

AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

Waite, Edgar R., 1904. Occasional notes. III. The genus *Dromicia* in New South Wales. *Records of the Australian Museum* 5(2): 134. [28 January 1904].

doi:10.3853/j.0067-1975.5.1904.1052

ISSN 0067-1975

Published by the Australian Museum, Sydney

nature culture **discover**

Australian Museum science is freely accessible online at
<http://publications.australianmuseum.net.au>
6 College Street, Sydney NSW 2010, Australia



II.—THE HABITAT OF *GOMPHINA MOERCHI*, ANGAS.

Mr. E. A. Smith writes¹, in references to this species :—“The locality of *G. moerhi* was unknown at the time it was described, but examples received from the late M. Robillard show that it occurs at the Mauritius.” In the “Hargraves Collection,” now in the Australian Museum, there is an example of this species from the New Hebrides. As it was referred to Mr. E. A. Smith some years ago, and is labelled in his handwriting, the identification is beyond dispute.

C. HEDLEY.

III.—THE GENUS *DROMICIA* IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Commenting on the distribution of *Dromicia*, Mr. Oldfield Thomas² remarks that “the genus is isolated in the three places most conspicuous for their retention of ancient forms—New Guinea, Western Australia, and Tasmania, while no species appears now to live in the temperate parts of Eastern Australia.”

Under the name *Dromicia unicolor*, Krefft recorded two examples, one taken at St. Leonards, the other at Sydney. Assigning these to *D. nana*, Thomas³ further writes :—“The two specimens of ‘*D. unicolor*’ mentioned by Krefft came from the near neighbourhood of Sydney, and I have no doubt that both escaped from captivity, as the species has otherwise never been recorded from the mainland, while it is at the same time to be found in the collection of almost every dealer in live animals.”

On the sixth of October last, the Trustees of the Australian Museum received from Mr. T. Goldby, of Grosse’s Plains, Jindabyne, an example, which I also identify with *D. nana*. It differs from typical specimens, however, in having in each side a very pronounced dark band from the nose to beyond the eye. The little animal was taken from a log near the Snowy River, in the midst of the country where the Tasmanian fauna is most richly represented on the continent. Though I cannot claim this occurrence as grounds for definitely including *Dromicia* in our fauna, it is not at all improbable that representatives may still exist in the Tasmanian-like climate of the Australian Alps.

EDGAR R. WAITE.

¹ E. A. Smith—Journ. of Malac., ix., pt. 4, 1902, p. 110.

² Thomas—Brit. Mus., Cat. Marsup. and Monotr., 1888, p. 141.

³ Thomas—*Loc. cit.*, p. 146, footnote.