

ON FURTHER TRACES OF *MEIOLANIA* IN N. S. WALES.

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IN 1889 I described* the first, and so far the only remains of this remarkable genus discovered in N. S. Wales, from the Canadian Lead, Gulgong. The fossils consisted of a small horn-core, greater part of a caudal vertebra, and two annular segments of the tail-sheath. Irrespective of the interest attached to the extended geographical distribution, lies the fact of the much more important geological range, perhaps even indicating a distinct species of the animal.

Evidence is now to hand, in the form of two horn-cores, of the existence of *Meiolania* in the superficial deposits near Coolah. The specimens form part of a small collection, consisting of bones of *Diprotodon*, *Phascolonus*, *Procoptodon*, &c., lately presented by Mr. J. McMaster, of Coolah. The conical processes almost rival in size those of the original *Meiolania Owenii*, Smith-Woodw. Mr. McMaster states that the fossils were found in the new channel of the Oaky Creek, branch of the main Weetalabah Creek, and in another branch known as Binnia Creek. The Weetalabah flows into the Castlereagh River, in the Bligh District, County Napier, about twenty-two miles north-west of Coolah.

The conical processes, in their present state of preservation, when placed on their broad bases, are more or less oblique—one more so than the other—thick bosses, graduating to moderately sharp apices, with an indefinitely quadrate rather than a strictly trihedral section. The peripheral or basal outline is imperfect.

In the smaller of the two horn cores, or conical processes, the longest basal diameter, *i.e.*, in the direction of the obliquity, is four inches; the greatest transverse breadth at right angles to the former is three inches; the height, taken vertically from the base to the apex, is fully three inches; whilst the length of the longest, or antero-apical ridge (for it seems that in the tail-sheath of *Meiolania Owenii*, figured by Owen,† the longest ridge of the conical processes is always anterior), is three and a half inches.

* Records Geol. Survey N.S. Wales, 1889, I., pt. 3, p. 149.

† Phil. Trans., clxxii., t. 65.