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For the entire Commonwealth this gives a coast-line of 12,210 miles, and an average of 244 square miles for one mile of coast-line. According to Strelbitski, Europe has only 75 square miles of area to each mile of coast-line, and, according to recent figures, England and Wales have only one-third of this, viz., 25 square miles.

(ii.) *Historical Significance of Coastal Names.* It is interesting to trace the voyages of some of the early navigators by the names bestowed by them on various coastal features—thus Dutch names are found on various points of the Western Australian coast, in Nuyts' Archipelago, in the Northern Territory, and in the Gulf of Carpentaria; Captain Cook can be followed along the coasts of New South Wales and Queensland; Flinders' track is easily recognised from Sydney southwards, as far as Cape Catastrophe, by the numerous Lincolnshire names bestowed by him; and the French navigators of the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century have left their names all along the Western Australian, South Australian, and Tasmanian coasts.

5. Geographical Features of Australia.—As indicated in the preceding issues of this Year Book, it is intended each year to give fairly complete information concerning some special geographical element. Thus No. 1 Year Book, pp. 60-68, contains an enumeration of Coastal features, No. 2, pp. 66-77, deals with Hydrology, and No. 3, pp. 59-72, with Orography. In the present issue the Lakes of Australia constitute the special feature treated. An orographical or vertical relief map of Australia will be found on page 85.

2. Lakes of the Commonwealth.

1. General.—The following section contains the latest available official information concerning the lakes of each State. It will, of course, be understood that both the area and depth of the mainland lakes are subject to considerable variation according to the season.

2. New South Wales.—(i.) *Introductory.* The accompanying information regarding the lakes of New South Wales has been compiled from particulars supplied by the Lands Department of that State. The name, position, area, etc., of each of the lakes will be found in the tabular statement on pp. 62 *et seq.*

Where the space in columns has not been filled in, the information is not obtainable.

The letters in the column headed "Geological character" refer to classification adopted in (iv.) following. An explanation of the numbers and signs attached to the names of the lakes in the table will be found in the accompanying notes.

(ii.) *Flora of the Lakes of New South Wales.* As a botanical survey of the Lakes of New South Wales has never been undertaken information relating to their characteristic flora is necessarily incomplete.

With regard to the coastal or estuarine lakes containing either salt or brackish water, the low-lying margins are commonly the habitat of a "Swamp Oak," *Casuarina glauca*, the trees often extending for a short distance into the water.

Lake George—In 1898 the water was high in the shallow lake, but rapidly receding, and wherever the water receded a dense green carpet appeared of a creeping *Chenopodium*, determined by Professor Murr as *Chenopodium glaucum* L. var. *ambiguum*, a small salt-bush, and considered valuable as a fodder for sheep.

Lake Oxley lies at the foot of Mount Oxley, and is filled only perhaps once in 10 years. In 1883 it was a smooth plain of white clay, with the sharply defined shore of a lake. A special feature of this plain was the "Cane-grass," *Glyceria ramigera*, F.v.M.,

a bamboo-like grass often 10 feet high, which studded the plain. The "Lignum Scrub," *Muehlenbeckia cunninghami*, (F.v.M.), grows in many of these clay-pans, but is absent at Lake Oxley.

The *Tuggerah Lakes*, consisting of three lakes known as the Entrance, Middle, and Upper lakes, are brackish and slightly affected by the ocean tides. They are very shallow and are much overgrown with *Ruppia* or *Zostera*. The principal shore plants are :—

Banksia integrifolia, *B. serrata*, *Eupomatia laurina*, *Alsophia cooperi*, *Scolopia brownii*, *Euroschinus falcatus*, *Casuarina glauca*, *Duboisia myoporoides*, *Cryptocarya glaucescens*, *Rhodomyrtus psidioides*, *Endiandra sieberi*, *Monotoca elliptica*, *Wilkiea macrophylla*, *Trochocarpa laurina*, *Phyllanthus ferdinandi*, *Alphitonia excelsa*, *Cryptocarya australis*, *Rhus rhodantha*, *Panax elegans*, *Diploglottis cunninghami*, *Livistona australis*, *Festuca littoralis*, *Spinifex hirsuta*, *Zoysia pungens*, *Mesembryanthemum æquilaterrale*, *Convolvulus erubescens*, *Senecio australis*.

Lake Cargelligo is a large area of impounded water, which, after a copious rainfall, possesses considerable depth, and floods over large areas of low land at its entrance. In times of drought it becomes very shallow, and dries up sufficiently to allow sedges and annual grasses to grow, when it becomes a favourite spot for cattle to graze over while other places are destitute of fodder. The following plants are characteristic of the vegetation in and around the lake :—

Vallisneria spiralis grows profusely when the water is present, and attracts numbers of wild ducks and swans: when the water recedes cattle feed upon this vegetation to advantage.

Potamogeton obtusifolius, *Damasonium australe*, *Philydrum lanuginosum*, *Lemna trisulca*. These are the principal water plants.

The plants on the extreme edge of the lake are :—*Heliotropium curassavicum*, *Atriplex semibaccata*, *Cyperus vaginatus*, *C. eragrostic*, *Lepturus cylindricus*. On the drier ground such plants as *Eucalyptus bicolor* and *E. rostrata* are the predominant trees; *E. melliodora*, *E. melanophloia*, *E. hemiphloia* var. *albena*, and *E. conica* are fairly plentiful.

Principal wattles—*Acacia pendula*, *A. salicina*, *A. decurrens*, *A. harpophylla*, and *A. juniperina*.

Fodder plants, etc.—*Mesembryanthemum australe*, *Zygophyllum fruticulosum*, *Clanthus dampieri*, *Swainsona galegifolia*, *Glyceria ramigera*, *Danthonia penicellata*, *Themeda forskalli*, &c.

Introduced plants (weeds)—*Lantana camara*, *Rosa rubiginosa*, *Ricinus communis*, *Datura stramonium*, *D. tatula*, *Solanum sodomæum*.

Hordeum murinum is the principal grass for fodder purposes.

(iii.) *Fauna of the Lakes of New South Wales.* The Lakes of the State may be grouped zoologically into

- (a) The Coast Lagoons such as Lake Illawarra,
- (b) The Lakes of the Western Plains of which Lake Menindie is an example, and
- (c) The Lakes of the Kosciusko Highlands, of which the Blue Lake is the most famous.

Lake George and *Lake Bathurst* are anomalous lakes which run dry at intervals, and cannot therefore contain a permanent fauna.

The coast lakes which regularly or temporarily communicate with the sea, have the usual estuarine fauna, not to be distinguished from that of the mouths of the Clarence, Hunter, and Hawkesbury Rivers. All are more or less brackish and shallow. Their mud or sandy floors are carpeted with such vegetation as *Poseidonia* and *Zostera*. A large proportion of the fish supply of the State comes from the lakes. Large quantities of mullet (*Mugilidæ*); whiting (*Sillaginidæ*), bream (*Chrysophrys australis*), blackfish

(*Girella tricuspidata*), flathead (*Platycephalidae*), and flatfish (*Pleuronectidae*), are caught annually and forwarded to the Sydney markets. The Crustacea are represented by the prawn (*Metapenaeus macleayi*), the swimming crab (*Portunus pelagicus*), the mangrove crab (*Scylla serrata*), and the mud crabs (*Hellocius cordiformis*, *Sesarma crythrodactyla*, and *Chasmagnathus levis*).

Characteristic molluscs are the cockle (*Arca trapezia*), the oyster (*Ostrea mordax*), the whelk (*Pyrasus perculcus*), with species of *Tapes*, *Taparium*, *Tellina*, and *Salinator*.

The fauna of the western lakes and billabongs still awaits a thorough examination. In favorable seasons they are thronged with numerous animals, which in dry weather either die, seek refuge in the mud, or remain in a state of suspended animation. Among the higher forms of life may be noted the fresh water catfishes (*Copidoglanis tandanus*, and *C. obscurus*), golden perch (*Plectrophites ambiguus*), macquarie perch (*Macquaria australasica*), and the murray cod (*Oligorus macquariensis*). The bay-bream (*Dorosoma erebi*) occurs in plenty in the lagoons.

Several kinds of frogs (*Limnodynastes dorsalis*, *Chiropletes platycephalus* and *Notaden bennetti*) chorus in rainy weather. The Crustacea are represented by forms of *Apus*, *Estheria*, *Limnadopsis*, *Astacopsis*, and perhaps *Potamon*. Pond snails and mussels (*Melania*, *Vivipara*, *Isadora* and *Unio*) are common mollusca.

Far more peculiar and of greater scientific interest are the Kosciusko Lakes, viz., the Blue Lake, Lake Albina, Lake Cootapatamba, the Club Lake and Hedley Tarn. These are situated at an elevation of over 6000 feet and are all enclosed by moraine dams left by vanished glaciers. Their fauna is related in the first instance to that of Tasmania, and in a wider sense to that of New Zealand, South America, and Antarctica: as a rule the species are restricted to the Australian Alps. This fauna has not yet been exhaustively investigated, but various expeditions from the Australian Museum have partly explored it. The fish that swims the highest in Australia is *Galaxias findlayi*: a rare and remarkable crustacean is *Phreatoicus australis*. Annelids (worms) discovered in the Blue Lake are *Tubifex davidi*, *Branchiura pleuretheca*, and *Phreodriloides notabilis*.

(iv.) *Geological Character and Probable Origin of the Lakes of New South Wales.* From the lists it will be seen that there are a great number of so-called lakes in the Southern and New England Tablelands with regard to which no information is available. Probably many of these occupy basins due to geological disturbance, but as it would be misleading to class them under that heading they are placed under the general heading of "Lakes occupying local depressions in areas of drainage" (c). The only lakes with regard to which any definite information as to the geological cause is available, are Guyra Lagoon (Crater Lake), Lake George (a lake occupying a faulted area), and Lake Bathurst.

The classification adopted is admittedly unsatisfactory, but it appears to be the best under the circumstances:—

- (A) Coastal Lakes or Lagoons, caused by the formation of bars and banks of river silt and the joint action of tides and prevailing winds.
- (B) Shallow Lakes found along the courses of rivers, more especially the Murray and Darling Systems, and formed by the building up of flood barriers and plains.
- (C) Lakes of the Western and Central areas formed by the filling of local depressions. In flood there is direct connection between (b) and (c) of the Paroo River System and Ana-branches.
- (D) Lakes of the Kosciusko Highlands, due to the formation of barriers of moraine material.
- (E) Special Lakes due to distinct geological causes:—Lake George, Lake Bathurst, and Guyra Lagoon.

LAKES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approx. Area.	Greatest Length.		Greatest Breadth.		Maximum Depth.	Average Depth.	Geological Character.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.			
Agnes (1) ...	Wakool, 6 miles S. of Moulamein (f) ...	Acres. 240	1	48	—	32	6	2	C
Albert ...	Wynyard, 4 miles S. of Wagga (f) ...	240	1	—	—	45	10	6	C
Albina (2) ...	Selwyn, 1½ miles N. of Mount Kosciusko (f) ...	36	—	50	—	10	—	—	C
Altiboulka (3) <i>b</i> ...	Yantara, 27 miles N.E. of Yantara Lake (f) ...	1,000	2	—	—	60	10	5	C
Amphitheatre (4) <i>b</i> ...	Livingstone, 22 miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	1,920	2	—	1	40	6	h	C
Arable (5) ...	Beresford, 9 miles S.W. of Cooma (f) ...	45	—	37	—	16	—	—	B*
Avon (6) ...	Wellesley, 14 miles S.W. of Nimmitabel (f) ...	360	—	93	—	75	—	—	B*
Baleka (7) ...	Tandora, 18 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	640	1	40	—	10	9	—	B*
Bally Castle or Taylors (8) ...	Barrona, 20 miles S.W. of Goombalie (s) ...	1,000	2	—	—	60	4	2	C
Bancanya (9) ...	Mootwingee, 30 mls. S.W. of Koonberry (f) ...	10,240	8	—	3	20	9	—	C
Baragoot (10) ...	Dampier, 2½ miles S. of Bermaghee (s) ...	100	—	80	—	30	—	—	C
Barnato (11) ...	Booroodarra, 50 miles W. of Cobarr (f) ...	320	—	60	—	40	6	3	C
Barney (7) <i>d</i> ...	Rankin, 49 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Barney (12) <i>d</i> ...	Manara, 23½ miles S.W. of Ivanhoe (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Bathurst or Bundong (6) ...	Argyle, 1 mile E. of Tarago (b) ...	3,600	3	35	2	35	10	4	E
Beard's or Black (6) ...	Wellesley, 16 miles S.W. of Nimmitabel (f) ...	500	1	35	—	57	—	—	B*
Big Sand Hill (13) ...	Wakool, 19 miles S.E. of Balranald (f) ...	320	1	—	—	64	6	a	C
Bijiji (7) ...	Tandora, 14 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	1,600	3	—	1	10	—	—	B
Bingery (Goodbo) ...	Windeyer, 44½ miles W. of Pooncaira ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Bintulla (14) ...	Menindee, 26½ miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Birroul (10) ...	Dampier, 5½ miles N. of Moorooma (s) ...	500	1	20	1	8	—	—	A
Black (6) ...	Wellesley, 2½ miles S.E. of Bibbenluke (f) ...	140	—	53	40	—	—	—	B*
Blue (15) ...	Wallace, 4½ miles N.E. of Mt. Kosciusko (f) ...	60	—	30	—	20	—	—	D
Blue ...	Tara, 51 miles W. of Pooncaira ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Bondi (10) ...	Auckland, 3 miles S. of Tathra (s) ...	67	—	49	—	23	—	—	C*
Boocathan (16) ...	Caira, 7 miles N.W. of Oxley (f) ...	960	2	—	1	7	9	—	C
Boolaboolka (17) <i>b</i> ...	Livingstone, 44½ miles S.E. of Menindee (f) ...	7,680	9	—	2	20	9	—	C
Booloombayt (18) ...	Gloucester, adjoins the Broadwater on N. (s) ...	3,500	7	—	1	40	—	—	C
Boolpoora (7) ...	Killara, 54 miles S.W. of Louth (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Boundary (15) ...	Wallace, 3 miles E. of Dalgety (f) ...	3	—	9	—	4	—	—	C*
Brennan (17) <i>b</i> ...	Livingstone, 52½ miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	960	2	40	1	40	20	9	C
Brickkiln (17) <i>b</i> ...	Livingstone, 55 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	320	2	—	—	40	—	—	C
Brisbane Water (19) ...	Northumberland, adjoins Broken Bay on N. (s) ...	7,000	6	40	3	20	16	—	A
Brommeyes (17) ...	Livingstone, 55 miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	1,920	3	—	2	—	—	—	C
Buckley (6) ...	Wallace, 5½ miles N.E. of Dalgety (f) ...	145	—	54	—	50	—	—	C*
Bulbararing (20) ...	Northumberland, 4½ mls. N.E. of Gosford (b) ...	200	1	20	—	60	—	—	A
Bullanamang (5) ...	Beresford, 3½ miles S.W. of Bredbo (f) ...	28	—	22	—	17	—	—	A
Bullea ...	Evelyn, 28 miles S. of Milparinka ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B*
Bullenbalong (21) ...	Wallace, 8 miles N.W. of Berridale (f) ...	50	—	33	—	20	—	—	B*
Bulligal (22) ...	Waljeers, 27 miles S.W. of Booligal (f) ...	640	1	40	1	7	h	—	C
Bunda (23) ...	Young, 44½ miles W. of Wilcannia (b) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Bungarry (24) [Duck-shott] ...	Waljeers, 14 miles N.E. of Oxley (f) ...	160	—	60	—	40	12	9	C
Bunumburt (25) ...	Caira, 9½ miles W. of Oxley (f) ...	100	—	40	—	30	8	4	C
Burkanoko (26) ...	Barrona, 36 miles W. of Ford's Bridge (s) ...	160	2	—	—	10	12	6	C
Burns (27) [3 lakes] ...	Wellesley, 12 miles S.W. of Nimmitabel (f) ...	{ 40 25 15	—	40 38 27	—	17 10 7	—	—	B*
Burra Burra (5) ...	Georgiana, 5 miles N.W. of Taralga (f) ...	290	1	—	—	78	—	—	B*
Burrill ...	St. Vincent, 2 miles S.W. of Ulladulla (s) ...	1,120	2	40	1	60	7	3	A
Cargelligo (28) ...	Dowling, at Cargelligo (f) ...	2,500	3	40	1	56	15	9	B*
Carroll's (5) ...	Wallace, 4 miles E. of Berridale (f) ...	20	—	19	—	14	—	—	B*
Cathie (29) ...	Macquarie, 9 miles S. from Pt. Macquarie (b) ...	635	1	60	1	—	—	—	A
Cawndilla (30) ...	Menindee, 9 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	23,040	8	—	6	12	9	—	C
Chesney (11) ...	Barrona, 28 miles W. of Goombalie ...	160	—	40	—	40	4	2	C
Club (15) ...	Wallace, 3½ mls. N.E. from summit of Mount Kosciusko (f) ...	10	—	12	—	9	—	—	D
Cobaki Broadwater (31) ...	Rous, 3 miles N.W. from Chinderah (s) ...	450	1	40	—	50	3	14	A
Cobham (32) ...	Yantara and Evelyn, 30 miles S.E. of Milparinka (f) ...	1,280	2	40	1	40	12	8	C
Cockrone (19) ...	Northumberland, 5 miles E. of Gosford (b) ...	120	1	—	—	20	—	—	A
Cohens (10) ...	Auckland, 1½ miles W. of Tathra (s) ...	96	—	66	—	58	—	—	A
Coila (14) ...	Dampier, 6½ miles S. of Moruya (s) ...	1,850	3	5	1	25	—	—	A
Collins ...	Menindee and Windeyer, 29 miles S.W. of Menindee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Comayjong (33) ...	Waljeers, 1 mile N. of Oxley (f) ...	200	—	60	—	16	—	—	C
Condoulpe (34) ...	Wakool, 12 miles S.E. of Balranald (f) ...	e 2	16	1	40	10	a	—	C
Conjola (10) ...	St. Vincent 6 miles N. of Ulladulla (s) ...	1,600	3	60	2	60	7	3	A
Coolamatong (6) ...	Wallace, 2½ miles W. of Berridale (f) ...	84	—	46	—	35	—	—	E
Coomaroop (35) ...	Wakool, ½ mile E. of Tooleybuc (f) ...	800	1	40	1	—	—	—	B
Coombah (36) <i>b</i> ...	Windeyer, 62 miles N.W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	2,560	5	—	1	8	9	—	A
Coonbilly (37) ...	Irrara, 17 miles N.W. of Ford's Bridge (s) ...	500	2	—	—	30	12	6	C

LAKES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—(Continued).

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approx. Area. Acres.	Greatest Length.		Greatest Breadth.		Maximum Depth.	Average Depth.	Geological Character.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.			
Coopers (5)...	Wellesley, 7½ miles W. of Nimmitabel (f) ...	70	—	30	—	28	ft	ft	B*
Coorpooka (38) d	Killara, 36 miles N.E. of White Cliffs (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	B*
Cootralantra (39)	Wallace, 7½ miles N.E. of Nimmitabel (f) ...	350	1	5	—	74	—	—	B*
Coralo (10)...	Auckland, ½ mile N. of Eden (s) ...	180	1	3	—	48	—	—	A
Corega (40)...	Young, 44 miles W. of Wilcannia (f) ...	640	1	40	1	8	q	—	A
Corunna (10)	Dampier, 3 miles S. of Noorooma (s) ...	480	2	5	1	30	—	—	A
Cowal (41)...	Gipps, 6½ miles N.E. of Marsden (f) ...	15,000	16	60	5	60	10	4½	A*
Cudgen (42)	Rous, 8 miles E. from Murwillumbah (s) ...	320	1	20	—	50	10	4½	A
Cudmirrah (136)	St. Vincent, 11 miles S.W. of Huskisson (s) ...	960	1	50	1	20	5	2	A
Cullamulcha (43)	Delalah, 59 miles N.W. of Wanaaring (b) ...	1,200	3	—	—	50	6	3	A
Cullewie (7) c	Killara, 24 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Cullivel (44)	Urana, 12 miles N.E. of Urana (f) ...	3,240	3	40	2	10	—	—	C
Cuttagee (10)	Dampier, 4 miles S. of Bermagoe (s) ...	298	1	50	—	60	—	—	A
Dead Horse (45) d	Livingstone, 36 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	100	—	40	—	40	6	q	C
Deadmans (45) d	Livingstone, 39 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	q	C
Deewhy Lagoon (136)	Cumberland, 4 miles N. of Manly (s) ...	80	—	40	—	25	5	2	A
Denman (46)	Irrara, 20 miles N.W. of Ford's Bridge (f) ...	1,000	2	—	—	60	12	6	C
Dennys (17) d	Livingstone, 54 miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	2,560	3	—	2	—	6	q	C
Dick (47) d	Young, 25 miles N. of Wilcannia (b) ...	3,200	2	40	2	40	6	6	B
Dry (48)...	Barrona, 14 miles N.W. of Goombalie (f) ...	600	2	—	—	40	4	2	C
" (49) d	Tara, 47 miles W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	80	—	40	—	30	4	k	B
" (50) d	Livingstone, 49 miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	1,920	2	40	2	—	7	k	C
" (51) d	Mossiel, 9 miles S. of Ivanhoe (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
" (52)	Waljeers, 24½ miles S.W. of Booligal (f) ...	640	1	—	1	—	6	k	C
Dudal Comer (53)	Wakool, 22½ miles N.E. of Moulamein (f) ...	e	1	40	1	24	6	a	C
Dukes (5)	Hume, ½ mile S.W. of Henty (f) ...	2,100	3	70	2	50	—	—	C
Dundomallee (54) c	Wellesleys, 13 miles S.W. of Nimmitabel (f) ...	50	—	30	—	25	—	—	B
Durras Water (10)	Caira, 13½ miles N. of Balranald (f) ...	1,280	2	40	1	40	10	l	C
Eckerboon (23)	St. Vincent, 6½ miles N.E. of Bateman (s) ...	1,200	3	40	2	—	—	—	A
Emu (7)	Tandora, 46 miles W. of Wilcannia (b) ...	160	—	40	—	40	k	—	C
Eucalypts (50) d	Menindee, 5 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	3,200	3	0	2	0	8	q	B
Eucumbene (55)	Livingstone, 54 miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	1,920	3	40	1	40	15	q	C
Eukobilli	Wallace, 4 miles S. of Adaminaby (f) ...	32	—	35	—	15	—	—	B*
Fort Grey Basin or Pinaroo (56)	Menindee, 9 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	320	1	0	—	40	8	q	C*
Ganaway (57) c	Poole, 52 miles N.W. of Tibooburra (b) ...	1,000	2	—	—	60	12	6	C
Geer (58)...	Caira, 24 miles S.W. of Oxley (f) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Genoe (59)...	Wakool, 9 miles E. of Tooleybuc (f) ...	e	—	64	—	40	5	a	B
George or Werriwa	Wakool, 10 miles E. of Tooleybuc (f) ...	e	1	16	—	72	6	a	B
Gilman	Murray 3½ miles N. of Bungendore (b) ...	38,500	15	60	6	6	q	—	E
Golgol (60)...	Mitchell, 6½ miles S.W. of Kingston (f) ...	206	1	35	—	20	8	4	C
Goonimur (61)	Wentworth, 2 miles N. of Gol-Gol (f) ...	640	1	40	1	—	10	q	C
Goran (62)...	Wakool, 9½ miles S.E. of Tooleybuc (f) ...	e	—	56	—	24	5	a	B
Green (63)...	Pottinger, 20 miles S. of Gunnedah (f) ...	10,000	5	—	3	—	3	1½	C
" (64)...	Wellesley, 2 miles S.E. of Bibbenluke (f) ...	30	—	27	—	16	—	—	B
Guises	Evelyn, 26 miles S.E. of Milparinka (f) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Gum Lake (50)	Wallace, 10 miles W. of Dalgety (f) ...	3	—	8	—	4	—	—	R
Gunbar (65)	Livingstone, 51 miles S.E. of Menindee (f) ...	1,600	2	40	1	40	8	q	C
Gunnagia	Nicholson, 13 miles N.W. of Gunbar (b) ...	e	—	56	—	40	6	a	C
Gunyulka (66) d	Mossiel, 24 miles N.W. of Hillston (f) ...	320	1	—	—	40	4	3	C
Harvey's (67)	Werunda, 12 miles S.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Haystack (50) d	Wakool, 16½ miles S.E. of Balranald (f) ...	e	—	40	—	40	6	a	C
Hedley Tarn (68)	Livingstone, 55½ miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	60	1	20	1	—	8	q	C
Hiawatha	Wallace, 4½ miles N.E. of summit of Mount Kosciuszko (f) ...	10	—	17	—	8	—	—	D
Hogans (69)	Clarence, 20 miles S.E. of Grafton (f) ...	860	2	25	—	70	—	15	A
Hugundara (5)	Livingstone, 45 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	160	1	—	—	40	—	—	C
Illawarra (136)	Wallace, 19 miles W. of Cooma (f) ...	15	—	18	—	11	—	—	B
Innes or Burrawan (70)	Camden, 4 miles S. of Wollongong (s) ...	8,500	4	70	3	30	13	5	A
Island (55)...	Macquarie, 2½ miles S. of Pt. Macquarie (f) ...	6,150	4	60	3	—	—	—	A
Island (55)...	Wallace, 12 miles W. of Cooma (f) ...	12	—	13	—	10	—	—	B
Jillimatong (6)	Wallace, 20 miles S.W. of Nimmitabel (f) ...	45	—	28	—	25	—	—	B
Kangaroo (71)	Wallace, 13½ miles W. of Dalgety (f) ...	70	—	41	—	30	—	—	B
Kerkeri (72)	Menindee, 20 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	1,280	1	40	2	—	—	—	C
Kiah (55)...	Wakool, 15 miles N.W. of Moulamein (f) ...	200	—	56	—	32	8	—	C
Killen (73)...	Wallace, 3 miles N.W. of Berridale (f) ...	50	—	31	—	20	—	—	B
Killmacoola (39)	Delalah, 50 miles N.W. of Wanaaring (b) ...	300	—	60	—	50	6	3	C
Kopago (74)	Beresford, 11 miles W. of Cooma (f) ...	100	—	54	—	25	—	—	B
Lake, unnamed	Young, 22½ miles N. of Wilcannia (f) ...	640	1	40	1	—	10	6	B
" (salt) "	Barrona, 38 miles W. of Goombalie (s) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
" " "	Barrona, 37 miles S.W. of Goombalie (s) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
" " "	Barrona, 44 miles S.W. of Goombalie (s) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Loriwa (76)...	Landsborough, 48 mls. S.W. of Goombalie (s) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
	Wakool, 19½ miles S.E. of Balranald (f) ...	e	—	64	—	48	5	a	C

LAKES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—(Continued).

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approx. Area.	Greatest Length.		Greatest Breadth.		Maximum Depth.	Average Depth.	Geological Character.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.			
Lignam (22) ...	Caira, 5 miles S.W. of Oxley (f) ...	Acres. 120	—	60	—	20	3	1	C
Llangothlin ...	Clarke, 7 mls. E. of Ben Lomond Rly. Stn. (f) ...	980	2	—	1	50	3	3	B*
Little (49) b ...	Windeyer, 40 miles N.W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	640	1	20	1	—	3	k	B
Little Sand Hill (77) ...	Wakool, 20 miles S.E. of Balranald (f) ...	e	—	40	—	32	4	a	B*
Little Amphitheatre (4) b ...	Livingstone, 20 miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	160	—	40	—	40	—	—	C
Little Llangothlin (78) ...	Clarke, 8 mls. E. of Ben Lomond Rly. Stn. (f) ...	285	—	65	—	65	4	2	B*
Little Mother of Ducks ...	Sandon, 4 miles S. of Guyra (f) ...	80	—	50	—	27	6	2	B*
Long (50) b... (49) b... ...	Livingstone, 5½ miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	1,120	2	40	—	60	—	—	C
Loorica (79) ...	Windeyer, 35 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	320	1	20	—	40	—	—	C
Lyle (80) ...	Caira, 17 miles E. of Balranald (f) ...	e	1	40	—	64	6	a	C
Macconnan (81) ...	Wakool, 9 miles N.W. of Moulamein (f) ...	150	—	48	—	32	6	a	C
Macquarie (19) ...	Caira, 16 miles N. of Balranald (f) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Maffra (32) ...	Northumberland, 8½ miles S.W. from Newcastle (s) ...	29,000	15	—	5	—	40	25	A
Malta (7) ...	Wellesley, 8½ miles S.E. of Dalgety (f) ...	70	—	63	—	30	—	—	B
Manies (83) ...	Tandora, 25 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	640	1	40	1	20	8	k	B
Marias (84) ...	Dowling, ¾ mile S. of Cargelligo (f) ...	1,000	2	40	1	—	8	5	B
May or Cootapatamba (2) ...	Dowling, 3 miles S. of Cargelligo (f) ...	600	2	—	1	—	8	5	B
Menindee (7) ...	Selwyn, ¼ mile S.E. of Mount Kosciusko (f) ...	15	—	23	—	9	—	—	D
Mere (8) ...	Menindee & Tandora, 2 miles W. of Menindee (f) ...	38,400	9	—	8	—	20	k	B
Merrimbula (10) ...	Barrona, 26 miles S.W. of Goombalgie (f) ...	200	—	50	—	40	6	3	C
Merrimageel (85) ...	Auckland, 1 mile N. of Panbula (s) ...	1,350	2	57	1	60	—	—	A
Merwin (86) ...	Waljeers, 14½ miles W. of Booligal (s) ...	320	1	—	—	40	4	2	B
Mickwilly (87) d ...	Wakool, 17 miles S.E. of Balranald (f) ...	e	—	64	—	64	6	a	C
Milkengay (49) b ...	Rankin, 66 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Mindona (49) b ...	Wentworth, 42 miles S.W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	6,400	4	40	3	—	15	—	B
Minnie Water ...	Windeyer, 31 miles N.W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	15,360	7	—	4	—	7	—	A
Miroo (136) ...	Clarence, 19½ miles S.E. of Grafton (f) ...	128	—	48	—	40	—	15	A
Moon Moon (88) ...	St. Vincent, 2 miles S.E. of Termeil (s) ...	400	1	30	—	70	6	2	A
Mooratchie (89) ...	Nicholson, 14½ miles N.E. of Booligal (f) ...	e	1	—	—	56	—	—	B
Moornanyah (90) c ...	Yungnulgra, 36 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	320	1	—	—	40	8	6	B
Moseys (50) b ...	Manara, 20 miles S.W. of Ivanhoe (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Mother of Ducks (91) ...	Livingstone, 5½ miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	640	1	20	1	20	8	—	C
Muckee (92) c ...	Hardinge, at Guyra (f) ...	1140	2	—	1	30	8	2	E
Muddah (6) ...	Caira, 14 miles N.W. of Balranald ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Muetta (93) ...	Beresford, 10 miles N.W. of Cooma (f) ...	50	—	38	—	21	—	—	B*
Mullawooka Basin (94) ...	Beresford, 12 miles S. of Cooma (f) ...	20	—	30	—	15	—	—	B*
Mummuga (95) ...	Fitzgerald, 58 miles S.W. of Wanaaring (f) ...	1600	3	40	1	—	10	5	B
Mungundi (74) ...	Dampier, 3½ miles N. of Noorooma (s) ...	460	1	35	1	6	—	—	A
Munmorah (20) ...	Fitzgerald, 30 miles S. of Wanaaring (f) ...	100	—	40	—	27	10	8	A
Myall (18) ...	Northumberland, adj'g Tuggerah Lakes (s) ...	2000	3	—	2	—	—	—	A
Nangudga (10) ...	Gloucester, 18 mls. N.E. from Pt. Stephens (s) ...	15,300	9	20	5	40	—	—	A
Nargal or Nuttal (10) ...	Dampier, 1½ miles S. of Noorooma (s) ...	200	—	65	—	25	—	—	A
Naroolpilly (7) d ...	Dampier, 3½ miles S. of Noorooma (f) ...	45	—	45	—	32	—	—	A
Narrabeen (136) ...	Rankin, 62 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Narran or Terewah ...	Cumberland, 6½ N. of Manly (s) ...	600	1	40	1	20	7	3	A
Nearia (49) b ...	Finch & Narran, 52 mls. N.E. of Brewarina (f) ...	35,000	19	—	6	—	15	7	C
Noeyanga (60) ...	Windeyer, 39 miles W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	7,560	4	—	3	—	4	k	B
Nettleogee (7) ...	Tailla, 9½ miles E. of Euston (f) ...	1,560	2	40	—	40	10	3	B
New (97) ...	Menindee, 25 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	7,040	4	40	3	—	8	k	B
Nialia (49) b ...	Menindee, 20 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	160	—	60	—	40	10	4	B
Nichebulka (98) ...	Tara, 48½ miles W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	7,680	5	40	3	—	4	k	B
Nine Mile (47) d ...	Barrona, 38 miles W. of Ford's Bridge (s) ...	300	1	—	—	40	6	3	C
Nitchie (49) b ...	Yungnulgra & Young, 31 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
North (50) b ...	Windeyer & Wentworth, 43 miles W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	1,280	2	—	1	20	4	k	B
Nutha (Nutchie) (99) ...	Livingstone, 38 miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	3,200	3	—	2	60	6	k	C
Oil Tree Lagoon (100) ...	Mootwingee, 37 miles N.E. of Toorawangee (f) ...	1,280	2	—	1	20	6	k	C
Oleopoloko (74) d ...	Hume, 14 miles N.W. of Howlong (f) ...	1,460	1	70	1	50	—	—	—
Oxley ...	Fitzgerald & Killara, 34 miles N.E. of White Cliffs (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Outilla (7) d ...	Cowper, 20 miles S.E. of Bourke ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paika (57) c ...	Killara, 24 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Pamamaroo (7) ...	Caira, 15 miles N. of Balranald ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Panbula (10) ...	Tandora, 5 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	16,640	6	—	5	—	10	—	B
Paradise (49) b ...	Auckland, 5½ miles N. of Eden (s) ...	700	1	40	1	—	—	—	A
Patagorah (74) ...	Windeyer, 30 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	480	1	—	—	60	6	—	B
	Windeyer, 51 miles N.W. of Pooncaira ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B

LAKES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—(Continued).

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approx. Area.	Greatest Length.		Greatest Breadth.		Maximum Depth.	Average Depth.	Geological Character.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.			
Patterson (101) ...	Evelyn, 30 miles S.E. of Milparinka (f) ...	Acres. 1,920	2	20	1	40	ft 5	ft	C
Peri (Peery) (74) d ...	Killara, 28 miles E. of White Cliffs (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Pine ...	Tara, 50½ miles W. of Pooncaira ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Pinpira ...	Evelyn, 34 miles W. of Koonenberry (f) ...	160	—	40	—	40	1	k	B
Pitarpunga (102) c ...	Caira, 15 miles N. of Balranald (f) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Polliollalluka (103) d ...	Werunda, 13 miles S.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Poomah (104) ...	Wakool, 9½ miles S.E. of Tooleybuc (f) ...	460	1	—	—	72	16	a	B
Poon Boon (105) ...	Wakool, 10½ miles S.E. of Tooleybuc (f) ...	1,000	1	48	1	16	7	a	C
Poopelloe (7) d ...	Werunda, 33 miles W. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Poplita (49) b ...	Windeyer and Tara, 49½ miles N.W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	22,400	10	—	5	—	10	k	B
Popio (49) b ...	Windeyer, 42 miles N.W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	15,360	8	—	4	—	10	—	B
Pysant (50) b ...	Livingstone, 42 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	320	1	2	—	60	2	—	C
Queens (106) ...	Macquarie, 1 mile N. of Camden Haven (s) ...	2,560	3	10	2	—	—	—	A
Racecourse (107) ...	Sandon, 2 miles S. of Uralla (f) ...	46	—	25	—	21	15	3	B
Ratcatchers (50) b ...	Livingstone, 44½ miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	6,400	6	—	3	—	15	k	C
Redbank (49) b ...	Windeyer, 36 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	320	1	—	—	40	4	—	B
Rodmans ...	Yungnulgra, 30 miles N. of Wilcannia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Roping Pole (100) ...	Mitchell, 3 miles W. of Uranquinty (f) ...	480	1	40	—	55	—	—	B
Round Swamp (108) ...	White, 16 miles W. of Narrabri (f) ...	90	—	32	—	32	10	3½	C
Ryans (22) ...	Waljeers, 19 miles N.E. of Oxley (f) ...	160	—	40	—	40	4	k	C
Salisbury ...	Sandon, 2½ miles S. of Uralla (f) ...	130	—	55	—	30	8	8	B
Salt (19) ...	Wallace, 6½ miles E. of Berridale (f) ...	35	—	26	—	22	—	—	C
Sayers (50) b ...	Livingstone, 53 miles S.E. of Menindee (f) ...	2,560	4	40	1	—	15	k	C
Shadbolts (14) ...	Windeyer, 37 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	40	—	20	—	20	—	—	B
Silistria (14) ...	Tandora, 39 miles E. of Willyama (Broken Hill) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Smith (20) ...	Gloucester, 36½ mls. N.E. from Pt. Stephens (s) ...	2,500	3	40	1	60	—	—	A
Speculation (7) ...	Menindee and Tandora, 10½ miles W. of Menindee (f) ...	640	2	—	—	20	k	—	C
Spring Creek (110) ...	Wallace, 4½ miles N.E. of Berridale (f) ...	12	—	15	—	9	—	—	B
St. George's Basin (136) ...	St. Vincent, 4 miles S. of Huskisson (s) ...	9,200	6	40	3	50	40	23	A
Tacubah ...	Rankin, 52 miles N.E. of Wilcannia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Taila (60) ...	Taila, 8 miles N.E. of Euston (f) ...	—	—	—	—	20	5	—	C
Tala (111) ...	Caira, 9 miles N.E. of Balranald (f) ...	1,400	2	—	1	40	8	a	C
Talbetts (112) ...	Wakool, 18 miles S. of Balranald ...	—	1	8	—	72	—	—	C
Talpile (113) ...	Wakool, 9 miles S.E. of Tooleybuc (f) ...	180	—	56	—	40	8	a	C
Tandon (7) ...	Menindee, 22 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	38,400	12	—	7	—	6	k	B
Tandure (7) ...	Tandora, 10 miles N.E. of Menindee (f) ...	5,120	4	—	2	—	10	—	C
Tarragal (114) ...	Northumberland, 5 miles E. of Gosford (f) ...	80	—	60	—	20	—	—	B
Tarrawong (115) ...	Waljeers, 38 miles W. of Booligal (f) ...	320	1	—	—	60	5	k	A
Teare (116) ...	Wakool, 11 miles N.W. of Moulamein (f) ...	e	—	32	—	32	—	—	C
Termeil (136) ...	St. Vincent, 2½ miles E. of Termeil (s) ...	120	—	65	—	30	6	2	A
Terranora Broadwater (31) ...	Rous, 2½ miles W. of Chinderah (s) ...	1,100	1	60	1	60	6	1½	A
Teryaweynya (50) b ...	Livingstone, 54½ miles E. of Menindee (f) ...	5,120	4	40	2	40	15	k	O
The Back (10) ...	Auckland at Merrimbula (s) ...	100	—	60	—	35	—	—	A
The Boundary (15) ...	Wellesley, 9 miles W. of Nimmitabel (f) ...	60	—	30	—	19	—	—	B
The Broadwater (18) ...	Gloucester, 11 miles N.E. of Pt. Stephens (s) ...	5,500	5	—	2	40	—	—	A
The Broadwater (117) ...	Clarence, joins Clarence River between Ashby and Lawrence (s) ...	4,700	3	70	2	67	—	6	A
The Little (10) ...	Dampier, 8½ miles S. of Noorooma (s) ...	30	—	30	—	20	—	—	A
The Dry (22) ...	Waljeers, 6 miles N.E. of Oxley (f) ...	320	1	—	—	60	5	k	B
The Long (110) ...	Wallace, 11 miles E. of Adaminaby (f) ...	45	—	40	—	17	—	—	B
The Salt Lake (118) ...	Yantara, 30 miles S.E. of Milparinka (s) ...	16,000	6	—	5	—	—	—	C
The Tinkers (110) ...	Beresford, 8½ miles S.W. of Cooma (f) ...	7	—	12	—	9	—	—	B
Thubergal (119) ...	Beresford, 6½ miles S.E. of Cooma (f) ...	30	—	25	—	15	—	—	B
Tilba Tilba (10) ...	Dampier, 6½ miles S. of Noorooma (s) ...	300	1	45	—	48	—	—	A
Tilpilly (66) d ...	Rankin, 56 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Tommys (110) ...	Wallace, 5 miles W. of Lake Jellimatang (f) ...	9	—	14	—	8	—	—	D
Toms ...	Waljeers, 18 miles N.W. of Booligal (f) ...	40	—	20	—	20	4	2	B
Tom Thumb Lagoon (136) ...	Camden, ½ mile S. of Wollongong (s) ...	450	1	20	—	60	5	2	A
Toubouree (136) ...	St. Vincent, 5 miles S.W. of Ulladulla (s) ...	350	2	30	—	60	4	1½	A
Tongo (74) d ...	Fitzgerald, 56 miles S.W. of Wanaaring (f) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
Toom (120) ...	Wakool, 6 miles S.E. of Puah (f) ...	850	2	—	—	72	16	—	C
Travellers (121) ...	Windeyer, 36 miles S.W. of Menindee (f) ...	480	1	—	—	60	—	—	A
Tuggerah (114) ...	Northumberland, 8½ miles N. of Gosford (s) ...	18,500	10	40	4	—	—	—	A
Turoos (10) ...	Dampier, 9 miles S. of Moruya Heads (s) ...	1,400	1	70	1	35	—	—	A
Twin (49) b ...	Tara, 56½ miles N.W. of Pooncaira (f) ...	40	—	20	—	20	6	k	C
Tyson (14) ...	Kilfera, 28 miles N.W. of Oxley ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Ulenia (122) ...	Yantara, 28 miles S.E. of Milparinka (f) ...	2,000	3	—	1	40	12	6	C
Unnamed (119) ...	Wellesley, 3 mls. S.W. of Beards or Black (f) ...	65	—	42	—	22	—	—	B
Upper Sand Hill (13) ...	Wakool, 19 miles S.E. of Balranald (f) ...	270	1	—	—	32	6	a	—

LAKES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—(Continued).

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approx. Area.	Greatest Length.		Greatest Breadth.		Maximum Depth.		Geological Character.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	ft.	ft.	
Urana (123) ...	Urana, 2 miles W. of Urana (<i>f</i>) ...	Acres. 14,500	8	25	4	35	—	—	C
Urangong (124) ...	Urana, 7 miles S.E. of Urana (<i>f</i>) ...	1,160	1	55	1	30	—	—	C
Victoria (50) <i>b</i> ...	Livingstone, 56½ miles E. of Menindee (<i>f</i>) ...	3,840	4	—	2	—	15	k	B
Victoria (60) ...	Tara, 34 miles W. of Wentworth (<i>f</i>) ...	25,600	9	—	6	—	30	5	B
Wagonga or Bullengella (10) ...	Dampier, 1½ miles S.E. of Noorooma (<i>f</i>) ...	30	—	37	—	15	—	—	A
Waldaira (125) ...	Caira, 12½ miles W. of Balranald (<i>f</i>) ...	640	1	20	1	20	15	5	C
Waljeers (22) ...	Waljeers, 17½ miles S.W. of Booligal (<i>f</i>) ...	1,280	2	—	1	20	6	4	B
Wallace (14) ...	Livingstone, 28 miles E. of Menindee (<i>f</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Wallaga (10) ...	Dampier, 2 miles N. of Bermagoe (<i>s</i>) ...	1,800	2	40	2	10	—	—	A
Wallagoot (10) ...	Auckland, 4½ miles S. of Tathra (<i>s</i>) ...	950	2	10	1	10	—	—	A
Wallis (19) ...	Gloucester, on coast near Cape Hawke (<i>s</i>) ...	19,000	11	—	5	40	—	—	A
Wamberal (114) ...	Northumberland, 5½ miles E. of Gosford (<i>b</i>) ...	140	1	—	—	20	—	—	A*
Wapengo (10) ...	Dampier, 8 miles N. of Tathra (<i>s</i>) ...	870	2	50	—	77	—	—	B*
Wannah (126) ...	Wakool, 5 miles N. of Tooleybuc (<i>f</i>) ...	e	—	40	—	16	5	a	—
Warracocarie (7) <i>d</i> ...	Rankin, 49 miles N.E. of Wilcannia (<i>f</i>) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	C
Warrawenia (49) <i>b</i> ...	Tara, 49 miles W. of Pooncaira (<i>f</i>) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	B*
Washpool (119) ...	Wellesley, 17 miles S.W. of Nimmitabel (<i>f</i>) ...	15	—	22	—	9	—	—	B*
Watchie (127) ...	Fitzgerald, 34 miles S.W. of Wanaaring (<i>f</i>) ...	320	1	40	—	40	12	10	B
Waterloo (50) <i>b</i> ...	Livingstone, 54 miles E. of Menindee (<i>f</i>) ...	2,880	3	40	1	60	15	k	C
Watson Taylor (30) ...	Macquarie, 2 mls. S. from Camden Haven (<i>s</i>) ...	3,000	3	40	2	—	—	—	A
White Water (50) <i>b</i> ...	Livingstone, 51 miles E. of Menindee (<i>f</i>) ...	160	1	—	—	40	10	—	C
Willeroo (128) ...	Barrona, 8 miles S.W. of Goombalie (<i>f</i>) ...	300	1	—	—	40	8	4	C
Windamingle (49) <i>b</i> ...	Tara, 43½ miles W. of Pooncaira (<i>f</i>) ...	1,920	3	0	1	40	6	k	B
Windaunks (129) ...	Nootwingee, 28 miles W. of Koonenberry (<i>f</i>) ...	640	1	—	1	—	6	1½	C
Wollare (130) ...	Wakool, 9½ miles S.E. of Tooleybuc (<i>f</i>) ...	380	1	—	—	64	10	a	B
Wooromur (131) ...	Wakool, 13 miles E. of Tooleybuc (<i>f</i>) ...	750	1	32	1	5	10	a	B
Woolmboola (136) ...	St. Vincent, 1½ miles N. of Jervis Bay (<i>s</i>) ...	1,500	2	20	1	55	4	1½	A
Wongallarra (7) <i>d</i> ...	Werunda, 57 miles W. of Wilcannia (<i>f</i>) ...	11,520	7	—	4	—	—	—	A
Woolweyah (117) ...	Clarence, 2 miles S. of Yamba (<i>s</i>) ...	6,400	5	55	2	70	—	5	A
Woytchugga (132) <i>d</i> ...	Young, 6 miles W. of Wilcannia (<i>f</i>) ...	1,250	2	—	1	40	—	—	B
Yandaroo (133) ...	Barrona, 8 miles S.W. of Goombalie (<i>f</i>) ...	240	1	—	—	30	6	3	C
Yanga (134) ...	Caira, 4 miles S.E. of Balranald (<i>f</i>) ...	3,000	3	16	2	—	18	a	B
Yantara (122) ...	Yantara, 25 miles S.E. of Milparinka (<i>f</i>) ...	6,000	4	—	3	—	15	8	C
Yantla (132) ...	Windeyer, 26 miles N.W. of Pooncaira (<i>f</i>) ...	2,880	3	—	2	—	10	k	B
Yarrie (103) ...	White, 11 miles S.E. of Wee Waa (<i>f</i>) ...	180	—	42	—	41	10	3½	C
Yellow (49) <i>b</i> ...	Windeyer, 41½ miles W. of Pooncaira (<i>f</i>) ...	6,400	5	—	2	40	6	k	B
Yentabangee (74) <i>d</i> ...	Fitzgerald, 42 miles N.E. of White Cliffs (<i>f</i>) ...	Dry	—	—	—	—	—	—	B
York (136) ...	Wallace, 2 miles S. of Adaminaby (<i>f</i>) ...	36	—	23	—	21	—	—	B*

* Origin doubtful.

NOTES.

a After the first 10 chains from the shore all these lakes are practically flat bottomed, so that the average depth is very little less than the greatest depth.

b Lakes of the Ana Branch and Teryawynia Creek Systems. The lower lakes of the first-mentioned system, those situated on Avoca, Bunneringa and Lake Victoria Holdings, are controlled by a private trust constituted of the lessees of these holdings. Under this trust no water (the supply is overflow by way of connecting channels in times of flood from the Ana Branch) is allowed to enter these lakes until the water of the Ana Branch meets that of the Darling at or near their lower confluence, a very rare occurrence.

Similarly with the Teryawynia Creek System. A private trust, constituted of the lessees of Teryawynia, Albemarle, and Tolarno Holdings, controls the intake to these lakes. A large dam and regulator have been constructed on the Teryawynia Creek at its offtake from the Talyawalka Creek. The regulator is kept shut until the Talyawalka water meets that of the Darling at or near their lower confluence. It is questionable if it will ever be opened again. The lakes with water therein constantly receding are looked upon as death traps for stock, and again from a grazing point of view these lakes are considered more valuable in a dry state than if holding water. This system only fills at intervals of 20 years and the lessees have expressed the determination to keep the lakes permanently dry.

c Referring to the lakes on the Lower Murrumbidgee, a large number, notably Paika, Pinaru, Dundomalee, Pitarpunga, and Muckee, with, in the near future, Ganaway and Tori, are and will be kept dry by means of dams across their influent channels, the dry bed of these lakes being looked upon as more valuable for grazing purposes than as storage for water. Within the area of Paika Lake there is a very prolific irrigated area.

d None of the lakes marked thus is filled annually, and many of them are supplied only at long intervals after flood waters have receded. Probably not one retains over 8 feet of water and in numerous instances the depth is very much less.

e No water in ordinary seasons.

g Generally dry.

h Only retains water for short periods.

i Only has water after high flood.

k No average.

l Dry.

- (1) Generally dry, fills from the Niemur River.
- (2) Very deep, fed by snow springs; presumably old volcanic craters.
- (3) Large clay pan filled from surrounding hills by drain from the Bulloo overflow when in flood. Water yellow, fresh when full, brackish when low, good for stock. Often dry.
- (4) Probably fills from Talywalka Creek in very high floods.
- (5) Alienated, often dry for years.
- (6) Reserved, often dry for years.
- (7) Only fills after heavy Darling floods.
- (8) Large shallow clay pan filled from surrounding country, yellow, good stock water when full.
- (9) Fills with drainage from surrounding hilly country.
- (10) Coastal.
- (11) Clay pan filled from surrounding hills; shallow, yellow water, fresh when full, good for stock. Not permanent.
- (12) Filled only in wet seasons or high Willandra floods. Merely regarded as a plain.
- (13) Generally contains water, local catchment, alienated to Pultaney Main (Part of Portion 18).
- (14) Only looked upon as a plain.
- (15) Reserved.
- (16) Fills from Lachlan and Murrumbidgee in very high floods.
- (17) Fills via Talywalka and Teryaweynia in times of high flood in Darling River.
- (18) One of a chain of lakes, Myall, Boolambayt, and Broadwater, connected with Port Stephens by Myall River. Remarkable for its scenery, and abounding in fish.
- (19) Popular health and pleasure resort, noted for its beauty and diversity of scenery, and abounding in fish. The entrance is deep enough to allow vessels of considerable tonnage to enter and ply upon its waters.
- (20) Noted for its scenery and abounding with fish.
- (21) Partly alienated, often dry for years.
- (22) Fills from flood waters of Lachlan River.
- (23) Not permanent; shallow, filled only in wet seasons.
- (24) Fills through Ballogath by artificial channel in times of high flood.
- (25) This lake is filled annually owing to an artificial channel and low banks.
- (26) Fills from surrounding country, generally contains clear water which is brackish and fit for stock when full.
- (27) Three shallow lagoons; alienated.
- (28) Originally filled by overflow from the Lachlan River, later by the construction of a weir on the river and the improvement of the channel therefrom to the lake, and by the construction also of embankments, floodgates, etc., Lake Cargelligo is not a permanent sheet of water, and is filled in flood times and stored until the summer months when the Lachlan River ceases running. Water is then allowed to run out of the lake till there is an average depth of about 5 feet, when the floodgates are closed. Two-thirds of this surplus water is allowed to run down the Lachlan and one-third down Willandra Creek. The latter proceeding is effected by a weir (the Willanthry), about 40 miles from Cargelligo, on the Lachlan River. Fish and game abound in and on the lake, and it is an ideal sheet of water for skiff racing and shallow centre-board sailing. The Works Department propose to raise the embankments, etc., 3 feet, and so double the present capacity of the lake.
- (29) The water of this lake is generally brackish. Its outlet to the Pacific becomes periodically choked up by a sandbank. During this time it is quite safe and practicable to ride or drive along the barrier of sand which effectually excludes all tides from the lake. Whilst this position lasts the water loses its salinity, but never becomes quite fresh. Should local rainfall be heavy, causing an unusual flow from back lands into the lake, the waters become sufficiently fresh to affect the life and quality of the oysters cultivated on the foreshores. A very heavy downfall locally is generally followed by an outburst through the sandy bar. More often than not the outburst is hastened by local residents using shovels to give the impounded water a start. After such outbursts the lake again becomes tidal and salt for a period, but gradually the silting up process sets in again. The lake is not navigable.
- (30) Fills by natural channels and overflow from Menindie Lake in times of high flood.
- (31) Terranora and Cobaki Broadwater form the western estuary of the Tread River and cover an area affected by tides of about 3½ square miles and a watershed of 48 square miles. Terranora Broadwater has a maximum depth of 5 or 6 feet in places, but parts are dry at low water. The average depth at low water average spring tides would not exceed 12 or 18 inches. Practically the whole of Cobaki Broadwater is dry at low tide except in the channel, where the greatest depth is about 3 feet and the average about 18 inches. Recently the Public Works Department has had channels cut through Terranora Broadwater to a depth of 6 feet at low tide and 50 feet wide. A dredge is now at work cutting a channel 40 feet wide and 6 feet deep up Cobaki Broadwater, and this will probably be completed in about 18 months' time. The completed channels are navigable for droghers of about 50 or 60 tons, and allow of sugar cane being carried in punts to the mill.
- (32) Filled in abnormal seasons by local creeks, will last two or three years. Sandstorms have choked the main channel, and its chief supply is now diverted.
- (33) Sandstorms have so filled its feeding channel that its main source of supply is cut off.

(34) Generally dry; local catchment connected by natural channels with Lake Yangs, but a rise of about 7 feet near the centre of channel and corresponding fall further on prevents it from filling. Within W.R.2979 and Yanga, 18th Section Lease.

(35) Within W.R.2013, 44,075, and 44,076.

(36) Fills from overflow from Ana Branch in times of high floods. Questionable if water will ever again reach it.

(37) Local catchment, generally contains water, fit for stock when full and brackish.

(38) Fills by Paroo flood waters, will last 12 months.

(39) Partly alienated, partly reserved. Sometimes dry.

(40) Dry. Filled only in wet seasons from run off of surrounding high country. Not permanent, shallow.

(41) The area of the lake when full is about 40,000 acres, but the area under water is continually changing according to the season and annual rainfall. The average area submerged would probably not exceed 15,000 acres per annum, and taking the last 15 years only the area would be considerably less.

The lake was at one time timbered with gum trees in places, interspersed with "Coba" or "Cooaba." These trees have been dead many years, and apparently were killed by the water, an indication that for many years previously the lake bed could not have remained under water for periods of any great length. There are similar green trees along the edge of the lake at the present time, and it is noted that they only stand in water for short periods with long intervals between. Brackish water can be obtained by boring into the lake bed, which consists of stiff clay, and is of considerable depth. The lake is not permanent, and affords good pasture over a large area in dry seasons. The bed of the lake is lower than the bank of the Lachlan River at Jemalong. The waters of the lake are replenished chiefly from the Lachlan River and the Bland Creek when in flood.

(42) This lake is slightly affected by tides when the mouth of Cudgen Creek is open, but it is more often blocked by sand, and at its best, this entrance is impossible for shipping.

(43) Yellow clay pan. Local catchment, fit for stock when full, brackish when low.

(44) Broad shallow clay pan, occasionally dry.

(45) Fills from overflow of Talyawalka Creek in times of high floods.

(46) Filled by Kerribree Creek in flood and also has local catchment. Generally contains good stock water, brackish when low.

(47) Filled by high Paroo flood, will last 9 months.

(48) Local catchment, thick brackish water when low, suitable for stock when full, cane grass swamp.

(49) One of the Ana Branch system of lakes, which only fills at wide intervals.

(50) One of the Teryawynia Creek System.

(51) Filled by Willandra flood waters.

(52) Generally dry, local catchment. Dry at present and covered with grass.

(53) Broad shallow lagoon periodically covered with water.

(54) Water is not allowed to reach this lake. A dam erected by Crown lessees keeps the flood water out.

(55) Alienated. Sometimes dry.

(56) Fills from the surrounding hills, generally contains water, good and fresh when full, brackish when low.

(57) Now kept dry by a dam across its feeding channel.

(58) Generally dry, fills from the Murray.

(59) Generally dry, fills from the Murray.

(60) Fills from flood waters of Murray.

(61) Generally dry, fills from the Murray, joins Lake Wollare.

(62) This is in reality a big swamp, which holds water only in wet seasons. During 4 years out of every 5 it is held under grazing leases, affording excellent pasturage.

(63) Not alienated. Often dry for years.

(64) Not permanent.

(65) Old clay pan, partially filled up with sand hummocks.

(66) Filled by Darling floods. Will last 6 months.

(67) Generally dry, fills from Lake Condoulpe.

(68) Reserved. Tourist Resort.

(69) Always dry.

(70) The deepest portion is surrounded to the extent of about half a mile by low swamp lands which gradually merge into the lake. Its water is, generally speaking, fresh; it has two outlets indirectly leading into the Pacific, one is Cathie Creek, a shallow, sluggish body of water connecting with the lake of that name. The other is through the lake swamp, thence by Kooloonbung Creek, which flows into Hastings River near Port Macquarie; this creek is a sluggish swampy body of fresh water for part of its course, but a dam erected many years ago in Port Macquarie has influenced its flow, and has excluded tidal waters. The lake is not used for navigation, but its depth is possibly sufficient to carry light draught vessels.

(71) Only gets a supply about once in 20 years. Fills from Darling River flood waters.

(72) Fairly permanent, local catchment.

(73) Local catchment, good stock water when full, often dry, shallow clay pan, brackish water when low.

(74) Filled with Paroo flood waters. Will last an ordinary season.

(75) Large salt clay pan filled about once every 30 years when Kerribree Creek overflows. Contains shallow water when full, evaporation very great.

(76) Generally dry, local catchment.

(77) Within alienated portions 61, 62, and 64.

- (78) Generally dry except for small hole in south-east corner.
- (79) Generally dry, local catchment, within Tara 18th Section Lease.
- (80) Fair water supply, but frequently dry, local catchment, partly within alienated portion 77.
- (81) Water not allowed to flow into it.
- (82) Reserved, sometimes dry.
- (83) A natural extension to Lake Cargelligo. Since the construction of dams on the latter it is now dry and is good grazing country. Partly within Sp. Ls. 07.7, 07.8, 07.9, 07.10.
- (84) Partly within Sp. Ls. 08.6 and 08.7. A natural extension of Lake Cargelligo. It used to fill from the Lachlan overflow through that lake. Owing to the construction of dams on Lake Cargelligo it is now dry and is good grazing country providing excellent grass.
- (85) Not permanent, only a plain filled by Lachlan flood waters.
- (86) Generally dry, local catchment, within alienated portion 19.
- (87) Filled in wet seasons only.
- (88) Within South Thoronga 18th Section Lease.
- (89) Filled by Bunker Creek, lasts an ordinary season.
- (90) Filled only in high Lachlan floods brought down Willandra billabong.
- (91) Of late years generally dry, fills quickly after rain and empties quickly.
- (92) Only looked upon as a plain. Water kept out by a dam on Paika Creek.
- (93) Partly reserved. Often dry for years.
- (94) Filled with Paroo flood waters.
- (95) Coastal, often dry.
- (96) This lake is filled by the Narran River in flood and overflows into the Bokhara River. Evaporation very great, often dry.
- (97) Fills from Stephen's Creek.
- (98) Local catchment. Good brackish stock water when full, salt when low.
- (99) Fills with local rainfall.
- (100) Very shallow clay pan, land alienated and useless for storage area.
- (101) Fills very rarely, is a debouchure of Mount Brown Creek.
- (102) Fills from Packsaddle Creek at very wide intervals.
- (103) Filled by Darling floods down Talywaka, will last 6 months.
- (104) Permanent water, fills from the Murray. Poon Boon station is on the shore of this lake.
- (105) Permanent water, fills from the Murray.
- (106) The lake is tidal and salt. It has an outlet into Camden Haven Inlet, thence a short distance by that inlet to the Pacific. It is a clear sheet of water and its shores are readily approachable by solid land. It is fed from inland by Heron's Creek and Queen's Lake River, and is navigable and regularly used for punting timber by vessels drawing from 3 to 4 feet.
- (107) In 1894 a regatta was held on this lagoon, but of late years the depth has gradually decreased. It has never been known to overflow.
- (108) When full after heavy rain about 10 feet deep at most, sinks rapidly to a normal of about 5 feet greatest depth. Catchment small, and occasionally lake is dry. Surrounding country of a rather sandy character and thickly timbered. This lake has been a great resort of wild-fowl, but closer settlement is to some extent driving them away.
- (109) Alienated, dry, this lake is fresh when full.
- (110) Alienated, often dry.
- (111) Permanent, fills from the Murrumbidgee River, fairly picturesque, within W.R. 3021. Reserve 44162 for preservation of game, set apart for preservation of birds and partly within Tara 18th Section Lease.
- (112) Dry except for occasional rain water. No other water since 1870 floods.
- (113) Permanent water, fills from the Murray, within W.R. 1960.
- (114) Popular health and pleasure resort, noted for beauty and diversity of scenery; abounding with fish.
- (115) Fills through Merrimageel Creek from Lachlan River.
- (116) A swamp, generally dry within C. and W.R. 2591.
- (117) Excellent breeding ground for fish.
- (118) Filled by local creeks, will last 12 months. Through sandstorm diversions takes practically all the Worrominta Creek water.
- (119) Alienated.
- (120) Fairly picturesque, practically permanent, being last dry in 1897. Fills from Murray River (nearest point of which is distant 3 miles), water commencing to flow in when the river is 10 ft. 9 in. high at Swan Hill. In the future this lake may be very useful for storage purposes in connection with any Murray River water conservation scheme. It is covered by W.R. 2109 and is surrounded by "Murray Downs" freehold lands.
- (121) Only a plain, but gets water at wide intervals.
- (122) Filled by Yancowinna and local creeks after exceptionally heavy rain. Has a large, quick catchment. Ulenia and Yantara Lakes, which are joined together, were filled only once from 1881 to 1896, viz., in 1885, and replenished by a foot or so a few times. The lake is not permanent, evaporation is great, average annual rainfall about 8 inches.
- (123) Broad shallow clay pan, rarely flooded in late years, but in 1870 covered to a depth of from 10 to 18 feet.
- (124) Shallow clay pan, last year 2 to 3 feet of water stored.
- (125) Fills from Murrumbidgee River.
- (126) Generally dry, fills from the Murray, within W.R. 2964.
- (127) Permanent, filled by Paroo flood waters.
- (128) Good, quick local catchment, good stock water.
- (129) Fills with run off from surrounding high country, holding capacity improved by a low dam at mouth of effluent creek.
- (130) Permanent water, fills from the Murray, within W.R. 1957, joins Lake Goonimur.
- (131) Supply channel blocked, not allowed to fill, now used for grazing, excellent grass, partly within W.R. 2977 and T.S.R. 11411, within Poon Boon 18th Section Lease.
- (132) Fills from overflow in high Darling floods. Practically empties as waters recede.
- (133) Local catchment, often dry, good stock water.
- (134) Fills from the Murrumbidgee River. Yanga Station is situated on the shores of this lake. Within W.R. 3020, Reserve 44155 for preservation of game, and Yanga 18th Section Lease.
- (135) Often dry.
- (136) These are not lakes in a geographical sense, but lagoons connected with the ocean.

3. *Victoria*.—The accompanying information regarding the lakes of Victoria has been furnished by the Survey Branch of the Department of Lands.

(1.) *Flora of Victorian Lakes*. The Victorian lakes, owing to variety of conditions such as altitude, depth, geological surroundings, area, etc., have different floras. Salt, brackish, and fresh water types exist, but these are linked by gradations which render the drawing of a hard and fast line of demarcation between types practically impossible, yet the salt marsh of the plain and the mountain tarn are remote and distinct.

The salt lakes may be divided into two groups, viz., inland and estuarine. The former are situated in the western and north-western parts of the State, those of the west occupying basins probably formed by the subsidence of the roof of cavities in the volcanic plain, and those of the north-west are said to be due to saucer-like depressions once filled by river overflow and since replenished, some of them by rainfall and direct surface drainage, and others by streams which flow through them. Many of these northern and western lakes become areas of dried mud or salt pans in summer time.

The estuarine or Gippsland lakes are a series brought into being by the reclamation of a portion of the sea through the formation first of the ridge behind the Ninety-mile Beach by sea and wind agencies, and the subsequent deposition of river silt on the landward side. Continued deposition is decreasing the area of these lakes, which are the remnants of a once large open lagoon. Of those forming individual lakes, one (Lake Wellington) is already isolated except for the river outlet at the eastern end. The arboreal vegetation of the inland lake margins in the western and northern districts is scanty, and is more in evidence near the inlets of creek water, while salaceous plants occupy the immediate margin, and when dry those basins of less saline nature carry a growth of salty-flavoured herbage which is relished by cattle and valued as fodder. Redgum, tea-trees, and other shrubby growths may be found in the vicinity. The vegetation of the Gippsland estuarine lakes varies from the southern mangrove of the muddy shores and flats, and marine weeds of the tidal mouth, to the fringing myrtaceous shrubs and other tea-trees, eucalyptus, etc., which creep down to the water's edge in the comparatively or absolutely fresh water parts towards the river mouths within the estuary.

Of fresh water lakes there are those of natural and artificial origin, and these are scattered throughout the State. The most rare is the mountain tarn. At about 3000 feet altitude a landslip on Mount Wellington, in Gippsland, has blocked a small, steep valley, and the cold, deep water (Lake Karng) is held by steep, rocky walls, from which conspicuous littoral flora is absent.

Another land-locked, fresh water body is the Yan Yean Reservoir, which occupies the site of an old marsh amongst silurian hills of the lowlands at an elevation of only 519 feet above sea level, an embankment having been thrown across a narrow outlet from a considerable drainage area. The surface of this lake—the supply to which is augmented by diverted mountain drainage—approximates to 1360 acres at high level. The depth is 24 feet in parts. The surrounding arboreal vegetation is partly native eucalyptus, banksia, but largely consists of *pinus insignis*, with many shrubs, native and exotic, interspersed, while a continuous carpet of native kangaroo grass shelters an abundance of native herbaceous and small shrubby plants. The margin of the bays is marked by a growth of sedges, rushes, and reeds, while a variety of water weeds extend across the shallow inlets, and require periodical cutting. Microscopic forms are abundant. Generally speaking, the Yan Yean Reservoir has a richer littoral and purely aquatic vegetation than any other Victorian lake.

Other fresh water lakes are those of the south-western plains, with visible or secret outlets and fresh or slightly brackish water, but these for the most part are poorly vegetated owing to the low banks and the exposure to strong winds, while the geological conditions which result in almost treeless plains as an environment, together with the instability of the water level, do not permit of tree growths at the margins.

Lake Wendouree, at Ballarat, is a shallow, fresh water lake, the area being sheltered physiographically and also by liberal planting of introduced and native trees with which city improvements have surrounded it. The water weeds grow so luxuriantly here as to require special weed cutting to keep the tracks clear for the small pleasure steamers.

Another type of freshwater lake is that resulting from former meanderings of rivers such as the Murray and the Goulburn in their lower reaches across the tertiary plains: portions of old courses, mostly curved in sinuous or horse-shoe pattern, and cut off by silting up when the streams were diverted into new natural channels, the old reaches becoming lagoons or billabongs of considerable extent. The banks of these bear finely developed *Eucalyptus rostrata*; large areas along the Murray being reserved as forest land. Other plants (many myrtaceous trees and shrubs) luxuriate there, and smaller plants find shelter among these, while water weeds are in abundance.

Finally, there is a type of lake—small, deep, and almost devoid of vegetation—occupying the old craters of volcanic mounts. Such is Tower Hill Lake at Koroit, in the Western district, where the hollow formed by the falling in of the scoriæ and tuff has filled with water of unknown depth.

(2.) *Fauna of the Victorian Lakes.* For the purpose here required the fauna of the Victorian lakes may be roughly divided into three districts, viz:—The Tidal Lakes and Inlets, the Western District Lakes, and the Northern District and Mallee.

Only the more numerous varieties are mentioned below, the list not being in any way exhaustive, and with few exceptions, the species mentioned in one district are to be found in the other two in more or less numbers.

(a) *The Tidal Lakes and Inlets* consist principally of the Gippsland Lakes, Lake Tyers, and Mallacoota Inlet. In the vicinity of these lakes native bear, opossum, wallaby and kangaroo may be seen, and at Mallacoota Inlet platypi are perhaps more numerous than elsewhere. Aquatic birds are chiefly the black swan, coot, musk and black duck, and gull, all of which are plentiful. Other birds in these localities are the laughing jackass, magpie, sulphur-crested, leach black, and gang-gang cockatoo, bell-miner, native companion, nankeen heron, crow-shrike, honey eater, hawk, robin, king and pennant parrot, satin bower birds, and wren. The emu is occasionally seen, but the lyre-bird is rarely met with.

(b) *Western District Lakes* comprise those lakes in the South Western portion of Victoria and are very numerous in the vicinity of Colac and Camperdown, the largest being Lake Corangamite.

Bandicoot and native cats are occasionally to be seen. The birds that haunt the waters of these lakes are ducks, swans, coot, water-fowl and mountain duck. In the district generally are to be found the magpie, parrot, ground-lark, snipe and plover.

In many places in this district the remains of the extinct diprotodon have been found.

(c) *Northern District and Mallee.* Lake Hindmarsh, Albacutya, Tyrrell, Lonsdale and Kow Swamp are among the chief natural depressions in this district. The three

first named are frequently dry and in time of drought may so remain for years. Bird and other life is then very scarce.

The black swan, waterfowl, musk and black duck, coot, black cormorant, white and straw-necked ibis, moorhen and marsh tern frequent the lakes and marshes. The mallee fowl, native companion, nankeen heron, yellow-legged spoonbill, magpie, laughing jackass, hawk, galah, cockatoo and wren are also met with. Wedge-tailed eagles and the emu are occasionally to be found.

(3) *Geological Characteristics.* In regard to their geological characteristics, the lakes of Victoria may be divided into four classes, viz.:—(i.) Lakes in basalt plains, (ii.) Lakes in Wimmera and adjoining districts, (iii.) The Gippsland lakes, and (iv.) Lakes formed by flood plains of rivers.

(i.) *Lakes in the Basalt Plains.* Most of these have no streams entering them, and the basalt is of late tertiary age. They may be classified as follows:—

- (A) Shallow lakes in hollows due to irregularities in the original volcanic surface, to erosion by wind, or to both; generally small, and irregular in shape. Many of them become dry in summer and are liable to remain so for protracted periods. These lakes are very abundant in the Western District.
- (B) Deeper lakes occupying calderas or craters; more or less circular as a rule. The calderas mark the sites of volcanic explosion and possibly have been deepened by the sinking of their floors. There are few if any lakes occupying true craters in Victoria.
- (C) Lakes filling subsided areas which have resulted from the adjustment of the surface to the new conditions following the transference of large quantities of rock from underground to the surface in the form of lava flow (basalt).

(ii.) *Lakes in the Wimmera and Adjoining Districts.* The basins are formed in sedimentary rocks of late tertiary age. The lakes are generally shallow, many of them being little more than swamps, and they may become dry for considerable periods. They may be grouped as follows:—

- (A) Basins formed by subsidence due to the removal by solution of the underlying limestone or by wind erosion, or by both.
- (B) Expansions of rivers caused by the blocking up of shallow valleys by silt or wind-blown material; some caused or assisted by wind erosion.

(iii.) *The Gippsland Lakes.* These have resulted from the growth of the land seawards, owing to the deposition of silt from the Gippsland rivers, combined with the action of the tides, which sweep eastwards along the coast and deflect the river mouths in that direction. The rocks are of tertiary and recent age and the action is still in progress.

(iv.) *Lakes formed by Flood Plains.* These lakes, formed by the building up of flood plains by the rivers, are situated principally near the Murray.

(4) *Names, Positions, and Special Features of Victorian Lakes.* The subjoined statement gives particulars in tabular form of Victorian lakes. The numbers attached to the names of some of the lakes in this statement refer to the footnotes at the end of the table. The letters (f), (s), and (b) given in the second column of the table indicate that the lake referred to is either fresh, salt, or brackish. The reference signs given in the column dealing with geological characteristics and probable origin refer to the articulation figures and letters of the preceding paragraph (3) hereof, and have the meanings given thereunder.

LAKES OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Position.	Approx. Area. Acres.	Length.		Breadth.		Max. Depth.	Geological Character- istics and Probable Origin.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.		
Albacutya (1)	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh (f)	14,430	7	40	3	60	15	(ii) B
Albert Park (2)	South Melbourne (f)	105	1	5	—	35	5	—
Bael Bael	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang (f)	1,075	3	20	—	60	12	(ii) B
Baker	Tatchera, 7 m. S.E. of Castle Donnington (f)	700	1	10	—	70	6	(iv)
Barracoota	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe (f)	600	2	—	—	70	20	(iii)
Beac	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac (s)	1,500	2	—	1	50	—	(i) A, C
Birdebush	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown (b)	64	—	55	—	15	—	(i) A
Bitterang	Karkaroc 45 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (f)	180	—	60	—	30	6	(iv)
Boga	Tatchera, 8 m. S.E. of Castle Donnington (f)	2,120	2	23	1	70	12	(iv)
Bolac	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (f)	3,500	3	40	2	30	—	(i) C
Bookaar (3)	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown (b)	1,075	2	15	1	10	—	(i) A
Boorookpi	Lowan, 14 m. E. of S. Aust. boundary line (f)	1,030	—	50	—	30	—	(ii)
Boort	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon (f)	1,127	1	70	1	30	6	(ii) A, B
Bringalbert	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley (f)	250	—	65	—	45	—	(ii)
Bullen Merri (4)	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown (b)	1,330	1	70	1	65	266	(i) B
Buloke (5)	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald (occasionally dry for a series of years) (f)	600	6	—	3	40	8	(ii) B
Bunga	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers (f)	300	8	—	—	20	—	(iii)
Bungaa	Tanjil, Ninety-mile Beach (b)	1,000	11	—	—	20	—	(iii)
Bucinjon	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat (f)	430	1	20	—	60	—	—
Burn	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac (s)	130	—	60	—	35	—	(i) A
Burrumbet (6)	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat (f)	5,200	4	30	3	—	6	(i) C
Calvert	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac (s)	5,200	12	—	1	50	—	(i) C
Centalla	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (f)	250	—	70	—	50	6	(ii) A
Carchap	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn (f)	220	—	50	—	40	10	(i) A
Catearrong	Villiers, near township of Winslow (f)	80	—	45	—	25	—	(i) C, A
Catherine	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea (f)	130	1	5	—	15	—	—
Centre	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn (f)	660	1	40	—	50	—	(ii) A
Charm	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang (f)	1,390	1	70	1	20	—	(iv)
Clear	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn (f)	300	—	70	—	50	10	(ii) A
Colac (7)	Polwarth, at Colac (f)	6,650	5	—	2	70	—	(i) B
Colongulac (8)	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown (b)	3,500	4	30	2	30	—	(i) B
Connewarre (9)	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong (tidal)	3,880	4	50	2	50	—	—
Cooper	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede (f)	2,400	3	30	1	30	10	(iv)
Coorong	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek (f)	2,000	2	—	1	60	8	(ii) A, B
Cope Cope	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud (f)	400	1	40	—	50	12	(i) A
Coragulac	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac (b)	90	—	40	—	35	—	—
Corangamite (10)	Grenville (s)	57,700	18	—	8	—	10	(i) C
Corringle	Tambo, 2 miles from coast (f)	400	2	—	1	10	20	(iii)
Craven	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway (tidal)	200	1	—	—	30	—	—
Cullens	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang (f)	1,660	2	30	1	27	—	(iv)
Cundare	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac (s)	350	1	70	1	20	—	(i) A, C
Curlip	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy R. (f)	400	1	15	1	—	—	(iii)
Denison	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Albion (f)	350	1	—	—	35	20	(iii)
Dock	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham (f)	370	1	20	—	50	—	(ii) A
Doling Doling	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton (f)	50	—	40	—	30	6	(i) A
Drung Drung or Taylor's...	Borong, 11 miles S.E. of Horsham (f)	750	2	40	—	60	17	(ii) A
Duck	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang (f)	870	2	20	—	70	6	(iv)
Durridwarrah	Grant, reserved for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. (f)	—	—	—	—	—	60	—
(Upper Stoney Ck. Reservoir)								
Elingamite	Heytesbury, 11 m. S.W. of Camperdown (f)	800	1	40	1	25	12	(i) B
Elizabeth	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang (f)	200	—	65	—	40	10	(iv)
Eyang	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth (f)	180	—	70	—	45	—	(i) A, C
Furnell	Croajingolong, 8 m. N.W. of Cape Everard (f)	800	1	15	—	40	12	(iii)
Garry (11)	Moir, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton (f)	1,700	2	40	1	—	—	—
Ghentghen	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe (s)	40	—	30	—	15	—	(i) A
Gherang Gherang	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea (f)	250	—	75	—	40	—	(i) A
Gnarput	Hampden, at northern extremity of Lake Corangamite (s)	5,800	3	70	3	—	—	(i) A
Gnotuk (12)	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown (s)	600	1	65	1	5	108	(i) B
Goldsmith	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort (f)	2,130	2	60	1	60	—	(i) C
Goulb'n Weir (13)	Moir and Rodney (f)	4,500	3	20	1	30	42	—
Green	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham (f)	250	—	70	—	60	14	(ii) A
Hattah	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.E. of Lake Tyrrell (f)	150	—	40	—	35	14	(iv)
Hindmarsh (14)	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River (f)	30,000	12	70	5	50	13	(ii) B
Jollicum	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham (f)	130	—	60	—	35	—	(ii) A
Kakydra	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale (b)	452	1	—	—	70	—	(iii)
Kanagulk	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn	870	1	50	1	10	10	(ii) A
Kangaroo	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang (f)	2,250	3	40	1	30	—	(iv)
Kariah	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown (b)	350	1	40	—	40	—	(i) A
Karnak	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope (b)	300	—	70	—	60	—	(ii)

LAKES OF VICTORIA—(Continued).

Name.	Position.	Approx. Area. Acres.	Length.		Breadth.		Max. Depth.	Geological Charac- teristics and Probable Origin.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.		
Karng (15) ...	Tanjil, 30 miles E. of Woods Point (<i>f</i>) ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keillambete (16) ...	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>b</i>) ...	770	1	40	1	15	96	(i) B
Kemi Kemi ...	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	130	—	60	—	40	—	(ii) A
Kennedy ...	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>) ...	690	1	30	1	30	—	(i) A
Kerferd (17) ...	Bogong, Beechworth Water Supply (<i>f</i>) ...	100	—	55	—	28	—	—
King (18) ...	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Sea- combe (<i>tidal</i>) ...	22,500	9	—	9	—	65	(iii)
Konardin ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	300	1	—	—	40	14	(iv)
Koreetnung ...	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	560	1	30	1	10	—	(i) A
Kow (19) ...	Gunbower (<i>f</i>) ...	6,800	5	—	2	50	7	(iv)
Laanecoorie Weir (20) ...	Bendigo and Gladstone (<i>f</i>) ...	1,620	3	40	—	40	37	—
Lalbert (21) ...	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,250	2	25	1	60	10	(ii) B
Leaghur ...	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	130	—	50	—	35	8	(ii) A
Learmonth (22) ...	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ...	1,200	1	60	1	40	—	(i) C
Linlithgow ...	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst (<i>b</i>) ...	2,450	2	70	1	70	20	(i) C
Little ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	80	—	40	—	40	—	(iv)
Lockie ...	Karkaroc, 42 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	350	1	60	—	50	6	(iv)
Long ...	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington (<i>f</i>) ...	500	1	40	—	42	21	(iv)
Lonsdale (23) ...	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy (<i>f</i>) ...	6,000	3	40	2	—	4	(ii) B
Lookout ...	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ...	130	—	50	—	30	14	(iv)
Mallacoota, (Inlet) (24) ...	Croajingolong, 12 m. W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ...	1,700	5	60	3	—	60	(iii)
Malmsbury (25) ...	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malms- bury (<i>f</i>) ...	640	2	30	—	60	52	—
Mannaor ...	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray (<i>f</i>) ...	40	—	40	—	30	6	(iv)
Marmal ...	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ...	250	1	20	—	45	10	(ii) A, B
Marsh, The ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	1,700	3	—	1	20	6	(iv)
Meering ...	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	500	1	50	—	50	10	(iv)
Melanydra ...	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale (<i>b</i>) ...	153	—	50	—	50	—	(iii)
Middle ...	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	560	1	—	1	—	—	(iv)
Miga ...	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>f</i>) ...	230	—	60	—	45	—	(ii) A
Mitre ...	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham (<i>s</i>) ...	1,280	1	60	1	50	12	(ii)
Modewarre ...	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea (<i>s</i>) ...	1,025	1	70	1	15	—	(i) C
Moodemere ...	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen (<i>f</i>) ...	850	1	30	—	45	—	(iv)
Morea ...	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	180	—	55	—	45	—	(ii)
Mournpall ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	600	1	20	—	65	—	(iv)
Mundi ...	Follet, 1 mile E. of S. Aust. boundary line (<i>f</i>) ...	1,280	1	40	1	—	—	(ii)
Murdeduke ...	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong (<i>s</i>) ...	2,800	3	40	2	40	—	(i) C
Murphy's ...	Tatchera (<i>f</i>) ...	560	1	40	—	60	—	(ii) A
Natimuk ...	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	922	1	70	—	65	—	(ii) A, B
Omeo (26) ...	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo (<i>f</i>) ...	1,966	3	—	1	10	—	(i) A, C
Ondit ...	Grenville, 15 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	250	1	—	—	70	—	(i) A, C
Oundell ...	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham (<i>f</i>) ...	180	—	55	—	45	—	(i) A
Paragalmir ...	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	160	1	—	—	35	—	(i) A
Pelican ...	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	94	—	25	—	30	—	(ii) A
Pertobe ...	Villiers, town of Warrnambool (<i>tidal</i>) ...	50	—	40	—	15	—	(i)
Pine ...	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham (<i>f</i>) ...	360	1	5	—	50	16	(ii) A
Pine Hut ...	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Mostyn ...	200	—	55	—	45	—	(ii) A
Powell ...	Karkaroc, 36 miles N. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	322	—	70	—	55	12	(iv)
Punpundhal ...	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ...	60	—	35	—	25	—	(i) A
Purgagoolah (27) (Mangan's Inlet)	Croajingolong, 18 m. W. of Cape Howe (<i>tidal</i>) ...	30	—	55	—	20	—	—
Purrumbete (28) ...	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	1,450	1	70	1	50	—	(i) B
Racecourse ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	196	—	50	—	40	—	(iv)
Reedy ...	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	550	1	10	—	70	—	(iv)
Reeve (29) ...	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe, on coast (<i>tidal</i>) ...	9,000	36	—	—	70	—	(iii)
Repose ...	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld (<i>f</i>) ...	280	1	10	—	50	—	(i) A, C
Rosine ...	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy (<i>s</i>) ...	380	1	10	—	70	—	(i) A, C
Round ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	35	—	54	—	34	—	(iv)
Salt ...	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya (<i>s</i>) ...	4,480	1	40	—	50	—	(ii) A
" ...	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	870	1	65	1	30	—	(i) A
" ...	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham (<i>s</i>) ...	500	1	45	—	60	—	(i) A
" ...	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort (<i>s</i>) ...	180	—	60	—	45	—	(i) A
" ...	Lowan, 12 miles N.W. of Mostyn ...	500	1	10	—	70	—	(ii) A
" ...	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Natimuk (<i>s</i>) ...	600	1	50	1	—	—	(ii) A
" ...	Tatchera, 13 miles N.W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	700	—	40	—	25	—	(ii) A
" ...	Tatchera, 8 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	100	—	55	—	30	—	(iv)
Sand Hill ...	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang (<i>s</i>) ...	160	—	60	—	50	12	(ii) A
Sea Lake ...	Karkaroc (<i>f</i>) ...	30	—	15	—	15	15	(ii) A
Spectacle (Great)	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	128	—	45	—	38	—	(iv)

LAKES OF VICTORIA—(Continued).

Name.	Position.	Approx. Area. Acres.	Length.		Breadth.		Max. Depth.	Geological Character- istics and Probable Origin.
			Miles.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.		
Spectacle (Little)	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	43	—	25	—	20	—	(iv)
St. Mary's...	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mt. Arapiles (<i>f</i>) ...	230	1	—	—	40	—	(ii) A
Swan ...	Mornington, in Phillip Island (<i>f</i>) ...	60	—	30	—	20	—	—
Sydenham (30)	Croajingolong, 8 m. E. of Cape Conran (<i>tidal</i>) ...	2,300	3	—	1	70	20	—
Tamboon (31)	Croajingolong, 8 m. E. of Cape Everard (<i>tidal</i>) ...	1,150	2	70	1	40	20	—
Tatung ...	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite (<i>s</i>) ...	50	—	30	—	20	—	(i) A
Tehum (32)	Tatchera, near Birchip (<i>f</i>) ...	260	—	—	—	—	6	(ii) A
Terang ...	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	300	—	70	—	50	17	(i) B
Terang Poin	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>f</i>) ...	500	1	70	—	70	—	(i) A
Tobacco ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	25	—	25	—	15	—	(iv)
Tooliorook	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore (<i>b</i>) ...	850	1	70	1	10	—	(i) A
Tower Hill	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast (<i>f</i>) ...	850	1	30	—	50	—	(i) B
Turang-moroke	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	250	—	70	—	50	—	(i) A
Tyers (33) ...	Tambo, 22 miles west of mouth of Snowy River (<i>tidal</i>) ...	3,950	2	50	1	30	—	(iii)
Tyrrell (34)	Karkaroc, fed by overflow of Avoca River (<i>s</i>) ...	42,600	14	40	7	40	15	(iv)
Upper Coliban	Talbot and Dalhousie (<i>f</i>) ...	574	3	—	—	50	60	—
Reservoir (35)	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale (<i>tidal</i>) ...	28,500	15	40	3	70	25	(iii)
Victoria (36)	Karkaroc and Tatchera, 6 miles E. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>s</i>) ...	—	7	—	2	40	—	(iv)
Wahpool ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wallwalla	Millewa, 13 m. S.E. of intersection of S. Aust. boundary line by Murray River (<i>f</i>) ...	600	1	40	1	—	12	(iv)
Wallace ...	Lowan, at Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	450	1	10	—	60	12	(ii) A
Wangoom	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warnnambool (<i>f</i>) ...	200	—	55	—	45	—	(i) B
Waranga B'sin (37)	Rodney (<i>f</i>) ...	11,009	6	10	5	—	21	—
Wartook Res. (38)	Borung (<i>f</i>) ...	2,556	3	50	1	20	29	—
Wau Wauka	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe (<i>f</i>) ...	600	1	40	—	40	—	(iii)
Weeracanuck	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	1,280	2	40	1	15	—	(i) A
Weering	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac (<i>s</i>) ...	921	1	60	1	10	—	(i) A, C
Wellington (39)	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale (<i>f</i>) ...	34,500	11	—	7	—	—	(iii)
Wendource (40)	Grenville, at Ballarat (<i>f</i>) ...	500	1	20	—	75	8	(i) A
White ...	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Mostyn (<i>s</i>) ...	1,400	2	20	1	15	—	(ii) A
Wirraan	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown (<i>s</i>) ...	60	—	45	—	25	—	(i) A
Wooroonok	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton (<i>f</i>) ...	250	—	75	—	60	—	(i) A
Wurdee Boluc	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea (<i>f</i>) ...	440	1	70	1	20	—	(i) A
Yallakar	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope (<i>f</i>) ...	870	1	60	—	50	—	(ii)
Yambuk (41)	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast (<i>tidal</i>) ...	200	—	50	—	30	—	—
Yando	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang (<i>f</i>) ...	200	—	60	—	40	—	(iv)
Yan Yean (42)	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 m. N.E. of Melbourne (an artificial lake) (<i>f</i>) ...	1,360	2	20	1	50	25	—
Yeeangmaria	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe (<i>s</i>) ...	75	—	55	—	22	—	—
Yellwell	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	200	—	70	—	40	6	(iv)
Yerang	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell (<i>f</i>) ...	160	—	55	—	35	6	(iv)

NOTES.

(1) Practically dry for several years up to 1909, now receiving overflow from Lake Hindmarsh (1910). Height above sea level, 210 feet.

(2) Ornamental lake, contains English perch (brown and golden) and carp.

(3) 450 feet above sea level.

(4) Enclosed in a ring of hills, 520 feet above sea level. A remarkable feature about this lake is that, although separated from Lake Gnotuk (depth 103 feet) by less than half-a-mile, its surface level is 140 feet higher, and the water, though brackish, is fit for stock, whilst Lake Gnotuk is quite salt. Lake Bullen Merri is supplied by underground springs, &c., and discharges into Lake Gnotuk. This explains the difference in salinity, one having a discharge and the other not. Both supply and discharge are underground.

(5) Now (1910) about 8 feet deep. Fairly flat basin. 438 feet above sea level.

(6) 1270 feet above sea level, occasionally dry, usually contains from 4 to 6 feet of water. English perch, carp and eels.

(7) 367 feet above sea level.

(8) 494 feet above sea level.

(9) Shallow. Barwon River runs through to coast at Barwon Head. Bar at entrance. Navigable by small crafts only. Contains mullet and bream (migratory).

- (10) 380 feet above sea level.
- (11) Contains English perch and eels.
- (12) 380 feet above sea level. See note against Lake Bullen Merri.
- (13) Artificial lake made for water supply purposes. Capacity 5,650,000,000 gallons. Masonry and concrete dam. Contains Murray cod, Murray perch (golden, silver and Macquarie) and black fish.
- (14) This lake, now full (1910), dries up frequently. 277 feet above sea level.
- (15) On Mount Wellington, caused by landslip.
- (16) 400 feet above sea level.
- (17) Artificial lake.
- (18) Most important of the Gippsland lakes; average depth, 21 feet. Receives the waters of the Mitchell, Nicholson, and Tambo Rivers, all of which are navigable for some miles up stream. The Gippsland Lakes include Lakes Wellington, Victoria, King, and Reeve, and all inlets and channels. Except on eastern shore of Lake King, the borders are flat, with abrupt sandy rises, in places attaining a height in some cases of 150 feet. The entrance opposite Kalimna is an artificial one, and was opened in July, 1889. The old or natural inlet of the lakes, situated about two miles to the eastward, is now non-existent, having been filled up by drifting sands. A sand bar exists across the entrance, with a depth of about 14 feet at low water. This limits the navigability of the lakes to vessels of comparatively small tonnage. Range of tides at springs, about 3 feet. Numerous wharves and jetties abound on the shores of these lakes, the principal ones being at Bairnsdale and Sale. A regular service of lake steamers plies to and from these towns, and from Bairnsdale there is a coastal service to Melbourne.
- (19) Timber weir, impounds 11,150,000,000 gallons of water.
- (20) Artificial lake, impounds 3,812,000,000 gallons of water.
- (21) Contains English perch and English trout.
- (22) 1328 feet above sea level. Contains English perch and English trout.
- (23) Water supply reservoir, impounds 12,380,000,000 gallons. Contains English perch, English trout, and Murray perch.
- (24) Divided into two portions, called upper and lower lakes; connected by a narrow passage about one mile long. Sand bar at entrance to lakes, with 3 or 4 feet over it at low water. There is also an inner bar stretching from Captain's Point, over which there is not more than 2 feet at low water. Navigation of this entrance is extremely hazardous, and a good personal knowledge of the locality, combined with great caution, is necessary. A sinuous channel about 13 feet deep communicates with the strait connecting the upper and lower lakes. The strait is about 1000 feet wide, with deep water. Bold, rocky, timber-covered slopes characterise the shores of the lake and river banks. Mullet, skipjack, schnapper, bream, flathead, whiting, garfish, sea trout, and ludrick are found in this lake.
- (25) Artificial water supply reservoir, impounds 20,856,000,000 gallons. Contains English perch and English trout.
- (26) 2374 feet above sea level, now practically dry.
- (27) Occasional shoals of mullet and bream.
- (28) Crater 150 feet deep.
- (29) One of the Gippsland Lakes. See remarks against Lake King. Contains bream, mullet, whiting, sea trout, sea perch, garfish and ludrick.
- (30) Contains mullet, bream and sea perch.
- (31) Contains mullet, bream and sea perch.
- (32) For Mallee Water Supply, impounds 180,000,000 gallons.
- (33) The entrance to Lake Tyers is generally barred across during dry seasons by a sand bank, but after heavy rains the bank is broken, forming one or two channels to the sea. This entrance is not fit for navigation. A settlement for the education and religious instruction of the aborigines is formed on the northern shore of the lake. Contains mullet, bream, sea perch and ludrick.
- (34) Usually dry. Can hold from 10 to 15 feet of water. 118 feet above sea level.
- (35) Artificial lake, impounds 4,100,000,000 cubic feet of water. Contains English perch and trout.
- (36) One of the Gippsland Lakes, average depth about 18 feet. See general note against Lake King. Contains mullet, bream, sea perch and ludrick.
- (37) Artificial water supply reservoir. Impounds 60,000,000,000 gallons. Contains English trout, Murray cod and Murray perch.
- (38) Impounds 6,560,000,000 gallons. Contains English perch and trout.
- (39) One of the Gippsland Lakes. Averages 8 feet in depth at low water. See general remarks against Lake King.
- (40) Contains English perch, trout, carp and tench.
- (41) Contains mullet, bream, sea perch and ludrick.
- (42) Principal reservoir for Melbourne water supply. Impounds 6,400,000,000 gallons. Contains English perch, trout, carp and tench.

4. **Queensland.**—The tabular statement giving information regarding Queensland lakes has been furnished by the Survey Office of the Lands Department of Queensland. With regard to the lakes in the interior it may be noted that they are nearly all shallow and mostly waterless in dry seasons.

LAKES IN QUEENSLAND.

Name.	Geographical Position.			Approx. Area, Sq. M.	Length Miles.	Breadth Miles.
	Lat. S.	Long. W.	Locality.			
Numalla, fresh, not permanent (1)...	28 43	144 19	20 miles N. of Hungerford	6½	6	2
Wyarra, salt, not permanent (1)	28 42	144 14	23 " N.W. "	12½	6	3
Bulloo or Berteela, fresh, permanent for about 2 years (1910) (2)	28 40	142 26	28 " N.E. of Wompah	16	7	3½
Bullawarra, fresh (3)	27 53	143 35	16 " N.W. of Thargomindah	1½	1½	1½
Dartmouth (4)	26 5	145 20	46 " E. of Adavale	25	7	5½
Cuddapau, fresh, not permanent (5)	25 2	141 27	77 " S.W. of Mindorah	14	6	4
Moondah (6)	25 50	140 28	22 " Beetoota	46	12	5
Nappanerica "	25 53	139 4	18 " W. of Birdsville	6½	7½	1
Machattie, salt (7)	24 50	139 47	37 " S.E. of Bedowrie	120	17	10
Koolwoo (8)	24 57	139 33	40 " S. of Bedowrie	10	4	2½
Phillipi or Wickamunna, salt (9)	24 23	139 0	28 " W. of Bedowrie	126	14	14
Galilee or Jochmus, fresh at N. end, salt S. end; dry in dry seasons (10)	22 24	145 47	56 " N. of Aramac	80	19	10
Buchanan, salt, permanent (11)	21 34	145 54	112 " S.W. Charters Towers	50	15	4½
Mueller, soda. A clay pan in dry seasons (12)	22 46	145 28	58 " E. of Muttaborra	2	4	1
Barcoorah, fresh, permanent (13)	22 31	145 22	50 " N.E. of Muttaborra	1	2	½
Amaroo (14)	23 29	138 42	65 " N.W. of Bedowrie	2	2	1
Cargoon, fresh, permanent (15)	20 8	144 51	64 " N.E. of Hughenden	2½	2½	1½
Yamma Yamma or Mackillop, salt; dry in dry seasons (16)	26 15	144 25	30 " N.E. of Haddon Corner	275	20	18
Walter Plains	18 21	145 14	50 " S.W. of Cardwell	4	4	1
Eacham, fresh (17)	17 17	145 38	10 " E. of Atherton	3	3	½
Barrine, fresh (17)	17 14½	145 39	12 " N.E. "	3	3	½
Cooloolah, fresh	26 12	153 3	On the coast between Brisbane and Maryborough	1	1½	1
Como, salt	26 12	153 1	" "	1½	2½	1½
Cootharaba, salt (18)	26 16	153 1	" "	14½	7	3½
Cooribah, salt	26 21	153 2	" "	2	2	1
Doonella, salt	26 24	153 2	" "	½	1½	½
Weyba, salt	26 27	153 5	" "	4	2½	1½

(1) Salt bush flats around lake. (2) Large tracts of polygum swamp with sheets of water; enclosed by sand hills formed by strong winds. (3) Blue bush, yapunyah and mulga scrub. (4) Mulga scrub. (5) Cotton bush flats around lake. (6.) Cotton bush, salt bush, blue bush and cane grass. (7) Coolibah, beef wood, spinifex and deadfinish. (8) Coolibah, spinifex and deadfinish. (9) Gidya and coolibah. (10) Gidya, etc. (11) Gum and beef wood. (12) Porcupine grass surrounding the lake. (13) Desert country; naturally supplied by artesian water. (14) Gidya. (15) Box, ironbark and gum. (16) Cotton bush and saline herbs; clayey loam, putty soil full of holes and deep cracks when dry. (17) Tropical scrub; extinct crater. (18) Navigable for small craft.

5. **South Australia.**—The information in the tabular statement hereunder has been furnished by the Crown Lands Department of South Australia.

LAKES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Name.	Geographical Position of Centre.		Approx. Area Sq. Miles.	Length Miles (Approx.)	Breadth Miles (Approx.)	Average Depth Water, Feet.	Height of Bed above or below Sea Level.
	Lat. S.	Long. W.					
Acraman, salt (1)	32 0	135 26	103	13	12	1 to 3	About sea level. A few ft. below s.l.
Albert, fresh (2)	35 38	139 18	66	14	8	5 to 10	
Alexandrina, fresh (3)	35 26	139 12	220	23	13	5 to 15	
Amadeus (N.T.), salt	24 47	130 57	340	76	12	Shallow	26 ft. above. 150 ft. "
Barnera, or Bonney on the Murray fresh (4)	34 13	140 27	6½	4	1½	2 to 10	
Blanche, salt	29 14	139 40	215	25	10	Shallow	
Blue Lake (Mt. Gambier), fresh (5)	37 51	140 46	½	½	266	266	68 ft. above.
Bonney (S.E.), fresh	37 46	140 40	40	17	3	8 to 15	About sea level
Booka, brackish (6)	30 2	141 0	2	2½	1	Shallow	
Bring, salt	30 17	133 2	3½	3½	1	"	
Cadibarrawirracanna, brackish (7)	28 51	135 30	85	20	6	"	

Name.	Geographical Position of Centre.		Approx. Area Sq. Miles.	Length Miles (Approx.)	Breadth Miles (Approx.)	Average Depth Water, Feet.	Height of Bed above or below Sea Level.
	Lat. S.	Long. W.					
Cadnite, fresh ...	36 43	140 56	1	1	1	2 to 8	330 ft. above.
Callabonna, salt (1) ...	29 42	140 3	142	35	7½	Shallow	150 (approx.)
Cockatoo, fresh (12) ...	36 46	140 34	4	4	4	Shallow	
Coongie, fresh ...	27 12	140 13	6	4	3	Shallow	
Coogiecooginna, fresh (8)...	27 38	139 34	6	7	1	Uncert'n	
Campbell, fresh (9) ...	30 52	136 36	1	1	1	0 to 6	
Coorong (coastal lagoon) brack. (10)	36 0	139 30	94	80	24	3 to 10	About sea level
Conway, fresh (6)...	28 16	135 34	30	11	4	Shallow	
De Burgh (N.T.), fresh (7)	18 52	135 27	100*	13	9	"	
Dutton, salt ...	31 47	137 8	22	7	6	"	
Eliza, salt ...	37 14	139 51	16½	6	4	4 to 8	10 ft. below.
Etamunbanie, fresh ...	26 16	139 43	20	6	4	Shallow	
Everard, salt (1) ...	31 30	135 0	310	32	15	"	
Eyre (North), salt (11)	28 30	137 30	2970	90	40	1 to 4	39 ft. below.
Eyre (South), salt (11)	29 18	137 28	460	38	16	1 to 4	39 "
Frome, salt (11) ...	30 44	139 48	930	60	28	1 to 4	160 ft. above.
Frome (S.E.), fresh ...	37 33	140 9	4½	4	2	4 to 10	About sea level.
Gairdner, salt (1) ...	31 30	130 0	1840	96	30	Shallow	
George, fresh ...	37 58	140 0	19½	9	3	6 to 12	6 ft. above.
Gilles, salt ...	32 50	136 45	70	30	8	Shallow	
Goyder, brackish ...	27 0	140 11	17	9	4	"	
Greenly, salt ...	34 20	135 26	8½	4	2½	"	Slightly above.
Gregory, salt (1) ...	29 0	139 0	113	16	9	"	130 ft. above.
Hamilton, salt ...	34 0	135 18	9	7	1½	2 to 6	Slightly above.
Hanson, salt ...	31 0	136 15	24	13	4	Shallow	
Harris, salt ...	31 4	135 15	115	20	10	"	
Hart, salt ...	31 9	136 24	60	12	7	"	
Harry, brackish (7) ...	29 24	138 18	12	7	2½	"	
Hawdon, fresh ...	37 8	139 55	53½	16	5	4 to 8	18 ft. above.
Hope, fresh ...	28 24	139 18	13	8	3	2 to 8	
Howitt, fresh (7) ...	27 38	138 42	24	10	5	Shallow	About sea level.
Kalamurra, fresh ...	28 0	138 5	36	9	5	"	"
Kittakitaoooloo, fresh ...	28 4	138 12	33	13	5	"	"
Killapanninna, fresh ...	28 37	138 46	1	2	1	Variable	Slightly below.
Koolkootinnie, fresh ...	28 0	138 0	36	25	4	Shallow	
Kopperamanna, fresh ...	28 37	138 41	1	2	1	Variable	Slightly below.
Leake, fresh (5) ...	37 37	140 35	4	4	1	33	318 ft. above.
Macfarlane, salt ...	32 0	136 44	150	37	15	Shallow	
Massacre, fresh (12) ...	27 23	140 5	3	2½	2	No rec'd	
McKinlay, fresh ...	27 25	139 43	2	3	1	2 to 6	
Marroopootanie, brackish ...	26 54	140 7	6	5	2	Shallow	
Nash (N.T.), fresh (13)	20 59	137 57	1	6	½	Deep	
Newland, salt (14)...	33 24	134 53	15	11	1½	Shallow	Slightly above.
Noolyeana, salt ...	27 55	136 39	20	6	6	"	
Pantoowarina, salt ...	27 28	137 47	20	14	2	"	
Pathraootara, fresh ...	27 24	138 14	7	5	3	Uncert'n	
Peera Peera Poolana, brackish ...	26 42	137 42	150	40	8	Shallow	
Perigundi, brackish ...	27 47	139 24	2	2½	1	1 to 4	
Phibbs, salt ...	29 33	137 10	6	4	2	Shallow	
Phillipson, fresh (15)	29 28	134 27	3	2	2	"	
Poolowanna, salt...	26 33	137 32	45	25	2½	"	
Poolyeruninna, salt ...	27 0	137 58	20	5	5	"	
Peer Mudla Yappa, fresh...	27 35	137 37	18	9	3	"	
Robe, salt ...	37 12	139 47	1½	14	1	Very deep	Surface 2 ft. below.
Short, salt ...	26 10	139 48	5	4	2	Shallow	
Sir Richard or Lipson, fresh (12)...	27 1	140 23	8	5	3	No rec'd	
St. Clair, salt ...	37 20	139 54	7½	4	3	3 to 10	Surface 5 ft. below.
Strangways, fresh (12)	27 2	140 0	2½	2½	2	No rec'd	
Sylvester (N.T.), fresh (7)...	18 50	135 38	100*	15	9	Shallow	
Tankamarinna, salt ...	29 0	138 23	5	5	2	"	
Thomas, salt ...	26 5	137 58	22	10	4	"	
Torrens, salt (1) ...	31 0	138 0	2230	120	40	"	90 ft. to 112 ft. above.
Uloowaranie, fresh ...	26 24	139 28	24	11	3	Doubtful	
Wancoocha, salt ...	28 31	140 10	3	5	1	Shallow	
Wangary, fresh (1) ...	34 33	135 30	1	1½	1½	"	Slightly above.
Warandirinna, salt (7)	27 28	138 0	73	28	5	"	
Warrakalanna, salt (7)	28 11	139 18	8	3½	3	"	
Weatherstone, fresh (16) ...	30 17	138 8	2	2	1	"	About 130 ft. above.
Windabout, salt (7) ...	31 20	137 6	21	13	4	"	
Woods (N.T.), overflow of New-							
castle Waters, fresh (6)	17 50	133 10	+	+	+	1 to 20	
Yaneeze, salt ...	33 0	135 15	7	4	3	Shallow	
Yandiya, fresh (8) ...	28 33	138 44	1	1½	1	"	About sea level
Youngusband, salt ...	30 50	136 6	30	12	4	"	

* In wet seasons. † Sometimes covers hundreds of sq. miles. ‡ Uncertain.

(1) Partly dry in summer. (2) Navigable for boats of 50 tons. (3) Navigable for river boats of 200 tons; bed uneven. (4) Highest flood 60 feet above sea level. (5) Volcanic. (6) Occasionally dry. (7) Sometimes dry. (8) Overflow of Cooper's Creek. (9) Not permanent. (10) Partly navigable. (11) Fresh during floods, occasionally dry. (12) Permanent. (13) Part of Herbert River. (14) Partly dry in summer; contains fresh springs. (15) Occasionally dry; salt when low. (16) Dry in summer.

6. **Western Australia.**—Strictly speaking there are in Western Australia only a few lakes of small size, scattered along the coast, west of the Darling Range. The so-called lakes of the interior are merely immense clay-pans or salt marshes, covered with a few inches of water after heavy rains. The accompanying schedule, prepared from information supplied by the Lands Department of Western Australia, gives the whole of the available information in regard to the lakes of this State.

LAKES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Lake.	Greatest Length.	Greatest Breadth.	Approximate Area.	Geographical Position.	
				Latitude S.	Longitude E.
	Miles	Miles			
Waukarlycarly (salt) ...	16	1½	17 sq. m.	21 20	122 50
Dora (salt) ...	25	5	87	22 0	123 0
Blanche ...	33	2½	58	22 30	123 5
Winifred ...	10½	1½	15	22 35	123 32
Disappointment ...	45	2½	100	23 40	123 0
Burnside (fresh) ...	6½	3½	23	25 28	123 10
Buchanan (fresh) ...	7	5	28	25 31	123 10
Kelsall ...	2	½	1	25 35	123 10
Augusta ...	4½	2½	11	25 45	122 5
Clearay (brackish) ...	1½	½	1	25 42	123 10
King ...	3½	3	11	25 40	120 0
Gregory ...	6	2	12	25 40	119 55
Nabberu (chain of lakes) ...	60	—	—	25 40	120 30
Teague ...	6	2½	15	25 50	120 55
Auld ...	7½	5	37	22 28	123 48
Nell ...	5	1½	6	22 32	123 43
Tobin ...	20	7½	150	21 50	125 50
Macdonald ...	20	12½	250	23 30	128 30
Hopkins ...	15	5	75	24 15	128 45
Christopher ...	6½	1½	9	24 50	127 40
Salt Lake ...	65	25	900	24 0	113 50
Rudall ...	7½	3½	25	25 58	123 18
Carnegie ...	50	2½	125	26 1	123 32
Dorothea ...	12½	3½	40	26 15	123 12
Bedford ...	17	1½	18	26 5	123 16
Wells ...	46	6	140	26 42	123 20
Throssell ...	20	3	50	27 38	124 8
Lakes S.W. Throssell ...	—	—	1½	27 46	123 58
Salt Lake N. of Lake Carey ...	12½	2	23	28 18	121 55
Darlot ...	11	4	39	27 40	121 12
Way ...	26	2½	61	26 48	120 15
Maitland ...	25	10	225	27 0	121 10
Breaden ...	15	1½	25	25 55	125 35
Seabrook ...	15	7	72	31 0	119 40
Lefroy ...	30	9	173	31 15	121 45
Goongarrie ...	11	6	47	30 0	121 10
Lakes, W. Goongarrie (salt) ...	11	4	37	30 5	121 2
Cowan ...	52	11	400	31 55	121 45
Yindarigooda ...	9	9	47	30 45	121 52
Le Page ...	17	5	30	30 35	122 10
Roe ...	4	½	2	30 40	122 42
Lake E. Yindarigooda ...	7	3	21	30 45	122 10
Raeside ...	133	2	170	29 20	120 20
Salt Lake (salt) ...	73	15	920	24 0	113 40
Austin ...	43	6	320	27 40	118 0
Muir ...	7	2½	15	34 29	116 41
Wagin ...	5	5	250 acres	33 19	117 21
Goondaring ...	1½	1½	1 sq. m.	33 17	117 30
Parkeyerring ...	2½	1	1½	33 21	117 21
Quarbing ...	1	½	352 acres	33 24	117 19
Norring ...	2½	1½	2½ sq. m.	33 26	117 17
Little Norring ...	1½	1	512 acres	33 25	117 18
Flagstaff ...	1½	1	524	33 31	117 15
Queerarrup ...	1½	1½	1½ sq. m.	33 31	117 13
Charlie ...	1½	1	580 acres	33 31	117 11
Salt Lake ...	1½	1	1½ sq. m.	33 22	117 22
Murdalummur ...	1½	1	64 acres	33 22	117 25
Lime ...	1½	1	224	33 24	117 22
Dumpleyung ...	7	3	20 sq. m.	33 20	117 40
Taarlbin ...	6	—	2	33 0	117 33
Grace ...	19	1	59	33 10	118 28
Pingrup ...	2	1	2	33 26	116 30
Chinocup ...	6	2½	11	33 30	118 28
Lake N. Grace ...	6	1	4	33 0	118 36
Condinin ...	2½	2½	4½	32 20	118 0
Lake, S.E. Condinin ...	2	1½	2	32 30	118 10
Gillen ...	—	—	11	26 10	124 35

LAKES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—(Continued).

Lake.	Greatest Length.	Greatest Breadth.	Approximate Area.	Geographical Position.	
				Latitude S.	Longitude E.
	Miles	Miles			
Yeo	20	5	90 sq. m.	28 0	124 30
Baker (salt)	7½	3½	22 "	26 55	126 10
Rason	30	7½	220 "	28 40	124 30
Lakes N. Eucla (salt)	—	—	190 "	29 10	128 30
Monger	80	—	150 "	29 20	117 10
Moore	60	—	449 "	29 30	117 40
Wellhamby	7½	5	37 "	29 10	116 30
Yarra Yarra	16	5	51 "	29 44	115 48
Neakarlring or Hinds	3	1½	4 "	30 45	116 30
Cowcowing	16	3	45 "	31 0	117 10
Ninan	5	2	9 "	31 0	118 22
Dalaroo	12½	1	1 "	30 55	116 40
Gundoralcarral	1	—	—	30 37	115 56
Nullewa	½	—	100 acres	30 37	115 57
Burrillgabby	2½	2	4 sq. m.	29 7	116 12
Pinjarrega	1½	½	430 acres	29 2	116 21
Eganu	1	½	275 "	30 4	115 8
Karrakin	½	½	70 "	30 0	115 6
Dowerin	3½	1	3 sq. m.	31 4	115 30
Koomberkine	13/16	½	400 acres	31 0	117 4
Brown	—	—	2½ sq. m.	30 56	117 0
Bidaminna	1½	½	350 acres	31 8	115 33
Mason	25	1½	42 sq. m.	27 35	120 40
Barlee	70	8	550 "	29 5	119 30
Giles	25	8½	179 "	29 40	119 48
Ballard	70	10	220 "	29 24	120 50
Lake E. Ballard	8½	4	30 "	29 40	121 25
Carey	30	11	350 sq. m.	29 0	122 20
Deborah	22	5	46 "	30 50	119 5
Lakes N. Deborah	—	—	6 "	30 25	119 0
Preston	17½	3	13 "	33 0	115 42
Martin Tank	12½	1½	300 acres	32 50	115 42
Clifton	12	7½	7½ sq. m.	32 48	115 42
Big Lake	1½	—	500 acres	32 42	115 42
Mears	1	—	400 "	32 14	117 20
Jandakot	1½	—	500 "	32 10	115 56
Jilbup	—	—	250 "	32 10	115 48
Cooloongup	2	—	650 "	32 20	115 46
Walyungup	2½	1	1100 "	32 21	115 46
Richmond	3½	—	110 "	32 19	115 43
Munster	1	—	140 "	32 8	115 46
Walliabup	1	—	256 "	32 6	115 48
Ewlyamartup	—	—	250 "	33 42	117 44
Shaster	3½	1½	4 sq. m.	33 52	120 43
Spencer	3½	1½	5 "	33 50	121 43
Warden	2	1½	2½ "	33 50	121 44
Bungidup	1½	—	428 acres	33 50	121 56
Gaze	2	2	3 sq. m.	33 46	121 25
Pabelup	3	—	800 acres	34 6	119 25
Milyunup	2½	1½	3 sq. m.	34 12	117 40
Munrillup	2	1	1½ "	34 14	117 41
Tom South	—	—	130 acres	34 15	117 38
Barracup	—	—	½ sq. m.	34 10	117 48
Racecourse	1½	—	1 "	34 8	117 40
Baligup	1½	1½	1½ "	34 14	117 48
Clabburn	—	—	80 acres	34 8	116 50
Toolbrunup	3/20	—	100 "	34 5	117 48
Warburton	—	—	236 "	34 48	118 18
Comorup	—	—	204 "	34 49	118 15
Nukennullup	—	—	180 "	34 23	117 17
Poorracup Lagoon	1½	1	1 sq. m.	34 24	117 14
Nuniup	—	—	150 acres	34 24	117 24
Dowerin Lakes	—	—	500 "	31 16	117 5
Matilda	½	—	100 "	34 25	117 35
Loch Ellen	7/40	3/40	8 "	34 24	117 36
Torditgurup	3	1½	2½ sq. m.	34 31	116 43
Myalgelup	1	—	300 acres	34 33	116 44
Byenup	2	1½	2 sq. m.	34 29	116 44
Lake N.E. Albany (fresh)	1½	—	384 acres	35 0	117 46
" (brackish)	1	—	440 "	35 0	117 46
Corinup	—	—	300 "	34 29	116 44
Nunnarup (fresh)	—	—	64 "	34 22	116 45
Jasper	2	1	1½ sq. m.	34 24	115 41
Quitup	—	—	200 acres	34 24	115 36
Nalyerin	7/16	—	70 "	32 50	116 23
Salt Lake, N. Barlee	54	12	500 sq. m.	28 30	119 40
" N.E.	24	5	120 "	28 25	120 30
Johnston Lakes	—	—	225 "	32 20	120 45
Dundas	35	7½	190 "	32 30	122 0

LAKES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—(Continued).

Lake.	Greatest Length.	Greatest Breadth.	Approximate Area.	Geographical Position.	
				Latitude S.	Longitude E.
	Miles	Miles			
Carmondy	1½	1	1 sq. m.	32 37	119 20
Hurlstone	3	2½	5 ..	32 40	119 30
Varley	3½	1½	5 ..	32 42	119 28
O'Connor	3½	1½	5 ..	32 28	119 8
Hutt Lagoon	25	3	10 ..	28 8	114 16
Pinjar	5½	1½	7½ ..	31 40	115 48
Neerabub	2½	7/16	500 acres	31 42	115 44
Yonderup	½	½	83 ..	31 32	115 42
Yanchep	4	1	1½ sq. m.	31 31	115 42
Carabooda	1½	5/16	1 ..	31 38	115 44
Nowergup	½	½	½ ..	31 39	115 44
Coogee	½	½	300 acres	31 36	115 42
Mindaree	1	½	100 ..	31 36	115 44
Wilgarup	½	½	20 ..	31 34	115 42
Beonaddy	½	½	40 ..	31 35	115 41
Pindinny	9/16	½	40 ..	31 35	115 41
Banban	½	½	105 ..	31 26	115 53
Nambung	5/16	½	70 ..	31 26	115 53
Mungala	5/16	½	38 ..	31 27	115 53
Catambo	½	9/40	51 ..	31 30	115 56
Josephine	9/40	1/16	9 ..	33 6	115 35
Nomans	1	½	420 ..	33 0	117 30
Lukin	7/16	7/16	120 ..	33 0	117 30
Bokan	½	½	90 ..	33 0	117 31
Billy	½	½	80 ..	33 0	117 31
Ibis	½	3/16	40 ..	33 0	117 30
White	1½	½	500 ..	33 0	117 28
Yeticup	½	½	150 ..	34 15	116 23
Codarup	7/16	½	64 ..	34 17	116 20
Oaljalup	½	5/16	60 ..	34 17	116 20
Nonalling	1	½	185 ..	32 32	117 37
Whitewater	13/16	½	294 ..	32 32	117 38
Lake, South (fresh)	11/16	½	153 ..	32 33	117 38
Yealering (fresh)	½	9/16	172 ..	32 36	117 37
Barnes	½	7/16	185 ..	34 45	117 39
Jerdacuttup Lakes	—	—	4½ sq. m.	33 50	120 18
Salt Lakes near Port Culver (salt)	—	—	34 ..	33 10	124 0
Barragoon	1	½	166 acres	31 6	115 38
Jundalup	3	½	2 sq. m.	31 45	115 47
Jandabup	1½	1	1½ ..	31 45	115 51
Marginup	13/16	½	½ ..	31 44	115 49
Gnangara	1	½	288 acres	31 47	115 52
Herdsmen	1½	1½	1½ sq. m.	31 54	115 48
Monger	1	½	340 acres	31 55	115 50

7. *Tasmania.*—(i.) *General.* The tabular statement given below on the authority of the Tasmanian Lands Department shews particulars of the principal lakes in Tasmania; there are, however, a large number of other lakes of smaller dimensions. Those shewn are situated near the middle of Tasmania and towards the south-east end of a basaltic tableland, which stretches away from the district of Bothwell north-westerly to Mount Bischoff. The lake district is confined to a radius of about 30 miles, and commands an elevation ranging from 2700 feet at Lake Sorell to 3800 feet above sea level at the Great Lake. The lakes form the source of all the more important rivers (with the exception of the Tamar) in the island, viz.:—the Mersey, Forth, Leven, Pieman, King, Gordon and Derwent rivers. The lakes are all freshwater and are becoming well stocked with English and Californian trout; they form natural breeding grounds for swan and wild duck of various kinds. None of the lakes are of crater formation.

(ii.) *Names, Positions, and Special Features of Tasmanian Lakes.* The subjoined statement gives particulars of the principal lakes in Tasmania. With the exception of Lake St. Clair, whose greatest depth is 550 feet, the Tasmanian lakes are shallow, ranging from 6 to about 20 feet in depth.

PRINCIPAL LAKES IN TASMANIA.

Name.	Area in Acres.	Length. Miles.	Breadth. Miles.	Special Remarks. (See Foot- note.)
Great Lake	28,400	12	7	(1)
St. Clair	9,500	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	(2)
Echo	7,400	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Arthur	9,000	4	3	—
Woods	2,500	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	—
Sorell	12,200	5	6	(3)
Crescent	4,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	(3)

(1). The Great Lake, which is a favoured resort of tourists, is accessible by vehicle from the railway stations at Apsley, Parattah, and Tunbridge, and is distant 48 miles from the two first-named places, and 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the last-named.

(2). Lake St. Clair, from which the River Derwent takes its rise, is about 120 miles from Hobart by road, and 80 miles from the Macquarie Plains railway station. It stretches along the eastern base of Mount Olympus, and is fringed by a dense growth of mountain foliage.

(3). Lakes Sorell and Crescent lie along the routes to Great Lake, being 24 miles from Parattah and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tunbridge.

§ 3. The Fauna of Australia.

1. **Introduction.**—An authoritative article describing in some detail the principal features of the Fauna of Australia was given in Year Books No. 1 (see pp. 103 to 109) and No. 2 (see pp. 111 to 117), while a synoptical statement appeared in No. 3 (see pp. 73 to 76). Considerations of space will, however, preclude the inclusion in this issue of more than a passing reference to the subject.

§ 4. The Flora of Australia.

1. **Introduction.**—In Year Books No. 1 (see pp. 109 to 114) and No. 2 (see pp. 117 to 122) a fairly complete though brief account was given of the Flora of Australia, and in Year Book No. 3 similar information in a greatly condensed form will be found on pp. 76 to 78. Space in this issue will not permit of more than a mere reference to preceding volumes.

§ 5. Seismology in Australia.

1. **Introduction.**—The following brief notes regarding the present position of Seismology in Australia have been compiled from data furnished by the Government Astronomer of Victoria (P. Baracchi, Esquire) and the Director of the private observatory attached to Riverview College (Revd. E. Pigot, S.J.), Sydney.