

**Addenda and Corrigenda**

Vol. 1  
 No. 9, p. 5—*Clematis glycinoides*. For (Flowers in August) read Flowers July and August.  
 Add loc. L. Barrine (Kajewski).  
 Add *Tetracera daemelliana* (F.v.M.) after Flowers Dec.  
 Add locs. Daintree R. (Kajewski).  
 (*T.*) *nordtiana*. Add loc. Daintree R. (Kajewski).  
 Before Family Nymphaeaceae add (*H.*) *scandens* (F.v.M.) var. *oxyphylla* (Domin). Flowers Nov.  
 Scrubby Cr. (Kajewski)  
 Saurauja (Willd.)  
*andrea* (Oliver). Flowers Oct.  
 Freshwater Cr.; Boonjie (Kajewski); Creeks about Bellendea Ker.  
*Piper banksii*. Add loc. Daintree R. (Kajewski).  
 Bottom of page add  
 (*P.*) *triandrum* (F.v.M.)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
 p. 6—For (Family) Myristiceae read MYRISTACEAE.  
 Before Family Magnoliaceae add (*M.*) *cimicifera* (R.Br.), var. *muelleri* (Donn.). (Flowers Nov.)  
 Daintree R. (Kajewski); Gadgarra (Kajewski).  
*Drimys membranacea*. Add locs. Gadgarra

(Kajewski); Rockingham B. (Dallachy).  
 After Hills about Mulgrave R. add (Bail.)  
 After (*D.*) *semecarpoides* (F.v.M.) add Flowers Dec.  
 Add locs. Mt. Alexander (Kajewski); E. Malanda (Kajewski).  
 Before *Galbulimima* add (*D.*) *insipida* (R.Br.). Flowers Oct.  
 Mt. Bartle Frere (Kajewski)  
 Before Family Anonaceae add *Austrobaileya* (White) *scandens* (White). Flowers Oct.  
 Boonjie (Kajewski)  
 Before (*Melodorum*) *uhrii* add (*M.*) *leichhardtii* (Benth.) Merangara Daintree R. (Kajewski); Malanda (White).  
 (*M.*) *maccraei*. Add loc. Daintree R. (Kajewski).  
 Before *Saccopetalum* insert Family EUPOMATIACEAE.  
 Before Family Monimiaceae add *Eupomatia* (R.Br.) *laurina* (R.Br.). Flowers Nov.  
 Scrubby Cr., Herberton Range (Kajewski).  
 Before *Daphnandra* add *Hedycarya* (Forst.) *loxocarpa* (Benth.)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski).

**Census of North Queensland Plants (Continued)**

*Sapindus* (L.)  
 ? *australis* (Benth.)  
 C. York (M'Gillivray)  
*Nephelium* (L.)  
*semiglacum* (F.v.M.)  
 From Rockingham B. southward (F.v.M.)  
*connatum* (F.v.M.)  
 Rockingham B.; Pt. Denison.  
*subdentatum* (F.v.M.)  
 Iringilburra Cr.; Rockingham B. (Dallachy).  
*semicinereum* (F.v.M.)  
 Rockingham B.  
*tomentosum* (Benth.). Flowers Oct. to Apr.  
 Rockingham B. (Dallachy).  
*divaricatum* (F.v.M.)  
 Rockingham B.  
*distyle* (F.v.M.). Corduroy.  
 Pt. Denison Southw. rd.  
*callarie* (Bail.). Callarie.  
 Up. Barron R. (J. F. Bail.); Mulgrave R.  
*Heterodendron* (Desf.)  
*oleaeifolium* (Desf.)  
 Bowen R.; Burdekin R. (F.v.M.)  
*Harpullia* (Roxb.)  
*frutescens* (Bail.)  
 Atherton Tableland (Bick.); Herberton (Rauff); Evelyn (J. F. Bail.); Bel-

lenden Ker, over 2,000ft.; Mourilyan (Mugford); Johnstone R. (Michael).  
*rhyticarpa* (White and Francis). Flowers July.  
 Freshwater Cr. (Francis); Yarrabah (Michael); Gadgarra (Kajewski); Barnard's Spur, Bellenden Rer Range (Bail.).  
*pendula* (Planch.). Tulip Lancewood. Flowers July to Oct.  
 Cairns-Atherton Dist. (Swain); Rockingham B.; Pt. Denison (Fitzalan).  
*Blepharocarya* (F.v.M.)  
*involutrigeria* (F.v.M.). Rose Butterwood. Flowers Feb. to Apr.  
 Coen R.; Endeavour R.; Atherton Dist. (Swain); Herberton Dist. (J. F. Bail.); Innisfail Dist. (Swain).  
*Dodonaea* (L.). Hop Bush.  
*triquetra* (Andr.). Large-leaf Hop-bush. Flowers Oct. to Jan.  
 Rockingham B. southward.  
*lanceolata* (F.v.M.)  
 Is. of G of Carpentaria (R Br.); Sunday Is. (M'Gillivray); Range Road (Kajewski); Palm Is. (Henne); C. Cleveland (Cunn); Pt. Denison (Fitzalan).

To be continued

Cairns Daily Times Print

**The North Queensland Naturalist**

The Official Journal and Magazine of the North Queensland Naturalists' Club

Vol. 2. No. 5.

CAIRNS, FEBRUARY 1934

The usual monthly meeting of the Club was held on Monday, January 15th, when Mr. Morris Mackesy gave a lecture on Australian Snakes, illustrated by Specimens. The giant sea snake, captured the previous day by Messrs peel, Black, Walk and Cole, measuring 76 inches in length, was on view. It may be a new species. Further particulars will appear later.

Miss M. Smyth, Dr. R. S. Allan of Christchurch, N.Z., and Mr. L. Bowen were elected members.

Messrs Buzacott, Henry Purcell, Miss Smallwood and Mrs. H. K. N. McDonnell were proposed for membership.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at the Girls and Infants' School at 8 p.m. on Monday, February 12th, when Mr. Harold Smith, of the Entomological Laboratory, Atherton, will deliver an address.

**How to Collect Insects**

By FRED H. JAMES, Atherton

The collection and study of insects is fascinating and profitable work for old and young. Insects are best captured by using a butterfly net. They may be killed without injury by dropping them in a glass jar filled with the fumes of benzine, alcohol, ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, or potassium cyanide. Once they are dead the insects should be spread out in their natural attitude on a soft board and held in place by fine pins until they are quite dry; they may then be mounted on long pins thrust through the thorax and into the bottom of a shallow box. When mounted, labels bearing the name of the specimen should be neatly pasted underneath. A small magnifying glass is a great aid to insect study.

About 300,000 species of insects have been collected, named and described by scientists. But by far the greater part of the insects which inhabit the world are still unknown to science. Hundreds of new species are discovered every year.

**WHERE INSECTS FLOURISH**

As a class, insects are found in virtually all parts of the earth, many species existing inside the arctic circle. But insects flourish best in warm countries. From man's point of view insects may be divided into the harmful and useful classes. Many kinds, like grasshoppers and locusts, plant lice, scale insects, cotton weevils, and caterpillars of nearly all moths and butterflies, do an immense amount of damage to trees, crops, domestic animals and food stores. Others, such as cockroaches, flies, fleas, mosquitoes and gnats, annoy men and animals and even spread some of the most dreaded diseases of mankind such as malaria, yellow fever, and that frightful scourge bubonic plague. But there is another side to the story which is often overlooked. If it were not for bees and other honey-seeking insects which carry the fertilising pollen from flower to flower, it would be almost impossible to raise many kinds of fruit and other crops.

(To be continued)

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### Census of North Queensland Plants (Continued)

- Dodonaea* (continued)  
*viscosa* (L.) Giant Hop-bush. Flowers April to July.  
 Mabuiag Is. (Macgregor); Endeavour R. (Banks); C. Upstart (Macgillivray); Rockingham B. (Cunn).  
 var. *vulgaris* (Benth.)  
 Endeavour R.  
*stenophylla* (F.v.M.). Narrow-leaf Hop-bush.  
 Burdekin R. (F.v.M.)  
*physocarpa* (F.v.M.)  
 Norman R. (Gulliver); Gilbert R. (Daintree).  
*macrozyga* (F.v.M.)  
 Source of Cape R. (Bowman)  
*vestita* (Hook)  
 Endeavour R. (Banks)  
*oxyptera* (F.v.M.)  
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.)  
*Distichostemon* (F.v.M.)  
*phylopterus* (F.v.M.)  
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria (R.Br.); Somerset; Rockingham B. (Dallachy); Cape R. (Bowman).  
*Guioa*  
*acutifolia* (Radlkofer)  
 L. Barrine (Kajewski)  
*lasiocarpa* (Radlkofer). Flowers Sep.  
 Butcher's Creek (Miss Walsh); Boonjie (Kajewski).  
*montana* (White). Flowers Oct.  
 Mt. Bartle Frere (Kajewski).

### Addenda and Corrigenda

- Vol 1  
 No. 9, p. 5—*Piper novae-hollandiae*. For Australian Pepper-vine read Climbing Pepper.  
 p. 6—Before (*Daphnandra aromatica*) add (*D.*) *repandula* (F.v.M.)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
 Bottom of page add  
*Leviera*  
*acuminata* (F.v.M.)  
 Daintree R. (Kajewski)  
*Tetrasyandra*  
*laxiflora* (Benth.). Male flowers May.  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
*pubescens* (Benth.)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
*Wilkiea*  
*macrocarpa* (Bail). Flowers Nov.  
 Herberton Range (Kajewski)  
*macrophylla* (Cunn.)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
 p. 7—After (*Cryptocarya mackinnoniana*) (F.v.M.) Koonjoongaroo, add Flowers May.  
 Add loc. Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
 After (*C.*) *glaucescens* (R.Br.) insert White Laurel.  
 (*C.*) *triplinervis*. Add loc. Daintree R. (Kajewski).
- Cupaniopsis*  
*serrata* (Radlk.)  
 var. *tomentella* (Radlk.) Flowers Oct.  
 Boonjie (Kajewski)  
*Sarcopteryx*  
*stipitata* (F.v.M.)  
 Range Rd. (Kajewski).  
*Jagera*  
*pseudorhus* (Radlk.)  
 L. Barrine (Kajewski)  
*Synima*  
*cordieri* (Radlk.). Flowers Dec.  
 Daintree R. (Kajewski)  
*Arytera*  
*divaricata* (F.v.M.). Flowers July.  
 L. Barrine (Kajewski)  
*lauteriana* (Bail.)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
*Mischocarpus* (F.v.M.)  
*lachnocarpus* (F.v.M.)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
*pyriformis* (F.v.M.)  
 L. Barrine (Kajewski)  
 FAMILY ANACARDIACEAE (R.Br.)  
*Rhus* (L.)  
*rufa* (Teynman and Binnesidyk)  
 Valley of Lagoons (Dallachy); about Rockingham B. (Dallachy).  
*Buchanania* (Roxb.)  
*muelleri* (Engl.) Bandai  
 Is. of G. of Carpentaria; Is. of Torres Str.; C. York; Endeavour R.
- After (*C.*) *cinnamomifolia* (Benth.) add Flowers Nov.  
 Add loc. Herberton Range (Kajewski).  
 Before *Bailechmedia* add (*C.*) *angulata* (White)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski); Boonjie (Kajewski).  
*bowiei* (Hook). Flowers Dec.  
 Daintree R. (Kajewski)  
 (*B.*) *obtusifolia*. Add loc. Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
*Endiandra acuminata*. Add loc. Daintree R. (Kajewski).  
 After (*E.*) *hypotephra* (F.v.M.) add Flowers Dec.  
 Add locs. Daintree R. (Kajewski); Gadgarra (Kajewski).  
 (*E.*) *discolor*. Add loc. Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
 Before (*E.*) *cowleyana* add (*E.*) *montana* (White) Flowers Dec.  
 Mt. Alexander (Kajewski)  
*pubens* (Meisn.)  
 Gadgarra (Kajewski)  
 (*E.*) *dichrophylla*. Add loc. Gadgarra (Kajewski).  
*sankeyana*. Add loc. Gadgarra (Kajewski).  
*tooram*. Add loc. Gadgarra (Kajewski).

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## The North Queensland Naturalist

The Official Journal and Magazine of the North Queensland Naturalists' Club  
 Vol. 2. No. 6. CAIRNS, MARCH 1934

### Life History of *Cynthia Arsinoo* (Ada)

By M. J. MANSKI

In Nos. 4 and 5 of Vol. 1 of the North Queensland Naturalists' Journal I endeavored to write up this life history, but had to admit failure. Since then I have discovered that although the eggs are deposited on various species of *Passiflora* it was only by careful search that I discovered that *Modecca populifolia* was the only food plant on which I succeeded in rearing the young larvae and thus obtaining the life history. Although the female persistently deposits her eggs on the tendrils of the granadilla, it is not the food plant and the larvae will not thrive on it.

The eggs are really like a Mills bomb, and the larvae emerge in three days, but as I have already described the eggs and young larvae I will not repeat it, and will continue from when the young larvae emerge from the eggs.

The young larvae keep to the tendrils of the food plant, only leaving it to go in search of the leaf, and after eating their fill return to their places on the tendril. They are not gregarious feeders and may be found all over the food plant singly.

A record kept shows eggs deposited on 10th December emerged on 13th December. On 15th December they changed their first skin, they now being covered with black branched spines, white tipped, body black and brown, and two horny projections on the head.

On 21st December the second change of skin occurred, the spines being all black and the color being black with numerous yellow spots, the horny projections on the head remaining as before.

On 24th December the third shedding took place, and this time the color changed to green or black with yellow spots down the back, having a pattern of the Prince of Wales feather design on each segment on centre of back from head to posterior end, the spikes being black and the side portions of segments pink or yellow with spines to match.

On 29th December, the larvae now being two inches in length started to pupate by hanging head downwards, being fastened by a cremaster. The pupae vary in color, some being dark brown whilst others were light brown and some green. Above the wing cases and on the second last segment are broad wing-like processes pointing outwards and backwards, and have golden or mother-of-pearl spots towards anterior end.

On 7th January the butterfly emerged, showing this life cycle being completed in less than one month, although later records show the life cycle extending over the month.

### How to Collect Insects (Cont.).

By Fred H. James, Atherton.  
 If it were not for the beetles, wasps and others which destroy every year vast numbers of the harmful insects, our fields and gardens would be overrun with pests of all kinds. Many insects which burrow in the ground do a great work as cultivators, and countless scavenger insects help the bacteria in getting rid of refuse for us. Besides, certain insects manufacture substances of great value, such as silk, honey, wax, dyes and shellac. Only two kinds can be domesticated with profit—the silkworm and the honey bee.