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PO Box 3300, South Brisbane 4101, Australia
Phone 06 7 3840 7555
Fax 06 7 3846 1226
Email qmlib@qm.qld.gov.au
Website www.qmuseum.qld.gov.au

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HEBER ALBERT LONGMAN (1880-1954), QUEENSLAND MUSEUM SCIENTIST: A NEW BIBLIOGRAPHY

SUSAN TURNER

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This paper presents for the first time a bibliography of nearly 90 formal scientific publications and the numerous, over 350 articles of Heber Albert Longman. During his 34-year tenure at the Queensland Museum first as Assistant Director and then Director, despite lack of formal training and in many ways isolated from the scientific community at large he engaged in many fields of natural history and described 22 new taxa. His selection of vertebrate palaeontology as his discipline of choice put Queensland and the museum onto the world stage in this field. Local societies to which he significantly contributed include The Royal Society of Queensland where Longman was editor of the journal and twice President, and he presented some 80 exhibits and talks on all aspects of natural history and anthropology. Longman wrote for and was the subject of articles in many newspapers and magazines; he was and would have been regarded today as a leader in scientific journalism, science communication and popularisation. Most prolific were his weekly columns, "Nature's Ways" published in *The Courier Mail* from late 1947 until the week before he died.
Queensland Museum,❒ Director, vertebrate palaeontology, natural historian, scientific publications, journalist.

Susan Turner, Queensland Museum, Geosciences, 122 Gerler Road, Hendra, Queensland 4011, Australia.

Heber Longman came to Australia from England in 1902 for health reasons, settling at and turning his hand to a career in newspapers in Toowoomba (Gill, 1986). He quickly became a leading light in local natural history ventures and with zoologist Ronald Hamlyn-Harris, became a co-founder of the local Field Naturalists' Club (Herbert, 1954). When appointed Director of the Queensland Museum, Hamlyn-Harris recognised Longman's worth and potential as a scientist and persuaded him in 1911 to leave Toowoomba to come to Brisbane to join his staff. Longman's scientific life blossomed, as his publication record indicates. Longman succeeded Hamlyn-Harris as Director in 1917 (Fig. 1) and proceeded to build a reputation as an innovative and perceptive scientist especially in his chosen field of vertebrate palaeontology. However, he was always bedogged by lack of funds and beset by a measure of isolation (Mather, 1986). Meetings with peers and colleagues were rare in early to mid 20th century Australia, the most notable being those of the British and Australasian Associations for the Advancement of Science. Even these Longman only rarely was able to attend, one such being the A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting in Brisbane in 1930 when he was a vice-president for the Geology Section. He made up for this lack by what today we would call 'networking', maintaining a massive correspondence with international, national and Queensland people from all walks of life and by making contact with the international scientific community and institutions (viz. Queensland Museum Archives).

From his earliest days, however, Longman tried personally to address the whole range of organisms represented in the State's fauna and flora. He identified all that came his way as best he could, going on to work on every vertebrate group and several invertebrates. As well he maintained his first love of plants and his garden. Much of his time was devoted to his work in local societies, presenting numerous exhibits at the Queensland Field Naturalists' Club and especially at the Royal Society of Queensland. He also promoted the museum through the media or directly by contact in public lectures and by assisting local groups as diverse as the Lyceum Club and a fishermen's supplies company (e.g., The Distributors of the Emperor Fishing Equipment c. 1935). Mirroring his wife's concerns he was involved in Women's clubs and fostered museum education, teaching local schoolchildren (e.g., Mather, 1986; Fallon, 2002). One talk "Wonders of the Past" presented to the Brisbane Women's Club in 1929 featured donations and scientific research done by women

FIG. 1. Heber A. Longman when Director of the Queensland Museum c. 1920s.

in the State (Fallon, 2002). From his ability to tackle all and sundry which came his way at the Museum (e.g., Fig. 2), he became a doyen of Queensland natural history for nearly half a century. This fact is reflected in his numerous contributions to local societies, newspapers and magazines (Herbert, 1955; Turner & Mather, 1986; Gill, 1986; and see below). Longman was also the media star of his day in Brisbane (e.g., Brown, 1926; Lack, 1936). Even after his retirement his achievements were acclaimed in the press (Lack 1949). Nevertheless during the centenary year in the era of his successor, George Mack, his achievements were hardly noted (Covell, 1955).

Longman was supported in his dedication by his wife Irene (Fig. 3); in 1929 she became the first woman parliamentarian in Queensland (Fallon, 2002). Being a true 'scientific' wife, she shared his collecting trips such as to Masthead Island for plants (Longman, 1914a) and western Queensland, which were their joint form of relaxation (Herbert, 1955). Irene supported his directorial work at the museum by welcoming and looking after visiting scientists including Sir Julian Huxley at their home in Chelmer and hosting social occasions such as the visit of The Queensland Field Naturalists' Club in July 1920 (Anon., 1920). At home they worked side by side in a book-lined study containing volumes reflecting their shared interests from philosophy and history to drama and poetry (Fallon, 2002). Irene also helped Heber with preparation work and at least one major ecological study. In their study of the Magnificent Spider they made full use of a fine collection of the classic volumes in German on Australian spiders he acquired for the Museum library in 1913 (V. Davies, pers. comm., 2003). With his reliance and interest in books, the Queensland Museum Library was one of his main priorities.

He did have an interest in the lifestyles of invertebrates and especially with identification of specimens brought to the museum but mostly Longman concerned himself with vertebrates. Despite his successor George Mack suggesting that Longman did not take up fossils until he became director in 1917 (Mack, 1956), there is every sign that he had been 'bitten' by the fossil 'bug' before that (Longman, 1913b, 1915c, 1916c and in Royal Society of Queensland exhibits 1916d, e). In fact he 'confesses' to his love of ammonites as a small boy where they were found in his Wiltshire garden (Longman 15th Sept. 1951). He early on began considering some of the mammalian megafauna, especially the kangaroos and diprotodons that his predecessor Charles Walter De Vis had studied (Archer & Clayton, 1984; Mather, 1986; Turner et al., 1990). He tackled taxonomic problems raised by De Vis' earlier splitting (1916c). Most important was his erection of a new genus *Euryzygoma* for one of De Vis' taxa (Longman, 1921c, Howchin, 1925-30). He returned to the diprotodons throughout his life, understanding their journalistic 'pulling power' (Longman, 1923c, Feb. 21st 1948, 6th Oct. 1951). He also made use of the lessons of the sudden megafaunal extinctions, keeping abreast of the research even late in his retirement when he noted the work of the visiting Californian marsupial expert Ruben Stirton at Lake Callabonna (Longman, 11th July 1953).

For his scientific research Longman did much of his own preparation and photography, sometimes spending long hours in the museum even on Christmas Day (Turner & Wade, 1986). In his papers he tended to illustrate with his own photographs and restorations rather than line

drawings (only five of his papers have text-figures) so that perhaps he did not regard himself as good at scientific drawing. He sometimes made use of graphics gaining help even from the best artists of the day, such as Douglas J. Annand, a well-known Brisbane painter, to help reconstruct the past scenes of Queensland. O.W. Tiegs and Cecily Sandercock provided a wonderful set of skull and restoration drawings for the *Euryzygoma* work (Longman, 1921c, 1934a; Mather, 1986, fig. on p. 80). James Edgar Young, a fellow Queensland 'Nat.' who had collected vertebrate fossils since the 1920s when he joined the Hubert Wilkins-BMNH expedition (Wilkins, 1929; Turner, 1986), illustrated the final scientific paper (Longman, 1943). Gaining funds for fieldwork was not easy but with the help of local managers and landowners he did visit several important sites especially in the search for the giant reptiles that he made world-famous (e.g., Turner & Wade, 1986; Rich & Vickers-Rich, 2003). Generally, he was assiduous in following up information on interesting deposits but he did miss the chance with a few important possibilities, notably an unknown reptilian mandible from Rewan in central Queensland found by geologist Harold Jensen (Longman, 1923e), a "crocodilian" which turned out to be a labyrinthodont amphibian, part of a fascinating Early Triassic fauna (e.g., Thulborn, 1986). Alan Bartholomai, Longman's successor as Director in 1969 investigated this site thoroughly when he was Curator of Geology to reveal that the bones at Rewan included both new fossil amphibians and lizard-like forms (e.g., Turner & Wade, 1986).

Longman had clearly struggled with his Christian upbringing. In his first major publication and his only book, published by the Rationalist Press Association in 1914 (Fig. 4), he nailed his agnostic colours to the wall, a brave thing to do in the Brisbane of the Great War era (World War I). In the book he notes how he was brought up as a Nonconformist but has through "many years of study and thought and a period of practical work as a naturalist," …"gladly come to the emancipated position of an Agnostic". Essentially Longman was a humanist, a disciple of Thomas Henry Huxley (Longman, 1926i) who introduced the term. He also believed in scientific truth and did much to educate people about animals and plants in their environment. He wrote at length about unusual specimens, pathologies and unique Queensland species such as the lungfish, *Neoceratodus* and did much to dispel the popular myths of the day about them walking on land and so on. Like others in the early 20th century he upheld the tenets of evolution and was interested in eugenics; Longman promoted understanding of evolutionary theory, heredity and the contemporary ideas on eugenics both in scientific and popular circles such as in his lectures to societies and university students. One debate on Darwinism was set up between Longman as "the scientist" and an "Archbishop Downey" (denomination unknown) representing religious views (Connolly, 1935). Longman (e.g., 1914, 1914b, 1921a) returned several times to these themes.

FIG. 2. Longman and older man (possibly the collector, G. Hissted, or more likely the donor, W. Hiddens, Qld Govt Inspector of Fisheries) holding a prize fish, a Dolphinfish or Mahi Mahi, *Coryphaena hippurus*. T.C. (Tom) Marshall then the QM modeller & artificer made a cast of the 38 inch specimen for display around 14th January 1929 (Jeff Johnson pers. comm. 2003).

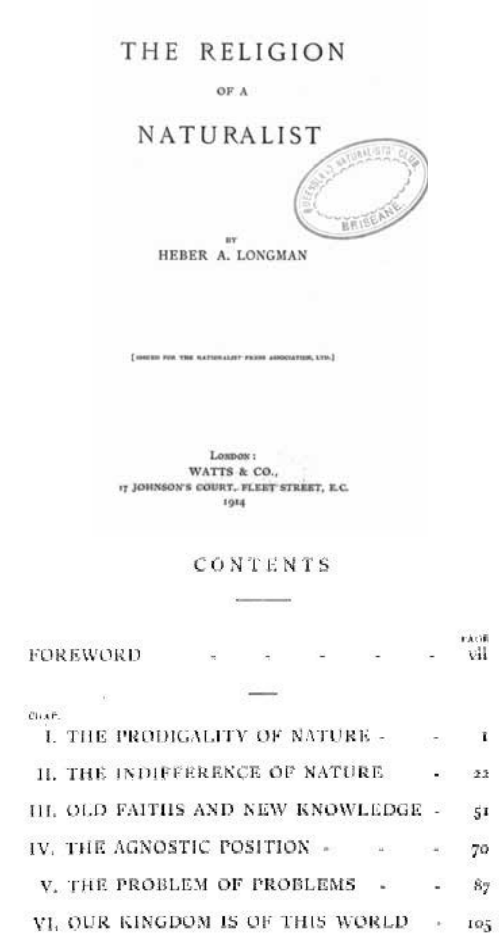
Longman's voluminous correspondence will be considered in detail elsewhere. He fostered the landowners and managers in the State to encourage donations; notable being Frederic(k)

L. Berney of Barcarolle and A. Browne of Durham Downs. Both these men were immortalised with the naming of a fossil species. Longman may have met Berney around 1910 through the Royal Australasian Ornithological Union, which conducted field camps at Masthead Island. After Berney's death (Bryant, 1949), Longman (*Nature's Ways* 26th March 1949) proffered a brief memorial, celebrating nearly four decades of friendship. Major correspondence spanning 25 years was between Longman and his mentor in matters dinosaurian, Professor Dr Baron Friedrich von Huene (1875-1969, Fig. 5) of the Institut und Museum für Geologie und Paläontologie der Universität Tübingen in south Germany (Turner & Maisch, 2003). Their letters between 1923 and 1950 continue sporadically through the war years but document the delight both have in the new finds and show von Huene easing Longman towards greater understanding of the significance of his specimens. Von Huene planned an expedition to Australia, to work together with Longman and to dig for more Lower Jurassic sauropods. Sadly for science, and despite their mutual longing for the event, neither the expedition nor their meeting took place because of the severe economic and then political difficulties of the thirties and forties. Other important influences on Longman include British palaeontologists, Professor D.M.S. Watson (1886-1973) at University College, London (e.g., Parrington & Westoll, 1974; Watson, 1951) and Dr W.E. Swinton, Curator of Reptiles, British Museum Natural History. Australian zoologist Jock Marshall, later Foundation Professor of Zoology at Monash University, corresponded from the 1930s to the 50s (QM Archives, NAA coll. Drysdale, 1966). Heber also eulogised on field time spent with his friend, entomologist Robin Tillyard (1881-1937) (Longman, 17th January 1953).

Heber Longman's scientific contributions were wide-ranging, introducing 22 new taxa to the Australian fauna, in addition to his earlier herbaria (Herbert, 1954, 1955). He was a modest man and did not seek praise or recognition. He gained no honorary degree, which would have been fitting. Nevertheless, he was honoured during his lifetime. One newspaper, *The Queenslander*, cited him as "F.R.S.", which is not strictly untrue. In August 1931 he was invited to be a Foundation member of the Royal Society of Australia, which gave way to the Australian Academy of Sciences in 1954 by becoming the Royal Society of Canberra (Martyn, 1967). He

FIG. 3. A, Irene Maud Longman (nee Bayley) 1877-1964, Heber's staunch supporter; B, shared field trips: the young couple Irene and Heber Longman on hilltop in Glasshouse Mountains or Toowomba with their niece, Marian Milful and her father Percy Fritz Rowland, headmaster of Rockhampton then Townsville schools, c. 1912.

did become a Fellow of the Linnean Society of London early on in 1922. For his interests and education in human origins, he was also made a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute (F.R.A.I.) and was a Communicating Member of the Zoological Society of London. In 1946 he received the Australian Natural History Medallion and later, the prestigious Mueller Medal (Anon., 1953). If he had lived a little longer this might have been the basis for his acceptance into the fledgling Australian Academy of Sciences, which began in the year of his death, 1954 (Fenner, 1995). Perhaps the most fitting legacy is the taxa named for him (see



THE RELIGION

OF A

NATURALIST

BY

HEBER A. LONGMAN

[ISSUED FOR THE RATIONALIST PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD.]

LONDON:
WATTS & CO.,
17 JOHNSON'S COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.
1914

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FIG. 4. Title page and contents of Longman's book, *The Religion of a Naturalist* (Watts & Co., issued for the Rationalist Press Assoc. Ltd, London, 1914).

below), which will surely increase as his worth is recognised by posterity.

The scientific publications of Longman, which number well over 100, cover mainly the subjects he dealt with in the museum (comparative anatomy, zoology, vertebrate palaeontology). His articles and papers also cover aspects of museology, natural history and anthropology. Other contributions include assistance to contemporary researchers and writers (e.g. Johnstone & Bancroft, 1921; Longman, 1925g, 1929 c, d). Most of his published work was in the 'flagship' *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* initiated by his predecessor, Hamlyn-Harris (Mather ed., 1986). Interestingly, Longman was almost exclusively a sole author of his papers, which probably reflects the isolation in which he worked rather than any lack of desire to cooperate with colleagues. He certainly kept pace with the purported modern ideal of two papers a year, usually exceeding four or five with articles and short notices in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* (RSQ). Often he did more, especially in the early years at the museum when he was establishing himself.

The early years when he was Deputy Director were busy not least gaining publicity for the museum (e.g., Cazna, 1923). He was actively involved in the Royal Society of Queensland and the Queensland Field Naturalists' Club. 1915 was especially prolific and was the year of his first major but tentative and formally unpublished fossil identification of an Australian dicynodont from the Cretaceous of Hughenden (Longman 1916d), which may prove to be one of his most perceptive identifications. In the early 1920s through to the 1930s he was perhaps in his prime when his work on dinosaurs and other large fossil reptiles took off. In his book (Longman, 1914), he talks of dinosaurs and the like as "Brobdingnagian monsters", which "came across the stage of this great panorama of extinct life serving no useful purpose". However, later, by his own work in describing Jurassic and Cretaceous dinosaurs and other giant marine reptiles Longman went on to show their significance and in so doing transformed the museum and made its scientific reputation abroad. He published around 30 papers on fossil fish, amphibians, reptiles and marsupials, erecting six new endemic taxa (see below). He described the Mesozoic and Tertiary specimens including the first complete and definite dinosaurs from Australia (Rich & Vickers-Rich, 2003). Not least Longman did pioneer work on Cainozoic cave faunas in Queensland from the Marmor and Gore quarries first identified by L.C. Ball (Longman, 1925d, e, 1945b; Hocknull, 2003).

Heber Longman was not a trained geologist or palaeontologist but he was a good anatomist and morphologist and perceptive naturalist. His powers of identification have become legendary from the recognition of one of the world's largest marine vertebrates (*Kronosaurus*) from only a piece of jawbone and one battered tooth. Recent work (Thulborn & Turner, 2003a-c) has shown, 90 years after the event, how Longman

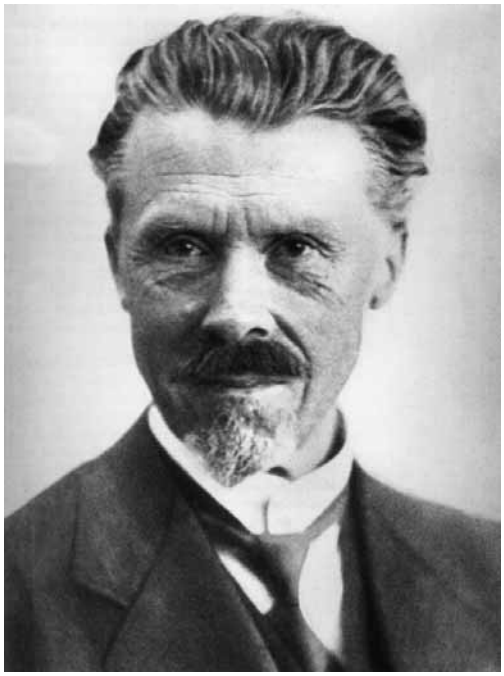

FIG. 5. Longman's mentor for reptilian palaeontology, Friedrich Baron Hoyningen (better known as Friedrich Freiherr von Huene, (1875-1969) of the Institut und Museum für Geologie und Paläontologie, Karl-Eberhardt Universität Tübingen (photo received from Dr M. Maisch).

tentatively recognised the first Cretaceous dicynodont, which he did not feel confident in publishing formally in 1915. Longman (1924a, 1926c) maintained a fairly fixist stance regarding the biogeography of Australia's unique fauna, which is probably why he did not risk publishing on the mammal-like reptile. Howchin (1925-30, p. 699), a pro-Gondwana geologist, pointed out that Longman was probably right about the concentration of the marsupial fauna to the north based on suitable climate and environments but for the wrong reasons.

Longman was not able to go as much into the field as he would have liked because through the depression years museum finances were lacking, inadequate or tightly controlled by the relevant government department (Mather ed., 1986). He did manage, however, with the help of locals to visit some of the important sites such as 'Durham Downs', the site for *Rhoetosaurus* (*in litt*. with A.J. Browne, QM archives), and the Ipswich coalmines to see dinosaur footprints (Longman, 1935b, 23rd July 1949). Occasionally he reminisced in later life about the visits he made sometimes on his vacation such as the meeting with Mrs E. Lumley Hill who researched fossil plants on her property, Bellevue (DT 31st May 1929; Longman, 19th Sept. 1953). He maintained close links with the University of Queensland where Professor H.C. Richards was an early 'Honorary' of the museum, and the Queensland Geological Survey for whom he identified specimens (e.g., Longman, 1932c). Longman also began to ask other people to work on material from the museum collections. He encouraged Edwin Sherbon Hills of Melbourne University published a series of papers on Tertiary fishes in Australia such as the Eocene Redbank Plains fauna (e.g., Turner & Long, 1989; Sherratt & McCarthy, 1992).

The main research tools at his disposal were the QM (Fig. 7) and his own libraries and the comparative QM collection (Mather, 1986). Through his contacts, Longman may also have had access to the budding UQ library. From his earliest days in the museum he encouraged the purchase of taxonomic volumes. In his day he initiated exchange with most of the major museums especially of interest to him, for instance, the Museum of Paleontology, University of California at Berkeley; the Royal National Museum of Natural History of Belgium in Brussels; and the Logan Museum, Wisconsin (as recorded in the 1929 QM scrapbook).

FIG. 6. Longman in his major research tool, the QM library, which he helped to augment during the difficult Depression years; Longman in the library with Nora Holdsworth, 1933 (after Mather, 1986).

Longman himself gathered articles and reprints of interest by exchange. Some items in his archival box relate to his interest in fossil man and where we come from and include one the 'Globe Trotter' (1918) on the controversial Talgai skull from the Darling Downs and a copy of the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London paper on the same specimen. He probably attended the British Association for the Advancement of Science meeting in Brisbane in 1914 for there is an article in his archival box relating to the mummified bodies from the Torres Strait, which were examined by the scientists including D.M.S. Watson. Other significant items are his copy of 'The Proofs of Evolution' by Henshaw Ward (1928) and an anti-evolution pamphlet (Nicholson undated). Several of Longman's Royal Society and public lectures and presentations deal with human remains and prehistoric relationships (e.g., Longman 1925f, 1939c). The papers and talks on prehistory and evolution were part of his popular repertoire leading to his portrayal as Hamlet contemplating the human skull and brain within (Lack, 1936, Turner & Wade, 1986: fig. on p. 138). His and his wife's interest in aboriginal history, culture and welfare inspired an invitation to visit Thursday Island (Fallon 2002). One of his abiding interests in human evolution and the remains and artifacts left by both prehistoric men and native Australians was a passion shared with another person of influence, noted geologist, Professor Sydney J.B. Skertchly (1850-1926) (Longman, 1926d). When Skertchly died in 1927 Longman delivered a eulogy on his life's work at the graveside at Nerang Cemetry (Fig. 7).

He became ill during the thirties (*in litt*. 1933 to von Huene) and his output slowed considerably and he began to withdraw from society business. Was this stress-related? During The Depression there was considerable stagnation in conditions and consequent cuts in salary at the museum. Funds dried up and there were missed opportunities such as the loss of the first complete *Kronosaurus* because the Government would not provide field expenses to Longman to join the prestigious Harvard expedition led by W. 'Bill' Schevill (Turner & Wade, 1986). Looking at pictures of him at this time in his life the tiredness and strain show (Fig. 6). His thoughts are perhaps epitomised in his presidential address to the Royal Society of Queensland in 1941 entitled "*Homo sapiens*: turbulentus" where he decries the wasteful force of human beings. Not just the war but also the preceding years of depression and the struggle to keep the museum afloat must have sapped him and added to his agnosticism.

FIG. 7. Longman giving the eulogy at Professor S.B.J. Skertchly's graveside at Nerang Cemetry, 30th October 1927. Photo N. Nixon (from QM Archives).

Following his retirement in 1945, however, he again took on the role of journalist (to eke out the State pension?) and became a regular columnist with *The Courier Mail*. In these final years his accumulated wisdom as a journalist and a natural historian came to the fore. He acknowledged the pivotal experiences in his life and featured notable Queenslanders, many of whom were his friends. Longman tells us in these pieces what were some of the most enjoyable moments of his life as for instance his visit down the Lanefield Colliery in the Ipswich Coalfield to view underground dinosaur footprints with Government Chief Geologist, Lionel Clive Ball (1877-1955) (Longman, 1935c). Herbert (1955) commented that his weekly column reached a wider audience than his scientific writings having a great following throughout Queensland. Herbert noted with regret that the newspaper articles were of "such an ephemeral nature". Longman must also have had input into deciding the artwork provided with the text (Fig. 8). His last years in the 1950s were again affected by illness. Longman had retired from the museum suffering from overwork and stress and Irene gave up her public life to tend for him during his last debilitating illness (Fallon, 2002). Nevertheless, they both drew strength from their surroundings (Fig. 8) as he recounted in many of his columns. Longman's weekly output continued until just before the week of his death on February 16th, 1954. The next week, in place of his usual article, came an obituary by

FIG. 8. An example of the 'Nature's Ways' byline and sketches, from 18th September 1948, artist unknown.

Associate Professor M.F. Hickey of the University of Queensland. Hickey praised Longman's wisdom and achievement and mourned the loss of an old friend who has "lived life to the full in the pursuit of truth and the welfare of his fellowmen".

Abbreviations. C.A.V.E.P.S., Conference on Australasian Vertebrate Evolution, Palaeontology and Systematics; CM, *Courier Mail*; DT, *Daily Telegraph*; NAA, National Archives of Australia; QM, Queensland Museum; RSQ, The Royal Society of Queensland.

SOURCES

The main sources for this study have been the archives and library of the Queensland Museum (Longman - QM Library Box 284; Folder with reprints and newspaper articles; Colliver archive, Box 22, QM C120 - some cuttings from 'Nature's Ways'). There is also a Longman collection in the archive at the Adolph Basser Library, Australian Academy of Sciences, Canberra. The State Library of Queensland houses several items under Longman's name as well as being the source for *The Courier Mail* articles. Correspondence with von Huene was found at QM and in the Institut für Geologie und Paläontologie der Universität Tübingen in Germany. Fallon (2002) led me to the Irene Longman scrapbook housed at Miegunyah by Queensland Women's Historical Association and links with Longman family and relatives archives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Very many thanks to Alison Fogerty, Marion and John Milful, Fay Sanders and Betty Bayley, relations of Heber and Irene Longman who kindly offered family memories and sent previously unpublished photographs and Helen Piispanen, a relative of Heber, who donated original documents. Dr Patricia Mather (Queensland Museum) has supported my work on Heber Longman throughout especially during the time of her editing of the Queensland Museum history; I thank her for critically reading an earlier draft of this paper. Dr Alan Bartholomai kindly read the manuscript and gave critical comments. Early in 2003, Dr Judith Mackay (Queensland Museum) enabled me to meet Pat Fallon (Bethania) whose own work on Irene Longman has been pivotal to the understanding of the man; I thank Pat for generously sharing her knowledge and for allowing me to read a copy of her MPhil. thesis. Dr Geoff Montieth located the copy of Longman's book, which had been donated to the Queensland 'Nats'. Members of the Queensland Museum, Patrick Couper, Val Davies, Jeff Johnston, Pat Mather and Steve Van Dyck gave advice on reptile, spider, fish, worm and mammalian nomenclature, respectively. Dr Michael Maisch (IGP, Tübingen) helped find letters from Longman to von Huene and Dr Tom Rich (Museum of Victoria, Melbourne) shared information he had obtained in his recent study of the history of Australian dinosaurs. I particularly wish to thank the Queensland Museum librarians for all their help through several years since 1981 when I began work on the archives: Ted Wixted, Kathy Buckley, Victoria Harrison and Meg Lloyd. Judy Bracefield (Queensland Museum) gave staunch research assistance locating articles at the State Library of Queensland and we thank librarians at that institution. Rosanne Walker

FIG. 9. Heber and Irene Longman in the garden at 'Cotley', Chelmer, where he wrote many of his articles and entertained visitors to Brisbane.

(librarian) helped at the Basser Library in Canberra. The *Courier Mail* kindly allowed reproduction of some of the artwork from Longman's articles and Cathrin Matthieson (CM) assisted with archival material. Part of this paper was offered as a Keynote address to the 9th C.A.V.E.P.S. Heber Longman Memorial Symposium in July 2003.

TAXA DESCRIBED BY HEBER A. LONGMAN

Aspidites collaris Longman, 1913 is a junior synonym of *Aspidites ramsayi* (Macleay, 1882) - Woma or Ramsay's Python**.**

Pseuochirus (Hemibelideus) cervinus Longman, 1915 - marsupial phalanger petaurid, now a junior synonym of *Hemibelideus lemuroides*.

Cratochelone berneyi Longman, 1915 - fossil turtle.

Diemenia carinata Longman, 1915 - *to Desmansia* Waite *&* Longman 1920 is now considered to be a junior synonym of *Pseudonaja nuchalis* Günther, 1858 **-** Western Brown Snake. The Western Brown Snakes are regarded as a species complex so there is a chance that this may be resurrected from synonymy at a later date (P. Couper pers. comm.).

Furina multifasciata Longman, 1915 valid = *Vermicella multifasciata* (Longman, 1915) Northern Bandy-bandy (venomous burrowing snake).

Diplodactylus hillii Longman, 1915 - called a "Mungana Chillagoe lizard" is a junior synonym of *Diplodactylus conspicillatus* Lucus and Frost, 1897 Burrow-plug Gecko.

Lygosoma bancrofti Longman, 1916 is a junior synonym of *Anomalopus leukartii* (Weinland, 1862) Two-clawed Worm-skink.

Lygosoma (Hinulia) tryoni Longman, 1918 valid = *Eulamprus tryoni* (Longman, 1918) Tryon's Skink. Recently resurrected from synonymy with *Eulamprus murrayi* by Ross Sadlier from Australian Museum (P. Couper pers. comm.).

Denisonia maculata var *devisi* nom. nov. Waite & Longman 1920 = *Denisonia devisi* Waite & Longman 1920 - De Vis's Banded Snake.

Euryzygoma Longman, 1921 - fossil marsupial diprotodontid genus for *E. dunense*.

Nyctimene tryoni Longman, 1921 - tube nose bat now a junior synonym of *Nyctomine robinsoni*.

Macropus welsbyi Longman, 1922 - marsupial macropodid now a junior synonym of *Wallabia bicolor*.

Kronosaurus queenslandicus Longman, 1924 - giant fossil reptile, pliosaur

Petaurus breviceps longicaudatus Longman, 1924 - marsupial petaurid

Rattus youngi Longman, 1926 - rodent, now a junior synonym of *Rattus sordidus*.

Mesoplodon pacificus Longman, 1926 - Cetacean ziphiid Longman's Beaked Whale (now placed in *Indopacetus*, see Dalebout 2002).

Rhoetosaurus brownei Longman, 1926 - giant fossil reptile, sauropod, first Queensland dinosaur

Flindersichthys denmeadi Longman, 1932 - fossil fish

Austrosaurus mckillopi Longman, 1933 - giant fossil reptile, sauropod dinosaur

Rhodona allanae Longman, 1937 = *Lerista allanae* (Longman, 1937) Retro Slider (a burrowing skink). Possibly Australia's first extinct reptile species since European colonisation.

Lasiorhinus latifrons barnardi Longman, 1939 - marsupial vombatid, now a junior synonym of *Lasiorhinus krefftii*

Austropelor wadeleyi Longman, 1941 - fossil temnospondyl amphibian

TAXA NAMED FOR LONGMAN

Scoliodon longmani Ogilby, 1912 - fish, considered to be a junior synonym of *Rhizoprionodon acutus* (Ruppell, 1837).

Hydromys longmani Thomas, 1923 - rodent, now a junior synonym of *Hydromys chrysogaster*.

Petrogale longmani Thomas, 1926 - marsupial, macropodid, synonymised with *Petrogale brachyotis*.

Digaster longmani Boardman, 1932 - giant earthworm, now in *Megaloscolis*.

Asquamiceps longmani Fowler, 1934 - fish ["following a pleasant visit in Brisbane"].

Lutjanus longmani Whitley, 1937 - fish, now a junior synonym.

Platypterygius longmani Wade, 1990 - fossil reptile, ichthyosaur.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following bibliography of Longman's work updates a publication list given by Herbert (1955) and includes the full list of scientific

journal and other less formal articles, such as those in newspapers. References to Longman in newspapers, articles and books are also listed. Longman seemed anxious to publish in the budding journals and newsletters of the day, and later when more established he was invited to contribute further work. In addition, the more general articles and numerous weekly contributions on natural history and other scientific matters, which Longman maintained throughout his life, are categorised for the first time. Nevertheless, he was so productive and inventive in finding new ways to publish his work and to publicise the Queensland Museum that the list may yet be found to be incomplete.

PUBLICATIONS AND ARTICLES BY YEAR

*Items relevant to his work in palaeontology are annotated with the stratigraphic age and/or taxonomic significance. Where possible, date of publication is given to keep chronological track of papers. Plates and figures are noted as appropriate. Use has been made of a typed list in the QM archives possibly updated after Longman's death by his friend and obituarist Desmond A. Herbert, Professor of Botany at UQ, or some member of the museum (see numbers following reference). This list was based on a typed and handwritten one made by Longman (kindly donated to the QM by Helen Piispanen via Pat Fallon, 2003) shortly before he died.

BOOK

LONGMAN, H. A. 1914. The Religion of a Naturalist. (Watts & Co., issued for the Rationalist Press Assoc. Ltd, London) i-viii +123pp.

PUBLICATIONS

LONGMAN, H.A. 1912. Herpetological notes. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 1: 23-25. [27th Nov.] - 1

1913a. Herpetological notes. Part I: systematic, including the description of one new species. Part II: Ethological. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 2: 39-45. [10th Dec. 1913] - 3.

*1913b. Note on *Portheus australis* A.S. Woodward. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 2: 94 -95. Cretaceous fish put in Ichthyodectidae [10th Dec. 1913] - 4.

1914a. The plants of Mast-Head Island. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 25: 17-23, [read June 27th 1913; published 1914] - 2

*1914b. Radiogenesis in evolution. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 26: 23-39. [read May 25th 1914; published 1914] - 6. [Gives indication of Longman's reading on evolution and palaeontology].

1915a. New 'room' show-cases in Queensland Museum. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 3: 1-2 + 4 plates. [28th Jan. 1915] - 9.

1915b. A new phalanger from North Queensland. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 3: 22-23. [28th Jan. 1915] - 10.

*1915c. On a giant turtle from the Queensland Lower Cretaceous. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 3: 24-29 + Pls XII-XIII [28th Jan. 1915] - *Cratochelone berneyi* named for collector Frederick L. Berney - 7.

1915d. Reptiles from Queensland and the Northern Territory. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 3: 30-34 + Pls XIV-XV [28th Jan. 1915] - 8.

*1915e. Modern Evolutionary Thought. Presidential address, January 1914. The Queensland Naturalist 2, 1, July: 8-15. - 5.

1916a. List of Australasian and Austro-Pacific Muridae. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 5: 23-45 [10th July 1916] - 12.

1916b. Snakes and lizards from Queensland and the Northern Territory. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 5: 46-51 + Pl. VI [10th July 1916] - 11.

*1916c. The supposed artiodactyle Queensland fossils. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 28, no. 4: 83-87 - correcting De Vis's ideas and identification of Darling Downs material regarding "Prochoerus celer" De Vis - *Thylacoleo carnifex*, *Nototherium*. [read 1st May 1916; published 25th Sept. 1916] - 14.

1916d. Notes on the classification of common rodents, etc. Quarantine Service Publication No. 8: 23 pp. + 8 pls & 7 text-figs. - 13.

1917a. Note on climbing habits of a snake. The Queensland Naturalist 2, 2, April: p. 68.

1917b. Mouse Plagues. Queensland Agricultural Journal, N.S. 7: 295-300, June. - 16.

LONGMAN, H.A. & WHITE, C. T. 1917. The flora of a single tree. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, XXIX, No. 6, 64-69, - 18.[read Aug. 27th 1917; published Sept.]

1918a. A rare marsupial. Queensland Agricultural Journal, N.S. 8, March: 117-119. *Sminthopsis virginiae* - 19.

1918b. Notes on certain human crania in the Queensland Museum. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 6: 1-4, Pls I-V [19th Dec. 1918] - 22.

1918c. Notes on some Queensland and Papuan reptiles. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 6: 37-44, Pls XI to XV. [19th Dec. 1918] - 21.

LONGMAN, H.A. & WHITE, C. T. 1918. Mutation in a proteaceous tree. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 30, No. 10: 162-165, - 20. [read 30th Sept 1918; published 11th Oct. 1918].

1919. A simple method of preparing crania. The Australian Zoologist 1, pt 7: p. 208. Nov. - 25.

1920a. *Ziphius cavirostris* on the Queensland Coast. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 31, No. 8: 90-93, Pls III-IV. [read Aug. 8th 1919; published Jan. 20th 1920] - 24.

1920b. Little Penguin in Queensland. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, pt 1: p. 64 [June] - 29.

1920c. General Zoology (H.A. Longman). The Queensland Naturalist, 2, 4, p. 92 [Oct.].

WAITE, E. R. & LONGMAN, H. A. 1920. Description of little known Australian snakes. Records of the South Australian Museum 1, No. 3: 173-180, pl. XXVII, [June] - 30.

1921a. Factors in variation. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 32, No. 1: 1-18 [Presidential address given 31st March 1920, issued 24th April 1920; published Jan. 20th 1921] - 27

1921b. A Death Adder's meal. The Queensland Naturalist 2, 5: p.120. [Jan. 1921] - 31.

*1921c. A new genus of fossil marsupials. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, Pt 2: 65-60, Pls IV-VII [Feb.] - 32.

1921d. A new nyctimene from south Queensland. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, 3: 179-181. Pl. XII [4 Nov 1921] - 35.

1921e. Cannibalism among snakes. The Queensland Naturalist 3, 1, p. 22-23 [July]. - 33.

1922a. The Magnificent Spider: *Dicrostichius magnificus* Rainbow. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 33, No. 5: 91-98, Pls vii-viii, 25a, Condensed account [issued 17th Aug. 1921 published 16th Jan 1922] - work done jointly with Irene (Herbert 1955) - 34.

1922b. A Queensland Rabbit-Bandicoot. The Queensland Naturalist 3, No. 3: p. 52-53 [Feb.] - 37.

1922c. Our marsupials. The Queensland Naturalist 3, No. 5: 90-91, lecture June 19th 1922 [Aug.] - 36.

1922d. The Queen of Spinners. The Magnificent Spider: *Dicrostichius magnificus* Rainbow. Australian Museum Magazine 1, No. 6: 186-189 [October] - 34 dup.

*1922e. An ichthyosaurian skull from Queensland. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, 4: 246-256, Pls XV-XVI [19th Dec. 1922] - 39

1922f. John Gould's notes on John Gilbert. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, 4: 291-294 [19th Dec. 1922] - 41.

1922g. South Queensland marsupials. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, 4: 297-300. [19th Dec. 1922] - 40.

1923a. The Rat Menace. Health, Melbourne, 1, no. 2: 35-36 [Feb.] - 42.

1923b. Is the Kangaroo doomed? Australian Zoologist 3, iii: 103-107 [7th June 1923] - 45.

1923c. Prehistoric Nature. The Queensland Naturalist 4, no. 2: 29-30, lecture 21st May 1923 [Sept.]

1924a. The Zoogeography of marsupials, with notes on the origin of the Australian fauna. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, 1: 1-15. [30th Jan. 1924] - marked copy - 46.

*1924b. Some Queensland fossil vertebrates. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, 1: 16-25, Pls I-IV [30th Jan. 1924] - 47.

*1924c. A new gigantic marine reptile from the Queensland Cretaceous. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 7, 1: 26-28. Pls [30th Jan. 1924] *Kronosaurus queenslandicus*

1924d. Notes on land vertebrates (Moreton Island). The Queensland Naturalist 4, no. 2: 93-95. [Sept.] - 48.

1925a. Protection of fauna in Queensland. pp. 191-199. In: Sir James Barrett ed. Save Australia: a plea for the right use of our flora and fauna. Macmillan & Co.: Melbourne - 50.

1925b. *Crocodilus johnsoni* Krefft. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 8, 2: 95-102, Pls XXIII-XXIV [7th July 1925] - 52.

*1925c. A crocodilian fossil from Lansdowne Station. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 8, 2: 103-105, Pls XXV-XXVI [7th July 1925] - 54a. *Pallimnarchus pollens*.

*1925d. Ophidian vertebrae from cave deposits at Marmor Quarry. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 8, 2: 111-112 [7th July 1925] - 54.

*1925e. Fossil marsupials from Marmor. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 8, 2: 129-130, Pl. XXVI [7th July 1925] - 53. *Bettongia* sp., birds and skink.

*1925f. Fossil remains of Man. The Queensland Naturalist 5, no. 3: 35-36. [resumé of lecture given, 20th July 1925].

1925g. Notes on mammals and reptiles that may be found in the Canungra district. 25-28. In: Queensland Corroboree. Australian Boy Scouts Association, Brisbane, Govt Printer, 76 pp.

*1926a. A new giant dinosaur from Durham Downs. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 8, Pt 3: 183-194, Pls XXIX-XXXIII. *Rhoetosaurus brownei*, new genus and species. [31st Mar. 1926] - 56.

1926b. 1926. New records of Cetacea with a list of Queensland species. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 8, 3, 266-278. Pl. XLIII [31st Mar. 1926] - 57.

*1926c. The uniqueness of Australian fossil marsupials. Report, Sectn D, Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science (1924), Adelaide, 17: 362-365 [August 1924] - 58.

1926d. The late Professor S.B.J. Skertchly. The Queensland Naturalist 5, No. 5: 70-72 + photo by A.H. Chisholm, address given 22nd Feb. 1926 [April] - 63. See Fig. 7.

*1927a. The giant dinosaur *Rhoetosaurus brownei*. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 9, 1: 1-18, Pls I-V [28th April 1927] - 59.

*1927b. Australia's largest fossil - the *Rhoetosaurus* dinosaur. Australian Museum Magazine 3, No. 3: 97-102 [July-Sept.] - 60.

1927c. Open season for the Koala or Native Bear. The Queensland Naturalist 6, pt 3: 42-45 + Pl. 1 [October] - 62. Report of paper given.

1928a. Notes on the Dingo, the Indian Wild Dog, and a Papuan Dog. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 9, 2: 151-157 [16th June 1928] - 61.

*1928b. A large jaw of *Pallimnarchus pollens*. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 9, 2: 158-159, Pl. XVIII [16th June 1928] - 64.

*1928c. Discovery of juvenile lung-fishes, with notes on *Epiceratodus*. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 9, 2: 160-173 [16th June 1928] marked copy - 65.

*1929a. Palaeontological notes. Specimens from a well at Brigalow. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 9, 3: 247-251, Pl. XXIX [June] - 66.

*1929b. Note. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 9, 3: p. x, Pl. XXIX [June]. Source for the sauropod reconstruction in the painting. It was based on E.S. Christman's model of *Camarasaurus* - 66.

1929c. Foreword. In: Kinghorn, J.R. Snakes of Australia. Angus & Robertson, Sydney.

1929d. Introduction. 1p. In: Stevens, J.M. & Hart, J.H. With Pen and Pencil in Southern Queensland. Barker's Book Stores, Brisbane, 54 pp.

1930a. The Queensland Aborigines. In: Handbook for Queensland. A.A.A.S. Meeting, May-June, 9-15 - 68.

1930b. The vertebrate fauna of Queensland. In: Handbook for Queensland. A.A.A.S. Meeting, May-June, 63-70 - 67.

*1930c. *Kronosaurus queenslandicus,* a gigantic Cretaceous pliosaur. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 10, Pt 1: 1-7, Text-figs 1-5 [28th Aug.] - 69.

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1931. Marsupial reproduction. The Queensland Naturalist 8, pt 1: 1-2 [October] Report of paper given.

*1932a. A new Cretaceous fish. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 10, Pt 2: 89-97, Pls X-XI, Text-figs 1-3 [30th Mar. 1932] *Flindersichthys denmeadi*. - 71.

*1932b. Restoration of *Kronosaurus queenslandicus*. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 10, 2: p. 98, Pl. XII. [30th Mar. 1932] painting by Wilfred Morden.- 72.

*1932c. Remarkable Sapphire Discovery. Interesting fossil bone from Anakie. Queensland Govt Mining Journal, 33, p. 253 [Sept.].

*1932d. Interesting fossil bone from Anakie. Queensland Govt Mining Journal, 33, p. 261-262 [Sept.] - 73.

*1933a. A new dinosaur from the Queensland Cretaceous. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 10, Pt 3: 133-144, Pls XV-XVII, Text-figs 1-3 [March] - *Austrosaurus mckillopi* - 75.

*1934a. Restoration of *Euryzygoma dunense*. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 10, Pt 4: 210-202, Pls XXX-XXXI [June] - 82.

*1935a. Palaeontological notes. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 10, Pt 5: 236-239 [Oct.] - 83.

1937a. Herpetological notes. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 11, Pt 2: 165-168, Pl. XIV [24th June] - 84.

1939a. A central Queensland wombat. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum XI, Pt 3, 283-287 + Pl. XXVI [17th March 1939] - Hairy Nose - 85.

1939b. A bicephalous snake. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum XI, Pt 3, 213-233 + Pl. XXVII [17th March 1939] - 86.

1940a. Our prehistoric animals. Discoveries on the Downs. Darling Downs Centenary Souvenir, pp. 29, 31. Toowoomba. - 88.

1941a. Presidential address. *Homo sapiens*: turbulentus. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, LII, No. 1, 1-9. [Published March] - 87.

*1941b. A Queensland fossil amphibian. With notes by F.W. Whitehouse, Ph.D., D.Sc., on the age of the beds. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 12, 1: 29-32 + Pl. V [13th June 1941] - 89.

1942a. List of Papuan snakes. In: General Blamey ed? Guinea Gold 1, no. 2, Nov. 25th 1942, war publication, War Office newspaper, Port Moresby, - 91.

1942b. New Guinea fauna. In: General Blamey ed? Guinea Gold 1, no. 2, Nov. 25th 1942, war publication, War Office newspaper, Port Moresby, - 90.

*1943. Further notes on Australian ichthyosaurs. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 12, Pt 2: 101-104, Pl. X [date] - 92.

1945a. Vale George Kenneth Jackson. The Queensland Naturalist 12, no. 5, 79-81 + Pl. 1 photo [April] - 93.

*1945b. Fossil vertebrates from Gore Quarries. Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 12, Pt 3: p. 164 [6th Aug.] - 94.

EXHIBITS TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND

Longman held all levels of office in the Royal Society of Queensland including Honorary editor in 1926. The publication list preserved in the QM box has a note at the end indicating "LONGMAN, H. A. 1912. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstracts, new records." However, there is no mention of Longman in the 1912 volume other than of his joining RSQ, presumably when he first came to live in Brisbane.

There are numerous offerings from Longman from 1914 onward, mostly in the form of an exhibition of topical items from the museum collections. Those of palaeontological interest, especially those recording a new record or taxon have been asterisked in the publication list. Most notable was his tentative recognition of the first dicynodont in Australia (Longman 1916a),

which has been confirmed as a Cretaceous record (Thulborn & Turner 2003).

1914. Longman, H. A. Member RSQ 1912 - listed in Appendix D. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 25, p. v [May 25th 1914]

1914. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 26: 30 fossil marsupials, 35 Qld Cret ammonites.

1915f. A live snake, *Dipsadomorphus fuscus*, Gray, brown tree snake, captured at Toowong. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 26, Nov. 30th 1914, p. xiv.

*1916d. A tentative Dicynodontia from north western Queensland. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 27, pt II, p. ix, July 26th 1915.

* 1916e. 1) a fragment of left maxilla with 3 abraded molars of *Diprotodon* from Flinders R. nr Hughenden, donated by Mr R. Pool, the locality record being of considerable interest, 2) dermal ossifications and parietal region of *Trachysaurus rugosus;* 3) live *Typhlops wiedii,* 'blind snake' to show transparency. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 27, pt II, p. viii, August 30th 1915.

1916f. HAL exhibits live *Physignathus lesueurii* from Montville and a giant cricket Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 27, pt II, p. iv. April 26th 1915.

1916g. HAL exhibits live *Phyllurus platurus*. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 27, pt II, p. vi. May 31st 1915

1916h. HAL exhibits *Acrochordus javanicus* Hornst. from Leichhardt R. 7' in length, snake. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 27, pt II, p. viii. June 28th 1915.

1916i. HAL exhibits live *Neprurus asper* Gthr., 'Ball-tailed gecko' from central Queensland. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 28, p. x. May 1st 1916.

1916j. HAL exhibits skin of *Hydrus platurus*, sea snake. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 28, p. xi-xii. May 1st 1916.

1916k. Skin of *Python amethystinus* Schneid., 21' long, from Cairns and a crab *Podophthalmus vigil* (Fabr.). Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 28, 26th June 1916, p. xiii.

1916l. Crania of Dingo, marsupial wolf; collection of plants from Currumbin Creek made by HAL exhibited by C.T. White. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 28, 25th Sept. 1916, p. xv-xvi.

1916m. Fasciated growth of *Lepidium fasciculatum* Phellung from the Darling Downs.; live *Lialis buroni* Gray, which had swallowed two skinks in captivity; large Bandy-bandy snake *Furinia occipitalis* D & B. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 28, 27th Nov. 1916, p. xviii.

*1917c. Cranium of fossil wombat *Phascolomys latifrons-gillespiei* type from Clermont. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 29, p. xii, 28th May 1917, - 15.

1917d. Orchid *Cryptostylis erecta* R. Brown, a terrestrial orchid new to Queensland, which he had collected from Noosa Heads. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstracts, 29, p. xiv, 25th June 1917. - 17.

1917e. A white-crowned snale *Pseudelaps harriettae* (Krefft) from Brisbane. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 29, p. xv. 29th Oct 1917.

1917f. An aboriginal ax. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 29, 26th Nov 1917, p. xvi.

1918d. Centipede *Cormocephalus aurantiipes*, New., devouring its young. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 30, abstract, 27th May 1918, p. ix.

1918e. *Neoceratodus forsteri* of 495 mm from Coomera River. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 30, 30th Sept 1918, p. xi.

1919 - Longman President

1920d. Cranium of *Delphinus delphis*? Luggage Point, Moreton Bay. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 31, 26th May 1919, p. x. - 23.

1920e. *Nardoa boa*, constricting snake. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 31, p. xi, 30th June 1919.

1920f. *Diplodactylus hillii*, Longman, Mungana Chillagoe lizard. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 31, p. xiii, 25th Aug. 1919.

1920g. p. xv - photos of venomous snake teeth/fangs/number. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 31, 29th Oct. 1919.

1920h. Live *Gymnodactylous miliusii*, gecko Wallumbilla, and whip-like alcyonarian *Juncella gemmacea* from State trawler. Abstracts of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland 31, 29th Nov 1919 p. xvi -

1921f. Report of Council for 1919. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 32, v-vi. - 26. [4th March 1920]

1921g. *Pteropus poliocephalus* Temminck, flying fox, from Dulbydilla, beyond Mitchell - extension of range. Abstracts, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 32, p. x. April 28th 1920. - 38.

1921h. Skins common opossum *Trichosurus vulpecula* and varieties. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstracts, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 32, p. xi. may 31, 1920.

1921i. Marsupial crania showing variations in the perforations of the cribriform plate. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 30th June 1920, 32, p. xii. - 28.

1921j. Phyllopod *Lepidurus viridis* Baird, from Tara, Darling Downs, *Aspus australiiensis* Sp. & Hall from F.L. Berney of Barcarolle. Proceedings of

the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstracts, 27th Sept 1920, 32, p. xvi.

1922h. *Trachysaurus rugosus*, the shingle-back lizard born in Museum. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 33, p. x, 27th June 1921, - 43.

1922i. A malformed hoof of a horse from Beerburrum. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 33, 25th July 1921, p. xi.

*1922j. Mandibles of *Phascolonus gigas* and *Eurygygoma dunense*. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 33, 26th Sept 1921, p. xiii.

*1922k. Mandible of *Sarcophilus laniarius* from Mt Etna Guano Fertiliser Co. of Rockhampton. don. P.H. Ebbott. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 33, 31st Oct 1921, p. xiv.

1922l. Type of *Nyctimene tryoni*, tubular new nosed bat. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 33, 28th Nov 1921, p. xv.

1923d. *Diplodactylus taenicauda* De Vis, ribbon-tailed gecko. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 34, p. viii, 11th April 1922.

*1923e. Extremely large bandicoot and unknown reptilian mandible from Rewan. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 34, p. viii, 31st May 1922.

1923f. Obscure markings on sandstone from Adavale. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 34, p. xi, 26th June 1922.

1923g. Albino wallaby *Macropus dorsalis*, and large cuttle bone. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 34, p. xiv, 26th Sept 1922.

*1924e. Australian marsupials lecture with discussion of derivation of fossil fauna from the north. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 35, 27th June, 1923. p. xii. - 43.

1924f. Skins of pouch embryos of the grey kangaroo. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 35, 24th July 1923, July. - 44.

1924g. Sub-fossil aboriginal mandible from Indooroopilly. Young flying fox. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 35, 24th Nov, 1923, p. xvii.

*1925g. A marsupial of the *Petaurus breviceps* type and maxilla of *Euryzygoma dunense*. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, Abstract Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 36, 28th April 1924, p. ix - 49.2.

*1925h. A chiton, a periscope-eyed crab, & the type species *Kronosaurus queenslandicus*. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 36, 26th May, p. xi.

1925i. An aged male aboriginal cranium unearthed at Lonsdale Farm nr Warwick. A specimen of *Acrobates pygmaeus*, a phalanger from Rollingstone, tame wallaby photo. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 36, 25th Aug. 1924, p. xiv - 49.3.

*1925j. A spirit specimen of a starling, *Sturnus vulgaris* from Adavale; and a cast of a fossil egg of a Horned Dinosaur. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 36, 29th Sept. 1924, p. xv - 49.1.

1925k. Proximal end of tibio-tarsus of an emu, closely comparable with that of *Dromaius novae-hollandiae*. Portion of left maxilla of *Sarcophilus laniarius*; and four vertebrae of a snake. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 36, 27th Oct. 1924., p. xvii - 49.4.

1926e. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, A specimen of *Liasis childreni*; and a specimen of *Crocodilus johnsoni* from the Wickham River, N.T. Abstract Proc. Roy. Soc. Qld., 37, 27th April 1925, p. ix - 51.

1926f. 23 eggs in a brownsnake, a cast of *Hesperopithecus haroldcooki*. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 37, p. xi, 29th June 1925 1925

1926g. Fragments of Fossil Molars of *Palorchestes*?; and a 'Liangle' of aboriginal wooden battle axe. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, , XXXVII, 27th July, 1925, p. xii - 55.1.

1926h. Exhibit of specimens of the 'Magnificent Spider' Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 37, 31st Aug. 1925, p. xiii - 55.2.

1926i. Huxley: personal characteristics. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 37, p. xv, 26th Oct. 1925, a talk, title only published.

*1926j. New geological specimens from Galaly Gorge, near Hughenden, *Diprotodon* from the Flinders R. near Maxwellton. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstracts, 37, 30th Nov 1925, p. xv.

1927d. An exceptionally large human mandible from Rockhampton, Donor, H.A. Craig. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstracts, 38, 28th April, 1926, p. viii.

*1927e. Mandible of *Diprotodon minor* Huxley, from near Murgon. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 38, 26th July 1926, p. xi.

1927f. Leathery turtle juvenile from the Solomon Islands. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 38, 30th Aug. 1926, p. xiii.

1927g. Photographs of aboriginal rock carvings near Hugenden sent by Mr J.R. Trundle. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 38, 25th Oct. 1926, p. xv.

1927h. Paratype of a new rodent *Rattus youngi*, from March Island from the collection of Mr James Edgar Young; embryo & pelvic girdles of *Pteropus poliocephalus*; small venomous snake *Furina annulata* partly swallowed by *Denisonia*. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 38, 29th Nov. 1926, p. xvi.

1928d. Aboriginal remains. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 39, 2nd May 1927, p. vii.

1928e. Talk on The Life of Newton. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 39, 27th June 1927, p. ix.

*1928f. Giants of the past. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 39, 29th August 1927, p. xi.

*1928g. Fat-tailed pouched mouse, *Sminthopsis crassicaudata*; *Macropus giganteus* skull, N. Queensland; maxilla of *Diprotodon australis* from N. Queensland. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 39, 28th Nov. 1927, p. xiv.

*1929c. Neanderthal skull from Galilee. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 40, 30th April 1928, p. viii.

*1929d. Fossil dicotyledonous leaves from Coolabumi; *Macropus anak* from Beaudesert. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 40, 25th June 1928, p. vx.

1929c. Juvenile *Epiceratodus forsteri* from Enogerra. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 39, 26th Nov. 1928, p. xv.

*1930e. Fossil from limestone from Magnetic island with barnacles; lower jaws of *Macropus anak* and *M. raechis* - contra De Vis. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 41, 24th June 1929, p. x.

1932e. *Astrotia stokesi* and *Voluta bednalli* (Exhibits). Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 43, Abstract, 26th Sept. 1931, p. - 74.

1933b. Results of collection in the Glass House Mountains area. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 44, 24th April 1932, p. - 75 or 6.

1933c. Microcephalicranium of an aboriginal (Exhibit). Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 44, 29th May 1932, p. - 76.

*1934b. Photographs of a restored model of an extinct giant marsupial quadruped, *Euryzygoma*, from Queensland. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, Abstract, 31st Oct., p.? - 81. NOT FOUND.

*1935b. A specimen of *Diprotodon* collected at Ranges Bridge, Condamine River, near Dalby, coll. Mr T. Jack; (b) A fossil claw, or ungula phalanx of an unknown animal from Boat Mountain, Murgon (Pleistocene), coll. Mr R.A. Cooper; gorilla jaw. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 46, Abstract, 28th May 1934, p. x [May] - 79.

*1935c. Photographs of fossil footprints taken in the Lanefield Colliery by L. C. Ball. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 46, Abstract, 25th June 1934, p. xi - 80.

1935d. Moreton Bay vertebrates from Queensland Museum collections. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 46, Abstract, 24th Sept. 1934, p. xviii .

1935e. Skin and skull of a polecat (*Mustela putorius*) and need for prohibition. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 46, Abstract, 29th Oct. 1934, p. xix-xx.

*1936. Fossilized vertebrae large teleost fish from tunnel under Davies Park, S. Brisbane, cf. a groper, coll. Mr John Struby; fossil femur of rodent from King's Creek, Darling Downs, coll. Mr R. Frost. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 47, Abstract, 23rd April 1935, p. vii.

*1937b. Fossilized *Trionyx australiensis*, freshwater turtle, fragment crocodile jaw, Pleistocene, Boat Mountain, Murgon, coll. Mr R.A. Cooper; nest arboreal trapdoor spider from Thursday Island; large living *Phyllurus platurus* from Glenapp. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 48, Abstract, 31st Aug. 1936, p. xiv-xv.

1939 - Longman President

1939c. Contribution to discussion on homotaxy and the Australian Flora and Fauna and relationship of Australian aboriginals to Neanderthals. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 50, Abstract, 31st October 1938, p. xviii-xix.

1939d. Two long-tailed opossums from Mt Spurgeon, via Mt Carbide, Cape York Peninsula. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 50, Abstract, 6th June 1938, p. xi.

*1940b. An abraded bone from the Walloon Sandstone, near Lowood, coll. Mr John Wadley - a "tentative upper jaw with alveoli of a very large amphibian; long-tailed dormouse *Eudromica macrura* from near Innisfail. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, Abstract, 51, 26th June 1939, p. x.

1941c. An unusually large mottled stargazer *Ichthyscopus lebeck* and remarks on the Uranoscopidae. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland, 52, 24th June 1940, p. xi.

AUSTRALIAN ENCYCLOPAEDIA

1925-1927. Articles on Amphibia, Chelonians, Lizards, Snakes. [NOT SEEN]

MEDIA

POPULAR LECTURES

*LONGMAN, H. A. 1916. A Story of Fossil Bones. Exhibition Hall, 26th April 1916 - many lantern slides. See Brisbane Mail 27/4/1916, 29/4/1916 and Courier Mail 27/4/1916.

*LONGMAN, H. A. 1916. The Origin of "Man". Notable Lecture - June 1xth 1916 - lecture given at the Queensland Museum the preceding Sunday.

Lyceum Club (Fallon 2002).

Brisbane Women's Club - "Wonders of the Past" (Fallon 2002).

National Council of Women - "Some modern day problems" (Fallon 2002).

RADIO

LONGMAN, H. A. 1933. The Natural History of Queensland. Series broadcast through 4QG. Introduction in The School Paper, July. - 77.

LONGMAN, H. A. 1934. Our Aborigines 1-4. Lecture series broadcast through 4QG. April. Published in The Queenslander - see below. - 78.

ARTICLES IN THE QUEENSLANDER (WEEKLY)

LONGMAN, H. A. 1912. The Queensland Museum. An historical sketch. The Queenslander, 25 May 1912, p. 17.

LONGMAN, H. A. 1934. Whole World is interested in Australia's Stone Age. National Obligation to Aid Aborigines. Museum Director Explains. The Queenslander, 19-4-1934, 1p. - 78.1.

LONGMAN, H. A. 1934. The Aboriginal was an artist in Wood and Stone. Mr Longman talks about Native weapons and Implements. The Queenslander, 26-4-1934, 1p. - 78.2.

LONGMAN, H. A. 1934. Grubs that resembled scrambled eggs. Roasted, They were Native Delicacy, says Mr Longman. The Queenslander, 3-5-1934, 1p. - 78.3.

LONGMAN, H. A. 1934. Is Australian Aboriginal Doomed? Civilisation Destroying primitive Social Life. The Queenslander, 10-5-1934, 1p. - 78.1.

NEWSPAPERS (DAILY)

'The Daily Standard'

LONGMAN, H. A. 1916. The Origin of 'Man'. The Daily Standard, June 17th, p. x.

The Origin of 'Man'. Notable Lecture - June 17th 1916 The full text of a lecture given at the Queensland Museum the preceding Sunday 'under the auspices of the Australian Socialist Party'. Motif - 'Truth is a thing to be shouted from the housetops' - W.K. Clifford, in essay Right or Wrong.

'The Daily Telegraph'

"Wonders of the Past" - 31st May 1929 - Mr H. A. Longman talk to Brisbane Women's Club including female collectors, Mrs Lumley Hill and Mrs T. Pattison (Fallon 2002).

'The Brisbane Daily Mail'

Chance for 'Australian Millionaires' 27th April 1916 - Mr H. A. Longman on 'Fossil Bones'.

Romance of Fossils. Instructive Lecture. 29th April 1916 - Mr H. A. Longman on the Story of Fossil Bones on Friday night at museum.

"Diversified Meeting". Royal Society of Queensland 30th April 1916 - on 29th April Mr H. A. Longman exhibited a very large snake's skin.

"Diversified exhibits" Royal Society 27th June 1916 - Mr H. A. Longman exhibited a curious crab and skin of python.

"Museum and education" 27th June 1916 - Mr H. A. Longman lectured on physiology to pupils of South Brisbane school with specimens from the museum [now State High, Maryvale St] on 26th June.

Women's rightful place - H. A. Longman, 11th May 1918 (Fallon 2002).

'The Sunday Mail'

Sunday Mail Magazine, Brisbane 20th Jan. 1935. "Come I to speak at Darwin's Funeral". - by Roy Connolly. Debate between Longman 'the scientist' and Archbishop Downey on Darwinism.

'Patriot'

Pre-Adamite conditions - 1929 (Fallon 2002).

'The Courier Mail'

A Story of Fossil Bones - 27/4/1916. - Mr H. A. Longman on the Story of Fossil Bones on Friday 26/4/1916 at museum.

'The Courier Mail'~ "Nature's Ways" columns.

Heber A Longman's articles were always on a Saturday and on p. 2; only rarely did he miss a week. In mid 1948 there was temporary one-off change of title to "Back To Nature". The range of subjects covered in over 300 articles present a snapshot of Brisbane over 50 years ago as Longman often uses his own garden as the backdrop; bird lists and frog sightings are particularly poignant in retrospect. He recycles his greatest days from the Queensland Museum as in his article on *Kronosaurus* (When our State was beneath the waves: 20th March 1948) when he gives new details of the discoveries.

Harmless – And Also Handsome (For a Snake). 6th Dec. 1947.

Squatted for Four Years – No Eviction. 13th Dec. 1947.

Big Money Once in Gold Beetles. 20th Dec. 1947.

Treasure Trove on the Beaches. 27th Dec. 1947.

Imported Birds That Should Not be There. 3rd Jan. 1948.

"Forty Hour Week is No Use to Our Wasps". 10th Jan. 1948.

The 'Oom-Oom' Bird is a Friendly Creature. 17th Jan. 1948.

Collin's Big Claw Was Dredged From Mud Is. 24th Jan. 1948.

*Our Lungfish Don't Walk On The Land. 31st Jan. 1948.

Dionne doctor wanted to study baby whales. 7th Feb. 1948.

Blame the bandicoot for holes in the lawn. 14th Feb. 1948.

*Bizarre marsupial with colossal cheek. 21st Feb. 1948 - Pleistocene *Euryzygoma*.

A Rabelaisian touch about Kookaburra. 28th February 1948.

Butterflies aren't born that way. 6th March, 1948

Eels is Queer Fish. March 13th 1948

*When our State was beneath the Waves. March 20th 1948

Size doesn't count. March 27th 1948

Sea Snake Saga. 3rd April 1948

Plenty of Brain. April 10th 1948

Pincer movement. April 24th 1948

Queen of Spinners. 1st May 1948

Bedtime stories. May 8th 1948

Dolphins Please! May 15th 1948

More "Noes" than Yes. May 22nd 1948

Sea garden of the Pacific. May 29th 1948

Dividends for bird watches. 5th June 1948 – [Temporary change to new name "Back To Nature"]

No doubt who is the Boss in the Web.12th June 1948

Who's Who in the Zoo. 19th June 1948

Some people really have thick skulls. 26th June 1948

Birds of Paradise. 3rd July 1948
Good shooting. 10th July 1948
Lady of the lagoon. 17th July 1948
The barking lizard. 24th July 1948
No place like home. 31st July 1948
It's a "Shocker". 7th August 1948
Toilet tactics. 14th August 1948
Moonlight snakes. 21st August 1948
Catch him by the toe. 28th August 1948
Red-backed Spiders. 4th September 1948
Spring Songs in the Air. 11th September 1948
*Cosy homes of the past. 18th September 1948
Feather-tailed gliders. 25th September 1948
The death adder. 2nd October 1948
True – False? Crow or Raven. 9th October 1948
This Maiden was not Coy. 16th October 1948
No Eight Hour Day Here. 23rd October 1948
Fat Boy of the Ocean. 30th October 1948
Some Fishermen can, some can't catch their bait. 6th November 1948
Native birds prefer native trees for nesting. 20th November 1948 [two book reviews, NOT Nature's Ways]
Birds don't raise large families during droughts. 27th November 1948
A snake is not rude when it sticks out its tongue. 4th December 1948
Sandfly's bite is better known than it's life history. 11th December 1948
Eggs by the Million. 18th December 1948
About eagles, waterfalls and frilled lizards. 1st January 1949
What are the wild swamp pheasants saying? 8th January 1949
Electric light bowls can hold a lot of surprises. 15th January 1949
Consider the birds who build where they please. 22nd January 1949
Snakes an interesting way to kill them. 29th January 1949
A kingfisher's first flight. 12th February 1949
Cook's kangaroo caused argument. 19th February 1949
Dragon flylikened to miniature plane. 26th February 1949
Australian bird names had welcome change. 5th March 1949
Stick Insects. 12th March 1949
Turkey dinner- and extinct bustard. 19th March 1949- F.L. Berney
*Pre-historic turtle bears a Queenslander's name. 26th March 1949- F.L. Berney, Cretaceous turtle
Chameleons really know how to stick out their tongues. 2nd April 1949
Where do the bats go in the winter time? 9th April 1949
Net-throwing spiders. 16th April 1949
A Roman nose need not mean Roman ancestry. 23rd April 1949
… the bulge was Freddie (the frog). 30th April 1949
*Opinions differ on "fossil" horses. 7th May 1949
Dingoes probably came to Australia with aborigines. 14th May 1949
Bee-eaters should not be black-listed. 21st May 1949
The wandering butterfly. 28th May 1949
Rabbit bandicoots have keen sense of smell. 4th June 1949
Even a quiz-kid might be stumped by this question. 11th June 1949
It's just a matter of getting used to it. 18th June 1949
Baby kangaroos are not born in their "cuddle seats". 2nd July 1949
That low gurgling noise in the jungle is not a bunyip. 9th July 1949
It's still a mystery why cuckoos, don't raise their own young. 16th July 1949
*Footprints in the coal date back 140,000,000 years. 23rd July 1949
This "Bird Madness" is not a pathological condition. 30th July 1949
We've learnt a lot from frogs. 6th August 1949
*Even the Giant Dinosaurs had to put up with Floods. 13th August 1949 - Cretaceous
Bird's nests maybe pecked at – but not robbed. 20th August 1949
Fish stories are not the only ones to be treated with caution. 27th August 1949
Spring songs are in the air. 3rd September 1949
Boring beetles are playing havoc with our trees. 10th September 1949
Possums are becoming quite suburbanite these days. 17th September 1949
Our coo-ee birds are back again. 24th September 1949
There's no objection to a snake being a cannibal. 1st October 1949
Our common dove was imported. 8th October 1949
Wombats have "honest faces" and make good house pets. 15th October 1949
No end to snake yarns! 22nd October 1949
Thrasher sharks or killer whales. 29th October 1949
Why shoot our eagles? 5th November 1949
Nursemaid to a kingfisher trio. 12th November 1949
Giraffes were just born that way. 19th November 1949
Only enterprising hens need apply. 26th November 1949
Flying snakes quite harmless. 3rd December 1949
Plainly not a tooth-ache victim! 10th December 1949
You don't have to be an expert. 17th December 1949
We have Mermaids in Moreton Bay. 24th December 1949
Cleaning the Slate for New Year. 31st December 1949
Even dictionary spells it wrongly! 7th January 1950
Don't be terrified of " tarantulas". 14th January 1950
Wasps have their own kindergartens. 21st January 1950
*How much can be blamed on our ancestors? 28th January 1950
Some deep-sea monsters carry searchlights. 4th February 1950
There's a silk factory in every garden. 11th February 1950
In a garden nursery. 18th February 1950
You can tell a snake by its scales. 25th February 1950
Russian wrangles on heredity. 4th March 1950
Don't look for beauty in the Bufo. 11th March 1950
Surprises lurk in suburban gardens. 18th March 1950

*Fascinating study in human fossils. 25th March 1950
Queensland has her own Izaak Walton. 1st April 1950
Nature hides most of her casualties. 8th April 1950
We've a lot to learn about New Guinea. 15th April 1950
Eels (and elvers) are very funny fish. 22nd April 1950
Case of the disappearing butterfly. 29th April 1950
The early riser sees the birds. 6th May 1950
Man can't beat the "loopers". 13th May 1950
A rat with a blood-thirsty reputation. 20th May 1950
Carries his own trowel and fork . 27th May 1950
*Many, many millions of years ago. 3rd June 1950
Think twice before you kill a spider. 10th June 1950
The spider with a fishing rod. 17th June 1950
It would be a dull world without birds. 24th June 1950
Fisherman didn't call them "stargazers". 1st July 1950
Was it a Morganatic marriage? 8th July 1950 (Bower birds).
A butterfly in July is compensation. 15th July 1950
*Washaways may expose fossils. 22nd July 1950
Goanna's are not very lovable. 29th July 1950
Back to nature for the show. 5th August 1950
Deaf – but snakes can't stand bird chatter. 12th August 1950
Fishing spiders. 19th August 1950
Mistletoe birds worth watching. 26th August 1950
The "Greeks" had a word for "Stone the Crows". 2nd September 1950
Baby spiders cross oceans on threads of Gossamar. 9th September 1950
Rats and mice by the million. 16th September 1950
Some tricks in handling killer snakes. 23rd September 1950
"Ants in the pants" is not unknown to birds. 30th September 1950
Birds, obviously, have a sense of humour. 7th October 1950
Beware the Ant-Lion when it's magnified. 14th October 1950
Just what are these pygmy people? 21st October 1950
Cicadas may be rowdy because their wives are voiceless. 28th October 1950
The males usually "live out". 4th November 1950
The big toe gave us our advantage. 11th November 1950
Nature's victims of nature's wrath. 18th November 1950
Birds get tangled up in seasons, too! 25th November 1950
A bird's eye view of birds eyes. 2nd December 1950
Snake bounty might rid State of the killers. 9th December 1950
The ideal time to watch the gulls. 16th December 1950
Mother – love in the Barnyard. 23rd December 1950
… of bats, snakes and caterpillars. 30th December 1950
We need more bird lovers. 6th January 1951
Butterflies are not teetotalers. 13th January 1951
Meet a handsome suburban visitor. 20th January 1951
Gum trees have community life of their own. 27th January 1951
Bower-birds make their own paint brushes for decorating. 3rd February 1951
They couldn't "swallow" story of the Bombay duck. 10th February 1951
Lizard which masquerades as a snake. 17th February 1951
"Snowstorms" of butterflies are a riddle of nature. 24th February 1951
Bluff is main weapon of the Frilled Lizard. 3rd March 1951
Should Sea Shells stay on the Sea Shore? 10th March 1951
Sometimes the hunter becomes the hunted. 17th March 1951
Birds will soon be off to the Arctic (with photo). 24th March 1951
Foes among the Fauna are Getting Busy Now. 31st March 1951
Ladybirds have most unladylike appetites. 7th April 1951
Birds Live at High Temperatures. 14th April 1951
Even spider appreciate a silver lining. 21st April 1951
*A lot can be learned from a single tooth. 28th April 1951
Sparrows are not taking kindly to the Machine Age. 5th May 1951
*Backyard find was a surprise. 12th May 1951
Science too, marches on. 19th May 1951
[NB. The following article ONLY called "Modern Science"]
The Greeks had a word for it. 26th May 1951
Barnacles travelled overseas – underseas. 2nd June 1951
On a minor twig of the tree of life. 9th June 1951
*A remarkable bird is the Archaeopteryx. 16th June 1951 - Jurassic
The queer mouse with a fluffy tail. 23rd June 1951
House animals have bigger brains. 30th June 1951
Science owes much to bird watchers. 7th July 1951
The platypus is shy but eats well. 14th July 1951
What has happened to our young bird lovers. 21st July 1951
Short peeps behind a famous "green curtain". 28th July 1951
We should take pigs more seriously. 4th Aug. 1951
A bold, bad bird but we love him! 11th Aug. 1951
If only whales could talk! 18th Aug. 1951
Some male butterflies use scent. 25th Aug. 1951
The lay-spider with a red-headed husband. 1st Sept. 1951
Gardens are a boon to honeyeaters. 8th Sept. 1951
*Just a mere 100 million years old! 15th Sept. 1951
How frogs survive droughts. 22nd Sept. 1951
Queensland's "mystery" bird. 29th Sept. 1951
*Mighty droughts wiped out our Diprotodonts. 6th Oct. 1951
Trust cuckoos to know where the nests are. 13th Oct. 1951
The marvels of jungle life. 20th Oct. 1951
Honey-eaters are tough on flowers. 27th Oct. 1951
Mosquitoes that "sit on trees and bark". 3rd Nov. 1951
Hawk Moths have 'noses' 10 inches long. 10th Nov. 1951
Word hybrid has changed in meaning. 17th Nov. 1951
Those odd-looking things on gum-tree leaves. 24th Nov. 1951
No antidote for a death adders bite. 1st Dec. 1951

Why do flowering trees look so bright now? 8th Dec. 1951
Our busiest waterside workers! 15th Dec. 1951
Our budgerigars are a marvel of breeding. 22nd Dec. 1951
Bush lore not always reliable. 29th Dec. 1951
Helicopters could learn a lot from hover flies. 5th Jan. 1952
It is not only the good who die young. 12th Jan. 1952
A "Treasure Island" on the Barrier Reef. 19th Jan. 1952
Sea monsters are often harmless. 26th Jan. 1952
How natives learn out of tracking. 2nd Feb. 1952
Our alligators are crocodiles. 9th Feb. 1952
Birds have to work much harder during droughts. 16th Feb. 1952
Our "pixie-cap" spiders build well. 23rd Feb. 1952
The rainbows that gleam in the moonlight. 1st March 1952
"Bird-watching" is rapidly growing hobby these days. 8th March 1952
Kangaroos didn't need baby sitters. 15th March 1952
Just think what golfers are missing. 22nd March 1952
Rare beauty and colour among snakes. 29th March 1952
This diving beetle is stream-lined. 5th April 1952
*The "Peking Man" is lost again. 12th April 1952
Sawfish are of no use to carpenters, but -. 19th April 1952
Look what science did for dogs. 26th April 1952
Which is your favourite bird? 3rd May 1952
Public keen to protect our fauna. 10th May 1952
Beware when tame cats go "bush". 17th May 1952
Ibis flocks on visit to Brisbane. 24th May 1952
This mouse can be troubadour. 31st May 1952
Authentic story of the Taipan. 7th June 1952
*Fossils tell history of mankind. 14th June 1952
Beauty is not judged by size in a garden. 21st June 1952
Visitors smile at our winter. 28th June 1952
A special patience is needed by bird lovers. 5th July 1952
One bubble that can't be pricked. 12th July 1952
Big carpet snakes can really hug. 19th July 1952
Sleepyheads don't welcome the kookaburra's chorus. 26th July 1952
Does our platypus hibernate? 2nd Aug. 1952
How Birdsville was named. 9th Aug. 1952
Birds have an eye to beauty. 16th Aug. 1952
The tales of sails. 23rd Aug. 1952
Birds are lucky – They can peck at a mirror. 30th Aug. 1952
Collecting eggs in not always bad. 6th Sept. 1952
The Painted Lady is found in most parts of the world. 13th Sept. 1952
Which runs faster – snake or man? 20th Sept. 1952
They pay no rates but they have their rights -
Brisbane has more birdlife than any other city. 27th Sept. 1952
"We can't leave everything to nature". 4th Oct. 1952
Birds have never flown faster. 11th Oct. 1952
The snakes' backbone was too much! 18th Oct. 1952
Some people want their fish right in the pan. 25th Oct. 1952
Indian doves sent here to produce Music. 1st Nov. 1952
*The Australian lion was a fierce feeder. 8th Nov. 1952, *Thylacoleo carnifex*.
When is a Pest a Pest? 15th Nov. 1952
Identifying the warblers in the garden. 22nd Nov. 1952
Father chose the site, but left the work to Mother. 29th Nov. 1952
A wasp had a good reason to swear. 6th Dec. 1952
"Where did butterflies come from?" 13th Dec. 1952
The snakes you could run into round Brisbane. 20th Dec. 1952
Kookaburras make early rising easy - Sometimes. 27th Dec. 1952
Our quaint burrowing marsupials. 3rd Jan. 1953
U.S accepts our koala's challenge. 10th Jan. 1953
Mysteries of our fresh-water streams. 17th Jan. 1953
You could get to like our prettiest snake. 24th Jan. 1953
Peewees do build an extra nest. 31st Jan. 1953
"There are some people who see a great deal". 7th Feb. 1953
*Queensland, too, has a living fossil1. 14th Feb. 1953
The spider keeps on spinning. 21st Feb. 1953
Sometimes nature seems to delight in destroying. 28th Feb. 1953
The Falstaff of bees is a carpenter. 7th March 1953
Even the elephant beetle must be itchy at times. 14th March 1953
The Sole wasn't born like that. 21st March 1953
Frilled lizard as a star performer. 28th March 1953
Even pests can awe with their beauty. 4th April 1953
Not all birds keep to strict timetable. 11th April 1953
*We shouldn't laugh loudly at stories of sea monsters. 18th April 1953 (the second coelacanth discovery)
The butcher birds have an unfortunate name. 25th April 1953
Kangaroo's fur-comb. 2nd May 1953
Net-throwing spiders. 9th May 1953
Mystery migration of birds. 16th May 1953
Who discovered the earth revolved? 23rd May 1953
The keen sight of a dragonfly. 30th May 1953
"Mystery" birds are intriguing. 6th June 1953
Does a bird sing by instinct? 13th June 1953
He hides by looking like a leaf. 20th June 1953
The bird's head is snakey. 27th June 1953
They never have indigestion. 4th July 1953
*The real "Jack the giant-killer". 11th July 1953 (diprotodonts)
Flying seems so easy-for birds. 18th July 1953
Jabiru is a stork-but it doesn't bring babies. 25th July 1953
Insects need a surname, too. 1st Aug. 1953
It's taken centuries to breed a racehorse. 8th Aug. 1953
Great power in the beaks of local birds. 15th Aug. 1953
Some birds fly at 240mph. 22nd Aug. 1953
Mystery of buried eggs at Sherwood. 29th Aug. 1953
Our sea birds have slum problems, too. 5th Sept. 1953
The "walk to work" bird follows out his orders. 12th Sept. 1953
*Governor's lucky accident. 19th Sept. 1953
Many weapons used in war against snakes. 26th Sept. 1953

The five fingers of Man hold "Nature's Riddles". 3rd Oct. 1953
Many local birds are dying out. 10th Oct. 1953
Birds lovers will miss the duke. 17th Oct. 1953
It is nectar - not honey, in the trees. 24th Oct. 1953
Exquisite beauty of our coral. 31st Oct. 1953
Beetles by the thousands. 7th Nov. 1953
Our birds of prey are ruthless. 14th Nov. 1953
Parasites are not all obnoxious. 21st Nov. 1953
Most of our snakes are "practically harmless". 28th Nov. 1953
Willie-wagtails raise a fierce fighting call. 5th Dec. 1953
Even centipedes are useful. 12th Dec. 1953
Wasp's KO Power. 19th Dec. 1953
Making pets of magpies. 26th Dec. 1953
Don't let long names scare you. 2nd Jan. 1954
"Quin" bird got twice its share. 9th Jan. 1954
A snake in the garden is no cause for panic. 16th Jan. 1954
How frogs survive a drought. 23rd Jan. 1954
Bird's that are always in a hurry. 30th Jan. 1954
A scientist really needs three lives. 6th Feb. 1954
Our pests wax fatter as we grow more food. 13th Feb. 1954
VALE-Heber Longman by M.F. Hickey. 20th February 1954

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