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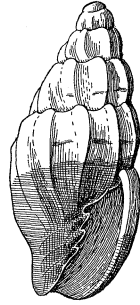


OCCASIONAL NOTES.

V.—*TURRICULA SCALARIFORMIS*, TEN.-WOODS—ITS OCCURRENCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

On a recent visit to Gerringong, the Curator collected a number of small dead shells from between tide marks on a sandy beach. Among them I have detected a single, rather worn example of *Turricula scalariformis*, Ten. Woods,* a species which has not been previously recorded from this Colony, though observed in South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria. The synonymy and bibliography of it has been recently reviewed by Messrs. Pritchard and Gatliff.†

The more prominent ribbing and small size, 7 mm., incline the Gerringong specimen to the variety named *Mitra legrandi* by Ten. Woods. For the better recognition of this variety, I add an enlarged drawing of an authentic Tasmanian specimen kindly lent me by the Rev. H. D. Atkinson.



CHARLES HEDLEY.

VI.—*SCALA REVOLUTA*, HEDLEY—ITS OCCURRENCE IN FIJI.

In discussing the fauna of Funafuti, I took occasion to point out that the high proportion (one-sixth) of novelties described should be regarded rather as an indication of how little is known of the Pacific fauna than of any native peculiarity. My anticipation that all the minute shells described as new from Funafuti would ultimately be found in the western continental islands is receiving more full and prompt confirmation than I could have hoped for.

Cæcum vertebrale has recently been discovered at Ouvea, Loyalty Islands.‡ And I now have the pleasure of recording *Scala revoluta* from Fiji. A specimen of the latter has been received by the Trustees from Mr. Allan R. McCulloch, who recognised the species in a parcel of sand from Suva.

CHARLES HEDLEY.

VII.—*PHYLLOTHECA* AND *CINGULARIA*.

In 1895, I described§ a very peculiar plant from the Upper Coal-Measures at Newcastle, that appeared in some measure to unite the characters of the genera *Phyllothea*, Brong., and *Cingularia*, Weiss. The stems (or branches), stem-discs, leaves and leaf-sheaths, all presented the characteristic features of the former,

* Ten.-Woods—Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1875 (1876), p. 140.

† Pritchard and Gatliff—Proc. Roy. Soc. Vic., xi., 2, 1899, p. 189.

‡ Journ. of Conch., ix., 1899, p. 219.

§ Rec. Geol. Survey N.S.W., iv., pt. 4, 1895, p. 148.

but were accompanied by peltate infundibuliform organs, similar to those of the latter. These spring from other sheaths on the stems or branches, like the leaves of an ordinary *Phyllothea*.

Mr. W. A. Cuneo, of Thirlmere, recently presented to the Trustees a slab of shale from the Upper Coal-Measures of Shea's Creek, a branch of the Natti River, in Parish Killiwarra, Co. Camden, covered with *Glossopteris* leaves, remains of a *Phyllothea*, as we know it here, and the peltate organs of *Cingularia*, just as the original specimens were found at Shepherd's Hill, Newcastle, by Mr. J. B. Henson. This may be considered a very interesting re-occurrence of a plant that we have yet to learn the entire structure and full significance of.

The only point of difference that I can detect is a greater length of the tooth-like projections of the peripheries of the peltate organs in Mr. Cuneo's specimen, and possibly a less subdivision of these same parts.

If one of the conclusions I formerly arrived at—that "this plant seems to be closely allied, if not identical with *Phyllothea hookeri*, McCoy," should ultimately prove to have any weight, then possibly the present examples afford evidence of another species of *Phyllothea*, possessing peltate infundibuliform organs.

R. ETHERIDGE, JUNR.

VIII.—*LYGOSOMA FRAGILE*, GUNTHER.

The Trustees have recently received from Mr. Alfred Stanley Read two small Lizards, which I identify with *Lygosoma (Rhodona) fragile*, Günther.* This species does not appear to have been recorded since first described from the Peak Downs (Clermont), Queensland. The new locality is Angledool, in the county of Narran, New South Wales, just outside the Queensland border, and four hundred and sixty miles almost due south of the Peak Downs.

Mr. Read while remarking that the lizard is very rare in the district, makes some interesting observations on its habits; he states that it is never seen on the surface, all found having been taken from six to nine inches under ground, always in sandy soil. They are generally turned up at the roots of small stumps, when they move just like a snake.

The lizards were forwarded alive, we therefore had the opportunity of verifying Mr. Read's observations as to their movements, and found that when passing through the soil, an action performed with great celerity, the degenerate limbs are closely adpressed to the body and are not used in subterranean progression.

EDGAR R. WAITE.

* Günther—Journ. Mus. Godeffroy, xii., 1876, p. 45. Boulenger—Brit. Mus. Cat., Lizards (2) iii., 1887, p. 334, pl. xxvii., fig. 2.