ADDITIONS TO THE FISH FAUNA OF TASMANIA.

By Clive Lord, F.L.S.

(Director of the Tasmanian Museum).

(With two Text figures.)

(Read 10th July, 1924.)

In addition to the previous records published (P. & P. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1922 and 1923), it is desired to add the following species to the Tasmanian faunal list. There are, no doubt, many more yet to be added before the Tasmanian list can be considered complete, especially as regards the deep water forms. For several reasons it is considered advisable to note additional species as they occur, and the following are therefore recorded in the present instance.

Melambaphes zebra, Richardson.

Crenidens zebra, Rich., Zoo. Er. & Terr., p. 70 (1846).
Tephraeops zebra, Gunther, Cat. Fish Brit. Mus., I., p. 432 (1859).
Neotephroeops zebra, Castlenua, P.R.S. Vic., I., p. 69 (1872).
Melambasis zebra, Castlenua, P.R.S. Vic., II., p. 42 (1873).
Tephraeops zebra, Waite, Rec. S.A. Mus., p II., pl. 14, fig. 175 (1921).
Melampheus zebra, McCulloch, Fish & Fish-like Animals of N.S.W., p. 63 (1922); Waite, Fishes of S.A., p. 137 (1923).

Order Perciformes. Family Girellidae.
Brownish olive above merging into lighter colours on under surface. The body covered with nine dark bands. Length, 300 mm.

This species has been obtained from the East Coast of Tasmania, and it is strange that its occurrence there should have been overlooked. The zebra-like stripes give rise to its vernacular designation.

This species is occasionally referred to as a "Black Bream" by fishermen, but it should not be confused with Girella tricolorata, from which it may be distinguished, apart from other characteristics, by the scaly operculum, smaller scales, and by having about 80 scales on the lateral line.

Scombresox forsteri, Cuvier & Valenciennes.

Scombresox forsteri
(Billfish or Skipper.)

Scombresox forsteri, Cuv. & Val., H.B. Nat. Poiss., XVIII., p. 481 (1846); Waite, Rec. S.A. Mus., Vol. II., p. 64 (1891); Fishes of S. Aus., p. 58 (1923); McCulloch, Fishes and Fish-like Animals of N.S.W., p. 29 (1922).

Scombresox maculatus, var. forsteri, McCoy, Prod. Zoo. Vic., pl. 135, fig. 2 (1887).

Order Syngnathiformes. Family Scombresoxidae
D. 10, VI.; A. 11, VII.; V. 6; P. 12; C. 20.
Length 300 mm.

The extension of both jaws, together with the detached finlets behind the dorsal and anal fins, serves to immediately distinguish this species from the Garfish (H. intermedius).

Tasmanian examples have been secured from the Derwent.

STUDIES IN TASMANIAN MAMMALS, LIVING AND EXTINCT.

No. XII.

ON CERTAIN TASMANIAN PLEISTOCENE MARSUPIALS.

By

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(Read 10th July, 1924).

INTRODUCTION.

These notes clear up an apparent contradiction between the writings of Lydekker (1889) and De Vis (1884). They explain the real size of the Giant Wombat in terms of Professor Owen's original conception of its dimensions, and show why later workers, upon such remains, were naturally misled (Scott, 1915). They supply some data respecting the Nototherian animal called Nototherium tasmanicum, and add to our knowledge of the variation in the premolars of the species N. mitchelli. The notes have been culled from two separate "finds" recently made at the Mowbray Swamp, and are directly associated with the names of Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Harrisson and Mr. E. W. Reeman.

From tooth marks found upon one bone we again stress the former existence in Tasmania of powerful carnivorous animals, but to date of writing this, their remains have not been recovered.

PALORCHESTES AZAEL (?) (OWEN).

PALORCHESTIA PARVUS (?) (DE VIS).

The fragments of this gigantic macropod that have recently come to light do not justify the accurate specific determination of the specimens. If we follow Lydekker, and