

WILKINS AUSTRALIA & ISLANDS EXPEDITION.

Preliminary & Provisional Report. Part 17.

From Katherine to Goyder River & Crocodile Islands & Northern Territory.

General August 12th. to October 22nd. 1924 G.H. Wilkins
November 18th. to January 6th. 1925.

In company with the Rev. James Watson I set out for Katherine the terminus of the Darwin Railway, to make a trip from the Railway Terminus to the mouth of the Goyder River and then to the Crocodile Islands. We had proposed to travel with pack donkeys and horses but finding that the price of donkeys was prohibitive in Katherine we had to content ourselves with packhorses to ride. Horses are indispensable on the cattle stations where mustering has to be done, but for work and packing the donkeys have, in the conditions prevailing in the Northern Territory, a good deal in their favour. During the wet season and the early part of the year when the herbage and grasses are green and succulent, large stock thrive on the patches of excellent soil to be found in the Territory but the shrubbery are able to maintain a better condition. The district is particularly interesting to a naturalist, for in this neighbourhood are to be found the beautiful Golden-Shouldered Parrot that nests in the ant-hills and several varieties of finches that are scarce in other parts. The finches are fast disappearing in spite of the fact that all traffic in them is now prohibited. A few years ago a local birdcatcher told me, he would send several thousand of these beautiful birds to other countries each year, but now he has changed his calling for, the authorities have wisely prohibited

A few years ago a local birdcatcher told me he would send several thousand of these beautiful birds to other countries each year but now he has changed his calling for, the authorities have wisely prohibited the export of birds. We were camped beside the Katherine River. Although numerous the crocodiles were shy and it was only with the aid of a lantern at night that we were able

The belt of country from Kathrine to Maranboy was comparatively a good and mammals and birds were frequently seen. Our unbroken horses needed particular attention leaving little time for collecting natural history specimens and it was expected that the country still to be covered would be equally fertile. Along the headwaters of Katherine and Roper Rivers there is some good land but when we turned north, skirting the watershed of the northern tributaries of the Roper River, the country became very patchy and held very little animal life. At intervals of about twelve to sixteen miles on the route we followed there was water either in a spring or a billabong to be found but several of the billabongs were dry during this season and at two places we were compelled to dig through five or six feet of sand to uncover enough water for ourselves and the horses. Our route lay through Maranboy to the Old Boolman silverlead field, near the head of the Wilton River passing through the station holding of McNiece and Cobb.

Their station lies on the Flying Fox River. A patch of fertile well watered soil between the barren ranges that reach their highest points in Mount Gwdir and Mt. Marumba. Adjoining Flying-Fox Station is one held by W. Farrar and this is the most Northeasterly white man's home in the territory.

From Mt. Marumba to the Coyder River is a little known country and as the water holes were few and far between, we secured the services of a "boy" who had some knowledge of the country. With his help we started a zig-zag course through a narrow pass at the foot of Mt. Marumba and up a sandstone ridge to a sandy plateau estimated at about 200ft. above sea-level extended about a hundred miles Northwest and Southeast and about fifty miles wide at its widest part. It is fairly thickly timbered with medium-sized stringy-bark and ironwood, with lines of cypress pine along the slightly elevated rises. It was in the centre of this plateau that we came to the dry billabong where we had to dig for water. Some spinifex and other coarse grasses sparsely covered the sand and animal tracks were few. Our

Curiously enough we passed a great many "sugarbags" (hives of native bees) and it was on this plateau that we first saw signs of "bush" natives. Many trees had been hacked down with blunt instruments in order to extract the honey and once we came to a native burial site. The wooden platform where the body had been placed until the flesh had disappeared was still standing about twenty yards from where a hollow tree about ten inches in diameter and eight feet high was placed on end in the ground. About two feet from the top two rings had been cut round the post and an inch from the top two rings ~~two rings had~~ holes an inch in diameter were cut and placed to face Northeast and Southwest. A parcel of bones wrapped in paper bark was to be seen fast in the hollow log. This is apparently the customary grave made by the tribes that inhabit most of Arnheim Land.

We crossed the plateau in two days and then followed down an unchartered creek that joins the Goyder River near where the Sheridan enters from the East,

The Goyder River was at the point where we reached it, at this time of the year a series of waterholes but a few miles further on it developed into a swift running stream. This was due to the fact that several creeks fed by strong running springs enter the Goyder at about the ^{13th.} parallel and from there to the sea it is a fine stream but is rendered not navigable for any great distance from the coast because of a mud flat delta and several gorges and a slaty bar not far inland.

It was when following the banks of the Goyder that we first met some natives of the district. They were taking an afternoon nap and because of the sandy nature of the soil we approached quite close to them without being seen.

At the first sight of our horse the men dashed for their spears and stood at bay while the women and children fled through the bush. Fortunately our Guide Bob, called out to them in a language they understood and soon friendly overtures were made. Arrungnarrangnu, the "bush" native and his several lubras

decided to accompany us to the coast and show us the best watering places if we would first go with them to a gathering place where a big corroboree was in progress. We camped that night at a billabong beside which David Lindsay had gaped forty years before and curiously enough had a similar experience in that we found that our horses had wandered back on their tracks for several miles during the night and that our start was delayed. With our numbers reinforced by several natives we started for the scene of the corroboree. We left the bank of the Goyder and making in a northeasterly direction followed a tributary and then crossed a sandstone plateau and on the banks of a small stream, we saw a number of natives, some of them in their ceremonial dress. They were afraid of the herd horses at first but on the assurance of their tribesmen that we were friendly, they came up for a closer inspection. Some of the younger ones had not seen a horse before but most of the older ones remembered the time when the Florida and Arifura Cattle Stations were in existence.

These Stations had been nearer the coast and we were to see something of their remains later, meanwhile we turned our attention to the natives. They were most friendly and respectful. Only about thirty people were left at the corroboree for most of the people belonging to the Eastern and Western tribes had returned to their hunting grounds and only the people from the immediate vicinity of the Goyder were present. Most of the men and women were clothed by the narrowest margin, but a young girl that had for a time on the nearest cattle station was a pathetic figure as she approached our outfit. She had saved from her earnings a few rags of calico and was endeavouring to cover as much of her body with these as she could in the presence of white men. With knowledge of immodesty and immorality born of a "civilised" association she craved for a dress and tobacco and in understandable English voluntarily offered her all in exchange for these things, especially tobacco. Such is the condition throughout a greater part of the Territory but

thanks to the energetic efforts of the Missionary forces under the direction of the Rev. Watson, the coastal natives are beginning to understand that there are different classes of white men.

The uncivilised group with no sense of shame in their nakedness eyed our transport with considerable curiosity but as their numbers did not encourage us to believe that we should see such a grand spectacle in their evening performance as our "boys" would have us suppose, we decided to move on and camp at a billabong a few miles further on. Before reaching the billabong we entered what was now a huge treeless plain that extended as far as the eye could see to the north and was about two miles wide. In the Koukâ wet season it would be a veritable bog but now the thick coarse reedy grass had been fired, and, travelling at express speed the flames were fast turning it in to a wilderness of ashes. We were travelling with the wind and over the hot ground. Here and there a decaying log reeked and smoked long after the fiercest flames had passed and as the sun-set reddened the evening sky and fitful flames leapt up over the blackened area it reminded one of forcibly of the blackened fields of battle on the Western Front.

We gathered our water for tea from the reed-covered billabong but the deep malodorous mud near its shore prevented the horses from approaching near enough to drink. We were compelled to rig up a tarpaulin trough and carry water to it in buckets.

The grass nearby had been consumed by the fire so we had to ride over the edge of the flames and with bushes beat out the fringes of the fire for several hundred yards in order that we might safely camp and assure our horses a little pickin of grass. Bird life thronged about this plain, Sp onbills, Ibis, Crane, Plain Turkey, Snipe, Cockatoos and other nut-eating birds abounded. In the reedy grass beside the water we turned a sod and discovered a family of small phascogale, a further

investigation nearer the water unearthed several Jerbea rats and had not so much of our time been taken up with warding off the attacks of March Flies and Mosquitos we might have had a considerable collection. This was the first time during our trip that we had been particularly worried by winged pests although several snakes had netered our camp. On this blackened swamp and the ti-tree belts nearby both ourselves and our horses were terribly tormented with hordes of vicious March Flies that drew blood with almost every sting, in fact our one grey horse was mottled blood-red and white before we had been on the plain for an hour. The next day we skirted the edge of this tremendous plain or swamp/for about twenty miles before coming to the site of the abandoned Arifura Station. Why this station was abandoned is difficult to say. There are several rumours-- domestic trouble with "blacks", cattle speared by the natives and the disastrous attacks upon stock by the entomological pests-- the March Flies and other biting insects. The truth is probably that each of these things had an influence, but it is^a disheartening fact that a few remaining coils of barbed wire and yards and corner posts of houses are the only relics of a once ambitious settlement.

From Old Arifura Station we crossed some sandstone ridges and a running stream known as Darby Creek and then in the heart of a ti-tree forest came to a magnificent U-shaped lagoon with an expanse of a mile or so of water. As our leading horse broke through the belt of trees a wild screaming arose from a group of natives and they fled indiscriminately along the reed bordered edge of the water. Our natives followed in pursuit calling out friendly greetings but the wild "bush" natives outdid them in speed and their fear was no doubt too great for them to comprehend our friendly overtures. Their wild cries frightened some of our young horses and half our party had to engage in a wild round-up before we were finally mustered and could unpack for lunch.

The unusual noises had disturbed thousands of black and white

geese thata been peacefully feeding in the lagoon and these large birds as big as domestic geese, now joined their honking cries to the racket. The male members of this feathered tribe with the aid of a coil of windpipe three to four feet in length which they stow directly beneath the skin on their breasts are able to produce a honking noise equal to a motoriss^{Claxto} horn. Many varieties of duck and other waterfowl thronged the surface of the water and fed among the brilliantly blue and milk white water-lillies that almost entirely covered the surface of the water. To our biologically-speaking, desert-used eyes this was a veritable paradise. Our choice of specimens was so great that we scarce knew where to turn—some geeses, some duck, a few seabgulls and tern and some of the phantastic Lotus birds beautifully soft brown and black, looking as they stepped jerkily from lilly-leaf to lilly-leaf as if they would be better piasand placed in a Chinese picture, wre added to our collection.

These Lotus-birds are most interesting not only because of their oriental appearance but because they grow toenails, sometimes three inches long to enable them to walk on the broad lilly-leaves and collect the insects from the water without getting their feathers wet. The bodies of our specimens served for an satisfying lunch and we moved on around the edge of the lagoon toward the coast which was now less than ten miles distant.

During the afternoon we overtook the natives that we had scared so dreadfully: they had met/with others more sophisticated and had learned of white men and horses and as a matter of fact now realised that we no doubt belonged to the party that the people at the Mission Station expected. When we actually joined them they recognised the Rem. Watson and immediately and instantly we had a host of willing if not able assistants. Our course lay through a wide belt of thick ti-trees and willing hands wielded the tomahawks and cleared a passage, packs wrer carried across a swampy patch in which

the horses even when unloaded sank to their hocks.

We crossed a treeless plain some five miles wide and reached the landing stage near to the beach at dusk and here we met with the most difficult condition on our trip. We had expected to find some water in a native well or at least be able to obtain some by digging deeply in the sand. Our numbers had increase far beyond the thirst satisfying capacity of our waterbags and night time found us without water. The well was dry and dig as deep as we could in the darkness we could get nothing more liquid than mud. We spent hours digging in the sand, the horses gathered round and tried to step on us or fall into our excavations at the smell of damp earth. At last we gave up the search and settled as best we could for the remainder of the night. Morning brought no relief and we passed on to the beach. From here our smoke signals attracted the attention of Mr. Robertson at the Mission Station on Millingimbi Island which lies about 3 miles from the mainland and a fast motor boat soon reached us and anticipating our condition came well stocked with supplies to eat and drink. We had covered a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles in three weeks travel. I had collected a number of specimens of considerable interest. It remained for us to get the horses across the stretch of sea from the mainland to the Mission Station on the island and our journey was done. This part however presented considerable difficulties, the foreshores were deep with mud, the distance was great for a horse to swim and raft transport in the open sea is most precarious. It took us several days to get the horses over, swimming some and rafting others but eventually we welcomed the comparative comfort of the Millingimbi Mission Station.

The Millingimbi Mission Station is situated on one of the groups of the Crocodile Islands. It was thought that these islands would prove to be the mud delta of the Goyder investigation showed that they are of a similar

formation to the nearby mainland and have been comparatively
formation to the islands. They are now rising rapidly, as
speaking recently submerged. They are now rising rapidly, as
evidenced by the raised beach lines and their flora and
fauna resembles that found on the mainland.

I left the Crocodile Islands in October to visit
the King River district and returned on November 18th. to
remain until the first week in January.

Some ethnological material was collected as per
attached report:-

WILKINS AUSTRALIA & ISLANDS EXPEDITION,

List of Entomological Specimens collected at Crocodile Islands

& Northern Territory.

August 1924 to January 1925. G.H. Wilkins.

Many entomological specimens have yet to be numbered & listed.

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Ethnological material collected at Crocodile Islands "

Northern Territory.

August 1924 to ~~1925~~ Jan. 1925

- 1 Letter stick.
- 2 Women's dresses.
- 1 Painted stick used for mourning ceremony described.
- 1 Bundle of string "
- 1 Stone headed spear
- 2 Wommerahs
- 3 Dilly bags
- 2 Knitted bags
- 2 Ornaments worn by men when fighting
- 1 Dilly bag " " " "
- 3 Pandanus plaited armlets
- 82 String armlets
- 1 Hair belt worn by men
- 1 Tassle worn by men.

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From Katherine to Goyder River & Crocodile Islands &
Northern Territory.

General. August 12th. to October 22nd. 1924 G.H. Wilkins
 November 18th/24 to January 6th. 1925. G.H. Wilkins

List of Zoological Specimens collected atv Crocodile Islands.

and Northern Territory August 1924 to Jan. 1925.

Spec.No. I42 I Fish
 I49 Many shells gathered from the beach.

WILKINS AUSTRALIA & ISLANDS EXPEDITION.

Preliminary and provisional report. Part 19.

GROOTE EYLANDT. Northern Territory.
Australia. XXX

General. January 19th to April 31st. 1925. G.H. Wilkins.

Groote Eylandt is distant from the mainland about thirty miles but a chain of islands run from its northern end towards the mainland and the greatest sea distance between the islands is about six miles. Most of the larger islands on the West coast side of the Gulf of Carpentaria are composed of Granite, but Groote Eylandt, which lies further to the Eastward is composed of Quartzite with a few sandstone boulders distributed on the surface. There are several permanent rivers that flow from the interior of the island to the sea and the sources of these rivers are springs that rise from the quartzite hills.

Along the banks of the rivers to the south of the island, and on some of the lower slopes of the hills are patches of rich arable soil but the greater part of the northern end of the island is rocky or sandy country, covered with desert timber.

In general appearance Groote Eylandt differs but little from the mainland opposite. A little northward of the centre of the island is a conical hill rising to about six hundred feet and on top of which is a ^{circular} depression. Similar depressions are found on other smaller and neighbouring islands. There is no conspicuous sign of volcanic activity in recent years.

At Funnel Island, which lies to the North of Groote Eylandt, a peculiar formation is exposed. The island is composed of a number of upright tubes or funnels varying in diameter and resembling in arrangement, the pipes of an organ. In diameter the pipes range from four inches to a foot but on the mainland a little further to the North I noticed some tubes about two feet in diameter. The pipe walls are made up of some vitrified siliceous matter and the material that fills them is composed of coral, shells and sand, cemented together. The flora on Groote Eylandt is similar to that on the mainland and the fauna, although dwarfed, does not appear to differ very much from the mainland species.

Large marsupial life is scarce on the island and as far as I

able to ascertain, nothing larger than the coastal wallaby is now to be found. In earlier days, the natives caught a few kangaroos.

Both the coastal wallaby and the rock wallabies on the island are now very scarce and the rock wallabies are confined to a few isolated hilltops at various parts of the island.

The rock wallabies appear to be a slightly different variety to those found on the mainland immediately opposite but they resemble those collected from the King River District, some distance to the Westward.

Small mammals were fairly plentiful but difficult to collect and preserve in good order, for ants were even more troublesome on Groote Eylandt than they were at other parts of the Northern Territory that I visited. During the wet season, the leaches were also a pest and it was impossible to walk through any swampy area without being attacked. The leaches were so bad in fact that they made night hunting impossible during the season from February to April. If a complete canvas covering to the neck was worn, the leaches would find their way to the neck band and fasten to parts of the head and their bites were extremely difficult to heal. Flowering plants were collected many times over in order to try and preserve a complete set but in the extremely wet season experienced during my visit, and living as I was in exposed quarters that became sodden with each fall of rain, it was almost impossible to preserve dried specimens with success. However a few were preserved after much labour and attention.

Entomological life was plentiful and the aid of the half caste girls and the mission workers enabled me to secure a fairly representative collection.

The natives of the island were not allowed near the Mission station but I was able to get in touch with them on several occasions. They proved of little use in collecting material for they find animal life so scarce that they do not trouble to hunt for it and are therefore unskilled in the art. They live for the most part on fish, root crops and wild bees' honey.

Groote Eylandt was swept by a violent cyclone in 1923 and many of the

and many of the forest trees were blown down to the ground.
on the island

The fallen trunks make walking a very difficult matter, especially at night. Most of the trees had been stripped of their foliage during the cyclone but during the time of my visit they were branching out once more. It will be some time however before they are again in a state to harbour the bird life that is generally found through out the northern districts.

The bird life practically disappeared from the island after the cyclone had passed but some of a few species are returning. Often on a days walk, not more than ten birds would be seen and it was necessary to follow up every bird one saw in order to secure it for a specimen.

Conditions were not always thus, but bird life was apparently never very plentiful on the island.

Attached will be found a report on the collection of birds from the island. These were secured before the cyclone.

I have marked that report to indicate the species I saw on the island. The other species mentioned in the report were not seen during my visit.

Termites were unusually troublesome at Croote Island, not even clothes or books or boots were safe. It was not unusual to find that a table-cloth had been eaten from a table during the night and several pairs of boots that were left untended for a week were as full of holes as a sieve. ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

The locally grown Cypress Pine is about the only timber that is not attacked and even this is eaten if it is allowed to remain lying on the ground for some time. In an upright position, with its ground end protected, the pine is not attacked, but the ants will use it as a roadway over which to reach other edible matter.

Thanks are due to the Superintendent ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the Rev H.E. Warren, of the Church Missionary Society, and his staff and also to the forty one half-caste children for help received.

By taking advantage of travel by the Mission boat, a great deal of money was saved. The collection from the island is small but it would not have been much larger even if I had had my own boat and a trained staff of assistants. Material was not to be found on the island and what I have collected represents the collecting

the collecting of forty one children whose ages ranged from six to twenty years and three grown men for a period of about two months actual search.

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List of Mammals collected- Groote Eylandt. Northern Territory.

January- February, 1925.

Spirit.	Skin.	
		1 Wallaby. (coastal).
		2 " (rock).
		7 Rats
		10 Nets
		11 Bush Rats
		4 Native Cats
		1 Water Rat
		4 Pandanus Rat
		1 Rat (Small)
		3 Mice (Field)
		1 " (Marsupial)
		5 Bandicoot
		1 Flying Fox

During a hurried trip the following was collected at Roper River. Northern Territory.

April 4th, 1925.

2 Rock Wallaby.

WILKINS AUSTRALIA & ISLANDS EXPEDITION.

List of Birds collected at Groote Eylandt.

January & February 1925.

No. 2	Scrub-Fowl	<i>Megapodius casuarius.</i>
1	Red-backed Quail	<i>Turnix maculosa.</i>
1	Purple-crowned Pigeon	<i>Ptilinopus superbus.</i>
1	Bronzewing	<i>Phaps chalcoptera.</i>
1	Nutmeg pigeon	<i>Myristicivora bicolor.</i>
1	Pheasant Pigeon	<i>Macropygia phasianella.</i>
1	Bar-shouldered Dove	<i>Geopelia humeralis.</i>
1	Crested Tern	<i>Sterna bergii.</i>
2	Silver Gull	<i>Larus novae-hollandiae.</i>
1	Australian Snipe	<i>Gallinago hardwicki.</i>
1	White-necked Heron	<i>Notophox pacifica.</i>
1	Masked Plover	<i>Bombus miles.</i>
1	Crested Hawk	<i>Baza suberietata.</i>
2	Red-wing Parrot	<i>Aprornis erythropterus.</i>
1	Australian Goshawk	<i>Astur fasciatus.</i>
2	White-breasted Sea Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster.</i>
1	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto Alba.</i>
1	Red-tailed Black Swallow	
1	Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus banksi.</i>
1	White Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita.</i>
1	Owlet Nightjar	<i>Bandel Goatsucker. Aegotheles cristata.</i>
3	Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus orientalis.</i>
5	Blue Kingfisher	<i>Alcyon azurea.</i>
3	Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sanctus.</i>
2	Blue-winged Z	<i>Dacelo leachi.</i>
	Kookaburra	
	Chestnut Kingfisher	<i>Halycon macleayi.</i>
4	Large-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus macrurus.</i>
1	Koel	<i>Eudynamis orientalis.</i>
3	Pheasant Coucal	<i>Centropus phasianinus.</i>
2	Gray Fantail	<i>Rhipidura flabellifera.</i>
2	Leaden Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra rubecula.</i>
2	Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	<i>Graucalus novae-hollandiae.</i>
2	Little Cuckoo-Shrike	" <i>robustus.</i>
4	Black-faced Wood Swallow	
		<i>Artamus conereus.</i>
1	Dusky Wood-swallow	" <i>cyanopterus.</i>
2	Pied Butcher-Bird	<i>Craetis nigrogularis.</i>
2	Black-backed Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen.</i>
1	Eastern Shrike-Tit	<i>Falcunculus frontatus.</i>
2	Rufous-breasted Whistler	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris.</i>
1	Mistletoe Bird	<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum.</i>
1	Red-tipped Pardalote	<i>Pardalote orbatus.</i>
1	Brown Honey-eater	<i>Stigmatops indistincta.</i>
1	Yellow-faced Honey-Eater	
		<i>Meliphaga chrysops.</i>
7	Little Friar-Bird	<i>Philemon citreogularis.</i>
1	Great Bower-Bird	<i>Chlamydera nuchalis.</i>
4	Banded Finch	<i>Steganopleura bichenovii.</i>
4	Olive-backed Oriole	<i>Oriolus sagittatus.</i>
3	Spangled Drongo	<i>Chibia bracteata.</i>

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List of Reptiles collected at Croote Eylandt.

Jan. 18th. to April 30th. 1925.

Spec. No.	Reptile	Sex
186.	Frilled Lizard.	
187.	"	
188.	1 Green snake	
189.	Death Adder	
190.	Carpet snake	
191.	"	
193.	Brown "	
194.	"	
195.	Green "	
196.	Spotted snake	
197.	3 small brown snakes (with speckled throat)	
198.	Broad headed snake	
199.	2 Buff banded snakes	
200.	Small brown snake	
201.	2 small lizards (with speckled throats)	
202.	3 " " (white stripe from gape)	
203.	3 striped lizards	
204.	large headed lizard	
205.	sand goanna	
206.	4 rough skinned lizards	
207.	2 small gekkos	
208.	6 frogs	
209.	Goanna	
210.	Frilled lizard	
211.	Blue tongue lizard.	
212.	Striped lizard.	
213.	Large frog.	

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Entomological material collected from Groote Eylandt.

January 19th. to April 30th. 1935.

- 8 Painted sticks from Corroboree Ground.
- 4 Stone spears.
- 3 Carved spears.
- 10 Hardwood-bamboo-shaped spears.
- 3 Wommerahs.
- 3 Womens dresses.
- 2 Mens dresses.
- 1 Stone knife used in ceremony of Wirgins.
- 1 " spearhead.
- 1 " axe.
- 4 Knitted bags.
- 1 block white material for painting.
- 1 " red " "
- 1 Small sized string used for fishing.
- 1 Section large 3 ply cord.
- 1 Ceremonial stick.

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List of Entomological specimens collected and preserved in alcohol. Groote Eylandt Jan. 19th. to April 30th. 1925.

(A number of dried entomological specimens have yet to be classified and numbered.)

Spec. No. 537.	35 Grass hoppers..
538.	7 Crickets.
539.	22 Spiders.
540.	16 Caterpillars.
541.	12 Earwigs.
542.	13 Spiders. (large).
543.	3 Phasma.
544.	12 Mantis.
545.	19 Caterpillars.
547.	14 Centipedes.
548.	3 Ants.
549.	2 Bugs (with eggs).
550.	6 Scorpions.
551.	1 Scorpion.
552.	2 Leeches.
553.	1 Bee Bee.
554.	Termites with Queen.
555.	" " " (queen may not be same species as workers).
556.	2 Lady-birds just hatching.
557.	1 Bottle full of spiders.
5	Parasite on Pandanus Bat. 783 & 784.
558.	" " " No. 700.
559.	Insects.
560.	Earth worm.
561.	from stomach of large
562.	phasma.
563.	II Beetles.

WILKINS AUSTRALIA & ISLANDS EXPEDITION.

Geological specimens collected from Groote Eylandt.

January 19th. to April 30th. 1925.

- Spec. No. 394. Country rock. North end of Island.
393. Sandstone (loose on surface).
398. Country rock. Southend of Island.
399. Bitumen picked up on beach.
396A.B.C. Fossilised coral from small island near
Groote. (The whole island is made up of the
material. Its highest point is 15ft. above
sealevel).
390. Core of Funnels from Funnel Island near
Groote Eylandt.
391. Main rock " " " "
Groote Eylandt.
392. From low rock near Groote Eylandt.

Wilkins Australia and Islands Expedition.

List of Ethnological specimens collected from
GROOTE EYLANDT. Gulf of Carpentaria.
Northern Territory, Australia.
January to April. 1925. G.H. Wilkins.

Serial No.	No.	
43 to 50.	8	Painted sticks from Corroboree ground.
51.	1	Ceremonial stick.
52.	4.	Stone headed spears.
53.	3.	Carved spears.
54.	10.	Bamboo hardwood-pointed spears.
55.56. 57.	3.	Womeras.
58.59.60.61.	4.	Womens dresses made of ti-tree bark.
62.	1.	Mans girdle made of human hair.
63.	1.	Stone knife. (used in marriage ceremony)
64.	1.	Stone spearhead.
65.	1.	Stone axe
66.	4.	Net bags.
67.	1.	Block of white material used for painting.
68.	1.	" " redk " " " "
69.	1	section two ply string used for fishing.
70 .	1 .	section of three ply rope. (made of bark.)
71.72.	2.	Stone axes. (brought from Roper River.)
73.	1	Feather duster. " " " "
74.	1.	Boomerang. Collected at Moreton. Cape York Peninsula
75.	1	decorated set of fire sticks. " " "
76.	1.	Set of spears. (Collected at Morton." " "