

outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, 10½ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea by only a narrow belt of sand. Lake Wellington, the largest of the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united to the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connearre, which is connected with the sea at Point Flinders.

A list of mountains and hills, rivers and lakes in Victoria appears in the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1915-16. This was compiled by the late Surveyor-General, Mr. A. B. Lang, and contains information in regard to heights, lengths, and areas respectively.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Present Constitution. An article containing full information regarding the Present Constitution of Victoria appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 9 to 16.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Governors of Victoria. The following statement shows the names and periods of office of Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria since the first appointment of Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe as Superintendent, in 1839:—

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ..	30th September, 1839	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ..	22nd June, 1854
Captain Sir Charles Hotham, R.N., K.C.B.	22nd June, 1854 ..	31st December, 1855*
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856 ..	26th December, 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ..	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B.	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ..	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866 ..	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ..	19th March, 1873

* Died on this date.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	31st March, 1873 ..	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting)	3rd January, 1875 ..	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875..	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ..	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 .. 18th October, 1889	8th March, 1889 15th November, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889 .. 16th November, 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	12th July, 1895
The Honorable John Madden, LL.D. (acting)	26th January, 1893.. 27th March, 1895 ..	11th May, 1893 24th October, 1895
The Right Honorable Baron Brassey, K.C.B.	25th October, 1895	31st March, 1900
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (acting)	29th December, 1896 27th September, 1897 23rd March, 1898 ..	16th February, 1897 10th October, 1897 21st October, 1898
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	15th January, 1900..	10th December, 1901
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.	10th December, 1901	24th November, 1903
The Honorable Sir John Madden, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	24th November, 1903	25th April, 1904
Major-General Hon. Sir Reginald Arthur James Talbot, K.C.B.	25th April, 1904 ..	6th July, 1908
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor(acting)	20th March, 1907 .. 6th July, 1908 ..	18th November, 1907 27th July, 1908
Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	27th July, 1908 ..	19th May, 1911
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	19th May, 1911 ..	24th May, 1911

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir John Michael Fleetwood Fuller, Baronet, K.C.M.G.	24th May, 1911 ..	31st January, 1914
The Honorable Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	28th August, 1913 ..	23rd February, 1914
Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G.	23rd February, 1914	30th January, 1920
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (acting)	30th July, 1919 ..	24th February, 1921
The Right Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.	24th February, 1921	7th April, 1926
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	1st April, 1923 ..	24th October, 1923
	8th April, 1926 ..	27th June, 1926
Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Tennyson, Baron Somers, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.*	28th June, 1926 ..	23rd June, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor (Acting)	26th April, 1929 ..	27th October, 1929
	3rd October, 1930 ..	21st January, 1931
Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor	24th June, 1931 ..	14th May, 1934
Captain The Right Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne, Baron Huntingfield, K.C.M.G.	14th May, 1934	

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the appointment of Mr. C. J. La Trobe as Superintendent. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 24th January, 1847.

* On leave from 26th April, 1929, to 27th October, 1929, and administered the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia from 3rd October, 1930, to 21st January, 1931.

MINISTERS PRIOR TO RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

In the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 29, appears a statement which shows the names of Ministers who held office from the separation of the Colony from New South Wales in 1851 up to the establishment of responsible Government in 1855. The office which each Minister held and the date of assumption of office are also shown.

MINISTRIES SINCE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

During the period 28th November, 1855, to 22nd November, 1928, the number of Ministries was 45. A statement showing the name of the Premier, the date of assumption of, the date of retirement from, and the duration of office of each of these Ministries appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, pages 30 and 31. Similar information in regard to the forty-sixth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth Ministries is contained in the following statement:—

Number of Ministry and Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
Forty-sixth—Sir William Murray McPherson, K.B.E.	22nd November, 1928	12th December, 1929	Days. 385
Forty-seventh—Edmond John Hogan	12th December, 1929	19th May, 1932	889
Forty-eighth—Sir Stanley Seymour Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.	19th May, 1932	2nd April, 1935	1,048

The forty-ninth and existing Ministry, in which the Hon. Albert Arthur Dunstan is Premier, assumed office on 2nd April, 1935. This Ministry consists of the following members:—

- Dunstan, Albert Arthur, M.L.A. . . Premier and Treasurer.
- Bourchier, Brigadier Murray . . Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour.
William James, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.L.A.
- Hogan, Edmond John, M.L.A. . . Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
- Lind, Albert Eli, M.L.A. . . President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests.
- Bussau, Albert Louis, M.L.A. . . Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
- Old, Francis Edward, M.L.A. . . Minister of Water Supply, and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings.
- Harris, Dr. John Richards, M.D., M.L.C. . . Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health.
- Goudie, George Louis, M.L.C. . . Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works.
- Tuckett, George Joseph, M.L.C. . . Minister without Portfolio.
- Pye, Henry, M.L.C. . . Minister without Portfolio.
- Bailey, Henry Stephen, M.L.A. . . Minister without Portfolio.
- Mackrell, Edwin Joseph, M.L.A. . . Minister without Portfolio.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1935.

The names of members, the constituencies which they represent, and the names of the clerks of Parliament are given below:—

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President : Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E.

Name of Province.	Name of Member.	Date of Retirement.
Bendigo	Hon. H. Keck	1937
	Hon. Lieut.-Col. G. V. Lansell, V.D. ..	1940
East Yarra	Hon. W. H. Edgar (Chairman of Committees)	1937
	Hon. C. H. A. Eager	1940
Gippsland	Hon. G. M. Davis	1937
	Hon. M. McGregor	1940
Melbourne	Hon. H. I. Cohen, K.C.	1937
	Hon. H. H. Smith	1940
Melbourne East ..	Hon. D. L. McNamara	1937
	Hon. W. J. Beckett	1940
Melbourne North ..	Hon. H. H. Olney	1937
	Hon. E. L. Kiernan	1940
Melbourne South ..	Hon. Sir F. G. Clarke, K.B.E. (President) ..	1937
	Hon. A. Crofts	1940
Melbourne West ..	Hon. J. H. Disney	1937
	Hon. R. Williams	1940
Nelson	Hon. E. G. Bath	1937
	Hon. H. A. Currie, M.C.	1940
Northern	Hon. G. J. Tuckett (Minister without Portfolio)	1937
	Hon. R. Kilpatrick	1940
North-Eastern	Hon. P. P. Inchbold	1937
	Hon. Dr. J. R. Harris (Minister of Public Instruction and Minister of Public Health)	1940
North-Western	Hon. G. L. Goudie (Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in Charge of Immigration, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works)	1937
	Hon. H. Pye (Minister without Portfolio) ..	1940
Southern	Hon. W. L. R. Clarke	1937
	Hon. W. C. Angliss	1940
South-Eastern	Hon. G. L. Chandler	1937
	Hon. W. Tyner	1940
South-Western	Hon. G. S. McArthur	1937
	Hon. J. P. Jones	1940
Wellington	Hon. A. J. Pittard	1937
	Hon. G. Bolster	1940
Western	Hon. W. J. Williamson	1937
	Hon. M. Saltau	1940

Clerk of the Legislative Council : P. T. Pook.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1935—continued.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker: Hon. W. H. Everard.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Albert Park	H. V. Drew.
Allandale	T. Parkin.
Ballarat	T. T. Hollway.
Barwon	Hon. T. K. Maltby.
Benalla	E. F. Cleary.
Benambra	J. R. Paton.
Bendigo	A. E. Cook.
Boroondara	T. D. Oldham
Brighton	Hon. I. Macfarlan, K.C.
Brunswick	J. R. Jewell.
Bulla-Dalhousie	H. O. White.
Carlton	W. Barry.
Castlemaine and Kyneton	Hon. C. Shields, M.B.
Caulfield	Colonel Hon. H. E. Cohen, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Clifton Hill	H. M. Cremean
Coburg	F. P. Keane.
Collingwood	Hon. T. Tunnecliffe.
Dandenong	Hon. F. Groves.
Dundas	Hon. W. Slater.
Essendon	J. C. Dillon.
Evelyn	Hon. W. H. Everard (Speaker).
Flemington	J. J. Holland.
Footscray	Hon. G. M. Prendergast.
Geelong	W. Brownbill.
Gippsland East	Hon. A. E. Lind (President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests).
Gippsland North	J. W. McLachlan.
Gippsland South	H. J. T. Hyland.
Gippsland West	M. Bennett.
Goulburn Valley	Brigadier Hon. M. W. J. Bouchier, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (Chief Secretary and Minister of Labour).
Grant	F. C. T. Holden.
Gunbower	N. A. Martin.
Hampden	W. R. Cumming.
Hawthorn	J. A. Gray, M.C.
Heidelberg	H. P. Zwar.
Kara Kara-Borong	F. A. Cameron.
Kew	Hon. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT, 1935—*continued*.THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*continued*.

Name of Electoral District.	Name of Member.
Korong-Eaglehawk	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (Premier and Treasurer).
Lowan	G. H. Lamb.
Maryborough-Daylesford	G. C. Frost.
Melbourne	T. Hayes.
Mildura	A. G. Allnutt.
Mornington	A. J. Kirton.
Northcote	Hon. J. Cain.
Nunawading	W. J. Boyland.
Oakleigh	J. T. V. Smith, M.C.
Ouyen	Hon. A. L. Bussau (Minister of Transport, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Polwarth	A. M. McDonald.
Port Fairy-Gleneilg	E. E. Bond.
Port Melbourne	J. L. Murphy.
Prahran	J. McD. Ellis.
Richmond	E. J. Cotter.
Rodney	Hon. J. Allan.
St. Kilda	A. Michaelis.
Stawell and Ararat	A. McDonald.
Swan Hill	Hon. F. E. Old (Minister of Water Supply and Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings).
Toorak	Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Upper Goulburn	Hon. E. J. Mackrell (Minister without Portfolio).
Upper Yarra	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Knox, C.M.G., V.D.
Walthalla	W. A. Moncur.
Wangaratta-Ovens	L. V. Diffey.
Waranga	E. A. Coyle (Chairman of Committees).
Warrenheip-Grenville	Hon. E. J. Hogan (Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works).
Warrnambool	Hon. H. S. Bailey (Minister without Portfolio).
Williamstown	Hon. J. Lemmon.
Wonthaggi	W. G. McKenzie.

Clerk of Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly: W. R. Alexander, C.B.E., J.P.

DURATION OF PARLIAMENTS AND SESSIONS,
1856 TO 1935.

During the period 1856 to 1927 the number of Parliaments was 28. A statement showing the duration in days of each Parliament, the number of days in session, and the percentage of the latter to the former appears in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 21. Similar information in regard to the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first Parliaments is shown in the following statement:—

Number of Parliament.	Period.	Duration of Parliament.	Days in Session.	
			Number.	Percentage to Duration.
		Days.		
Twenty-ninth	1927-29	850	542	63·8
Thirtieth	1929-32	864	596	69·0
Thirty-first	1932-35	963	471	48·9

STATE ACTS PASSED DURING 1934.

The following is a synopsis of each Act passed by the State Parliament during the year 1934:—

Act No.	Date.	
4210*	6th April	.. The <i>Marriage (Divorce) Act</i> 1933 provides that the expression "Habitual Drunkard" in the <i>Marriage Act</i> 1928 includes a person who is habitually intoxicated by reason of taking or using to excess any sedative, narcotic, or stimulating drug, and that the meaning of "Hospital for Insane" within the meaning of the <i>Lunacy Act</i> 1928 includes any like hospital in any other part of His Majesty's Dominions. Discretionary power is given to the court to order, on dissolution of a marriage, the payment of alimony by a wife to a husband.
4211	2nd July	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £2,295,167 to the service of the year 1934-35.
4212.	16th July	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Continuation) Act</i> 1934 continues the operation of certain provisions of the Financial Emergency Acts, and of the provisions of the Pension Reduction Acts.
4213	16th July	.. The <i>Treasury Overdrafts Act</i> 1934 extends until 31st December, 1939, the duration of the <i>Treasury Overdrafts Act</i> 1930 which authorizes the Treasurer of Victoria to obtain temporary advances by way of overdraft pending receipt of revenue.

* Reserved 29th December, 1933. Royal Assent proclaimed 6th April, 1934.

Act No.	Date.	
4214	.. 6th August	.. This Act applies out of Consolidated Revenue the sum of £431,193 to the service of the year 1933-34.
4215	.. 6th August	.. The <i>Cattle and Swine (Compensation) Act 1934</i> provides that compensation under the <i>Cattle Compensation Act 1928</i> and the <i>Swine Act 1928</i> shall not be payable to an owner of an animal condemned or destroyed unless the chief inspector of stock is satisfied that all stamp duty (if any) due by such owner has been paid.
4216	.. 6th August	.. The <i>Public Account Advances Act 1934</i> authorizes the temporary advance out of the Public Account of an amount not exceeding £390,000 for the payment of costs and expenses incurred in the conversion of certain securities in London during 1933-34.
4217	.. 27th August	.. The <i>Local Government (Shire of Moorabbin) Act 1934</i> enables the Governor in Council to declare the Shire of Moorabbin a City.
4218	.. 27th August	.. The <i>Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited Act 1931 (Repeal Act) 1934</i> , repeals the <i>Vacuum Oil Company Proprietary Limited Act 1931</i> which relates to the sale of certain Crown land to the Company.
4219	.. 27th August	.. The <i>Country Roads Board Fund Act 1934</i> provides for the continuance of the payment into the Consolidated Revenue of certain fees under the Country Roads Acts and for the suspension of the annual payment of the amount of £50,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue into the Country Roads Board Fund in respect of the year 1934-35.
4220	.. 6th September	.. The <i>State Electricity Commission Act 1934</i> provides for the registration of electrical contractors, for the constitution of an Electrical Approvals Board with power to test and to recommend approval of electrical installation, appliances, &c., empowers the Governor in Council to prescribe classes or types of electrical apparatus, &c., which shall not be sold unless approved by the Commission.
4221	.. 6th September	.. The <i>Public and Bank Holidays Act 1934</i> provides that the public holiday of the Royal Agricultural Show shall be the last Thursday in September, empowers the Governor in Council to alter the date appointed for a public holiday when it is made to appear that in any year it is expedient to do so.
4222	.. 6th September	.. The <i>Property Law (Charitable Bequests) Act 1934</i> , where the will of any person contains a bequest to charities and a direction that the payment of the corpus bequeathed be postponed and the income distributed in the meantime, it is provided by this Act that such direction shall take effect notwithstanding any rule of law or equity.

Act No.	Date.	
4223	.. 6th September	.. This Act applies out of the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £1,055,698 to the service of the year 1934-35.
4224	.. 6th September	.. The <i>Companies (Special Investigations) Act 1934</i> empowers the Governor in Council to appoint inspectors to investigate the affairs of certain companies for the protection of the public or of the shareholders or creditors of such companies.
4225	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Friendly Societies Act 1934</i> extends the objects of the societies by enabling them to provide payments for hospital accommodation and surgical treatment of members and certain dependants.
4226	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Administration and Probate (Charities) Act 1934</i> provides that bequests, &c., to Lord Mayors' Fund shall be exempt from duty.
4227	.. 29th September	.. The <i>West Melbourne Literary Institute Land Act 1934</i> provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain land in the City of Melbourne reserved as a site for the West Melbourne Literary Institute, and empowers the Trustees to realize on their remaining assets and to pay the proceeds thereof to the Austin Hospital for Chronic Diseases.
4228	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Treasury Bonds Act 1934</i> authorizes the issue of treasury bonds of a sum not exceeding £769,240 2s. 11d. for the purpose of meeting the deficit of that amount in the Consolidated Revenue for the year 1933-34.
4229	.. 29th September	.. The <i>State Savings Bank Act 1934</i> extends the powers of the Commissioners in respect of the investment of moneys at credit of "Insurance Trust Account."
4230	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Essendon Land Act 1934</i> provides for the closing of portion of a certain street in the City of Essendon and for payment of compensation by The Royal Agricultural Society Trust to persons who suffer loss from the extinguishment of rights of way, &c.
4231	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Geelong and Melbourne Harbor Trusts Act 1934</i> provides for the re-organization of the financial position of the Geelong Harbor Trust.
4232	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Sewerage Districts Act 1934</i> authorizes sewerage authorities to fix a minimum sewerage rate for any rateable sewered property and provides that the quarterly instalments payable for cost of sewerage installations may be a greater number than forty but not more than eighty.
4233	.. 29th September	.. The <i>Mildura Irrigation Trust (Drainage) Act 1934</i> authorizes the First Mildura Irrigation Trust to undertake the work of sub-surface drainage within its district.

Act No.	Date.	
4234 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Totalizator Act</i> 1934 reduces from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. in respect of country race meetings the portion of the commission on totalizator receipts payable into the Consolidated Revenue.
4235 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Leitchville Lands Act</i> 1934 provides for the revocation of the reservation of certain Crown land in the parish of Gunbower West, authorizes the sale thereof and application of the purchase money; reserves a site for public recreation certain other land.
4236 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Administration and Probate Duties Act</i> 1934 provides for the continuance until 31st December, 1935, of the additional duties payable under Part III. of the <i>Finance Act</i> 1930.
4237 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Cultivation Advances Act</i> 1934 empowers the Closer Settlement Commission to make advances of goods and money for certain purposes to any farmer who through the existence or consequence of adverse conditions or by reason of his indebtedness on 1st January, 1935, would not be able without advances to fallow or crop his farm or a reasonably sufficient area thereof or during the period before the harvesting of the next crop to continue working or residing on his farm.
4238 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Income Tax Acts Amendment Act</i> 1934 provides for deductions from assessable income of gifts of £5 and upwards to the Government for the Victorian Centenary celebrations and for reciprocity with other States in respect of exemption from payment of certain taxation by persons not ordinarily resident in Victoria.
4239 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Income Tax Act</i> 1934 declares the rates of income tax on incomes earned during the year ended 30th June, 1934.
4240 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Land Tax (Amendment) Act</i> 1934 extends the provisions relating to release from land tax, wholly or in part to any taxpayer whose income has been reduced owing to low price of primary products.
4241 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Land Tax Act</i> 1934 declares the rate of land tax for the year ending 31st December, 1935.
4242 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act</i> 1934 declares the rates of unemployment relief tax on incomes for the year 1933-34.
4243 ..	29th September ..	The <i>North Geelong to Fyansford Railway Construction Act</i> 1934 empowers the Railway Commissioners to close portion of line not required and provides for payment to previous owners for so much of the land purchased by the Commissioners.
4244 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act</i> 1934 increases from £2,800,000 to £3,800,000 the amount that may be raised for the relief of unemployment.

Act No.	Date.	
4245 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Victorian Loan Act 1934</i> authorizes the raising by stock or debentures a sum not exceeding £500,000 for purposes of Irrigation, Water Supply, Drainage, and Flood Protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4246 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Commonwealth and States Financial Agreement Act 1934</i> authorizes and approves of a financial agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and all Australian States.
4247 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Railway Loan Application Act 1934</i> sanctions the issue and application of a certain sum of money available under Loan Acts for railway works.
4248 ..	29th September ..	The <i>State Forests Loan Application Act 1934</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for State forests.
4249 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Financial Emergency (Mortgages) Continuation Act 1934</i> provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the operation of those sections of the Financial Emergency Acts relating to mortgages.
4250 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Local Government (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1934</i> continues in operation for a further twelve months the temporary reduction of interest payable by owners of property in respect of the cost of making certain streets, &c.
4251 ..	29th September ..	The <i>Sewerage Districts (Temporary Reduction of Interest) Act 1934</i> continues in operation for a further twelve months the temporary reduction in interest payable by owners of property of cost of certain sewerage connexions.
4252 ..	4th October ..	The <i>Licensing (Removal) Act 1934</i> gives discretionary power to the Licensing Court to grant permission to remove the licence of a licensed victualler from one site to another in a village or township.
4253 ..	4th October ..	The <i>Government Advances (Reduction of Interest) Act 1934</i> provides for the reduction of the rate of interest payable to the State under certain specified Acts and enactments and repeals the <i>Government Advances (Reduction of Interest) Act 1932</i> .
4254 ..	4th October ..	The <i>Public Works Loan Application Act 1934</i> sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts or in the State Loans Repayment Fund for the purchase and supply of wire netting.
4255 ..	4th October ..	The <i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Act 1934</i> extends the tenure of the Board until 31st December, 1935.

Act No.	Date.	
4256 ..	4th October	.. The <i>Water Supply Loans Application Act</i> 1934 sanctions the issue and application of certain sums of money available under Loan Acts for irrigation, water supply, drainage and flood protection works in country districts and for works under the River Murray Waters Acts.
4257 ..	4th October	.. The <i>Closer Settlement (Financial) Act</i> 1934 increases the amount that may be raised for the purposes of Closer Settlement to £13,080,000 and for Discharged Soldiers Settlement to £25,605,000.
4258 ..	4th October	.. The <i>Stamps Act</i> 1934 extends the period for which increased stamp duty is payable; exempts from stamp duty certain instruments of Commonwealth Savings Bank and of public departments, &c.; amends the provisions relating to the stamp duty on leases.
4259 ..	4th October	.. The <i>Financial Emergency (Salaries and Pensions) Act</i> 1934 provides for the restoration to members of Parliament and public officers of 25 per cent. of the amount by which salaries and other remuneration were reduced; makes provision for officers to increase the number of superannuation units; alters the rate of reduction, as from 4th January, 1935, of non-contributory pensions payable to officers, and makes full restoration of contributory pensions.
4260 ..	4th October	.. This Act applies a sum not exceeding £10,781,511 out of the Consolidated Revenue to the service of the year ending on 30th June, 1935, and provides for the appropriation of all sums amounting to £14,563,569 granted out of the Consolidated Revenue by this Act and the other Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act.
4261 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Stamps (Betting) Act</i> 1934 imposes penalties on bookmakers and their clerks who evade the payment of stamp duty by omitting to enter bets or making divided entries of bets in their books.
4262 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Entertainments Tax Act</i> 1934 gives an amended definition of the word "Proprietor" appearing in section 2 of the Principal Act.
4263 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Licensing (Good Friday) Act</i> 1934 prohibits the sale or supply of liquor on Good Friday.
4264 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Statute Law Revision Act</i> 1934 corrects errors and inserts omissions in the Acts set forth in the Schedule to this Act.
4265 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Mortgagees (Powers of Sale) Act</i> 1934 provides that a mortgagee may sell mortgaged lands for a sum payable either in one amount or by instalments.

Act No.	Date.	
4266 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Education (Fees) Continuation Act 1934</i> provides for the continuance until 31st December, 1935, of the power to charge fees for instruction in secondary school subjects.
4267 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Fruit Growers Relief (Commonwealth Payment) Act 1934</i> provides for the distribution of the Commonwealth grant to growers of apples or pears who, during the 1933-34 season, exported or sold for export, such products.
4268 ..	9th October	.. The <i>River Murray Waters Act 1934</i> ratifies and approves an amended Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia respecting the River Murray and Lake Victoria and other waters.
4269 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Box Hill Lands Act 1934</i> provides for the purchase and permanent reservation of certain lands in the parish of Nunawading for recreation purposes and reserves as a site for a cemetery a portion of a reservation previously made for recreation and other public purposes.
4270 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Grain Elevator Act 1934</i> provides for the handling of grain in bulk; for wheat within defined areas to be delivered to elevators, and for the constitution of the Grain Elevators Board; and empowers the Board to borrow money, but the amount of borrowed money owing at any one time shall not exceed £2,000,000.
4271 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Agricultural Lime Act 1934</i> provides for the compulsory registration of brands of agricultural lime and requires the vendor upon sale of any agricultural lime to give to the purchaser an invoice certificate that such lime is of the prescribed standard.
4272 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Continuation Act 1934</i> continues for a further period of one year the reduction of rent payable in respect of certain leases.
4273 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Land Act 1934</i> empowers the Board of Land and Works to grant, under certain conditions, grazing leases for a term of not more than 21 years of Crown lands which are considered as being unsuitable for selection purchase.
4274 ..	9th October	.. The <i>Superannuation (Retirement) Act 1934</i> extends to 31st July, 1935, the time that any male officer who has attained the age of 60 years and any female officer who has attained the age of 55 years may retire from the public service on full pension, if the Treasurer is of opinion that such retirement will result in a reduction of expenditure.

- | Act No. | Date. | |
|---------|--------------|--|
| 4275 .. | 9th October | .. The <i>Factories and Shops Act 1934</i> strengthens the provisions of existing legislation by, <i>inter alia</i> , fixing a limitation of working hours in the boot trade, and of the hours in which bread may be carted or delivered on sale; provides that every shop in which petrol, &c. is ordinarily sold shall be closed on Good Friday, and for the adjustment by Wages Board of wages rates and piecework prices to accord with variation in cost of living index-numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician; permits the payment of premiums for the teaching of hairdressing under certain conditions; forbids the payment of premium for employing any person under the age of 21 years in work to which a determination of any Wages Board (other than the Chemists' Board) applies; fixes the sum of £100 as the maximum amount of premium payable to a chemist under any apprenticeship agreement. |
| 4276 .. | 9th October | .. The <i>Milk Board Act 1934</i> increases the effectiveness of the Principal Act by providing that milk sold by owners of milk depots for sale in the metropolis must be sold to retailers under contracts approved by the Milk Board, and requires any person carrying on business of transporting from country districts milk for sale in the metropolis to be the holder of a milk carriers licence issued by the Milk Board. |
| 4277 .. | 9th October | .. The <i>Health (Margarine) Act 1934</i> prohibits the use of any colouring substance in the manufacture or preparation of margarine which may create a resemblance to the colour of butter. |
| 4278 .. | 16th October | .. The <i>Electoral Act 1934</i> provides that a recount of votes may be made by a returning officer before the declaration of the poll, and in the case of election for the Assembly constitutes the Supreme Court a Court of Disputed Returns in place of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications. |
| 4279 .. | 16th October | .. The <i>Local Government Act 1934</i> provides that a shire may be constituted if the proposed area contains rateable property capable of yielding upon a rate not exceeding One shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof an estimated sum of £3,000 instead of the previous sum of £1,500. On the same rating basis the minimum revenue of a proposed borough is increased from £300 to £2,000. Empowers a council, under certain conditions, to levy a differential general rate in respect to any subdivision of its municipality. Gives authority to appoint an Advisory Board to which may be referred certain specified matters for inquiry and report; makes addition to qualifications of a councillor by providing that such person shall have been liable to be rated for a period of not less than three months preceding nomination day. |

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

At the triennial elections for the Legislative Council, held on 9th June, 1934, only six of the seventeen provinces were contested. A statement showing the number of electors on the rolls for each province, also the number and proportion who voted in the provinces where elections were held, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, page 23.

At the elections for the Legislative Assembly, held on 2nd March, 1935, there were contests in 53 of the 65 constituencies. The number of electors on the rolls was 1,099,251—532,619 males and 566,632 females. In contested districts 94.39 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes, the proportion for males being 95.00 per cent. and for females 93.82 per cent.

The following table shows the number of electors, the votes polled, and the percentage of the latter to the former in the different electoral districts:—

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 2ND MARCH, 1935.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Albert Park	9,766	13,300	23,066	9,237	12,241	21,478	94.58	92.04	93.12
Allandale	5,485	4,969	10,454	5,326	4,754	10,080	97.10	95.67	96.42
Ballarat	8,144	10,089	18,233	7,637	9,717	17,354	93.77	96.31	95.18
Barwon	5,993	6,520	12,513	5,719	6,158	11,877	95.43	94.45	94.92
Benalla	5,578	5,093	10,671		No contest				
Benambra	4,892	4,137	9,029	4,619	3,839	8,458	94.42	92.80	93.68
Bendigo	8,575	9,396	17,971	8,171	8,923	17,094	95.29	94.97	95.12
Boroondara	12,120	15,446	27,566		No contest				
Brighton	11,737	15,050	26,787	11,479	13,963	25,442	97.80	92.78	94.98
Brunswick	12,300	13,487	25,787		No contest				
Bulla and Dalhousie	5,379	4,746	10,125	5,104	4,453	9,557	94.89	93.83	94.39
Carlton	10,038	11,214	21,252	9,324	10,208	19,532	92.89	91.03	91.91
Castlemaine									
and									
Kyneton	5,277	5,543	10,820	5,078	5,271	10,349	96.23	95.09	95.65
Caulfield	11,273	14,284	25,557	10,932	13,499	24,431	96.98	94.50	95.59
Clifton Hill	11,219	12,658	23,877	10,782	11,764	22,546	96.10	92.94	94.43
Coburg	12,290	13,574	25,864	11,699	12,612	24,311	95.19	92.91	94.00
Collingwood	10,891	12,455	23,346	10,444	11,027	21,471	95.90	88.53	91.97
Dandenong	13,529	14,439	27,968	12,935	13,461	26,396	95.61	91.93	23.94
Dundas	5,904	5,693	11,597	5,689	5,376	11,065	96.36	94.43	95.41
Essendon	10,944	12,765	23,709	10,624	12,236	22,860	97.08	95.86	96.42
Evelyn	5,806	5,458	11,264	5,470	5,109	10,579	94.21	93.61	93.92

NUMBER OF ELECTORS AND VOTES POLLED FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION ON 2ND MARCH, 1935—
continued.

Electoral District.	Number of Electors on Rolls at Date of General Election.			Electors who Voted.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Number on the Roll.		
							Males.	Females.	Total.
Flemington ..	10,509	11,771	22,280	10,074	10,861	20,935	95.86	92.27	93.96
Footscray ..	12,830	12,568	25,398	12,334	12,030	24,364	96.13	95.72	95.93
Geelong ..	8,715	9,932	18,647	8,460	9,376	17,836	97.07	94.40	95.65
Gippsland East ..	4,655	3,343	7,998	4,315	3,197	7,512	92.70	95.63	93.92
Gippsland North ..	5,577	5,353	10,930	5,344	5,083	10,427	95.82	94.96	95.40
Gippsland South ..	6,382	5,040	11,422			No contest			
Goulburn West ..	6,254	5,165	11,419	5,893	4,890	10,783	94.23	94.68	94.43
Goulburn Valley ..	6,350	5,624	11,974			No contest			
Grant ..	5,470	4,736	10,206	5,135	4,377	9,512	93.88	92.42	93.20
Gunbower ..	6,371	5,242	11,613			No contest			
Hampden ..	5,777	5,367	11,144	5,514	5,057	10,571	95.45	94.22	94.86
Hawthorn ..	9,927	14,029	23,956	9,732	12,898	22,630	98.04	91.94	94.46
Heidelberg ..	13,357	14,605	27,962	12,743	14,173	26,916	95.40	97.04	96.26
Kara Kara and Borung ..	5,807	5,323	11,130	5,500	5,036	10,536	94.71	94.61	94.66
Kew ..	10,996	14,698	25,694	10,050	13,986	24,036	91.40	95.16	93.55
Korong and Eaglehawk ..	6,201	5,553	11,754			No contest			
Lowan ..	6,112	5,811	11,923	5,758	5,515	11,273	94.21	94.91	94.55
Maryborough ..									
Daylesford ..	5,798	5,640	11,438	5,540	5,365	10,905	95.55	95.12	95.34
Melbourne ..	10,397	10,357	20,754	8,888	9,271	18,159	85.49	89.51	87.50
Mildura ..	7,305	5,641	12,946	6,543	5,082	11,625	89.57	90.09	89.80
Mornington ..	6,959	6,273	13,232	6,403	5,895	12,298	92.01	93.97	92.94
Northcote ..	10,784	12,902	23,686	10,304	12,357	22,661	95.55	95.78	95.67
Nunawading ..	10,349	12,452	22,801	9,929	11,751	21,680	95.94	94.37	95.08
Oakleigh ..	13,505	16,098	29,603	13,125	14,933	28,063	97.19	92.79	94.80
Ouyen ..	6,286	4,777	11,063	5,676	4,498	10,174	90.30	94.16	91.96
Polwarth ..	6,209	5,456	11,665			No contest			
Port Fairy and Glenelg ..	6,166	5,655	11,821			No contest			
Port Melbourne ..	10,874	11,379	22,253	10,248	10,421	20,669	94.24	91.58	92.88
Prahran ..	10,686	14,768	25,454	10,145	13,680	23,825	94.94	92.63	93.60
Richmond ..	11,518	12,792	24,310	10,989	11,986	22,975	95.41	93.70	94.51
Rodney ..	6,307	5,684	11,991	6,065	5,402	11,467	96.16	95.04	95.63
St. Kilda ..	11,300	15,117	26,417	11,024	14,421	25,445	97.56	95.40	96.32
Stawell and Ararat ..	6,009	5,763	11,772	5,882	5,477	11,359	97.89	95.04	96.49
Swan Hill ..	5,748	4,027	9,775	5,168	3,825	8,993	89.91	94.98	92.00
Toorak ..	9,303	14,514	23,817			No contest			
Upper Goulburn ..	5,274	4,443	9,717	5,011	4,160	9,171	95.01	93.63	94.38
Upper Yarra ..	7,335	6,959	14,294			No contest			
Walhalla ..	6,071	4,701	10,772	5,730	4,516	10,246	94.38	96.06	95.12
Wangaratta and Ovens ..	6,031	5,175	11,206	5,686	4,861	10,547	94.28	93.93	94.12
Waranga ..	5,147	4,432	9,579	4,925	4,223	9,148	95.69	95.28	95.50
Warrenheip and Grenville ..	5,560	5,176	10,736	5,267	4,910	10,177	94.73	94.86	94.79
Warrnambool ..	6,191	5,926	12,117	6,020	5,673	11,693	97.24	95.73	96.51
Williamstown ..	11,382	11,294	22,676			No contest			
Wonthaggi ..	5,695	4,755	10,450	5,392	4,587	9,979	94.68	96.47	95.49
Total ..	532,619	566,632	1,099,251	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less twelve uncontested districts ..	95,697	99,363	195,060	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	436,922	467,269	904,191	415,081	438,389	853,470	95.00	93.82	94.39

Preferential Voting The preferential system of voting adopted in 1911 for Assembly elections, and in 1921, for Council elections, is still in force. An illustration of this system of voting is given in the *Year-Book* for 1928-29, page 19.

In 19 of the 53 contested districts in the election of 2nd March, 1935, there were more than two candidates. In ten of these the successful candidate had an absolute majority of the total first preferences recorded, and consequently a second count was unnecessary. In four of the other nine contests the candidate who occupied the highest position on the first count was displaced after the second and subsequent preferences were distributed.

Absent Voting. The legislation providing for absent voting was assented to on the 10th November, 1927, and was applied generally for the first time at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in November, 1929.

Compulsory Voting. Compulsory voting was again in operation at the general election for the Legislative Assembly on 2nd March, 1935, this being the fourth general election at which it has been in operation.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1856-1935.

The first general election for the Legislative Assembly was held in the year 1856. The following statement shows the proportion of electors of contested districts who voted at each of the general elections held since the year 1856 :—

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who Voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1856	*	1883	64·96	1911	63·61
1859	*	1886	64·70	1914	53·92
1861	*	1889	66·58	1917	54·21
1864	*	1892	65·12	1920	63·70
1866	55·10	1894	70·99	1921	57·26
1868	61·59	1897	70·33	1924	59·24
1871	65·02	1900	63·47	1927	91·76†
1874	61·00	1902	65·47	1929	93·72
1877	62·29	1904	66·72	1932	94·20
1880 (Feb.)	66·56	1907	61·26	1935	94·39
1880 (July)	65·85	1908	53·64		

* Not available.

† The increase in the percentage of voters is accounted for by voting having been made compulsory by Act No. 3488, passed on 23rd December, 1926.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF LEADING EVENTS.

Leading events. The *Year-Book* for 1933-34 contains, on pages 25 to 37, a chronological table of leading events connected with the discovery and history of Victoria for the years 1770 to 1934 inclusive.

Some of the principal events in Victorian and Australian history during the year 1934-35 were as follows :—

- 1934—15th September .. Federal Elections for members of the Senate and House of Representatives held throughout Australia.
- 15th October .. Captain Cook's cottage, which was transported from England to Victoria and re-erected in the Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne, was presented to the Victorian Government by Mr. Russell Grimwade on this date.
- 16th October .. The metropolitan tramway employees, aggrieved with their conditions of labour and rates of pay, decided at a stop-work meeting to cease work. The strike lasted four days.
- 18th October .. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Melbourne and opened the Victorian Centenary Celebrations.
- 19th October .. The airliner, *Miss Hobart*, carrying ten passengers and two pilots, disappeared near the Victorian Coast while on a flight from Launceston (Tas.) to Melbourne.
- 23rd October .. Messrs. C. W. A. Scott and T. Campbell Black, flying a De Havilland Comet, arrived in Melbourne, and won the first prize of £10,000 of the Centenary Air Race from London to Melbourne. The flight occupied only 70 hours 54 minutes 18 seconds. The prizes of this race amounted to £15,000, and were the gift of Sir Macpherson Robertson.
- 11th November .. H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, in the presence of over 300,000 people, dedicated the Shrine of Remembrance, the memorial erected by the people of Victoria in memory of the men and women of this State who served in the Great War, 1914-1918.
- 29th November .. Marriage of Prince George, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George V., to Princess Marina of Greece celebrated at Westminster Abbey.
- 29th November .. The coastal steamer *Coramba* foundered on her voyage from Portland to Melbourne. The crew of seventeen were drowned.
- 2nd December .. The National Eucharistic Congress, held in connexion with the Centenary celebrations, was opened at St. Patrick's Cathedral by the Papal Legate, Cardinal MacRory. The Congress lasted for seven days.

- 1934—4th December .. While on a Trans-Pacific flight from America to Australia, the airplane *Star of Australia* was forced down to the sea near Honolulu. No trace of the pilot, Mr. C. T. P. Ulm, and his two companions nor of the plane, was subsequently found.
- 8th December .. Air mail service from England to Australia commenced by the despatch of mail from Croydon Aerodrome. Mails by this service are scheduled to reach Darwin in ten days. The Duke of Gloucester, while on a visit to Brisbane, inaugurated the Australia-England service on 10th December.
- 27th December .. Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, and founder of the world-wide Boy Scout Movement, arrived in Melbourne to attend the Jamboree held in connexion with the Centenary celebrations. 10,000 scouts, representing 21 nations, attended the camp.
- 1935—2nd March .. General Elections for members of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria held.
- 20th March .. The 32nd State Parliament opened by His Excellency the Governor, Lord Huntingfield.
- 29th March .. Argyle Ministry resigns after the passing of a motion of no-confidence moved by the Hon. A. A. Dunstan, the leader of the Country Party.
- 2nd April .. First Country Party Ministry in Victoria sworn in, the leader of the Party, Hon. A. A. Dunstan, being Premier.
- 6th May .. The 25th anniversary of the accession to the Throne of King George V.
- 6th June .. The Centenary of the City of Melbourne celebrated.

FLORA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Flora of Victoria," by Mr. J. W. Audas, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. (National Herbarium, Melbourne), appears in the *Year-Book*, 1927-28, on pages 3 to 19, and addenda thereto appear in subsequent issues of the *Year-Book*.

FURTHER ADDENDA TO THE ABOVE ARTICLE.

Added to the List of Victorian Flora.

The following species were added to the list of Victorian Flora during the year 1934-35 :—

New Species—

Eucalyptus cordieri Trabut, "Mealy Bundy" (Myrtaceae).

Eucalyptus yangowra Blakley, "Yangowra" (Myrtaceae).

Eucalyptus Huberiana Naudin, "Rough barked ribbon gum"
(Myrtaceae).

Eucalyptus brevirostris Blakley, "Bastard red stringybark"
(Myrtaceae).

Amphibromus gracilia P. F. Morris, "Graceful swamp wallaby
grass" (Gramineae).

Species not previously recorded—

Hymenophyllum peltatum (Poir) Desv, "Stalked filmy fern"
(Filices).

Notothizos subaureus Oliver, "Golden mistletoe" (Loranth-
aceae).

Grevillea alpestris Meissn, "Dallachy's grevillea" (Proteaceae).

Gaultheria appressa A. W. Hill, "Flat waxberry" (Ericaceae).

Stipa elatior Hughes, "Tall spear grass" (Gramineae).

EXOTICS.

Four new plants were recorded during the year 1934-35, viz. :—

Atriplex rosea L., "Rosy saltbush" (Chenopodiaceae).

Sedum annum L., "Annual stonecrop" (Crassulaceae).

Oenanthe pimpinelloides L., "Water dopwort" (Umbelliferae).

Linaria commutata Schur., "Spur toadflax" (Scrophularineae).

THE FAUNA OF VICTORIA.

An article on the "Fauna of Victoria," by the late T. S. Hall, M.A., D.Sc. (University of Melbourne), and Mr. J. A. Kershaw, F.Z.S., Curator of the National Museum, Melbourne, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1916-17, and addenda thereto by Mr. Kershaw in the *Year-Books* for 1918-19 and 1920-21. Additional notes on this subject by Mr. D. Mahony, M.Sc., Director of the National Museum, Melbourne, were published in the *Year-Book* for 1931-32.

An article on "The Mammals of Victoria," by Mr. C. W. Brazenor, National Museum of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1932-33, pages 5 to 15, and an article on the "Birds of Victoria," by Mr. George Mack, National Museum of Victoria, appears in the *Year-Book* for 1933-34, pages 39 to 48. The following article on "Reptiles of Victoria" has also been contributed by Mr. C. W. Brazenor.

THE REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF VICTORIA.

(By C. W. BRAZENOR, *National Museum of Victoria.*)

REPTILES.

Reptiles belong to the cold-blooded section of vertebrate animals and are separated from the other two classes of this particular section (Amphibians and Fish), by the fact that they breathe by means of lungs during all stages of life. Both the others, at least during some portion of their lives, breathe by means of gills—fishes for the whole of their existence, and frogs, newts, and other amphibians during the larval stages only. Reptiles reproduce their young by means of eggs, which in the majority of species are “laid,” but in a few species are developed and hatched within the body of the parent.

There are five orders of living reptiles, and of these three are represented in Victoria, namely, *Chelodina* (Tortoises and Turtles), *Lacertilia* (Lizards), and *Ophidia* (Snakes). The two remaining orders are *Rhynchocephalia* (the Tuatara of New Zealand) and *Crocodylia* (Crocodiles).

Order CHELODINA.

Tortoises and Turtles are instantly recognized by their bony shells. The shell is formed by the expansion and fusion of the backbone and ribs, and an external layer of horny substance which, in some of the larger species, forms commercial tortoiseshell. Turtles have flattened, paddle-shaped limbs adapted for aquatic life; tortoises have walking limbs.

The Luth or Leathery Turtle, *Dermochelys coriacea* (Linn.), the largest Australian species, was on one occasion taken in Victorian waters, evidently a “stray” from its natural habitat in warmer seas; it grows to more than 6 feet long.

Australia has no land tortoises, and the two kinds found in Victoria spend most of their time in rivers and streams.

The most common is the Long-necked Tortoise, *Chelodina longicollis* Shaw, the shell of which attains a length of a little more than 12 inches; its head and neck combined are almost as long as its body.

The Murray Tortoise, *Emydura macquarii* Gray, is confined to the Murray River and its tributaries, and is distinguished by its much shorter neck. Both kinds lay about twenty oval eggs in a hole in the ground. They are mixed feeders, taking water-weeds, small molluscs, and crustaceans.

Order LACERTILIA.

About 50 species of lizards are found in Victoria, and they exhibit a great variety of size, shape, and colour. Most have well developed legs, but in some the legs are merely vestigial, and such lizards are commonly mistaken for snakes. This specialization may be considered an adaptation to habitat. Most lizards are carnivorous, the larger kinds, such as Goanas, taking small mammals and birds. The smaller species are mainly insectivorous, but have cannibalistic tendencies and will, if the opportunity offers, devour smaller examples of their own kind. Others like the Sleepy Lizard are omnivorous and will eat both vegetable and animal food. Reproduction is in most cases by deposited eggs.

Some lizards when disturbed break off their tails. Another tail grows, but the new member differs both internally and externally from the original; internally the tail bones are replaced by gristly cartilage, externally the scales and colouration differ, so that the reproduced tail can be easily detected. Occasionally more than one new tip will grow from the break and the lizard exhibits a forked or even triple tail.

All Australian lizards are non-venomous and can be safely handled, but many are adepts at bluffing, and with wide open mouth, the interior of which is often brightly coloured, will assume forbidding attitudes.

Five families are found in this State. They are:—the Geckos (*Gekkonidae*), the Snake-lizards (*Pygopodidae*), the Dragons (*Agamidae*), the Monitors or Goanas (*Varanidae*), and the Skinks (*Skincidae*).

Fam. *Gekkonidae*.

Although the distinguishing characters of the family are founded upon their anatomy, geckos may usually be recognized by their soft flabby bodies, which in general are not scaly but dotted with raised tubercles. Many have enlarged and curiously-shaped tails. All are insectivorous and lay small round eggs. Seven species are found within Victoria.

The common Thick-tailed Gecko, *Gymnodactylus milii* (Bory), is dark-brown on the back with cross bands of yellow or white tubercles; the underside is a delicate grey. The tail is constricted at the base, suddenly enlarged to almost the breadth of the body, and then tapers to a point.

The Marbled Gecko, *Phyllodactylus marmoratus* (Gray), also common, is yellowish-grey with darker marblings. It has a thickened tail, though less flattened than that of the foregoing species. The toes of this and the following species are broadened into disks.

The Stone Gecko, *Diplodactylus vittatus* Gray, the Variegated Gecko, *D. tessellatus* (Gunth.), and *D. strophurus* (D. and B.), which has no popular name, are very like the Marbled Gecko in shape. The first may be recognized by a broad zig-zag line down the middle of the back, the second by the large tile-like scales on the upper surface, and the last by a double line of enlarged tubercles down the back.

The Spiny-tailed Gecko, *D. spinigerus* Gray, has well developed spines on its swollen tail. All these species are brownish-grey in general colour.

The Dtella, *Peropus variegatus* (D. and B.), is found only in the extreme north-west. In this species the end joint of the toe is compressed and rises at right angles to the enlarged disk.

The last five species are not common and are confined to the northern parts of Victoria.

Fam. *Pygopodidae*.

The Snake-lizards have legs so rudimentary that they are completely overlooked by most people. Only the hind limbs are present and those are reduced to small flaps of skin, one on each side of the vent. Hundreds of Snake-lizards are killed every year in mistake for snakes, but they have two distinguishing characters which can be seen easily. The first is a small oval opening on each side of the head behind the eye; this is the external opening to the ear. The second is a tail which is longer than head and body. Snakes have no ear openings and their tails are seldom more than one-fifth of their body length.

The Scaly-foot, *Pygopus lepidopodus* (Lacep.), is the largest species and attains a length of about 2 feet. Its general colour varies from an earthy-red through browns and olives to a leaden or even bluish-grey; most often the body is longitudinally striped with dark-brown or black. The rudimentary legs are fairly well developed.

The Delma or Mimicking Snake-lizard, *Delma fraseri* (Gray), is light-brown in colour and usually has a black bar behind the head. Its likeness to the young of the Brown Snake has given rise to its popular name. Length about 1 foot.

The False Delma, *Pseudodelma impar* (Fischer), has no bar on the nape, but has three dark-brown stripes along each side of the back as far as the vent. It is found in western Victoria from the coast to the Murray River. Length about 11 inches.

The Aprasia or Pretty Snake-lizard, *Aprasia pulchella* (Gray), is almost similar to the last, but the lines on the body continue along the tail.

The remaining member of this family is the Sharp-snouted Snake-lizard, *Lialis burtonii* (Gray), which is found only in the north-west. It has a long pointed snout, and is even more variable in colour than the Scaly-foot. It has lines, or a series of dots, down the whole length of its body and tail.

Fam. *Agamidae*.

The Agamas are in most cases ornamented with crests, frills, and spines, and resemble more than any other lizards the fabled dragon. Usually their limbs are well developed, and each foot has five toes. Some species when pursued raise the fore part of the body and run upon the hind legs only. The tail is long and slender, and the scales of the head and body are small and overlapping, suggesting a roughened skin rather than conventional scaling. Their principal food consists of insects, but some have carnivorous tendencies. All species outwardly resemble one another, and all lay eggs.

The most common Victorian species is the Tree Dragon, *Amphibolurus muricatus* (Shaw), which may often be seen resting upon stumps and posts. Its popular name in the bush, Bloodsucker, is undeserved by this harmless creature. Its colour is earthy-brown with angular spots along the middle, and a light line on each side of the back. It has a low crest of short spines on the nape and back.

The Bearded Dragon, *A. barbatus* (Cuv.), is about 1 foot in length and is terrestrial. It is often called the Frilled lizard, but this name rightfully belongs to quite a different lizard found only in Queensland. The Bearded Dragon is greyish-brown, often with lighter cross bars across the back. The head is wide and has spines across the neck, at the angle of the jaw, and under the throat. The beard or frill is a gular pouch which is capable of considerable distension. When the animal is teased or annoyed it flattens its body, opens its mouth exposing a bright-yellow interior, and distends its prickly beard. The young of this species closely resemble the Tree Dragon, but may be distinguished from it by the absence of a crest on the back.

The Mountain Dragon, *A. diemensis* (Gray), is not common in Victoria. It is a small, chubby, lizard, brown with darker mottlings, and has a few short spines on the neck. It inhabits rocky places in the more elevated regions.

The Painted Dragon, *A. pictus* (Peters), is found only in the Northern Mallee, and is comparatively smooth. Ordinarily reddish-brown with dark reticulations, in breeding season the male of this species assumes bright colours; the red and black markings become more intense, a broad leaden-blue line appears on the centre of the back, the sides of the body become yellow, the throat blue, and the chest black.

The Earless Dragon, *Tympanocryptus lineatus* (Peters), is a small, brown, comparatively short-tailed lizard inhabiting the open plains,

Unlike all other Victorian Dragons it has no external opening to the ear.

The Water Dragon, Gippsland Crocodile, or Sally (probably a corruption of Salamander), *Physignathus lesuerii* (Gray), is found in some numbers in eastern Victoria. It attains a length of more than 3 feet. It is greenish-brown above, with lighter and darker cross bands on the body and tail. The dorsal crest is well developed. The lizard's home is among stones and debris on the banks of streams and rivers; it is a strong swimmer and frequently takes to the water.

Fam. *Varanidae.*

Members of this family, the Monitors or Goanas, include the largest lizards in the world. One species from Dutch East Indies attains a length of 12 feet. Goanas are slender creatures with long compressed tails and longer necks than is usual amongst lizards. They have smooth, deeply forked, protractile tongues similar to those of snakes. Their limbs are well developed, and some species are adept at climbing. They are voracious beasts, possess large, sharp teeth, and besides preying on any small animals that come their way they will devour carrion. Because of this habit it is always wise to disinfect a bite or scratch from these animals, for decayed matter from their teeth or claws may set up blood poisoning. Goanas lay up to twelve elongated soft shelled eggs.

The Common Goana or Lace Lizard (so called because of the net-like appearance of the small scales), *Varanus varius* (Shaw) is found in the eastern part of the State. It attains about 7 feet in length. It is blackish above with a number of transverse bands of yellowish-white which may be more or less distinct. It swims well and climbs trees with ease.

The species is replaced in western Victoria by Gould's Monitor, *V. gouldi* (Gray) a smaller, brownish goana not exceeding 4 feet in length. It inhabits scrub and treeless areas and is terrestrial.

Fam. *Scincidae.*

The Skinks comprise many genera which vary considerably in size and form. They may be distinguished from the Geckos, Dragons, and Goanas by their overlapping scales and the presence of enlarged plates on the top of the head. Snake-lizards have similar scales and head-plates, but differ in having no eyelids. In Skinks eyelids are well developed and, except for one genus (*Ablepharus*), are movable; they may be completely scaly, or consist of a scaly ring enclosing a transparent, window-like disk. Limbs may be either well developed or degenerate, one species having only two small legs with two toes on each. Both diet and manner of reproduction vary within the family, but most of the smaller kinds are insectivorous and lay eggs.

White's Skink, *Egernia whiteii* (Lacep), is widely distributed in Victoria and throughout Australia. It is a rather stout lizard with comparatively short limbs and a thick, tapering tail. It grows to a length of about 10 inches, but most specimens are smaller. The general colour varies greatly, but is usually pale-brown above with darker spots and streaks. There are three or four small white lobes on the front edge of the ear openings. The lizard is found in open stony ground, and lives upon insects and smaller lizards.

The Striated Skink, *E. striolata* (Peters), is similar in form, but is generally darker in colour. It has 28 to 32 scales around the body whereas the last species has from 32 to 40.

Cunningham's Skink, *E. cunninghami* (Gray), is easily recognized by its spiny tail. It is about 15 inches in length. This dark-brown lizard is found only amongst rocks.

The Stumpy-tail or Sleepy Lizard, *Trachysaurus rugosus* Gray, is common in the west and north-west. It is about 15 inches in length. It has short legs, a stump tail, and large overlapping dark-brown scales which call to mind a pine cone. It is very sluggish in movement and assists its weak legs with a wriggling movement of the body. Omnivorous in diet, it is fond of berries and toadstools, and in some places raids strawberry and tomatoes beds. It also eats snails, woodlice, and similar animal food. The Stumpy-tail is viviparous, and two young at a time are produced alive.

The Bluetongues, *Tiliqua*, are common, and well known to most people. Three species occur in Victoria.

The Northern Bluetongue, *T. scincoides* (Shaw), is yellowish-brown, with seven or eight cross bars of dark-brown or black.

The Western Bluetongue, *T. occipitalis* (Peters), is found only in the extreme west, and is rare. The scales of the head are more elongate, and usually there are only four or five dark cross bars.

The Southern Bluetongue, *T. nigrolutea* (Gray), is usually a little greyer in general colour, and instead of cross bars has a series of irregularly oval markings on the back. All members of this genus are omnivorous in diet and give birth to about ten live young.

The remaining species of the family are small, and so closely resemble one another that it is not always possible to give simple characters by which they may be separated. To assist in identification the number of rows of scales around the body is given.

The Copper-tailed Skink, *Hinulia taeniolata* (Shaw), is usually pale-brown with black and white stripes on the back, but both colour and number of stripes vary. Its lower eyelid is scaly, and it has from 22 to 34 scales around the body.

Quoy's Water Lizard, *H. quoyi* (D. and B.), is perhaps the most common of the skinks, and is found on the banks of almost every stream and creek. It is olive-brown on the back, and the sides of its body are black with white freckling. Eyelid scaly. 36-40 scales.

The Weasel Skink, *Leiopisma mustelinum* (O'Shaug.), is yellowish-brown above; sides and tail golden. Often there is a white streak under the eye. Lives under stones and logs and amongst debris. Eyelid with transparent disk. 22-24 scales.

Entrecasteaux's Skink, *L. entrecasteauii* D. and B., is olive above with three black stripes, the outer ones edged with white. Lives amongst grass and herbage in scrubby country. Eyelid with transparent disk. 28-32 scales.

The Three-lined Skink, *L. trilineatum* (Gray), is closely allied to the last, but is more bronzy in colour. It is sometimes without the centre stripe on the back. 26-28 scales.

The Metallic Skink, *L. metallicum* (O'Shaug.), is bronzy-olive spotted with brown above. Sides light-brown with yellowish spots. Lives in open, rock-strewn country. Eyelid with transparent disk. 24-28 scales.

Guichenot's Skink, *L. guichenoti* D. and B., is olive above, and has a brown stripe with lighter edges down each side. Lives on dry heaths and stony ground carrying low herbage. Eyelid with transparent disk. 26-28 scales.

L. pretiosum (O'Shaug.) has no popular name. Its back is often dotted with small darker and lighter spots. Lives under stones and logs in moist places. Eyelid with transparent disk. 34-38 scales.

L. tetradactylum (O'Shaug.), has only four toes on each front foot. It is olive above, and has five interrupted black lines along the middle of the back. Lives amongst grass on dry open plains of northern Victoria. Eyelid with transparent disk. 34 scales.

Spencer's Skink, *Emoa spenceri* L. and F., is not common, but has been taken in the north-west and in Croajingolong. It is dark-brown above, with a pale greenish-white line on the middle of the back, on both sides of which are other indefinite markings of the same colour. Eyelid with transparent disk. 42-44 scales.

All the small skinks mentioned above have moderately developed limbs which, when pressed along the sides of the body, meet or overlap. In the following five species the limbs are much weaker, and fail to meet by more than their own length. The body is elongated and snake-like. The eyelid has a transparent disk.

The Four-toed Skink, *Hemiergis peronii* (Pitz.), has only four toes on each foot. Olive-brown above with a black line on both sides of the back.

The Three-toed Skink, *H. decresiensis* (Fitz.), has three toes on each foot and four black lines on the back.

MacCoy's Skink, *Siaphos maccoyi* L. and F., has five toes on each foot and a bright-yellow underside. 20 scales.

Bougainville's Skink, *Rhodona bougainvillii* (Gray), is greyish-brown dotted with black above. 22-24 scales.

The Spotted Skink, *R. punctatovittatum* Gunth., is rich-brown above with a black dot on each scale, forming four or five longitudinal lines. 18 scales.

In the following four species the eyelid is not movable; a fixed transparent disk covers the eye.

Bouton's Skink, *Ablepharus boutonii* (Desj.), has moderately developed legs. It is bluish-green above with black spots and sometimes two lighter lines. 20-28 scales.

The Garden Skink, *A. lineo-ocellatus* D. and B., is brown above dotted with black and has a black lateral line. 24-30 scales.

The Elegant Skink, *A. elegans* (Gray), resembles the above, but has 16 scales.

A. rhodonoides L. and F., is greyish above with black dots. It has weak limbs and only three toes on each foot.

Order OPHIDIA.

Snakes are highly specialized reptiles, but do not differ greatly in general anatomy from other reptilian orders; their chief modification is the absence of limbs and limb girdles. The two halves of the lower jaw are not joined together at the symphysis or chin, and in this respect snakes differ from lizards. Teeth are comparatively long, have a backward curve, and play no part in the mastication of food, which is swallowed whole. In most venomous land snakes, the venom gland and duct are connected to the foremost upper, or premaxillary, tooth. The gland is situated on the side of the upper jaw, and is contracted by muscular action when the snake bites. The forked tongue which snakes habitually thrust out has no connexion with venom; both venomous and non-venomous snakes and also some lizards have similar tongues. Snakes have up to 400 ribs on each side. In locomotion, alternate groups of ribs are drawn together and cause wave-like bends in the body; this allows the projecting edges of the wide ventral scales to grip uneven ground and cause the body to move forward.

Twenty-eight species of snakes are found in Victoria, and are distributed among three families.

Fam. *Typhlopidae*.

Blind Snakes (*Typhlops*) form the most primitive family. They are quite harmless and live underground, under stones, and rotten logs, and sometimes in ants' nests. Their bodies are of uniform thickness throughout, both the head and tail being blunt and very much alike. The tail is short and terminates in a short spine, which is pressed against the ground to assist in locomotion. The scales

overlap and are highly polished; there is no wide ventral plate as in other snakes, the belly scales being indistinguishable from those elsewhere. All species are purplish-grey above and flesh coloured below and they are difficult to distinguish from one another. The nasal cleft, which passes from the nostril to the labials (scales bordering the lip), is the primary character in classification, whilst secondary characters consist of the number of scales around the body, the shape of the head scales, &c.

A key to the Victorian species may be set out as follows:—

Nasal cleft joining the first labial—

- 20 scales around body .. *Typhlops proximus* (Waite)
- 22 scales around body .. *T. polygrammicus* (Schleg.)
- 24 scales around body—
 - head sharply pointed .. *T. unguirostris* (Peters)
 - head rounded *T. ligatus* (Peters)

Nasal cleft joining the second labial—

- 20 scales around body—
 - head trilobed *T. bituberculatus* (Peters).
 - head rounded, nasal scale *T. broomi* (Boulen).
divided
 - head rounded, nasal un- *T. weidii* (Peters).
divided
 - snout pointed in lateral *T. pinguis* (Waite).
view
- 22 scales around body .. *T. australis* (Gray).

Some of the above species are rare, the Victorian record resting, in at least two cases, on a single specimen.

Fam. Boidae.

Pythons often attain large size. They are non-venomous and kill their prey by crushing. Rudimentary hind limbs are visible externally as small claws on both sides of the vent. The only Victorian species may be distinguished from the larger venomous snakes in that they have no large plates on the top of the head, and have pits in the labials (lip scales) of the lower jaw.

The Carpet Snake, *Python spilotes* var. *variegatus* (Gray), attains a length of about 11 feet, and is the largest Victorian snake. It is named from the carpet-like pattern of its dorsal colouration, which is usually brown with lighter and darker mottling. It feeds upon rabbits, rats, possums, and other small game, and lays up to 35 eggs.

Fam. Colubridae.

This family contains by far the greater number of Australian snakes, and includes both harmless and venomous kinds. All Victorian species belong to the venomous section, though many are too small to inflict a bite fatal to man. Colour in many species varies considerably, and popular names based on the colour are often unreliable. The only reliable means of identification is counting the scales. For the present purposes two counts will be sufficient; first, the number of rows of scales around the body (the wide belly scale must be disregarded and the smaller scales counted diagonally); secondly, the number of subcaudal scales (under the tail from the vent to the tip), at the same time noting whether these scales are single or in pairs.

Sea Snakes are inhabitants of warm tropical seas, but occasionally a stray specimen reaches the colder waters of southern Australia. They are adapted for life in the water and have a flattened paddle-like tail. One species has been taken in Victorian waters on at least three occasions.

The Yellow-bellied Sea Snake, *Pelamis platurus* (Linn.), attains a length of little more than 3 feet. Its colour is striking; upper surface black, sides and underside bright-yellow, tail yellow with black spots.

Seventeen species of land snakes have been recorded from Victoria.

The Red-naped Snake, *Pseudelaps diadema* (Schleg.), has been taken only once (northern Victoria). It is brown above, head and neck black with a bright-red spot on the nape. Length up to 2 feet. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 60-100, all paired.

The Common Brown Snake, *Demansia textilis* (D. and B.), is well distributed in the north and west. It is slender in form, and is pale to dark-brown or sometimes greyish on the back. Young specimens usually have a dark bar on the nape, and some have bars across the body for part or for the whole of its length; these disappear as the snake grows. The snake differs from others in having reddish spots or blotches on the underside. Length up to 6 feet. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 46-73, a few anterior single, remainder paired.

The Collared Brown Snake, *D. nuchalis* (Gunth.), has been taken in northern Victoria, but is rare. Similar in colour to the last species, it sometimes retains the black bar on the nape in its adult stage. The rostral scale (on the tip of the snout) extends further backwards than in the Common Brown Snake. Scales in seventeen or nineteen rows; subcaudals 54-65 all paired.

The Yellow-faced Whip Snake, *D. psammophis* (Schleg.), is rarely taken in the north-west. It is grey to reddish-brown above with a yellow marking, edged with black, round the eye. Length to 5 feet, but most specimens much smaller. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 69-105 pairs.

The Black Snake, *Pseudechis porphyriacus* (Shaw), is common in the east and south-east. It is a comparatively thick snake, and is shining purplish-black above, the wide belly scale and those adjoining it being rosy-red. Length to 7 feet. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 50-60, some anterior ones single, remainder paired.

The Small-scaled Black Snake, *P. microlepidotus* (McCoy), is confined to the north-eastern corner of the State. It is dark-brown above and yellowish-grey below. Length to 7 feet. Scales in 23 rows; subcaudals 61-66, all paired.

The Copper or Mulga Snake, *P. australis* (Gray), is also rare and confined to the north-west. It is olive-green to coppery-brown above, and yellowish below. Length to more than 6 feet. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 57-70, more than half being single, remainder paired.

The Copperhead, *Denisonia superba* (Gunth.), is abundant throughout the State. It varies from black to brown above, and the outer scales joining the belly scale are yellow or coppery-red, tipped with black. Underside greenish-yellow. Length to 5 feet. Scales in fifteen, rarely seventeen rows; subcaudals 41-50, all single.

The Little Whip Snake, *D. flagellum* (McCoy), is a thick little snake found under logs and stones in southern districts. It is pale-brown above; the head and nape are shining black with a white bar across the nose. Length to 16 inches, but the majority do not exceed 12 inches. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 25-27, all single.

The White-lipped Snake, *D. coronoides* (Gunth.), is common in many parts of Victoria. Its colour is very variable, and may be anything from earthy-red to brownish-green above, and salmon-red to cream below, though usually the underside of the tail is red. Its distinguishing mark is a white line, edged with black, along the upper lip. Length to 20 inches. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 39-57, all single.

The Black Whip Snake, *D. nigrescens* (Gunth.), is rare, but has been taken on several occasions in northern districts. It is a uniform blackish-olive above and yellowish below. Length to 20 inches. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 30-40, all single.

The Black-striped Snake, *D. nigrostriata* (Krefft), has been taken in the north-west. Light-brown above, it has a dark-brown (almost

black) vertebral stripe and is yellowish below. Length to 24 inches. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 50-64, all single.

The Black-naped Snake, *D. gouldii* (Gray) is another north-western species, and is rare. It varies from light to coppery-brown above and the hinder part of the head and the nape are black. Length to 20 inches. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 25-30, all single.

The Tiger Snake, *Notechis scutatus* (Peters), is universally distributed throughout the State, and is very common. Its colour varies from blackish-olive without cross bars to ochre-yellow with well marked dark-brown bars. Underside yellowish-white. Scales in nineteen rows; subcaudals 30-35, all single.

The Death Adder, *Acanthophis antarcticus* (Shaw), is short, thick, and flattened. It is now uncommon in Victoria and is confined to the Murray River area. It is yellowish to reddish above with darker cross bands, and yellowish below. Length to 30 inches. Scales in 21 or 23 rows; subcaudals 41-51, of which the last few are paired.

The Coral Snake, *Rhynchelaps australis* (Krefft), is a brightly coloured little snake found in the north-west and is rare. It is red with cross bars of yellow-edged black scales above and is pinkish-yellow below. Length to 15 inches. Scales in seventeen rows; subcaudals 18-20, all paired.

The Bandy-bandy or Ringed Snake, *Furina occipitalis* (D. and B.), is another north-western species. Its striking alternate black and white rings which completely encircle the body at once distinguish it from other snakes. Length up to 30 inches, but majority much smaller. Scales in fifteen rows; subcaudals 14-25, all paired.

Australian snakes are amongst the most venomous in the world, and any species more than 2 feet in length should be considered dangerous. The smaller ones need cause no anxiety, for the amount of venom injected by their bite is not sufficient to cause more than slight sickness.

In a case of snakebite first apply a ligature round the part of the injured limb where there is a single bone (i.e., above the knee or elbow); lose no time, for every second counts. Then wash or wipe the wound to remove surface venom and make several deep cuts through the punctures. Cause the wound to bleed as much as possible by squeezing or bandaging downwards from the ligature. If available Condy's crystals may be rubbed into the cuts. *Take the patient to a hospital or doctor as soon as possible.* Ease the ligature after half an hour; this is essential. In four or five minutes replace it for fifteen minutes; ease again and replace for a further fifteen minutes, after which it may be removed.

AMPHIBIANS.

As mentioned previously, Amphibians differ from Reptiles in that the young, after hatching from the egg, spend the first part of their lives in water and breathe by means of gills. After a time they undergo a metamorphosis, acquire lungs, and breathe atmospheric air. (There are a few exceptions to this rule, but none in Australia.) Amphibians are divided into three orders, only one of which is represented in Australia.

Order ANURA.

This order contains frogs and toads. Victorian frogs have been but poorly collected and worked, and there is wide scope for study. The following list contains a few of the commoner species. Frogs change colour to approximate their surroundings. Colouration given here is that normally found in the animals' natural habitat.

The Marsh Frog, *Lymnodynastes tasmaniensis* (Gunth.), is common and is usually confused with the Bull Frog. The general colour is of a varying shade of brown, with large dark blotchings of irregular design.

The Bull Frog, *L. dorsalis* (Gray), very closely approximates the last in form and colour. It has, however, a large tubercle on the hind foot which is not present in the Marsh Frog. The toes of both species are slightly webbed, fingers free.

The Brown Froglet, *Crinia signifera* (Girard,) is a small species not exceeding 1 inch in body length. It is grey or olive above with darker marblings and a broad band on the head which sometimes extends backwards to form two stripes. The limbs are barred with brown. Toes and fingers free.

The Golden Bell Frog, *Hyla aurea* (Less.), is the common green frog of the bush. Its colour, which is accentuated during the breeding season, is green with golden-yellow spots or streaks on each side of the vertebral line. Toes are fully webbed, fingers free.

The Tree Frog, *H. ewingii* (D. and B.), is about half the size of the last. It is pale-grey to brown above, most often with two dark stripes on the head and back. The groin and inner side of the thighs are often orange-yellow. Toes with spatulate tips, fully webbed, fingers free.

The Marbled Tree Frog, *H. lesuerii* (D. and B.), is darker in colour than the last species and the groin and inner side of the thighs are white, marbled with black. It is not as common as the last.

The Toadlet, *Pseudophryne bibronii* (Gunth.), is not a swimmer and is found under logs and stones in damp places. Small in size, it is purplish-brown above with a yellow spot on the upper arm and two large yellow or pink spots on the inner side of each thigh. Toes and fingers without web.

The National Museum, Melbourne, would be particularly grateful for specimens of various live frogs, which should be sent packed in wet moss or grass. They should be accompanied by a note giving particulars of the situation in which found, whether under stones, &c., or in the open. All such donations will be acknowledged. The Museum is pleased at any time to identify reptiles or batrachians, and answer any questions regarding them.
