

of Aboriginal spears, it is in one piece, and not with the head separately formed, and lashed or cemented on. I take it to be a hand-thrown weapon, and not propelled with the assistance of a womerah. The head of the spear, for eight and a-half inches from the apex, is blackened, then five alternating white and black bands follow occupying in the aggregate one foot, three of the bands white and two black. From this point downwards, to within nine inches of the proximal end, are six serpentine, but not encircling, continuous grooves, each bearing a series of close, backwardly directed, incised barbs, or teeth, and rendered prominent by having been coloured black. Spears similarly banded at the apex have been figured before, but neither Angas, Eyre, Wood, Smyth, or Knight, in their respective works, have given an illustration of one similarly ornamented with incised sculpture or decoration. With the exception of this feature, it is one of the type of such simple spears as the *Uwinda*, of the Murray River,* or the *Koy-yun*.† Mr. E. M. Curr, however, states‡ that the Blacks of Hinchinbrook Island, and the adjacent mainland used carved spears, but he does not give particulars.



Smyth figures a simple spear with the distal end, or apex, segmented by white and black bands from West Australia,§ but otherwise it completely differs from the present weapon.

AN ACTINOCERAS FROM NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA.

BY R. ETHERIDGE, JUNR., Curator.

(Plate iii.)

I am not aware that this interesting genus has so far been recorded from the Carboniferous rocks of West Australia. A rather fine example exists in our collection from the Lennard

* Angas; S. Australia Illustrated, 1846, t. 51, f. 34.

† Smyth; Aborigines of Victoria, i., 1878, p. 307, f. 83.

‡ Australian Race, ii., 1886, p. 418.

§ Smyth; *loc. cit.*, p. 337, f. 143.