

Memoirs of the Queensland Museum | **Nature** **60**

© The State of Queensland, Queensland Museum 2017

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.qm.qld.gov.au

National Library of Australia card number
ISSN 0079-8835 Print
ISSN 2204-1478 Online

NOTE

Papers published in this volume and in all previous volumes of the *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* may be reproduced for scientific research, individual study or other educational purposes. Properly acknowledged quotations may be made but queries regarding the republication of any papers should be addressed to the Editor in Chief. Copies of the journal can be purchased from the Queensland Museum Shop.

A Guide to Authors is displayed at the Queensland Museum web site www.qm.qld.gov.au

A Queensland Government Project
Typeset at the Queensland Museum

IN MEMORIUM

Alan Bartholomai (1938–2015)



FIG. 1. Alan preparing a plaster jacket around an amphibian skull found at the Crater, Rewan in Central Queensland (1966).

Alan Bartholomai AM, PhD, passed away at the age of 76, on the 17 December 2015 following a short illness.

Born in Boonah, south-east Queensland on the 31 December 1938, Alan was the only son of Harold Bartholomai and Vera Evelyn Love. He attended the Boonah Rural State School, and later the Southport State School after the family moved there. He gained his Junior Certificate at Gatton College (as a boarder) and his Senior Certificate at Southport State High School. The latter's school motto, *Respice Finem* (to look to the end result), likely struck a chord with the

young Alan, and in some respects symbolises his future career.

Alan's interests in geology were established early, and he wrote in his unpublished memoirs that:

"One of my teachers brought some fossil plants in to school and these really fascinated me. He asked my parents if he could take me out to where they were found and I spent an afternoon splitting shale. The thrill was seeing a plant, preserved as a gossamer thin film, exposed to the world for the first times in hundreds of millions of years. This first taste of geology was to be the stimulus when I

entered university to suggest there may be a career in something as stimulating as interpreting the past life on earth."

His parents were advised by the Board of the Canteens Trust Fund that he should pursue studies at the University of Queensland, and he secured a Commonwealth Scholarship to the Faculty of Science, reflecting his interest in Geology and Zoology.

Geologist and Palaeontologist

Alan finished his Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Queensland in 1960 and that same year was appointed Curator of Geology at the Queensland Museum by then Director George Mack. Alan was the only scientist on staff, apart from George himself. During his undergraduate training he benefitted from having the mentorship of Jack T. Woods who was a special lecturer in geology at the University and later a Director of the QM himself. Woods gave a course on vertebrate palaeontology, and his enthusiasm must have been infectious for the young Alan. Later on, after Alan had already joined the Museum, Woods taught him how to prepare line drawings and illustrations for papers. This skill is clearly in evidence in his published research papers.

Alan commenced his MSc research on fossil kangaroos under the supervision of Professor Dorothy Hill, who recommended he submit his published papers as a Master of Science in 1969. Continuing to build on this work for his doctorate, Alan's PhD on the "*Stratigraphy, skeletal morphology and evolution of the Upper Cainozoic and recent Macropodidae of Queensland*" was awarded in 1973.

From the mid-1970s onward, Alan's research focused on Cretaceous fish, though he often quipped that this was mostly because all of the more interesting groups (dinosaurs and marsupials), were already being studied by other researchers. Due to the demands of being Director of the Queensland Museum from 1969 to 1999, he published sporadically, but in his retirement he re-engaged with his research on the Cretaceous fish faunas of the Great Australian Basin and aimed to undertake a

progressive review of these faunas, including the identification and description of new species. This work resulted in eleven papers establishing him as a preeminent researcher in this field and he has contributed more than any other palaeontologist in documenting this fauna. Many of the fish groups he worked on had not previously been recorded from the Southern Hemisphere, and thus his research had important implications in understanding the palaeogeography of the Cretaceous fish fauna worldwide.

Due to the fact that Australian natural science museums are each separately state funded, it was inevitable, especially at that time that most researchers tended to work in isolation. Alan was one of the few locally trained vertebrate palaeontologists employed in Australia and he continued to work largely independently for most of his research career. Nevertheless, he co-supervised a University of Queensland Masters Qualified Student, Tempe Lees who was based at the Museum, and he was also an Honorary Research Fellow of James Cook University. Joint papers were published with colleagues that included research on Cenozoic marsupials with Michael Archer and on the fossil record of turtles in Australia with Gene Gaffney. A significant career highlight included the co-announcement, with Anne Warren, of the discovery of Triassic vertebrates from Australia in the prestigious science journal *Nature*. This was followed by the description of what was then the most complete dinosaur known from Australia, *Muttaborrasaurus langdoni*, with Ralph Molnar.

Museum Director

Alan became Director of the Queensland Museum (QM) in 1969 and he oversaw the rapid expansion of the Museum from about 44 staff to approaching 200 at the time of his retirement. In the following year, on the advice of the previous Director, Jack T. Woods, Alan moved to re-establish a Board to oversee the development and enhancement of the Queensland Museum; the previous Board being dismantled in 1907.

It was apparent that the newly appointed Director and Board worked closely and cohesively to advance the Museum. This was assisted by lengthy appointments of Board members, and also by the connections of some members to Government at the highest levels. The Board also provided a degree of autonomy for the Museum as it took the museum out of the direct Departmental control of everyday decision-making. It was also fortunate that at this time the State was experiencing a period of economic growth and stability. With the new Board helping to guide the Queensland Museum in exciting new directions, combined with the State's economic prosperity, the Museum was suddenly able to expand and grow under Alan's directorship. Opportunities arose for the expansion of curatorships with positions in arachnology, anthropology, molluscs, history and technology, higher invertebrates, lower invertebrates, industrial archaeology, maritime archaeology and lower entomology being advertised and filled, as well as a scientist in charge of materials conservation. This recruitment of professional staff had started in the mid-60s but gained major momentum in the early 1970s under Alan's stewardship. The appointment of such a group of highly qualified scientists was instrumental in establishing, for the first time, a research culture that would help guide the direction of the Queensland Museum and result in significant advances in recording and understanding the State's biodiversity, palaeontological record and cultural heritage.

After taking an overseas study tour in 1974, it became clear to him that if the Queensland Museum was to build its visitation numbers, and continue to attract local and international tourists, it needed to refresh and upgrade its displays. Under the leadership of his deputy, Bruce Campbell, and with the employment of new design staff, old exhibitions were refurbished and new displays and dioramas were prepared. Alan was responsible for buying the life-sized models of *Triceratops horridus* (in 1976) and *Tyrannosaurus rex* (in 1978) that have become iconic symbols of our Museum ever since.

Expectations of the role of professional staff changed under Alan's directorship and this resulted in a group of academically trained, highly qualified, professional curators, who were able to keep pace with advances in science and/or cultural heritage and technology. He invested significant trust and independence in his professional staff and largely supported their judgement on research and collection matters, and maintained a highly effective working relationship with his Deputy Director, Bruce Campbell. Through strategic appointments, researchers like Michael Archer, Lester Cannon, Jeanette Covacevich, Peter Davie, Valerie Davies, Glen Ingram, Patricia Mather, Michael Quinnell, Robert Raven, Mary Wade, Carden Wallace and others were able to help document and lay the foundations for understanding the State's biodiversity. Many of these appointments were to go on to establish major international reputations and bring great respect and repute to the Museum. In later years new opportunities led the Museum to undertake responsibility for Queensland maritime archaeology and developed a specialist conservation unit to support this research. Alan was a strong supporter of the museum scientific journal, the *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*, and a second journal on cultural heritage. These publications provided an important venue for publishing research relevant to the State's biodiversity and cultural heritage. Throughout his tenure and especially in the 1970s he had a good record for employing female professional staff, not something universal in museums around Australia nor in government departments at that time. He also encouraged participation of staff in museum and professional organisations and collaborative research projects. All these things are accepted practice now, but in a state-based organisation they were once novel. Two of his curators at his farewell morning tea complemented Alan on establishing a collegiate structure in a public service organisation. They likened his role as both a conductor and impresario who guided the Museum through its most significant period of change and growth.



FIG. 2. The Honourable Premier of Queensland, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen KCMG at the opening of the Queensland Museum at South Bank, 1986 being met by Alan and Patricia Bartholomai with Connal Gill (Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Queensland Museum), and his wife Betty.

By the 1970s, the Exhibition Building at Fortitude Valley, the home for the Museum since 1899, had become completely inadequate to house a contemporary museum. Despite its grandiose appearance, the basic unsuitability of the building was exacerbated by the major increase in staff, the quickly growing collections, the lack of air-conditioning, largely unsuitable and inadequate storage conditions, rainwater leaks, aging infrastructure, termite infestations and significant structural problems! These limitations and challenges collectively served to highlight the inadequacies of the Exhibition Building, as a permanent home for the collections. The Board of the Queensland Museum recognised on its first meeting, on 24 September 1970, that a new home for the collections was the immediate priority.

In 1985, the 'Old Museum' was closed to the public, and the following year the 'new museum' was opened with much fanfare as part of the new South Bank Cultural Centre Precinct. This relocation required the movement of staff, development of new exhibitions and transfer of the entire museum collection. Alan early-on had recognised that the success of the redevelopment would be judged, in part, by the quality of the new exhibitions. To ensure the best outcome, he appointed a consultant, Dame Margaret Weston, Director of the Science Museum, London as an Advisor to the Queensland Museum Board during the planning and establishment of the new museum. This ambitious display program was overseen by Bruce Campbell. The intensive period of design, production and installation commenced in 1980 and took six years to

complete, resulting in 5000 square metres of exhibitions, including 15 thematic exhibitions and a 'dinosaur garden'. The reconstruction of *Muttaburrasaurus*, the most complete dinosaur known from Australia, occupied pride-of-place on the new main display floor. It was the first Australian dinosaur to be displayed as a mounted, fully-articulated skeleton, and was partly funded from an Australia-wide *Kellogg's Rice Bubbles* pack promotion. The relocation of collections from the Exhibition Building to the Cultural Centre was the largest and most complex collection move for any Australian museum, up to that time. The detailed planning also resulted in a restructuring of the Museum's organisation, and development of a cohesive program of public programs and outreach activities.

Alan became Director only one year after Sir 'Joh' Bjelke-Petersen became Premier of Queensland in 1968, as leader of the Country/Liberal Party Coalition (later National Party). This conservative government lasted until 1989, and while it heralded a period of considerable economic development within Queensland, it became mired in controversy in its final years. With the incoming Labour Goss government in 1989, the same skills and political astuteness that had served Alan so well under the previous regime now had to accommodate a significant change of direction, restructuring, and a new culture that swept through the Queensland Public Service. The new Labour government was to lead a major conservation agenda, and the Museum was quickly able to establish an important role in providing advice and faunal information vital to the new state-wide environmental management initiatives.

Alan always maintained strong lines of communication with government, but as someone who had had such a long senior role under conservative rule, it is a testament to Alan that he was seen by the incoming Government as somebody they could work with, especially at a time when many members of the previous administration were being 'purged'. Nevertheless, the inevitable changes to the culture of the Public Service, and its increasing levels of corporatisation, had significant impacts on the operation and running of the

Museum. There were now significantly higher levels of scrutiny, new levels of accountability, and generally increased expectations for the organisation and its management. Alan would have viewed some of these changes with concern.

On his retirement, the Board of the Queensland Museum honoured Alan with the title of Emeritus Director, acknowledging his leadership and his contributions to the museum.

Ensuring greater community access to the collections of the Queensland Museum

At the same time as the relocation and redevelopment of the Queensland Museum in Brisbane was occurring, Alan began an ambitious program to extend the reach of the Museum, across the State, by establishing a series of regional branches. Through these branches it was intended that the wider Queensland regional public would have greater access to collections, displays and the QM's unique expertise. Alan also acknowledged the expertise and interests of regional communities so along with each development came strong community commitment through the appointment of local advisory committees.

In 1982 the first official branch, the Museum of Lands, Mapping and Surveying, opened in Woolloongabba. Two years later, in 1984, *Woodworks* opened at Gympie, being a joint development with the Department of Forestry. *Woodworks* focussed on the history of Queensland's forestry and timber industry. Subsequently Alan played a key role in the development of the *Cobb and Co Museum* in Toowoomba, the *Museum of Tropical Queensland* in Townsville, and the *Science Centre* in Brisbane.

The *Cobb and Co Museum* opened in 1987, to initially hold a large collection of horse-drawn vehicles previously donated to the museum by W.R.F. (Bill) Bolton. A planned 'Printing Museum' at the old Queensland Government Printing Office in George Street, did not go forward, but in the same building, in 1989, was established an interactive *Science Centre* that was to prove hugely popular.



FIG. 3. Alan Bartholomai looking at the fibreglass replica of Lark Quarry as Dr Mary Wade and Howard Plowman remove the latex layer revealing the footprints of small dinosaurs.

The Queensland Museum North Queensland Branch was established in 1987, and planning for what would become the *Museum of Tropical Queensland*, commenced in 1990. In 1990 the Pandora Foundation was established in Townsville to fund research on the wreck of the famous shipwreck Pandora. Alan oversaw the plans for a new building, and the supporting infrastructure and resources to support the activities of the new Museum which opened shortly after his retirement in 2000.

A *Museum of North West Queensland* opened at Mount Isa, a joint initiative with the Mount Isa City Council, and a manager was appointed in 1995 to oversee its development. The planning for the Ipswich *Workshops Railways Museum* also occurred at this time. Another long planned technology museum in Coomera did not eventuate and the museum's involvement in some of these initiatives lapsed due to budgetary constraints, and other factors in

the subsequent decade. Even allowing for this attrition, the Queensland Museum was then, and remains, one of the most decentralised museums in the world, with an enormous community reach.

During this same period the QM loans, part of the Education Section, provided the opportunity for greater access to collections through the development of a State-wide loans service. This program was enhanced in the mid-1980s by Education Officer, Rae Sheridan, and currently has the largest reach of any museum loan service in the world.

A larger role

Alan's influence extended beyond his nominal role, and he was a valued member of a large number of State and National committees. In particular, Federally he was a member of the Interim Council of the Australian Biological Resources Study, Board of the CRC for Tropical

Rainforest Ecology, and Deputy Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the *Taxation Incentives for the Arts Scheme*, and also for the Advisory Committee on *Illegal movement of Cultural Property*. He was also a member of the Committee for establishing the National Maritime Museum of Australia.

At the State level he was, amongst others, a Member of the Aboriginal Heritage Committee, Ipswich Rail Technology Centre Advisory Committee, John Oxley Library Committee, Queensland Hall of Science Industry and Health Development Committee. He was also a continuing member of the World Wildlife Fund for Nature, a Member of the Brisbane RAAF Club, a member of the Lizard Island Research Committee (Australian Museum), and a Past-President and member of the Royal Society of Queensland.

Significant Acquisitions and Collections

As a geologist and palaeontologist, Alan did much work collecting fossil vertebrate material from sites around south-east Queensland, particularly the Darling Downs, which strongly reflected his research interests at that time. He did venture further afield, and was fortunate to join expeditions with the American Museum of Natural History to Western Queensland in 1971. Alan also joined Dr Alex Ritchie (Australian Museum) and Dr Anne Warren (later at the La Trobe University) to undertake some of the first palaeontological field work at the Rewan site in Central Queensland, which has yielded some of the most important Triassic fossils known from Australia. In 1978 he also joined the British Museum (Natural History) expedition to collect Queensland Mesozoic vertebrates.

One of the sites Alan discovered would significantly revolutionise our understanding of marsupial evolution in Australia. Dr Michael Archer recounts that in 1975 (three years after he arrived at the Queensland Museum):

"Alan was rattling off tales about his paleo experiences around the tea table and mentioned that he'd visited Riversleigh and seen a new diprotodontid jaw".

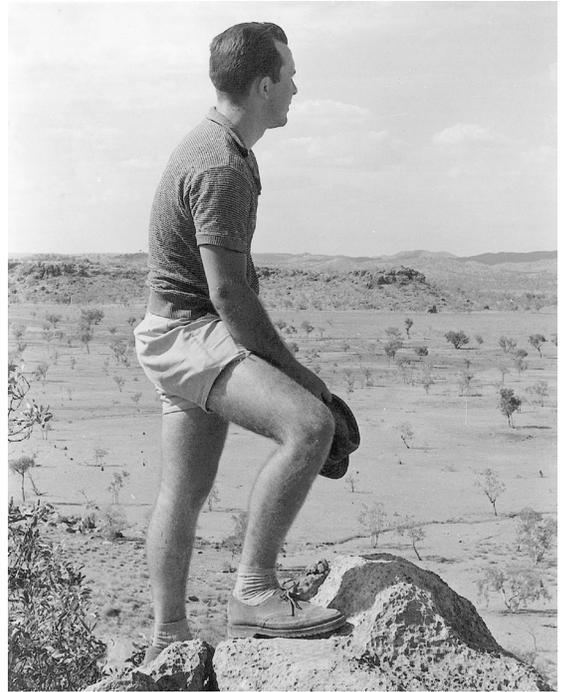


FIG. 4. Alan Bartholomai at Riversleigh in 1965.

Archer goes on to write that:

"When I asked him where it is, he looked at me like I was demented. 'Still there of course--that limestone's harder than cement!' "

This casual comment would lead to over 40 years of field work and research on the Riversleigh fossil sites in north-western Queensland by Drs Archer, Sue Hand and Henk Godthelp and teams of researchers and volunteers, all undaunted by the 'cement-like' hardness of the limestone.

Some of the most important discoveries in Australian palaeontology were facilitated by members of the public. In 1963, a Queensland Grazer, Doug Langdon, discovered the skeleton of a dinosaur near the township of Muttaborra. It was collected by Alan and Queensland Museum entomologist Ted Dahms, and after many years of preparation was finally described in 1981 by Alan and Ralph Molnar as *Muttaborrasaurus langdoni* to honour its local discoverer. The specimen of another dinosaur, *Minmi*, was also



FIG. 5. Doug and Pearl Langdon and Alan at the 50th anniversary of the discovery of *Muttaborrasaurus langdoni*. The photograph was taken in 2013 at the Lost Creatures exhibition, Queensland Museum and Science Centre. The reconstruction of *Muttaborrasaurus* occupies a central position in this display.

collected by Alan from near Roma in South West Queensland, the bones being brought to his attention by a member of the public.

Reflecting his broad knowledge and interests, Alan also exercised lasting influence on the development of the Museum's cultural history collections. In 1975, for example, he brought back from the United States an important collection of personal memorabilia relating to Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, one of Queensland's favourite sons, and a world renowned aviation pioneer.

International Collaboration

Despite being a museum with a primarily Queensland state focus, Alan nevertheless had a broader international vision. He recognised the new opportunities for cultural tourism with Asian trading partners and also the interest in Australia's unique fauna in Asia. Building on the sister state relationship between Queensland and the Prefecture of Saitama, Japan, and to celebrate the 5th Anniversary of that agreement, the Saitama Prefectural Museum entered into an agreement to exchange collections with the

Queensland Museum in 1989. Through exhibition exchanges with international museums he maintained a forward-looking focus for the museum.

Alan was also part of the Australian Delegation to attend the 1998 United Nations Environment Program *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD). Here they presented the 'Darwin Declaration' which was the result of a workshop to discuss 'Removing the Taxonomic Impediment' held in Darwin earlier that year. The Darwin Declaration was the first meeting of a group of technical experts to address the implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, and was an important milestone in this process. The declaration stressed the importance of biological collections for taxonomy, and also the need to mobilise the data contained in such museum collections for research, policy purposes and environmental management. It also highlighted the ongoing need for further research to document the biodiversity of Australia, and its largely unique flora and fauna.

Repatriation of the Sir William Macgregor Collection of Papua New Guinean Artefacts

Perhaps some of the most effective international links were developed with the newly independent Papua New Guinea. In the 1970s the approaching independence of Papua New Guinea, and particularly the establishment of a new National Museum, resulted in pressure for the return of the Macgregor Ethnographic Collection (Quinnell 2000). Sir William Macgregor had been the Administrator and later Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea between 1888 and 1898, during which time he made extensive collections of indigenous artefacts which were given to the Queensland Museum after he became Governor of Queensland in 1909. Alan sought legal advice, and with the support of the Board, offered to return part of the collection. Thus, between 1979 and 1999 Michael Quinnell, Senior Curator, Torres Strait Islander and Pacific Indigenous Studies, oversaw the return of 3297 items, one of the largest international repatriations of ethnographic collections ever undertaken from Australia, and indeed by any museum in the world. The good will that was

generated between the Papua New Guinea National Museum and the Queensland Museum resulted in both Boards of Trustees agreeing in February 1980 that a significant part of the Macgregor collection be allowed to remain in Queensland.

Honours

Awarded a Member (AM) of the Order of Australia in the General Division 'For service to the advancement of science, particularly through administrative roles with the Queensland Museum.'

Alan as a man

Alan was fortunate to be appointed Director at a time when the Queensland economy was booming. He had the ability to talk and interact with people at all levels, no doubt assisted by his ability to tell great stories, which were often amusing and then further embellished in their telling.

The photograph of Alan in the mud (Fig. 6) was taken during a 6 week, Queensland Museum/ American Museum of Natural History joint expedition in 1971 at 'Davenport Downs' in Western Queensland. According to his unpublished memoirs the party had dropped him off at the station while they proceeded on to the Strzelecki Track, and Adelaide. Alan writes:

"As the party departed, a bank of black cloud appeared and down came the rain. It rained and rained for days and I was completely cut off. When flight details were finally confirmed by radio, Trans Australian Airways informed us they wouldn't stop at 'Davenport Downs' because of the conditions. They would only pick me up from the airstrip at 'Diamantina Lakes' some 50 kms to the north requiring us to traverse numerous boggy and flooded gullies. Luckily the manager was agreeable to transporting me there, although the trip was a nightmare and we arrived just before the plane, having dug ourselves out of many bogs. I was covered in mud and had grown a beard during the field trip so I must have looked like the greatest hobo. The plane refused to stop in case it bogged down and I had to run for it, tossing in my swag



FIG. 6 Photo of Alan at 'Davenport Downs' with captions by Pat Rich, one of the researchers on the field trip.

and being pulled aboard by the flight attendant." It was a different time.

An everyman, he was comfortable in his role and in his achievements. He was also sagacious, with an ability to discern and discriminate in his dealings with government, benefactors and the general public. Ebullient, socially gregarious and self-deprecating, his wonderful sense of humour was utterly contagious.

A stoic man, he faced the opening of the new Museum in October 1986 just three months after his oldest daughter had been tragically killed in a car accident, and in 1989 he returned to work two weeks after quadruple heart bypass surgery. His dedication to the institution was acknowledged through his being awarded a Queensland Museum Medal and then later an AM for his outstanding contribution of over 40 years of service to the Museum.

He was also a private man, who cherished his family and his home life. He wrote in his memoirs:

“My life has been a mixed one, ranging from extreme highs to extreme lows. The love, stability and support of family have ensured that the former outweigh the latter. Of all my achievements, I count my relationship with my family by far and away the top of them all. What more can anyone ask of life?”

During his tenure, the Queensland Museum underwent the most significant transformation and metamorphosis in its history, and Alan, with the major support of the QM Board and an excellent and highly committed group of professional staff and volunteers, oversaw this transformation into the Museum that we largely know today. Museums can be perceived as closed places that are inaccessible, strange, even intimidating – Alan helped open the doors to make the Queensland Museum, at a whole range of levels, into a more open and accessible institution for all Queenslanders.

NAMES CREATED TO HONOUR
ALAN BARTHOLOMAI

- Didymalgia bartholomai* Cook, 1997 (Fossil Gastropod)
Megateg bartholomai Raven & Stumkat, 2005 (Spider)
Hypsiprymnodon bartholomaii Flannery & Archer, 1987 (Fossil Marsupial)

LIST OF FOSSIL TAXA DESCRIBED
BY ALAN BARTHOLOMAI

Marsupials

- Thylacoleo crassidentatus* Bartholomai, 1962
Sthenurus antiquus Bartholomai, 1963
Sthenurus notabilis Bartholomai, 1963
Troposodon Bartholomai, 1967
Protemnodon chinchillaensis Bartholomai, 1973
Protemnodon devisi Bartholomai, 1973
Fissuridon pearsoni Bartholomai, 1973
Macropus rama Bartholomai, 1975
Macropus woodsi Bartholomai, 1975
Macropus piltonensis Bartholomai, 1975
Troposodon Bartholomai, 1978
Troposodon bluffensis Bartholomai, 1978

- Protemnodon snewini* Bartholomai, 1978
Macropus (Osphranter) pavana Bartholomai, 1978
Phascolarctos stirtoni Bartholomai, 1968
Dasyurus dunmalli Bartholomai, 1971

Reptiles

- Kadimakara* Bartholomai, 1979
Kadimakara australiensis Bartholomai, 1979
Kudnu Bartholomai, 1979
Kudnu mackinlayi Bartholomai, 1979

Dinosaur

- Muttaborrasaurus* Bartholomai & Molnar, 1981
Muttaborrasaurus langdoni Bartholomai & Molnar, 1981

Fishes

- Cooyoo australis* Lees & Bartholomai, 1987
Richmondichthys Bartholomai, 2004
Ptykoptychion wadeae Bartholomai, 2008
Euroka Bartholomai, 2010
Euroka dunravenensis Bartholomai, 2010
Eurokidae Bartholomai, 2010
Pachyrhizodus grawi Bartholomai, 2012
Marathonichthys Bartholomai, 2013
Marathonichthys coyleorum Bartholomai, 2013
Stewartichthys Bartholomai, 2013
Stewartichthys leichhardti Bartholomai, 2013
Canaryichthys Bartholomai, 2015
Canaryichthys rozefeldsi Bartholomai, 2015

PUBLICATIONS

- Archer, M. & Bartholomai, A. 1978: Tertiary mammals of Australia: a synoptic review. *Alcheringa* **2**: 1–20.
Archer, M., Bartholomai, A. and Marshall, L. G. 1978. *Propleopus chillagoensis*, a new north Queensland species of giant rat-kangaroo (Macropodidae: Potoroinae). *Memoirs of the National Museum of Victoria* **39**: 55–60.
Bartholomai, A. 1962. A new species of *Thylacoleo* and notes on some caudal vertebrae of *Palorchestes azael*. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **14**: 33–40.
Bartholomai, A. 1963. Revision of the extinct macropodid genus *Sthenurus* Owen in Queensland – *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **14**: 51–76.

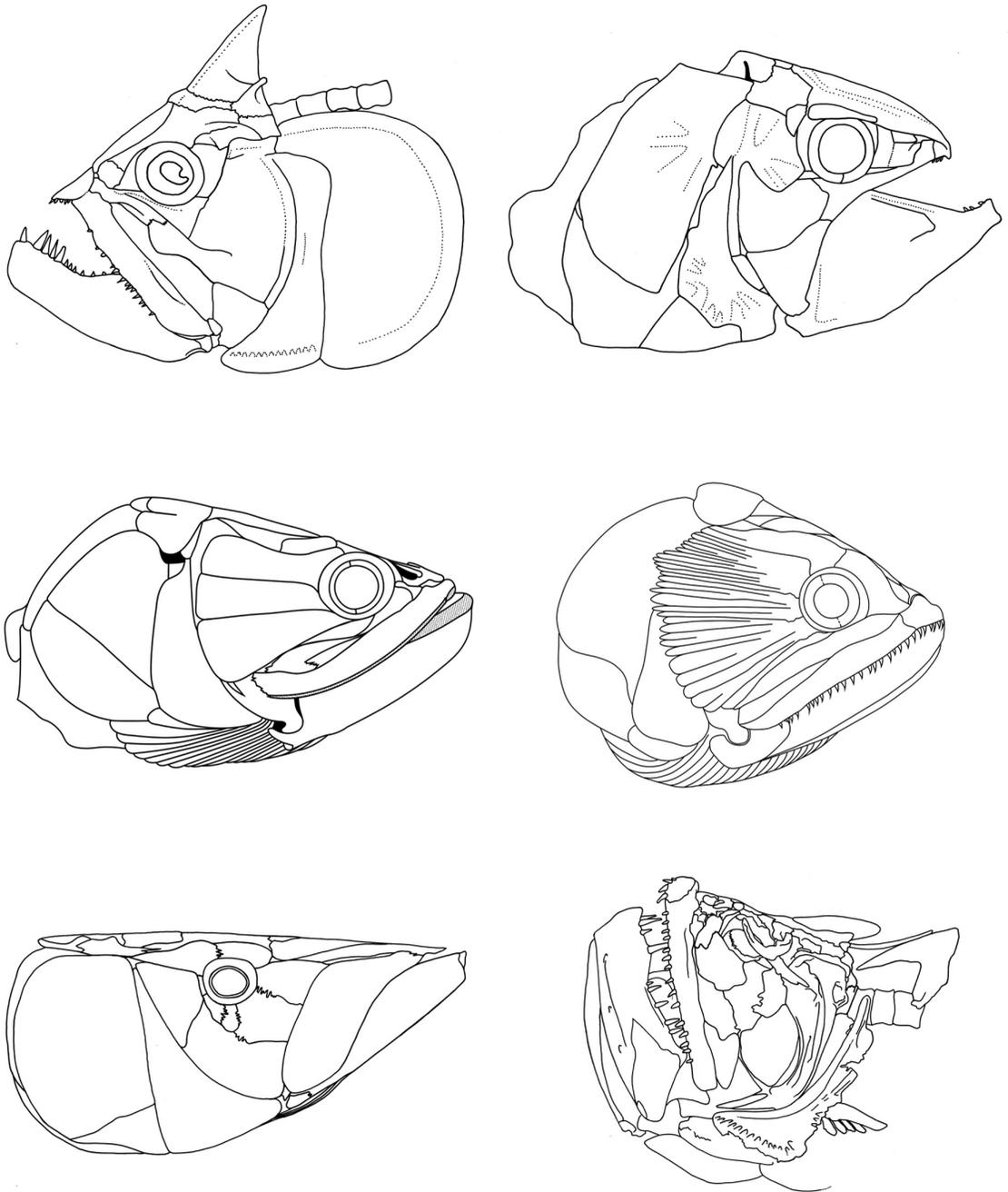


FIG. 7. Alan published eleven papers on the Cretaceous fish of Queensland, with much of this work done in his retirement. His research reviewed and updated existing studies and helped lay the foundations for an understanding of the diversity of fish species in the fauna, and he was working on the descriptions of new species at the time of his death.

- Bartholomai, A. 1966. The type specimens of some of De Vis' species of fossil Macropodidae. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **14**: 115–125.
- Bartholomai, A. 1966. The discovery of plesiosaurian remains in freshwater sediments in Queensland. *Australian Journal of Science* **28**: 437–438.
- Bartholomai, A. 1967. *Troposodon*, a new genus of fossil Macropodinae (Marsupialia). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **15**: 21–33.
- Bartholomai, A. 1968. A new fossil koala from Queensland and a reassessment of the taxonomic position of the problematical species, *Koalemus ingens* De Vis. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **15**: 65–71.
- Bartholomai, A. 1969. The Lower Cretaceous elopoid fish *Pachyrhizodus marathonsensis* (Etheridge Jnr.) In K.S.W. Campbell (ed.) *Stratigraphy and Palaeontology*, pp. 249–263. Essays in honour of Dorothy Hill. *Australian National University Press*, Canberra.
- Bartholomai, A. 1970. The extinct genus *Procoptodon* Owen (Marsupialia: Macropodidae) in Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **15**: 213–233.
- Bartholomai, A. 1971. Morphology and variation of the cheek teeth in *Macropus giganteus* Shaw and *Macropus agilis* (Gould). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **16**: 1–18.
- Bartholomai, A. 1971. *Dasyurus dunmalli*, a new species of fossil marsupial (Dasyuridae) in the Upper Cainozoic deposits of Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **16**: 19–25.
- Bartholomai, A. 1972. Some upper cheek teeth in *Propleopus oscillans* (De Vis). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **16**: 211–213.
- Bartholomai, A. 1972. Aspects of the evolution of Australian marsupials. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Queensland* **83**: v–xviii.
- Bartholomai, A. 1973. The genus *Protomnodon* Owen (Marsupialia: Macropodidae) in the Upper Cainozoic deposits of Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **16**: 309–363.
- Bartholomai, A. 1973. *Fissuridon pearsoni*, a new fossil macropodid (Marsupialia) from Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **16**: 365–368.
- Bartholomai, A. 1974. Museums in Central and North America, Europe and south eastern Asia. Unpublished Report Queensland Museum, Brisbane.
- Bartholomai, A. 1975. The genus *Macropus* Shaw (Marsupialia: Macropodidae) in the Upper Cainozoic deposits of Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **17**: 195–236.
- Bartholomai, A. 1976. The genus *Wallabia* Trouessart (Marsupialia: Macropodidae) in the Upper Cainozoic deposits of Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **17**: 373–378.
- Bartholomai, A. 1976. Faunal remains excavated from site Q1, Broadbeach, southeast Queensland. Pp. 90–93 In Haglund, L. (ed.) *An archaeological analysis of the Broadbeach Aboriginal burial ground*. (University of Queensland Press: St Lucia).
- Bartholomai, A. 1977. The fossil vertebrate fauna from Pleistocene deposits at Cement Mills, Gore, south eastern Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **18**: 41–51.
- Bartholomai, A. 1978. The Macropodidae (Marsupialia) from the Allingham Formation, Northern Queensland. Results of the Ray E. Lemley expeditions, part 2. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **18**: 127–143.
- Bartholomai, A. 1978. The fossil kangaroos. *Australian Mammalogy* **2**: 15–22
- Bartholomai, A. 1978. The rostrum in *Palorchestes* Owen (Marsupialia: Diprotodontidae) Results of the Ray E. Lemley expeditions, part 3. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **18**: 145–149.
- Bartholomai, A. 1979. New lizard like reptiles from the early Triassic of Queensland. *Alcheringa* **3**: 225–234.
- Bartholomai, A. 1979. Community participation and extension work. pp. 47–49, In, *The Small Museum*, Queensland Museum, Brisbane.
- Bartholomai, A. 1991. Improving access to museum services in Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **30**: 355–372.
- Bartholomai, A. 2004. The large aspidorhynchid fish, *Richmondichthys sweeti* (Etheridge Jnr & Smith Woodward, 1891) from Albian marine deposits of Queensland, Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **49**: 521–536.
- Bartholomai, A. 2008. Lower Cretaceous chimaeroids (*Chondrichthyes: Holocephali*) from the Great Artesian Basin, Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **52**: 49–56.
- Bartholomai, A. 2010. Revision of *Flindersichthys denmeadi* Longman 1932, a marine teleost from the Lower Cretaceous of the Great Artesian Basin, Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum – Nature* **55**: 43–68.
- Bartholomai, A. 2010. A new Albian teleost, *Euroka dunravenensis* gen. et sp. nov. and a new family, Eurokidae, from the Eromanga Basin of Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum – Nature* **55**: 69–85.
- Bartholomai, A. 2012. The *pachyrhizodontid* teleosts from the marine Lower Cretaceous (latest Mid to Late-Albian) sediments of the Eromanga Basin, Queensland, Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum – Nature* **56**: 119–147.
- Bartholomai, A. 2013. New teleosts (Elopomorpha: Albuliformes) from the Lower Cretaceous (Late Albian) of the Eromanga Basin, Queensland,

Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum - Nature* **58**: 73–94.

Bartholomai, A. 2015. Predation of the Early Cretaceous (Late Albian) pachycormiform, *Australopachycormus hurleyi* Kear, in Queensland's Eromanga Basin. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum - Nature* **59**: 245–255.

Bartholomai, A. 2015. An Early Cretaceous (Late Albian) halecomorph (?Ionoscopiformes) fish from the Toolebuc Formation of the Eromanga Basin, Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum - Nature* **59**: 61–74.

Bartholomai, A. 2015. Additional chimaeroid specimens from the Early Cretaceous (Late Albian) Toolebuc Formation, Queensland, Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum - Nature* **59**: 177–185.

Bartholomai, A. & Breeden, S. 1961. Stone ceremonial grounds of the Aborigines in the Darling Downs Area, Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **13**: 231–237.

Bartholomai, A. & Howie, A. 1970. Vertebrate fauna from the Lower Trias of Australia. *Nature* **225**: 1063

Bartholomai, A. & Marshall, L. G. 1973. The identity of the supposed dasyurid marsupial, *Sarcophilus prior* De Vis, 1883, with comments on other reported 'Pliocene' occurrences of *Sarcophilus*. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **16**: 369–374.

Bartholomai, A. & Molnar, R. 1981. *Muttaborrasaurus* a new iguanodontid (Ornithischia: Ornithopoda) dinosaur from the Lower Cretaceous of Queensland. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **20**: 319–349.

Gaffney, E. & Bartholomai, A. 1979. Fossil trionychids of Australia. *Journal of Paleontology* **53**: 1354–1360.

Lees, T. & Bartholomai, A. 1987. Study of a Lower Cretaceous actinopterygian (Class Pisces) *Cooyoo australis* from Queensland, Australia. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **25**: 177–192.

Contributing author

Mather P. (ed.) *A time for a Museum, the history of the Queensland Museum 1862–1986*. (contributing authors, Agnew, N.H., Bartholomai, A., Belcher, R., Coleman, R.A., Gill, J.C.H., Griffin, D.K., Ingram, G.J., Monteith, G.B., Quinnell, M.C., Robinson, D.J., Sanker, I.G., Turner, S, Vernon, D.P., Wixted, E.P., Wade, M.J.). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **24**.

Cook, A. & Rozefelds, A.C.F. 2015. *In Search of Ancient Queensland*. Queensland Museum; Brisbane (contributing authors, Bartholomai, A., Cooke, B.N., Cramb, J., Czechura, G.V., Hocknull, S., Louys, J., Price, G., Roelands-Keim, R., Travouillon, K.J.)

Reviews

Bartholomai, A. 1983. Book Review of *East African Mammals* Search 14, 224.

Bartholomai, A. 1988. Review of *First Impressions* Vogue Bicentennial Arts Guide 46–47.

References

Quinnell, M. 2000 'Before it has become too late': Pp. 81–102. The Making and Repatriation of Sir William Macgregor's Official Collection from British New Guinea." in Michael O'Hanlon & Robert L. Welsch (eds) *Hunting the Gatherers: Ethnographic Collectors, Agents and Agency in Melanesia, 1870–1930s*. Oxford, 2000.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Information for this obituary comes from: *A time for a Museum, the history of the Queensland Museum 1862–1986* and QM annual reports. I thank Leigh Coyle (nee Bartholomai) and Tom Coyle for their input into Alan's obituary as their comments provided new insights into his contributions, and also some clarity into what Alan viewed as his most important achievements. Reviewers comments and insights from Peter Davie and Carden Wallace have significantly improved the original manuscript. I thank past and present staff of the QM including, Robert Brunke, Bruce Campbell, Peter Davie, Michael Quinnell, Carden Wallace and Jack T. Woods, and researchers who worked with Alan including Michael Archer, Peter Jell, Susan Turner and Anne Warren for their reminiscences on his life. Scott Carlile and Geoff Thompson provided access to photographs and images. Debra Lewis compiled information on publications and Meg Lloyd provided information from the QM archives and library. Mark Clayton and Peter Volk provided information on Sir Charles Kingsford Smith's collections.

Andrew C.F. Rozefelds
Principal Curator, Palaeobotany and Head of Geosciences Program, Queensland Museum

Rozefelds, A.C.F. 2017. In Memorium: Alan Bartholomai (1938–2015). *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum - Nature* **60**: 119–131 Brisbane. ISSN 2204-1478 (Online) ISSN 0079-8835 (Print). First published online: 28 April 2017

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17082/j.2204-1478.60.2017.2017-01>

