NOTES ON TASMANIAN CONCHOLOGY.

By C. Hedley, F.L.S.

(Read June 10th, 1902.)

(Issued June 17th, 1902.)

(*Plate.*)

The study of Tasmanian conchology has been facilitated by an excellent catalogue published last year by the late Prof. Tate and Mr. W. L. May in the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales. Therein certain species ascribed to Tasmania by the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods were rejected from the fauna chiefly because no later observer had taken them. Though apparently of foreign origin, their exclusion could not be wholly justified until that origin was ascertained. At the invitation of Messrs. A. Morton and W. L. May I undertook their examination. From the result it appears that five West Indian species were supplied to Tenison Woods, which he erroneously described as Tasmanian, and as new to science. They are :—

Pleurotoma weldiana, T. Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1876 (1877), p. 137, identical with *Drillia fucata*, Reeve, Conch. Icon. Pl. xx., f. 169.

Ethalia tasmanica, T. Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1876 (1877), p. 146, is the common West Indian *Modulus modulus*, Linne.

Adeorbis picta, T. Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1876 (1877), p. 146, is *Chlorostoma fasciatus*. Born, Woods's type answers well to fig. 2a of Pl. 63 of Fisher's Monograph in the "Coquilles Vivantes."

Astele turbinata, T. Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1876 (1877), p. 145, is *Chlorostoma scalare*, Anton, another well-known West Indian shell.

Semele warburtoni, T. Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1876 (1877), p. 158, is *Codakia orbicularis*, Linne; a common Antillean species

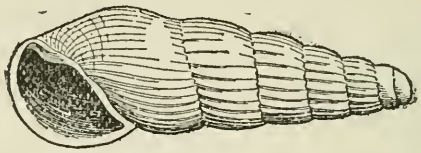
An examination of the type of *Turbo cucullata*, Ten. Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas , 1877 (1879), p. 121, shows it to be *T. zadiatus*, Gmelin; a shell common to tropical Queensland. Another unrecorded synonym of this appears to be *T. pallidus*, Perry, Conchology, 1811, Pl. 49, f. 5.

Having inspected the type of *Chione macleayna*, T. Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1879, p. 38, I consider it identical with *C. stutchburyi*, Gray; a common New Zealand species, and therefore probably not Tasmanian.

Allportia expansa, Ten. Woods, Proc. Roy. Soc., Tas., 1876 (1877), p. 28. At my request Miss Lodder sent me some examples of this species. The material received cor-

responded exactly to Wood's description, and was, I believe, rightly identified. It is certainly not a mollusc, but a planarian. My friend, Mr. T. Whitelegge, considered that it is probably *Polycelis australis*, Schmarda. It had better be excluded from the molluscan catalogue.

The existence of the order Heteropoda in Tasmanian waters has been overlooked by Tate and May. The occurrence in Bass Straits of a species of Firoboida is noted by Macdonald. Trans. Roy. Soc., Edinburgh, xxiii., 1862, p. 5, pl. i., ff. 1-4.



Rissoina gertrudis, Ten. Woods, Pro. Roy. Soc., 1876, p. 146. This species approaches *R. elegantula*, Angas; whether or not intermediate forms unite these two, I leave to the decision of those better acquainted with the species. The illustration published by Tryon is very bad; possibly it was based on a different species. I add a drawing of the type specimen in the Tasmanian Museum.

Cyclostrema weldii, T. Woods. It is generally admitted that this and *C. australe*, Angas are synonymus. Tate and May regard the latter as having priority, but Pritchard and Gatliff award it to *C. weldii*. As a matter of fact, *C. weldii* was published Feb. 27th, 1877, and *C. australe* on June 1st, 1877.

Trochus ringens, Menke Fischer, in the Coquille Vivantes, Troque, 1879, p. 214, notes this species from "Ile Van Diemen." It is not included in any Tasmanian catalogue.

NOTE ON *EUCALYPTUS LINEARIS*, DEHNHARDT.

(A Supposed Tasmanian Species.)

By J. H. Maiden, Director Botanic Gardens, Sydney, Corresponding Member.

(Read July 8th, 1902.)

(Issued July 23rd, 1902.)

In a paper entitled "The Common Eucalyptus Flora of Tasmania and New South Wales," read by me before the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science at its Hobart meeting last January, I drew attention to a small smooth-barked Mount Wellington tree, closely related to *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, Labill., and considered to be *E. linearis*, Dehnhardt.

I have recently received for study, from the Imperial Natural History Museum of Vienna, a type specimen of Dehnhardt's species, which is, however, in bud only. The original label in Dehnhardt's handwriting is in German, of which the following is a translation :—

"I pray you read my description in the Catalogue. The tree is 40ft. high, with a slender stem, and flowers the second time."

The reference to the "Catalogue" is doubtless to the "Catalogus plantarum horti Camaldulensis," which contains the description of the species, and which I have given in full in my paper already referred to. The work in question was published at Naples, and I understand the Hortus Camaldulensis was a garden near that city. The first edition was published in 1829, and the second in 1832, and should be noted in case any claims for priority arise.

Dehnhardt's plant is, without doubt, a cultivated one, and bearing in mind the marked way in which seedling Eucalyptus plants differ from their parents, it is not likely to be absolutely identical with the Mount Wellington plants to which it has been referred. The idea becomes stronger with me that *E. linearis*, Dehn., will prove to be a perfectly smooth-barked form of *E. amygdalina*, with unusually thin, linear leaves. If so, this form of *E. amygdalina* might be named var. *linearis*.

My researches in European herbaria in regard to this genus has brought to light another named species which is con-specific with *E. linearis*. It is *E. pulchella*, Desfontaines.

The original work not being in any Australian library, I obtained a copy of the description from Kew. It is as follows :—

"*Eucalyptus pulchella*, Desf. Ramulis filiformibus; foliis alternis, lineari-subulatis: floribus axillaribus, umbellatis, operculo convexo, mucrone obtuso, brevissimo.

"Ramuli filiformes, paniculati. Folia uncias 2 longa, lineam 1 lata, utrinque acuta. Petioli breves. Flores in umbellulas axillares dispositi. Pedunculus communis folio multoties brevior, 10-12—florus."

(*Cat Hort. Paris.* Ed. 3, 408, 1829.)

Dehnhardt contracts this description into:—

"*Eucalyptus pulchella.* Ramulis filiformibus; foliis alternis lineari-subulatis. Ramulis filiformibus panicularis. Folia uncias 2 longa, lineam 1 lata."

(Dehnh. *Cat. Pl. Hort. Camald.* Ed. 2, p. 20.*)

Walpers' description, published in 1845, is also adapted from the original, and is as follows:—

"Ramulis filiformib foll. alternis lineari-subulatis, florib. axillarib. umbellatis; operculo convexo, mucrone obtuso brevissimo.—Crescit———?"

(Walpers' *Repert.* III. 927.)

Bentham perhaps saw the species, but he pronounces it to be "very doubtful"

I have recently received some specimens from the Vienna Herbarium labelled "*E. pulchella*, Hort., Kew." They are in bud, and are identical with *E. linearis*, Dehn.

Undoubtedly the name *pulchella* was well bestowed, for the specimens have especially long, narrow, linear leaves, which are very graceful.

The upshot of my investigation is that:—

E. linearis, Dehnhardt, and *E. pulchella*, Desfontaines, are specifically identical. Both were named from plants raised in Europe. In my Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science paper I have put forth a plea for a final investigation by Tasmanian botanists as to whether a certain Mount Wellington tree is identical with *E. linearis*, Dehnh., and, if so, whether it is con-specific with *E. amygdalina*, Labill.

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* In my A.A.A.S. paper I quote *E. pulchella*, and also *E. rubricaulis*, as they follow Dehnhardt's description of *E. linearis*. My identification of *E. pulchella* is given below. I have also seen *E. rubricaulis*, Desf., which is not identical with *E. linearis*, and may not be a Eucalyptus at all.