

SOME UNUSUAL STONE ARTEFACTS FROM AUSTRALIA AND NEW GUINEA.

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(Plate xvi, figure 7; and Plate xvii, figures 7-12.)

In this paper is described a series of stone artefacts which either possess unusual features or are new forms. They have been acquired from time to time by the Australian Museum.

(1). E.25986. South Wambo, near Bulga, Hunter Valley, New South Wales (Plate xvii, fig. 7).—This remarkable stone club was found by Mr. A. N. Eather on an old camp-site. It is made of a hard, fine-grained granular rock, and its surface is weathered. It is a natural club-shaped stone that has been ground at each end, on both facets, to a bladed or spatulate shape. The broad head, which is 9 cm. wide and 2.5 cm. thick, is rounded on the edges, but has a sharp-edged and rounded end 1.5 cm. wide. The handle tapers from a rectangular cross-section 7 cm. wide at the top, to a sharp-edged blade at the grip end. In shape it resembles bladed wooden clubs, with straight or curved handles, from this area, and it was no doubt utilized by the aborigines for this reason. It is 56 cm. long, and weighs 3 lb. 8 oz.

(2). E.50920. Murramarang, New South Wales (Plate xvii, fig. 8).—A large symmetrical pebble, $20 \times 13 \times 5$ cm., of hard compact sandstone, which bears on one surface three elongate hammer-dressed areas; one is crescentic, the middle one is broad but is narrowed at one end, and the other one is slightly wider at one end than the other. They are indeterminate in shape and significance, but the fact that they are separated indicates that they are representations and not part of the shaping of the pebble in the manner that an axe is made, that is, by hammer-dressing from the blade end as a rule. It was found on a kitchen-midden in 1936 by Mr. M. S. Stanley.

4. E.49633. Glanmire Station, Bathurst, New South Wales.—A narrow, irregular piece of fine-grained shale which has on one surface a series of longitudinal and transverse scratches. Some are lightly and others deeply incised, and among them there are five white lines formed by an inclusion in the stone, but they cut across the longitudinal scratches at a regular and different angle from that of the transverse scratches. It is similar to an example from Mathewson Springs, northern Flinders Ranges, described by Mr. C. P. Mountford (1938, 144, Plate A, fig. 1) in a series from South Australia. It is $10 \times 3.5 \times 1$ cm. Presented by the late Mr. A. E. Ivatt.

5. *Mena*.—This name is proposed for artefacts described by Mr. D. A. Casey (1936). Two of this group, and two more herein described, were ploughed up by Mr. G. Kimlin on newly cleared land on Mena Creek, Cairns district, Queensland, and he has kindly presented examples to the museums in Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne. They vary in shape from a Y to a triangle, and are difficult to refer to in simple terms in literature. The name *mena*, therefore, is proposed because it is associated with the type historically and geographically.

E.49897. Mena Creek, Queensland (Plate xvii, fig. 9).—A fine example polished all over and carefully shaped. The two surfaces slope inwards at the top. One of the pointed ends is missing, and there are two plough gashes on one margin at the top. The tang has a bladed end which has apparently had a flake broken off as a result of use, and the flake-scar is re-polished; its edge is battered. The top is flat and striated, and there is a deep incised line running from end to end. An interesting feature of this *mena* is a series of very fine scratches on one surface, one group of which is parallel