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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 Nuyt's 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, No. 3, pp. 59-72, with Orography, and No. 4, pp. 59-82 with the Lakes of Australia. In the present issue the Islands of Australia constitute the special feature treated. An orographical or vertical relief map of Australia will be found on page 81.

§ 2. Islands off the Coast of the Commonwealth.

1. *General.*—The following section contains the latest available information regarding the islands off the coast of each State. Many of these islands are merely barren and precipitous rocks, while others are exceedingly fertile. In some cases, owing to incomplete surveys, the details available are extremely meagre.

2. *New South Wales.*—(i.) *Introductory.* The accompanying information regarding the islands of New South Wales has been compiled from particulars furnished by the Lands Department of that State. The name, position, area, etc., of each island will be found in the appended tabular statement.

(ii.) *Fauna.* (a) *Mammals.* Though some species of rats and bats doubtless occur on the islands off the New South Wales coast, there does not appear to be a record of any having been collected. The islands are too small and barren to support any of the larger Marsupialia. Three species of seals are known from the islands and mainland, and may occur anywhere northwards to Seal Rocks or even farther north. The Leopard Seal (*Ogmorhinus leptonyx*, Blainville) is recorded from Sydney and Newcastle; the Australian Fur-seal (*Arctocephalus forsteri*, Lesson), and the Australian Sea-lion (*Zalophus lobatus*, Gray), both occur on Seal Rocks.

(b) *Aves.* The avi-fauna of the insular areas contiguous to the coast of New South Wales is almost alike from its northern to southern boundaries. Naturally it consists principally, if not entirely, of sea or shore birds, on islands where there is no vegetation. Small islands covered with a dense but stunted vegetation are also tenanted by similar species to those found on the near mainland, chiefly by honey-eaters, thorn-bills or tits, warblers, scrub-wrens, silvereyes, swallows, finches, and flycatchers. Should there also be an expanse of open grass land, the Australian pipit or "ground lark" and possibly quail will be found. Islands of larger size carrying trees of great girth, in parts are also resorted to by shrike-thrushes, cuckoo-shrikes, butcher-birds, thick-heads, robins, pigeons, parakeets, etc.

Of all the sea and shore frequenting species inhabiting the contiguous islands of the coast of New South Wales the white-breasted or red-backed fish eagle (*Haliastur girrenera*, Vieillot), and the white-winged petrel (*Estrelata leucoplera*, Gould) are the only two species that are not found farther south than the Hunter River. On the other hand, the farther north one goes the rarer becomes the hooded dotterel (*Ægialitis cucullatus*, Vieillot), and the little penguin (*Eudyptula minor*, Gould). In the following list those

species only are included that one might reasonably expect to find on the different islands, according to their size and formation, for one would not look for shore-frequenting species on a rock-bound island coast; neither are here recorded those that are driven there by winds and gales from other parts:—White-bellied sea eagle (*Haliastur leucogaster*, Gmelin), white-breasted or red-backed sea eagle (*Haliastur girrenera*, Vieillot), white-headed osprey (*Pandion leucocephalus*, Gould), pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*, Gould), gannet (*Sula serrator*, Banks), black cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*, Linn.), little black and white cormorant (*Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*, Vieillot), little black cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*, Brandt), reef heron (*Demigretta sacra*, Gmelin), black swan (*Chenopsis atrata*, Latham), brown duck (*Anas superciliosa*, Gmelin), black duck (*Biziura lobata*, Spaw.), turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*, Linn.), white-breasted oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus longirostris*, Vieillot), sooty oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus unicolor*, Wagler), golden plover (*Charadrius fulvus*, Gmelin), double-banded dotterel (*Oethodromus bicinctus*, Jard and Selby), hooded dotterel (*Egialitis cucullatus*, Vieillot), red-capped dotterel (*Egialitis ruficapilla*, Temm.), curlew (*Numeaius cyanopus*, Vieillot), oriental whimbrel (*Numenius variegatus*, Scopoli), godwit (*Limosa novæ-zealandiæ*, Gray), greenshank (*Totanus glottis*, Temm.), sandpiper (*Totanus brevipes*, Vieillot), knot (*Tringa canutus*, Linn.), marsh tern (*Hydrochelidon hybrida*, Paffas), large-crested tern (*Sterna bergii*, Licht.), white-shafted tern (*Sternula sinensis*, Gmelin), Pacific gull (*Gabianus pacificus*, Latham), silver gull (*Larus novæ-hollandiæ*, Steph.), white-faced storm petrel (*Pelagodroma fregata*, Latham), wedge-tailed petrel (*Puffinus chlorohynchus*, Lesson), short-tailed petrel (*Puffinus tenuirostris*, Temm.), giant petrel (*Ossifraga gigantea*, Gmelin), white-winged petrel (*Diastrelata leucoptera*, Gould), prion (*Prion brevirostris*, Gould), crested grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*, Linn.), little penguin (*Eucyptula minor*, Gould).

(c) *Mollusca*. Most of the islands are too small and barren to afford shelter to an invertebrate fauna, but Cabbage Tree Island, off Port Stephens, is clothed with a luxuriant vegetation, and here have been found the following species of snails:—*Thersites jervensis*, Quoy and Gaimard; *rhytida capillares*, Ferussac; *tornatellina jacksonensis*, Cox, *laoma mortii*, Cox; *endodonta sericatula*, Pfeiffer; *vertigo strangei*, Pfeiffer.

(d) *Insecta*, *Arachnida*, etc. The islands off the coast of New South Wales have never been visited by naturalists interested in entomology, hence little or nothing is known of their insect and arachnid faunæ. There cannot be any doubt, however, that if they were systematically "collected" many species peculiar to the mainland would be discovered, because these little dots of land act as "traps" for insects that are wind-borne. In respect of the coleoptera, certain carabs and scarabs would most certainly occur, as also weevils and leaf-beetles. The butterfly fauna would naturally be very small, because these tiny islands are too bleak and barren to afford them suitable breeding grounds. Nevertheless, some of the hardier forms would certainly occur, such as the "Meadow Brown" (*Junonia villida*) and the "Painted Lady" (*Pryameis kershawi*), as well as a few of the sturdier blues, such as *Polyommatus baticus* (an almost cosmopolitan species) and *Zuzera labradus*, another widely distributed form. Again, some of the wandering whites, of which *Belanois java* is the commonest form, may also be found, because large numbers of them are at times met with by ships passing up and down the coast. The same remarks apply to moths, and to grasshoppers and locusts. Where there are trees, cicadas are almost certain to be found.

No matter how bleak the position may be, if there are any insects at all, spiders are sure to be found, and of these animals the hardier argiopidae are certain to occur, such as *Araneus productus*, *A. heroine*, and *A. brisbana*. These species are common, widely distributed, and, naturally, extremely variable in size and colour. Their snares are large and wheel-like, i.e., orbicular. Where there is scrub, certain crab-spiders (*Thomisidae*) and jumping spiders (*Sallicidae*) are certain to occur. The fact that wingless animals, such as spiders, are so widely distributed is due to their "ballooning" habits. Young spiders when leaving the "nursery" to start life on their own account, void long strands of silk. These latter float in the air and lift the baby spider-aviators, and carry them away. Many are drowned by falling into the sea during these journeys, but others succeed in locating themselves in localities that afford protection and an abundance of food.

(iii.) *Flora*. Comparatively little is known of the flora of the islands off the New South Wales coast. The accompanying details refer to those islands which have been more or less closely examined.

S. Solitary Island. For the most part smooth rocks, but in crevices *Monotoca elliptica*, *Eugenie australis*, *Nephelium coriaceum*, *Banksia integrifolia* from 6 inches to 3 to 4 feet. *Themeda forskalli* is the prevailing grass.

North Coffs or Mutton Bird Island. Covered with *Themeda forskalli* and dwarf *Myoporum* forming a roof over the numerous crevices wherein the birds build, etc., *Banksia integrifolia* being the principal timber. *Pandanus pedunculata* fairly common near the beach.

South Coffs Island. Small rocks with black soil (no water) grassed over with *Themeda forskalli*, *Banksia integrifolia*, small to normal size, *Hoya australis*, *Hibbertia volubilis*, *Senecio australis*, *Crotalaria*, *Ipomœa biloba*, *Westringia rosmariniformis*, *Sophora tomentosa*, *Canavalia obtusifolia*, *Lippia nodosa*, *Spinifex hirsuta*, *Convolvulus erubescens*, *Monotoca elliptica*, *Myoporum acuminatum*, var. *Pandanus pedunculatus*.

Boondelbah Island. Contains some rich timbers, affording good shade for picnic and fishing parties from Tea Gardens, Nelson's Bay, etc. The timber is composed of *Eucalyptus microcorys* (tallow-wood), *E. botryoides*, *E. saligna* (blue gum), *E. corymbosa* (bloodwood), *E. paniculata* (grey ironbark), *E. acmenioides* (white mahogany), *E. resinifera* (red mahogany), *Banksia serrata* (honeysuckle), *B. ericifolia*, *B. collina*, *B. robur*, var. *minor*, *B. integrifolia*, *Eugenia australis* (native cherry), *E. Smithii* (lilli-pilli), *Rhodomyrtus psidioides* (native guava), *Phyllanthus ferdinandi*, *Cupania anacardioides*, *Synoum glandulosm*, *Nephelium coriaceum*, *Acacia decurrens*, *A. longifolia*, *A. harpophylla* (?), *A. suaveolens*, and *A. linifolia*, *Melaleuca armillaris*, *Angophora lanceolata*. Near and about the trigonometrical station is a large patch of *Lasiopetalum longistamineum*. The south side of the island immediately facing the entrance to the port is precipitous and covered by a wind-swept, densely foliaged, and almost impenetrable scrub.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Area in acres (approximate).	General Description, etc.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.		
Cook, 31 ch. N.E. of Fingal Point...	28 11	153 36	10	Precipitous sides except the north, 70 ft. high. Columnar basalt.
Juan and Julia, 1½ m. N.N.W. from Cape Byron	28 36	153 39	1½	Bare rocks 30 ft. high. Granite. A red fixed light on Cape Byron lighthouse, is visible only over these islets.
North Solitary, 7½ m. E. of Wooli Wooli River	29 55	153 24	52	140 ft. high. No vegetation of any kind. Granite.
N.W. Solitary, 3½ m. S.E. Redbank River	30 0	153 17	15	30 ft. high. No timber. Granite.
S.W. Solitary, 1½ m. E. Bare Bluff	30 9	153 14	16	Hilly country, no timber or trees, poor grass. Schist.
S. Solitary, 11½ m. N.E. of Coffs Harbour	30 11	153 17	38	Hilly country, no timber or trees, poor grass. Schist. Small wharf for boats to land stores. Revolving white light, 8-min. with flash of 7 secs. visible 20 mls.
Split Solitary, 5½ m. N.N.E. of Coffs Harbour	30 13	153 11	6	Hilly country, no timber or trees, poor grass. Schist.
North Coffs or Mutton Bird, 30 ch. from Coffs Harbour (leased)	30 17	153 10	31	Hilly country, no timber or trees, poor grass. Small wharf. Schist.
South Coffs, close to Coffs Harbour (part leased)	30 18	153 9	31	Hilly country, no timber or trees, poor grass. Schist.
Broughton, 9½ m. N.E. Pt. Stephens	32 37	152 20	1145 60	Rocky, 286 ft. high, covered with low scrub and grass. The southern extremity of larger island at low water is connected to a small islet 100 ft. high named South Rock. Carboniferous sandstone and volcanic rocks. Centre of lobster and other fishing. Good landing in Esmeralda Cove on S.E. and N.E. sides.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Area in acres (approximate).	General Description, etc.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.		
Cabbage Tree, 1½ m. N.E. Yacaaba Head	32 41	152 15	68	Rocky, 475 ft. high, covered with low scrub and grass with cabbage tree palms in the gullies. Porphyry. Landing can be effected on S.W. of island in smooth weather.
Little, 1½ m. E. of Yacaaba Head...	32 42	152 15	3	Bare rock, 30 ft. high. Porphyry.
Boondelbah, 2½ m. of Port Stephens	32 42	152 15	34	Rocky islet, about 180 ft. high, patches of low scrub exist. Porphyry.
Point Stephens, 1½ m. Pt. Stephens	32 45	152 13	270	Rocky Is., 250 ft. high covered with low scrub and grass, connected with mainland by narrow spit covered at high water. Porphyry. A lighthouse on extreme easterly point shewing revolving white and red light alternately; red and white every min., with 10 secs. eclipse between the colors; white light visible 17 miles, red 12 miles.
Moon, ½ m. E. of Lake Macquarie	33 5	151 41	6	Rocky, 20 ft. high, covered with grass and scrub. Sandstone, permo-carbonif.
Flat, 1 m. S. Catherine Hill Bay ...	33 10	151 39	10	Low flat Island, 15 ft. high
Bird, 3 m. N. of North Head, and ½ m. off shore	33 13	151 37	30	Rocky, 175 ft. high, covered with grass and low scrub, is inaccessible except in smooth westerly weather. Sandstones of Narrabeen series. Triassic.
"Five Islands"— Tom Thumb, No. 1, 2½ m. E. from Tom Thumb Lagoon	34 27	150 57	6a 3r	Bare rock, 15 ft. high. Dolerite.
Tom Thumb, No. 2, 2½ m. E. from Tom Thumb Lagoon	34 28	150 58	6b	Bare rock, 20 ft. high. Dolerite.
Big, off Red Pt. ...	34 29	150 57	45a 3r	Rock and sand, light scrub, 70 ft. high. Dolerite.
Small, W. of Big Is., off Red Pt.	34 29	150 56	1a 1r	Bare rock, 50 ft. high. Dolerite.
Small, E. of Big Is., off Red Pt.	34 29	150 57	5a 3r	Bare rock, 30 ft. high, connected with Big Is. at low water. Dolerite.
Windang, ¼ m. E. Lake Illawarra	34 32	150 54	5	Bare rock and sand, about 20 ft. high. Sandstone permo-carboniferous.
Bowen, S. side of ent. to Jervis Bay	35 7	150 47	132	Rocky, with low scrub, 140 ft. high, well grassed. Sandstone, permo-carboniferous.
Green, ½ m. E. of ent. Cunjurong or Conjola Lake	35 16	150 32	22	Sand overlying rock, scrubby. Sandstone, permo-carboniferous.
Crampton (local name Tobouree), ¼ m. E. of Tobouree Lake	35 26	150 26	10	Rocky, partly grassed, about 150 ft. high, connected with main land very low tides.
Stokes, ¼ m. N.E. Termeil Point	35 27	150 25	6	Bare rock.
Brush, ¼ m. Murramarang Point...	35 32	150 26	184	140 ft. high, good soil, well grassed, honey-suckle timber and scrub. Igneous.
Belowla, ¼ m. N.N.E. O'Hara Head	35 33	150 24	20	Rocky, about 50 ft. high, low scrub and coarse vegetation. Igneous.
O'Hara, 1½ m. S.W. O'Hara Head	35 35	150 23	15	Rocks, 15 ft. high.
Dawson, No. 1, ½ m. S. O'Hara Isd.	35 35	150 22	3	Bare rocks, 10 ft. high.
" No. 2	35 35	150 22	1	" 10 "
Grasshopper, ¾ m. N. Point Upright	35 38	150 21	3	" 40 " patches vegetation.
Wasp, 2 m. from Point Upright ...	35 40	150 20	2	Rough rocks, 40 ft. high, lightly covered with sandy soil; surrounded by submerged reefs.
Flat Rock, 3½ m. N. North Head of Bateman Bay	35 41	150 19	1½	Bare rock always awash at high tide.
Tollgate, No. 1, 2½ m. S. Nth. Head	35 45	150 16	12½	Rough rocks, highest being 150 ft., with light covering of sandy soil, covered with a prickly scrub and marine growth and weeds, but no timber. Basalt.
" No. 2 " "	35 45	150 16	7½	
Broulee, 4 m. N. Moruya River ...	35 51	150 12	85	Rough rocks, covered with soil, trees, grass and scrub; surrounded by reefs.
Montague, 10 m. N.E. of Mount Dromedary	36 15	150 14	285	Split by a deep rocky chasm; the southern half attains an elevation of 250 ft. Long rank grass. The southern part is composed of granite formation and the northern of basaltic. Govt. wharf 20 x 15 ft. Landing is effected direct by boat from ship's side. Lighthouse on summit of island. The light is white, the period of system being 70 secs., composed of fixed 33 secs., eclipse 16 secs., flash 5 secs., eclipse 16 secs., visible for 22 miles.
Bullara or Lennards, 5½ m. E. S.E. Noorooma	37 0	149 57	25	Rock-bound island, 30 ft. high, fair soil, scrub-covered. Devonian sandstone.

3. *Victoria.*—(i.) *Introductory.* The accompanying statement regarding the islands of Victoria has been compiled from information furnished by the Department of Lands and Survey, elaborated somewhat chiefly as regards fauna and flora from notes supplied by Mr. A. H. Mattingley, C.M.Z.S.

(ii.) *Origin.* It appears to be generally agreed that the Australian continent at one time extended some miles lower down than its present southern boundary, and that the islands on the Victorian coast represent the denuded summits of mountain ranges that once traversed the mainland. There is, however, some difference of opinion as regards the direction of these mountain chains. Some geologists affirm that the ranges traversed a land bridge connecting Tasmania with the mainland, while others again maintain that the islands are the peaks of mountain ranges that at one time extended along the coast of Southern Australia as far as the Great Australian Bight.

(iii.) *General Characteristics.* In view of their origin, as referred to above, it is not surprising that many of the Victorian islands are remarkable for their fantastic shape. Several of them are merely tremendous masses of wind-swept rock, devoid of all vegetation, with the exception of a few hardy mosses and lichens. In some cases, it is impossible to effect a landing unless under favourable conditions of wind and tide. Others, again, possess a scanty growth of tough grasses and stunted trees, while, as the list shews, a few are well watered and fertile.

(iv.) *Fauna and Flora.* As the islands are mostly small and isolated, and untenanted by predatory animals such as the dingo or native cat, it is not surprising that they are utilised as breeding grounds by large numbers of sea-birds. For example, it is estimated that between one and two millions of mutton birds regularly nest on Phillip Island, despite the fact that about 600,000 eggs are yearly taken from the island. Fur seals, penguins, and mutton birds are found on Griffiths and Lady Julia Percy Islands, etc. Space will permit of merely a passing reference to the variety of fauna and flora characterising the islands in Port Phillip. As far as possible the information given by Mr. Mattingley has been incorporated in the tabular statement below.

(v.) *The Principal Islands and Groups.* The accompanying information regarding the principal islands or island groups may be read in conjunction with that given in the appended tabular statement.

Anser Group. This group consists of three small granite islands about 4 miles to the west of Wilson's Promontory, of which Cleft Island is the most picturesque. The group has been reserved for the purposes of a National Park. Two small islets 40 to 50 feet high lie between Cleft and Middle Island, and a third is situated about 200 yards N.W. of Middle Island. There is a landing place on the northern end of Anser Island.

French Island. This island, which is situated in Western Port, is the largest of the Victorian Islands. It is sparsely populated, and generally hilly, with the exception of the low and marshy portion at the north-west corner. Mount Wellington, the highest point, is 314 feet above sea level. The shore line is shallow, the range of tides being from 8 to 12 feet. There are six jetties available to vessels of small tonnage. Along the western arm there is a deep water channel navigable for vessels of any size. There is a fair amount of timber on various parts of the island.

Gabo Island. This island is situated about 4 miles S.W. of Cape Howe. The northern end consists of low boulders and is separated from the mainland by a channel which sometimes fills with drifting sand. Inland, near the centre of the island, are a few sandhills whose bare sides face S.E. On the N.W. side there is a small sandy bay with good anchorage for one vessel in all but S.W. gales. The lighthouse at the S.E. extremity was built in 1862, and shews a first order catadioptric fixed white light 179

feet above sea level, and visible for 20 miles. A life-saving rocket apparatus is maintained, and the lighthouse which is also a signal station is connected by telephone with Green Cape and thence with Sydney.

Phillip Island. The southern coast line of Phillip Island, which is situated at the entrance to Western Port, consists of rugged cliffs and headlands rising in some instances to 150 feet above sea level. The Nobbys and Cape Woolamai are well-known points. Close to the former are the Seal Rocks, while the latter, which rises to a height of 340 feet, is noted as a mutton-bird rookery. The island is undulating and the soil is well adapted for agriculture and grazing. On the north side is the township of Cowes, a well-known holiday resort. There are also settlements at Rhyll, four miles east of Cowes, and at Newhaven opposite San Remo.

Raymond Island. In the Gippsland Lakes, this island separates the division known as Lake King from that known as Lake Victoria. The surface of the island consists of low sandy ridges with marshy flats in places. It is used as a village settlement, the soil being well adapted for fruit-growing and for root crops. The native vegetation consists of stunted gum, ti-tree, bracken, and heath. McMillan Strait on the west side of the island is navigable for vessels drawing up to nine feet, and is the approach to Paynesville, a fishing village on the mainland.

Seal or Direction Group. This group consists of several small rugged islets almost devoid of vegetation with the exception of a little coarse grass. Seal Island is the northernmost and largest. Close to this island is the White Rock, 33 feet high, and two smaller rocky islets. *Notch Island* is the second largest of the group. The notch is due to the two hills on the island. *Cliffy Island.* On this island a lighthouse was erected in 1884. The light, which is 180 feet above sea level, is a third order dioptric flashing white light giving five flashes and eclipses alternately in every minute, and is visible for 15 miles. A rocket life-saving apparatus is also kept here.

Snake Island lies between Corner Inlet and Port Albert. The island, which is reserved as a site for a public park, consists of high sand hills with intervening flats of sandy loam, and is gradually crumbling away into the sea. The narrower portion at the east end is over $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and is separated at high water from the main island. The vegetation comprises stunted gum, honeysuckle, ti-tree, bracken, heath, and tussocky grass. Most of the land birds from the adjacent mainland are found on the island. Wallabies, kangaroo, red deer, wild pigs, opossums, and native bears are also met with. Permanent water is available.

Sunday Island is situated two miles S.W. of Port Albert, and is composed of sand hills with intervening flats of sandy loam. Like the preceding island, Sunday Island is also gradually crumbling into the sea. At the eastern end there is a pilot station with fixed white light 32 feet above sea level. The vegetation is similar to that on Snake Island.

Swan Island lies in Port Phillip Bay, near Queenscliff. It is low and marshy with a ridge of sand hills along the western shore, and is connected with Queenscliff by a tramway across the shallow opening forming the south entrance to Swan Bay. The island is used almost entirely for military purposes.

Tortoise Island is in Western Port and close to French Island. It is flat-topped with a conspicuous headland on the southern portion known as Tortoise Head. Twenty acres of the island have been reserved for defence purposes. About 80 acres consist of highlands of rich volcanic soil, the remainder being flat salt marsh.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF VICTORIA.

Name of Island and Geographical Position.	Highest point above Sea Level. Feet.	Nearest distance to Mainland. Miles.	Greatest Length. Miles.	Greatest Breadth. Miles.	Area. Acres.	Geological Characteristics, Fauna, Flora, etc.
Anser Group—						
Anser, 4½ m. W. of Wilson's Promontory	498	1½	1	¾	190	Granite. Flora and Fauna identical with that of the Glennie Group (see below)
Unnamed, ½ m. S.W. Anser	312	2½	¾	¾	80	Granite
Cleft, ¾ m. W. Middle Island	371	2½	¾	¾	15	
Barton (1) in Lake Victoria	—	—	—	—	88	Tertiary, sand, and mud
Baxter (1) or Pelican, in L. King	—	—	—	—	22	
Benison, in Corner Inlet	—	1½	—	—	—	Granite. Reserved for National Park and set apart for the preservation of native game
Bird Rocks, S. of Waratah Bay	60	—	—	—	—	3 in number. Fauna—Sooty oyster catchers (<i>haematopus unicolor</i>), terns. Flora— <i>Mesembrianthemum</i> , moss.
Breakwater, nr. Warrnambool 200 yds. E. of Middle Island	18	¾	—	—	—	Tertiary, calcareous and sandy beds. The Breakwater pier, connected by rail with the Town of Warrnambool, extends from this rock about 1000 ft. in a N.E. direction, and is connected with the shore at the East of Merri Creek entrance by a timber viaduct
Bullock, near Welshpool, ½ m. E. of Little Dog Island	—	¾	1½	¾	170	Tertiary, sand and mud. See the remarks against Dog Island. 118 acres alienated
Bullock (1) in Lake King, at entrance to Cunningham Arm	—	¾	¾	¾	12	Tertiary, sand, and mud. A white light, visible 3 miles in clear weather, is shewn from the outer end of the rocky wall extending S.E. from Bullock Island, and marks the North side of the entrance to Cunningham Arm
Churchill, in Western Port, 1 mile N.W. of Newhaven	—	1½	1½	¾	140	Tertiary, older. Separated from Phillip Id. by a narrow passage. 140 acres alienated
Citadel	—	—	—	—	—	See Glennie Group
Cleft	—	—	—	—	—	See Anser Group
Cliffy	—	—	—	—	—	See Seal or Direction Group
Clonmel, 1 m. S.E. Sunday Id.	—	—	—	—	—	This Island has recently disappeared, the sea waters now breaking over it
Crescent (1) in Lake Victoria	—	¾	¾	¾	24	Tertiary, sand, and mud
Direction Group, nr. Wilson's Promontory	—	—	—	—	—	See Seal or Direction Group
Do-Boy, in Corner Inlet, 2 m. from W. Shore	—	2½	—	—	—	Granite. Reserved for National Park and the preservation of native game. Fauna—Mutton birds. Flora— <i>Mesembrianthemum</i> and coarse grasses
Dog, near Corner Inlet	—	¾	1½	¾	460	Tertiary, sand, and mud. Connected with mainland at low water. Flat, sandy loam. Vegetation—Ti-tree, bracken, and coarse tussocky grass. 415 acres alienated
Eagle's Nest Rock, 3 m. E. of Cape Patterson	59	¾	—	—	—	Mesozoic, sandstone shales and mudstones. A conspicuous rock. Ospreys (<i>pandion leucocephalus</i>) use it as a breeding ground
Elizabeth, in Western Port, ½ m. S. of French Island	60	2½	¾	¾	64	Tertiary, older basalt. Grass covered, no timber. 64 acres alienated
Flannagan's (1) in Lake King	—	¾	2	¾	250	Tertiary, sand, and mud. Separated from mainland by Reeves Channel. 193 a. alien.
Fraser (1) in Lake King	—	¾	¾	¾	96	Tertiary, sand, and mud. Separated from the islands on either side by a narrow channel. 70 acres alienated
French, in Western Port	314	1½	11	7½	41300	Tertiary, older basalt; Mesozoic, sandstone shales, and mudstones. 18,200 a. alienated
Gabo, 4 m. S.W. of Cape Howe	171	¾	1½	¾	372	Syenite
Glennie Group—						
Great Glennie, 4 m. W. from Oberon Point, Wilson's Promontory	455	4½	1½	¾	340	Saddle-shaped, and strewn over with blocks of granite which give it a castellated appearance. This group has been set apart as a sanctuary for game. Flora— <i>Mesembrianthemum</i> , coarse grasses, and some unnamed shrubs. Fauna—Cape Barren geese, mutton birds, penguins, lizards
Unnamed, S. Great Glennie	251	4½	¾	¾	65	Granite
Citadel, S. Unnamed Island	367	4½	¾	¾	40	Granite. Is circular in shape and so named owing to resemblance of ancient fortress
Unnamed, E. Citadel Island	215	4½	¾	¾	25	Granite
Granite, in Corner Inlet	—	1½	—	—	—	Granite. Reserved for National Park and set apart for preservation of native game

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF VICTORIA—Continued.

Name of Island and Geographical Position.	Highest point above Sea Level, Feet.	Nearest distance to Mainland, Miles.	Greatest Length, Miles.	Greatest Breadth, Miles.	Area, Acres.	Geological Characteristics, Fauna, Flora, etc.
Griffith, off Port Fairy ...	74	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	76	Tertiary, newer basalt. The low portion at its N.E. end was formerly known as Rabbit Is. but has been joined by artificial means. Sand hummocks are the principal features of the island. On the E. end is a dioptric flash red light of the 4th order, elevated 41 ft. above sea level and visible 9 miles in clear weather. Fauna—Mutton birds in small numbers; also visited by smaller land birds from mainland. Flora—Similar to that of Lady Julia Percy Is. (see below)
Helen Rock, 6 m. W. Warrnambool	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	Tertiary, calcareous, and sandy beds. This rock is of pinnacle shape
Lady Julia Percy, 21 m. E. of Cape Nelson	155	$5\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tertiary, newer basalt. Is of triangular form flat topped and cliffs on all sides. Fauna—Rabbits, some few thousand seals, penguins, mutton birds. Flora—Native mallow, coastal wattle, mosses, lichens, pig-faced weed (mesembrianthemum), coarse grasses
Latrobe ...	—	—	—	—	—	See Snake Island
Lawrence Rocks, 1 m. S.E. of Danger Point, near Portland	132	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	Tertiary, newer basalt. Two small but conspicuous islets, visited by gannets, whale birds, mutton birds, penguins. On smaller islet—cormorants, black cheeked falcons. Flora—Mesembrianthemum (aquilaterale), moss, lichen
Little Dog, near Welshpool ...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	170	Tertiary, sand, mud. See remarks Dog Isd.
Little Snake, N.W. Snake Isd.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1200	Tertiary, sand, and mud. Flat, sandy loam. Connected with Snake Isd. at low water. Vegetation—Messmate and gum, honey-suckle, ti-tree, heath, and bracken
Mangrove, in Corner Inlet ...	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	750	Tertiary, sand and mud
Merri, 100 yds. S.E. Pickering Point, Warrnambool	47	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	14	Tertiary, calcareous, and sandy beds. Connected with the shore at low water
Middle, near Warrnambool ...	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	Tertiary, calcareous, and sandy beds. This island, together with Merri Is. and Breakwater Rock, form the Warrnambool Harbour, and is almost joined by rocks to Merri Island
Mud, in Port Phillip Bay ...	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tertiary, raised beaches, sand, and mud. Low mud and sand banks. Fauna—Frequented by storm petrel (pelagodroma marina) and hosts of other sea birds. About 40 species of birds use island as a nesting place. Flora—About 20 varieties
Norman, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Tongue Point, Wilson's Promontory	315	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	125	Granite. May be known by its two peaks, the highest and northern of which is 315 ft. Reserved for National Park purposes. Fauna—Penguins, mutton birds, Cape Barren geese, hooded dotterel, oyster catchers. Flora—Mesembrianthemum, coarse grass
Notch ...	—	—	—	—	—	See Seal or Direction Group
Pelican Islet, in Western Port	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tertiary, older basalt
Phillip, at entrance ..	340	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	$5\frac{1}{2}$	24300	Tertiary, older basalt, granite. 21,500 acres alienated. Fauna—Mutton birds, petrels, penguins, wallabies, rabbits and hares, snakes, lizards. Flora—Similar to mainland
Quail, in Western Port ...	—	60 yds	—	—	2000	Tertiary, sand, and mud. A low, marshy island, scrub covered (ti-tree)
Rabbit, E. of Wilson's Prom.	194	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	Granite. Reserved for National Park. Is a good mark for vessels proceeding northward to Corner Inlet
Rabbit Rock, between Rabbit Island and the mainland	50	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	Granite. Fauna—Rabbits (introduced), penguins, silver gulls, oyster catchers. Flora—Mesembrianthemum, coarse grasses
Rag ...	—	—	—	—	—	See Seal or Direction Group
Raymond, E. of Paynesville...	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1	1950	Tertiary, sand, and mud. 1310 ac. alienated
Reef, in the east arm, Western Port	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tertiary, older basalt. Surrounded by rocks that also connect it with mainland

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF VICTORIA—Continued.

Name of Island and Geographical Position.	Highest point above Sea Level. Feet.	Nearest distance to Mainland. Miles.	Greatest Length. Miles.	Greatest Breadth. Miles.	Area. Acres.	Geological Characteristics, Fauna, Flora, etc.
Rigby (1) in Lake King ...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	350	Tertiary, sand, and mud. Except the alienated land this island is reserved for public purposes. On an iron beacon, 28 ft. above sea level, is a fixed white light (shows red between S. 40 E. and S. 86 E.) 40 a. alien.
Rotamah (1) at entrance Lake Reeve, off Sperm Whale Hd.	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	680	Tertiary, sand, and mud. 88 ac. alienated
Rotten (1) in Lake Victoria ...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	36	
Sandstone, in Western Port ...	50	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	55	Palæozoic, sandstone, and slate. 55 a. alien.
Seal or Direction Group—						
Seal, 16 m. N.E. Wilson's P.	154	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	45	Granite
Notch, 1 m. S.E. of Seal Isd.	123	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	"
Rag, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Notch Island	94	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	"
Cliffy, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.E. "	144	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	Granite. Fauna—A few hundreds of fur seals, penguins, mutton birds, terns. Flora—Mesembrianthemum, coarse grass
Shellback, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Tongue Point, Wilson's Prom.	357	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	70	Granite. The northernmost of the islands on the W. coast of Wilson's Promontory. Permanently reserved for National Park purposes. Summit 357 ft. high. Fauna—Penguins, mutton birds. Flora—Mesembrianthemum, coarse grass
Snake or Latrobe, between Corner Inlet and Port Albert	60	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	3	11500	Tertiary, sand and mud
Snake (1) in Lake King ...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	
St. Margarets or McCrae in Shoal Inlet, 5 m. N.E. of Port Albert	72	$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4500	Tertiary, sand and mud. Flat sandy loam. Vegetation, small gum, ti-tree, bracken, heath, and coarse tussocky grass. 22 ac. alienated
Sunday, 2 m. S.W. Port Albert	41	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	2	2650	Tertiary, sand, and mud. 1858 ac. alien.
Swan, in Port Phillip Bay ...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	773	Tertiary, raised beaches, sand, and mud. Flora and fauna similar to Mud I., except that petrels are absent. Brown snakes occasionally met with. 773 ac. alienated
The Skerries (Rocks) South of Wingan Pnt., Croajingolong	42	—	—	—	—	Granite. Three in number, height 42 feet above the sea. Small colony of fur seals.
Tortoise, in Western Port ...	101	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	220	Tertiary, older basalt. 174 ac. alienated
Tullaburga, 3 m. W. Gabo Isd.	28	—	—	—	—	Granite, (?) Covered with mesembrianthemum & coarse grass. Infested by rabbits
Unnamed (1) one of a group in Lake Victoria	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	56	Tertiary, sand, and mud. Separated from Waddy Is. and Jubilee Head by narrow channels
Unnamed (1) one of a group in Lake Victoria	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	Tertiary, sand, and mud. Separated from Waddy Is. and Jubilee Head by narrow channels
Unnamed (Two) near Wilson's Promontory	—	—	—	—	—	See Glennie group
Unnamed, nr. Wilson's Prom.	—	—	—	—	—	See Anser group
Unnamed (1) in Lake Reeve ...	—	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	Tertiary, sand, and mud
Unnamed (1) S. end Lake Reeve	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	270	Tertiary, sand, and mud. 230 ac. alienated
Waddy (1) in Lake Victoria ...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	56	"
Wallaby (1) "	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	12	"
Wattle, 1 m. S.E. of Wilson's Promontory	270	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	60	Granite. Permanently reserved for National Park purposes. Flora—Mesembrianthemum, coarse grass, etc. Fauna—Penguins, mutton birds, oyster catchers

NOTE.—(1) Islands in the Gippsland Lakes. Slightly undulating with sand ridges. Vegetation—Apple, honeysuckle, ti-tree, and bracken.

4. **Queensland.**—The accompanying information regarding the islands off the coast of Queensland has been compiled from particulars supplied by the Lands Department of that State. These islands are all Crown lands, except where mentioned.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Main'nd. Miles	Area in Acres.	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Wellesley Group—					
Fowler ...	17 08	139 38	18	300	
Allen ...	17 03	139 19	3	2,600	
Horseshoe ...	17 01	139 21	6	400	
Bountiful, North	16 40	139 55	46	1,900	
South	16 43	139 55	49	200	
Pisonia ...	16 30	129 57	57	500	
Forsyth ...	16 49	139 13	7	5,100	
Mornington ...	16 35	139 30	12	217,600	Sandy, about 300 feet high
Bentinck ...	17 04	139 35	14	38,000	Low and woody, desert sandstone
Sweers ...	17 06	139 42	20	3,800	104 feet high
Deliverance ...	9 31	141 35	100	800	
Kassa ...	9 12	142 18	99	800	
Turnagain ...	9 34	142 17	76	1,950	
Maat Kaua ...	9 11	142 05	98	1,400	
Adabadana Kaua	9 12	142 03	98	300	
Kaua ...	9 11	142 02	99	2,500	
Talbot ...	9 16	142 13	96	5,900	Low and swampy
Belle Vue Group—					
No. 1 ...	9 56	142 09	56	40	
No. 2 ...	9 56	142 10	56	60	
No. 3 ...	9 56	142 10	55½	90	
No. 4 ...	9 55	142 11	56	35	
No. 5 ...	9 55	142 11	56	20	
No. 6 ...	9 56	142 11	55½	30	
No. 7 ...	9 56	142 11	55	40	
Jervis ...	9 57	142 11	53	1,900	Sandy on N.W., rocky on S.E., 525 feet high
North No. 1 ...	9 57	142 13	54	1	Rocky
No. 2	9 57	142 13	54	1	"
Scott, North	9 58	142 13	53	3	"
South	9 58	142 13	53	1	"
Florence ...	9 57	142 13	53½	25	" 165 feet high
Passage ...	9 59	142 15	51	15	" 156 "
Rond ...	10 05	142 16	44	20	" "
North Possession	10 05	142 20	43	20	" 200 "
Tobin ...	10 06	142 21	41	3	" "
Portlock ...	10 07	142 22	40	10	" 205 "
North ...	10 02	142 08	50	30	" "
South ...	10 03	142 08	49	10	" "
Farewell No. 1	10 03	142 04	51	10	
No. 2	10 03	142 04	51	2	
Tree ...	10 04	142 05	49	20	
Round ...	10 05	142 06	48	10	
Obelisk ...	10 06	142 06	47	10	
Flat ...	10 07	142 05	46	10	
Mulgrave ...	10 07	142 09	40	22,200	Low and wooded on shores, rocky hills in centre, 686 feet high
Banks ...	10 11	142 16	32	39,330	Wooded near the coast, with Mt. Augustus in centre, 1310 feet
Green ...	10 12	142 07	40	35	
Clarke ...	10 12	142 09	39	65	
High ...	10 12	142 10	38	35	
Barney ...	10 13	142 10	37	165	
Browne ...	10 13	142 09	38	50	
Duncan Group—					
Spencer ...	10 17	142 06	35	100	
Phipps ...	10 16	142 06	36	140	
Whale ...	10 16	142 05	38	150	Rocky
Wilson, North	10 13	142 05	41	10	
Middle	10 14	142 05	40	100	Rocky
South	10 14	142 05	39	40	
Canoe ...	10 20	142 07	32	13	
West ...	10 21	142 03	34	300	
Hawkesbury ...	10 22	142 08	29	960	Rocky, 560 feet high
Channel ...	10 21	142 14	28	5	
Round ...	10 32	142 12	19	12	
Hammond ...	10 33	142 12	17	3,500	Rocky, 514 feet high
Goode ...	10 34	142 10	20	400	" 327 lighthouse
Booby ...	10 36	141 55	35	15	63 feet high, lighthouse

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Main Land, Miles	Area in Acres.	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Friday...	10 36	142 10	18	880	366 feet high
Thursday...	10 35	142 13	16	800	374 " shipping guide
Wednesday...	10 32	142 19	14	1,500	303 "
Tuesday, North...	10 33	142 21	12	20	145 "
" South...	10 33	142 21	12	40	120 "
Horn...	10 36	142 17	10	11,970	Mangrove swamp on N.W., wooded and hilly on S. and E., 376 feet, granite
Red Wallis...	10 51	142 02	10	20	Rocky, 60 feet high
Woody Wallis...	10 53	142 02	8	50	" 40 "
North-west Islet...	10 39	142 07	18	10	
Prince of Wales...	10 40	142 11	10	47,880	High and rocky, 761 feet
Packe...	10 44	142 14	12	110	
Turtle...	10 44	142 16	10	16	
Chitropo...	10 41	142 17	9 ¹ / ₂	5	
Entrance...	10 43	142 18	8 ¹ / ₂	1,000	Hilly
Little Woody...	10 43	142 21	8 ¹ / ₂	20	
Great Woody...	10 42	142 21	8 ¹ / ₂	120	
Meddler...	10 42	142 23	3	70	
Barn...	10 50	142 19	3	30	
Red...	10 50	142 22	3 ¹ / ₂	90	
Dayman...	10 45	142 23	2 ¹ / ₂	120	
Possession...	10 43	142 24	1 ¹ / ₂	1,100	
High...	10 43	142 25	1 ¹ / ₂	70	
East Strait...	10 30	142 27	14	10	
Double...	10 28	142 27	16	100	Rocky, 218 feet high
Travers...	10 22	142 22	24	25	98 feet high
Mt. Ernest...	10 15	142 29	29	330	Rocky, 233 feet high
Burke...	10 11	142 31	33	160	" 400 "
Saddle...	10 10	142 31	36	170	" 490 "
Tauan...	10 10	142 41	37	90	180 feet high
Kauamag...	9 25	142 32	83	750	795 "
Saibai...	9 22	142 42	87	1,000	
Gabba...	9 24	142 40	84	25,340	Low and swampy
Murray Group—	9 45	142 38	61	1,100	
Wyer...	9 57	144 02	103	50	
Dowar...	9 57	144 01	102	160	605 feet high
Maer...	9 55	144 03	105	500	750 "
Darney...	9 35	143 45	107	960	610 "
Nepean...	9 35	143 39	103	20	
Stephens...	9 31	143 33	102	70	
Campbell...	9 34	143 30	96	45	
Dalrymple...	9 37	143 19	87	160	
Keats...	9 41	143 26	88	30	
Marsden...	9 43	143 22	84	30	
Bourke Group—					
No. 1...	9 50	143 25	81	20	Wooded and surrounded by coral reefs
No. 2...	9 52	143 19	75	15	
No. 3...	9 52	143 24	78	35	
No. 4...	9 53	143 29	82	50	
Yorke...	9 45	143 25	84	280	
Rennel...	9 46	143 16	77	240	
Aureed...	9 58	143 18	68	160	
Arden...	9 52	143 10	67	10	
Cocoa-nut...	10 03	143 05	54	120	Cocoa-nut trees
Dove...	10 00	143 02	55	30	
Warrior...	9 48	142 58	64	120	
Dungeness...	9 51	142 55	59	1,500	
Turtle-backed...	9 54	142 46	53	320	
Long...	10 02	142 51	46	1,200	
Bet...	10 09	142 49	40	40	
Sue...	10 13	142 50	36	60	
Poll...	10 16	142 50	34	40	
Salter...	10 36	142 38	10	10	112 feet high
Little Adolphus...	10 36	142 37	8 ¹ / ₂	320	139 "
Eborac...	10 41	142 32	1 ¹ / ₂	15	
Tree...	10 42	142 36	1 ¹ / ₂	5	40 "
York...	10 41	142 32	1 ¹ / ₂	50	275 "
Ida...	10 43	142 34	1 ¹ / ₂	60	142 "
Bush...	10 43	142 36	1 ¹ / ₂	20	
Mai...	10 44	142 37	2 ¹ / ₂	40	
Albany...	10 44	142 36	1 ¹ / ₂	1,330	294 feet high
Lacey...	10 37	142 37	8	70	Rocky, 156 feet high
Keatinge...	10 38	142 40	9	10	
Nicklin...	10 37	142 39	9	3	" 55 "

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Mainland, Miles	Area in Acres.	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Mt. Adolphus ...	10 38	142 39	7	1,400	490 feet high
Morilug ...	10 38	142 41	9	5	Rocky, 93 feet high
Akone ...	10 40	142 40	7	5	" 58 "
Tetley ...	10 44	142 43	8½	2	" 15 "
Turtle ...	10 53	142 42	4	20	Wooded and rocky, 58 feet high
Turtle-head ...	10 56	142 40	5	2,800	136 feet high
Tern ...	11 00	142 45	1	7	Wooded, 32 feet high
Thomson ...	11 02	142 45	3	3	55 feet high
Arnold ...	11 01	142 59	15	4	Wooded, 30 ft. high, surrounded by coral reefs
Sinclair ...	11 07	143 01	16	8	" 60 " " " "
Milman ...	11 10	143 01	15	60	" " " " " "
Douglas ...	11 14	142 59	12½	8	" " " " " "
Cairncross Islets—					
Cairncross East ...	11 15	142 55	8½	10	Densely wooded, 20 ft. high, sur. by coral reefs
" West ...	11 15	142 55	8	15	" 93 "
Bushy ...	11 15	142 52	5	20	28 feet high, surrounded by coral reefs
Halfway ...	11 23	142 58	7	3	Surrounded by coral reefs
East Islets—					
Cholmondeley ...	11 23	143 03	13	5	" "
Jardine ...	11 23	143 01	11	5	" "
Wallace ...	11 27	143 02	12	10	Wooded, surrounded by coral reefs
Little Boydong ...	11 29	143 02	13	5	" " "
Boydong ...	11 29	143 01	12½	40	" " "
Hannibal Group—					
Hannibal East ...	11 35	142 57	6½	8	" " "
" West ...	11 35	142 56	5½	20	" " "
Bushy Islet ...	11 35	142 54	3½	2	20 feet high, surrounded by coral reefs
Macarthur Group—					
No. 1 ...	11 44	142 59	9	3	Wooded, surrounded by coral reefs
No. 2 ...	11 44	142 59	9	3	" " "
No. 3 ...	11 45	142 59	9	5	" " "
No. 4 ...	11 45	142 59	9	3	" " "
Saunders ...	11 42	143 10	15	8	" " "
Sir Charles Hardy Grp.					
North ...	11 54	143 27	15½	120	320 feet high " "
South ...	11 55	143 28	16	180	" " "
Cockburn Group—					
Pig ...	11 50	143 19	10	10	Wooded, 100 ft. high, surrounded by coral reefs
Manley ...	11 51	143 18	9	8	" 90 "
Bootie ...	11 51	143 18	9	10	" surrounded by coral reefs
Magra Islet ...	11 51	143 17	8	8	" " "
Bird Group—					
No. 1 ...	11 46	143 05	9	7	60 feet high " "
No. 2 ...	11 46	143 06	9	60	Wooded " "
No. 3 ...	11 47	143 05	8	10	" " "
No. 4 ...	11 48	143 05	7	10	Low and wooded, surrounded by coral reefs
Rodney ...	11 53	143 06	10	10	" " "
Sunday ...	11 56	143 13	14½	30	157 feet high
Home Group—					
Orton ...	12 00	143 14	3	20	145 "
Gore ...	12 00	143 15	3	130	145 "
Hicks ...	11 59	143 16	1½	400	80 "
Clerke ...	11 58	143 17	3	80	115 "
Harvey ...	11 58	143 16	1½	15	" "
Perry ...	11 58	143 15	1	10	50 "
Nob ...	11 57	143 16	2	5	85 "
Haggerstone ...	12 02	143 18	5½	90	245 "
Kay Islet ...	12 13	143 16	10½	1	Lightship in vicinity
Piper Group—					
Fisher ...	12 16	143 14	7	5	Rocky, 40 feet high, beacon
Farmer ...	12 15	143 14	8	6	" 40 "
Baird ...	12 15	143 13	7½	2	" 40 "
Beesley ...	12 15	143 12	7½	1	" 6 "
Forbes Group—					
No. 1 ...	12 17	143 24	12½	160	" 295 "
No. 2 ...	12 18	143 24	12	40	" "
No. 3 ...	12 18	143 25	13	30	" "
Pigeon ...	12 31	143 17	1	5	50 feet high
Rocky ...	12 35	143 25	1	12	108 "
Restoration ...	12 37	143 27	1	140	380 "
Lloyd ...	12 46	143 24	1	120	236 "
Chapman ...	12 53	143 36	5	15	Wooded, 20 feet high, beacon
Rocky ...	12 53	143 33	1½	8	130 feet high
Sherrard Group—					
East ...	12 59	143 37	7½	2	" "

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Mainland, Miles.	Area in Acres.	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Sherrard Group—					
West	12 59	143 36	7	3	Wooded
Night	13 11	143 34	33	25	
Binstead	13 13	143 34	4	2	10 feet high
Lowrie	13 16	143 36	5	5	Wooded
Ellis	13 22	143 41	8	2	6 feet high, beacon
Morris	13 30	143 43	9	10	Wooded, 8 feet high, surrounded by coral reef
Fife	13 39	143 43	11	15	8 feet high
Hay	13 40	143 41	9	5	Wooded, 5 feet high
Wilkie	13 46	143 38	7	80	" 4 "
Hannah	13 52	143 43	12	160	" 3 "
Felican	13 55	143 50	12	10	" 8 "
Stainer	13 57	143 50	11	1	" 6 " beacon
Burkitt	13 56	143 45	7	80	" "
Cliff Group—					
No. 1	14 13	143 46	4	70	76 feet high
No. 2	14 14	143 46	3	5	34 "
No. 3	14 14	143 47	4	30	49 "
Flinders Group—					
Maclear	14 13	144 15	3	30	80 "
Denham	14 14	144 16	2	800	659 "
Blackwood	14 13	144 13	2	400	583 "
Flinders	14 11	144 15	4	3,000	1051 "
Stanley	14 09	144 14	4	1,800	674 "
King	14 06	144 20	11	350	Low and woody
Pipon	14 08	144 31	2	5	Wooded, lighthouse
Hales	14 11	144 32	4	5	53 feet high
Rocky Point	14 14	144 35	4	10	67 "
Barrow Group—					
No. 1	14 21	144 39	4	10	115 "
No. 2	14 21	144 39	4	10	115 "
Stapleton	14 19	144 51	13	5	15 " surrounded by coral reef
Noble	14 30	144 46	2	100	400 " granite
Howick Group—					
Coquet	14 32	145 00	7	80	52 "
Houghton	14 31	144 59	7	140	Wooded
Newton	14 30	144 55	7	120	" "
Howick	14 30	144 59	7	850	" 185 feet high
Warson	14 28	144 54	9	20	" "
Beanley	14 26	144 53	10	10	20 feet high
Ingram	14 25	144 53	11	10	Wooded
Coombe	14 24	144 54	12	5	" "
Bewick	14 26	144 49	7	320	" "
Colé Group—					
Hampton	14 34	144 53	3	40	" "
Leggatt	14 33	144 52	3	30	30 feet high
Sinclair	14 33	144 54	3	5	Rocky
Morris	14 33	144 54	3	5	" "
Murdoch	14 36	144 55	1	5	" "
Kew Islet East	14 44	145 06	5	5	Wooded
" West	14 44	145 05	4	5	" "
Eu	14 39	145 15	6	140	Low and wooded
Rocky Islet	14 52	145 20	10	70	Wooded, 150 feet high
Turtle Group—					
No. 1	14 42	145 12	9	25	" "
No. 2	14 43	145 12	8	10	" "
No. 3	14 44	145 12	7	50	" "
No. 4	14 44	145 11	7	40	" "
North Direction	14 45	145 31	17	100	616 feet high
South	14 50	145 32	13	100	583 "
South	14 42	145 27	16	50	405 "
Saddle	14 42	145 27	16	140	" "
Lizard	14 40	145 28	17	500	1179 feet high
Eagle	14 42	145 23	13	5	Low
Two Isles—					
No. 1	15 01	145 26	5	70	Wooded, 56 feet high
No. 2	15 02	145 27	6	15	" "
Wooded	15 06	145 23	6	170	Low
Three Isles—					
No. 1	15 07	145 25	9	70	Low and wooded
No. 2	15 07	145 25	9	5	" "
No. 3	15 07	145 26	10	50	" "
Rocky	15 36	145 20	1	20	Lighthouse

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Main Ind. Miles	Area in Acres.	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Hope Group—					
North ...	15 44	145 28	6	10	Wooded
South ...	15 45	145 27	5	10	
Snapper ...	16 18	145 30	1	140	376 feet high
Low ...	16 23	145 34	8	5	Wooded, lighthouse
Double ...	16 44	145 41	1	60	258 feet high
Haycock ...	16 44	145 42	1	5	113 "
Green ...	16 46	145 59	8	30	Wooded
Fitzroy ...	16 56	146 00	2	750	849 feet high
Frankland Group—					
High ...	17 10	146 06	3	200	570 "
Normanby ...	17 12	146 05	7	140	80 "
Russell ...	17 14	146 01	7	20	330 "
North Barnard ...	17 41	146 11	2	30	Lighthouse
South ...	17 45	146 10	3	40	
Mound ...	17 56	146 09	2	10	
Family Group—					
Dunk ...	17 57	146 10	2	1,400	320 acres freehold, 140 acres agricultural farm, 890 ft. high, wooded: echidna, rat, tern, pigeon
Hudson ...	18 03	146 13	9	40	270 feet high
Bowden ...	18 03	146 12	9	10	200 "
Smith ...	18 02	146 12	9	10	210 "
Combe ...	18 02	146 11	5	80	370 "
Wheeler ...	18 02	146 10	6	50	310 "
Richards ...	18 00	146 09	3	130	350 "
Thorpe ...	17 59	146 09	2	40	280 "
Garden ...	18 11	146 09	3	20	130 "
Hinchinbrook ...	18 23	146 14	1	97,280	297 ac. agricultural farm, 3650 ft. high, quartz and granite, pine and hardwood
Goold ...	18 10	146 11	3	1,600	1370 feet high
Brook Group—					
North ...	18 08	146 18	5	220	Wooded, 250 feet high
South ...	18 10	146 19	5	30	170 "
Eva ...	18 14	146 20	1	10	115 feet high
Agnes ...	18 21	146 20	1	20	180 "
Palm Group—					
Pelorus or Nth. Palm	18 33	146 30	9	700	924 "
Orpheus ...	18 37	146 30	9	2,600	565 "
Fantome ...	18 42	146 31	13	1,400	724 "
Curacoa ...	18 41	146 34	14	1,050	971 "
Great Palm ...	18 44	146 37	18	13,440	1818 " quartz
Eclipse ...	18 46	146 34	17	40	206 "
Brisk ...	18 47	146 33	16	300	229 "
Falcon ...	18 46	146 33	16	50	194 "
Esk ...	18 46	146 32	15	150	165 "
Fly ...	18 50	146 32	14	5	115 "
Havannah ...	18 50	146 33	14	320	507 "
Acheron ...	18 58	146 39	12	120	188 "
Rattlesnake ...	19 02	146 37	7	450	40 acres freehold, 377 ft. high
Herald ...	19 02	146 38	8	150	173 feet high
Nares Rock ...	19 46	148 22	15	—	26 "
Magnetic ...	19 08	146 50	2	12,160	About 250 ac. freehold, 100 ac. agricultural farm, 1628 feet high; granite
Bray ...	19 15	147 04	1	10	40 feet high
Bare ...	19 16	147 04	1	5	30 "
Bald ...	19 17	147 04	1	5	10 "
Camp ...	19 51	147 54	2	60	130 "
Holbourne ...	19 44	148 22	17	80	360 "
Stone ...	20 02	148 17	1	300	90 "
Thomas ...	20 05	148 18	1	40	
Poole ...	20 06	148 19	1	45	39 "
Middle ...	19 59	148 23	7	120	180 "
Gloucester ...	20 00	148 27	1	6,400	1870 "
Saddleback ...	20 04	148 33	1	100	322 "
Ratray ...	19 59	148 34	6	53	340 "
Eshelby ...	20 01	148 39	5	30	170 "
Grassy ...	20 09	148 38	1	230	481 "
Olden ...	20 06	148 36	1	90	269 "
Gumbrell ...	20 06	148 38	2	150	287 "
Armit ...	20 06	148 40	4	250	494 "
Double Cone ...	20 06	148 44	5	60	
Langford ...	20 05	148 54	13	10	250 "
Arkhurst ...	20 04	148 54	14	5	70 "
Hayman ...	20 03	148 54	14	750	844 "

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Main Ind. Miles	Area in Acres	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Dumbell ...	20 11	149 02	15½	40	182 feet high
Deloraine ...	20 10	149 05	19½	80	114 "
Border... ..	20 10	149 03	16½	800	747 "
Hook ...	20 07	148 56	9½	1,150	1478 "
Denman ...	20 17	148 52	3	40	250 "
Planton ...	20 16	148 52	3½	50	203 "
West Molle ...	20 15	148 50	1½	80	184 "
North ...	20 14	148 50	3	600	745 "
Middle " ...	20 15	148 51	3½	25	206 "
Molle ...	20 16	148 52	2	1,000	622 " wooded
Shute ...	20 18	148 49	2½	60	217 "
Cid ...	20 16	148 56	6½	900	683 "
Henning ...	20 19	148 57	6	120	227 "
Esk ...	20 14	149 04	15½	50	111 "
Peteril... ..	20 12	149 08	20½	5	20 "
Ireby ...	20 14	149 10	21½	40	164 "
Harold ...	20 15	149 10	21½	80	247 "
Edward ...	20 15	149 11	22½	150	347 "
Workington ...	20 16	149 08	18½	160	320 "
Haslewood ...	20 17	149 06	15½	1,850	666 "
Lupton ...	20 16	149 07	17½	320	"
Pine ...	20 18	149 07	16½	60	356 "
Teague ...	20 18	149 06	15	130	285 "
Whitsundy ...	20 15	149 00	6	24,300	1426 " hoop-pine
Perseverance ...	20 21	149 01	9½	60	326 "
Hamilton ...	20 21	148 59	6½	1,720	775 "
Dent ...	20 21	148 57	6	1,050	568 " lighthouse
Pine ...	20 22	148 55	3	180	340 "
Long ...	20 22	148 53	½	2,100	870 "
Pentecost ...	20 24	149 03	9	280	941 "
Cumberland Group—					
Mansell ...	20 28	149 09	13	360	630 "
Seaforth ...	20 28	149 03	7½	70	176 "
Lindeman ...	20 27	149 03	7½	1,800	712 "
Sidney ...	20 27	149 02	6½	5	125 "
Maher ...	20 25	149 09	11½	200	550 "
Brush ...	20 29	149 04	8½	5	62 "
Baynham ...	20 26	149 07	13	15	Low and cliffy
Comston ...	20 27	149 07	12	20	"
Shaw ...	20 29	149 05	7	4,000	1324 feet high
Triangle ...	20 30	149 08	12	40	150 "
Pine ...	20 30	149 06	10½	10	140 "
Keyser ...	20 31	149 06	9½	200	250 "
Thomas ...	20 33	149 07	11	680	445 "
Blackcombe ...	20 35	149 12	17	10	116 "
Silversmith ...	20 35	149 08	12	120	197 "
Anvil ...	20 37	149 05	11	10	112 "
Anchorsmith ...	20 36	149 05	10	15	267 "
Blacksmith ...	20 37	149 04	10	640	534 " nearly bare
Hammer ...	20 38	149 04	11	160	468 " wooded
Locksmith ...	20 38	149 10	16	10	Wooded
Goldsmith ...	20 40	149 10	16	960	655 feet high
Linné ...	20 40	149 12	17½	480	926 " wooded
Tinsmith ...	20 41	149 13	17½	240	456 " "
Ingot ...	20 42	149 10	14½	80	197 "
Allonby ...	20 46	149 11	13	60	212 " nearly bare
Coffin ...	20 43	149 15	17	10	180 "
Maryport ...	20 45	149 17	18	10	123 "
Brampton ...	20 48	149 17	14	1,280	720 "
Carlisle ...	20 47	149 18	16	1,200	1277 " wooded
Cockermouth ...	20 46	149 25	21½	340	651 "
Wigton ...	20 44	149 29	26	640	418 "
Aspatria ...	20 55	149 30	17½	80	160 "
Keswick ...	20 54	149 26	14½	1,300	1034 "
St. Bees ...	20 55	149 28	15	2,560	1240 "
Scawfell ...	20 52	149 37	25½	2,560	1305 "
Calder ...	20 46	149 38	31	400	441 " wooded
Bailey ...	21 01	149 34	20½	10	120 "
Derwent ...	20 58	149 47	35	200	415 " wooded
Bushy ...	20 57	150 05	54	10	40 "
Redbill ...	20 58	150 04	53½	10	93 "
Snare Peak ...	21 06	149 57	42	50	300 "
Penrith ...	21 00	149 55	42	400	490 " wooded
Tern ...	20 54	150 02	53	20	102 "

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Mainland, Miles.	Area in Acres.	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Repulse Group—					
No. 1 ...	20 34	148 53	3	80	265 feet high
No. 2 ...	20 35	148 54	3	320	
No. 3 ...	20 36	148 53	4½	210	
Midge ...	20 41	148 48	2	40	175 "
Brothers ...	20 46	148 53	1	10	
High, North ...	20 47	148 54	2½	15	
.. South ...	20 48	148 54	2	10	
Mausoleum ...	20 51	148 57	1	10	
Acacia ...	20 51	148 56	1	48	
Outer Newry ...	20 50	148 57	1½	138	
Newry ...	20 50	148 56	½	180	
Wedge ...	20 55	149 04	1	20	
Slade ...	21 05	149 16	1	10	
Flat Top ...	21 09	149 16	1½	120	Lighthouse
Round Top ...	21 10	149 17	3	120	259 feet high
Victor ...	21 19	149 21	1½	40	75 " wooded
Taffy ...	21 28	149 25	1	30	166 " "
Irving ...	21 27	149 29	5	40	305 " "
Cullen ...	21 25	149 31	8	10	140 " "
Northumberland Group					
Frudhoe ...	21 19	149 41	19	1,250	1074 " "
Reid ...	21 22	149 40	15½	8	110 " "
Beverlac ...	21 27	149 53	24½	60	320 " wooded
Hull ...	21 28	149 54	25	60	272 " "
Still ...	21 28	149 56	28	8	155 " bare
Henderson ...	21 28	149 55	27½	80	260 " wooded
Noel ...	21 29	149 54	25½	240	239 " bare
Digby ...	21 29	149 55	27	250	327 " "
Keelan ...	21 29	149 55	27½	50	224 " wooded
Penn ...	21 29	149 56	28	10	110 " bare
Knight ...	21 26	149 44	15½	320	438 " "
Waratah ...	21 30	149 44	14½	30	102 " "
Double ...	21 22	149 41	24½	180	258 " bare
Minster ...	21 26	149 51	23½	160	409 " "
Renou ...	21 25	149 50	22½	10	130 " "
Elamang ...	21 28	149 41	10	20	259 " "
Curlew ...	21 35	149 49	20	1,280	520 " "
Hirst ...	21 34	149 50	22	20	154 " "
Bluff ...	21 36	149 53	25	80	300 " bare
Dinner ...	21 37	149 49	22	40	100 " "
Wallace ...	21 35	149 47	19½	20	138 " "
Tinonee ...	21 39	149 51	23½	320	620 " bare
Treble ...	21 36	149 50	23	10	130 " "
Douglas ...	21 40	149 48	20	100	276 " bare
High Peak ...	21 57	150 42	27	400	718 " "
Alnwick ...	22 01	150 24	22½	70	484 " "
Shields ...	22 00	150 24	22½	70	198 " "
Steep ...	22 02	150 28	20½	100	409 " "
Hexnam ...	22 01	150 23	21	220	353 feet high
Berwick ...	21 59	150 41	23½	20	41 " "
Tweed ...	22 00	150 40	22	60	222 " "
Morpeth ...	21 58	150 37	23½	15	110 " "
Cheviot ...	22 05	150 41	17	120	307 " "
Otterbourne ...	22 02	150 19	16	160	204 " "
Allendale ...	21 58	150 24	23	20	102 " "
Rothbury ...	22 01	150 40	21½	8	68 " "
Duke Group—					
Bamborough ...	21 55	150 07	14	320	148 " "
Marble ...	21 59	150 11	11½	1,440	484 " "
Tynemouth ...	22 00	150 08	10½	480	382 " "
Hunter ...	21 57	150 09	12	320	244 " "
Danger ...	22 01	150 10	10½	30	100 " "
Bedwell Group—					
Innes ...	21 49	149 47	20½	30	100 " "
George ...	21 50	149 48	21	300	235 " "
Poynter ...	21 50	149 49	22½	160	400 " "
Calliope ...	21 51	149 48	21	70	154 " "
Temple ...	21 36	149 30	1	240	134 " "
Ridge ...	21 40	149 40	11	40	70 " "
Westhill ...	21 49	149 30	½	960	983 " "
Connor ...	21 43	149 40	11½	160	200 " bare
Flat Group—					
Red Clay ...	21 56	149 39	10½	160	80 " "
Avoid ...	21 58	149 40	9	230	110 " "

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Main'nd, Miles	Area in Acres.	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Flat Group—					
Aquila ...	21 58	149 34	3½	400	80 feet high
Bald ...	21 57	149 35	5½	4	
Reef ...	21 57	149 37	6	8	20 "
Little ...	21 59	149 40	10	5	20 "
Flock Pigeon ...	22 08	149 35	2½	330	
Roundish ...	22 03	149 37	6	40	121 " thickly wooded
McEwen ...	22 09	149 37	3	5	30 "
Turtle ...	22 21	149 48	1	10	
Coal ...	22 09	149 53	7	20	
Westside ...	22 09	149 52	7½	20	82 "
North Point Group—					
Turn ...	21 59	149 50	15½	160	280 "
Bush ...	22 00	149 54	12½	10	30 "
Wild Duck ...	22 00	149 53	13	1,120	367 "
Long ...	22 09	149 55	2	19,520	610 "
Quail ...	22 08	150 00	2	6,880	375 "
Percy Group—					
Sphinx ...	21 31	150 10	43½	160	220 "
Pine Peak ...	21 31	150 17	44½	640	748 "
Middle ...	21 39	150 17	34½	4,480	All under grazing farm: 816 feet high
South ...	21 45	150 21	31½	4,000	632 feet high
Pine ...	21 40	150 14	35	160	224 " lighthouse
North-East ...	21 39	150 21	37½	640	440 "
Hotspur ...	21 29	150 17	48	640	527 "
Walter ...	21 39	150 21	39	60	300 "
Boat ...	21 40	150 22	38	10	25 "
Hixson ...	21 44	150 19	32	10	50 "
South-East No. 1	21 45	150 27	36	25	219 "
" No. 2	21 46	150 27	36	20	141 "
Marquis ...	22 19	150 28	10	150	128 "
Raynham ...	22 16	150 33	4	20	80 "
Bay ...	22 20	150 20	5	5	97 "
Edward ...	22 18	150 19	6	2	
Ripple ...	22 13	150 27	11	30	150 "
Cannibal Group—					
Collins ...	22 15	150 20	9	640	Wooded
Lingham ...	22 14	150 17	8	140	60 feet high
Eliza ...	22 14	150 19	9	10	
Mumford ...	22 11	150 23	14	8	60 "
Holt ...	22 13	150 23	14	5	40 "
Annie ...	22 14	150 19	10	5	
Skull Group—					
Clara ...	22 18	150 15	3	30	30 "
Sun ...	22 18	150 16	3½	15	
Osborn ...	22 17	150 15	4	30	25 "
Swan ...	22 19	150 14	1	45	188 "
Akens ...	22 21	150 17	2	360	121 "
Townsend ...	22 16	150 32	1	20,480	Under past. lease, 475 ft. high, lightly timbered
Leicester ...	22 15	150 27	10	4,160	150 feet high, wooded
Triangular ...	22 22	150 32	2	160	82 "
Hervey Group—					
Clara Group...	22 20	150 44	3	40	155 "
Dome ...	22 25	150 46	2	60	357 "
Spit ...	22 25	150 46	3	10	287 "
Entrance ...	22 29	150 48	1½	30	190 "
Quoin ...	22 34	150 49	2	10	310 "
Peak ...	22 39	150 59	8	15	400 "
Flat ...	22 44	151 01	10	70	175 "
Middle... ..	23 10	150 56	7	100	
Miall ...	23 10	150 55	7	60	
Barren ...	23 10	151 05	16	180	548 "
North Keppel ...	23 05	150 55	7	1,280	257 "
Great ...	23 10	150 59	7½		542 "
Mackenzie ...	23 31	150 53	4		147 "
Girt ...	23 22	150 50	3		
Corroboree ...	23 04	150 55	7	40	143 "
Sloping ...	23 07	150 55	7	20	202 "
Halfway ...	23 12	151 00	9½	20	
Humpy ...	23 13	151 00	9	120	
Divided ...	23 18	150 57	6	20	
Pelican ...	23 15	150 54	2½	30	151 "
Wedge... ..	23 17	150 55	3½	60	200 "
Peak ...	23 21	150 58	8	160	370 "
Flat ...	23 32	150 53	2	480	

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF QUEENSLAND—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Mainl ^d , Miles.	Area in Acres.	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Hummocky ...	23 26	151 10	6	320	418 feet high
Curtis ...	23 36	151 10	4	11,200	425 ft. high, sandy and thickly wooded, permo-carboniferous and recent, 3 lighthouses
Capricorn Group—					
N.W. Islet ...	23 18	151 44	34	240	Wooded, surrounded by coral reefs
Wilson ...	23 18	151 37	47	12	" " "
Wreck ...	23 20	151 39	49	20	" " "
Heron ...	23 27	151 37	41	80	" " "
One Tree ...	23 30	152 08	42	80	" " "
Bunker Group—					
Hoskyn ...	23 49	152 18	36	20	" " "
Fairfax ...	23 51	152 23	37	40	" " "
Lady Musgrave ...	23 54	152 25	37	50	" " "
Erskine ...	23 30	151 47	35	40	Low, sandy, and scantily vegetated
Mast Head ...	23 33	151 45	31	160	Wooded, surrounded by coral reefs
Passage ...	23 46	151 12	1	30	
Mud ...	23 49	151 15	1	40	
Picnic ...	23 49	151 17	1	50	
Bushy ...	23 50	151 22	2	5	
Quoin ...	23 49	151 18	2	140	
Facing ...	23 49	151 24	1	7,200	Under pastoral lease; 105 feet high; permo-carboniferous and granite; lighthouse
Barubba ...	24 44	152 25	1	1,280	
Luck ...	25 21	153 01	5	5	
Lady Elliot ...	24 07	152 45	48	80	Wooded, lighthouse
Little Woody ...	25 19	153 02	6	8	Shipping guide
Woody ...	25 18	153 00	2	2,240	Two lighthouses
Fraser ...	24 44	153 10	1	42,048	About 100 acres freehold, 800 ft. high, sandy & wooded, Trias-Jura (lower?), hardwood & cypress pine, lighthouse & several ship. guides
Mangrove ...	25 22	152 58	2	160	
Walsh ...	25 29	152 59	1	320	
Moonboom ...	25 36	152 57	3	320	Shipping guide
Stewart ...	25 37	152 59	3	320	
Parker ...	27 24	153 10	1	320	Low and wooded, shipping guide
Fisherman ...	27 24	153 12	1	480	"
Bribie ...	26 59	153 09	4	640	"
Green ...	27 25	153 15	2	160	944 acres freehold, low wooded sand ridges, Trias-Jura (upper?), cypress pine
King ...	27 27	153 15	2	40	Low and wooded
Moreton ...	27 10	153 25	9	45,760	Few ac. as town allotments, 910 feet high, sandy Trias-Jura (upper?), lighthouse & ship. guides
Mud ...	27 20	153 16	5	800	Mostly mud and mangrove, beacon
St. Helena ...	27 23	153 15	4	480	Penal estab., 150 ft. high, good soil, ship. guide
Peel ...	27 30	153 23	3	1,440	23 feet high, beacons
Bird ...	27 30	153 24	5	5	Sandy
Goat ...	27 30	153 24	5	5	
Pannikin ...	27 37	153 21	3	800	Mangrove
Tindappah ...	27 37	153 21	3	320	All freehold, mangrove
Ngudooroo ...	27 37	153 24	3	320	" 120 feet high, good soil
Tabby Tabby ...	27 44	153 23	1	240	" partly good soil
Karragarra ...	27 38	153 23	2	320	" 120 feet high, partly good soil
Kangaroo ...	27 46	153 24	1	1,120	
Woogoompah ...	27 47	153 25	1	1,280	All freehold, wooded
Coochie-mudlo ...	27 34	153 21	2	320	About 50 acres as town allotments, partly good soil, some cypress pine
Macleay ...	27 37	153 23	2	1,440	All hld., 120 ft. high, partly good soil, h'd wood
Russell ...	27 40	153 24	2	3,520	" 250
Stradbroke ...	27 40	153 27	2	78,720	About 100 acres freehold, 739 feet high, chiefly sand hills with stunted timber, some cypress pine and hardwood. Trias-Jura (upper?)

5. **South Australia.**—The accompanying information in regard to the Islands of South Australia has been compiled from particulars furnished by the Lands Department of that State.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Names of Islands.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Mainland Miles	Area in acres (approximate).	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Albatross (c) ...	35 3	136 12	12	15	Rocky Island, South of Thistle Island.
Althorpe Islands (c) ...	35 22	136 54	5	300	Three islets with several rocks and reef, highest part 285 ft., lighthouse, cable communication
Beatrice (c) ...	35 38	137 43	24	25	Near Nepean Bay, low and sandy.
Bicker Islands (c) ...	34 44	135 58	3	50	Two small rocky islands near Port Lincoln.
Blyth (c) ...	34 33	136 18	12	10	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Boston (f) ...	34 42	135 57	2	2,000	Near Pt. Lincoln, hilly, light wooded, 319 ft. high
Boucaut (c) ...	34 38	136 22	17	25	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Busby (c) ...	35 37	137 40	26	25	Near Nepean Bay, low and sandy.
Cap (c) ...	33 57	135 8	5	20	West of Eyre's Peninsula.
Casuarina (c) ...	36 3	136 42	57	10	Near Cape De Coudie, known as 'The Brothers'
Dalby (c) ...	34 33	136 15	8	30	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Dog (c) ...	32 39	133 22	20	150	One of St. Francis' Group in Nuyt's Archipelago
Duffield (c) ...	34 39	136 20	15	22	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group, includes sand spit, and rock.
Eba (c) ...	32 41	134 17	1	300	In Streaky Bay.
Egg (c) ...	32 38	133 21	20	150	One of St. Francis' Group, in Nuyt's Archipelago
English (l) ...	34 38	136 12	9	10	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Evans (c) ...	32 22	133 30	13	300	In Nuyt's Archipelago.
Ewe (l) ...	35 33	138 57	1	548	In Lower Murray, swampy.
Eyres (c) ...	32 21	133 50	3	2,500	In Nuyt's Arch., sandridges & mangrove swamps
Fenelon (c) ...	32 34	133 20	27	200	In St. Francis' Grp., steep, rocky, highest 189 ft.
Flinders (l) ...	33 44	134 31	18	9,000	Largest of Investigator's Group, limestone cliff, sandy beach, undulating, wooded, pasture.
Franklin Islands (c) ...	32 27	133 39	12	1,000	Two ids. and a pyramidal rock in Nuyt's Arch.
Freeling (c) ...	32 29	133 22	20	40	One of St. Francis Group, Nuyt's Archipelago.
Four Hummocks The (c)	34 44	135 3	17	200	Four Islands in Whidbey Group, highest 362 ft.
Gambier Islands ...	...	...	...	2,500	Comp. Wedge Id. and 3 islets, Spencer's Gulf.
Germeins (c) ...	33 13	134 41	1	500	In Venus Bay.
Goat (c) ...	32 18	133 32	10	700	In Nuyt's Archipelago, highest part 195 ft.
Goose (c) ...	34 27	137 23	3	5	In Spencer's Gulf, near Port Victoria.
Godfrey's Islands (c) ...	37 5	139 43	2	100	Near Cape Jaffa.
Granite (c) ...	35 33	133 37	1	80	Connected mainland by jetty, highest 140 ft., breakwater, pleasure resort, in Encounter Bay
Grantham (c) ...	34 46	135 53	1	100	Near Port Lincoln.
Greenly (c) ...	34 49	134 49	18	500	S.W. Coffin Bay, peaked summit 755 ft. high, locally known as "The Cow and Calf."
Grindal (l) ...	34 54	136 2	2	250	In Thorny Passage, 84 ft. high.
Harts (c) ...	32 35	133 10	27	30	One of St. Francis' Group, Nuyt's Archipelago
Hareby (c) ...	34 34	136 19	12	60	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Hindmarsh (f 11,047 ac.)	35 30	138 54	1	11,500	Flat and swampy, near mouth of Murray River.
Hopkins (l) ...	34 57	136 4	3	400	Near Port Lincoln.
Investigator's Group ...	...	...	...	...	W. of Eyre's Peninsula, consists Waldegrave, Topgallant, Ward, Pearson's & Flinders Ids.
Jones (l) ...	33 11	134 23	1	22	In Beard's Bay.
Kangaroo (f 112,039 ac., l 417,125 ac., c 546,036 ac.)	35 32	136 34	1	1075,200	3 lighthouses, cable communication, highest point 900 ft., reserve for native fauna & flora.
Kirkby (c) ...	34 32	136 13	7	50	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Lacy Islands (c) ...	32 23	133 23	13	300	Two rocky islets & detached reef in Nuyt's Arc.
Langton or Milne (l) ...	34 35	136 15	10	60	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Lewis (l) ...	34 57	136 3	2	75	Near Port Lincoln.
Liguanea (c) ...	34 59	135 38	3	500	S. of Eyre's Peninsula, highest part 127 ft., flat and barren, cliffs on coast, coral bottom.
Little (c) ...	34 56	136 2	2	50	Near Port Lincoln.
Lounds (c) ...	32 16	133 23	5	50	In Nuyt's Archipelago, highest part 67 ft.
Louth (c) ...	34 34	135 58	2	450	In Louth Bay, Spencer's Gulf, highest part 76 ft., rocky points and sandy bays.
Long (l) ...	35 31	139	1	1,315	In mouth of River Murray, swampy.
Lusby (c) ...	34 32	136 16	9	30	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Marum (c) ...	34 30	136 15	8	10	
Masillon (c) ...	32 33	133 20	25	500	One of St. Francis' Group, Nuyt's Archipelago.
Milne or Langton (l) ...	34 35	136 15	10	60	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Mundoo (f 2202 a., l 1942 a.)	35 32	138 56	1	3,144	In mouth of River Murray, sandy and swampy.
Neptune Ids.—South (c)	35 22	136 7	26	500	Three small rocky islands, lighthouse, granite cliff N.W. of Isle, 160 ft. high.
North (c) ...	35 14	136 4	18	600	
Nobby (c) ...	35 58	137 18	52	30	In Vivonne Bay, South of Kangaroo Island.
Nuyt's Archipelago ...	...	...	...	...	Comprises 4 Groups: St. Francis Isles, Franklin Ids., Purdies Ids., Lacy Isles, also St. Peter's, Goat, Eyre's and Evans' Islands.
Olive (c) ...	32 44	133 58	5	30	Near Streaky Bay, rocky, 60 ft. high.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical Position.		Distance from Mainland, Miles	Area in Acres (approximate).	Description.
	Lat. S.	Long. S.			
Pages, The (c) ...	35 45	138 18	8	50	Two groups of barren rocks about 60 ft. high, in Backstair's Passage, area 100 ac. at low water.
Partney (c) ...	34 31	136 15	89	100	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Pearsons (c) ...	33 57	134 18	40	700	In Investigator's Group, sanctuary for seals and wallaby.
Perforated (c) ...	34 44	135 11	10	300	In Whidbey Group, S.W. of Eyre's Peninsula.
Penguin (c) ...	37 30	140	2	5	Rivoli Bay North, lighthouse station.
Pelorus (c) ...	36 5	137 33	5	50	Three islets S. of E. part of Kangaroo Island.
Price (c) ...	34 42	135 21	1	145	Near Coffin's Bay, one of Whidbey Group.
Purdies (c) ...	32 16	132 17	5	100	The N.W. of Nuyt's Archipelago, islet & rocks.
Pullens (c) ...	35 33	138 42	4	25	Near Port Elliot, rocky.
Rabbit No. 1 (l) ...	34 36	136	3	50	N.E. Port Lincoln.
" 2 (c) ...	34 51	136 1	3	20	S.E. "
" 3 " ...	34 36	135 27	1	10	In Coffin's Bay.
Reevesby (l) ...	34 30	136 17	10	915	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group.
Reedy (c) ...	35 33	139 1	2	387	Within mouth of River Murray.
Rocky No. 1 (c) ...	34 15	135 18	3	40	North of Coffin's Bay rocky islet, 17 ft. high.
" 2 " ...	34 50	134 44	28	20	S.W. Eyre's Peninsula, granite islet, 17 ft. high.
Roxby (l) ...	34 35	136 20	13	200	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group, highest part 74 ft.
Seal (c) ...	35 34	138 33	2	3	In Encounter Bay, rocky islet.
Sibsey (l) ...	34 38	136 11	10	50	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group, highest part 80 ft.
Sinclair (c) ...	32 9	133	24	6	In the Great Bight, rocky, highest part 53 ft.
Sir Joseph Banks Group	...	...	...	...	Comprises Spilsby, Reevesby, Stickney, Roxby, Partney, Winceby, Tumby, Hareby, Milne, Langton, Kirkby, Sibsey, Lusby, Boucaut, Duffield, Blyth, English, Marum, and Dangerous Reef, all in Spencer's Gulf.
Smooth (c) ...	32 29	133 21	21	30	One of St. Francis' Group, steep, round, and smooth, 115 ft. high.
Smith (c) ...	34 58	136 2	2	90	Near Port Lincoln, highest part 73 ft., slightly undulating with coarse herbage.
Spilsby (l) ...	34 39	136 21	17	1,050	In Sir Joseph Banks' group, low cliffs, sandy beaches, fresh water, wooded, 163 ft. highest.
St. Peters (l) ...	32 17	133 36	3	8,200	In Nuyt's Archipelago, part hilly, part sand bank, granite rock, fresh water, 144 ft. highest.
St. Francis Islands	...	...	...	...	S.W. Group of Nuyt's Archipelago, comprising St. Francis, Masillon, Fenelon, Egg, Dog, West No. 1, Harts, Smooth and Seal Islands.
St. Francis (l) ...	32 30	133 20	22	2,000	Largest of St. Francis' Group, in Nuyt's Archipelago, steep cliffs, highest part 264 ft.
Stickney (l) ...	34 40	136 17	15	200	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group, 100 ft. high, slightly undulating, with coarse herbage.
Tauwicheerie (c) ...	35 34	139	1	356	Near mouth of River Murray, swampy.
Taylor's (l) ...	34 52	136 1	2	600	Near Port Lincoln, fair pasture, rocky outline, highest part 227 feet.
Thistle (l) ...	35	136 10	6	9,700	At entrance to Spencer's Gulf, white and brown cliffs, fair pasture, highest part 772 feet.
Topgallant (c) ...	33 43	134 38	15	50	Small high islet, and 3 rocks in Investigator's Group, cliff 250 ft., rounded summit 330 ft.
Torrens (c) ...	34 47	138 32	3	1,900	In N. arm of Port Adelaide River, Quarantine Station, parts sandy and swampy, fair pasture
Troubridge (c) ...	35 7	137 50	4	5	In Gulf St. Vincent, Low Island, 15 ft. high, shoal and reef, lighthouse.
Tumby (l) ...	34 24	136 9	1	75	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group, cliffs 37 ft. high.
Waldegrave (l) ...	33 36	134 49	2	800	Two islands in Investigator's Group, steep cliff, flat top, grassy, 120 ft. high.
Ward Isles (c) ...	33 45	134 19	33	50	Two small islets in Investigator's Group, cliff, flat top, 162 ft. high.
Wauralte or Wardang (l) ...	34 30	137 22	3	5,000	In Spencer's Gulf, near Port Victoria, bold outline, sandy beaches, cliffs, 107 ft. high, pasture
West No. 1 (c) ...	32 30	133 19	22	150	In St. Francis' Group, in Nuyt's Archipelago, narrow bare island, highest part 25 ft.
" 2 " ...	35 36	138 36	1	25	Near Port Elliot, stony islet, scant herbage.
Wedge (f) ...	35 9	136 23	24	2,340	One of Gambier Islands, 3 sides cliffs, highest part S.E. end, 662 ft., good pasture.
Whidbey Isles	...	...	...	...	S.W. of Eyre's Peninsula, consisting of Perforated, Four Hummocks, Price, etc.
Williams (c) ...	35 1	135 59	2	350	S. of Cape Catastrophe, Eyre's Peninsula, rugged, nearly flat.
Winceby (l) ...	34 23	136 17	10	100	In Sir Joseph Banks' Group, slightly undulating with coarse herbage.
Wright's (c) ...	35 35	138 37	3	5	At Encounter Bay, stony islet, scant herbage.

(c) Crown Lands. (f) Freshhold Lands. (l) Leased Lands.

6. **Northern Territory of Australia.**—(i.) *Introductory.* The accompanying information regarding the islands off the coast of the Northern Territory has been compiled from particulars supplied by the Secretary to the Department of External Affairs. A systematic survey of the whole of the islands has not yet been carried out, hence the number of lacunæ in the table.

(ii.) *The Goulburn and Other Islands.* In 1910, Mr. Nicholas Holtze, curator of the Botanic Gardens at Darwin, was instructed by the Government Resident of the Northern Territory to inspect the North and South Goulburn Islands, and as many other islands in the vicinity as time would permit. The notes herewith have been taken from Mr. Holtze's report.

South Goulburn Islands. Area 30 square miles. A fine sheet of fresh water was discovered in the north-western portion of the island. Separated from the sea by a sandy beach about 88 yards wide it follows the coast for $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and then turns at right angles into a paper bark swamp carrying water for another half-mile. This expanse is about four feet deep, and varies in width from 120 to 140 yards. The surrounding country is of a light sandy nature, but is eminently suitable for india rubber, sisal hemp, cocoanuts, peanuts, or cotton. Indeed, cotton of good quality of the sea island type was discovered growing wild. There are between 4000 and 5000 acres of this class of country. Other portions of the island would be very suitable for Para rubber and cocoanuts, while there is some fair pastoral country. Large quantities of chicken pearl-shell were noticed lying about the different natives' camps. The shell had been gathered for food from the inshore reefs, and its profusion would seem to indicate good pearling grounds in the deeper waters.

North Goulburn Island. Area 14 square miles. This island contains a large paper bark swamp surrounded with good loamy soil suitable for Para rubber, cocoanuts, or upland rice. Much of the remaining area could be used for growing sisal hemp, or for pastoral purposes. Fresh water can be obtained by sinking shallow wells.

Valentia Island. The higher ground on this island is composed of stony ironstone soil heavily timbered, chiefly with *Eucalyptus tetradonta*, and suitable for the cultivation of sisal hemp. The lower portions consist of light sandy soil well adapted for the growth of cocoanuts and sisal. Depressions along the coast contain well-grown trees of paper bark (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) and evidence the presence of water.

Templer's Island. Portions of this island could be utilised for the growth of sisal hemp and cocoanuts. Water could be obtained by shallow sinking.

Darch Island is about 3 miles long, with a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There is some good timber, principally woolly-butt (*Eucalyptus miniata*), on the north-eastern point. The lower levels carry a heavy growth of grass. About 1000 acres would be suitable for upland rice, Ceará rubber, cocoanuts, and cotton, and the remainder of the island could be utilised for sisal hemp.

Croker Island. Area 126 square miles. Mr. Holtze reports that this island contains a large area of land very suitable for agricultural purposes. Surface water is plentiful. Numerous tracks of pigs, the progeny of those turned out years ago, were constantly met with. The southern point of a large bay on the north-west is well timbered with different species of eucalypts, and the soil appears fitted for the growth of upland rice, Ceará rubber, tobacco, cocoanuts, cotton, and sisal hemp. Inland, the soil is of a lighter texture, but well timbered and suitable for the growth of several tropical products. A large portion of the island consists of low, swampy country, which, when drained, would undoubtedly prove very fertile.

Melville Island. Area 2400 square miles. Here the first landing was effected at an unnamed point about 10 miles N.E. of Cape Keith. A jungle of large extent borders the long sandy beach, and the soil, though light in texture, would grow Ceará rubber, cocoanuts, cotton, or sisal hemp. A second landing was made at Cape Keith. The country in the vicinity consists of open forest, with light loamy soil of good character, well suited for the growth of tropical products. At Cape Gambier, where a third landing was made, the soil was found to be a light sandy loam, suitable for cocoanuts and sisal. Water can be obtained by shallow sinking in addition to that furnished by more or less permanent creeks. The buffalo was introduced on the island some years ago and there are now fairly large herds roaming in a wild state.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

Name of Island.	Area. Acres.	Nearest Point to Main- land.	Locality.
		Miles.	
Alger	—	4	N.E. of Point Napier
Astel	—	4	One of English Co. Is., N.E. of Buckingham Bay
Bathurst	503,040	39	Adjoining Melville Is.
Barron	—	1	Near mouth of South Alligator River
Burford	—	3	Dundas Strait
Banyan	—	3	Castlereagh Bay, mouth of Goyder River
Bromby Isles	—	5	N.E. of Cape Wilberforce
Bickerton	—	4	Near Blue Mud Bay
Bustard	—	19	Near Groote Eylandt
Beatrice	—	3	Mouth of Limmen Bight River
Buchanan Islets	—	—	Near S. entrance of Apsley's Strait
Bosanquet	—	4½	One of English Co. Is., N.E. of Buckingham Bay
Clump	—	3	Near entrance to Fitzmaurice and Victoria Rivers
Croker (L)	80,640	2	Bowen Strait
Cowlard	—	5½	Mount Norris Bay
Copeland	—	1½	" "
Crocodile	—	—	Castlereagh Bay
Connexion	—	20	Near Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria
Chasm	—	27	" "
Cunningham Isles	—	16	N.E. of Point Napier
Cotton	—	2	" Buckingham Bay
Craggy Isles	—	11	Sir Edward Pellew Group. Nr. mouth of McArthur River, Gulf of Carpentaria
Centre	—	6	Sir Edward Pellew Group. Nr. mouth of McArthur River, Gulf of Carpentaria
Drysdale	—	11	Brown Strait
Driftwood	—	4	Entrance to Victoria River
Darch	—	11	East of Croker Is.
Entrance	—	—	Mouth of Victoria River
Elcho	—	4	Cadell Strait
Edward	—	1½	Near Limmen Bight River
Endalgout	—	—	Sir George Hope Is., Van Diemen Gulf
Field	—	2½	Near mouth of Alligator River
Grose (L)	—	4	" Bynoe Harbour
Grant	—	11	East of Croker Is.
Goulburn Nth.	8,960	10	Macquarie Strait
" Sth. (L)	19,200	2	" "
Groote Eylandt	608,000	25	Gulf of Carpentaria
Greenhill	—	2	Sir George Hope Is., Van Diemen Gulf
Haulround	—	5	Near mouth of Liverpool River, Boucaut Bay
Howard	—	4	Castlereagh Bay
Indian	—	4	Bynoe Harbour
Inglis	—	2	English Co. Is., N.E. of Buckingham Bay
Karslake	—	1	N. of Melville Is., between Shark and Snake Bays
Lawson	—	18	East of Croker Is.
Melville (L)	1,536,000	16	North of Port Darwin
Mallison	—	1	Arnhem Bay
Melville	—	3	Melville "
Morgan	—	7	Blue Mud "
Maria (L)	8,320	10	North of Limmen Bight River, Gulf of Carpentaria
Mogogout	—	1½	Sir George Hope Is., Van Diemen Gulf
Mayday	—	8	" "
McCleure	—	18	East of Croker Is.
North Point	—	30	North of Groote Eylandt, Gulf of Carpentaria
North East Isles	—	40	" "
New Year	—	26	North-east of Croker Is.
Nicols	—	11	Blue Mud Bay
North	—	17	Sir Edward Pellew Group, Gulf of Carpentaria
Oxley	—	24	East of Croker Is.
Perons Islands (L)	8,320	—	Mouth of Daly River
Pobassoo	—	2	English Co. Is., N.E. of Buckingham Bay
Quoin	—	1½	Entrance to Victoria River. Flooded at high tide
Quail (L)	—	8	Near Bynoe Harbour
Round Hill	—	1	" Blue Mud Bay
South West	—	3	Sir Edward Pellew Group. Nr. mouth McArthur R.
Sims	—	2	West of South Goulburn Is.
Templer	—	9	Mount Norris Bay
Truant	—	20	North-east of Cape Wilberforce
Vanderlin	64,000	9	Sir Edward Pellew Group. Gulf of Carpentaria
Valentia	—	1½	Mount Norris Bay
Woodah	—	4	Blue Mud Bay
Winchelsea	—	25	North of Groote Eylandt
Wessel Islands	—	22	North-east of Point Napier
West	—	5	Sir Edward Pellew Group, Gulf of Carpentaria
Wigram	—	5	English Co. Is., north of Cape Wilberforce
Sir Edward Pellew Group	—	—	Gulf of Carpentaria
Sir George Hope Islands	—	—	Van Diemen Gulf
English Company Islands	—	—	North-east of Buckingham Bay
Vernon (S), N.W., S.W. & E.	—	—	Clarence Strait, between mainland and Melville Is.

(L) Leased

7. **Western Australia.**—(i.) *Introductory.* The information given herewith regarding the islands off the coast of Western Australia has been prepared from returns furnished by the Department of Lands and Survey of that State, and from notes dealing principally with geology and physiography furnished by Mr. H. P. Woodward, Assistant Government Geologist.

(ii.) *General.* In view of the fact that a complete survey has not yet been made, it is impossible to give a detailed description of the whole of the islands. They have therefore been divided into groups commencing from the north, and the salient features of each group are described below.

(iii.) *The Various Groups.* (a) In the first group are included the islands off the coast of the Kimberley division, between Cape Londonderry on the east to Collier Bay on the west. These islands consist of severed portions of the mainland tableland, and are composed of horizontally bedded shales and quartzites, presumably of Lower Carboniferous age. They rise abruptly from the sea to a height of 100 feet or more, and in many cases it is difficult, if not impossible, to effect a landing on them. Some of them are of considerable extent, as the list shews, but so far they have not been put to any practical use, while they do not promise to be of any value in the future except for pastoral purposes.

(b) *The Buccaneer Archipelago.* This group consists of a number of rough islands composed of crystalline rocks. Little is known about them, and with the exception of the magnificent iron lodes on Koolan Island they have not yet yielded anything of commercial value.

(c) *Lacepede Islands.* This group of islands, surrounded by shoals, is, as the list shews, situated in lat. 17.47 and long. 122.10 at about 17 miles from the mainland. They were at one time leased to a company which proposed to work the phosphate deposits found thereon, but, owing to the limited extent of the deposits, the project was abandoned.

(d) *The Dampier Archipelago.* This group consists of a number of large rock-bound islands lying off the N.W. coast, between long. 115° and 116° and lat. 20° to 21°. They are composed of andesites and vesicular lavas belonging to the older volcanic series. Nothing of any commercial value has, up to the present, been found in this group, but some of the larger islands are used as sheep runs. Depuch, which is an island of similar type, lies about 50 miles to the eastward of the group.

(e) *Monte Bello Islands.* The largest island of this group is Barrow Island, upon which, some years ago, a turtle fishery and preserving works were in operation, but the works have been abandoned.

(f) *Shark's Bay Group.* In this group are found the three largest islands on the coast, viz., Dirk Hartog, Bernier, and Dorre. They are composed of tertiary limestones. The first is used as a sheep station, while on the two latter are situated the Aboriginal Lock Hospitals maintained by the Government.

(g) *Houtman's Abrolhos.* This is a group of low limestone islands between 40 and 50 miles from the coast. They contain extensive deposits of phosphorised limestone, which, in consequence of the large number of sea-fowl nesting there, are slightly impregnated with ammonia, and hence are largely used as fertilisers. Owing to their position the islands were a constant menace to the old Dutch navigators, who, after rounding the Cape, made for the coast in their vicinity.

(h) *Rottneest, Garden, Carnac Islands.* These are recent limestone islands near Fremantle. Rottneest is used as a native penal settlement, and until recently salt was manufactured there by evaporation of sea water. The three islands are now being converted into health resorts.

(i) *Islands near Albany.* In this group are a number of rugged granite islands of which Breaksea is one of the largest. The islands are unproductive, and the pasturage is too scanty to maintain sheep.

(j) *Recherche Group.* This group consists of a number of small, low, granite islands on the south coast between Esperance and Israelite Bay. They contain limited deposits of phosphate of lime. On Middle Island, about the largest of the group, salt works have been established at some brine lakes.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Name.	Geographical Position.		Approx. distance from Mainland	Area in acres (approximate.)	Remarks.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
La Crosse ...	14 45	128 18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mls.	2,070	
Adolphus ...	15 06	128 09	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,000	
Reveley ...	14 22	127 45	1	720	
Barnes ...	15 10	128 10	1	360	East arm, Cambridge Gulf
Fairfax ...	15 10	128 07	1	700	West " " "
Rocky ...	14 02	127 30	2	90	
Lesueur ...	13 48	127 14	6	1,000	
Stewart ...	13 43	126 55	14	90	
Graham Moore ...	13 52	126 35	24	8,460	Total area, 3 islands
Mary ...	13 57	126 25	12	1,100	
Long ...	13 56	126 18	4	2,000	
Jar ...	14 09	126 15	1	800	
Eclipse ...	13 56	126 15	4	2,900	
Jones ...	13 46	126 21	15	2,000	
Red ...	13 53	126 07	43	90	
Troughton ...	13 45	126 08	11	400	
Hecla ...	13 57	126 00	1	100	
Osborne ...	14 17	126 00	1	3,500	
Fenelon ...	14 07	125 41	8	1,080	
Institute ...	14 09	125 45	10	650	
Bird ...	14 05	125 45	13	80	
Pascal ...	14 04	125 38	12	100	
Randal ...	14 09	125 34	6	50	
Condillac ...	14 06	125 33	10	150	
Corneille ...	14 10	125 42	5	680	
Descartes ...	14 09	125 39	34	800	
Cassini ...	13 57	125 33	23	1,450	
Kater ...	14 30	125 36	1	6,200	
Vallaston ...	14 32	125 30	1	6,200	
Parry ...	14 17	125 43	4	200	
Bandin ...	14 07	125 35	7	150	
Cleghorn ...	14 24	125 26	10	130	
Tancred ...	14 22	125 26	12	200	
Bishop ...	14 26	125 22	74	60	
Branch ...	14 27	125 20	7	50	
Hawick ...	14 21	125 24	124	50	
Capstan ...	14 33	125 14	4	270	
Walker ...	14 20	125 21	15	220	
Fruithoe ...	14 26	125 18	83	1,800	
East Montalivet ...	14 18	125 20	154	1,440	
West " "	14 19	125 16	174	450	
Biggee ...	14 32	125 14	1	50,000	
Championnet ...	14 30	125 06	11	50	
Maret ...	14 26	125 00	23	1,650	Total area, 2 islands
Berthier ...	14 30	125 00	19	1,080	
Albert ...	14 31	124 57	20	150	" 3 "
Queen ...	14 34	125 05	10	180	
Jussieu ...	14 37	125 00	12	400	
Lamarck ...	14 42	125 02	7	2,430	
Anderdon ...	14 56	125 11	12	800	
Bat ...	15 05	124 57	14	150	
Coronation ...	14 57	124 56	32	19,350	
Buffron ...	14 54	124 41	20	1,980	
Colbert ...	14 51	124 40	234	990	
Kerandren ...	14 56	124 37	204	800	Total area, 3 islands
De Freycinet ...	14 59	124 32	22	830	
Brown ...	15 07	124 30	164	100	
Rocky ...	15 06	124 32	15	150	" 3 "
Jackson ...	15 08	124 37	62	300	" 6 "
Prowse ...	14 01	123 37	275	200	
Entrance ...	15 14	124 39	5	1,440	
Hummock ...	15 16	124 36	34	180	
Greville ...	15 15	124 53	1	1,980	
St. Andrews ...	15 23	125 01	4	3,200	
St. Patricks ...	15 24	124 59	4	800	
Augustus ...	15 22	124 32	4	60,000	
Brecknock ...	15 27	124 35	4	610	
Green ...	15 29	124 34	24	180	
Sheep ...	15 29	124 35	12	120	
New ...	15 28	124 25	8	600	Total area, 6 islands
Byam Martin ...	15 21	124 25	15	11,880	
Heywood ...	15 21	124 21	15	4,000	
Vulcan ...	15 13	124 26	17	1,800	" 4 "
Slate ...	15 33	124 25	4	150	
Highcliffe ...	15 56	124 22	10	150	

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued.

Name.	Geographical Position.		Approx. distance from Mainland.	Area in acres (approximate.)	Remarks.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Lizard	15 57	124 26	4	100	
Steep	16 04	124 28	4	200	
Champagny	15 17	124 17	18	2,200	Group, area of largest only
Expedition	15 31	123 47	40	12,000	
Adele	15 31	123 13	50	800	
Cockells	15 47	124 03	26	800	
Montgomery	15 56	124 09	19	6,930	
MacLeay	15 59	123 39	8	810	Group, area of largest only
Cockatoo	16 05	123 35	3	1,700	
Bathurst	16 01	123 31	7½	1,260	" " "
Cleft	16 02	123 20	17	120	
Caffarelli	16 02	123 18	19	1,100	
Hidden	16 14	123 28	4	800	
Tiderip	16 17	123 17	15	1,100	Total area, 4 islands
High	16 21	123 22	10	1,000	
Twin	16 16	123 04	6½	100	" 2 "
Roe	16 21	123 12	10	650	" 2 "
Sunday	16 23	123 11	10	3,600	Group, area of largest only
Tree	16 22	123 18	16	250	
Mermaid	16 25	123 20	10	800	
Long	16 33	123 21	6	3,300	
Fairway	16 34	123 18	10	100	
Helpman	16 43	123 37	2	180	
Valentine	17 05	123 19	2½	270	
Mary (North)	17 16	123 33	3	1,800	
Mary (South)	17 19	123 33	2½	1,800	
Lacedede	17 47	122 10	17	1,800	Total area, 3 islands
Solitary	19 56	119 55	1	200	
Bedout	19 35	119 06	28	360	Lighthouse in centre of island 66 ft. above high water. Occulting light every 8 secs., period of light 2 seconds
Turtle	19 54	118 56	13	220	
East	20 33	117 53	1½	630	
Forestier	20 36	117 47	4	450	
Depuch	20 38	117 43	3	3,200	Four stone cairns (white) marking leads and anchorage
Picard	20 41	117 16	2½	50	
Jarman	20 39	117 14	2	100	Lighthouse in centre of isl'd, tower 97 ft. above high water, fixed white light, visible 15 miles
Bezout	20 33	117 11	3	150	
Delambre	20 25	117 05	11	800	
Haily	20 24	116 58	8	360	
Legendre	20 20	116 52	8	8,000	
Gidley	20 23	116 47	6	3,200	
Dolphin	20 25	116 51	3	1,000	
Angel	20 27	116 47	1½	3,000	
Malus	20 28	116 38	8	1,000	
Lewis	20 31	116 36	5	6,000	
Enderby	20 33	116 26	8½	13,400	
Goodwyn	20 33	116 26	13½	700	
Rosemary	20 26	116 30	12	4,300	
Dixon	20 37	117 04	2	2,750	
Mangrove	20 55	116 11	1	180	
Sholl	20 57	115 57	5	3,200	
Beagle	21 10	115 33	7	200	
Mary Anne	21 16	115 30	4½	200	
Barrow	20 47	115 26	34	50,000	
Double	20 49	115 24	33	450	
Lowendal	20 40	115 23	36	520	
Hermite	20 30	115 24	47½	10,000	
Flag	20 30	115 20	45	400	
South East	20 28	115 24	48	250	Monte Bello Islands
Tremouille	20 25	115 21	49	1,160	
North West	20 23	115 25	55	1,030	
Rosily	21 13	115 00	30	2,000	
Thevenord	21 27	115 00	14	1,170	
Direction	21 34	114 59	6½	50	
Table	21 37	114 45	9	100	
Long	21 37	114 42	8	1,450	
North Murion	21 36	114 22	22½	1,400	
South	21 38	114 17	23	2,300	
Fraser	22 42	113 33	2½	100	
Whitmore	24 51	113 38	2	200	
Babbage	24 52	113 39	2	1,250	Shipping jetty 4612 ft. long with 17 ft. of water at 4 w. at outer end, lighthouse near jetty 101 ft. above h. w., fixed white light visible 13 mls.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued.

Name.	Geographical Position.		Approx. distance from Mainland.	Area in acres (approximate.)	Remarks.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Faure ...	25 52	113 52	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,500	Cape Inscription, lighthouse 127 ft. above h.w., occulting light every 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs., period of light 5 secs., leading beacons for inner bar
Pelican ...	25 52	113 59	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	
Hutchison ...	26 08	114 12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	360	
Koks ...	24 45	113 11	30	70	
Bernier ...	24 50	113 12	30	16,000	
Dorre ...	25 10	113 07	36	14,000	
Dirk Hartog ...	25 50	113 00	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	153,000	
Slope ...	25 49	113 36	1	100	
Lefebre ...	25 57	113 44	3	100	
Kangaroo ...	26 03	113 43	4	60	
North Kangaroo	26 02	113 43	4	60	
Head ...	26 06	113 43	4	100	
Unknown ...	26 03	113 32	4	100	
Charlie ...	26 08	113 47	4	50	
White ...	26 11	113 59	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	
Wilds ...	26 12	113 50	1	100	Total area, 5 islands
Mary Anne ...	26 15	113 54	3	150	
Baudin ...	26 18	113 52	1	100	
Salutation ...	26 20	113 59	4	540	
Three Bays ...	26 21	113 52	1	100	
Smiths ...	26 22	113 57	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6)	Total area, 2 islands
East Wallabi ...	28 25	113 39	35	863	Wallabi Group
West ...	28 27	113 37	37	1,510	
North Pigeon ...	28 26	113 39	36	14	
South ...	28 26	113 40	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
Pelican ...	28 26	113 36	38	2	
Goss' Monument	28 28	113 41	36	16	
Rat ...	28 42	113 44	47	171	Easter Group
Second ...	28 42	113 44	47	2	
Third ...	28 42	113 44	47	21	
Beacon ...	28 43	113 44	47	4	
Wooded ...	28 44	113 45	45	50	
Gun ...	28 53	113 52	40	46	Part Houtman Abrolhos Islands
Eight ...	28 54	113 52	40	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Seven ...	28 54	113 52	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Six ...	28 55	113 52	40	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Five ...	28 55	113 53	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Part Pelsart Group
Four ...	28 55	113 53	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Three ...	28 54	113 53	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
Two ...	28 54	113 53	39	1	
One ...	28 54	113 53	39	5	
Nought ...	28 54	113 54	38	5	
Middle...	28 55	113 55	37	87	
Jubilee ...	28 53	113 55	36	1	
Ship Rock ...	28 55	113 55	36	1	
North ...	28 17	113 33	39	800	
Beagle ...	29 49	113 51	5	50	
Fisherman ...	30 07	113 56	2	100	
Cervantes ...	30 30	114 01	4	50	
Green ...	30 42	114 05	1	50	
Wedge ...	30 49	114 09	4	50	
Lancelin ...	30 59	114 16	4	100	
Edward ...	31 01	114 16	4	100	
Favourite ...	30 18	114 58	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	
Long ...	30 19	114 58	1	50	
Escape ...	30 20	114 58	2	30	
Little ...	31 48	115 40	1	30	
Triggs ...	31 52	115 41	4	20	
Rottneet ...	32 00	115 30	12	5,700	Jetty for excursion steamers, depth at outer end 8 ft. 6 in., lighthouse in centre of island 264 ft. above h.w., flashlight every 17 seconds, visible 23 mls., lighthouse at Bathurst Point 98 ft. above h.w., fixed white light visible 15 miles, signal station
Mewstone ...	32 08	115 39	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Two beacons leading across Parnelia Bank
Carnac ...	32 09	115 39	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	260	
Garden ...	32 12	115 39	6	2,338	
Bird ...	32 14	115 40	4	20	
Seal ...	32 14	115 40	4	20	
Penguin ...	32 15	115 40	4	50	
Hamelin ...	34 13	115 01	4	40	
Seal ...	34 22	115 09	1	10	
St. Alouarn ...	34 24	115 12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued.

Name.	Geographical Position.		Approx. distance from Mainland.	Area in acres (approximate.)	Remarks.
	Lat. S.	Long. E.			
Flinders ...	34 24	115 12	4½	20	
Flat ...	34 51	116 00	4½	20	
Sandy ...	34 52	116 03	2	50	
Chatham ...	35 02	116 31	1	250	
Saddle ...	35 04	116 44	½	50	
Goose ...	35 05	116 44	1½	6	
Stanley ...	35 05	117 10	1	50	
Richards ...	35 05	117 39	2 ch	6	
Migo ...	35 05	117 39	2 ch	10	
Seagull ...	35 05	117 42	2	15	
Shelter ...	35 03	117 43	2 ch	25	
Stony ...	35 06	117 48	2½	10	
Green ...	35 07	117 52	1	20	Total area, 2 islands
Eclipse ...	35 11	117 54	4	250	
Seal ...	35 04	117 58	1½	10	
Mistaken ...	35 04	117 57	4	44	
Breaksea ...	35 04	118 03	3	249	Lighthouse 390 ft. above h.w., fixed white light visible 24 miles, Lloyd's signal station
Michaelmas ...	35 03	118 02	1½	204	
Geak ...	35 03	117 55	8 ch	6	
Inner ...	35 00	118 10	½	25	
Coffin ...	35 00	118 13	½	76	
Bald ...	34 55	118 28	2	2,000	
Whale ...	34 35	118 47	1½	10	
Doubtful ...	34 22	119 45	1	250	
Glasse ...	34 25	119 25	1	6	
Red ...	33 52	121 20	4	150	
Capps ...	33 59	121 41	7½	100	
Boxer ...	34 00	121 41	8	260	
Hector ...	34 00	121 41	7	10	West Group
Figure of Eight ...	34 02	121 36	10	700	
Canning ...	33 55	121 46	1	40	
Observatory ...	33 55	121 47	1	250	
Charley ...	33 55	121 53	3	250	
Button ...	33 53	121 54	2	20	
Rabbit ...	33 54	121 54	3	40	
Gull ...	33 55	121 55	3½	170	
Black ...	33 54	122 00	6	200	
Magistrate ...	33 55	121 59	6½	20	
Woody ...	33 57	122 00	5½	520	
Thomas ...	33 58	121 59	6½	220	
Gunton ...	33 59	122 00	6	220	
Sandy Hook ...	34 02	122 00	6	590	
Hendy ...	34 03	121 53	12½	30	
Long ...	34 03	121 58	9	340	
Remark ...	34 04	121 59	8	250	
Goose ...	34 04	122 00	7	190	
Corbett ...	34 08	122 00	10	230	
Wilson ...	34 08	121 59	10	200	
Davy ...	34 09	121 56	13	60	
Howe ...	34 09	121 01	11	170	
Hood ...	34 10	121 03	10	190	
Round ...	34 12	122 06	13	120	
Lion ...	33 52	122 01	2	40	
Cliff ...	34 01	122 05	1	30	
Cloud ...	34 03	122 05	2½	40	
Pasco ...	34 04	122 06	3½	80	
Hastings ...	34 05	122 07	6	60	
Ram ...	34 02	122 09	2	350	
Hope ...	34 06	122 10	5	85	
Mondrain ...	34 09	122 15	10	2,930	
Station ...	33 57	122 33	2	450	
Mart ...	34 01	122 35	4	1,100	Total area 6 islands
High ...	33 55	122 35	½	30	
Draper ...	34 13	122 00	19	450	
Goose ...	34 05	123 12	4	60	
Middle ...	34 07	123 12	6	3,000	
Douglas ...	34 09	123 11	9½	80	Total area, 2 islands
Bellringer ...	33 54	123 40	½	60	.. 2 ..

NOTE.—The whole of these islands are Crown Lands with the exception of the greater portion of Garden Island. Houtman Abrolhos, West Island of Lacepede Group, and La Crosse Islands are, however, at present under lease for the collection of guano.

8. *Tasmania*.—(i.) *Introductory*. The information regarding the islands of Tasmania in the tabular statement herewith is furnished on the authority of the State Crown Lands Office. Additional particulars concerning the more important islands have been extracted from the Crown Lands Guide and embodied in the paragraphs below.

(ii.) *The Principal Islands*. (a) *Furneaux Group*. This group, the largest islands in which are Flinders, containing about 513,000 acres, Cape Barren 110,000 acres, and Clarke Island 20,000 acres, lies in Bass Strait off the north-eastern corner of the mainland from which it is separated by Banks Strait, the latter being about 15 miles across in its narrowest part. Situated almost in a direct line between Cape Portland and Wilson's Promontory it forms one of the remaining links in the mountain system, which, according to some geologists, at one time connected Tasmania with the Continent of Australia. The rock formation of the group is almost exclusively granitic and tertiary, with, in places, metamorphic schists and sandstones. Tin has been found in small quantities on each of the islands in the group. Clarke Island is used for pastoral purposes, for which it is well adapted. As the list shews, a large proportion of Flinders has been taken up by selectors, and there are some small patches of good soil still available. Cape Barren Island is broken and rugged, and the soil is of poor quality. Some 4000 acres in the western end have been set apart as a reserve for the use of half-caste inhabitants. Some of the smaller islands such as Great Dog, Green, Preservation, and Kangaroo are very fertile. The sooty petrel, or mutton bird, resorts in great numbers to these islands, and their capture forms a profitable industry to the islanders. During the month of March the young birds are taken at night in hundreds from their rookeries. Large quantities of oil are obtained from the birds, which are then pickled for the outside market. Wild ducks are plentiful on the islands, and swans and Cape Barren geese are also found.

(b) *King Island*. This island is situated in Bass Strait, midway between the northern extremity of the mainland and Victoria. From north to south it is about 30 miles long, with an average width of 10 miles, and contains about 272,000 acres. The surface is undulating with a few hills here and there, of which the highest, known as Mount Stanley, is situated towards the southern end, and reaches an altitude of 700 feet.

The west coast of the island has so far proved the most attractive to settlers, and consists of open country with patches of ti-tree and comparatively young timber of the *E. globulus* variety. There is, however, evidence that large trees were plentiful at an earlier period, and that they have been destroyed by bush fires. On the sandy rises near the coast-line, mangrove, boobyalla, and ti-tree form the characteristic vegetation. Inland the flat open country is clothed with a thick growth of needle-rush, with tussocks of white native grass, and patches of low ti-tree scrub and bracken fern, and is moderately watered. There is some excellent land at the southern end of the island in the vicinity of Surprise Bay. Occasional outcrops of limestone are met with in this district. From Surprise Bay to Fitzmaurice Bay the unselected land is of poor quality, and is covered with stunted bracken, heath and ti-tree. At Fitzmaurice Bay there is some fine dairying country, and land of equal class extends almost along to the Ettrick River and Currie Harbour. Eight miles northward from Currie Harbour is found the settlement known as Porky Lagoon, where there is some fine well-watered country. Near Yellow Rock is the fine estate called Yambacoona, which contains about 7000 acres, including a fair amount under cultivation. From the south-east end of the island there is a fairly large extent of forest country extending northward beyond the Fraser River. The timber consists of blue and swamp gum, with some patches of blackwood. From sand and limestone the country changes along the east coast to granite formation for some miles.

Generally speaking the soil on the island is of a light, sandy nature, but it has been proved to form excellent pasturage land, while potatoes, turnips, mangolds, and all kinds of vegetables thrive to perfection.

(c) *Maria Island*. This island, so named by Tasman in 1642, is a prominent feature of the eastern coast, with which its principal place of communication is Triabunna,

distant 9 miles by boat. Along its north-eastern shore the island is rugged and precipitous, reaching its highest point in Mount Maria, 2329 feet in altitude. In the early days, Maria Island was a penal settlement, and the best land is found in the vicinity of the site of that settlement. Although the soil is suitable for cultivation, the great bulk of the available area is used for pastoral purposes.

The peaks of Mount Maria are composed of grey granite, while in the north-east corner of the island there are immense masses of fossiliferous limestone and on the west coast diabasic greenstone or trap, and sandstone. Tin, gold, and silver have been discovered in small quantities.

(d) *Bruni Island* (North and South) is separated from the mainland by D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and extends northerly from Bruni Head, off Southport, to the estuary of the Derwent, which is distant 13 miles from Hobart. The island is of very irregular shape, the two portions being joined by a narrow neck or isthmus at Adventure Bay. Of the total area, 90,000 acres, there still remains about 40,000 acres unalienated. The island possesses a very agreeable climate, and the soil has been proved to be very suitable for fruit-growing. Anthracite coal has been found on both divisions, but so far has not been turned to profitable account. Excellent fishing may be obtained at various spots. Beautiful land and seascapes are afforded at several points, while at Adventure Bay, with its sandy beach extending for several miles, the conchologist may reap a rich harvest.

(e) *Schouten Island*. This island lies to the south of Freycinet Peninsula, off Little Swanport. Its 8500 acres of more or less stony soil, while unsuitable for cultivation, form nevertheless excellent pasturage for sheep.

(f) *The Macquarie Group*. This group of islands, discovered in 1811 by seal-fishers from New South Wales, is situated in the South Pacific Ocean in lat. 54° 35' S., long. 159° east, and is distant about 600 miles in a south-westerly direction from New Zealand. Included in the group are Macquarie Island, 18 miles long by 5 miles broad; Bishop and Clerk, 30 miles to the south; and Judge and Clerk, 7 miles to the north of the main island. The surface is low-lying and destitute of timber. For many years the group was worked as a birding and sealing ground under the authority of the New Zealand Government in the belief that the islands came within the Dominion jurisdiction, but in recent years the licenses have been granted by Tasmania.

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF TASMANIA.

Name of Island.	Geographical position or distance from mainland.	Area.	Area of alienated Land, June, 1911.	Area of Crown Land, June, 1911.	Remarks.
	Miles	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
North Western Group—					
King	56	272,000	262,000	10,000	Two lighthouses (Cape Wickham & Currie), wharfage accommodation at Currie Har.
Robin	3	24,500	24,500	—	
Three Hummock ...	17	23,000	—	23,000	
West Hunter or Barren ...	3	21,000	—	21,000	
Walker	9	1,720	1,720	—	
Other islands in this group are:—					
Albatross	—	—	—	640	Reserved as a sanctuary for birds
Petrel	—	—	—	150	
Stack	—	—	—	75	
Penguin	—	—	—	100	
Bird	—	—	—	100	
Steep	—	—	—	75	Reserved for Mutton bird hunting
Trefoil	—	255	255	—	
Harbour	—	—	—	100	
Murkay	—	—	—	50	
Perkins	—	—	—	2,600	
Kangaroo	—	—	—	400	

ISLANDS OFF THE COAST OF TASMANIA—Continued.

Name of Island.	Geographical position or distance from mainland.	Area.	Area of Alienated Land, June, 1911.	Area of Crown Land, June, 1911.	Remarks.
	Miles	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Waterhouse ...	2	420	320	100	
Ninth ...	7	75	40	35	
Furneaux Group—					
Flinders ...	34	513,000	400,000	113,000	Wharfage accommodation at Settlement Point, White Mark and Ferguson's Jetty
Cape Barren ...	21	110,000	112	109,888	
Clarke ...	15	20,000	—	20,000	
North Sister ...	77	1,000	—	1,000	
South Sister ...	74	1,500	—	1,500	
Babel ...	60	1,200	100	1,100	Reserved for Mutton bird hunting
Cat ...	60	75	—	75	Reserved as a sanctuary for birds
Storehouse ...	60	38	—	38	
Vansittart ...	37	1,500	500	1,000	
Great Dog ...	38	820	—	820	
Little Dog ...	38	250	200	50	
Little Green ...	39	230	60	170	Reserved for Mutton bird hunting
Tin Kettle ...	32	424	—	424	
Gull ...	31	150	—	150	
Passage ...	24	600	—	600	
Penguin ...	23	500	—	500	Reserved for Mutton bird hunting
Rum ...	19	30	—	30	
Preservation ...	19	450	50	400	
Night ...	19	25	—	25	
Boxen ...	26	30	—	30	
Long ...	27	740	40	700	
Doughboy ...	29	75	—	75	
Woody ...	32	393	—	393	
Pelican ...	35	10	—	10	
Puncheon Head ...	35	40	40	—	
Badger ...	31	2,100	100	2,000	
Goose ...	31	241	—	241	Lighthouse
Mt. Chappell ...	33	600	100	500	
Kangaroo ...	40	340	40	300	
Green ...	39	250	250	—	
Isabella ...	43	10	—	10	
Chalky ...	45	90	—	90	
Prime Seal ...	47	2,200	—	2,200	
Low ...	44	50	—	50	
Rabbitt ...	50	60	—	60	
North Pascoe ...	59	100	—	100	
Middle Pascoe ...	58	150	—	150	
South Pascoe ...	57	150	—	150	
Sentinel ...	64	25	—	25	
Craggy ...	75	10	—	10	
Hogan Group ...	—	—	—	—	Long. 146° 59' E., lat. 39° 13' S.
Kent's Group ...	—	—	—	—	Ab't 32 m. N.W. of Flinders I. Lighthouse
Curtis ...	—	—	—	—	
Swan ...	2	600	—	600	Lighthouse
St. Helen's ...	1	120	—	120	
Schouten ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	8,500	—	8,500	
Maria ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	24,000	6,500	17,500	Two jetties—Settlement Pt. & Shoal Bay
Tasman ...	$\frac{1}{4}$	400	—	400	Lighthouse
Wedge ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	—	100	
Franklin ...	1	420	420	—	
Bruni ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	90,000	52,000	38,000	Six jetties, viz., Denne's Pt., Barnes' Bay, Mills' Reef, Daniel's Bay, Taylor's Bay, and Adventure Bay. Lighthouse
Maatsuyker ...	3 & 8	—	—	—	Lighthouse
Macquarie ...	—	—	—	—	Long. 159° 40' E., lat. 54° 35' S.

§ 3. The Fauna of Australia.

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.