

wild duck, and even on the little shepherd's companion (wagtail)." In addition to these hosts, Mr. Pound points out that "In studying the habits of various species of ticks living apart from their host under natural conditions on some of the northern rivers of this Colony [Queensland], I have noticed that in the larval stage there was a natural inclination or instinct to attach themselves to any moving object, no matter whether animate or inanimate."

The Governments of New South Wales and Queensland have, in their wisdom, delimited a boundary beyond which cattle from affected areas must not pass without inspection and treatment, and this, so far as it goes, is very right and proper. It has been urged that the cattle tick cannot thrive on hosts other than bovines; but even supposing so, the fact that living examples have, in different parts of the world, been found upon deer, sheep, dogs, and even under bark, is in itself sufficiently conclusive evidence as to a means by which "Texas Fever" may be conveyed, and that, in order to be logical and thorough, the quarantine regulations should be extended to *all* animals travelling from the affected districts. It is a recognised fact that the disease is slowly but surely spreading south—hence the necessity of extending the proscribed area; and it is only a question of time, therefore, when it will have invaded New South Wales, and who can tell where or when its devastating march will stop? Stock owners of New South Wales and Victoria would do well, therefore, to note the facts recorded by Professor Neumann.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

I.—*STEGOSTOMA TIGRINUM*, GMEL.

AN ADDITION TO THE FAUNA OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ON March 14th of the current year, we received from Mr. W. Hibbs an example of the shark *Stegostoma tigrinum*, Gmel.,* caught in the River Hawkesbury, New South Wales. It is a female, measures four feet in length, and in colour nearly agrees with var. 3 of Müller and Henle.† The observations were made while the shark was still alive, it having been received by us in that condition. The ground is creamy, with a greenish hue about the head and dorsal region; the markings are black spots, smaller and regularly arranged on the head, much larger and more widely spaced on the body and fins.

* Gmel.—Linn., p. 1493.

† Müller und Henle—*Plagiostomen*, p. 24.