

Wheeler, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sc., 53, 3, p. 257, fig. 15, 1918. ♀.

Clark, Jour. Roy. Soc., W. Aust., X, p. 83, pl. 7, figs. 1-6, 1924. ♀ ♂.

This species was originally found in New South Wales, but it appears to be more abundant in Victoria than in that State. The male and female were described from the material collected by Spry at Fern-tree Gully; the types of these are in the National Museum. In his notes, Mr. Wilson says:—"This ant is very rare; found under stones." It is a shining black ant, about a quarter of an inch in length, with the mandibles, cheeks, clypeus, legs, pygidium and incisures of the abdomen dark red.

4. *PHYRACACES SENESCENS*, Wheeler. Broadmeadows (C. Oke).

Wheeler, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sc., 53, 3, p. 259, fig. 16, 1918, ♀

Clark, Jour. Roy. Soc. W. Aust., X, p. 87, 1924, ♀

This species is slightly larger than the last; and easily distinguished from it by its greyish appearance, which it receives from the long, grey hairs on the body. It is black, with the mandibles, tips of the scapes, pygidium and parts of the legs castaneous.

BLUE-TONGUED LIZARD AND SNAILS.

Hearing a crunching noise under the floor of the verandah of my house at Maldon, I lifted some of the boards quietly and discovered a full-grown Blue-tongued Lizard, *Tiliqua scincoides*, making a meal on snails, *Helix aspersa*, which had affixed their shells to the brick wall. The lizard crushed the shells with the greatest ease, and ate them, with their tenants. In country districts Blue-tongued lizards, and also the Shingle-back, *Trachysaurus rugosus*, often establish themselves under the floors of dwellings, etc., and it is a common belief (shared also by the writer) that houses thus "protected" are shunned by snakes. Yet these harmless, interesting, and useful reptiles sometimes are killed by persons who think that they are "dangerous-looking."—J.C.G.