterior lateral portions (free cheeks) of *C. Jackii*. The same feature also distinguishes it from *C. mira*, Barr., and in addition also the highly pedunculated eye of the last named is strongly differentiating character. On the other hand like *C. Jackii*, Barrande's species possesses the peculiar swimmerite like spines on the thoracic pleurae. Lastly, in *C. procerus* these spines are replaced by short simple ones, whilst the portions of the cephalon entirely disagree with those of *C. Jackii*.

Named in honour of Mr. R. L. Jack, Government Geologist, Queensland, who collected the specimens.

Loc. and Horizon.—Bathurst Road, near Bowning, Co. Hardey. Middle Trias. In Bathurst Road, near Hatton, R. L. Jack's.
ng, narrow, very tumid, and granulated, subequal in
not fully separated from each other by the basal
rows on the outer sides; false furrows very deep and
ian glabella furrows very deep, basal pair shallow, wide
ite passing into the axial furrows; axial furrows dis-
arrow, and passing rather clearly over the genal lobe
ixed cheeks of moderate size; genal lobes very tumid,
uptly into the furrows of the lateral extensions and
re gradually anteriorly; ocular ridges indistinct, very
; palpebral furrows distinct anteriorly; triangular areas
al extensions short. Neck furrow wide, trough-like,
between the false and axial furrows, faint over the
idges, thence narrow but distinct. Neck ring robust,
 distinctively arched; side lobes or nodules very small,
Occipital spines aciccular and only moderately robust,

1orax, pygidium, and free cheeks are unknown. It
nearer to C. Jackii than any other known Australian
l from this it is readily separable by the much greater
of the cephalon and its distinctive granulation; the
ral glabella lobe and its greater convexity; the longer,
and more tumid lateral glabella lobes; the shorter
ions of the fixed cheeks; by the more ridge-like pro-
tal glabella expansions and its prominent tubercle;
by the very small lateral lobes of the occipital ring.
rationate width between the eyes and length of the
also different in the two species. From C. longispina
ated by the same characters.
1 Horizon.—Bowning Village, Co. Harden, Middle
ed—Bowning Series (= Hume Beds, Jenkins, and Yass
d)—? Wenlock. Coll.—Mitchell.

Ceratocephala longispina, Mitchell, sp.

(Pl. liii., fig. 10; Pl. liv., figs. 1-5.)
rear A. mira, Ratte (non Barr.), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.
Wales, i. (2), Pt. iv. p. 1069, t. 15, f. 13, 14.

Sp. Char.—Body oval, suboblong. Cephalic shield or cephalon only moderately tumid, and distinctly but sparsely granulated. Glabella with the central lobe suboblong, very moderately arched, and sloping gradually into the neck furrow and to the front margin; front angles moderately expanded and bearing distinct tubercles; three pairs of side lobes present, first very small, depressed, second and basal pair large, subcircular, moderately tumid and nearly of equal size; false furrows distinct and very wide; glabella furrows—first pair faint, second pair deep and distinct, uniting the axial and false furrows, basal pair very wide and shallow, also uniting the axial and false furrows; axial furrows very faint anteriorly and moderately distinct posteriorly; genal lobes small, distinctly and regularly granulated, prominent posteriorly, inconspicuous anteriorly; palpebral furrows distinct anteriorly; ocular ridges prominent, filamentous, and distinctly granulated; lateral extensions of the fixed cheeks robust, having very prominently thickened borders. Facial sutures anteriorly straight, and making angles of 120° degrees with the front margin, posteriorly straight, passing out at the genal angles, and making angles of 35° with the posterior borders of the cephalon. Eyes prominent, conoid, numerous and minutely faceted. Free cheeks of moderate size,
BY R. ETHERIDGE, JUNR., AND JOHN MITCHELL.

 Apparently consists of nine segments, length equal to sparsely granulated; axis prominent and as wide as obes, nodules inconspicuous; axial furrows moderately ateral lobes horizontal, pleural ridges moderately con-the anterior pleural margins raised into ridges, and the pleure the appearance of being centrally furrowed being ridged; pleural spines on the first, second and s of pleure moderately reflected and much smaller than ated more posteriorly; the latter are very long, hastate, d intensely flecte backwards, centrally fluted when l; secondary or anterior spines small, paddle-shaped, having entire margins, and the appearance of articu-he pleure.

m.—Triangular, two and a half to three times as wide as ulated distinctly; axis very prominent, one-half to tw-the length of the pygidium, unsegmented, bearing one ring; axial furrows faint; side lobes flat, undivided, f pleural ridges present, extending from the ends of the borders inconspicuous; pleural spines strong, acicular, ; and about as long as half the pygidial width, but these the border is practically entire, although under a minute spination or serration is visible along the whole

[Dr. Ratte figured (loc. cit.) two imperfect glabellae of s and referred them to A. mira, Barr., but as will be n by a comparison of the descriptions and figures of sails they are widely dissimilar. This species was after-characterised, fully described and figured by one of us.

spina is so clearly distinct from all the other Australian the genus that it is unnecessary to point out the es. Its chief characteristics are: the practically spine-borders; presence of three pairs of lateral glabella lobes; large occipital spines which are borne by a cowl-like originating at the back of the central glabella lobe, originating in the occipital ring; the massive principal
pleural spines and non-serrated secondary spi-
spinate pygidium; prominent and clearly fac-

Many cephalons occur from which the cov-
separated, and left the occipital ring quite
appearance spineless.

*C. longispina* attains a length of two and
The pygidium bears a very close resemblance to
*Buchii*, Barr., sp., in its spineless margin of
spines.

The cephalon represented in Pl. liv., fig. 2,
spines that exhibit a decided tendency to curl
those of *Selenopeltis Buchii*, Barr. More cor-
our form may determine the necessity of trans

genus.

Loc. and Horizon. — Bowning Village, C.
and Upper Trilobite Beds — Bowning Series (=)

**EXPLANATION OF PLATES**

Plate 1.

**ODONTOPLEURA BOWNINGENSIS, E. a**

Fig. 1.—A nearly complete specimen, but with the
and the various portions of the cephal
Ceratocephala Vogdesi, E. and M.  
8.—Portion of a cephalon, with the right genal spine preserved and the right occipital spine indicated (× 2). Coll. Mitchell.  
8.—Bisinate distal end of a thoracic pleura, the spines barbed; slightly enlarged. Coll. Mitchell.  

Plate lii.  
Ceratocephala Vogdesi, E. and M.  
—Portion of a thorax showing the peculiar distal termination of the axial segments, tubercles of the pleurae, and large and strong spines of the latter; somewhat reduced. Coll. Australian Museum, Sydney.  
—Portion of another thorax exhibiting the bisinate character of the distal ends of the pleurae; somewhat reduced. Coll. Mitchell.  
—Cephalon showing the nature of the genal and occipital spines and position of the eyes; slightly reduced. Coll. Mitchell.  
—The last thoracic segment with its perpendicular spines; slightly reduced. Coll. Mitchell.  
—Pygidium with its barbed spines; slightly reduced. Coll. Mitchell.  
—A principal tubercle from one of the pleurae of fig. 1; highly magnified.  
—A principal tubercle from a similar position on fig. 2; highly magnified.  

Odontocephura Rattei, E. and M.  
—Glabella without the side lobes, showing granulation and occipital tubercle; slightly enlarged. Coll. Mitchell.  

Plate liii.  
Odontocephura Rattei, E. and M.  
—The pygidium with strongly developed spines (× 3). Coll. Mitchell.  

Odontocephura Bowningensis, E. and M.  
ODONTOPLEURA PARVISSIMA, E. and MITCHELL

Fig. 3.—Free cheek with genal and marginal spines, MITCHELL.

Plate LIII.

ODONTOPLEURA RAITTI, E. and MITCHELL

Fig. 1.—Cast from an impression of an almost perfect pygidium incorrectly shown; some MITCHELL.

Fig. 2.—Thorax and pygidium, the two anterior segments devoid of pleural spines; somewhat e SURREY QUEENSLAND, BRISBANE.

Fig. 3.—Free cheek; slightly enlarged. COLL. MITCHELL.

ODONTOPLEURA JENKINSI, E. and MITCHELL

Fig. 4.—An almost complete example, with a single petiolus; somewhat enlarged. COLL.

Fig. 5.—Three thoracic segments with from two to six pleural processes; somewhat enlarged. COLL. MITCHELL.

Fig. 6.—Glabella with its lateral lobes and extensor lobes and one free cheek; slightly enlarged.

Fig. 7.—A second glabella; slightly enlarged. COLL.

CERATOCEPHALA JACKII, E. and MITCHELL

Fig. 8.—Impression of the cephalon; slightly enlarged QUEENSLAND, BRISBANE.

CERATOCEPHALA VOOGDII, E. and MITCHELL

Fig. 9.—Pygidium with its large dentate spines; some
2.—Another and less perfect specimen; slightly enlarged. *Coll. Mitchell.*
3.—A third example; slightly enlarged. *Coll. Mitchell.*

Plate lix.

*Ceratocephala longispina,* Mitchell, sp.

—Portion of the cephalon and thorax; slightly reduced. *Coll. Mitchell.*

—Cephalon less the free cheeks, with the occipital spines in situ, the left one showing a tendency to curl under as in the genus *Selenopeltis,* somewhat enlarged. *Coll. Mitchell.*

—A similar specimen; somewhat enlarged. *Coll. Mitchell.*

—Free cheek, with the eye in situ; somewhat enlarged. *Coll. Mitchell.*

—Distal end of one of the posterior thoracic pleurae with its enormously elongated spine; somewhat enlarged. *Coll. Mitchell.*

—Crushed cephalon and thorax, with the position of the occipital spines indicated; somewhat enlarged. *Coll. Geol. Survey Queensland, Brisbane.*

Plate lv.

*Odonotopleura.*

—*Ceratocephala.*

Reference Letters.

TWO ADDITIONS TO THE FUNGI OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY D. McALPINE.

(Communicated by J. H. Maiden, F.L.S.)

1. PUCCINIA HIERACII, Mart.

Hawkweed Puccinia.


2. CAPNODIUM CALLITRIS, McAlp., n.sp.

Murray Pine Capnodium.

(Plate lvi.)

Black, widely effused, not readily separating and then in small particles, giving a sooty appearance to the dark green branches.
Colourless fringe at mouth. *Pycnosporas* at first colourless, then reenish, and finally yellowish-brown, end cells often colourless, ellipsoid, 5-septate and septa stout, 22-24 × 9-11 μ. *Perithecia* simple, dark coloured but dark green when crushed, and walls irregularly netted, with more or less globular or oval head, often supported by stout body, papillate at apex when ripe and extruding plug of dirty yellow material, 170-280 × 90-156 μ or even larger. *Asci* fusoid-clavate, sessile, apex rounded, 8-spored (79 × 26 μ). Sporidia at first colourless, then pale green, finally dark brown, oblong, constricted at the middle, 3-septate, and usually longitudinally divided, often in each division, 17-19 × 8-9 μ.

The various reproductive bodies are intermixed. Pale green *glomeruli* (*Heterobotrys*) are also present.


Besides the gonidia, detached portions of the hypha probably serve as such, and there are many-celled swollen bodies, between the ordinary cells, which likely have the same function. The spermogonia vary considerably in shape, but the rod-like spermatia are very characteristic. The pycnidia are easily recognised by their long and usually straight neck, composed of elongated twisted filaments and reaching a length of 190 μ, apart from the body. The fringed mouth is in contrast to that of the perithecium which is papillate and splits irregularly. The pycnosporas are at first unicellular and colourless, borne at the end of colourless, jointed filaments. They soon develop two or three septa and become greenish, then finally turn brown on maturity, with 5 septa constantly. It is interesting to observe that the same changes of colour are seen in the sporidia. There is a species of *Cepnodium* (*C. australae*, Mont.) found in Australia on Conifers, but it differs from this one in several important respects. The *perithecia* are dichotomous, but here they are simple; the sporidia are 4-5-septate and not constricted, but here they are 3-septate and constricted.
EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

_Capnodium callitris._

Fig. 1.—Hyphae branched and unbranched (× 340).
Fig. 2.—Colourless moniliform hypha bearing gonidium (× 1000).
Fig. 3.—Unisepate gonidia borne by coloured hyphae (× 1000).
Fig. 4.—Detached brown body germinating and giving rise to colour tube (× 1000).
Fig. 5.—Spermogonium with spermatia (× 540).
Fig. 6.—Spermatia (× 1000).
Fig. 7.—Pycnidium with colourless fringe at mouth-opening (× 145).
Fig. 8.—Pycnosporas (× 1000).
Fig. 9.—Pycnosporas germinating usually laterally, sometimes at (× 1000).
Fig. 10.—Peritheciem (× 270).
Fig. 11.—Ascius with 8 sporidia (× 1000).
ON SOME AUSTRALIAN ELEOTRINÆ.

BY J. DOUGLAS OGLEBY.

To the present time all Australian writers on ichthyology have content to follow the author of the British Museum catalogue of Fishes (1859-1870) in collecting all the various species of the Eleotrine Gobies in a single large, heterogeneous, and eldy genus; under the common name Eleotris this is made to de a number of fishes, which, although having a general likeness to one another in their habits and mode of life, have developed such widely diverse structural peculiarities that the possibility of maintaining the intimate connection inaugurated by work, and subsequently adhered to in other important studies by the same author, becomes immediately apparent to me to whom the opportunity of studying the fishes themselves even.

The paper here submitted, I have, therefore, endeavoured to place into natural groups certain of our common south-eastern montane species, in the hope that the proposed genera will a nucleus round which to gather a part at least of our transalpine forms and so facilitate the identification of the hinder.

Undertaking even this partial revision of our Eleotrine, I however, placed at a great disadvantage through my inability consult Dr. Bleeker's paper on the divisions of the Gobiidae, no of which is obtainable in Sydney, nor indeed, so far as I am able, does one exist in any of the Australian Colonies. It is possible, therefore, that one or other of the four genera proposed may be identical with one of Bleeker's, but the advantage to my fellow-workers in Australia of having a clear
The only paper dealing with the divisions of —as accepted by Australian authors—to which the "Review of the Gobiidae of North Amer. Jordan and Eigenmann,* and I am unable to five species described below with the genera th

Though somewhat irrelevant to the subje paper, as set forth in its heading, a short acco to be met with in the waterholes near Sy favourite haunts of the fishes of this subfar interesting and instructive, as a proof of th which even a small and to all appearance puddle may possess towards elucidating some our fresh-water fauna; and the fact of th brilliantly coloured yet undescribed a species a within so short a distance of the metropolis, to the possibilities dependent on a systematic waterholes and overflow ponds in the more re Colonies, while it is a tangible demonstrative ignorance which prevails among us in regard t and interesting forms of animal life which in and ponds.

I shall make, therefore, no further apolog here the following account of a collecting tri April in company with Mr. J. D. Grant, Ins to the Liverpool district, and which produ unexpected by me.
Mullet, which was said to be found in the George's River the weir at Liverpool and in the adjacent waterholes, and my informant assured me, differed greatly from any of inhabiting the estuary, in which it was very rarely obtained, ten only after severe floods, by which a few of these fishes the fresh-water Herrings (*Potamalosa novaehollandiae*) are nally swept down over the weir from the upper reaches of er.

pools which we netted are merely drinking-places for either of artificial construction or natural depressions of sand, and are fed by the overflow from the river during flood-plemented by the rainfall, or in one instance at least by on through the sandy ridge intervening between the water-nd the river, the water always maintaining the same level two.

the time of my visit all the pools were very low in conce of the long continued drought, only the one to which he has just been made being anywhere of a greater depth ix feet, and in it, owing to the inequalities of the bottom presence of snags, assisted by the clearness of the water—
sult of filtration—we were almost quite unsuccessful, our capture consisting of a single example of the Smelt (*pinna*) and a young Australian River-Perch (*Percalates rum*).

latter of these species is known to occur abundantly along tire coastal region of south-eastern Australia and northern unia, but the range of *Retropinna* is by no means so well stood, as it has been very generally confounded with *ias*; but, in such opportunities as I have enjoyed for observ-er fresh-water fishes in their native haunts, I have not so cceeded in detecting the two genera as associating in the waters. In Macleay's Catalogue, No. 840, Vol. ii. p. 164, *Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, vi. 1881, p. 228*) the only alien locality given is "Rope's Creek," and we may, there-ake it for granted that this was the only place known to the r from which the genus had been recorded outside of New
made in Macleay's Supplement (1834), though year Johnston's "Catalogue of the Fishes of Roy. Soc. Tas. 1832" had been published, at author states that it is "found in the various mania at certain periods of the year." Perse these fishes in the stream which flows from the matta water supply; in the Nepean River at Prospect Reservoir, where they swarm in numbers, and, as above mentioned, in the George's River; it may, therefore, be inferred is an inhabitant of most of our coastal water northward and southward extension has yet. On the latter I am enabled, however, to thr small example is present among some fishes fo Mr. James A. Kershaw, and the notice accom an interesting addition to our meagre knowle of the fact—a of which information—that the section of country in which the section drains into the Murray River, and the district at least Retropinna has succeeded in cr Range.

It was in the deep pool that we expected to specially in search, an
at both places I was further assured that there was a second species of Mullet found in the fresh water.

The three other pools which we fished were of much smaller dimensions—the largest about twenty-five yards by ten, the smallest not a third of that size—and nowhere exceeded four feet in depth; they were, however, crowded with fishes of several kinds; indeed it is difficult to imagine whence food could have been supplied in sufficient quantity to keep so many individuals in a healthy condition in which we found them; the only marine animals which I found associated with them were a smallrimp (*Palaeon, sp.*) and a large and handsome water-beetle (*Hemicyclops obtusatus*), and though these were brought ashore among the weeds in considerable abundance, their numbers, less materially supplemented from outside, were quite insufficient to bring about the results which we witnessed.

In point of numbers the ubiquitous Carp (*Carassius auratus*) of all species together; they are of all sizes and of all tints, from a dull olive-green or brown gold, among the latter being some of the largest and most brilliantly coloured individuals that I have ever seen. These species swarm in most of the fresh waters of the metropolitan and neighbouring districts, usurping the place and consuming the food better fishes; introduced from abroad like the rabbit and the oar, they have similarly thriven and multiplied, and, but for nature of the element in which they live and their distaste for salt water, would doubtless have ciliarly spread with equally disastrous results to the native one; yet in the face of this and of the fact that they are useless for food, the "Fisheries Act" now before the country proposes to protect the "Carp" and makes it penal to offer them for sale if under five ounces in weight, or by analogy to destroy them.* In

*The true Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), a species of considerable value as a fish—and which with the Small-headed Mullet (*Mugil breviceps*), the perch (*Tinca vulgaris*), and the Gourami (*Osphronemus goraz*) might with advantage be introduced into all Government tanks, especially in the stations—has never been successfully introduced in any part of the colonies.
Both species of fresh-water Eel (*Anguilla reinhardtii*) were taken, the latter being, as is in this district, much the larger. The Long-finne Eel is the common eel of the New South Wales river so that nine out of every ten exposed for sale markets belong to this species, which attains to least fifteen pounds, whilst with us a specimen exceeding two pounds is a rarity, though, as Johnston (*Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas. 1883, p. 61*) that the enormous weight of thirty pounds in some parts of the Macleay and Tenison Woods have conferred with *australis*, from which it may at once be dist. anterior position of the origin of the dorsal fin, w far in advance of that of the anal instead of near as in *australis*. Roughly speaking, *australis* form, being the common fresh-water Eel of Tas. and South Australia, while *reinhardtii* occupies a on the east coast from Sydney northwards to Cau.

To return to the *Eleotrinae*:—

The name "Gudgeon" is very generally acce. Australia for these little fishes, having been dc them by the earlier colonists on account of a cert. their mode of life as well as a fancied resen appearance to the European Gudgeon (*Gobio flu*

*Sexual and seasonal differences:*

triangular in the male, short, broad, and posteriorly emarginate in the female, while in the Carp-Gudgeons (\textit{Carassiusopsi}) it is oblong in both sexes, with the hinder border emarginate, but that of the male is so much the longer that its lobes embrace the origin of the anal fin. In some species, also, there is a marked prolongation of some of the fin-rays in the male fish.

During the spawning season the cheeks in both sexes, but more especially in the males, become to a greater or less extent tumid, while the genital papilla of the female develops one or more series of small supplementary papille, forming a fringe.

These facts should be carefully borne in mind by anyone describing or identifying a species from a single individual.

Breeding.—I have been unable to find any account of the reeding habits of the Eleotrids, or the means employed, if any, to ensure the safety of the eggs and newly hatched young and to ward against hybridisation, but the fact that in a single small col many pairs of these fishes, belonging to three different species, were simultaneously engaged in spawning, and that no ybrid has ever been recognised, clearly suggests that nests of one sort are formed for the reception of the eggs.* Where the eggs are situated and whether the ova when deposited are watched over by the parents must be left for future investigation to decide, but there was no appearance of any such construction among the reeds drawn ashore by the net.

Appendix is a synopsis of the genera proposed in this paper:—
i. Abdominal vertebrae more numerous than the caudal; sexes dissimilar in colour, similar in the shape of the genital papilla.
A. Head deeper than wide; mouth small; outer series of mandibular teeth slightly enlarged; gill-openings narrow; six branchiostegals; genital papilla large; head partially scaly ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Carassioops, p. 732

*This is known to be the case with some at least of the allied marine species.
ii. Abdominal vertebrae less numerous than the caudal; sexes similar in colour, dissimilar in the shape of the genital papilla.

A. Head as wide as deep; mouth small; outer series of teeth slightly enlarged; gill-openings narrow; five branchiostegals; genital papilla large; head partially scaly.

a. First dorsal with 7 rays; fourth ventral ray produced and filiform; pectoral with not more than 16 rays; scales large; cheeks and interorbital space scaly ...  

Krefftius, p. 736

a'. First dorsal with 6 rays; fourth ventral ray not produced; pectoral with not less than 18 rays; scales moderate; cheeks mostly, interorbital region entirely naked ... ... ... ... ... ...

Mulgoa, p. 740

A'. Head wider than deep; mouth large; gill-openings wide; six branchiostegals; genital papilla small; head almost entirely naked ... ... ... ... ... ...

Ophiorrhinus, p. 745

Carassius, gen. nov.

Electris, sp. auctt.

Body oblong and compressed, the back rounded; head rather
behind the second dorsal, with i 10-11 rays; ventral fins well
developed, not in contact basally, inserted behind the base of the
pectoralis, with i 5 rays, the fourth soft ray produced and filiform;
pectoral fins moderate and pointed, with 13 or 14 rays, the
middle ones the longest; caudal fin rounded, the peduncle strong.
Genital papilla large, scales large and somewhat deciduous, those
of the tail a little larger than those of the trunk; head partially
scales; scales of the head and anterior part of the body cycloid,
the remainder ciliated. Vertebræ 25 (14 + 11).

Etymology.—*Carassius*, a Carp; Æˌψ, resemblance.
Type.—*Eleotris compressus*, Krefft.
Distribution.—Coastal regions of Eastern Australia.

**Carassios Longi**, sp. nov.

**Long's Carp-Gudgeon.**


Body moderate, the tail not conspicuously compressed. Length
of head 3 7\(^{\circ}\) to 3 9\(^{\circ}\), depth of body 3 3\(^{\circ}\) to 4 in the total length;
depth of head 1 1\(^{\circ}\) to 1 4\(^{\circ}\), width of head 1 7\(^{\circ}\) to 2, of the slightly
convex interorbital region 3 4\(^{\circ}\) to 4 1\(^{\circ}\),* diameter of eye 3 7\(^{\circ}\) to 4 1\(^{\circ}\) in
the length of the head; snout much broader than long, very
obtusely rounded in front, not depressed, as long as to as much as
one-fourth of a diameter longer than the eye. Maxillary not
reaching to the vertical to the anterior margin of the eye, its
length 3 1\(^{\circ}\) to 3 2\(^{\circ}\) in that of the head. Ten gill-rakers on the lower
branch of the anterior arch, all of them simple and tooth-like.
The space between the origin of the first dorsal fin and the
extremity of the snout is as long as or a little less than its distance
from the base of the last soft ray; the fourth spine is the longest,
1 1\(^{\circ}\) to 1 2\(^{\circ}\) in the length of the head and reaching when laid back
beyond the origin of the second dorsal fin in the \(\varphi\), 1 3\(^{\circ}\) to 2 in the
head and not reaching as far as the second dorsal in the \(\varphi\); in the
\(\delta\) the seventh soft ray is the longest, as long as the head, in

* 4\(^{\circ}\) in one specimen.
beyond the vent in the ♂, shorter than the head or not quite to the vent in the ♀; pectorals rays the longest, as long as or a little shorter than the ventral ray, reaching to or beyond the vertical of the second dorsal in the ♂, to beneath the dors in the ♀; caudal fin large and rounded, as long as or a little shorter than the head; caudal peduncle shorter and broader than in the female, as long as or a little shorter than the depth 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) to 1\(\frac{7}{8}\) in the ♂, 1\(\frac{5}{16}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{16}\) in the ♀. Genital papilla large and oblong, notched at the is simple and passes along either side of the opercle, double, papillose, and does not extend beyond the opercle. All the scales imbricate, those of the opercle, throat, and anterior part of the opercle).

♂. Greenish-yellow, with the edges of the scales and belly orange; a purple spot on the opercle in the axil of the pectoral present or absent; dorsal fin orange, with a wide purple marginal band, anteriorly with white spots, the extremities of the caudal fin yellowish-gray with irregularly ana microscopic spots; pectorals and ventrals gray.

♀. Yellowish-green, the upper scales with violet spot, which, when present, gradually sides; below grayish-white; upper surface of opercles gray, both more or less clouded with
This handsome species can be at once distinguished from *compressus*, of which it is the southern representative, by its more elongate body, that of *compressus*, the type of which I have compared with my specimens, having a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length, while the depth of the head is almost equal to its length; the same measurements are maintained in two examples from the Tweed River in the Macleay collection.

In 1867 Dr. Franz Steindachner described a species of *Carasius* from Cape York, for which he proposed the name of *Electris brevirostris*,* and this northern form appears to approach more closely to the Sydney species than to Krefft’s; in fact at a later age (325) of the same volume Steindachner himself confuses the eastern and southern fishes by recording two examples of *brevirostris* from Port Jackson.

In the Annals and Magazine of Natural History (4) xv. 1875, 147, Mr. O'Shaughnessy states that the *brevirostris* of Steindachner is identical with the *compressus* of Krefft, but for the reasons given above, as well as on account of the larger scales of the former, I cannot agree with him.

Instead of uniting the different forms in a single species of extraordinary variability, I prefer, at least for the present, to recognize four distinct but closely related species of Carpgudgeons, namely:—(1) *longi*, from the metropolitan district of SW South Wales; (2) *compressus*, from the Clarence, Richmond, and Tweed River districts; (3) *brevirostris*, from the Mary River Australian Museum† and *Challenger*—and Port Denison—reft—to Cape York,—Steindachner—and (4) *elevatus*, Macleay, on Port Darwin, North-western Australia.

I obtained nine examples of this handsome species from one of the waterholes on the estate of the Hon. Wm. Long on the 24th April last, and have much pleasure in dedicating it to that gentleman in remembrance of the pleasant afternoon spent at tipping Norton.

* Sitzb. Ak. Wien, lvi. i. 1867, p. 314.
† Two small bleached specimens in very bad condition.
The difference in colour between the sexes is so marked that it was only when examining my specimens on the following day that I recognised the relationship; this is possibly more apparent during the spawning season than at other times.

The dark purplish ground colour which is so conspicuous a feature, in the males at least, of both *compressus* and *brevirostris* is entirely absent in *longi*, its place being taken by orange, and so brilliant is this colour that it was only with difficulty that I could persuade many persons that they were not Gold-fishes. Curiously enough, a small specimen, which had evidently suffered from an accident in its youth, had partially reproduced the variety of the Golden Carp known as the "Telescope fish," the eyes being produced in front of the head.

The specimens measured from 82 to 100 millimeters and were all full of spawn.

The types are in my possession.

**Krefftius**, gen. nov.

*Eleotris*, sp. auctt.

Body oblong, compressed posteriorly, the back broad and flat in front of the dorsal fins, rounded behind; head rather large, about as wide as deep, the snout moderate and but little depressed; mouth small and oblique, the lips fleshy; premaxillaries...
and anal fins divided to the base; ventral fins not in a basal, inserted a little behind the root of the pectorals, 5 rays, the fourth produced and filiform; pectoral fins ad, with 15 or 16 rays, the middle ones the longest; caudal unded, the peduncle strong. Genital papilla large, triangular the male, oblong in the female. Scales large and adherent, of the tail not much larger than those of the trunk; head scaly, the snout naked; scales of the head and anterior of the body cycloid, the remainder ciliated. Vertabres +15).

**Zoology.**—Dedicated to the late Mr. Gerard Krefft, to belongs the honour of having first pointed out the differences in certain of the Eleotrids of New South Wales.

**Eleotris australis**, Krefft.

**Distribution.**—Coastal region of New South Wales.

**Krefftius australis.**


**Striped Gudgeon.**


gt and moderately deep, the tail compressed. of head 3½ to 3¾, depth of body 3¾ to 4½ in the total; head as deep as or a little deeper than wide, its width 1⅔ that of the slightly convex interorbital region 4 to 4⅔, er of eye 4½ to 4¾ in the length of the head; snout much r than long, very obtusely rounded in front, not or but expressed, from one-tenth to one-third of a diameter longer ne eye. Maxillary extending to or not quite to the vertical anterior margin of the eye, its length 3 to 3½ in that of ud. Eight or nine gill-rakers on the lower branch of the arch, the front ones reduced to spiny knobs. The space
back in the ♂ to, in the ♀ not quite to the or dorsal; the rays of the soft dorsal increase in the last, which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the head, in the fourth—rarely the fifth—which are $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ anal fin originates below the second ray of the penultimate ray in the ♂, the third or fourth longest, as long as those of the soft dorsal; considerably longer than the third or fifth and filament; in the ♂ it reaches well beyond the v as the head, in the ♀ to or not quite to the one-fifth less than the head: pectoral fin ray rays the longest, reaching to or not quite to the dorsal interspace, its length $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ in that of fin rounded, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{3}$ in the length of the hea long as or as much as one fifth shorter than the h 2 in the length. Genital papilla large; lanceol than the eye, and nearly twice as long as broad truncated, much shorter than the eye, and not broad in the ♀. Scales large, not larger on the sides of the body; those of the head, nape, the smaller, and with very delicate concentric strie with coarser longitudinal strie; scales of the and cheeks smaller than those of the occiput.

Upper surface rich brown or purple, pass greenish-gold on the sides, gray below, all
to the base of the pectoral and sometimes a second band to the axil; dorsal rays yellow, the spinous portion two series of spots, the posterior of which are chestnut; the fin with four or five series of subequal chestnut spots or a basal series of large and numerous small scattered spots; fin violet, the rays with alternate transverse bars of white and chestnut spots; anal fin orange in the ♂, golden in with a broad lilac or gray marginal band; ventral fins violet, the outer borders white or golden; pectoral fins yellow with gray and with a basal purple band which is led by a conspicuous broad stripe of orange or gold, behind a more or less distinct dusky band may be present; a large spot in the axil of the pectoral and another at the root of the pectoral present or absent.

description of the colouration given above is drawn up series of specimens taken during the breeding season, and ants, therefore, the nuptial dress of this fine species.

pective of any difference in colour—which indeed is a matter of shade—an analysis of the above description shows the male fish may at all times be distinguished from the by the two following characters:—
The shape and size of the genital papilla; and
The greater comparative length of the fin rays, especially of the posterior portion of the soft dorsal and the anal, and with soft ray of the ventrals.
addition to these, the caudal peduncle appears to be distinctly and deeper in the adult male than in a female of the size.

he metropolitan district these Gudgeons deposit their spawn the latter half of April and the beginning of May, and as this important function has been completed they retire to winter quarters and do not again make their appearance the ensuing spring; during the intervening months they quiescent and cannot be taken either by hook or net, but unable to say precisely whether they merely conceal themselves under stones and snags or in holes in the bank or completely
bury themselves beneath the mud; I am, however, inclined to believe that the latter is the true solution of their disappearance; that their abstinence, whether enforced or voluntary, has no ill effects on them is proved by the perfect condition in which they are when they reappear with the first warm weather.

Krefft's Striped Gudgeon is abundant in all the fresh waters in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and extends its range northwards at least as far as the Clarence River, from whence specimens were obtained by its original describer; it appears to prefer muddy waterholes and sluggish creeks to clearer and swifter waters, and is, therefore, more distinctly a denizen of the lower lands in the vicinity of the coast than is the next species.

My examples were taken from waterholes near Liverpool, in which I found them abundant, as also they are in the George's River above the weir. I have also examined specimens from the neighbourhood of Port Stephens, from Rope's Creek, from Cook's River, and from Nowra, as well as Krefft's types from Bronte and the Botany Swamps.

The largest of these examples measured 135 millimeters, and the description is drawn up from an examination of thirty-five specimens ranging from that size down to 63 millimeters.

**Mulgoa, gen. nov.**
preopercle, the isthmus twice as wide as the interorbital region; \textit{ive} branchiostegals; pseudobranchial present, small; gill-rakers \textit{short}, stout, and serrulate. Dorsal fins separate, with \textit{vi}, \textit{i} 8-9 rays, the spinous ones flexible; anal fin commencing well behind the origin of the second dorsal, with \textit{i} 8-9 rays; the last soft ray of the second dorsal and anal fins divided to the base; ventral fins not in contact basally, inserted below the root of the pectorals, with \textit{i} 5 rays, the fourth the longest, but not produced into \textit{rinoid} filaments; pectoral fins rounded, with \textit{18} or \textit{19} rays, the middle ones the longest; caudal fin rounded, the peduncle strong. \textit{Penial} papilla large, triangular in the male, oblong in the female. \textit{Scales} moderate and adherent, those of the occiput about as large as those of the tail and a little larger than those of the trunk; head partially scaly, the interorbital region, snout, and anterior portion of the cheeks naked; scales of the head, nape, and throat \textit{cycloid}, all the rest ciliated and finely carinated; head with numerous series of small pores. Vertebrae 28 (12 + 16).

\textit{Etymology.}—Named after the district in which the typical species was first obtained and where it is abundant.

\textit{Type.}—\textit{Eleotris coxii}, Krefft.

\textit{Distribution.}—Coastal region of New South Wales.

\textbf{Mulgoa coxii.}


Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, v. 1880, p. 618 (1881);

Ogilby, Catal. Fish. N.S. Wales, p. 36, 1886.

\textit{Eleotris richardsonii}, Steindachner, Sitzb. Ak. Wien, liii. i. 1866, p. 455, c. fig.; Ogilby, l.c.

\textit{Eleotris mastersii}, Macleay, l.c. p. 622; Ogilby, l.c.

\textbf{Cox's Gudgeon.}


Body stout and moderately elongated, the tail compressed. Length of head $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $3\frac{1}{10}$, depth of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the total length; head as wide as or a little wider than deep, its width $1\frac{1}{4}$
to $1\frac{1}{4}$, that of the flat interorbital region $7\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$, diameter of the eye 4 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ in the length of the head; snout much broader than long, rounded in front and slightly depressed, from one-tenth to two-fifths of a diameter longer than the eye. Maxillary not reaching to the vertical from the anterior margin of the eye, its length $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ in that of the head. Eight or nine gill-rakers on the lower branch of the anterior arch, the last ones reduced to serrulate knobs. The space between the origin of the first dorsal fin and the extremity of the snout is as long as or a little longer than its distance from the base of the last soft ray; outer border of the first dorsal fin rounded, the third or fourth ray the longest, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ in the length of the head, and the last ray when laid back reaches in the ♂ to, in the ♀ not quite to the origin of the second dorsal; in the ♂ the fourth and fifth, in the ♀ the second and third rays of the second dorsal are the longest, $1\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ in the head; the anal fin originates below the third ray of the second dorsal; the sixth and seventh rays are the longest, as long as the soft dorsal rays; fourth ventral ray not reaching to the vent in either sex, its length $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the head; middle pectoral rays extending to the vertical from the origin of the second dorsal or not quite so far, their length in the ♂ subequal to, in the ♀ about one-fifth shorter than that of the head; caudal rounded, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of the head; the peduncle stout, as long as...
pecimens are everywhere powdered with minute dusky dots; lack with or without a series of dark blotches; a similar series of are or less irregularly arranged, often concurrent blotches least always present along the middle of the sides and ending r a large dark blotch at the root of the caudal fin; side of head early with two oblique dark bars, the upper from the postero:e angle of the eye to the axil of the pectoral, forming a suscious spot on the upper half of the base; the lower from the snout along the inferior margin of the eye to the edge of the ercle, the interspace sometimes as dark as the bars; chin purple; dusky blotch on the gill-rakers; dorsal fins, the first with a ad orange to pale yellow or hyaline dark-edged median band, e second with two or three similar but narrow bands near the e, the outer half clouded with purple or violet; caudal yellowish-own, closely ornamented with a network of more or less regular ark spots; anal stone-gray or vinous, tipped with violet, often ith the anterior ray brown and a median posterior golden patch; ntrals violet or gray, sometimes washed with gold towards the p; pectorals olive-green, with or without a dusky shade on the per rays and with a more or less brilliant golden basal band. ides golden brown.

As a rule the more brilliant colours—the purple, blue, and ange—may be taken as the prerogative of the male fish, but is not always the case, one or two females in my possession ing quite as brightly marked as their partners.

All my specimens were obtained during the spring, and I cannot erefore say whether any difference in colouration takes place ring the breeding season.

This species has been exceptionally unfortunate in its describers; eft—who obtained his examples from Dr. James C. Cox —cribed them as having seven rays in the anterior dorsal fin; type specimen, which came from the Mulgoa Creek, a tributary of the Nepean River, into which it falls not far from Penrith, ad two others from Rope's Creek in the same district, still car ing labels in Krefft's own handwriting, are fortunately in stance and possess six rays only in every instance; he also
describes the head as being scaly, which is misleading, as the greater part of the cheeks, the interorbital region, and the snout are naked.

Two years subsequently Dr. Franz Steindachner, in his description of *Eleotris richardsonii*, gives the number of rays in the first dorsal as seven in the letterpress, while in the excellent figure (unnamed and unnumbered) six are correctly shown; there is no other material difference between Steindachner’s description and mine except in the comparative measurements of the interorbital region, the width of which according to him is greater than the diameter of the eye, while a reference to the above diagnosis will show that I make it much less at all ages; this, however, may possibly be explained by a difference in the system of measurement employed, the width in my descriptions always being that of the bony space only.

Finally Sir William Macleay, in diagnosing *Eleotris maderii*, again falls into the same error, giving seven as the number of spinous dorsal rays; of the five examples labelled as above, now in the University Museum and undoubtedly the very ones from which Macleay took his description, not a single one has more than six rays. Rope’s Creek, whence the types of *E. maderii* were brought, is one of the original localities from which *E. australis* came.
overlapping in a kind of neutral zone which lies somewhere about the altitude of Penrith, where both species occur abundantly.

Besides the specimens enumerated above, I have to thank Mr. W. J. McCooey for three examples obtained in the neighbourhood of Camden; and more especially am I indebted to Mr. M. P. Gorman, of Burrarorang, for three magnificent series forwarded during the months of October and November from the Wollondilly and "a small creek in the mountains away from the river altogether." These series are fully illustrative of the growth of the fish between the lengths of 33 and 138 millimeters, and the opportunity of examining them in a fresh condition has enabled me to thoroughly satisfy myself as to the identity of richardsonii with Kreffit's species.

Fifty-three specimens have been examined in the preparation of this article, the largest measuring just 180 millimeters.

**Ophiorrhinus**, gen. nov.

*Electris, sp. auctt.*

Body rather elongate, compressed posteriorly, the back broad and flat in front of the dorsal fin, rounded behind; head very large and strongly depressed, much wider than deep, the snout short and very obtuse; mouth large and but little oblique, the lips thin, premaxillaries but little protractile; maxillaries narrow, with the distal end exposed and linear; lower jaw much the longer; jaws with a broad band of cardiform teeth, all of which are fixed; lower pharyngeals forming together a subtriangular patch, armed with small, stout, hooked teeth, a few at the apex and along the symphysis somewhat enlarged; nostrils moderately separated, the anterior valvular; eyes sublateral; none of the bones of the head armed; gill-openings extending forwards to below or before the angle of the mouth, the isthmus about half as wide as the interorbital space; six branchiostegals; pseudobranchiae present, small; gill-rakers short and rather slender, mostly serrulate. Dorsal fins separate, with vii, i 9-10 rays, the spinous ones flexible; anal fin originating behind the second dorsal, with i 9-10 rays; the last soft rays of the second dorsal and anal fins divided
to the base; ventral fins small, not in contact basally, inserted beneath or somewhat in front of the base of the pectorals, with 15 rays, the fourth soft ray the longest, but not produced or filiform; pectoral fins large and pointed, with 18 or 19 rays, the middle ones the longest; caudal fin rounded, the peduncle rather slender. Genital papilla small. Scales moderate and adherent, those of the tail much larger than those of the trunk; entire head, except a portion of the occiput, naked; scales deeply embedded, cycloid and smooth in front, imbricate and feebly ciliated behind; muciferous system of head well developed. Vertebrae 30 (13+17).

Etymology.—ὄphis, a snake; ἄνωθ, snout.

Type.—Eleotris grandiceps, Krefft.

Distribution.—Coastal region of south-eastern Australia.

The following analysis will suffice to distinguish the two species here described:

Width of head 1 3/8–1 3/8, of interorbital region 4 3/8–5 1/2, length of fourth ventral ray 1 3/4–1 3/4, of caudal peduncle 1 3/8–1 3/4 in the length of the head; inner series of teeth enlarged; 11–12 gill-rakers; scales 42 or less along the middle of the body. [grandiceps, p. 746]

Width of head 1 3/2–2, of interorbital region 5 1/2–6 1/2, length of fourth ventral ray 2 2/3, of caudal peduncle 1 1/2–1 1/3 in the length of the head; all the teeth subequal; 5–0–5, gill-
to 6 in the total length; depth of head 2\(\frac{1}{10}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{3}\) (\(\mathcal{G}\)), 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) (\(\mathcal{Q}\)), width of head 1\(\frac{5}{8}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) (\(\mathcal{G}\)), 1\(\frac{1}{3}\) to 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) (\(\mathcal{Q}\)), of inter-region 4\(\frac{3}{8}\) to 4\(\frac{5}{8}\) (\(\mathcal{G}\)), 5 to 5\(\frac{3}{4}\) (\(\mathcal{Q}\)), diameter of eye 4\(\frac{3}{8}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{4}\) length of the head; snout broad, rounded in front, and compressed, one-half to three-fifths of a diameter longer than

Maxillary extending to the vertical from the posterior of the eye (\(\mathcal{G}\)), the middle of the eye (\(\mathcal{Q}\)), its length \(\frac{1}{2}\) (\(\mathcal{G}\)), 2 to 2\(\frac{1}{4}\) (\(\mathcal{Q}\)) in that of the head. The teeth of the series are the largest, those preceding them growing smaller. Eleven or twelve gill-rakers on the lower of the anterior arch. The space between the origin of the anal fin and the extremity of the snout is greater than its from the base of the last soft ray; outer margin of the dorsal convex, the second or third ray the longest, 2\(\frac{1}{3}\) to e length of the head, and reaching when laid back in the \(\mathcal{Q}\) not so far as the origin of the second dorsal; in the seventh and eight soft rays are the longest, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{3}{4}\), the third and fourth are the longest, 2\(\frac{1}{10}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{8}\) in the of the head: the anal fin commences a little behind the f the second dorsal and is in all respects similar to it: central ray not greatly produced beyond the third or fifth nearly reaching to the vent in either sex, its length 1\(\frac{3}{2}\) to at of the head: middle pectoral rays the longest; they are much longer than the fourth ventral ray, reaching well the vertical from the origin of the second dorsal, and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) the length of the head, in the \(\mathcal{Q}\) subequal to the fourth ray, reach to or not quite to the vertical from the dorsal ce, and 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{3}{8}\) in the head: caudal rounded, 1\(\frac{3}{10}\) to 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) length of the head; the peduncle rather slender, not differ. receivably in both sexes, its length 1\(\frac{3}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{3}{2}\) in that of the depth 2\(\frac{1}{3}\) to 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) in its length. Genital papilla very small angular in the \(\mathcal{G}\), oblong and notched in the \(\mathcal{Q}\), in which newhat larger. Scales small and irregular anteriorly; in the tail with an angular border; occipital scales small, embedded, and non-imbricate, extending forwards almost yes.
Pale reddish-brown above, yellowish below, the head darker, everywhere densely punctuated with blackish dots which are often concurrent, forming two more or less conspicuous series of dark spots, one along the dorsal profile, the other along the middle of the body, the latter terminating in a blotch which is always present at the base of the caudal fin; a pair of oblique brown bands from the eye across the opercles generally present; first dorsal pale yellow with a basal, median, and marginal dusky band; the second similar but with four or five narrower bands; caudal with about eight irregular transverse bars, which often form a network; anal and ventrals gray, with or without microscopic dusky dots; pectorals yellow, with a more or less faint darker basal band.

In the breeding season the upper surfaces, dorsal and caudal fins are deeply tinged with salmon colour.

I found this to be the most abundant species in the waterholes near Liverpool on the occasion of the visit above referred to, when, like the two other species obtained at the same time, they were busily engaged in the duties of reproduction. Subsequently I obtained a number of young specimens, under two inches in length from a waterhole at Camden Park, but failed to catch any adults.

The Flat-headed Gudgeon is an inhabitant of the coastal water-ways of all the states of Australia.
Yarra Gudgeon.


ly moderately elongate, tapering from the shoulder, the strongly compressed. Length of head 3 to 3½, depth of body 5 ¾ in the total length; depth of head 2 to 2½, width of head 2, of interorbital region 5 ¾ to 6 ¾, diameter of eye 4 ½ to 4 ¾ of length of the head; snout broad, rounded in front, and slightly depressed, one-third to one-half of a diameter longer than the eye. Maxillary extending to the vertical from the third to the posterior fourth of the eye, its length 1 ¾ to that of the head. All the teeth are subequal in size. Seven gill-rakers on the lower branch of the anterior arch. The between the origin of the first dorsal and the extremity of out is greater than its distance from the base of the last soft outer margin of the spinous dorsal gently rounded, the third, or fourth ray the longest, 2 ¾ to 2 ½ in the length of head, and reaching when laid back nearly to, to, or a little 1 the origin of the second dorsal; the seventh or eighth soft re the longest, 1 ¾ to 2 ¼ in the length of the head: the n commences behind the origin of the second dorsal and is respects similar to it: fourth ventral ray but little pro-beyond the third and fifth, not nearly extending to the n either sex, its length 2 ¾ to 2 ½ in that of the head:pectoral rays the longest, reaching nearly to, to, or a little d the vertical from the origin of the second dorsal, and are 1 ¾ in the length of the head: caudal rounded, 1 ½ to 1 ¾ ingth of the head; the peduncle rather slender, its length 1 ¾ in that of the head, its depth 2 ¾ to 2 ½ in its length. al papilla triangular in the ♂, oblong and crenulate in the scal small and very irregular anteriorly, some of those on il with an angular border; occipital scales deeply embedded on-imbricate, extending forwards beyond the preopercle.
pale grayish-green with four series of similar caudal, anal, and ventral fins gray, sometimes of the rays violet; pectorals grayish-green darker.

This is the only Eleotrid which has as yet from Victoria, nor so far as I know have co-workers been more fortunate, though to been recorded from the Yarra by Europe; cyprinoides by Khunzinger and melbourensis.

This Gudgeon is very abundant in the Y to be any doubt as to the identity of my spec Castelnau; there are, however, several points need explanation, as follows:—

(1) In Castelnau's description the interocular be "one-third" of the length of the head, only half that width; this may be explained this suggested as the cause of difference description of Eleotris richardsonii and (see p. 741).

(2) The apparently larger size of the more easily capable of explanation by the fact that the length of the head is taken from projecting mandible, mine from that of the

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* It is one of the most remarkable problems of fish literature, how the continental naturalists r
BY J. DOUGLAS O'GILBY.

According to Castelnau, "the head has no scales," but the occiput must have been overlooked by him, for though small and deeply embedded, they are nevertheless plainly

, however, are but minor discrepancies as compared with lentition; referring to this Castelnau writes—"the teeth extend on the vomer and the palatines; the posterior he tongue is also covered with them." This is quite the of what I find; in all my examples there is no sign of any part of the mouth except those on the jaws. If u's fish really had the subsidiary teeth attributed to it by iber—which on a review of all the facts of the case I may fitted to doubt—it would of course be necessary to place other genus; and this has possibly been already done by eker, since his Philypnodon nudiceps possesses the same na as that assigned to his species by Castelnau.*

differences which separate grandiceps from nudiceps are edly slight, but those which are noticed in the preceding (see p. 746) appear to be constant; the close affinity the two species was recognised by Castelnau, who writes: principal reason for not uniting my sort with Krefft's is, says that the pectorals attain the base of the anal; while specimens they do not." I consider this elongation of the fins to be merely a sexual character. little fish is abundant in the Yarra, along the banks of it is known as the "Big-head" according to Castelnau

want of Bleeker's paper prevents me from ascertaining whether Philypnodon is founded upon Castelnau's description of nudiceps; the case, Bleeker's genus, being specially formed on account of a which it does not possess, must if monotypic be suppressed. And another question to which I am unable to find a satisfactory namely—if a genus be founded on a character which is purely , should the name so proposed stand in preference to another characterised from the same species but at a later date? If the of forming new genera from descriptions only were discouraged or d, errors of this nature would soon cease.
(fide Lucas), who states that they are very voracious and feed on
"fishes as large as themselves and generally of their own species."

Writing of this fish, Mr. T. S. Hall remarks (in lit.):—"It
differs from Castelnau's *E. nudiceps* in the proportions of the head
and especially in the teeth. Locality, "Yarra River at Mel-
bourne (tidal)." Further on he says, "As a boy I have often
cought what I imagine to be the same fish in the Barwon near
Geelong in fresh water, and have seen a similar looking fish in the
crater lake of Bullenmerrie, which is slightly brackish. I cannot
vouch for the identity of the three forms. We used to call them
'bullies' or 'bull-heads,' and regarded them as poisonous." It is
hardly necessary to say that the last supposition was erroneous.

My description is founded on an examination of sixteen speci-
mens, ranging in size from 42 to 110 millimeters, for which I
have to thank Mr. J. Kershaw, of the National Museum, and Mr.
T. S. Hall, of the Melbourne University, the latter of whom sent
me no less than fourteen fine examples.

The type of *nudiceps* is not, so far as I know, in existence.

In Macleay's Catalogue twenty-nine species of *Electris* are
included among Australian fishes, but as, since the publication of
the Supplement in 1884, this number has been nearly doubled
from various sources, I append a list of all the species which have
butis, Hamilton-Buchanan, Fish. Ganges, pp. 57, 367, 1822.
cyanostigma, Bleeker, Kokos, iv. p. 452.
darinicios, Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, ii. 1877, p. 360 (1878) as Agonostoma darwinianum.
elongata, Alleyne & Macleay, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, i. 1876, p. 334 (1877).
fusca, Bloch & Schneider, Syst. Ichth. p. 453, 1801.
gymnocephalus, Steindachner, Sitzb. Ak. Wien, liii. i. 1866, p. 453 (1867); Gynnobotis gymnocephalus, Bleeker.
gyrinoides, Bleeker, Sumatra, ii. p. 272, 1853.


planiceps, Castelnau, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, iii. 1878, p. 49.

porocephaloides, Bleeker, Sumatra, iii. p. 514; = porocephalus.


richardsonii, Steindachner, Sitzb. Ak. Wien, liii. i. 1866, p. 455, = coxii, see p. 744.


simplex, Castelnau, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, iii. 1878, p. 49.

striatus, Steindachner, Sitzb. Ak. Wien, liii. i. 1866, p. 452.


Three of the species included in the above list have so far been found on the opposite coast of New Guinea, but may confidently be expected to occur on our northern shores; they are butis, noides, and immaculatus.

Of the remaining forty-seven only six—australis, coxii, grandis, compressus, oxycephalus and mastersii—were known to
Macleay as inhabitants of the rivers and estuaries of New South Wales up to 1884, when his "Supplement" was published, but two years later I was able to increase this number by four, adding _mogurnda_, _gymnocephalus_, _striatus_, and _richardsonii_; two of these however,—_mastersii_ and _richardsonii_—I have shown in the foregoing paper to be identical with _coxii_; a third—_mogurnda_—rests its claim upon its inclusion by Steindachner in his "Fishes of Port Jackson (Sitzb. Ak. Wien, lxxi. i. 1867, p. 328) and the authority of a single specimen now in the Australian Museum and said to have come from the Clarence River, and though this is very possibly correct, still in the lack of confirmatory evidence it is safest to look with suspicion on any record of its occurrence so far south; a fourth species—_oxycephalus_—I unhesitatingly reject; this is one of the fishes said to have been obtained by the collectors of the Novara during the short stay of that war-ship in the waters of Port Jackson, but which has never been found since it is a Chinese and Japanese species, and the improbability of its occurrence so far from its native shores is obvious. With the addition of the new species above described and of _gobioides_ included by Steindachner in his Port Jackson fishes,† this leave

* The following species, only recorded in the Fishes of the Novara,
New South Wales list with seven good and two doubtful
33 species, namely:

1. Carassiops compressus.
2. Carassiops longi.
5. Ophiothrix grandiceps.
7. ? striatus.

have been for some time past making special endeavours to
n examples of gymnocephalus and striatus, but have failed so
1 doing so, nor is either species represented in the collections
3 Australian Museum or the Sydney University.

e genus Gymnobotis was probably founded by Bleeker with
dachner's gymnocephalus as the type; I am unable to suggest
ich of the recent genera striatus should be referred.
ON DOMATIA IN CEI
OTHEI

BY ALEX.

(Pl.

Some years ago, when col
Miers, my attention was attra
on the upper surface of the le
nidus of some leaf-mining ins
showed that they always had
the leaf, and invariably occur
axils of the veins. A short ti
leaves of the ornamental Nev
commonly cultivated in garde
notice in this plant also the p
exterior by conspicuous pores
After this I began to exami
reach more systematically.

No books that I was able to
on the subject, and as I am d
make known my needs to se
length successful in giving me
s'tom's important paper on the subject* (with a copy of which the author most kindly favoured me subsequently). Also that toward (Illust. N. Quinologia) speaks of "the scrobicules or ands [in Cinchona], as Pavon calls them."

Mr. J. P. Hill sent me Geddes' "Chapters in Modern Botany," p. 134 of which Lundström's views are mentioned. Mr. C. T. Russom obtained for me the reference to Mr. Cheeseman's paper On the New Zealand Species of Coprosma,"† and so disposed of my doubt that New Zealand naturalists had failed to notice the structures in question in plants of this genus.

Dr. Lundström was the first naturalist who systematically investigated these structures. The following extracts from the summary of it in the Journ. R. Microscop. Soc. (1888, p. 87) will sufficiently indicate the conclusions at which he arrived in his plausible paper.

"Domatia.—Dr. A. N. Lundström defines as 'domatia' those motions or transformations on plants adapted to the habitation of the plant. He describes these domatia in detail on the lime, der, hazel, and other trees and shrubs, and gives a very long of species, belonging to a great variety of natural orders, on of which they are found.

"The principal types of shelter are as follows:—(1) Hair-tufts, in Tilia europea; (2) recurvatures or foldings in various arts, e.g., in Quercus robur . . . ; (3) grooves without hairs, in Coffea arabica . . . ; with marginal hairs, e.g., Psychosia daphnoides . . . ; with basal hairs, as in Anacardium xidensale . . . ; (4) pockets, as in Elaeocarpus oblongus . . . ; (5) pouches, e.g. Eugenia australis. These different types of domatia are connected by transition forms. The habit producing domatia in a species may become hereditary without actual presence of the predisposing cause. Certain orders,

† Trans. N. S. Inst. xix. 1886, p. 221 [1897].
They are most abundant and best developed in temperate zones.

"In the second chapter the author discusses various interpretations which may be put to them. They may be pathological, like galls; (2) the insects; (3) they may have only an indirect relation to the tenants; (4) they may be of use to the commensals. He adopts the last interpretation as the most interesting parallel, however, between galls and domatia. It is inclined to suppose that the domatia were formed by the insects, but have gradually become more important. The author gives a clear account of the cecidia or galls due to 'antagonistic syzygy' or animal (phyto- and zoo-cecidia), and do symbiosis,' either plant or animal (phyto-and zoo-symbioses) due to plants are again subdivided into my- or domatia."

Mr. Cheeseman's remarks are very interesting. His paper was published in the same year as this book, but also because he, too, noticed that the domatia were often tenanted by Acarids. He says: 'species except a few of the smaller-leaved ones exist on the under surface of the leaves, in the union of the primary veins with the midrib, more than \( \frac{1}{2} \) of an inch in length, and a bit more than \( \frac{1}{3} \) of an inch in width. Inside they are lined with numerous stiff..."
adström, quite reasonably. expresses surprise that domatia attracted so little notice. And hardly less remarkable is it up to the present time, the text books have still nothing, or tle to say about them or their significance. Nevertheless, were long ago noticed in at least one Australian plant, but g been relegated to the category of "glands"—"that word ny meanings," as De Bary remarks—their nature seemed to ed upon as settled. For example, in Vol. li. of Curtis's ical Magazine, published in 1824, there is a figure (Pl. 2488) sus [Vitis] antarctica [= V. Baudiniana, F.v.M.], in which ia are distinctly shown, while the text mentions "foliiis laxe serratis glabriusculis subitus glandulosis." The my also shows that at a still earlier period Poiret, because presence of these supposed glands, had described the species the name of C. glandulosa, "foliiis ovatis glabris laxe o-serratis nervis basi glandulosis."

1879, at a Meeting of the Linnean Society of London, R. Irwin Lynch directed attention to a growing example new Gardens, and some of the dried leaves of Xanthosoma ticulatum, on the under surface of which peculiar pouch-xcrescences emanate from the midrib. This pseudo-osity is of remarkably constant occurrence."* If these ences be, as I think they are, domatia, the plant (an is remarkable as being the only instance known of the ence of domatia in the Monocotyledons. Mr. Lynch, too, is rst, apparently, who saw anything uncommon in the ures.

ew other references to what would now be called domatia e given.

een says of Psychotria bisulcata, "Lateral veins often with deep pits in their axils, which appear as warts on the upper a." ("Handbook of the Flora of Ceylon.")
second group is thus described: "Folia . . . rotundatis, subtus concavis, marginibus dentibus, ad nervorum axillas insertis, subtus dilute." . . . "This is a hairy all over, especially on the under-sic position of these so-called glands in the appearance in the figures, I have no dou domatia. Among the species spoken of C. viridifolia is described as "At nerve-ax which is one of the forms of domatia. C. glomerata are mentioned as hairy. This is ström's experience: his opinion being that d hairy-leaved plants.

A doubtful species of Calisaya known spoken of by Howard as having "scrob axils of the veins, but also at their junct veins, as in Olea scrobiculata." The acco very distinct domatia, which are visible on (Journal of Botany, 1869, p. 3.)

Of Cinchona Ledgeriana, Trimen says: spicuous, mostly confined to the upper ve Botany, 1881, p. 323.)

Martius in the "Flora of Brazil" refers several descriptions of the leaves.

Hooker says of Elaeocarpus dentatus, "w
the leaves of *Vitis oblongata* "with two large glands in the axils of the lateral veins": the leaflets of *V. ster-
with glands or foveolae in the axils of some of the eins underneath" (ib. p. 450). He also mentions on the leaves of *V. Baudiniana*.

G. de Lagerheim has described some new acaro-
) in *Solanum jasminoides* and *S. pseudoquina*, and he 1e descriptions in De Candolle's Prodromus as evidence other species being domatia-bearing; he also discusses 1 of domatium in some plants of the genus *Cestrum*.

part of the observations recorded below were embodied read at the Meeting of this Society in November, 1895, this time I was not aware of Lundström's paper, I was withdraw it for the purpose of re-writing with a know-
rat author's work.

iatia that have come under my notice consist of hollows er surface of the leaf, and always occurring in vein ey are usually roofed over either by an extension of the s, or by hairs. They are distinguished by peculiarities ute structure of the part of the leaf lying over them. t are known to me I divide into groups according to ard structure as follows:—

.—Circular lenticular cavities on the under side of the with a small opening and a thickened rim. Those *pyriantia Cunninghamii* present the highest develop-
is type which I have seen.

.—Pouches formed by a widening of the principal and ns at the axils, the space being filled in with tissue so a triangular pouch or pocket. To this group belong a in *Dysoxyium Fraserianum*.

iii.—Depressions or hollows formed by a thinning of bstance at the axils. Of this type *Viburnum chineuse he best example.

v.—Bunches of hairs in the axils proceeding from the nd secondary veins, such as are found in *Rubus Moorei*. 
domatia or round the edge of the wing are entirely absent. A regular gradation may be found in these forms, and it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a particular domatium should go. I think that the gradual transition is the most natural, for as will be seen it is a very gradual transition, or several consecutive steps in the development of *Pennantia.*

Group. i.

**Pennantia Cunninghamii**, Miers.—In this species the stamens are usually shorter than the style. They are commonly at the first axils of the secondary leaves, and very often on the ramifying veins at the leaf base. The number of the foliage leaves varies from 9 to 50, and I have counted more than 50 leaves. The leaves are very constant in size and shape, and they are usually about 30 cm long and 15 cm wide. In the past, I have often seen two plants on opposite sides of the same stem, and they vary from 9 to 50, and I have counted more than 50 leaves. But this was the only plant I examined that was in perfect condition. Recently, I have observed that all the plants formerly without domatia have the perfect development on the mature leaves.

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*Since completing this paper I have observed in (Acanthaceae) rows of white hairs with crimson
that the absence of cavities in some species is a by no means uncommon occurrence, and Lundström and Lagerheim note the same fact.

The upper surface of the leaf is extremely glossy and dark green; the under side is duller and lighter in colour. When dipped in water, the upper wets readily, while the water gathers in patches on the under side, as if it were greasy. The pits appear on the upper surface as very distinct, though small, domed protuberances, circular or elliptical in outline (fig. 3); they are flatter on the under side (fig. 2). They vary in size in mature leaves from 1 to 3.5 mm. in diameter (outside measurement), and the depth is usually two-thirds of the diameter. The opening is small and usually circular, and in the largest about .75 mm.; it is surrounded by a thickened rim in which are vascular bundles proceeding from the veins between which it occurs; the rim is lighter-coloured than the rest of the leaf. The interior is usually lined with 1-celled hairs. Stomates occur plentifully on the lower side of the leaf, but they are absent in the domatia and on the upper side of the leaf. The pits are often inhabited by minute Acari, and their ova and excrement are also found in them. The mites sometimes quit the cavities and wander about on the under surface of the leaf. I have also seen similar Acari in the stomatal cavities of Banksia, in the rolled leaves of Ricinocarpus, &c., and in any other cracks or cavities suitable for shelter in plants.

The microscopic examination of sections of the domatia cut at right angles to the midrib and vertically, as regards the blade of the leaf, shows the structure described below, which is pretty constant in all the domatia I have cut. Beginning at the upper surface of the leaf, i.e., on the upper leaf-surface there are—

1. The cuticle, which is thin (fig. 5a).

2. An epidermis composed of one layer of small oblong cells (fig. 5b).

3. A single layer of hypodermal cells (5x) much larger than those of the epidermis, and from elliptical to oblong in shape, with thickening at the angles. These cells are very thick-walled, and
in other parts of the leaf have little protoplasmic contents; but
over the dome they are richer, and often contain chloroplasts.
From their varying appearance in leaves of different ages I
believe this layer is derived from the next below.

(4) The palisade-tissue (5d) consisting of two rows of short
oblong cells, their long diameter being horizontal instead of
vertical. These cells contain many (up to seven) very large
chloroplasts.

(5) A layer of spongy parenchyma (5f) containing also very large
chloroplasts. In this particular region this tissue can scarcely
be termed spongy, as it is composed of oblong cells laid over each
other like bricks in a wall; but away from the summit the cells
are branching and form the usual network, and the most open
part lies all round the perimeter of the cavity. The dense layer
over the roof is characteristic of the domatia in all the plants I
have examined. In the lamina, at a short distance from the
cavity, the intercellular spaces are arranged perpendicularly, and
extend from the lower epidermis to the palisade-tissue above, the
stomata opening as usual into the spaces. All through the leaf
in this region there are cells not to be distinguished in a fresh
section, but which stain very deeply with any stain, and more
especially with hematoxylin, they become quite opaque before
the rest of the section is sufficiently stained (5r). These cells are
very rich in tannin, and with ferric chloride give a greenish black
(7) The inner cuticle (5φ). Through this penetrate unicellular in (fig. 10) which are epidermal outgrowths, and are thick-ed and destitute of contents. They are rarely septate as in the figure, but usually resemble those of Coprosma lucida (p. 11). This cuticle, as above remarked, has no stomata.

The same layers, omitting the palisade-parenchyma, are met in the floor of the cavity, but in reversed order, and in the is a vascular bundle composed of five or six vessels.

In examining leaves of various stages of growth, I find that in leaves 5-9 mm. in length, the domatia appear as slight hollows. leaves 1-9 cm. long I find the hollow deeper, and a little tuft of n in the angle. These are of two kinds: the ordinary pointed r (fig. 10) and short thick ones composed of four almost polar cells. In a leaf of 4 cm. long a thickening is apparent the sides of the veins, making a triangular pocket as in up ii., and the hairs project from this. At 5 cm. long the thickening begins to extend across the mouth from the sides, so that there is a hollow surrounded by a ridge. Up to this stage whole of the under side of the leaf is a purplish-brown in ar, but the ridge is a very bright green. The ridge had higher all round in leaves 5-5 cm. long, and a few hairs grown on the front part of the ridge, their points directed ards the centre of the hollow. In leaves 6 cm. long the greater right makes the cavity appear much deeper. At 8 cm. the ridge reached its full height, and there are a few hairs on the out of the ridge—simple and pointed. The domatia are com- bly formed when the leaf is 11 cm. long, and no further nation takes place except that in leaves a year old there are r hairs in the interior of the domatium. The leaves reach a gth, when full grown, of 16 cm. and upwards. In examining a series of young leaves, I found no Acari present until the nium was fully formed. This fact has an important bearing Dr. Lundström's theory of the meaning of the structures.

Coprosma lucida, Forst.—This plant also belongs to Group i. domatia are very large and highly developed. They occur the axils of the secondary veins and midrib, in pairs, or
alternately. They vary in number from 3-8. They rarely occur in the forks of the secondary veins. The leaf is very dark green, and has a varnished upper surface; it is lighter in colour and duller below. It wets readily on the upper side, but is greasy on the under side. It is very thick, fleshy and soft, and the rim of the cavities does not project beyond the veins as in *Pennantia*. They show above as slight rounded projections and have a round orifice below, surrounded by a slightly thickened rim, the thickening being internal. Internally they are lenticular, 2-3 mm. in external diameter and the opening 5-1 mm. The interior cavity is proportionately smaller than in *Pennantia*. The rim is lighter in colour than the rest of the under surface. The interior is lined with thick-walled unicellular hairs (fig. 11), and hairs of the same kind occur on the midrib below, sparsely on its upper surface, and very plentifully in the channel of the petiole in young leaves. A section of the cavity perpendicular to the plane of the leaf and across the axis of the cavity shows the following structure, beginning on the roof—the upper surface of the leaf:—

(1) The cuticle.

(2) The epidermis, composed of one layer of small elliptical or oblong thick-walled cells.

(3) A single hypodermal layer of oblong cells with thickened walls, and almost always without protoplasmic contents.

(4) The palisade-parenchyma, made up of four or five rows of oblong cells little longer than wide, and very rich in chromatophores, sometimes as many as 20 lining a single cell. Besides
(5) A thick layer of spongy parenchyma, arranged in a network, very closely, and with few intercellular spaces, and these very small. The cells of this layer are small. At the sides of the cavity they are larger and looser in arrangement, so that the diameter of the cavity is surrounded by this more open network of a, which gradually passes into the ordinary spongy parenchyma the rest of the leaf. Here the intercellular spaces are regularly angled, and extend from the lower epidermis to the palisade-ve. These cells also have very many chloroplasts, and those rest to the palisade cells have the oil globules above mentioned. there are none of the tannin-sacs noted in Pennantia, and in the densest part they are never arranged like brickwork as in some species.

3) A single layer of epidermis, the cells thick-walled, and the ovary circular in outline. From this proceed the unicellular k-walled hairs springing from much enlarged cells, and sometimes but rarely septate.

7) The cuticle of the inside continuous with that of the lower of the leaf. No stomata occur in the cavity, but they are ad up to the very margin of the orifice. Vascular bundles in the spongy parenchyma all round the cavity.

in the floor of the cavity all these layers except the palisade-ve and the hypoderma occur in reversed order. The development of the domatia in young leaves takes place much as in Pennantia, but the unicellular hairs appear later, only the 4-celled n being present at first.

The points of resemblance between Pennantia and Coprosma the dense spongy parenchyma over the roof and round the ovary, and the epidermal hairs inside and at the mouth. The differences are the occurrence of tannin-sacs in Pennantia and not Coprosma, and the non-occurrence of oil globules in the cells, of hairs on the outside of the leaves in the former.

Coprosma petidissima, Forst.—I have seen dried leaves only this and the following seven species, and am not able therefore give particulars of the minute structure. In this species the nata are in the axils of the second and third pairs of veins
C. CUNNINGHAMI, Hook. f.—The domatia are like those of C. lucida.

C. SPATHULATA, A. Cunn.—As might be expected, the small size of the leaf, the 2-4 domatia are very small.

C. BAUERIANA, Hook. f.—Dr. Lundström, in his description of cultivated plants, says that the domatia are hairless. I find that my notes afford no information, but the herbarium specimen simply noted that they resemble those of C. lucida.

C. GRANDIFLORA, Hook. f.—The domatia are hairless and parallel to the midrib.

CANTHIDIUM LUCIDUM, Hook. et Arn.—The axils of the second pair of veins and the midrib in the forks. They are two in all. Betche informs me that they are often entire and glossy. The openings are circular, the rim is raised and light-coloured.

So far as I can see there are no hairs present.

C. OLEIFOLIUM, Hook.—The leaf is evidently shining. The pouches are situated in the second pairs of veins and midrib, and are smaller in number, but as in the preceding species, the opening is triangular or circular, and contains vessels. No hairs were seen in

RANDIA MOOREI, F.v.M.—The domatia
(1) The cuticle, which does not differ from that elsewhere on the leaf.

(2) A thick-walled epidermis, the cells often containing protoplasm.

(3) A row of bottle-shaped cells, of very large size, arranged touching each other at their large ends, but with spaces between the necks, which point to the mesophyll (fig. 14a). This occurs over all the leaf.

(4) The palisade-tissue which fills in between the necks of the bottle-like cells and below them. This is moderately dense, and the cells full of chloroplasts.

(5) A layer of close spongy parenchyma, which in all parts of the leaf is penetrated a little above the lower epidermis by

(6) A layer of thick-walled apparently empty cells (fig. 14b), which stain very deeply, and are, I think, 4-armed, as whether sections are made parallel, or at right angles to the midrib, cut ends are seen, circular and thick-walled. Both these and the bottle cells give a bright purple with ferric chloride, and are most likely tannin-sacs as in Pennantia. In fresh sections both kinds of cells are transparent and colourless, but in old spirit specimens they are bright brown. This layer divides in the same way as that in Pennantia, one part going to the roof and the other to the floor of the domatium. Those above are of normal size, while those below are smaller and more scattered.

(7) The epidermis resembling that of the upper surface.

The roof and floor of the domatia are irregular, almost papillose, and stomata occur in great numbers on the elevations. Vessels are present in all the walls.

R. stipularis, F.v.M.—The leaf is very large, thick, fleshy and shining, and has very thick veins. The cavities are small and closely covered inside with hairs like those of Coprosma. These all point towards the orifice, so that looking down into it a close mat of points fills up the opening. This last is small and elliptical.

The epidermis is thick-walled; the palisade-parenchyma is composed of 5 or 6 rows of small oval cells closely packed; the spongy
parenchyma is also composed of oval cells, with small and few intercellular spaces. The hairs have an enlarged cell at the base and are thick-walled and destitute of contents.

**R. chartacea**, F.v.M.—In herbarium specimens imperfect domatia, and bunches of hairs were seen in the axils of midrib and secondary veins, but fresh leaves showed no sign of them. I cut sections through the axils and found a few minute hairs, but no approach to the characteristic structure described in the foregoing species. I was struck, however, by the packing of large collenchyma cells on the upper side of the midrib and veins. These stained very deeply, and when tested with ferric chloride gave the same purple reaction as **R. Moorei**.

**Morinda Jasminoides**, Cunn.—This is a climbing plant. The cavities are usually high up in the axils of the third pair of veins and midrib. They are opposite or alternate. There are from one to four, but are sometimes absent. The leaves are rather thin, dark green, but not very glossy. The domatia project very much on the upper side of the leaf, and but slightly on the lower. They are very large, and look like blisters or galls externally. They vary from 1-5 mm. long. The openings are sometimes of the full size of the cavity, but usually they are small and circular. There is sometimes a ridge parallel with the vein, thus forming a channel leading to the orifice. The rim is slightly thickened and lighter-coloured than the rest of the leaf. Many vessels occur in it and in the roof. Ordinarily there are **no**
spidermis taken together are as thick as, or thicker than the layers between. The epidermal cells are very clear and free from contents.

(3) The palisade-parenchyma composed of two rows of very small oblong cells. the inner row smaller and rounder than the outer and very closely packed.

(4) A very dense spongy parenchyma, becoming more open near the domatium. Both this and the palisade layer are very dense all through the leaf and very full of chlorophyll bodies, so that it is difficult even in the thinnest sections to make out the structure. I found hydrate of chloral most useful in clearing the sections.

(5) The epidermis of the domatium, in two layers, the inner composed of larger cells.

(6) The inner cuticle, through which stomata open in all parts of the cavity. The same layers occur in reverse order in the floor, and running from the midrib and vein is an extension of the sound strengthening cells which occur outside these.

The above is a description of the domatium in an ordinary healthy state. I have rarely seen Acari in them. But some time ago I came across a plant with very large domatia which were evidently in an unhealthy state, being pale or brown, or even black. On examining them, I found that all the unhealthy domatia contained numbers of Acari and their ova. Sections of these showed the palisade and spongy parenchyma cells greatly swollen and very irregular in shape, and undistinguishable from each other. Brownish patches occurred here and there, and also places a number of cells had taken a bright crimson colour. Some of the cells of the mesophyll there was a deposit of granular matter on the walls. The epidermal cells were normal in shape, but even larger than ordinary. Where ova rested in the interior of the domatium, the cells were dark-coloured and very closely placed. At the mouth, hairs of the same kind as inunnatia were placed. In three sections from the same domatium counted ninety-two ova, besides several young and mature Acari.
The mites were the same species as are usually found in domatia. They appear to be very near, if not identical with, the *Gamassa* figured by Lundström. There could not be any doubt but that the mites had an injurious effect, and this, with another case to be referred to, was the only instance I have seen of the little animals being hurtful to the plant. But there was no sign of the peculiar alterations and structures which are caused by *Phytophthora* and some other noxious mites.

*Tarrietia actinophylla*, C. Moore.—The leaves are digitately compound, and when young are studded with star-shaped peltate hairs, especially on the midrib. The domatia are in the leaflets in the axils of the secondary veins and the midrib. They do not occur in the lower part of the leaflet nor near its tip. In the same leaflet some veins are in pairs opposite, and others alternate; the domatia thus are in pairs or single. In three leaflets examined by me there were 14, 15 and 17. The leaf is strong in texture and smooth, shining on the upper surface, but not varnished. It wets readily on this side, but on the lower surface the water runs together and passes down the vein channels; it does not, however, enter the domatia, as the orifice is too small. The pits are formed by a widening of vein and midrib running out towards each other and almost meeting in the centre (fig. 15), thus forming a depression leading into the domatium. Sometimes, however, the ridges
(3) The palisade-parenchyma, consisting of long cells, arranged in two layers, and very full of chloroplasts.

(4) The spongy parenchyma, denser here than elsewhere in the leaf, but yet more open than in <i>Pennantia</i> or <i>Coprosma</i>. It has a layer of tannin-sacs, but not very rich in tannin.

(5) The inner epidermis, thick-walled and with brown contents.

(6) The cuticle, through which project hairs, without stomata. The floor has cuticle, epidermis, spongy parenchyma (denser than at in the roof), epidermis, and outer cuticle. The stomata in the lower epidermis extend to the very edge of the mouth.

The brown contents of the epidermal cells are found all over the leaf, and appear solid and squarish in outline. The hairs of the domatium have also brown contents, often broken up so as to resemble a string of beads.

*Vitex littoralis*, Forst.—Mr. E. Betche discovered that the herbarium specimens of this plant in the museum of the Sydney Botanical Gardens, collected in New Zealand by Mr. T. Kirk, do not show the well marked domatia, but on examining the growing plant in the gardens none could be seen. Many domatia-bearing species show this inconstancy, but I have not been able to trace its cause. It must be remembered, however, that young leaves show nothing but the depression in the angle, to the naked eye, even to the hand lens. In this way I think it happened that plant of *Hodgkinsonia* to be referred to was recorded as being about these structures. From the above causes I am compelled to speak only of dried material of this species. The opening is regular, the rim very much thickened, and the domatium projects and the surface of the leaf both above and below. They are placed in the main axils and are 4-8 in number. I attempted to cut them after prolonged soaking in glycerine with a little spirit, but the cells were much deformed, and I could only see that the arrangement of layers applied that in other plants, and that there were no hairs in the cavity or round the orifice.

*Psychotria Carronis*, C. Moore, et F.v.M.—I have seen only herbarium specimens of this plant. The domatia occur in the
main axils and are very large, could see no hairs present anyw
P. cymosa, Ruiz et Pav.—The axils and have a circular oper
resembles that of Coprosma lucida of palisade-tissue composed of
phores. The hairs are different thirteen divisions (fig. 9). The
There are no stomata in the ca
P. bisulcata,
—Indebted to Mr. E. Betcher for says of the leaf, "Lateral vei
axils, which appear as warts or
The above-mentioned plants highly developed form of doma
a large number of other species

Dysoxylum Fraserianum, principal axils of the leaf or leaf
form never occurs in the second on only one side of the midrib,
in number from one to twelve.
a shady situation are very dark
than any I have seen in other plants; (4) close spongy parenchyma; (5) epidermis; and (6) cuticle. Here and there in the spongy parenchyma occur spherical interspaces of large size and destitute of contents. In the diseased-looking domatia of great thickness I found that the spongy parenchyma layer was of greater thickness, the hairs absent, and the roof and floor epidermal cells filled with a red substance which formed a thick layer on both roof and floor. I fancy that this diseased state is caused by some insect (not a mite), taking up its abode in the domatia as I repeatedly found remains in sections of some rather large insect. The mites were found in a few of the domatia, and in all the domatia were found dust, pollen grains, and both spores and mycelium of fungi. It is rather remarkable that these should be so plentiful, as from the mouth opening towards the apex of the leaf, and the leaf itself having a horizontal position, they could scarcely be washed in by rain, especially as they are on the under side of the leaf. I did not find such quantities of foreign matter in any other domatia, even of those with orifices as large. But Dr. Lundström notes the same kind of thing in many species examined by him.

CEDRERA AUSTRALIS, F.v.M.—The domatia are like those of the last plant, but flatter; stomata occur in the inside and there are none of the spherical intercellular spaces mentioned above.

In very young leaves (10 × 1.5 mm.) the under side of the leaf is covered all over with hairs; as the leaf grows older, the hairs drop off, except those in the axils where domatia are to form. The hairs are of two kinds, pointed and thin, and short 4-celled hairs filled with bright brown matter. These persist for some time on the general leaf surface, and in the axils. They are probably colleters. In a leaf 10 × 3 mm. I found the hair tufts and a slight widening of the veins in the axils, and in larger-sized leaves the tissue widens progressively. But the domatia have not reached their full development even when the leaf is fully grown as to size. It is only when the leaf has gained its mature hardness and consistency that the process of growth in the domatia is complete.
ing of the tissues. There is also sometimes a closed-
cavity on each side of the domatium. This I have
seen in Morinda jasminoides also. The domatium is 2 mm.
high, and the transverse measurement 2.5 mm. in large specimens.
The interior is thickly lined with thin cottony hairs, and there
besides stalked T-shaped hairs (fig. 8). Stomata are found
in the lower epidermis, and do not extend to the cavity. I
have often found in the domatia small hemipterous insects, which
apparently are in the habit of frequenting the cavities, for when
even out of one they go straight to another.
The microscopic structure is much like that in Dysoxylum.
The palisade-cells occupy half the thickness of the leaf. There
is no thickening or thinning of the leaf blade at the domatium,
it curves upward slightly, showing a slight protuberance on
the upper surface. Vessels occur in the domatium walls. It is
difficult to make out the domatia in young leaves on account of
the thick felty layer of hairs. But even in the bud stage I could
see out that the tissue extension is present. I have not seen
so early in any other plant.

Group iii.

Viburnum Chinense, Hook.—The depressions are large and
circular in the axils of midrib and veins. They are 6-14 in number.
The leaf is thick in texture, light green, but not glossy. The
depression is formed by a thinning of the leaf substance, and has
(wing) sides and an irregular surface. There is a slight thickening
of the leaf all round the hollow (fig. 13), and on this and the
surrounding veins are tufts of light brown and curled hairs. They are
axial-walled, and their contents are arranged in globules like a
bunch of beads. On the thinner veins where there are no domatia
rows of straight hairs grow. The hollows are about 2 mm.
diameter. Stomata occur on the lower surface of the leaf and
the hollows. The minute structure is as follows:—(1) Cuticle;
epidermis of the upper surface with thick walls; the cells
containing a considerable amount of light green chlorophyll; (3)
the epidermal tissue very full of large chromatophores, passing gradually
into (4) a very loose spongy parenchyma also rich in chlorophyll, the cells large in size, and staining deeply; (5) a thick-walled epidermis sometimes having brown contents as in Tarrietia, out of which grow the hairs, two, three or more hairs springing from one cell (fig. 13); (6) the cuticle with stomata.

Sloanea Woollsii, F.v.m.—The depressions are in the axis of the midrib and laterals, and begin at the lowest pair. They number 15-21, and are minute—1 mm. in diameter. The leaf is hard in texture and smooth; it swells readily above, but on the under side the water runs into patches. There is not such a decided thinning of the leaf as in Viburnum, but the thickened rim runs all round, and few hairs grow on this. Stomata are found on the under surface, but, so far as I can see, none extend to the hollow. The microscopic structure is as in the last-named species, except that there are no deeply staining cells, and the spongy parenchyma becomes very dense over the roof.

Gardenia sp.—In a commonly cultivated species of this plant I found depressions filled in with long straight hairs springing from the vein and midrib; they are roughened on the surface septate, and have green or brown contents at the tip. Stomata occur in the pit.

Group iv.

Examples are seen in Hydrangea hortensis, Sieb., Morea citrifolia, Linn., and Mandevilla sp.hort. There is nothing resembling the microscopic structure of the cavities, etc., to be seen in these. The cells from which the hairs spring in Mandevilla are spirally arranged, but not in the pits.
I have described the domatia of the above-named species fully types of the structures in question. The following list of stemp-bearin plants which I have myself examined is arranged ording to Natural Orders. I have followed Baron von Mueller’s agement in the Second Systematic Census of Australian ets.

**Meliaceae.**

*Dioryxylum Fraservianum*, Benth. ..................... ii.
*Synoum glandulosum*, A. de Juss. ..................... ii.
*Cedrela australis*, F.V.M. ..................... ii.

**Sterculiaceae.**

*Tarrrietia actinophylla*, C. Moore ..................... i

**Tiliaceae.**

*Elaeocarpus cyaneus*, Ait. ..................... ii.
*grandis*, F.V.M. ..................... ii.
*obovatus*, G. Don. ..................... ii.*
*Sloanea Woollsii*, F.V.M. ..................... iii.

**Sapindaceae.**

*Diploglottis Cunninghamii*, Hook. f. ............. v.
*Nepheleum foerolatum*, F.V.M. ..................... ii.
*Beckleri*, Benth. ..................... ii.
*Harpullia Wadsorthii*, F.V.M. ..................... ii.†

**Rosaceae.**

*Rubus Moorei*, F.V.M. ..................... iv.
*Prunus Lusitanica*, Linn. ..................... iv.
*domestica*, Linn. ..................... iv.

Probably the species *E. foerolatus* was named from the presence of stema. I have not seen it.

*Cupania foerolata*, F.V.M., is described as having dimples in the axils.
DOMATIA IN CERTAIN AUSTRALIAN AND OTHER PLANTS,

SAXIFRAGŒÆ.

*Hydrangea hortensis*, Sieb......................... iv.

VINIFERÆ.


ARALIACEÆ.


OLACINEÆ.

*Pennantia Cunninghamii*, Miers .................. i.

RUBIACEÆ.

*Gardenia* sp.bort. ................................. iii.

*Randia chartacea*, F.v.M. ......................... i.

*Moorei*, F.v.M. ..................................... i.

*stipularis*, F.v.M. ................................ i.

*densiflora*, Benth................................. iv.


*Canthium oleifolium*, Hook....................... i.

*lucidum*, Hook. et Arn. .......................... i.
I have counted the species of domatia-bearing plants in each order in Lundström's, Lagerheim's, and this paper, and arranged them in descending order.

Rubiaceae, 107; Tiliaceae, 40; Bignoniaceae, Oleaceae and Lauraceae 16 each; Cupuliferae, 15; Solanaceae, 13; Apocynaceae, 12; Rhamnaceae, Aquifoliaceae and Juglandiaceae, 6 each; Loganiaceae and Anacardiaceae, 4 each; Caprifoliaceae, Bixaceae, Meliaceae, and Rosaceae, 3 each; Composite, Ribesiacae, and Hamamelideae, 2 each; Asclepiadiaceae, Sapotaceae, Aceraceae, Myrtaceae, Magnoliaceae, Ulmaceae, Platanaceae, Sterculiaceae, Olacineae, Araliaceae, Viniferae, Saxifragae, and Verbenaceae, 1 each. From the above it will be seen that the orders Rubiaceae and Tiliaceae are far before the others in domatia-bearing species.

There are, however, included in Dr. Lundström's list some plants which are only doubtfully possessed of these structures, and one or two which certainly are not. To take the latter first.

Tecoma australis, R. Br.—Dr. Lundström says (1, p. 37) — This plant "has 1-3 dimples which are (always!) inhabited, but

* Remarkable as having branching hairs in the axils.
closer examination by those biologists who of studying them in the open.” The structure in quite a number of plants, e.g., Cedrela leiaca, and many indigenous Rutaceae. In hollows, and when young the edges of transverse section the appearance of such in Cephalotus. But the whole cavity is filled or elliptical gland, flat-topped, shining with coloured. Sometimes in old leaves the gland apparently dried up and fallen out. In others occur on the veins, usually near the top instance I found one in the hair-tufted the first stage of a domatium. But ord from the veins, and I could not find any their occurrence. Acarids are sometimes

"ACACIA DEALBATA, Link. (I, p. 54) I along the rhachis in a row on the upper frequently uninhabited as far as I have been. These peculiar formations may well examined in a natural state." These domatia, but true secreting glands with secretion, which, judging from the fondness sugary nature.

QUERCUS ROBUR, Linn.—At the base of backward curves forming shell-shaped e
BY ALEX. G. HAMILTON.

LUX spp.—Dr. Lundström describes backward curls of the edge of the leaf near the base, forming a cylindrical room, and found here the cast skins of mites. But so far as dried material could show, there was not the peculiar structure found in domatia. I have found in Eupomatia laurina similar structures, but could find no mites or traces of them.

SCHINUS spp.—These have a wing on the rhachis provided with a small tooth on each side at the insertion of the leaf, which folds over and forms a cavity. I am inclined to think that none of these structures are true domatia, and would restrict that term to vulvas or depressions in the leaf surface showing the peculiar appearances described under the types I have taken. But under Dr. Lundström's definition of a domatium, viz., all those structures of plants which act as dwellings or shelters for insects and receive a turn some benefit from the latter, all these might be included.

Dr. Lundström classifies domatia into the following five groups—(1) Hair tufts at axils; (2) bending back or folding of leaf or side of rhachis; (3) dimples with or without hairs; (4) small pockets; (5) bags, &c. His group 1 corresponds with my group 1; his 3rd with my 1st, and 4th with my 2nd. His 2nd and 5th groups I have not taken to be domatia, and he does not particularly notice my 3rd or 5th groups.

I have arranged the groups of types as shown because it indicates the order of development—beginning with the highest. The domatium usually begins either as a small hair-tuft or a depression. Then an outgrowth from the veins begins extending right across the angle. Later a ridge thickens up across the open angle and runs round to the sides, so that when all the parts are grown to full height a circular orifice is formed. This is well seen at times in Vitis Baudiniana, which usually has the triangular pouch, but at times forms the circular cavity in this way. As the order of types, beginning with the 5th, represents the development of the domatia in a single plant, so also it probably brings before us the order of evolution.

So far as I have looked into the matter, it appears to me that domatia are most common in plants of a southern origin. At any
Tomata were contained in crypts in which they were sheltered from excessive transpiration by long hairs, and that under altered climatic and other conditions the stomata passed out to the general surface, leaving the pits as relics of the former state of hairs. I made a careful examination of several species of *Amsa* and of *Nerium*, but found the crypts of a totally different character, and in addition, in both genera, the crypts are evenly scattered all over the surface, while in the species under consideration they occur only in the axils of the veins, or rarely (e.g., *cuantia*) on the course of the veins and appear to have a definite relation to those organs.

Again, the solution was offered that they might be extra-axils caused by the superabundance of sap at the axils. But the fact that they are found mostly in the middle axils on the idrib, and not on the lower ones, where the sap would naturally be more plentiful, bears against this, and their regular organisation and appearance I think sufficiently negatives this theory.

The purpose which seemed to me most feasible, and which took most pains in working out, was that they might perhaps be organs for absorbing gas, vapour or water, and this seemed all the more likely from the fact that the plants possessing them are all inhabitants of moist climates, New Zealand, Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands being their headquarters. Careful experiment showed that they would not fill when the leaf was wetted, the small opening being stopped by an air bubble, nor could I, even by prolonged submersion, succeed in filling them. To be sure I was not mistaken, I tried an alcoholic stain (as it flowed freely and would leave the epidermis stained as a record) and even dropped the cavities out with alcohol to encourage capillary action, but still the liquid would not run in. Mr. Betche tells me he succeeded in filling the pouches of *Dysoxylum Fraserianum* by immersion for some hours, and he thinks the fact that dust is often and inside is an additional proof that rain does run in and dries with it foreign matter. Their position on the under side of the leaf, too, is to some extent unfavourable for their filling, so that on the whole I had to abandon the hypothesis. I also tried
benefit these little animals may be to the plant, he says they eat, and as a consequence excrete and give off gases, and he thinks it probable that the excreta and gases are absorbed by the plants, which are thus benefited. He also speculates as to whether certain crevices observed in some fruits may not be domatia to shelter the mites till the young plant grows and gives them the leaf domatia. Still another service they may do is that they may eat the spores and mycelia of noxious fungi which rest and germinate on the leaf, and in support of this he mentions having seen minute rings which were undoubtedly the chewed mycelia, and also digested spores in the excreta. Some of the strongest evidence he has to offer in favour of there being a relation of mutual helpfulness between the two is as follows.

Speaking of *Psychotria daphnoides* he says: "I have kept a specimen of this species for six years in a dwelling room. When it was brought thither the domatia were for the most part inhabited, but afterwards the mites almost entirely disappeared, partly because they were swept off with a brush, and partly banished by smoking. It was curious to observe how the uninhabited domatia on the new sprouts altered by degrees, the hair formation almost entirely disappeared, the opening widened, and the inside of the domatium passed into a shallow cup-shaped depression . . . . On some leaves the domatia have almost entirely disappeared, and the epidermis in the vein-axils has by degrees assumed the same appearance usual to the under side of the leaf. At the same time the domatia which remain inhabited retain their normal form. From these facts, it may, in my opinion, be inferred that when the corresponding organs on a sprout find no opportunity for action, i.e., do not become inhabited, the domatia on the following lateral sprouts become more and more rudimentary till they disappear. Whence it follows that the importance of the domatia depends on the little creatures inhabiting them" (1, p. 15).

Speaking of the protoplasm in the cuticle of the domatia walls: "It remains to examine more closely how this protoplasm behaves in cells which lie under the excrement of mites; in some sections
it seemed considerably browner and thick was not distinguishable from the plasma of covered with masses of excrement... of consecutive sections of an inhabited dom that the inner wall is quite unhurt, not inj bites” (p. 20).

Again, under *Laurus nobilis*—“On a of a brush, the domatia have become but indeed have quite disappeared from certain distinctly proved by this, that where mites domatia have not attained their normal deve that the full development of the domatia is in with the presence of mites” (p. 49).

By means of carefully planned cultu attempted to prove that the domatia only ca of the mites, but partially failed, as the rest duce domatia, although fewer in number, s hairs than normally. On p. 61, he says it he that the domatia in *Psychotria, Tilia, Lauru* reach their full development in the presenc these being absent, the domatia do not devel

After prolonged consideration of the subj Dr. Lundström’s theory as perfectly expla
he domatia. I have often seen them in cracks and crevices of the plant, as between bud-scales, or in the chink between a petiole and a stem, as has Dr. Lundström himself. But I do not think that it is necessary to consider any of these places as dwellings specially prepared for the mites. Indeed Dr. Lundström uses an illustration of this very point when he says it would be as reasonable to consider a wood where a hare was started as a celling specially formed for the hare. The fact that the twigs in which I found great numbers of mites had in the one case died and in the other damaged domatia is very important, ecially as they were not the hurtful mites, but of the same kind as those figured as domatia-dwellers. Again Dr. Lundström has the fact of the leaves containing most domatia being very riant in growth and very healthy as proving the benefit from the mites. But is it not possible that the Acarids might be attracted by those very states?

n the whole, therefore, while not denying the possibility of Lundström's view being the right one, I am of opinion (and I forth my opinion in opposition to that of so good an observer with considerable hesitation) that the whole question needs much her observation and research. The following points need attention:—

1. The development of the tissues in all stages of the forion of the organs.

2. The careful determination of the species of mites found in species of domatia-bearing plants (α) in a state of nature; in plants cultivated in different countries.

here also remains much to be done in the discovery of other domatia-bearing plants, and in the habitat in which each is found. I should have mentioned that I have never been able to find er in specimens or in figures of fossil leaves any appearance these structures.

But Mr. Henry Deane informs me that from Gippsland he has se fossil leaves of a Coprosma-like plant which apparently show ed prominences in the principal vein-axils. As this is the variable situation of domatia in that genus it is not improbable
that they may be these organs. That they are of great antiquity I have no doubt.

I have to thank three lady friends for translating Dr. Lundström's valuable memoir, and also Messrs. E. Betchel, J. J. Fletcher, and J. P. Hill for very material assistance.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

_Pennantia Cunninghami_ (Figs. 1-5).

Fig. 1.—Part of leaf showing arrangement of domatia on veins.
NOTES ON TWO PAPUAN THROWING STICKS.

By J. Jennings.

(Communicated by C. Hedley, F.L.S.)

(Plate LVIII.)

Preceding volumes of these Proceedings contain a series of articles by Mr. R. Etheridge, junr., describing and figuring in detail numerous varieties of the womerah or Australian throwing stick.*

Only in recent years has it been announced that a like implement is also employed by the Papuans of Northern New Guinea. Finsch figured and described† a specimen which he collected at Venushuk, New Guinea, and Edge Partington illustrates, apparently by a copy of Finsch’s figure, this throwing stick.‡ Ratzel in the Natural History of Man also gives figures.§

By far the fullest account of the Papuan form of the throwing stick, however, we owe to Dr. F. v. Luschan, who in “Das Wurfholz in New Holland und in Oceaniyen,” Bastian Festchrift, Berlin, 1896, pp. 131-155, Pl. ix., x., xi., has dealt exhaustively with the subject. Specimens of the Papuan type which have lately been acquired by my friend Mr. Norman Hardy do not exactly coincide with any portrayed by Dr. v. Luschan. I have therefore obtained permission to lay before the Society the following account and accompanying drawings of two specimens, the

former of which is said to have come from Berlin, German New Guinea; the second is without a history.

The first weapon (fig. 1) is made from a piece of new bamboo, weight 6½ oz., 2 ft. 2 in. in length and barely 1½ in. in diameter, embracing three nodes. At a distance of 2½ inches the distal end and half an inch from a joint, a transverse depression has been made through two-thirds of the diameter, then gradually and obliquely ascends to the upper surface, at a point 11½ inches distant, the whole incision resembling what is technically known to carpenters. Two inches in front of the above-described incision by ½ in. wide has been excavated for the reception of the hard wood richly carved in high relief and inclined angle towards the distal end, which evidently was the rest for the spear when being aimed and thrown. In its place are two rings of split and interwoven strands of fibre. The entire carving is eight inch broad, and half an inch thick, and the design that the head being appropriate segments.

The head is portrayed with a considerable degree the nasal prominences and eyes being carefully located; body seven imbricating scales indicate the dorsal concentric grooves divide the sides into oval ridges; surface of the tail scutes are again suggested by method of treatment, while the sides harmonise with the central surface, the groove by
The second weapon (fig. 2) is similar in construction to that above described, but is somewhat longer, being 32 inches from end to end and weighing 4½ oz. Rather more than 2 inches from the distal end a sloping groove, as in the previously described implement, has been cut for a distance of 15½ inches, not as in the first instance in a plane with a carved rest, but inclining to a considerable degree towards the right, thus indicating the side on which the spear as held. The carved wooden projection against which the spear as rested is 7 inches long, inclines at the same angle and in the same direction as the former, and is attached to the bamboo shaft both ends by means of woven bands of split bamboo, midway between which is a third and lighter band. This highly interesting feature differs very much in character from fig. 1, being much stouter, carved in lower relief, and is more conventional in design.

An elongated human (?) head on the upper end is directed from proximal in a distal direction by a curved and pierced band connected with the body of the implement; this surrounds two intersecting pierced ovals which are proximally attached to an elongated triangular body of which the upper or dorsal edge is unevenly serrated and pierced, the whole forming an acute angle with the main body of the instrument; the flattened sides are decorated in a design formed by successive curved bands, chevrons and dots carved in low relief. A handle convenient for asping is afforded by a finely plaited bamboo knob or bulb which is fastened in its place by a strong wooden peg. The distal termination is in its main character like that of fig. 1, but for a stance of 2 inches is carved in a series of bands, chevrons and dots harmonising in design with the flattened sides of the spear.

Some ethnologists have traced a connection between the Australian Aborigines and the Dravidians of India. It has been suggested to me by my friend Mr. C. Hedley, F.L.S., that the dated occurrence of a womerah on the north coast of New Guinea may indicate a vestige of the emigrants on the line of arch, for it is even possible that while the identity of a race
Australians or their kin; indeed, it may have arrived at by various peoples.

The Papuan implement is broadly distin
the numerous aspects assumed by the wom
the former case, the spear end is received
latter the spear is cupped to receive the
Again, the former is remarkable for the
crest against which Dr. Luschan states the
no homologue occurs in the Australian typ

The Micronesian form may be described
but without the raised spear rest; in Micr
described it from the Pelews, and Luscha
that Archipelago and from the Caroli
device for propelling spears from a loop of
from New Caledonia.§ The Esquimaux
throwing stick which has been described
Mason;|| mention of the use of this inst
the Polar regions has also been made by
Nansen.** Lieutenant W. H. Hooper men
used by the Esquimaux of Icy Reef, Hum

* Nevertheless, Mr. Harry Stockdale has in
observed an exception to this rule in the case
(Australia) tribe who used a socketed womerah.

+ Kesten, *An Account of the Pelew Island...
The Central and South American throwing sticks have been dealt with in a most thorough manner by Dr. Ed. Seler* in a paper entitled "Altmesoamericane Wurfbretter," which is finely illustrated both by woodcuts and coloured plates. Dr. Hjalmar Stolpe in the same publication† communicates a valuable article on the subject, and furthermore gives illustrations of the weapons by the Tecunas, Canibos, Quito, Campevas and Chambiriguas of South America, in all of which the spear is kept in place by a peg.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

The right hand division of the plate constitutes fig. 1; the left, fig. 2.

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† Loc. cit. pp. 234-238.
Lid conical, and, as well as the calyx, angular, and somewhat edged. Heads of flowers lateral, solitary, on flower-stalks. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate, firm, astringent, but not very rasie. We have seen no other species in which the flowers in little dense heads, each flower not being pedicellated so form an umbel. The lid is about as long as the calyx. r-stalk compressed, always solitary and simple.

The fruit of this species, standing on part of a branch whose are fallen off, is figured in Mr. White's 'Voyage,' p. 226, with the leaves of the next species." ('Botany of New ad,' p. 42).

description was made from plants procured in the neigh-
hood of Sydney.

nacular names. — "Red Stringybark" is a name generally d to this species in this colony in allusion to the darker of the wood as compared with that of E. eugenioides, White ybark. It also goes under the name of "Broad-leaved ybark." In the Walcha district it appears to be confused Red Mahogany.

Hing or sucker leaves. — These are well represented in x's 'Eucalypts of Gippsland,' Pl. 14 (Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict. Like those of E. macrorrhyncha and E. eugenioides, they aced opposite one another at an early stage, but very soon se alternate. The young shoots are warty.

ture leaves. — They are very coriaceous, even when grown at siderable distance from the sea. The leaves are larger and or than those of two other Stringybarks (E. macrorrhyncha i.: eugenioides), and very oblique.

The buds and peduncles are generally somewhat thick angular or flattened, and contrast with the neatness of shape se of E. eugenioides and E. macrorrhyncha. In some cases, er, the buds are round, symmetrical and plump, and resemble nearly those of E. eugenioides.

wers. — The filaments of the anthers sometimes dry dark.

its. — In consequence of the fruits being sessile or nearly so rowed into heads, they assume a polygonal shape at the
the rim, which is sometimes very well defined, brown colour. The fruit is sometimes frequently the rim is dome-shaped.

There is great variability in the amount of valves. In an example from Wallsend it has the same character as the Sydney form, less compressed, and the valves more exsert than E. eugeni in the ground and is otherwise durable.

Timber.—The wood, as already stated, reddish, and darker than that of E. eugeni in the ground and is otherwise durable. building purposes, but is very free.

Range.—Howitt states in his 'Eucalyptus' he has not seen it growing at a less elevation that it cannot therefore strictly speaking littoral species. In this colony, however, quite close to the sea; for instance, on harbour, and from the coast inland to Dividing Range. The most northerly locality have it is the Round Mountain, Guy Fawkes above the sea, and about 50 miles east Grafton Road.

The most westerly locality from which it is Mudgee, where it is called "Silvertop" by a Baker, who collected it.

Variations from type.—The most remark
ion, with pointed operculum, and the pedicels are long, so that flowers and fruits form loose heads.

specific names.—It is usually known as "Stringybark" properly, but by comparison with *E. eugenioides* as "Red Stringy-" According to Howitt, it is known as "Mountain Stringy-" in Gippsland, a name to which in this colony the other stringybarks have also some claim. *E. macrorrhyncha*, however, is to be quite absent from the coast districts.

suckering leaves.—The remarks made under *E. capitellata* equally to this species.

coriaceous leaves.—These are coriaceous and much resemble those of *E. capitellata*.

derms.—These are strongly pedicellate, and the edge of the tube forms a prominent ring, while the operculum is inate and often lengthened out into a point. In the matter of one cannot help likening them to those of *E. rostrata*, but, however, are very small in comparison.

fruits.—These vary somewhat in shape and size, but owing to long pedicels, the prominent edge to the rim, and the domed they can always be recognised. A particularly large-fruited has been collected by Mr R. T. Baker in the Rylstone district, where trees with fruits of ordinary size are also found. remark about the buds as to their resemblance in shape to one *E. rostrata* applies here also.

umber.—This seems in every respect to resemble that of *E. capitellata*.

ings.—In Gippsland this is essentially a mountain species, Mr. Howitt has not seen it growing at a lower elevation than feet. In this colony it is found along the Dividing Range Table Land from New England in the north. We have it in Mt. Wilson, from Yass, and from near Delegate. It grows in the western slopes and on the spurs of the main range and he isolated ranges some distance into the interior. The most early localities actually recorded are Mudgee and Grenfell.
E. macrorrhyncha.—Operculum acuminat and fruits strongly pedicellate; calyx borde
But these characters are not absolute, a types, considerable variation occurring in s
Baron von Mueller in the ‘Eucalypt
macrorrhyncha, says:

‘E. macrorrhyncha stands nearest to E. c fruitts of both are the same; but the flo always sessile or nearly so and thus crow species name signifies, besides being usuall E. capitella is hemispheric, without any shorter in proportion to the tube, the la angular and downward less attenuated.”

With all respect to the very high aut Mueller, we cannot agree that the fruits of macrorrhyncha are the same; and a study two species in the ‘Eucalyptographia’ will the statement; we, however, show that th forms.

Under E. macrorrhyncha in the ‘Flora Au

The Eucalypt thus referred to by Bothe.
be examined in fruit only (without reference to the buds),
may be readily mistaken for \textit{E. macrorrhyncha}.

Usually, however, these connecting links between \textit{capitellata}
d \textit{macrorrhyncha} show a leaning towards the type of either one
species or the other, so that we may conveniently classify them, but
regard to the following tree we are unable to place it with
her one species or the other. It is the tree found on the Gulf
\textit{ad}, Rylstone district, and attributed to \textit{E. obliqua} by R. T.

The buds resemble those of \textit{E. eugenioides}. The fruits are shortly
icellate, and in that respect approach \textit{E. macrorrhyncha}, but
ewise they are hemispherical and flat-topped like many speci-
s of \textit{E. eugenioides}, but there is a distinct and sharp edge or rim,
h a tendency to doming, like \textit{E. macrorrhyncha}. The valves
only slightly exerted. The buds appear to us dissimilar to
se of \textit{E. obliqua}, and the fruits are too broad and hemispherical
that species, the only real resemblance to \textit{E. obliqua} existing
the leaves, which, however, equally resemble \textit{E. capitellata}.

We have specimens collected by Mr. Augustus Rudder in the
\textit{ae} district and named by him "Mountain Stringybark." They
re fruits with slightly longer pedicels and many of them are
se of a domed character, but on the same twig with these
what dome-shaped fruits are other fruits precisely similar to
se from the Gulf Road. We are quite of opinion that they
from identical trees, and would on no account place them
der \textit{E. obliqua}.

Should it be found necessary, on account of persistence of
characters over a large area, to separate this tree from \textit{capitellata}-
\textit{macrorrhyncha} (it being desirable, in our opinion, to look upon it
a connecting link between these species, for the present), it
uld perhaps be advisable to give it specific rank.

\textbf{Eucalyptus eugenioides}, Sieb.

Sieber's definition of \textit{E. eugenioides} (Sprengel's Cura Perniores
v. 195), is as follows:—
Vernacular names.—It is usually known as bark” in this colony, the colour of its timbe that of either E. capitellata or E. macrophylla.

Seedling or sucker leaves.—These are well ‘Eucalyptographia’ and in Howitt’s ‘Eucaly The young shoots are warty and the leaves, placed opposite to one another, soon become al

Mature leaves.—These are generally much delicate in texture than those of E. capitellata and Eugenia-like, a circumstance which led to baby of the specific name. Exceptions, h specimens in our possession from Wallsend coriaceous and shiny.

Buds.—The buds are clustered and often vent into heads, by which the inflorescence assume character. They always have pointed opercul sometimes so marked as to approach those of but they are then fuller on the top and do not nent edge at the base of the operculum.

Fruits.—The fruits are slightly pedicellate, more or less globular heads, but not compre E. capitellata. They are much smaller than the species, somewhat hemispherical in form, with Occasionally the fruit is quite flat-topped. Th
It is often considered, as at Mudgee, superior to "Red ringybark" (E. macrorrhyncha).

Range.—Coast district and tableland throughout, and extending sterly as far as Mudgee, though apparently not so abundant as macrorrhyncha.

In the 'Flora Australiensis' E. eugenioiides is reduced to a variety E. piperita, but it has since been shown to be an undoubtedly 1 species, its affinities being more with E. capitellata than with piperita. From the latter it is easily distinguished in the 1g state by the strong fibrous character of the bark which nds to the small branches, the other species having a bark of texture of E. amygdalina, and being only half-barked in ral like E. pilulavis. The fruits of E. piperita are more coned at the top with a thin rim, whereas those of E. eugenioiides : a well-marked rim, sometimes flat but generally raised.

He have leaves and fruits of a very interesting Stringybark the Glen Innes district (Hartley's Mill). We refer the t to E. eugenioiides in the absence of complete material. The es are larger than those of E. eugenioiides usually are, and a well-defined prominent rim, grooved on the outer edge, and v a tendency to exsertion of the valves.

capitellata and E. eugenioiides are very intimately related. des their relation as Stringybarks, we have trees with fruits shaped that it is not entirely satisfactory to refer them to er species.

ome fruits show a tendency to E. capitellata in having fruits er and more "squatty" or compressed than those of E. eugenioiides. But the valves of the fruits are not exserted, nor the buds so flat and angular as those of E. capitellata usually

The buds are, in fact, those of E. eugenioiides. The precise pe of the fruits will be seen on reference to the figure lx. fig. 1). These intermediate forms are common on Southern Dividing Range and the Blue Mountains. On both es we have typical eugenioiides and capitellata, together with intermediate forms alluded to.
appearance to the ordinary form of Stringybark at first sight, be reasonably supposed to have many gradations between them and this head-flowered form may, perhaps, be the exuberance of growth arising from unusual conditions.

At Hilltop, near Mittagong, there is a "Blueleaf Stringybark." It appears to be growing in the gullies about there. It is so called because, especially in the sunlight, a bluish appearance is often noticed. This bluish appearance is largely retained on drying for the herbs of the tree can be readily noticed, amongst the trees. The fruits are interesting to botanists. If it were desirable to distinguish this particular form, the name agglomertum would be the most appropriate. (See Agric. Gazette N.S.W. vii. 268, May 1905).

E. obliqua, L'Her.

Although this species is so well-known and has been observed in New South Wales by botanists, yet it has never been described as a new species. It is a fine wood, and is very useful in the south-eastern district, and the timber is ready market.

Vernacular names.—It is usually known in Tasmania and South Australia, and to the people in the last colony, however, it is usually
se it is usually rough-barked to the ends of the branches, times goes by the name of "Woolly-topped Messmate" in dwood district (Monga, &c.).

ng or sucker leaves.—Broadly ovate, somewhat cordate, to become unequal, but not always so, and apparently attenuate, as pointed out by Howitt. Venation well and more transverse than in the foliage of the mature

of mature trees.—It is a coarse-foliaged tree, by which ristic alone it can usually be distinguished from those with which it is usually associated, or with which it is to be confused. Its strikingly oblique, unsymmetrical ave no doubt given origin to its name. Obliquity is a e nearly all Eucalypt leaves, but in the species under nation and in E. capitellata it is particularly observable. es are sometimes dotted and channelled like E. stellulata i. p. 598).

—A figure of the usual Victorian form will be found in clyptographia; we give a representation of the fruit as e southern mountain ranges in this colony.

ifice is sometimes a little contracted, reminding one, in ect, and in its general shape of the capsule, of some forms perita, but it is larger than the fruit of that species. accentuates the contraction of the orifice in both. The ee at once separated by the venation and shape of the hape of the buds, &c., but the two species approach one sometimes very closely in the shape of the fruits.

uits in the southern parts of this colony are sub- al in shape, while those of the Victorian specimens, " Eucalyptographia," are more hemispherical.

uits of E. gigantea, Hook. f. ("The Botany of the c Voyage;" Hooker, "Flora Tasmaniae," t. 28) usually to E. obliqua, and doubtless correctly, are more pear- and with valves more sunk, than we have observed in the th Wales specimens.
Timber.—Timber from New South Wales inferior, coarse, open-grained porous wood, warp. It is not esteemed for public works. be, at least in part, a consequence of rapi according to several authorities, *E. obliqua*.

It has been used in the Braidwood and many years for building purposes. In Vict is largely used, and a recent official publ colony states “It is our most valuable wo the value of this statement it should, of cou that neither of these colonies possesses a serie such as New South Wales can boast of.

Range.—Chiefly a Tasmanian and Victoria in many places along the top of the easter range from Braidwood south. Its northerr for further investigation, but it extends River. It is found growing in company wit other species on the Irish Corner Mounta Loaf Mountain, and around Monga, both western fall of those mountains. The trees and are to be found growing to a height of f with a girth of from 6 to 10 feet.

Howitt (Trans. Roy. Soc. Vict. ii. Pt. i, the statement, as regards Gippsland, that essentially a littoral form, but ascends the m
above the sea. At Reidsdale it occurs at an elevation of 2000 to 2500 feet.

*obliqua* has never been positively recorded from north of New South Wales; in fact, its recognised localities are many miles to the north. Nevertheless, we have a specimen undoubtedly, in our possession, belonging to this species, obtained by an experienced collector in the ranges in the Upper Williams River district. The precise locality is unfortunately lost, and therefore we do not feel able to invite the attention of botanists to the possibility of searching for *E. obliqua* in the district named. The collector is Mr. Augustus Rudder, formerly forester of the estate, whose recollection is perfectly clear in regard to the place referred to.

The Eucalypt from Gulf Road, Rylstone district (R. T. Baker, *Linn. Soc. N.S.W.,* 1896, p. 446) we have discussed under *corrkyncha* (ante, p. 803).

The following description of *E. obliqua* from Sir J. E. Smith’s *Men of the Botany of New Holland,* p. 43 (London, 1793), is interesting, and may be convenient for reference:

*Eucalyptus obliqua*, operculo hemisphaericum mucronulato, illis lateribus solitariis; pedunculis ramulisque teretibus, idem hemisphericalis, with a little point. Umbels laterales, concolorae; flower-stalks and young branches round.


From the only specimen we have seen of this, which is in Sir Joseph Banks’ herbarium, it appears the branches are all round to sharply angular, not compressed. Bark rough from the tip of the cuticle, but this may be an unnatural appearance.

*Leaves* ovate-lanceolate, aromatic, but without the flavour of *Eucalyptus*.

**E. Fasficulta**, n.sp.

*roductory.*—While dealing with the Stringybark group we attention to a tree which is very closely related to one of which is, to all intents and purposes, a Stringybark. We
resembles *E. obliqua* in bark and wood, while having very dissimilar buds and fruits. The resemblance to *E. amygdalina* lies in the fruits, which those of our variety *latifolia* figured in our former series.

We do not hesitate to say that "Cut-tail" cannot under any existing species, and therefore *P. fastigata* for it, in allusion to the shape of the leaves.

**Fernacular names.**—Several names are more common for different places. The one most in use, when best developed, is "Cut-tail," and inasmuch as it is applied to any other tree, so far as we are aware, that all other English names be dropped in favour of this. We have made many enquiries of the term "Cut-tail," but without success, so that it has reference to the rough bark on the comparison with *E. obliqua*, which so much resembles it. It is cut-tailed or curtailed.

Other names that have been mentioned to us: "Blackbutt," on the Nimbo Station, Braidwood on the Tantawanglo Mountain, "Messmate," "Messmate" and "Silvertop" at various places. "Ke gwang componentWillUnmount()" at Queanbeyan.

**Sessile or sucker leaves.**—Ovate-lanceolate; oblique; scattered, in this respect very dissimilar.
always more or less attenuate. They are rather coriaceous, smooth and rather shining. They possess no odour of peppermint.

Buds.—The chief characteristic is the shortly acuminate operculum, which is much accentuated in dried specimens. In *E. obliqua* the operculum is blunt, and the whole bud club-shaped, very different to those of the species now under review.

The anthers are partly folded in the bud.

Fruits.—The figure (Pl. lxxl.) will make the shape clear. They are pear-shaped, have a conical or domed rim, with the valves somewhat exerted. They are always 3-celled as far as seen. Diameter of rim 2½ to nearly 3 lines. Length from end of pedicel to rim 2½ lines.

The fruit differs from that of *E. obliqua* in being more or less conical, while that of *E. obliqua* is subcylinrical. The latter species has no well defined rim and the valves are sunk, whereas in the tree now under consideration there is a prominent rim, while the valves are somewhat exerted. The fruits of *E. obliqua* are also larger than those of our species and have shorter stalks. In the latter species the peduncles are elongated over half an inch in fruit, and are distinctly pedicellate, about 1½ lines.

Bark.—It resembles closely that of *E. obliqua*, the principal difference between the two trees, in this respect, consisting in the fact that the tops and the branches of "Cut-tail" are smooth, while those of *E. obliqua* are the reverse.

Timber.—It has all the characteristics of the timber of *E. obliqua*, from which it is scarcely, or not at all, to be distinguished. At Montgomery’s mill on the Tantawanglo Mountain, near Bathurst, the two trees are considered of equal value, and the timbers of the two cut up and sold as one and the same.

Range.—The coast range from Tantawanglo Mountain to near Braidwood, so far as observed at present. Specific localities are:—Tantawanglo Mountain, growing with *E. obliqua* and *E. goniocalyx*; Nimbo (head of Queanbeyan River), mixed with stellate variety of *E. goniocalyx*; Braidwood district (Reidsdale, Irish Corner Mountain), with *E. obliqua* and *E. goniocalyx*.

We have not yet determined whether it occurs to the west of the Dividing Range.
Fig. 2. — Fruit from Bendigo, Victoria.
Fig. 3. — Fruit from Albury.
Fig. 4. — Fruits from Rylstone; No. 5 is especially lar;
Fig. 5. — Umbel and young buds.
Fig. 6. — Types of the angular buds, with beak
Fig. 7. — Rylstone.

*E. capitellata.*

Figs. 8 and 8A. — Fruits and buds of common Sydney fe
Fig. 9. — Fruits from Kalgoorlie, Mudgee district.
Fig. 10. — Fruits from Mt. Victoria, showing flattened
and lateral compression.
Fig. 11. — Fruits from Round Mountain, New England.
Fig. 12. — Fruits intermediate in character between
Fig. 13. — *eugenioides,* from Stroud and Hill Top (Mit
Fig. 14. — Buds of *E. capitellata,* showing a less flatter
Fig. 15. — Fruits depicted in White's 'Voyage,' p. 220

**PLATE IX.**

*E. eugenioides.*

Fig. 1. — Fruits from Mt. Victoria.
Fig. 2. — Fruits from Tweed River, showing slightly e;
Fig. 3. — Fruits fr. in Ulladulla, showing hemispheric
Fig. 4. — Fruits from Bega, showing sessile character.
Fig. 5. — Fruits from Cabramatta, near Sydney, showi
dense globular head.
Fig. 6. — Fruits from Homebush, near Sydney, showi
sunk rim.
BY HENRY DEANE AND J. H. MAIDEN.

Fig. 11. Fruits and buds of the Eucalypt provisionally placed between E. capitellata and E. macrorrhyncha (Gulf Road, R. T. Baker; also Mr. Rudder's specimen).

PLATE LXI.

E. fastigata, sp. nov.

Fig. 1.—Seedling foliage.
Fig. 2.—Twig in bud.
Fig. 3.—Mature leaf, showing venation.
Fig. 4.—Fruit, showing exserted valves.
Fig. 5.—Transverse section of fruit.
**Pupina bidentata, sp.n.**

Jaw consisting of a chitinous, transparent \( x \) the greater part of the lips, minutely reticul magnifying power the me be composed of very nur plaits.

*Radula* strap-shaped, wi rows of teeth; formula: dian tooth with its base middle, posterior and conc rather small cusps, the larger than the laterals, rounded cutting points. gated, with three cusps, a large blunt cutting point. First marginal with two cutting points.

The dentition is that characteristic of the the peculiarity of the jaw, if that term may be by the arboreal Achatinellas.

*Shell* pupiniform, si pale horn colour. \( \n \) convex. Aperture c part of which is encir
enclosing a narrow triangular area which is crossed near the thread-like slit of rounded aperture by a tooth-like process. There is a finer tooth on lower extremity of outer lip which further constricts the fine slit at aperture.

Operculum concentric, concave, shining, straw colour.
Length 10 mil., diam. 4 mil., breadth of aperture 1½ mil.

Hab.—Near Cairns, Queensland. The type specimens are in C. E. Beddome's Collection.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

*Pupina bidentata.*

Fig. 1.—Jaw (× 50).
Fig. 2.—Part of radula (× 240).
Figs. 3-4.—Front and back views of shell.

(Figs. 1-2 drawn from nature by Mr. H. Suter; Nos. 3-4 by Mr. C. Hedley.)
Mr. Fred. Turner sent for exhibition a *cyindrica*, Trin., one of several plants near Hay. This very rare grass in New S hitherto been found growing away from t before had he seen it, growing in company with the shores of Port Jackson. Also specimen Australian leguminous plants (*Brachysema u: Isotropis juncea*, Turcz.), forwarded from the ture of West Australia, as being plants sup to stock.

Mr. Edgar R. Waite exhibited a lizard, Vis, received by the Australian Museum. Suspecting that its characters were common *N. platyurus*, Blgr., Mr. Waite examined the species, kindly lent by Mr. De Vis, when it the two descriptions applied to the same spec accordance with the views of Messrs. Lucas. Lucas examination of a series of specimens fron ("Report of the Horn Expedition" ii. p. specimen was shown to record a locality inter known habitats, Queensland and South A having been obtained at Bathurst, New Sou

Some varieties of Australian Mollusca.
NOTES AND EXHIBITS.

poses for it the subgeneric name *Euselenops*, in lieu of *Neela*

occupied in the Coleoptera.

By the courtesy of the Curator of the Australian Museum
Mr. Hedley further exhibited examples of *Monodonta Zeus*,
Ischer, a series described without locality in the Journ. de Conch. 371, p. 372. Dr. Fischer's shrewd guess that it was of Australian
origin is for the first time confirmed by the receipt of instances
received by Mr. Moore at Dongara, near the mouth of the Irwin
River, West Australia. In the same parcel were also *Monodonta
rubra*, Philippi, and *Haliotis elegans*, Koch, both noteworthy
of interest as extending the geographical range of these shells.

Mr. Ogilby exhibited for Dr. Cox a small Sole received from
J. K. Larner, Public School, Codrington, caught in fresh
water about 58 miles above the mouth of the Richmond River;
identified it with *Aserragodes macleayanus*, Ramsay, which had
viously been recorded from fresh water in the Hunter River,
*Solea fluviatilis*, Ramsay.

Mr. Brazier read the following

**Note on the Shells found in Kitchen Middens at Bondi Bay.**

The following is a list of the species of Mollusca found in
tchen Middens accumulated by the Aborigines under rock
sinters at Bondi Bay (Bondi of the Aborigines). *Triton
engleri*, Chem., (some specimens broken off at the apex, others
the back of the shell broken, to allow of the extraction of
animal); *Purpura succincta*, Martyn; *P. stiata*, Martyn; *inella straminea*, Martyn (the opercula of the same very
entiful); *Lunella undulata*, Martyn; *Monodonta zebra*, Menke;
*mukicarinata*, Chenu; *Scutus australis*, Donov.; *Nerita nigra*,
ray (= *N. atrata*, Reeve, non Chem.); *Natica plumbea*, Lam.;
*ula testacea*, Martyn, and *P. acuticosta*, Reeves (both species
y plentiful); *P. costata*, Swanh. (= *alticosta*, Angas.—very few
imens); *Haliotis novocosa*, Martyn; *Plexiphora petiolata*, Swanh.,
be foot of this Chiton must have been much in request as an
ticle of food, the shell-plates occurring in countless numbers in
Mr. Brazier also exhibited (1) a fine _Fusus vitellus_, Linn., of unusual coloration (light thickened with enamel of a dark fawn color, showing bluish-white lines in splashes, in place of the ordinary large white spots), Coogee; and (2) a perfect adult specimen at the July Meeting as _Clathurella Wacei_ be referred to the genus _Cantharus_, the lid having been broken; it is larger than usual, diameter 5½, length of aperture 6 mm.; it is in Port Jackson, in possession of a hermit, C. _australis_, Pease, and _C. unicolor_, Angas.


Mr. Darley exhibited an apparently authentic specimen in a deposit of hardened mud, 10 feet below the River Darling, 2½ miles below Bourke-coffer-dam.

Mr. Darley also communicated some information to the reported occurrence of Teredo a first time at the mouth of the Gippsland River, 20 years ago, whereas previously both were said...
Dr. Norton communicated a Note recording an instance in which an ant-resembling spider was observed to attack fatally one of the community in a nest of the so-called bull-dog ants.

The Rev. J. Milne Curran exhibited a fine series of enlarged photographs and numerous rock-specimens illustrative of the physiography and geology of the Mt. Kosciusko Plateau, especially in relation to the so-called evidences of glaciation. Having been over the same ground as Dr. Lendenfeld and Mr. Helms, Mr. Curran could not but agree with Mr. Helms as to the absence of any evidence of glaciation in the Wilkinson Valley such as Dr. Lendenfeld had reported. But he also felt compelled to differ from Mr. Helms in respect of the other localities in which this server thought he had detected evidence of glacial action, indicated on the map accompanying his paper; and he was reed to the conclusion that the evidence adduced is wholly insufficient, and that no striae, groovings, or polished faces due to action, or roches moutonnées, perched blocks, moraine-stuff: erratics are to be met with. Only one example of anything like a polished block was noted, and in this case the polishing and strie-like markings were clearly due to a "slicken-side." Most of the granite is of a gneissic character, but normal granites are also present, the latter weathering into spheroidal masses, the contours of which in a few cases are suggestive of ice action. It was been stated that the rocks on the plateau are not such as would preserve glacial striae. With this Mr. Curran did not agree, as he found porphyries, diorites and basalts, the latter belonging to the non-felspathic section of these rocks, specimens of which were exhibited. Apart from local evidence the general contour of the valleys is not in the least suggestive of glaciers. He therefore concluded that (1) there is no satisfactory evidence of glaciers in the present valleys. (2) There is absolutely no evidence of extensive glaciation on the Kosciusko Plateau. (3) The "glacial poch of Australia" in Post-Tertiary times as described by Dr. Lendenfeld, has no foundation in fact.
Mr. Hardy exhibited two examples of the Ner Knarrarm (Loddon River Tribe), or strangulation cord were originally obtained by Mr. John R. Peebles for the Watty-Watty or the Litchoo-Litchoo tribe at Tyntyre the River Murray in the year 1857.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1897.

The Twenty-Third Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Linnean Hall, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay, on Wednesday evening, March 31st, 1897.

The President, Mr. Henry Deane, M.A., M. Inst. C.E., F.L.S., in the Chair.

The Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The President then delivered the Annual Address.

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PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I have the honour once more to address you from this Chair.

The year just concluded has been one of fair activity, and the papers read before the Society have been of an important character. There have been nine ordinary meetings, and at these forty-four papers have been read.

Some of the papers have had to me a particular interest as bearing on one of the subjects which I took up for special treatment in my Address last year. These are as follows:—Captain Hutton communicated a paper on the probability of a former land connection between Australia and South America. Mr. Ogilby presented some observations on groups of fishes the distribution of which can scarcely be understood except on the supposition of a former Antarctic continent. Professor David has contributed valuable information on the occurrence of diatomaceous earth and Radiolaria, and the Rev. J. M. Curran read some notes, which are, as I understand and hope, preliminary to a paper, on the supposed glaciation of Mt. Kosciusko.

Mr. Maiden and I have been working at Eucalypts and have presented a contribution on the subject. It is one that has
variation when found in New South Wales.

The difficulty of defining what is a spe
cindeed in any large and variable genus
very easy to make very serious mistakes
ought to be kept separate, or in the case
giving specific rank to mere varieties.

A curious example of errors that ma
sound knowledge is acquired I find in a R
Governor by Mr. William Swainson, F
gentleman divided up what he called th
seven genera and 1520 species and varie
Casuarina he found 213 species, some of
to leave unnamed, having exhausted his
difficult species of Eucalyptus are proba
fruits, for there is then so little opportu
tinguishing characters, and it is only by ta
of buds, anthers, fruits, leaves, seedling
perhaps the wood itself that anything
arrived at.

What an opportunity is here for some
the old country which spends itself on mo
variable genus of Composite! What scope
exists in the study of the variation of veg
continent like our own, which has been a
destructive and thinning out action of
have induced them to take up their residence outside New South Wales. Messrs. Brazier and Whitelegg have also resigned from the Council.

We have to deplore the loss of our oldest Honorary Member, Baron F. von Mueller, who was elected on the 22nd January, 1876. To this event I shall take the opportunity of referring presently.

The distinguished Algologist, Professor G. B. Toni, of Padua, has been elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

In accordance with the resolution passed at the beginning of last year, a sound investment having been found for the funds left by the late Sir William Macleay, the Council took steps to invite applications in England and the Colony for the position of Macleay Bacteriologist. Five applications were received, but after considering the qualifications of the applicants, the Council has decided not to appoint any of them, but to give a wider publicity to the Society's requirements and advertise afresh later on with a view to obtaining a better selection. In the meantime, the principal will be increased by the year's interest, so that secundarily the delay will not be a loss.

BARON F. VON MUELLER.

I must now take the opportunity of saying a few words in tribute of respect to the memory of the late Baron F. von Mueller, whose friendship and good qualities many of us learnt to appreciate.

I do not intend to offer a lengthy account of the Baron's life, as that has already been done by others far more fitted to the task than myself. I may refer to the interesting account given in the "Sydney Mail" of the 17th October last, written some time ago by the late Rev. Dr. Woolls, and to that published in the "Victorian Naturalist," (No. 7, Vol. xiii.), which is due to the able and sympathetic pen of Professor Baldwin Spencer.

Baron F. von Mueller is a fit compeer of such men as Robert Brown, Dr. Hooker, and Mr. Bentham. He was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, and during his 44 years of official life he achieved such results as few can boast of.
diately set himself to prosecute his avo.
In 1852 he was appointed Government Be
was thus enabled to commence his investig
part of Australia which was untouched b
that time he commenced a series of most a
Australian Alps and elsewhere, often unat
meant in those days can be imagined only l
of this country now living who have h
inhospitable character of the Australian c
connected with it. In 1855, one of the m
was made; he then accompanied Mr. Gre
north-west of Australia, and the expeditio
time of the recent Horn Expedition stood o
its valuable scientific results; and in gener
ance of discovery it was second only to Le

In the earlier part of his career Baron F
in the field and had opportunities of st
habits of living plants which later in life l

Included in the vast collections which c
carry out that unique work, the “Flora A
complete continental Flora written, were c
cases” of specimens collected or forwarded
d and to his assistance was the success of
There are now more than double the spec
described compared with those known to Bentham in his eulogy on Robert Brow
Foundation has been laid for the carrying on of the study of various important groups, and among the most interesting of the subjects to which the Baron devoted his attention are those of genera and orders possessing in Australia peculiar characters and being often a special feature of the flora. I refer in particular to his Monograph entitled "Eucalyptographia," consisting of descriptions, with plates, of 100 species of the genus Eucalyptus, to the series of illustrations of Acacia, consisting of 13 des or 130 species, Salsolaceae of 9 decades or 90 species, and andelolaceae 1 decade only. A work on the Myoporineae containing figures of a large number of the species of Myoporum and nophila was also begun and one volume completed. When it considered that there are probably at least 150 species of Eucalyptus and that only 100 are given in the "Eucalyptographia," that out of more than 300 species of the genus Acacia only are figured, it will be seen that a large amount of work remains to be done with those groups alone.

Baron's note on Boronia fl-ribunda, read at the meeting of his Society on September 30th last, is believed to be his last scientific contribution.

A fitting memorial to the late Baron would be the publication of a supplemental volume to the "Flora Australiensis." He took so important a part in furnishing material for the existing volumes, it would be a graceful tribute to his memory to dedicate the supplement to him. This work should perhaps be carried out on the lines and according to the same conclusions adopted in the "Flora," which, whatever its sections may be, has very much to recommend it, not only on account of its being that made use of in the "Genera Plantarum," chiefly because a supplement could only so be of reality. It would, however, be a convenience if at the end of the volume a reference in tabular form to the system and nomenclature of the Baron's Census were supplied. It is to be hoped that whatever way the work may be carried out, all jealousies be laid aside and the greatness of the man to whose memory tribute is offered alone remembered. This volume might well
I should now like to add a few words of clature, but I do not wish that these remarks may way as disparaging to the late Baron has a right to his own views, and certain late leading botanist of Australasia, but with him on certain points, and some methods during his lifetime will probably in now throwing off the restraint previous

Many of the well known names of the were dropped by the Baron and do not places in his "Census of Australian Plants" he considered to have the right of prior adopted by him, to the great discomfort one large genus, many generic names with have been grouped. For example, such as, lium, Asterolasia and many others are three Astroloma, Leucopogon, Melichrus, Acrotrites and a host of others are suppressed and Styphelia. The annoyance is great enough up you miss its generic designation, but if you lose the specific name as well, it is con Priority should not be the only guide but use must be taken into consideration in his Address to Section K of the Brit Advancement of Science. 1895. says that
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

hout grave and solid reason;" and in a note he calls atten-
Darwin's saying, "I cannot yet bring myself to reject any
own names." No doubt the Baron thought he had grave
solid reason to change some names, and we should be loth to
rge him with loitering on his errand like the schoolboy, but I
sure all of us prefer the names we became used to through
"Flora Australiensis"; let us therefore adhere to them as
uch as possible.

Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald's "Australian Orchids" consisted at his
death of one Volume of seven parts, and four other parts towards
a second Volume. One hundred and eighty-three species were
figured and described, with interesting notes on their habits
and modes of fertilisation by Mr. Fitzgerald himself. Seeing
the number of fine drawings still unused, it was proposed to
continue the publication. The assistance of Mr. A. J. Stopps
was secured for the lithographic work, and I was asked to work
up the text. Many friends came forward to help with informa-
tion, and Part 5 of the second Volume was brought out under the
itorship of Dr James Norton in 1895. About half the plates
quired for Part 6 and some notes for the text are ready, but
ere is no money to go on with the publication. Only a small
is really necessary to complete this part, but the Government
adfastly refused last year to place any money for the purpose
the Estimates. It will be a great pity if this part cannot be
ished, and also Part 7, which would make up the second
olume. I hope a renewed effort may be made some day to
uce the Government to provide the requisite funds for carrying
at this essentially Australian object.

One of the scientific events chronicled for the past year is the
effectual attempt to execute a wish of Charles Darwin to pierce
coral island to its foundation and, by bringing up a core, test
the mystery of its origin. A committee appointed by the Royal
ociety of London for the purpose of this investigation had a
au-of-war placed at their disposal by the Admiralty. The
ew South Wales Government further assisted them with a loan
the time of year, to be given up before its main object had been attained.
News has just been received that another scientific excursion to the Pacific has met with some success. After enduring considerable toil, hardship and danger, Dr. Willey has, in the Loyalty Islands, succeeded in obtaining eggs of the Nautilus, but unfortunately these have failed to develop.
A remarkable discovery in morphological botany has recently been made in Japan of another connecting link between flowering and flowerless plants. The discoverers are Professor Ikeno and Hirase, who have found in Cycas and Ginkgo the fertilisation of the ovule effected by a partial penetration of pollen tubes, and the subsequent development of antherozoids for the completion of the process.
With regret we learn from "Nature," of February, 18th, that the veteran paleontologist and botanist, Baron Constantine von Nolcken, had died at Graz at the age of 71.

HORN EXPEDITION.

In my Address of last year lengthy reference was made to the instalment of the "Report of the Horn Scientific Expedition to Central Australia"—Part ii. Zoology, then just published. The additional parts—Part i. Introduction, Narrative, Summary, with Map, by Professor Baldwin Spencer, M.A.; Part iii. Geology and Botany, by Professor Tate, and J. A. Watt, M.A.; and Part iv. Anthropology, by Professor Stirling and Mr. Cuming—have since been issued under the able editorship of Professor Spencer, completing this important work. The Report in complete form, as a contribution to Australian scientific work, has fully justified our expectations of its importance, it demands a further expression of our indebtedness to Mr. Cuming, the promoter, and to all who have shared in its production.

Very substantial increase of knowledge in all departments has been gained, but Professor Spencer has so ably summarised the results that it is needless to attempt a re-summary. I will only refer to his remarks on the relations of the Autochthonian
to see how, if the autochthonian has been mopolitan, representatives of typical Aust found, and not a trace of such doubtful for Saliz, &c., upon the presence of which in fo of the cosmopolitan flora in Australia real...

Professor Spencer's "Narrative" is of have many narratives of Australian trave these have been written by the leaders o whose time and attention was necessarily tive details, and absorbed by the anxiety with these; but we have here a narrativ expert biologist, well versed in the subject of Australia, with a keen eye and a ready j work undistracted by drawbacks such as t And the work is rendered additionally attr series of topographical and other views r photographs. Nature was unfortunately i the opportunity of witnessing the advent circumstances attendant on a Central Au present themselves. Floods and drought taken as they come.

The experiences of the expedition ha Spencer opportunity for a masterly expo probable former relations of Australia, an special features of its botanical and z
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

in favour of a former land connection between South-
a Australia and South America, through what is now
mania, and thus adds his support to a theory, the objections
which are continually losing weight.

In my Address last year I pointed to the necessity of this
connection in former times in order to account for the affinities
of a portion of the floras of Australia, New Zealand and South
America, and the occurrence in a fossil state in South America of
marsupials allied to our own. The chief objections are—first,
that an ocean of considerable depth lies between these countries,
the bottom of which, it is therefore supposed, could never have
existed above the surface. As a matter of fact, even if Wallace's
200 fathom limit of possible elevation or depression could be
known, it is to be remarked that not enough soundings
were taken in the higher latitudes to prove the non-existence
of submerged plateaux. The lowest continuous line of soundings
may have been made by the officers of the Challenger; it lies
in latitude 50°, and there is to the south of that parallel
no room for extensive plateaux to show themselves
even quite shallow depths when soundings are taken. The
other objection, that the temperature and climate would have
in too severe, can scarcely have weight. In the early and
middle Tertiary mild temperatures existed in the northern hemi-
sphere up to latitude 79° in Spitzbergen, and 81î° in Grinell
and, and there is no reason why, at the same epochs, if the
position of the land was suitable, there should not have been
temperatures favourable to life in the corresponding latitudes
at the south pole. Fossil remains from the Straits of Magellan
indicate tropical conditions. During the Pliocene, temperature
nearly became lowered, and the vegetation of the temperate
had begun to retreat from the North Pole; but even if the
process took place at the South Pole, there might still be
undant warmth between, say, 55° and 70°, to permit of the
istence of a luxuriant vegetation and fauna.
confirm me in the opinion I last year expressed; flora would find its representatives in the extinction. Some of the fossil fruits of the Pliocene closely resemble those of to-day on the coast, been almost entirely lost, there is not that would like to find. It seems, however, que seeking for analogies in distant countries with the existing flora should be made, and that the eminent palaeontologist, in whose hands remains from Dalton, Vegetable Creek and adopted. Taking into consideration the dif Eocene and Miocene climate and that of the might expect to find existing types a few de in the fossil state, but that is quite a different the other side of the earth for analogies.

I can find little or no information about florae of Western Australia, South Africa; This is much wanted, as also further infor remains of the tertiary beds of Kerguelen Isl

Some months ago, when on a visit to Sout H Wright took me to some leaf beds lying the "Lower Basalt." The most interesting f were leaves in all respects resembling those of a "domatia" and all. This is a curious indica of these peculiar structures, Eucalyptus w
through the kindness of Mr. R. L. Jack, Government Geologist of New Zealand, I have received a number of samples from the woods, referred to in my Address of last year. The impression is very fragmentary, and thus very difficult to make out. It seems to me as a whole to be rather conspicuous for the scarcity of conifers and Proteas as we know them, a circumstance as I have already indicated, we need not be at all surprised.

Affinities of the South African Flora.

belief in the former connection between Australia and America is continually obtaining more adherents, but the hypothesis of a land bridge having ever existed between South and Western Australia is treated with much greater caution. The affinities of the existing floras, however, seem to fit together as the only possible explanation. Strong evidence of this connection in the Carboniferous Period has already been brought forward by Dr. Blandford and others, on the ground of a common flora of that period, which flourished not only in South Africa and Australia, but also in southern India and South America as well.

we not this evidence from Carboniferous times, we must acknowledge that the resemblance between the existing floras of the west region of South Africa and that of Australia, and in early times of Western Australia, is too remarkable to be overlooked by saying that they are relics of a once cosmopolitan flora, and that their peculiarities have been produced by adaptive action of the floral climates. Those botanists who have studied them would not be contented with any other explanation than that of actual land connection, or at least of a tolerably close proximity of the land areas, after the bisection of the flora had become developed. Strips of deep water separate the two countries, but it does not follow that as never any land bridge between them. It is certain that parts of the ocean where now there are depths of 1500 feet have been land in the Miocene—for example, that from Zealand northwards. Could we not allow of a local sub-
his introduction to the "Flora of Tasmania additional particulars from Dr. Harry Bolus' Handbook" will be of interest.

The region over which the Proteaceae are they are practically confined, is the south-narrow strip about 400 miles long, extending from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth, when it merges into the tropical African region. The latter region, like the luxuriant vegetation extends southwards from the tropics far into the width of the south-west African region miles on the average, and its northern boundary one. To the north is the Karroo remarkable one also as will be seen. The region is characterised by abundance of Ericaceae, Proteaceae, Restiaceae, Leguminosae. The Karroo region which adjoins it on the complete absence of the orders named, an Leguminosae. The other regions of South Africa are the Composite and the Kala interest us to the same extent.

South Africa is, in Mr. Bolus's paper, by the Tropic of Capricorn. It exhibits variety of plant life, and a comparison with some remarkable analogies:
The south-west region possesses the following orders in the test abundance:——

1. Compositae.
2. Leguminosae.
3. Ericaceae.
4. Proteaceae.
5. Iridaceae.
7. Myrtaceae.
8. Cyperaceae.
9. Restiaceae.
10. Liliaceae.
11. Orchidaceae.
12. Rutaceae.
13. Scrophulariaceae.

Comparison with the most abundant Australian orders shows Iridae, Geraniaceae, Restiaceae, Liliaceae, Rutaceae, and Scrophulariaceae, although existing, are not so prominent, and would to take a lower place, and the orders Myrtaceae and Goodeae would be substituted. The order Ericaceae is represented by a closely allied order Epacridae.

In regard to the other orders, it is to be noticed that Myrtaceae, although not so abundant, are peculiarly Australian; the suborder Boronieae of Rutaceae is peculiarly Australian, the Diosmeae of the same order in South Africa; and that Liliaceae there is a peculiar genus—Nauolirion—which is allied to Herpolirion of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

The study of geological phenomena and the distribution of life on earth lead to two important conclusions: first, that the earth's crust has been subject to repeated and extensive deformation, giving a considerable amount of flexibility of the earth's crust, eby the land connections have been varied at different times; secondly, that over portions of the earth's surface extraordinary changes of climate have taken place, so much so that cold and temperate, subtropical and even tropical conditions have become interchanged.

Permanence of Ocean Basins.

Spite of the undoubted truth of the first of the above propositions, the theory of the permanence of ocean basins and mental areas holds still a very strong position in the minds of scientists.
of many. The chief argument in its favour lies in the supposed absence of deep sea deposits on dry land.

Speaking on this subject, Professor H. Alleyn Nicholas, in his Presidential Address to the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh, 1894, points out that the deepest deposits are necessarily thin, scanty and of limited area. Radiolarian deposits, which are supposed to indicate deep sea, have been discovered of vast ages. In Lanarkshire they are accompanied by green and mudstone, a forcible reminder of modern deep sea deposits.

Professor David's observations tend to shew that radiolarian deposits do not necessarily indicate deep sea. Probably in the case we should have to judge by the circumstances under which Radiolaria are found, and it is to be remembered that land and vegetable débris may be found mixed with deep sea débris in the most incongruous manner. The dredging operations between the west coast of Central America and the Galápagos carried out between February and May, 1891, with the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, under charge of Alex Agassiz,* showed together with characteristic globigerina a large amount of decayed vegetable matter. Terrigeneous material was dredged up from depths of over 2,000 fathoms with it logs, branches, twigs, and decayed vegetable matter ha
E. Marr in his opening address to Section C (Geology) of the British Association, 1896, says:—"We have been told that the continents and ocean basins have been to a great extent

53b
permanent as regards position through long geological ages. I now reply by pointing to deep sea sediments of near geological periods, which have been uplifted from the abysses to form portions of our continents; and as the study of the distribution of fossil organisms we can point as confidently to the sites of old continents now sunk down in the ocean depths. It seems clear that our knowledge of causes of earth movements is still in its infancy and that we must be content to await awhile until we have further information at our disposal.”

Captain Hutton says:—“We know as a matter of fact that continental areas are liable to subsidence, and that oceanic areas are liable to elevation; and we cannot as yet place a limit to the possible amount of continental depression or of continental elevation.” Further on (p. 411) he says:—

“... We certainly do find a large number of geological phenomena represented in Europe, Asia, America, Australia, and Zealand, but in all cases there are also long periods without the presence of these phenomena, especially in the Palaeozoic era, when there were physical breaks in continuity, accompanied by an almost complete change in animal life, and Sir A. Ramsay says that these breaks may each indicate a period of time as great as the vast accumulations of the whole Silurian series. The question is, Wh...
Kelvin and Mr. G. H. Darwin, from a study of the long
oeanic tides, conclude that the earth’s mass as a whole is
id than steel but not quite so rigid as glass. Such a
of rigidity would at first sight appear to preclude any
of the levels of the land with respect to the ocean;
however, that certain tracts of the earth’s surface are
ed others falling, so that the question arises what such
nt of rigidity implies.

L. Woodward in a paper entitled “The Mathematical
of the Earth,” published in the American Journal of
Vol. 138, p. 343, says:—“Whatever may have been the
nt condition of the earth’s mass, the conclusion seems
ble that at no great depth the pressure is sufficient to
wn the structural characteristics of all known substances
e to produce viscous flow whenever and wherever the
ference exceeds a certain limit, which cannot be large in
en with the pressure.” Internal fluidity is therefore not
y condition to account for movements of the crust.

considered that geological phenomena were best
ed by postulating a solid nucleus with a zone of fusion
ng the crust from the nucleus.

paper entitled “An elementary proof of the earth’s
published in the American Journal of Science, Vol. 139,
he author, Mr. George F. Becker, points out that although
is a very rigid body, it does not necessarily follow that
. The assumption of solidity is objected to by geologists
ed to the possibility of the occurrence of geological
. There is, however, no conflict between geology and

He says:—“Time enters into the expression of
and the fact that the earth behaves as a rigid mass to
which changes its direction by 360° in 24 hours is not
ent with great plasticity under the action of small forces
tain their direction for ages. For a considerable
of years I have constantly had the theory of the earth’s
in mind while making field observations on upheaval and
subsidence, with the result that, to my thinking, the phenomena are capable of much more satisfactory explanation on a solid than on an encrusted fluid one.”

**Changes of Climate.**

The changes of climate, which occurred in the Carboniferous period, if the phenomena are rightly interpreted, are much more extraordinary than those of the Pleistocene when the so-called Glacial period or periods set in, for the latter appear to have been chiefly due to a general cooling of the poles and consequent enlargement of the ice caps. The latter phenomena were visible both in the northern and southern hemispheres, whereas the glacial action which appears to be traceable in the Carboniferous period extended over Southern India, South America and South America only. At this time Dr. Blandford (Part 2, Vol. xxix. of the Records of the Geographical Society of India) says that these countries formed a coniferous region where the peculiar flora which characterizes them each case a boulder bed “undoubtedly glacial in origin” has been found associated with them. Dr. Feistmantel states that the *Lepidodendron* flora was swept away at the ushering in of the Carboniferous period and gave way to the *Glossopteris* and *Ganagam* flora. He shows that a shifting of the pole would not a
certain districts only over this large area, can these local conditions be considered to have been sufficient to produce a complete change in the flora? Mr. Dubois in "The Climates of the Tectonic Past," attributes the alteration to a general raising of the land, but it still seems rather strange that all the land should be raised, and although coal was still formed, no suitable positions could be left for the old flora. He says:—"Just as during the Carboniferous Age an extensive lowland, cut up by the sea into a large marshy archipelago, accounts for the formation of coal over nearly the whole of the northern hemisphere, to such an extent that comparison can only be made with the extensive deposits of Jurassic coal, extending from Western Asia to Australia, it seems that a large mountainous continent ("Gondwâna Land" of guess), at the south of the equator, has caused extensive accumulations of ice in suitable places. A great uniformity of orographic conditions over extensive continental parts of the earth's crust seems to have been characteristic of the Coal period. It is thus possible, and even probable, that by a gradual upheaval of such a continent, the changed conditions of existence caused the development of a new flora, which only much later, in the beginning of the Mesozoic period, should find in Europe, in the higher upheaval of the ground, conditions it was better fitted for than was the older Paleozoic flora which in consequence would suffer extermination. Traces of glaciation are believed to have been actually found in the Permian formation of Europe. From those high centres of acclimatisation the new flora, accommodating itself to a higher temperature, could then have gradually spread over the lowlands."

Up to quite recently there were, and perhaps even at the present time, there are geologists who hold that the Glossopteris Flora belongs to a much later period of the world's history than the Lepidodendron Flora of the Coal Measures; but representatives of the two floras have been found associated in the same beds, which must be accepted as a final and conclusive proof of their contemporaneous existence. (Rec. Geol. Sur. of India, Vol. xxix. Part 2, p. 58).
Address to Section C. of the Aust. Assoc.

The most important and tangible of these in the northern hemisphere are those of the earth, at least, we end of the Tertiary Period, and the Pleistocene. Dr. Geikie says that at least can be proved during which the cold advances between which mild conditions prevailed. these to be less in number.

Various explanations have been given for conditions from the pole, the most noted as Croll’s theory. Dr. Croll argued earth, in consequence of the varying position the planets, increases in eccentricity at hundreds of thousands of years. The in one of these periods. High eccentricity of the earth was inclined in the line of the cause long mild summers and short winter short summers and long cold winters in latter conditions, great cold and accumulations what is called a glacial period would result of the equinoxes, the conditions would alter and southern hemispheres till the orbit extreme eccentricity.

Mr. Samuel Brown considers that
ng of surface weights not easy to understand.” (Great Ice Age, Note p. 791).

Sir Charles Lyell considered that all climatic changes could be explained by gradual changes in the distribution of land and water. There are few that now hold this view. It is to be remarked that in Pleistocene times the distribution of land and water was practically the same as now, and yet it was just in that period that the most remarkable oscillations of temperature conditions occur.

Dr. Geikie in the work already referred to points out that there are oscillations of temperature and rainfall shown by advance and retreat of glaciers, rising and falling of level of lakes in inland seas, and asks whether these may not be due to cosmic causes, and whether such causes may not have to do with the ger and more extensive oscillations producing glaciation or d temperatures up to near the pole.

As regards the question of the geographical shifting of the pole, nd in “Nature,” of September 25, 1884, a letter by Mr. Flinders trie referring to an Address by Professor Young, which stated se a change of one second per century had been noted at Pulkowa the earth’s axis. Other corroborations of the same fact exist. says:—“Such a change might be effected by causes which beyond our observation; as, for instance, unbalanced ocean culation equal to a ring of water only 4 square miles in section wing at a mile an hour across the poles.” Mr. Petrie refers to the Gizeh Pyramids; these structures, the errors of which are a few seconds of angle, agree in standing as much as 4’ or 5’ the west of the present north.

Professor Newcomb some years ago, from observations of the isit of Mercury, concluded that the rotational period of the th was not a fixed quantity, and it has since been amply shown in the study of the same phenomena that the period is subject variation, increasing for a number of years and then diminish-again, and so on. I do not know whether any explanation been offered of this phenomenon, but may it not indicate
movements of the viscous interior, more or less independent that of the crust?

Some of the peculiarities of the distribution of temperature the Tertiary seem to be more easily explained on the assumpl of a geographical shifting of the pole, and as a slow shift seems to be going on at the present moment, it may be look upon as helping to solve the difficulty.

Mr. Marr says in his Address previously referred to that Neumayr in his work (Ueber Klimatische Zonen während Jura und Kreidezeit) has, in the opinion of many geol estabished the existence of climatic zones in former times. It may be the best way of testing any supposed extensive shift of the pole, although it is to be observed that up till the Tertiary actual polar conditions must have been confined to very few degrees round the pole, and may be, therefore, diffi to identify.

With regard to the possible geographical shifting of the it has seemed to me that somewhat extensive changes could have taken place in former times when the earth was less rigid the interior more closely resembling a fluid, in the follow manner. We believe that the rotation of the earth is being slow but surely retarded by the action of the tides. If the inte were fluid or thinly viscous, the retardation of the crust wo not immediately affect the interior, as it would take time
A general alteration of climate over the surface of the earth might be caused by an alteration in the constitution of the atmosphere. Mr. H. C. Russell at a meeting of the Royal Society of South Wales in 1892 pointed out, when giving some particulars of probable life conditions on the Planet Mars, that the existence of a thin layer of olefiant gas in the atmosphere of this planet would allow the sun’s heat to enter, but prevent its radiation again into space, so that the existence the addition of small quantities of such a gas if liberated by intense volcanic disturbances from coal strata below would be cause of materially raising the general temperature of the planet’s surface. On the other hand, if the earth with the sun set into regions of space which happened to be crowded with meteoric matter, the power of the sun’s rays would be so diminished that a considerable enlargement of the polar ice and an extension of glacial phenomena into temperate regions would result.

In The Climates of the Geological Past, Mr. Eugene Dubois has shown how that in all ages up to the end of the Tertiary Period temperatures have been proved to exist up to within 10 or degrees of the North Pole, and in the Eocene we have such Grinnell Land at 81½° N., 95° W.; Spitzbergen 77½° to 79° N., at 20° E., while in the Island of New Siberia in latitude 75½° E., 140° east longitude deposits of brown coal are found. In the thern hemisphere it has not been possible to penetrate so far, as in Kerguelen, which now has a rigorous climate, Cupressoxygen has been found, while at Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, 44° S., the conditions appear to have been tropical. The author agrees with Heer in disputing the fact of any indication of geographical shifting of the pole, as the vegetation follows close on the all round, and if the ancient conditions seem to have been mer on the Atlantic side, it is only similar to what is the case. In the early Tertiary especially this intensity of conditions during warmth might well have been even greater than now, as the sea consisted of islands and peninsulas, with inland seas and ge bays, and there is little doubt that the Arctic Ocean was at that
and part of the Lenuary it was a white star, conditions were more intense; and although the troy been hotter, the heat would be better distributed poles. He points to the more ancient type animals (reptiles) as requiring warmer conditions blooded mammalia and birds are adapted to the now prevailing.

As a rule every writer looks to his own th sufficient, whereas probably there has been conditions producing the effects, so that not only that the reduction of the sun's radiating power m to do with the present less favourable conditio of the intermediate changes may have been of various causes—namely, small shiftings in position of the earth's axis, increase in the e orbit, to some extent by an alteration of the di and water and the induced air and ocean curi cosmical causes and intercepting of the sun's hea stellar matter.

Insular Floras and Oceanic Is.

This subject is one the consideration of separated from that of the permanence of ocean

Wallace divides islands into three classes:—1 islands, ancient continental islands and oceanic
wanted to permit of a connection in the past of the remotest group of islands with the mainland.

There seems to be an argument in a circle as far as oceanic insular floras are concerned. First of all it is assumed that if the depth is over a certain amount—say, 1000 fathoms—former land connection was not possible; then comes the study of the flora and fauna of those islands which are thus situated, and those are then looked upon as characteristic of such islands—other islands have these characteristics—the conclusion is drawn that they also have never been connected with the land.

I shall not attempt to prove that important oceanic groups like the Sandwich Islands and the Galapagos Islands were once connected with any of the continental areas. I leave that to able debaters than myself—like Captain Hutton and Dr. von Jhering—but I wish merely to draw attention to some of the difficulties that the holders of the oceanic insular theory have to contend with.

First let me say that there are many islands, formerly held to be oceanic islands, which are now acknowledged to have had a former continental connection—such as New Zealand, the Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Atolls and coral islands, and some islands of volcanic origin are probably acknowledged by every one to be truly oceanic, and about these there is no dispute. The difficulty lies in the determination whether such groups as the Samoan, Tongan, Marquesan and other groups of the Western and Central Pacific, the Sandwich Islands, Galapagos and some detached islands like Piteaun and Easter Islands come under this category.

It is well known and acknowledged that there are about 200 species of plants the seeds of which stand immersion in salt water for a certain time, and are, therefore, capable of germination if thrown up by the sea on to a favourable spot, and out of these there is a smaller number which do not lose their germinating powers after prolonged immersion. Then, again, there are some seeds with a hard testa surrounded by pulp, which, after being eaten by birds, may be conveyed to islands at short distances, or perhaps for 50 or 100 miles, as the birds may be in the habit of
visiting them. There are also plants which have extremely big or small seeds, or, as in the case of most Composite, possessing pappus, by means of which they are borne by the wind over long distances. Again, there are seeds with barbed hooks which adhere to the feathers of birds, or others of small size produced plants growing on the margin of water or elsewhere which may be taken up with particles of mud, and be thus conveyed over considerable distances. But when this list is exhausted there are still many plants growing on the larger islands the presence of which cannot be accounted for.

In the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, according to the Dr. Hillebrand's investigations, there are 999 species of phanerogams and vascular cryptogams. After deducting this number the usual littoral and drift species, and a number of useful and ornamental plants probably introduced by the rat and even allowing a margin for endemic evolution of new species after introduction of those from elsewhere, it must be acknowledged that a great power of belief is required to satisfy one's own the balance are all introduced.

The situation of the islands is this:—They are 2,040 miles from the coast of America, 1,860 from the Marquesas, and 2,400 miles from Tahiti. It can be seen how small a chance there is for winds, waves and birds to bring together the component...
Bog flora of high table land of Kauai, and of the broad top
of Mt. Ecka or West Maui. Here are representatives
from Antarctica (New Zealand, Falkland Islands,
Southern Andes, &c.).

It is to be noted that there are 40 endemic or peculiar
kinds, one of which is the curious Lobeliaceous tree Sclerotheca.
It is most difficult to understand how winds, waves and
storms could have combined to bring the seeds of all these plants
together and pop them down just on the right spot where germi-
ation could take place.

The Galapagos Islands are another example; but here the
distance from the mainland is much less, and the number of
species smaller, so that the possibility of accidental introduction
largely increased; but it is curious that the different islands
possess different species, and those chiefly distinct from the
mainland. This remark applies to the land snails as well as the
ants.* The affinities of the endemic flora are entirely American.

Few plants such as Lipochaeta laricifolia, have congener in
the Sandwich Islands, and not in America, but the arboreous
species are absent. There are only five species noticed
common to all islands, two species in four islands, and six in
ree, according to Mr. Botting Hemsley's account in the "Botany"
the Challenger. If species have drifted from the mainland, or
been conveyed by birds or otherwise, why should the same species
t have been conveyed to all islands, or those on one island not
ve been transferred to the others?

The floras of the larger islands of the south-western Pacific have
decidedly Malayan character, and there is not the development
endemic genera which would lead to the certain conclusion that
islands were relics of a former more extensive land area.

See Mr. Dall's paper in the Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1898,
395.
Pacific Islands, which runs thus:—"The Australasian *Metrosideros* penetrates as far eastward as Pitcairn, whereas the Sandwich Islands, it forms large woods; and the presence of such other Australasian or Asiatic genera in the Sand Islands as *Pittosporum*, *Alphitonia*, *Cyathodes*, *Scaevola* *Cyrtandra* is noteworthy. On the other hand, the peculiar* which Island types seem to have had a former wider extent is indicated by the Lobeliaceous arboreal genus *Sclerotheca* a species of *Phyllostegia* in Tahiti."

When treating of Tristan d'Acunha in the South Atlantic Botting Hemsley says (Appendix, p. 313):—"Whether present distribution of *Phylica nitida* was brought about by agency of birds is highly problematical. The distribution of genus, like that of many others of the African region, is rather to a former greater land connection."

The scientific methods of the present age, starting with D and Wallace, have been chiefly directed towards discreditin miraculous and catastrophic, and towards accounting for phenomena by means of existing mechanical causes. Th method of explaining facts is admittedly unscientific, but are tempted under modern methods to press the argument just a too far the other way; and having found, for instance, that plants, and even some animals, can be dispersed by winds, y
the fact by suggesting that reptiles have some unknown exceptional powers of dispersal. But if so, why is the phenomenon limited to Polynesia? And why should Mr. Wallace explain the small number of reptiles in Great Britain and Ireland by the supposition that they are unable to cross the Irish Channels?*

The results of the Challenger dredgings seem to show that the whole part of the Pacific was ocean during the Tertiary but it is not impossible that chains of volcanic islands or of land may have existed during or before that period and have been of a shifting character, at first connected with the continents and afterwards cut off, might preserve the relics of the Tertiary fauna and flora. A continent properly so called perhaps have existed. The difficulties are too great in the South to maintain Hutton's theory of a bridge for the migration of marsupials to Patagonia across the Pacific presents too many difficulties, and my remarks above are by no means intended to support the idea, for the absence of relics on the road is an argument against it. Neither on the islands nor on the mainland of Asia between Europe and the Malay Peninsula have any fossil remains been found of those animals which are represented in Tertiary Europe and Patagonia.

Facts seem rather to point to the conclusion that the marsupials were derived either from an ancient and submerged Patagonia or that the ancestors in both countries were spread previously in some Antarctic region now submerged.

The light on the subject of the former distribution of land mammals is thrown by Dr. H. von Jhering, who has kindly

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* New Zealand Journal of Science, Vol. i. 1883, p. 411.
furnished me with a copy of his Treatise "Das neutropische Gebiet und seine Geschichte," (Engler's Jahrbuch, 1893). This treatise deals with matters of special interest to us, and thus deserves notice in this place, but I find that I have not space to refer to it at the length which it deserves, and I must therefore now confine myself to stating his main arguments, at the same time recommending those interested to study the original. The author sets himself to upset Wallace's axiom of the manence of continents and oceans which would, if true, render South America always cut off from connection with south-eastern Asia as it is at present, and he disputes the validity of the assertion that the bottoms of oceans over 1000 fathoms in depth could never have been dry land. He says that great depths only indicate longer time for subsidence. The effect of separation at different epochs would be that we should find a fauna limited to the groups which had reached their develop in Mesozoic times, while on the other hand lizards, ancient of mollusks and insects are found.

The author divides South America into three regions. The northernmost has affinities with North America, themiddle one with Africa, Madagascar and Bengal. These regions he sp
became united, and an interchange of forms thereafter took place. The land connecting La Plata and Patagonia with South Eastern Asia he calls "Archinosis." He says the bridge between South America and Africa broke up before that between India and Africa, so that when the middle and southern South American regions became united no neotropical African types could migrate to Australia.

The author then discusses the various methods by which plants and animals are understood to be transported across the ocean, and throws doubt upon the whole theory of oceanic islands. Speaking of the island group of Ferdinand Noronha, he says, "It is certain that on the main island birds scatter the seeds of berries, fruits, &c., but when wind and birds do not cause the spread of the plants even from one island to another the distance of a gunshot, how can one believe that this means of distribution is effective across gaps of hundreds or thousands of kilometers?" The author disputes the fact of the Andean migration; he says there is not a species common to the Californian Sierra Nevada and the Andes. With regard to the exchange of plants of higher latitudes north and south of the equator, he is of opinion that formerly these must have been capable of existing in warm regions as well as in cold. Even now Ranunculus, Polygonum, Stellaria media, Samolus Valerandi, Veronica anagallis, Parietaria dehila, &c., are not sensitive to climate. He says that formerly plants were not so restricted by climate, so that the following genera are found together in the Upper Pliocene of Niederrad and Höchst am Main: Juglans, Aesculus, Carya, Liquidamber, Corylus avellana, Betula alba, Picea vulgaris, and the alpine Pinus cembra and Pinus montana. The author then discusses the distribution of various genera, Podocarpus and other southern Conifera, Cocos, Nipa and other Palms, Cupulifera, &c. He is of opinion that the completeness of the Indo-Australian territory must have been longer retained than the connection of Australia and New Zealand, and he says that if the genera Canis and Sus, the Muridae, &c., could push into New Guinea and Australia, the connection with Asia must have lasted into the Miocene. During the whole
Tertiary period there was a constant change of mammals bet
North America and Europe, but it was not complete; per
those that could not face a temperate climate could not.
This might explain the fact of the Anoplotheridae and Th
myidae being found in the Argentine beds and Europe but
North America. The author then discusses the fresh water
and finds the conclusion derived from their consideration to
with that deduced from the fresh water fauna.

The South American Mammalia—Recent and Extinct

I cannot conclude my Address without making special ref
the wonderful discoveries of fossil mammals recently in
South America. The importance of these discoveries to
that in this region not only placental mammals of very p
types have been found differing in important respects from
forms in other parts of the world, but that marsupials of dis
Australian affinities also occur. Here I should like to ref
most interesting find in Ecuador of a living animal of a s
type, and the proof that it is marsupial in character.
this the only living representative in America was the O
(that is the true Opossum or Didelphys which belongs
Polyprotodont group). This new animal called Cæ
resembles the group of Kangaroos and Australian Op
r, because if the views as to the age of the beds and the
ities of the remains are corroborated, Patagonia must have
a centre of distribution of mammals not only for the Antarctic
as of the time, but also for Europe and, perhaps, North
rica.

r. F. Ameghino shows that beds exist—red sandstones—
ing remains of Dinosaurs and undoubtedly of Upper
aceous Age. Above those and quite continuous with them
is the Pyrotherium Formation, containing armoured and
oured Edentates, peculiar Carnivora, Plagiaulacidae, Hystri-
phous Rodentia, peculiar Ungulates and primitive forms of
ates. Ameghino includes *Pyrotherium* among the Ungulates,
considers it allied to the Proboscidea, but Woodward asks in
x at the end whether it may not be allied rather to *Diproto-

Ameghino says that if these beds are not Cretaceous, then
sauras lived in Patagonia until a more recent epoch than in
portions of the globe.

above the Pyrotherium Formation comes the Patagonian-
ation, which has been erroneously confounded with the
n formations of Parana. The mollusca of the Patagonian
ation have been stated by D'Orbigny, Sowerby, Philippi,
é, Remond de Corbino and Steinman to be partly of Eocene
partly of Upper Cretaceous Age. The objection to this
uity is the presence of remains of Cetacea, which only
r in Europe during the Miocene, but F. Ameghino thinks
roup might well have originated earlier in the southern
isphere, and says their remains are more primitive in type, as
en recognised by Lydekker.

t above comes the Santa Cruz Formation, which was at
time supposed to be anterior to the Patagonian, on account
on latter having been confused with the Parana. There are
numerous remains of extinct mammals, gigantic birds and
iles. There are marsupials of the Diprotodont group, which
the living *Carnivores* above referred to, and unlike the
aroos, are not sydactylyous. These are stated to resemble
Above this lies the Boulder or Tchuelche Darwin has shown, is of marine not glacial o
to be of Miocene Age.

Later signs of geological phenomena are of Patagonia and the Pampean Formation, six or seven successive mammalian faunas of the mollusca that almost all the species of Brazil.

There are numerous plant remains in the formation, and it is to be hoped that inve
may be made without delay.

Tertiary Plant Remains in A

Mr. T. S. Hall and Mr. G. B. Pritchard unravel the difficulties of determination of tl beds of Victoria.

Much confusion had previously resulted fro of the position of what is termed the Older l sidered Miocene by Professor McCoy, on supposed to overlie beds of Miocene Age Pritchard have shown this view to be erro instead of being Miocene, to be early Tert found to be overlapped by acknowledged m

Underneath the Lower Basalt lie in var
Hall and Pritchard in the same paper suggest that the Dalton and Vegetable Creek, which have the same character, and which Baron Ettingshausen considered may have to be referred back to the Cretaceous also.

Hall and Pritchard have written several valuable discussions the age of the Tertiary strata of Victoria, and Wright has in the most painstaking manner investigated geological features of an area of Gippsland, and proved sequence of the beds, in some cases entirely reversing received ideas. Unfortunately I am unable through me and space to enter into these matters as I should can, therefore, only refer to the papers read by those before the Royal Society of Victoria and Australasian, and in the case of Mr. Wright's investigation, to the Act of the Geological Survey of Victoria.

**EST Dicotyledons in the Northern Hemisphere.**

Report of the United States Geological Survey (Vol. xvi. just received, there is a paper by Professor Lester F. titled "Some Analogies in the Lower Cretaceous of mid America."

1888 the oldest known dicotyledon was one from the cretaceous of Greenland, which was described by Heer name of *Populus primaeva.*

Dr Fontaine in 1888 found in some of the Lower Potomac what was supposed to be Jurassic, some portions of leaves 3 dicotyledons, but not easily distinguishable from the pines, ferns, cycads and other gymnosperms.

Report to which reference is now made Professor Ward On numerous occasions, dating as far back as 1878, I expressed the opinion that the dicotyledons could not have origin later than the Middle Jura, and it will not surprise final verdict of science shall place the Potomac forma- ast the lower member, in which the plants occur, with gic system."
Desirable to inquire of Mr. R. L. Jack whether it was not
ible that the same condition existed on the coast side of the
iding Range, and that thus the beds in question might really
f Lower Cretaceous Age.
Ir. Jack's reply is as follows:—"I cannot see my way to
sing the Oxley beds on a higher horizon than the rest of the
ich formation. Stratigraphically it would not work. They
an integral part of the formation which from top to bottom
s the assemblage of plants on which the Triasso-Jurassic
of the whole was founded. They are pretty well up in the
es, but what evidence there is is all against their being the
most part or anywhere near it. I believe them to be below
thick Murphy's Creek Sandstone and the Clifton Coals and
es which give the same fossil plants as the shales associated
the coal seams of Ipswich proper."
Mr. Jack's views as to the age of the beds is correct, they
it undoubtedly to the conclusion that at an age when European
American dicotyledons exhibited a rudimentary or transition
acter, the southern hemisphere already possessed types of
development. Before this becomes an accepted fact, it is
less to say that some further corroboration of the conclusions
the correspondence in age of the so-called Jurassic beds of
stralia and those of the northern hemisphere should be sought.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my best thanks to
T. S. Hall, G. B. Pritchard, J. H. Wright, H. C. Russell,
tcher and others for the assistance they have given me in the
paration of this Address and that of last year by placing books
facts at my disposal.

On the motion of Professor Haswell, seconded by Mr. W. S.
m, a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the President
his interesting Address.

The subjoined financial statement for the year ending March
st, 1897, was presented by the Hon. Treasurer, and adopted.
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| Total                                                                       | £2,935 15 6 |

March 30th, 1897.
Audited and found correct.

Hugh Dixson
E. G. W. Palmer

Auditors.

James Norton, Hon. Treasurer.
### TERTIOLOGY BEQUEST

**INCOME ACCOUNT**

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Thomson, Auditors
The following gentlemen were elected

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL FOR 1897.

PRESIDENT:
Professor J. T. Wilson, M.B., Ch.M.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
J. C. Cox, M.D., F.L.S.
Henry Deane, M.A., M. Inst. C.E., F.L.S.
Professor T. W. E. David, B.A., F.G.S.

HONORARY TREASURER:
Hon. James Norton, LL.D., M.L.C.

COUNCIL:
James Garland, M.A.  Perceval R. Pedley.
Professor W. A. Haswell, M.A., D.Sc.  Thomas Steel, F.C.S.
Fred. Turner, F.L.S.

AuditORS:
INDEX.

(1896.)

Names in Italics are Synonyms.

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CATALOGUE OF THE DESCRIBED COLEOPTERA OF AUSTRALIA. SUPPLEMENT, PART II.

Dytiscidae, Gyrinidae, Hydrophilidae, Staphylinidae, Pselaphidae, Paussidae, Silphidae, Scaphididae, Histeridae, Phalacridae, Nitidulidae, Trogositidae, Colydiidae, Cucujidae, Cryptophagidae, Lathridiidae, Mycetophagidae, Dermestidae, Byrrhidae, Parnidae, Heteroceridae.

By George Masters.

Family DYTISCIDÆ.

Sub-Family DYTISCIDITES.

CANTHYDRUS, Sharp.

7581. BOVILLÆ, Blackb., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) iv. 1889, p. 446.
S. Aust.; N. Territory.

Part ii. of the Catalogue is contained in Vol. x., Part 4, pp. 583-672 (published April 3, 1886).

The left hand number continues the pagination of the Catalogue; the right hand that of the Supplement.
Australia; widely distributed.
Sp. 968. H. australis, Clark = H. Blanch
l.c. p. 1000 = Sp. (probably) 1028, Hyd:
Macl.; Sharp, l.c. p. 789.
Australia; widely distributed.

HYDROCAN ThUS, Say.

p. 65.
S. Australia.

STERNOPRISCUS, Sharp.
Sp. 999. S. multimagulatus, Clark = H;
collis, Clark; Sharp, l.c. (2) ii. 1882,
S. and W. Australia.

MACROPORUS, Sharp.
Sp. 1022. M. Gardneri, Clark = Hydrop
Macl.; Sharp, l.c. (2) ii. 1882, p. 996.
Australia and Tasmania.
Sp. 1024. M. Howitti, Clark = Hydopez
Sharp, l.c. p. 997.
Australia and Tasmania.

NECTEROSOMA, Macleay.
Masters—Catalogue of

Platynectes, Sharp.

Australia; widely distributed.

Lancetes, Sharp.

Claris, Lea, P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) x. 1895, p. 224.
W. Aust.; Donnybrook.

Copolatus, Ericson.

1064. C. Australis, Clark = Celina australis, Clark; Sharp, l.c. (2) ii. 1882, p. 564.
Australia; various localities.

Rhantaticus, Sharp.

Acipennis (hydaticus), Lap., Etud. Ent. p. 95; Aubé, Spec. p. 158; Sharp, l.c. (2) ii. 1882, p. 691.
Australia.

Hydaticus, Leach.

Queensland.

Australia; N.S. Wales and Queensland.

N.S. Wales.

1060. H. pulcher (Colymbetes), Clark; Sharp, l.c. p. 665.
Australia; widely distributed.
CYBISTER, Curtis.

S. Aust.; N. Territory.


FRETES, Castelnau.

Australia; widely distributed.

Family GYRINIDÆ.

DINEUTES, W. S. Macleay.

Victoria.

GYRINUS, Geoffroy.
Family HYDROPHYLLIDÆ.

HYDROPHILUS, Geoffroy.

Queensland, Moreton Bay.

STETHOXUS, Solier.

7595. PEDIPALPUS, Bedel., Rev. d'Ent. x. 1892, p. 312.
Australia.

STERNOLOPHUS, Solier.

7596. TENEBRICOSUS, Blackb., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) iii. 1888, p. 813.
N. Aust.; Palmerston.

HYDROBIUS, Leach.

7597. MACER, Blackb., l.c. (2) iii. 1888, p. 819.
Victoria.
Sp. 1142. H. ASSIMILIS, Hope; Blackb., l.c. p. 818.

HYDROBIOMORPHA, Blackburn.

7598. BOVILLI, Blackb., l.c. (2) iii. 1888, p. 816.
N. Aust.; Palmerston.

7599. TEPPERI, Blackb., l.c. p. 817.
N. Aust.; Palmerston.

7600. HELENÆ, Blackb., l.c. (2) iv. 1889, p. 741.
S. Aust.; N. Territory.

PARACYMUS, Thomson.

7601. LINDI, Blackb., l.c. (2) iii. 1888, p. 821.
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

Australia.
Mountains of Victoria.

7604. NITIDUSCULUS, Blackb., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) iii. 1888,
S. Aust. and Victoria.

7605. SUBLINEATUS, Blackb., l.c. p. 821.
S. Aust.; Roseworthy.

PHILHYDRUS, Solier.

7606. BURRUNDIENSIS, Blackb., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) iv. 1881
S. Aust.; N. Territory.

S. Aust.; Eyre’s Peninsula.

7608. LEVIGATUS, Blackb., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) iii. 1888,
S. Aust. and Victoria.

LACCOBIUS, Erichson.

Victoria; Ovens River.
BEROSUS, Leach.

   Queensland; Peak Downs.

   S. Aust.; N. Territory.

8. **DECIPIENS**, Blackb., l.c. (2) iii. 1888, p. 827.
   S. Aust.; N. Territory.

   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

    S. Aust.; Adelaide, Port Lincoln, &c.

    Queensland; Rockhampton.

    S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

    S. Australia.

    xv. 1892, p. 207.
    S. Australia.

    S. Aust.; near Lake Callabonna.

    Queensland; Port Mackay.

    S. Aust.; Adelaide.
MASTERS—CATALOGUE OF

OCHTHEBIUS, Leach.

   S. Aust.; Adelaide.

HYDRAEÑA, Kugelann.

   Queensland; Brisbane.

9. TORRENSI, Blackb., l.c. (2) iii. 1888, p. 837.
   S. Aust.; Adelaide.

CYCLONOTUM, Erichson.

    Agr. Lyon, 1844, p. 179; Blackb., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2)
    ix. 1894, p. 91.
    Queensland; Brisbane.

1. AUSTRALIS, Blackb., l.c. iii. 1888, p. 839.
   S. Australia.

   S.A. xviii. 1894, p. 203.

CERCYON, Leach.

2. FLAVIPES, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i. p. 81; Blackb., Trans. Roy.
   Soc. S.A. xiv. 1891, p. 68.
   Mountains of Victoria.

   S. Australia.

Family STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Sub-Family ALEOCHARIDES.

FALAGRIA, Mannerheim.

Sp. 1160. F. FAUVELI, Solsky = Myrmecoccephalus cingulatus,
   Macl.; Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) i. 1886, p. 410.
   Queensland; Gayndah.
Armitagei, Woll., Ins. Mad. 1854, p. 599.

dubia, Fvh., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (4) iii. 1863, p. 429
P.L.S.N.S.W., (2) i. 1886, p. 464.

Australia; widely distributed.

7656. vicina, Oll., l.c. p. 464.

W. Australia; K. G. Sound.

CORREA, Fauvel.

Sp. 1170. C. oxytelina, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886
S. Aust.; Adelaide.

POLYLOBUS, Solier.

7657. acceptus, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) i. 1886, p. 441.

N.S. Wales; Watson’s Bay, Sydney, &c.

7658. fungicola, Oll., l.c. p. 442.

N.S. Wales; Sydney.

7659. longulus, Oll., l.c. p. 440.

N.S. Wales; Shelley’s Flats.

7660. notus, Oll., l.c. p. 440.

N.S. Wales; Sydney.


**MYRMEDONIA**, Erichson.

Sp. 1179. *M. clavigera*, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 448. N.S. Wales; Sydney, &c.


**BARRONICA**, Blackburn.


**PELIOPTERA**, Kraatz.


**CALODERA**, Mannerheim.

7 *aglaophanes*, Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 430. S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.
7668. ATYPHA, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) i. 1886, p. 433.
   Tasmania.

7669. CARISIMA, Oll., l.c. p. 426.
   Tasmania.

7670. EITIMA, Oll., l.c. p. 429.
   N.S. Wales; Wagga Wagga.

7671. PACHIA, Oll., l.c. p. 432.
   Tasmania.

7672. PYRRA, Oll., l.c. p. 429.
   N.S. Wales; Upper Hunter.

7673. SIMSONI, Oll., l.c. p. 432.
   Tasmania.

   Australia.


   Queensland; Gayndah.

APPHIANA, Olliff.

7674. veris, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) i. 1886, p. 422, t 7. f. 1.
N.S. Wales; Wagga Wagga, Sydney.

GNYPETA, Thomson.

Sp. 1190. G. fulgida, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 421
Victoria.

OXYPODA, Mannerheim.

Sp. 1193. O. variegata, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 435.
N.S. Wales; Sydney.

N.S. Wales.

HOMALOTA, Mannerheim.

7675. ATYPHELLA, Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 416.
N.S. Wales; Tasmania.

7676. CHARIESSA, Oll., l.c. p. 418.
Tasmania.


australis, Jekel, Col. Jek. i. 1873, p. 47; Oll., l.c. p. 415.
N.S. Wales. S. Australia.

7678. INDEFESSA, Oll., l.c. p. 420.
Tasmania.

7679. MOLESTA, Oll., l.c. p. 415.
N.S. Wales; Sydney.

Victoria.
  Tasmania.

7682. *Sordida*, Marsham, Ent. Brit. 1802, p. 514; *F* 
  Mus. Genov. xiii. 1878, p. 576; Oll., l.c. p. 419 
  S. Aust.; Adelaide.

Sp. 1178. *Australis* (*Myrmedonia*), Macl.; Oll., 1 
  Queensland; Gayndah.

  N.S. Wales; Sydney. Melbourne.

  N.S. Wales; Sydney.

  S. Aust.; Adelaide.

Sp. 1199. *H. robusticornis*, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. p. 420 
  N.S. Wales; Sydney.

  **PLACUSA**, Erichson.

Sp. 1200. *P. tenuicornis*, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 18i 
  Australia.


**OLIGOTA**, Mannerheim.

Sp. 1204. O. ASPERIVENTRIS, FvI.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 467. Victoria.

**GYROPHÆNA**, Mannerheim.

Sp. 1205. G. CRIBROSA, FvI.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 468. N.S. Wales; Sydney.

**BRACHIDA**, Mulsant et Rey.

Sp. 1206. B. ANNULATA, FvI.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 471. N.S. Wales; Sydney.


Sp. 1208. B. BASIVENTRIS, FvI.; Oll., l.c. p. 470. N.S. Wales; Sydney.


**MYLÆNA**, Erichson.


**DINOPSIS**, Matthews.


Sub-Family **TACHYPORIDES**.

**LEUCOCRASPEDUM**, Kraatz.

Sp. 1311. L. SIDNEENSE, FvI.; Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 903. N.S. Wales; Sydney.
CILEA, Jacquelin-Duval.

7686. LAMPROA, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) i. 1886, p. 900. Queensland; Ipswich. N.S. Wales; Tarecutta.
   N.S. Wales; Sydney.

TACHINUS, Gravenhorst.

7687. MARGINELLUS, Fabr., Spec. Ins. i. p. 337; Erich:
   Staph. 1840, p. 263; Kraatz, Nat. Ins. p. 412;
   (2) i. 1886, p. 902.
   N.S. Wales; Sydney.

   Mountains of Victoria.

TACHYPORUS, Gravenhorst.

7689. VIGILANS, Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 899.
   Tasmania.
   Queensland; Gayndah.
   Queensland; Gayndah.
4. EXIMIUM, Oll., P.L.S N.S.W. (2) i. 1886, p. 896.
   Victoria; S. Australia.

5. INSTABILIS (CONURUS), Blackb., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. x.
   1887, p. 3.
   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

6. PHOXUM, Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 894.
   S. Aust.; Adelaide.

   Sp. 1212. C. ATRICEPS (CONURUS), Macl.; Oll., l.c. p. 895.
   Queensland; Gayndah.

   Sp. 1219. C. ELONGATULUM (CONURUS), Macl.; Oll., l.c.
   p. 893.
   Queensland; Gayndah.

   1840, p. 221; Fvl., Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. x. 1877,
   p. 479; Oll., l.c. p. 890.
   Tasmania. Victoria.

   Victoria.

   Sp. 1223. C. FUMATUM, Erichs., l.c. p. 228; Fauvel, l.c.
   p. 280; Oll., l.c. p. 893.
   Tasmania.

   W. Aust.; K.G. Sound.

   N.S. Wales.

   Sp. 1215. C. RUFIPALPE (CONURUS), Macl., = Sp. 1226. C.
   stigmalis, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. p. 891.
   Australia; widely distributed.

   Victoria. S. and W. Australia.
TACHYNODERUS, Motschulsky.
Queensland; Cairns, Rockhampton, Wide Bay.

BOLITOBUS, Stephens.

7697. FAUVELI, Oll., l.c. (2) i. 1886, p. 905.
N.S. Wales; Sydney.

7698. SHARPI, Oll., l.c. p. 906.
N.S. Wales; Sydney.

Sub-Family STAPHYLINIDÉS.

ACYLOPHORUS, Nordmann.

S. Aust.; Adelaide.

QUEDIUS, Stephens.

7700. ANDERSONI, Blackb., l.c. x. 1886-7, p. 6.
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln District.
   S. Aust.; Wallaroo.

6. KOEBELEI, Blackb., l.c. xix. 1895, p. 203.
   N. Queensland.

   p. 552.
   Australia.

3. RUFICOLLIS (PHILONTUS), Grav., Mon. p. 71; Erichs.,
   N.S. Wales. Victoria. S. Australia.

4. TAURUS (HETEROTOPS), Blackb., l.c. x. 1886-7, p. 4; l.c.
   xiv. 1891, p. 69.
   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

5. TEPPERI, Blackb., l.c. x. 1886-7, p. 6.
   S. Aust.; Mount Lofty.

Sp. 1242. Q. CUPRINUS, Fvl. (var. [?] baldimis); Blackb.,
   l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 69.
   Mountains of Victoria.

MYSOLIUS, Fauvel.

CHALCOPTERUS, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) ii. 1887, p. 497.
   N. Queensland; Mulgrave River.

ACTINUS, Fauvel.

2. MACLEAYI, Oll., l.c. (2) ii. 1887, p. 495.
   N. Queensland; Cairns.

OXYPORUS, Fabricius.

   Soc. S.A. x. 1886-7, p. 6.
   Australia.
COLONIA, Olliff.

7714. REGALIS, Oll., P.I.S.N.S.W. (2) ii. 1887, p. 494.
N.S. Wales; Richmond River.

CREOPHILUS, Mannerheim.
Sp. 1262. C. ERYTHROCEPHALUS, Fabr.; Oll., l.c. (2)
p. 492.
Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands.

PHILONTHUS, Curtis.

7715. AENEUS, Rossi, Faun. Etr. i. p. 249.
Australia.

7716. DISCOIDEUS, Grav., Micr. p. 38.
Australia.

Australia.

Australia.

7719. NIGRITULUS, Grav., Micr. p. 41.
Masters—Catalogue of

CAFIUS, Stephens.

   Tasmania.

4. AUSTRALIS (OCYPUS), Redt., Reise Novara, Zool. ii. 1867,
   p. 28; Fvl., l.c. x. 1877, p. 251; Oll., l.c. p. 500.
   N.S. Wales; Sydney.

   i. DENSIVENTRIS, Fvl., l.c. p. 258; Oll., l.c. p. 507.
      Queensland; Port Mackay.

   i. LETABILIS, Oll., l.c. p. 501.
      S. Aust. Tasmania.

   i. LAEUS, Oll., l.c. p. 503.
      N.S. Wales. S. Aust. Tasmania.

   i. SERICEUS (REMUS), Holme, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ii. 1837,
      p. 64; Philonthus sericeus, Erichs., Gen. Staph. 1840,
      p. 509; Fvl., l.c. xiii. 1878, p. 542; Oll., l.c. p. 507.
      S. and W. Australia.

5. OCCIDENTALIS, Blackb., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. x. 1877,
   p. 48; Oll., l.c. p. 508.
   W. Australia.


HESPERUS, Faunel.

5. PACIFICUS, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) ii. 1887, p. 509.
   Lord Howe Island.

1. PULLENEI, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 7; Oll., l.c. p. 512.
   S. Aust.; Burnside.

   Sp. 1278. H. HEMORRHOIDALIS, Macl. = Sp. 1179, H. mirabilis,
      Fvl.; Oll., l.c. p. 508.
   N.S. Wales. Queensland.
XANTHOLinus, serville.


Northern Queensland.


Tasmania. Victoria.


Australia; widely distributed.


N.S. Wales; Tamworth.

7737. OrThodoXus, Oll., l.c. (2) ii. 1887, p. 484.

N.S. Wales; Sydney, Port Hacking.


Victoria.


Australia; widely distributed.

Sp. 1292. X. hemorrhous, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. p. 480.

Queensland; Rockhampton.


Australia; widely distributed.

Sp. 1294. X. rufitarsis, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. p 481.

N.S. Wales. Queensland.


W. Australia.


Australia; widely distributed.

LEPTACINUS, Erichson.


S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

3. LINEARIS, Grav., Micr. p. 43; Blackb, l.c. p. 7; Oll., l.c. p. 476.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.


Victoria.
METOPONCUS, Kraatz.

N. Queensland.

7742. ENERVUS, Oll., l.c. (2) ii. 1877, p. 478.
Tasmania.

7743. FUGITIVUS, Oll., Mem. Aust. Mus. ii. 1889,
Lord Howe Island.
N.S. Wales. Queensland. Lord Howe Island.

DIOCHUS, Erichson.
Sp. 1301. D. DIVISUS, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. (2) ii.
N.S. Wales.
Sp. 1302. D. OCTAVII, Fvl.; Oll., l.c. p. 47
Queensland; Wide Bay. Victoria.

Sub-Family PÆDERIDES.

LATHROBIUM, Gravenhorst.

7744. ADELAIDÆ, Blackb., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A.

HYPEROMA, Fauvel.

7747. abnorme, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xv. 1892, p. 22. Victoria; Alpine District.


Victoria Alps.

SCYMBALEUM, Erichson.

7748. Agresta, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 8.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln, &c.

7749. laetum, Blackb., l.c. p. 9.

S. Aust.; Henley Beach and Woodside.

DICAX, Fauvel.


CRYPTORUM, Mannerheim.


S. Aust.; Adelaide.

7751. Delicatulum, Blackb., l.c. p. 69.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7752. Elegans, Blackb., l.c. p. 70.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7753. Varicorne, Blackb., l.c. p. 68.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

STILICUS, Latreille.

SCOPÆUS, Erichson.


7755. FEMORALIS, Blackb., l.c. xv. 1892, p. 22.
N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

7756. LATEBRICOLA, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 71.
S. Australia.

7757. OBSCURIPENNIS, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 73.
Victoria; Wandiligong.

LITHOCHARIS, Lacordaire.

Australia.

7759. DEBILICORNIS, Woll., Cat. Col. Mader. 1857, p. 1
l.c. 1878, p. 215.
Australia.

7760. LINDI, Blackb., l.c. x. 1886-7, p. 48.
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7661. OBSOLETA, Nordm., Symbol. p. 146; Fvl., l.c. x. 187
Australia.
   W. Australia.

   Tasmania.

   Soc. S.A. xiv. 1891, p. 72 = Sp. 1354, P. cingulatus,

SUNIUS, Stephens.

   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

PALAMINUS, Erichson.

NOVÆ-GUINEÆ, Fvl.; Blackb., l.c. xix. 1895, p. 204.
   N. Queensland; Barron River.

VITIENSIS, Fvl.; Blackb., l.c. p. 204.
   N. Queensland.

Sp. 1358. P. australiæ, Fvl.; Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891,
   p. 75.
   Queensland.

œDICHRUS, Erichson.

ANDERSONI, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 10.
   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

PINOPHILUS, Gravenhorst.

1. Latebricola, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 10.
   S. Aust.; Henley Beach.

P. australis, Har., = Sp. 1370. P. opacus, Redt.; Fvl.,

Sub-Family STENIDES.

   Mountains of Victoria.
Sub-Family OXYTELIDES.

BLEDIUS, Stephens.

7773. ADALAI, Blackb., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. x. 18
S. Aust.; Adelaide.

7774. CAROLI, Blackb., l.c. p. 13.
S. Aust.; Port River.

7775. INFANS, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 76.
Victoria; Owens River.

7776. INJUCUNDUS, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 14.
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7777. INSIGNICORNIS, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 75.
Victoria; Owens River.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7779. OVENSENSIS, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 76.
Victoria; Owens River.

TROGOPHLEUS, Mannecheim.

7780. BILINEATUS, Steph., Ill. Brit. v. p. 324, t. 27, f
OXYTELUS, Gravenhorst.

   Australia.

Sub-Family OMALIDES.

AMPHICHROUM, Kraatz.

   S. Aust.; near Adelaide.

OMALIUM, Gravenhorst.

i. ADELAIDE, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 191.
   S. Aust.; Torrens River.

Sub-Family PIESTIDES.

ELEUSIS, Castelnau.

   N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

LEPTOCHIRUS, Germar.

3. SAMOENSIS, Blanch., Voy. Pôle Sud, p. 54, t. 4, f. 11; Fvl.,
   l.c. xiii. 1878, p. 480.
   N. Queensland.

Family PSELAPHIDÆ.

Sub-Family PSELAPHIDES.

CTENISTES, Reichenbach.

   S. Aust.; Adelaide.

0. ANDERSONI, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 77.
   S. Australia.
7791. Tenebricosus, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xii. p. 137.
   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.
   Sp. 1438. C. Kreusleri, King; Blackb., l.c. p. 137
   Tyromorphus, Raffray.

   Australia.

   Australia.

   Eudranes, Sharp.

   N. W. Australia.

   Didimoprora, Raffray.

   Tyraphus, Sharp.

   Australia.

7796. Sobrinus Schauf., l.c. p. 262.
Masters—Catalogue of

Gonatocerus.

   Australia.

Pselaphus, Aubé.

   Australia.

   Australia.

   Australia.

   Australia.

   Australia.

   Australia.

Tosimus, Schauffuss.

   Australia.

   Australia.

    Australia.

   Spp. 1477 + 1478 to be placed in this genus.

Tychus, Leach.

   Australia.

F

CURCULIONELLUS.

7813. anopunctatus, Schauf., Tijdschr. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 18 Australia.

7814. bi color, Schauf., l.c. p. 253.

Australia.

7815. semipolitus, Schauf., l.c. p. 255.

Australia.

DURBOS.


7817. cribripennis, Schauf., l.c. p. 292.

Australia.

7818. intermedius, Schauf., l.c. p. 292.

Australia.

7819. interruptus, Schauf., l.c. p. 291.

Australia.

MESOPIATUS, Raffay.
ovensesis, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xiv. 1891, p. 80.
Victoria; Ovens River.
paludis, Blackb., l.c. p. 81.
S. Aust.; near Adelaide.
Sp. 1825. B. hyalina, Schauf.; Blackb., l.c. p. 79.

eupines, King.
S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.
nauta, Blackb., l.c. p. 83.
S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.
nautoides, Blackb., l.c. p. 84.
S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.
relict, Blackb., l.c. p. 292.
Victoria; Mordialloc.
sororcula, Blackb., l.c. p. 82.
Australian Alps.
spiniventris, Blackb., l.c. p. 84.
S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

cyathiger, King.
Australia.

ABASCANTUS, Schaufuss.
sannio, Schauf., Tijdschr. Ent. xxix. 1886, p. 258.
Australia.

ARTICERUS, Dalman.
S. Aust.; Adelaide.
Australia.

**ED.ERANES**, Reitter.  
Wien. Ent. Zeit. iv p. 228, for *Narcodes* (nom. praet.).

**Family PAUSSIDÆ.**

**PAUSSUS**, Linné.

7835. **australis**, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xiv. 1891, p. 1  
Queensland; Mt. Bartle Frere.

**ARTHROPTERUS**, W. S. Mackay.

7836. **foveipennis**, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xv. 1892,  
S. Aust.; N. Territory near Palmerston.

7837. **kingi**, MacI., Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W. ii. 1871, p. 1  
Queensland; Gayndah.

7838. **occidentalis**, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xv. 1892,  
W. Aust.; Yilgarn.

Masters—Catalogue of

Colon, Herbst.

0. MELBOURNENSE, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xv. 1892, p. 25.
Victoria; near Melbourne.

Choleva, Latreille.

1. ADELAIDÆ, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xiv. 1891, p. 87.
S. Australia.

2. ANTIPODUM, Blackb., l.c. p. 87; l.c. xviii. 1894, p. 139.
Victorian Alps. Tasmania.

3. MINUSCULA, Blackb., l.c. p. 88.
S. Australia.

4. VICTORIENSIS, Blackb., l.c. p. 88.
Victorian Alps.

Sp. 1648. C. AUSTRALIS, Erichs.; Blackb., l.c. p. 67

Cholevomorpha, Blackburn.

5. PICTA, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xiv. 1891, p. 90
Mountains of Victoria.

Family Scaphididae.

Scaphidium, Olivier.

Victorian Alps.

Scaphisoma, Leach.

Victorian Alps.

Family Histeridae.

Sub-Family Hololeptides.

Hololepta, Paykull.

Sp. 1667. H. sidnensis, Mars., = Sp. 1666. H. Mastersi,
PLATYSOMA, Leach.

    Queensland.

    Australia.

    N. W. Australia.

    Australia.

7852. **PAUGAMI**, Mars., l.c. p. 266.
    Australia.

    Australia.

    Australia.

Sub-Family HISTERIDES.

CARCINOPS, Marseul.

7855. **PUMILIO**, Ericha., Jahrb. 1834, p. 119; Mars., M.
In the image, there is a page from a book discussing the classification of certain species within the genera MASTERS—CATALOGUE OF

CHLAMYDOPSIS, Marseul?

58. Inequalis, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S. A. xiv. 1891, p. 94.
   S. Aust.; near Woodville.

   S. Aust.; near Woodville.


TERETRIOSOMA, Marseul?

   N. Queensland; Somerset.

TERETRIUS, Erichson.

   Queensland.

   S. Australia.

   Tasmania.

SAPRINODES, Lewis.

   Queensland; Rockhampton.

SAPRINUS, Erichson.

   Australia.

ACRITUS, Lecoude.

   Tasmania.
Family PHALACRIDÆ.

LITOCHRUS, Erichson.


7868. **Alternans**, Blackb., l.c. p. 95.
   Victorian Alps.

7869. **Coloratus**, Blackb., l.c. xix. 1895, p. 207.
   N. Queensland; near Cairns.

   N. Queensland; near Cairns.

   Victorian Alps.

   N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

7873. **Leticulus**, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 95.
   Victorian Alps.

   S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.
W. Australia.

N.S. Wales; near Sydney.

1883. tinctus, Blackb., l.c. xix. 1895, p. 208.
N. Queensland; near Cairns.

1884. uniformis, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 98.
S. Aust.; near Adelaide.

PARASEMUS, Guillebeau.

1885. comes, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xix. 1895, p. 212.
N. Queensland; near Cairns.

1886. discoideus, Blackb., l.c. p. 211.
N. Queensland; near Cairns.

1887. doctus, Blackb., l.c. p. 212.
N. S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

Australia.

1889. internatus, Blackb., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. A. xix. 1895,
p. 213.
S. Aust.; Petersburg.

1890. modestus, Blackb., l.c. p. 212.
N. Queensland; near Cairns.

1891. obsoletus, Blackb., l.c. p. 213.
N. Queensland; near Cairns.

1892. torridus, Blackb., l.c. p. 211.
N. Queensland; near Cairns.

PHALACRINUS, Blackburn.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln, &c.
N. Queensland; near Cairns.
7895. obtusus, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 106
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.
7896. rotundus, Blackb., l.c. p. 100.
S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

PHALACRUS, Paykull.
N. Territory of S. Aust.
7898. corruscans, Payk., Faun. Suec. iii. 17
l.c. p. 100.
S. Australia. Victoria.

MICROMERUS, Guillebeau
7899. amabilis, Guill., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1:
Australia.

OLIBRUS, Erichson.
7900. victoriensis, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S
Victorian Alps, and N.S. Wales.

Family NITIDULID
37

Masters—Catalogue of

903. Dimidiatus, Fabr., Ent. Syst. i. p. 261; Murray, Mon. 1864, p. 379.
Australia.

Circopes, Motschulsky.

Mimemodes, Fairmaire?
Queensland; Gayndah, Wide Bay, &c.

Notobrachypterus, Blackburn.

5. Australis, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xv. 1892, p. 27.
W. Australia.

S. Aust.; near Adelaide.

7. Creber, Blackb., l.c. p. 27.
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln District.

8. Lilliputanus, Blackb., l.c. p. 29.
S. Australia.

W. Australia.

Brachypeplus, Erichson.

ID. Ethina, Reitter.

S. Aust.; near Victor Harbour.
Queensland; Mt. Bellenden-Ker.
   N. Territory of S. Australia.
Sp. 1735. **Carpophilus luridipennis**, 
   Reit.; Blackb., l.c. xvii. 1894, p. 2
   **ERICMODES**, Reitter.
7913. **australis**, Grouv., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. 
   S. Australia.
   **NITIDULA**, Fabricius.
7914. **quadripustulata**, Fab., Ent. Syst. i 
   Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiv. 1891, p. 10 
   S. Aust.; Adelaide (probably intr 
   **ETHINODES**, Blackburn.
7915. **marmoratum**, Blackb., Trans. R. So 
   p. 109.
   Tropical Australia.
   **LASIODACTYLUS**, Perty.
7916. **calvus**, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) ii. 1887 
   Norfolk Island.
Sp. 1742. **l. maculatus** Reit. var. ?
7918. NITIDA, Reit., MT. Münch. Ent. Ver. i. 1877, p. 129.
   S. Aust.; Adelaide.

SORONIA, Erichson.

   Victorian Alps.

   THALYCEODES, Blackburn.
   Sp. 1753. T. AUSTRALE (? Germ.), Blackb., l.c. xiv., 1891,
   p. 110.
   S. Australia.

7920. CYLINDRICUM, Blackb., l.c. p. 112.
   Victorian Alps.

7921. PULCHRUM, Blackb., l.c. p. 111.
   S. Aust.: near Port Lincoln.

   HAPTONCURA, Reitter.

7922. LINDENSIS, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiv. 1891, p. 103.
   S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

7923. MEYRICHI, Blackb., l.c. p. 104.
   W. Australia.

7924. UNIFORMIS, Blackb., l.c. p. 104.
   Victorian Alps.

7925. VICTORIENSIS, Blackb., l.c. p. 103.
   Victorian Alps. Tasmania.

   OMOSITA, Erichson.

7926. COLON, Linn., Faun. Succ. p. 151; Erichs.,_Nat. Ins._ iii.
   p. 167.
   N.S. Wales (introduced).
1875, p. 74.

S. Australia.

LEPERINA, Erichson.

7928. conspicua, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. x. 1886, Lizard Island, N.E. Australia.


7930. seposita, Oll., l.c. p. 702. King George's Sound.


LATOLEVA, Reitter.


NEASPIS, Pascoe.

7932. fusilla, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xi S. Aust.; near Adelaide.

Sp. 1752. N. (soronia) variegata,
PELTOSCHEMA, Reitter.

    Australia.

LOPHOCATERES, Olliff.

7935. Ivani, Allib., (Ostoma), Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 12; Oll., P.L.S.
    N.S.W. x. 1885, p. 715.
    Sydney.

ANCYRONA, Reitter.

7936. Angra, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. x. 1885, p. 711.
    Sydney.

7937. Amica, Oll., l.c. p. 713.
    W. Aust.; Albany; S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7938. Latebrosa, Oll., l.c. p. 712.
    Queensland; Wide Bay.

7939. Laticeps, Oll., l.c. p. 710.
    N.S. Wales and Queensland.

7940. Vesca, Oll., l.c. p. 713.
    N.S. Wales: S. Aust.: W. Aust.

PELTONYXA, Reitter.

7941. Australis, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiv. 1891, p. 113
    S. Aust.; Adelaide District.

    Victoria; Alpine District.

PHYCOSECIS, Pascoe.

Removed from Tenebrionidae to Trogonitidae; Champ.
7943. costatus, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A.: S. Australia.

   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln District.

7945. proximus, Blackb., l.c. p. 116.
   S. Aust.; near Adelaide.

   S. Australia.

   DITOMA, Herbst.

7947. hilaris, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. x.
   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln, &c.

7948. lineatocollis, Blackb., l.c. p. 195.
   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln, &c.

7949. nivicola, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 114.
   Victorian Alps.

7950. obscura, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 193.
   S. Aust.; Roseworthy.

7951. parva, Blackb., l.c. p. 193.
   S. Aust.; Woodville.

7952. purpurea, Blackb., l.c. 192.
MARYX, Latreille.

7955. EQUALIS, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiv. 1891, p. 115.
S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

SARROTTRIUM. Illiger.

Victorian Alps.

PHORMESA, Pascoe.

Lord Howe Island.

GEMPYLODES, Pascoe.

Lord Howe Island.

PYCNOBERUS, Erichson.

7959. LONGULUS, Sharp, Trans. R. Dubl. Soc. (2) iii. 1886,
p. 389, t. 12, f. 21; Oll., Mem. Aust. Mus. ii. 1889,
p. 84.
Queensland; Pine Mountain, near Ipswich.

7960. MESTUS, Oll., l.c. p. 83.
Lord Howe Island.

MINTEA, Pascoe.

7961. SIMILATA (?), Pasc., Journ. of Ent. ii. 1863, p. 141, t. 8, f.
10; Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiii. 1890, p. 121.
Adelaide (probably introduced).

TRISTARIA, Reitter.

Australia.

7962 bis. GROUVELLEI, Reitt., l.c. p. 321.
Queensland; Rockhampton.

Victoria; near Cheltenham.
SYMPANOTUS.

7966. australis, Grouv., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xv Mountains of Victoria.

BOTHRIDERES, Erichson.

7967. costatus, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. x. S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.


7970. victoriensis, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 1 Victorian Alps.

Sp. 1815. B. merus, Pasc.; Blackb., l.c. 1
Sp. 1806. B. (Deretaphrus) pterus, New of Ent. i. p. 240.

NEOTRICHUS, Sharp.

7971. lucifugus, Oll., Mem. Aust. Mus. ii. 188
Family CUCUJIDÆ.

Sub-Family CUCUJIDES.

LEMOPHÆUS, Castelnau.

Victoria; Dandenong Ranges.

7974. DIFFICILIS, Blackb., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) iii. 1888, p. 840. 
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7975. LINDI, Blackb., l.c. p. 841. 
S, Australia.

7976. PUSILLUS (CUCUJUS), Schön., Syn. Ins. i. 3, p. 55. 
p. 224, t. 21, f. 9; Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiii. 
1890, p. 121. 
Australia (probably introduced).

Sub-Family HEMIPEPLIDES.

INOPEPLUS, Smith.

N. Queensland.

Sub-Family TELEPHANIDES.

CRYPTAMORPHA, Wollaston.

7978. DELICATULA, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. x. 1887, p. 200. 
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7979. LINDI, Blackb., l.c. p. 198. 
S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

7980. MACLEAYI, Blackb., l.c. xv. 1892, p. 31. 
N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.
Western Victoria.

Sub-Family **SILVANIDES**.

**SILVANUS**, Latreille.

7984. **ADVENA**, Waltl., Faunus, i. 1832, p. 169; 1
R. Soc. S.A. x. 1887, p. 200.
Australia (introduced).

Victorian Alps.

Victorian Alps.

7987. **UNIDENTATUS**, Oliv., Ent. ii. 18, p. 12, t. 1
l.c. 1887, p. 200.
S. Aust. and Victoria.

**MYRABOLIA**, Reitter.

S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

7989. **PARVA**, Blackb., l.c. p. 32.
N.S. Wales; near Sydney.

Sp. 1876. **M. HAROLDIANA**, Reitt.: Blackb
MASTERS—CATALOGUE OF

  N. Queensland; near Cairns.

. KOEBELEI, Blackb., l.c. p. 217.
  Queensland.

. SHARPI, Blackb., l.c. p. 216.
  N. Queensland; near Cairns.

. SINGULARIS, Blackb., l.c. p. 218.
  N. Queensland.

. STYGHIUS, Blackb., l.c. p. 218.
  N. Queensland.

ATOMARIA, Stephens.

  S. Australia.

. EUCALYPTI, Blackb., l.c. xv. 1892, p. 33.
  N.S. Wales; Blue Mountains.

. LINDENSIS, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 119.
  S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

CRYPTOPHAGUS, Herbst.

. AFFinis, Sturm., Ins. xvi. p. 79, t. 314, f. c. C.; var. ?
  AUSTRALIS, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. x. 1887, p. 201.
  S. Australia (probably introduced).

. GIBBIPENNIS, Blackb., l.c. xv. 1892, p. 32.
  Victoria and Tasmania.

. LINDENSIS, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 119.
  S. Aust.; Port Lincoln District.

Family LATHRIDIIDÆ.

LATHRIDIUS, Herbst.

. APICALIS, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. x. 1887, p. 204.
  S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.


8005. *Costatipennis*, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. x. 1887, Western Victoria; Tasmania.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln, &c.

S. Aust.; Woodville.

Tasmania.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.

S. Aust.; Port Lincoln.
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MASTERS—CATALOGUE OF

   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln District.

8016. Australis, Blackb., l.c. p. 120.
   S. Aust., Victoria, Tasmania.

   Victoria.

8018. Dilatipennis, Reitt., Deutsche Ent. Zeit. 1878, i. p. 96
   (= foveola, Beck.).
   Australia.

8019: Lindensis, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiv. 1891, p. 120.
   S. Aust.; Port Lincoln District.

   n. 23.
   Australia.

Family MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

TRIPHYLLUS, Latreille.

   Australian Alps.

   N.S. Wales; various localities. Queensland; Brisbane.

8023 Multiguttatus, Lea, l.c. p. 225.
   N.S. Wales; Richmond River.

MYCETÆA, Stephens.

   S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

DIPLOCCELUS, Guérin.

   S. Australia.
8029. Punctatus, Lea, P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) x. 18f. N.S. Wales; Richmond River.

TYPHÆA, Stephens.


Family DERMESTIDA

CRYPTORHOPALUM, Guérin.

S. Aust.; near Adelaide.

Victorian Alps.

8039. Difficile, Blackb., l.c. p. 126.
S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

S. Aust.; Basin of Lake Eyre.

8041. Froggatti, Blackb., l.c. xv. 1892, p. 34.
N.S. Wales; near Yass.

8042. Lindense, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 125.
S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

S. Australia and Victoria.

8044. Meyricki, Blackb., l.c. p. 128.
W. Australia.

W. Australia.

8046. Reitteri, Blackb., l.c. xv. 1892, p. 207.
N.S. Wales; near Sydney.

8047. Singulare, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, 128; l.c. xv. 1892, 34.
S Aust.; near Port Lincoln.

8048. Varipes, Blackb., l.c. xv. 1892, p. 208.
S. Aust.; near Adelaide.

S. Aust; Yorke's Peninsula.

ADELAIDIA, Blackburn.

S. Australia.
106

AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, SUPPL. II.

ANTHENUS, Geoffroy.

8051. FLINDERSI, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiv. 189 S. Aust.; near Port Lincoln.
8052. OCELLIFER, Blackb., l.c. p. 132. S. Australia.
8053. VARIUS, Fab., Syst. Ent. p. 60; Erichs., Nat. I. 455; Blackb., l.c. p. 132. Australia (probably introduced).
8054. SOCIOUS, Lea, P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) x. 1895, p. 228. N.S. Wales; Sydney.

Family BYRRHIDÆ.

BYRRHUS, Linné.

8055. HAUCUS, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. xiv. 1891, Victorian Alps.

ASPIDIPHORUS, Latreille.
Family HETEROCERIDÆ.

HETEROCERUS, Fabricius.

8060. FLINDERSI, Blackb., Trans. R. Soc. S.A. x. 1887, p. 205.
       S. Aust.; Port Lincoln, &c.

8061. INDISTINCTUS, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 134.
       Victoria; Ovens River.

8062. MULTIMACULATUS, Blackb., l.c. x. 1887, p. 205.
       S. Aust.; Torrens River.

8063. VICTORIZ, Blackb., l.c. xiv. 1891, p. 133.
       Victorian Alps.

Family LUCANIDÆ.

Sub-Family LUCANIDES.

PHALACROGNATHUS, Macleay.

       N. Queensland; Cape York.

CLADOGNATHUS, Burmeister.

       N. Queensland; Cape York, &c.

CERATOGNATHUS, Westwood.

8066. FROGGATTI, Blackb., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) ix. 1894, p. 94.
       N.S. Wales; Botany.

       Victoria.
FIGULUS, W. S. Macleay.

8068. TRILOBUS, Westw., Ent. Mag. v. 1838, p. 263.
N.S. Wales.

Family SCARABÆIDÆ.

Sub-Family COPRIDES.

CEPHALODESMIUS, Westwood.

8069. CORNUTUS, Macl., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) ii. 1887, p. 220
N. Queensland; Mossman River.

EPILISSUS, Reiche.

8070. GLOBULUS, Macl., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) ii. 1887, p. 222
N. Queensland; Cairns.

GESSERODON, Hope.

8071. GESTROI, Lansb., Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. (2) ii. 1885,
N. Queensland; Cape York.

8072. VARIOLOSUS, Macl., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2) iii. 1888, p. 81
N.W. Aust.; King’s Sound.

TEMNOPLECTRON, Westwood.
Radiolarian Rock
to MURRAY BRIDGE, SOUTH-AUSTRALIA

Rocks, which latter contain casts of Radiolaria at

- Cambrian? Rocks
- or Cambrian?

Fault (throwing 2000 ft West) and highly probable by the sudden
of the Pre-Cambrian Rocks, as
by the Croydon Bore.

Scales
Longitudinal
Vertical

Fig 2
Showing probable junction between the
Lower Cambrian and the Pre-Cambrian Rocks
near ARDROSSAN, Yorks Peninsula, S.A.

Turritella Aldinge Beds
Eocene

Pre-Cambrian
c-a-quartz and
chlorite, schists

Scales of Feet

H. E. C. Robinson, F.R.S.
Papuan Throwing Sticks.
EUCALYPTUS EUGENIOIDES, SMut

9-10. E. OBliqua. 11-12. E. sp.
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