

We have seen a New Zealand specimen, identified for Dr. G. H. Cunningham by the late Dr. C. G. Lloyd, on dead bark at Weraroa, which at first sight is quite unlike Miss Wakefield's plant. The pores are oblique, and the specimen resembles some Australian plants which link on with the English one. Evidently the species is very variable. A specimen sent to Dr. Cunningham by Dr. James Weir and identified as *Poria undata*, Pers. (*Polyporus zonalis*, var. *resupinata*), on dead wood of *Quercus rubra*, Washington, No. 20,051, seems a different species, as the synonym suggests.

We would refer also to *P. adiposus*, a plant from a wood heap in Sydney, August, 1918, forming scattered irregular thin patches, up to 5 x 2 cm. in size, the tubes very oblique and near Pinkish Buff (XXIX.) on a paler sterile portion, hyphæ 2.7 to 5  $\mu$ ., slightly yellow and rather irregular, showing occasional knobs. A specimen from Dorrigo, N.S.W., January, 1918, is probably also *P. adiposus*. It forms an encrusting and penetrating growth, 12 x 2.5 cm. in extent on very rotten wood on the forest floor, in colour greyer and darker than Pinkish Buff (XXIX.). Another N.S.W. specimen (no locality) forms an extensive encrusting mass on rotting wood, has rather cinereous mouths to the pores, and hyphæ white or slightly coloured, rather irregular, with branches at right angles, 3.5 to 5.5  $\mu$ . thick.

## ROBERT BROWN AT PORT DALRYMPLE.

By

R. W. GIBLIN, F.R.G.S., F.R.E.S.

(Read 10th June, 1929.)

Robert Brown was a passenger on board the *Lady Nelson* when that vessel was sent by Governor King in December, 1803, to assist Lieut.-Governor Collins transport his party either to Port Dalrymple or the Derwent River, as he might select. Detained at Kent's Group through bad weather her destination was changed when William Collins, who had been sent off from Port Phillip in the *Francis* to make an examination of Port Dalrymple, arrived at Kent's Group with the *Francis* in a crippled condition, sent that vessel on to Sydney for repairs, and going on board the *Lady Nelson* proceeded to Port Dalrymple to carry out his instructions. Brown when on the *Lady Nelson* was a passenger with a mission—botanical research work—and his voyage in the colonial brig enabled him to engage in field work at the Kent's Group, at Port Dalrymple, and at Port Phillip, before he passed on, still in the *Lady Nelson*, to the Derwent River, where he devoted himself to his scientific studies for nearly six months.

William Collins's report to his Chief on the country about Port Dalrymple was fairly favourable. Brown was little impressed with it, and the following "Field Notes" probably furnish the reasons for his low estimate of its character. Their chief value to-day lies, perhaps, in the references to encounters with the local natives. His botanical jottings, which are not extensive, not being easily decipherable by a layman, are omitted.

January 1st, 1804.

In the *Lady Nelson* Brig belonging to Port Jackson anchored abreast of Lagoon beach about a quarter of a mile from the shore & nearly the same distance within the shoals of the entrance of the Port.

I landed in the forenoon & walkd a little way inland to the first rising ground.

The Country in the neighbourhood of Lagoon beach was on fire.

On a rising ground about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from the beach I observd eight native huts which appeard to have been long deserted: in every respect they resembled those describd by Mr. Bass each of them were capable of containing two people only.

The Soil behind the beach & as far as the extent of my walk was very sandy & poor even in the hollows.

The Lagoon mentiond in Capt. Flinders' Memoir was at this time nearly dry it is of considerable extent. In its neighbourhood there were some ponds not quite dried up the water of which tho stagnant & warm was not ill tasted nor brackish.

A few black Swans were seen flying up the Port Several Kanguroos most of them large Pattermelons a few forest Kanguroos.

Messrs. Humphrey, Collins &c who had walkd along the beach towards Outer Cove were met by a party of natives who seemd disposd to be troublesome & unfriendly & obligd them to return abreast of the Ship.

The Stone formed on the side of the Lagoon beach consisted of Granitell composd of and resembling Basalt or Hornslate on the opposite side of the beach Ironstone was observd.

January 2<sup>nd</sup> In the forenoon I landed abreast of the vessel & walkd to Low-head and returning to Lagoon beach walkd towards Outer Cove & returnd to the Ship a little after sunset.

The rocks on the shore are like those abreast of the anchorage with here & there fragments of Ironstone Low head consists of the same Granitell as that at Lagoon beach It contains no veins or crystals it is rudely rent into fragments of various sizes & forms Soil near the beach extremely poor & sandy.

Janv 3<sup>d</sup>.

At 7 AM got under weigh & ran up & anchord in Outer Cove completely landlockd.

Natives about 20 came down to the beach but on our pulling towards them in the boat they went back into the woods and we saw no more of them to-day Landed about 12 & returnd on board about half past 2 PM Walkd a little way into the country soil rather light & sandy & probably

not deep, free in general from stones & pretty uniformly coverd with grass not remarkably luxuriant but not growing in tussocks.

In the afternoon visited & walkd over Green Island small flat & stony but thickly coverd with pretty tall grass mixed with several herbaceous plants & here & there patches of small trees.

January 4<sup>th</sup>. At 7 o'clock AM I landed & walkd to the nearest hills on the eastern shore bearing from the ship E S E & not more than a mile & half or two miles from the shore.

From the Cove to the base of these hills the country is level & consists mostly of forest land with here & there thickets of no great extent. The soil is very poor and sandy, often mere sand About half way we crossd a swamp at present nearly dry & not very extensive The Eucalyptus. resembling the Boxtree of Port Jackson is frequent & of considerable size The Hills are very stony & barren composd of Granitell similar to that observd on the shore, or an aggregate of quartz mica & oxyd of Iron.

A party of Natives appeard to have been watching us & followd us to the bottom of the hill where we had a friendly interview with four of them We gave them biscuit which they did not however eat, a few trifles & shewd them the use of a hatchet wch we could not well spare them They admird the effects of the hatchet & our skins wch we shewd them One of them gave me a young Pigeon wch appeard to have been speard in return for a piece of biscuit.

In their persons & colour they exactly resemble the inhabitants of N S Wales in stature they do not fall short of them & are rather better made especially in having fuller calves to the legs their hair however is wooly tho I think not so much crispd nor of so full a black as the African negro.

The hair of the head was in most of them coverd with ochre by wch in some especially in the lads the wool was divided into small parcels The faces of some were blackend & in the colouring matter a considerable proportion of minute mica was containd Their arms & thighs were tatood & in many was an archd line across the abdomen most of them had all their teeth perfect wch were in general white but not uncommonly white. The features of the boys were rather pleasing.

They speak quickly & their tones are not unpleasant I could not get them to understand that I wished to have their names for the different parts of the body.

On the top of the hill we sat down & in a few minutes 12 natives joined us at first they conducted themselves in a peaceable manner but by & bye they began to shew some symptoms of distrust as on my making some attempts to acquire a little of their language one of them snatched up a piece of wood & threatend to throw it at me at the same time raising his spear & two of them shapd their spears to throw at me I was then scarce five yards from them the rest of the party being a few paces behind me.

I went cautiously back keeping my face to them they didn't throw any spears but came close up to us We then found it necessary to fire a piece in the air at the report of whch they took to their heels but did not run far & continued while we leisurely walked down the hill on our return to the ship to follow us at scarce more than 30 yards distance.

As they seemd again inclin'd to close with us a piece charged with buck shot was fird at one they then took once more to their heels and afterwards followed at a greater distance We reachd the beach without further molestation It did not appear that the man fird at, was hurt.

Janv 5. Forenoon landed & walkd a little way up the creek whch at no great distance from the beach contains fresh water especially in its smaller bifurcation Fresh water may also be procured by digging about 80 yards from the mouth of the creek on the right hand side going up.

In the afternoon got under weigh and anchor'd on the west side immediately above the western arm landed in the evening & walkd about half a mile into the country which is quite flat well wooded the trees tall & of considerable girth the largest a new species of Eucalyptus in bark & external appearance resembling the Boxtree of Port Jackson but differing in its wood The oaks of moderate or inferior size ground thickly coverd with grass not tufty, soil light sandy depth not ascertain'd swampy meadow covered with small grass.

Janv 6th. Early in the morning set off for the hills bearing from the Ship on our way about 4 miles from the landing place crossd a creek which on our return

a little higher up we found to be fresh about 1 o'clock reachd the top of the hill the height by a rude computation might be 1,200 feet it is no way remarkable either in height or figure from those in the neighbourhood it is composd of a [?] stone graduating sometimes into a very fine slate of a light ash colour with exceedingly fine [?] at the base of the hill and on the lower hills we found Pudding stone on the surface the stone composing the hill often contains thin veins of quartz on the surface of the hill observd red micaceous Iron ore fragments of Quartz plentifully strewd over the surface between the shore and the hills. Soil nowhere rich not always fit for pasture at best a poor clay Hills very stony with no depth of soil.

At the base of the hill a run of excellent fresh water whch probably empties itself into Western cove Trees as before Returnd on board in the evening.

Janv 7. In the morning about 7 weighd & stood up the river at noon were abreast of Egg Island where we anchor'd a party landed a plant observd on the Island not seen anywhere else in the Port, afternoon weighd & stood on past the *Norfolk's* highest anchorage about a mile and not keeping the channel groundd in four feet muddy bottom but the tide flowing got off & anchor'd in the channel in 7 fathoms landed in the evening at the mouth of a small creek walkd a little way along the banks of the creek soil on the slope of the hill tolerable blackish clayey loam about 10 or 12 inches deep bottom clayey.

Omitted Janv 7. Anchor'd about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile below middle Island on the eastern shore Landed in search of fresh water found none the hills marked in the chart being quite dry, soil very poor & stony.

Janv 8th. In the morning went up about 2 miles in the boat in search of fresh water but found none a hole dug in very pure clay a considerable distance from high water mark in a coppice of *Melaleuca* produced water as salt as that of the river. I returnd in the boat to the ship the party went on Afternoon weighd & stood up the river anchor'd about half a mile above Upper Island not far from where the river becomes much narrower. The channel here very narrow.

Janv 9th. In the morning Messrs. Collins & Symmons left the vessel in the boat intending to proceed up the river

till the water became fresh or till fresh water could be procured, our stock being exhausted to within a very few gallons & that both brackish & putrid. They returned in the evening a little before sunset with a few casks of fresh water. They had proceeded up the river in the boat about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles when they found it to divide they followed the larger branch but it narrowed into a mere canal & it was not till then that it became fresh.

On returning they went into the smaller branch which they found to be a river of pure water confined into a narrow channel bounded by perpendicular rocks of considerable height.

Janv 10. At daybreak left the ship purposing to examine the steep banks of the River discovered yesterday. We reached it in about an hour the boat could not get up it farther than about  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a mile the bed of the river was above that filled with large stones & its descent in several places rapid. About 300 yards farther up it dilates into a small still basin & afterwards narrows into a rapid current broken by huge masses of stone in its bed as before. We followed it about half a mile up but its banks were so rocky & our time limited that we were obliged to return to the boat got on board about 11 AM got under weigh soon after but very soon got aground where we remained till in the mean time the boat made another trip for fresh water & returned about 8 PM.

Janv 11<sup>th</sup>. In the morning warped the vessel down abreast of Upper Island five native women came down to the shore abreast of the ship but on our putting off in the boat towards them retired into the woods. In the evening anchored about 2 or 3 cables length above our anchorage of the 7<sup>th</sup> went on shore in the evening. The shore covered with Ironstone.

Janv 12. A wooding party went on shore and returned about 11 AM got under weigh before 12. In the evening anchored abreast of Egg Island went on shore for a few minutes.

Janv 13. In the morning landed on the shore abreast of the ship went up with the boat a creek the mouth of which was not visible from the ship nor indeed in any part of the river about 3 or 4 cable lengths from the opening it

terminated in a stream of fresh water running over a very rocky bed, its breadth a few yards the depth not great walked along its banks about  $\frac{1}{10}$  mile the land on each side rises with a quick slope is forest land but rather stony & of a light soil. The stone composing its bed & rocky banks Hornsate.

At high water fresh water may be had with the greatest ease as then a boat can go close up to the fall, at low water a boat cannot get up to the fall.

Jan. 14. In the morning got under weigh & early in the forenoon anchored a little above Middle Island. Landed & walked over part of the flat country behind Middle Island. The soil is in general pretty good but upon the whole rather loose it would answer well however as pasture ground. The hollows are somewhat swampy & are unfit for any kind of pasturage. Here & there there are patches of Brush. Returned on board about 4 PM. After dinner visited Middle Island it is in part stony but contains also some tolerable pasture land.

The shore abreast of the ship as well as of the Island is generally covered with Ironstone in fragments of various sizes a few fragments of Petrosilex & more generally Basalt or Hornsate small quartz pebbles cover some parts of the beach.

Janv 15. Weighed & in the forenoon anchored between Green Island & Middle Rock.

The natives to the number of 30 or upwards including Women of whom there were several came down to the shore abreast of the ship & as appeared to us by their gestures wished us to land & renew our intercourse. The women danced to the song of the men who beat time very exactly with their waddies on their cloaks. We were not sufficiently near to discern their movements in the dance. On a red flag being displayed from the ship they frequently repeated Lapon Lilley Lapon Lilley.

The song was different from that of the Port Jackson natives. Hoping to pick up some of their language & more accurately to contemplate their persons & manners a party pushed off from the ship in the boat but before the boat could land the women were sent away & the men came down on the shore shouting & throwing stones at us, two shots were fired over their heads upon which they ran off a little way & upon our landing they retired into the woods & did not return.

On our way back to the ship landed on Middle rock which is covered with muscles at low water oysters may be found on it. In the evening the ship was warped into the cove within Outer cove.

Janv 16. Dropd down to Lagoon Beach where we remaind till the morning of the 19<sup>th</sup> in which time the entrance was more particularly examind by Mr. Collins who landed also on the opposite side.

Janv 19<sup>th</sup>. Saild for Port Phillip where we arrivd.

The *Lady Nelson* arrived at Port Phillip on the 21st January, 1804. The encounters with the natives described by Brown in his rough field-notes were in all probability the first in which whites and blacks were brought into intimate contact at Port Dalrymple. Flinders and Bass in 1798 caught sight of a few of the savages, but did not come to close quarters. We do not know if Louis Freycinet when he visited the port early in 1802 even saw any of them. Writing to Colonel Collins on the 30th December, 1803, Governor King informed him that a schooner had just returned to Sydney from Port Dalrymple "after an unsuccessful attempt to procure Fresh Water in search of which he (the Captain) may have been impeded by the natives, who "were extremely inimical to him." This schooner was the *Governor King*, a sealing vessel belonging to a Sydney firm. The ways of sealing-men with natives later became a by-word and a scandal, but it does not follow that the crew of the *Governor King* were the aggressive party on that occasion. Indeed, it would appear from the fact that Brown and his companions were able to get into touch at all, though only for a short time, that the aborigines of the district, probably the same as those met with by the sealers, were not harbouring vindictive feelings towards whites generally on account of previous wrongs.

Brown's sketches of the natives, slight as they are, properly belong to the category of those fuller pictures which we owe to earlier visitors, and which deal with the period before they were brought into downright opposition with the invaders of their territory when the permanent British settlement of the island took place in 1803 and 1804.

ADDITIONS TO THE CATALOGUE OF TASMANIAN  
MOLLUSCA.

By

DR. P. ANSELL ROBIN.

(Communicated by Clive Lord.)

(Read 10th June, 1929.)

*Ancilla edithæ*, Prit. & Gat.

1899 *Ancilla edithæ*, Prit. & Gat. P.R.S. Vic., vol. XI.  
n.s., p. 181, pl. XX., f. 5.

Habitat—Circular Head. Not uncommon (dead).

*Philine trapezia*, Hedley.

1902 *Philine trapezia*, Hedley. P.L.S. N.S.W., XXVI,  
p. 704, pl. 34, f. 22-24.

Habitat—Circular Head. One dead specimen.

*Solemya australis*, Lamarck.

1904 *Solemya australis*, Prit. & Gat. P.R.S. Vic.,  
XVII., n.s., 1904, p. 220 (q.v. for bibliography).

Habitat—Circular Head. One valve.

*Condylocardia chapmani*, Gat. and Gab.

1912 *Condylocardia chapmani*, Gat. & Gab. P.R.S.  
Vic., XXV., n.s., pt. I., p. 167, pl. IX., f. 5-8.

Habitat—Circular Head. Four dead specimens.

*Diala varia*, A. Adams. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) viii., 1861,

p. 243. Hedley, P.L.S. N.S.W., 1913, XXXVIII.,  
pt. 2, pl. xviii., f. 56.

Habitat—Circular Head. Not uncommon (dead).

*Cylindrobulla fischeri*, Ad. and Ang. P.Z.S., Lond., 1864, p.

37. Hedley, P.L.S. N.S.W., 1903, XXVII., p.  
604, pl. xxix., f. 8, 9.

Habitat—Circular Head. Two dead specimens.

*Heterorissoa wilfredi*, Gat. and Gab. P.R.S.V., XXIV., n.s.,

pt. 1, 1911, pl. xlvi., f. 3. Iredale, Proc. Malac.  
Soc., Vol. X., pt. 3, 1912, p. 222.

Habitat—Circular Head. Ten dead specimens, some  
of three, the others of four whorls.

The above shells have been kindly examined by C. J. Gabriel, Esq., who has confirmed the identification.