

The North Queensland Naturalist

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Legend Of The Big Rock

By DOUGLAS SEATON

As told by Maud (Joob-bee), Echidna (Goo-ring) totem, Tyapukai people (Kuranda Area), this event happened in the dream time (Yurren-day).

Two young women searching for food saw the tracks of a wallaby (boon-darra), in the grass. They set fire to the grass to round up the boon-darra; the fire travelled quickly towards a gully (warra-bar) where a giant man named Kannan-durra was sleeping (warumba warnung). He was badly burnt by the fire and when the young women (yap-purra) came along he asked them why they had fired the grass. They replied we are hungry and thought we would get some meat (men-ya). The man (Bema) said you have crippled me and I can speak no more. He lived for three days and the young women stood by. He

then died and his body took the form of a large granite boulder on the north wall of which his brother tribesmen painted his portrait in red ochre (woo-pa) outlined and dotted with yellow ochre (murra-ka).

This painting of Kannan-durra still exists on the north side of the rock and was drawn by me and described as North Wall of No. 1 Gallery, Bare Hill, North Queensland.

This particular rock is in an isolated position in the north slopes. The other galleries are on granite outcrops partly connected with each other.

Stachytarpheta Urticaefolia And Stachytarpheta Jamaicensis

By H. FLECKER

In 1943 two specimens were forwarded to the Government Botanist in Brisbane labelled respectively:-

8093, erect herb, 3 feet high leaves bright green, sharply serrated, resembling *Urtica*, flowers bright blue, Collins Avenue, Edge Hill, H. Flecker, 1.5.43.

8094, herb, somewhat recumbent, leaves pale green, more than twice as long as wide, sharply denticulate, rather than serrate, do not resemble *Urtica*, flowers pale blue, Collins Avenue, Edge Hill H. Flecker, 1.5.43.

Although these plants did not look alike and attention was specially directed to these differences they were both determined as *Stachytarpheta dichotoma*, Vahl. On previous occasions one or other of these had been repeatedly determined also as such.

Presumably one or other, or both of these plants represent the *Stachytarpheta dichotoma*, listed in the Standardised Plant Names issued by the C.S.I.R. as Blue Snake-weed, whilst *S. mutabilis* is listed as Red Snake-weed.

Dr. Harold N. Moldenke, who until recently was Curator of the New York Botanical Garden Herbarium has made a special study of Verbenaceae; accordingly sheets of these two specimens were forwarded to him, and the following is his report:-

8093 *Stachytarpheta urticaefolia* (Salisb.) Sims.

8094 *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (L.) Vahl.

"As you have probably discovered if you have tried to identify these from literature or in herbaria, these two species have been hopelessly confused in the past. *S. jamaicensis* is chiefly American, while *S. urticifolia* is chiefly Asiatic, but now each is also found in the range of the other, although in lesser numbers. Hybrids are occurring between the two, complicating the picture even more. And so many authors on Asiatic plants have confused one or the other with *S. indice* (L.) Vahl which is something very different (I have examined Linnaeus' original type)."

Birds' Intelligence

THE CURRAWONG WINS

By GORDON F. LEITCH, Radical Bay, Magnetic Island

We are blessed with a large number of bird friends. In consideration of their keeping this area very free of insect pests we supply fresh water and a considerable addition to their food supply. The result is that at feeding time, our midday meal—anything up to forty hungry birds line up for their rations. Then the problem is to see that all get at least something. This is never done without much argument and quarrelling and the air is full of flapping wings.

The biggest contingent are the currawongs (*Strepera*), over twenty of these black knaves. Thieves, robbers, utter larrikins, but such happy swaggering devils they get away with almost anything and sing about it afterwards. We have been giving them a series of intelligence tests lately and the results of one seems worth recording.

A piece of sinewy meat was firmly fastened to the end of a two foot length of cord and suspended from a branch of a tree. We made certain it could not be reached from any position even when swung on a wide arc and then let all comers at it.

The first were the butcher birds. They dived at it, snapping shreds as they passed, but soon tired of this and gave a kookaburra a free go. The first bird seized it and imitated a tethered aeroplane flying in circles, back pedalling and hanging on like grim death. Then he relaxed and hung for minutes a dead weight. Waking up he gave another violent display of back pedalling till, letting go suddenly, he landed on his tail with a thump to the amusement of his friends.

An Efficient Pest Destroyer

MAGPIE LARK (*Grallina cyanoleuca* Latham)

By GORDON F. LEITCH, Radical Bay, Magnetic Island

In early May, our vegetable garden was looking well. Everything was flourishing but so were the young grasshopper broods. The beach grass was alive with them. The red top gave them a good home and the sweet potato patch was almost hopping away. There

Two more kookaburras gave almost identical performances and vacated the field to the currawongs who had not been exactly patient.

The first bird tried the kookaburra's technique and hanging like a dead bird for minutes finally let go. Since then, though this experiment has been repeated many times, no currawong has ever tried to capture it on the wing again.

The second currawong was in the meantime industriously working on the knot on the bough but it beat him. Then he started overhauling the cord by reaching down and lifting. Of course as he released his grip for a fresh one he lost the advantage he had gained. This went on for a long time by many birds and fruitlessly and of course accompanied by much noisy advice by those waiting to have a go. Eventually one bird as he lifted placed his foot on the slack he had gained and reaching again at last secured the meat.

Whether the first holding of the slack was an accident we don't know, but it has been repeated again and again. Now it is a matter of minutes until the meat is devoured.

Another technique is seizing the cord as low as possible and moving along the branch till a second bird can reach the meat and hang it over a branch for security.

We have decided that these black rascals won the test and demonstrated a very high intelligence quotient. They use it for nefarious purposes in the garden and provide a constant battle of wits to save our papaws and tomatoes. But we love the jovial scamps just the same.

was every sort of hopper known to science with a few extra thrown in. They cleaned up the young hibiscus shoots, many of the orchids and the soft young vegetables they found very tasty. The outlook was rather grim when the miracle started.

One morning two grallinas turned up, our little friends of almost every camp we can remember. Grallina, mudlark, Murray magpie and many other names, including the now universal pee wee. Next morning we counted five and we placed water vessels at ground level as we have no natural fresh water here. I should mention that in five years we have noted only two pee wees and they stayed but one day.

We noticed that our visitors were very thin and hungry and wasted no time sailing in to the grasshoppers. They jumped and dived and waltzed about, each move meant one hopper less and to our delight made the vegetable garden the centre of operation. More pee wees arrived and we counted up to twenty nine one evening assembled on the beach before going to roost in the casuarinas. The result—absolute extermination of the order of the grass hoppers; even the big green and brown chaps (*Valanga*) are

gone and the fighting crickets are missing. And we have no cabbage grub, no aphids, no bean fly, very few tomato grubs and never once have we used a spray. Last year at least once or twice a week we battled with some sort of pest using a variety of sprays.

We still have a few birds with us, sleek and fat and tame enough to pick up crumbs, shreds of meat and grains of boiled rice from between one's feet. Best of all they are accepted by the cats. Soon after their arrival one was taken but now the birds never give their bell-like warning shriek when Sheila stalks among them.

It is near nesting time and no nice muddy lagoons are handy so we expect soon to miss them from the midday roll up. The job they have done has been marvellous and of great value to us. What the value of the grallina population must be to Australia is incalculable.

I "dips me lid" to the little Pee Wee, a very lovable bird.

Little Kingfisher

By JOHN McLOUGHLIN

ALCYONE PUSILLA (Temminck)

This is the smallest of our kingfishers and is found in the Northern Territory, Northern Queensland and New Guinea, frequenting small secluded streams in dense rain forest or mangrove. When first alighting it bobs its head up and down about a dozen times or so and repeats this performance

after every meal. Its shrill, piping cry is uttered whilst flying also a couple of times when alighting. It feeds on small fish, which it catches with great skill. The nest, difficult to locate is made in a hole in the creek bank or on a very well camouflaged stump, laying five small perfectly round glossy white eggs.

Expedition Through Cape York Peninsula (Contd.)

By DOUGLAS VEIVERS

Coen, nestled at the foot of the picturesque Mount White, is a small town of some fifty or a hundred people, supported partly by its cattle and mining industries, partly by the effort and energy of the then postmaster a big, genial fellow, who per medium of the press has done much to bring the area before the notice of the outside world. We "battled the breeze" together for some hours and swapped yarns, and eventually made a news item for his paper.

Most of our waking hours in Coen we spent in the quiet seclusion of the hotel bar but mustered

sufficient time to scent out the few places of interest. The gold-mining centres of Buthen Buthen and Blue Mountains to the north were in the news at the time. Good strikes of gold being made there. The old Great Northern mine in Coen itself was being reconditioned with a view to reopening. A gold mine was something new to me, and I spent fascinating hours inspecting them.

Thirty miles to the south and west of Coen in the vicinity of Yarraden Station is the mining centre of Ebagoola, once a prosperous field, now silent and deserted, a typical ghost town. Al-

though producing abundant though poor quality gold at the time of their closing, no effort has been made to reopen the mines, and it is doubtful if the field will ever be prospected again.

While in Coen, we heard of an extensive scrub land some distance east, known locally as the Rocky Scrub, and we endeavoured to trek there, but it was inaccessible by vehicle and the distance was too far to be walked so the effort was abandoned upon reaching the outskirts. We did pass some patches of pine, some with good stands of timber.

These scrubs are the home of a magnificent Red Sided Parrot, *Lorius pectoralis*, found only from the Pascoe River to the Rocky River. The only common name by which I have heard it called is the Rocky Scrub parrot, and I did not see one at close quarters though I would have given much to have done so. Even on the wing, its bright colours are really striking.

We left the camp on the Coen River with some reluctance and once past the aerodrome resumed the same monotonous journey through the empty miles. A pause at the Archer River provided some respite with a refreshing swim in the cool water-holes, and a welcome meal of fish.

One of the more plentiful fish in these rivers is a kind of dew fish. The pools were full of them in great shoals, yet never did I see one greater than six or seven inches in length. If they grew any larger, which I doubt, then the larger fish must have exercised great care in staying out of the shallows.

The big freshwater catfish, *Tandanus*, is also a resident of the streams in this area. We caught several of them ten or twelve pounds in weight.

Rarest inhabitant of the region of the Archer is the Spotted Cuscus, *Spilococus nudicaudatus*, a small woolly member of the phalanger family, Phalangeridae which once thrived here but now its members are decreasing in numbers yearly.

Above the rock-strewn regions of the Archer River to Moreton Telegraph Office on the Wenlock River, the country changes but little, with the even iron-stone ridges permitting rapid travel. At

what was once Mien Telegraph Office, a road turns east to Wenlock Gold Field and Portland Roads on the coast, port for the upper peninsula. We enjoyed rest pauses at both Wenlock and Moreton with all hospitality turned on for our benefit.

Just north of Moreton there is a short stretch of devil-devil or melon-hole country ideally suited for grazing. In the dry seasons, the surface soil opens up in cracks a few inches wide and some feet deep. With rain the distinctive black soil becomes very soft and very soggy.

As we passed on through the avenues of the so-called wild kapek trees, (*Cochlospermum*), in brilliant yellow bloom, we followed large herds of the big red kangaroos (*Macropus rufus*), very prolific hereabouts. They seemed contented to hop gently along before the truck, sometimes for many miles, before quitting the road.

Further on the land of the wet rivers begins, with scrubby rain forest areas surrounding the streams, and stands of cypress pine, (*Callitris*). Water is plentiful here, but northwards still where the streams are closer, the country grows moist and sour, useless for pasture or cultivation.

A familiar sight here are the emus in flocks. With our vehicle reaching fifty miles per hour along the ironstone flats, they outpaced us as they raced beside us with as much speed again.

The wealth of the plant life along the rivers should have been of the utmost interest to botany. One of the most curious is surely the Pitcher Plant, *Nepenthes mirabilis*, a long trailing crawler which grows in the soggy banks of the streams. At the end of each of its arum-shaped leaves hangs a pitched-shaped vessel with closely fitted hinged lid. These vessels fill partly with rain water and the insides are coated with sticky fluid. Insects are enticed into the vessels and slowly the lids close down, trapping them.

Round the Jardine River and its tributaries, the vegetation of the rain forest and forest park lands gives way to the so called "turkey bush", *Jacksonia thyrsoides*, a short wiry shrub growing to several feet in height.

This is the land of the bustard

Eupodotis australis, generally called "plain turkey" one of the largest and best of game birds protected by the Fauna Protection Act to preserve it against extinction. As was formerly the case in most parts of Australia there are many hundreds of them here, occurring invariably in pairs. I have never seen a greater number of them together.

The swiftly racing Jardine proved to be no mean obstacle, but we negotiated it with difficulty, only to strike more trouble in the swamps across the river in the vicinity of the dark, forbidding Sanamere Lagoon.

Once out of the land of the "turkey bush", the country reverts to the grass land forest for the remainder of the Cape. The magnificent roads here are a left over from the army occupation, and what a blessing they were.

From our camp at the Red Island Point settlement, we toured the Cape, to Lockerby Station, Cape York Telegraph Office and Somerset. Apart from these centres, there was little of real interest in the area, except of course for the fishing and the coastal waters of the Cape are truly a fisherman's paradise.

A conspicuous bird here is the

Great Palm Cockatoo, *Probosciger aterrimus*, restricted to Cape York, Aru Islands and New Guinea. Although jet black in colour, in its native state, its feathers have a brilliant silver sheen, and it is one of the prettiest birds I have noticed. At first we mistook them for "brush turkeys", *Alectura lathami*.

A self-supporting native settlement has now been formed in the vicinity of Red Island with populations from Saibai, of New Guinea which is slowly becoming less extensive in area owing to natural erosion. As distinct from Australian aboriginals they are used to agricultural pursuits and given suitable agricultural advice they are bound to make a success of the experiment.

Sooner or later the whole of the Cape York Peninsula will be exploited for its agricultural possibilities and of course it means much effort, time and experiment before it will share with other parts of Australia the prosperity which comes from intensive study of local conditions, provided of course proper access roads are provided.

A sharp, heavy shower of rain sent us scurrying away in haste on the long trek home.

Wild Nature Show

By S. DEAN

As part of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Back to Cairns Week under the leadership of their indefatigable President, Mr. Alfred A. Read, the members of the North Queensland Naturalists' Club assembled a comprehensive and instructive display in the Remilton Horticultural Hall at the Parramatta Show Grounds on the evenings of Tuesday, 2nd, Wednesday, 3rd, and the afternoon and evening of Saturday, 6th October, 1951, anniversary of the date of the official recognition of the birth of Cairns in the year, 1876.

The displays were zoological—comprising ornithological, herpetological, with marine specimens, especially conchological and carcinological, also lepidopterous exhibition; whilst botanical, mineralogical and ethnological collec-

tions were also evident, attendants being on hand to pass on their acquired knowledge to those of the interested public.

The mounted birds, many of them by a great artist, Robert Rijkers, comprised a beautiful specimen of the Wedged Tailed Eagle, *Uroaetus audax*, in life like position preparing for flight, held pride of position in a conspicuous roost soaring over the other birds; others not often seen alive were Channel Billed Cuckoo, *Scythrops novae-hollandiae*; White-tailed Kingfisher, *Tanysiptera sylvia*; Little Kingfisher, *Alycyon sylvia*; Tawny Frogmouth, *Podargus strigoides*; Victoria Rifle-bird *Ptiloris victoriae*; etc.

The saurians were represented by the two species of crocodile, *Crocodylus porosus* and the smaller *C. johnsoni*.

Mr. Berkeley Cook had charge of quite a lot of live snakes; including the black headed *Aspidites melanocephalus*, and as a whole attracted a lot of attention. The quaint little desert devil, *Moloch horridus*, was shown. Constrictors as well as venomous and non-venomous species were shown. A really fine python, *P. amethystinus*, of great length which had dined well as was evidenced by a conspicuous bulge in its interior could not stand the jolts due to transport under such circumstances while in a somnolent state and succumbed in transit and so could only be exhibited upon the first day, as its presence was being sensed before it was seen. Under the circumstances a young wallaby nearby, very much alive and active must have felt fairly happy, or so it seemed.

A very charming exhibit was that of the shells shown by Mrs. A. A. Read, which should surely appeal to those who have no knowledge whatever of matters conchological. A great variety of shells backed up by various forms of coral from the Great Barrier Reef appealed much to the aesthetic taste of visitors.

The bottled specimens were arranged by Mr. A. A. Read, and comprised mostly crustacea, fish etc. The notorious and dreaded taipan was closely examined and commented upon, and was fortunately still!!! in spirit. A good bottled specimen of 14 eggs of the Python, all stuck together as appears to be usual with this snake showed the baby pythons all emerging from their respective eggs simultaneously!

Gordon and John McLoughlin were responsible for a fine display of butterflies and moths comprising some from the other states as well as some from overseas. The North Queensland lepidoptera were likewise well represented.

One of the brightest features of the show was a magnificent display of North Queensland orchids exhibited by the North Queensland Orchid Society. As a group they will compare favorably with exotic orchids. The *Dendrobiums* were particularly conspicuous, especially, *D. undulatum*, the Golden orchid, the chief glory of these parts, and also the canary col-

ored variety, *broomfieldii*, *D. toffii*, with its lovely blooms, and some half a dozen other beautiful species of the genus; *Cymbidium iridifolium*, *C. Suave* and *C. canaliculatum*, were also exhibited in bloom. A well grown ground orchid, *Dipodium ensifolium*, three feet high was exceptional, whilst numerous specimens of the smaller local orchids were on show.

Native plants of the region included cut flowers of this area also many palms, ferns, etc.

The Natural History Section of the Royal Society of S.A. sent a representative collection from Adelaide including a selection of ground orchids, also species of *Grevillea*, *Daviesia*, *Pultenaea*, *Craspedia*, etc., which are not often seen in these parts.

Desert plants from Broken Hill sent by the Barrier Field Naturalists' Club were much appreciated, and included, *Crotalaria speciosa*, *Ptilotus obovatus*, *Cassia sturtii*, *Acacia saligna*, and other well known plants of the region.

The minerals were under the charge of Mr. George Atkinson and comprised many specimens common throughout North Queensland, including tin oxide, wolfram, copper and silver containing ores, etc. These made a good display.

The ethnological exhibit was provided in large part by the staff of the Monamona Mission Station, spears, boomerangs and the like being on view, but there were also many native implements mostly wooden, from New Guinea and the neighbouring islands.

The whole exhibition, being as it were a resuscitation of larger displays in earlier years of the club, it is hoped will be the forerunner of many more such, and if the comments of the public are any criterion, then the club must make a special effort in this direction, especially for the benefit of the visiting tourists, for it is only in the summer and autumn of their lives that visitors make the long deferred trip to North Queensland when they are in the best mood to appreciate the works of nature and look for these displays, especially the products of the world renowned Great Barrier Reef. Finally it is earnestly hoped that those country members of the

club who read this will bear in mind that all items of interest which they may garner from time to time will be gratefully and

appreciably acknowledged when forwarded to be identified and exhibited with our ever growing collection.

TOWNSVILLE AND DISTRICT NATURALISTS' CLUB

The Club meets on the first Friday of each month in the Adult Education Centre Lecture Room, Wickham Street, Townsville.

President, Mr. K. Kennedy, Esplanade and Rose Streets, Kissing Point, Townsville. Hon. Sec., Elizabeth Kennedy, Box 178, Townsville.

Lectures and Field Days

June Lecture: Miss Nancy Hopkins spoke on Naturalists' Notes on the Eungella Range. After describing the forest on the mountains at the back of Mackay and mentioning that she caught a glimpse of a platypus, she told of the various species of birds she had observed in the vicinity of Eungella township. In addition to normal rain-forest birds, ibis occasionally visited the range, and even a bird of the swampy coastal areas, the masked plover, was seen. She also described the butterflies in the vicinity.

Mr. Black's monthly report from Hughenden was read, and articles of nature study tabled by members were the nest of the mangrove warbler, nest of a warbler (unidentified), a cotton bug and its eggs, a migrant cuckoo found dead at Stuart, and a spiny sea urchin.

The Field Day was to the Town Common.

July Lecture: Bush rambles was

the title of the talk given by Mr. R. Sleight. The rambles covered the area between the Bohle River and Rowes Bay. Mr. Sleight said that never in all his experience of bird life had he seen so many different genera and species gathered together in one spot as when last he had visited the lagoon near the entrance to the Town Common.

Miss Hopkins gave a report of birds observed on the Club's last field day and read the Hughenden report. Mr. J. J. Selvage read a letter and showed a micro-photograph of a feather from the lilac coloured crest of the North Queensland Spotted Bower bird which he had received from Dr. A. J. Marshall, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London. The latter told of some aspects of the doctor's studies in the habits of these birds.

The Field Day was to Garbutt and District.

The August Meeting of the Club took the form of a Members' night.

There was an exhibit of a collection of aboriginal artifacts, an illustrated pamphlet by the U.S. Department of the Interior, depicting animal life in Alaska. Some shells from New Zealand and a letter giving data of natural history of Hughenden, and a talk on dinosaurs from the amphibians of the late Carboniferous Period.

NORTH QUEENSLAND NATURALISTS' CLUB

Meets at School of Arts, Lake Street, Cairns, usually on second Tuesday in each month at 8 p.m.

Meetings

11th September, 1951, Annual General Meeting: In moving the adoption of the President's Report, Mr. J. M. Gray made glowing reference to the work of President A. A. Read and his sentiments were supported by Dr. H.

Flecker. The Treasurer's report, submitted by Mrs. A. A. Read, disclosed a very favourable financial position, and was indicative of close attention to the office.

Officers elected as follows: Patron, Dr. H. Flecker; President, Mr. A. A. Read; Vice-Presidents, Mr. J. M. Gray, Dr. H. Flecker, Mr. A. B. Cummings; Treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Read; Secretary, Mr. J. Wyer; Organising Secretary, Gordon McLoughlin; Press Corres-

pendent, Mr. D. R. Peiniger; Committee, Messrs E. Cook, Gorton, McLoughlin Sen, and Mr. Reichhardt.

The Flecker Natural History Medallion was presented to John McLoughlin by the Patron, who complimented him on his contribution which appeared in the last issue of this journal.

It was resolved to seek the cooperation of the Queensland Naturalists' Club and the R.A.O.U. to prevent the planting of coconuts and/or other trees which are bound to disturb the breeding of the colonies of terns on Michaelmas Cay.

Referees were nominated for the following fields: Astronomy, H. O. Barkus; Mineralogy, Atkinson; taxidermy, R. Rijkers; ornithology, John McLoughlin; herpetology, Berkeley Cook; conchology, Mrs. A. A. Read; carcinology, A. A. Read; coleoptera, J. G. Brooks; lepidoptera, Gordon McLoughlin; botany, Dr. H. Flecker, Hugh Read; ethnology, Douglas Seaton; library, D. R. Peiniger.

9th October, 1951. Account of trip to Cooktown by Mr. A. A. Read. 13th November, 1951. Resolved to raise funds for purchase of sound projector.

Exhibits: Case of beetles, Death adder, *Acanthopis antarctica*, by J. G. Brooks, F.R.E.S. a live Leaf tailed gecko, *Gymnodactylus phyllurus*, by Harry Skinner of Herberton; fragment of large fossil Ammonite from Mt. Musgrave by Tom Mitchell; aboriginal stone grinding mill presented by Mrs Wilesmith of Sellheim; head of taipan, *Oxyuranus scutellatus* from Edge Hill; collection of West Australian ground orchids, pressed and dried by Mrs. Erickson of Bolgart; *Elaeagnus latifolius* with edible fruit by Miss Burkitt from Evelyn Tableland; an expertly mounted specimen of the Yellow-billed Spoonbill, *Platalea flavipes*, by Robert Rijkers collected by John McLoughlin.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED: 9th October: G. F. Leitch, Horse Shoe Bay, Magnetic Island; W Rijkers, Cairns; John Fitzharding, 161 Grafton St., Cairns; Miss M. Felstead, 161 Grafton St. Cairns; Mrs. Chirrell, 161 Grafton St., Cairns.

13th November: Walker, Kairi; J. A. Marsh, Box 134, Atherton.

EXCURSION TO MOUTH OF MOWBRAY RIVER. Fine weather prevailed and the expedition proved very successful.

PUBLICATIONS BY N.Q. NATURALISTS' CLUB

1. CHECK LIST OF NORTH QUEENSLAND ORCHIDS . . . PRICE 1/-
 2. MARKETABLE FISH OF THE CAIRNS AREA PRICE 1/-
 3. CHECK LIST OF NORTH QUEENSLAND FERNS PRICE 1/-
 4. EDIBLE PLANTS IN NORTH QUEENSLAND PRICE 2/-
 5. LIST OF BIRDS OCCURRING IN NTH. QUEENSLAND . . . PRICE 2/-
 6. LIST OF AUSTRALIAN DRYOPIDAE PRICE 6d.
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