

*Hab.* Cape York, North Australia, 11 fathoms; mud bottom; Katow, South Coast of New Guinea, 5 fathoms.

56.—*MANGELIA HEXAGONALIS*.

*Pleurotoma hexagonalis*. Reeve. Proc. Zool. Soc., 1845, p. 118.

„ „ „ Conch. Icon., pl. 32, sp. 293.

*Hab.* Bet and Darnley Islands, Torres Straits, 12 to 20 fathoms; Katow, South Coast of New Guinea, 4 fathoms.

Species of *Pleurotomidæ* were also dredged at the undermentioned localities, the greater part of them being dead and rather sea-worn, also broken in the lip and otherwise destroyed.

From Darnley Island, Torres Straits, 45 species.

Bet „ „ „ 5 „

Sue „ „ „ 1 „

York „ „ „ 1 „

Cape Grenville, North East Australia, 5 species

Princess Charlotte Bay, North East Australia, 3 species

Cape York, North Australia, 15 species

Katow, South Coast of New Guinea, 46 species

And out of that number, 75 species, there are only single specimens; it would be too hazardous to describe from single specimens.

Description of a new species of Kangaroo, from New Guinea, by  
E. PIERSON RAMSAY, F.L.S., &c., Curator of the Australian  
Museum, Sydney.

*HALMATURUS CRASSIPES. nov. sp.*

	3—3	1—1	4—4
In. ———	p.m. ———	m. ———	
	1—1	1—1	4—4

*Young Female*.—Fur stiff, harsh, and short; general colour, yellowish sandy-brown, deeper on the upper surface where, on the back is it pencilled with black hairs most conspicuously on the



dorsal ridge, the hairs being chiefly black at the base and tip, yellow on the central portion ; the under surface whitish-grey ; the back of the neck and rump of a yellowish tinge ; ears, margined outwardly and tipped with black, inside whitish ; eyelids, lashes, and eyebrows, black ; last joints of the fingers and the nails, black ; head and neck pencilled with black, the base and tips of the hairs black ; an ill-defined line of a blackish tinge extends from the eye to the nostrils, below which is an indistinct whitish band from below the eye to the upper lip. Hairs on the sides, yellowish with black and grey tips. The yellowish-brown of the rump extends conspicuously along the upper part of the tail for about one-third of its length, after which it fades into an ashy-grey ; on the sides and under the surface, a line extending along the apical third of the tail below and tips, blackish ; some specimens have a whitish mark across the thighs.

*Adult Male*.—Similar to the female above described, but having the facial features and the markings of the body not so well defined ; across the thighs near the joint a short band of white base of the tail brown ; scrotum white posteriorly, blackish in front. The throat and under surface, greyish white ; hands, feet, and tips of the ears blackish ; tail long, comparatively thick and strong, the under surface bare and worn for about three-fourths of its length from the tip, sparingly clothed with harsh wiry hairs ; hind legs of moderate length, but the tarsus short and strong ; toes, strong and short ; nails, very short, thick, strong, and blunt ; forearms long, strong, and robust ; the hands broad ; the fingers short and strong ; nails, short, thick, and blunt ; ears short and rounded.

This is one of, if not the largest, species of *Halmaturus* known, and on the whole is a remarkably strong-made animal. The strong fore legs and short hind feet, and its strong tail are evidently well adapted for traversing stony regions ; the under surface of the tail is bare to within a short distance of the rump, and the remainder of this organ but scantily clothed with wiry hair.

Total length from tip of nose to tip of tail, 5 feet 8 inches  
(*skin*,)



Head, 7 inches (skull, 6·1, *cleaned*).

Tail, 2 feet 6 inches.

Tarsus (*broken*), about 14 inches.

Hind foot, 9 inches ; longest toe, 3 inches ; its nail, 1·1 x 0·5  
x 0·58.

Ears, 1·9 x 2·9 in length.

From snout to centre of eye, 3·6 inches.

From snout to ear, 6 inches.

Forearm,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches ; hand in width, 1·8, 3·3 in length to  
tips of nail.

Third finger longest, its nail 0·9 x 0·4.

This fine species appears to be tolerably plentiful about Port Moresby, New Guinea, and is one of the novelties discovered by Messrs. Broadbent and Petterd, by whom some young specimens of it were first brought to Sydney.

For the adult male above described, the Museum is indebted to the generosity of Mr. Gouldie, botanist, at present on a collecting tour in the Southern portion of New Guinea, and from whom we have lately received some valuable donations.

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The COLEOPTERA of the Chevert Expedition—by WILLIAM  
MACLEAY, F.L.S.

It was my wish and intention to have given you, on the present occasion, a complete description of the Coleoptera collected during the cruise of the Chevert. I have been unable, I regret to say, from various causes, to carry out my intention as a whole, but I now lay before you, as an instalment, a few notes on those of the Geodephagous Coleoptera of New Guinea, which were taken during the voyage.

It may be recollected that, soon after my return from New Guinea, I read in this room a short Paper on the Zoological results of the Chevert's Expedition, and I then stated that the very great scarcity of the carnivorous ground beetles in that country was very remarkable. That it is so, may be inferred



Ramsay, Edward Pearson. 1876. "Description of a new species of kangaroo, from New Guinea." *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* 1, 162–164. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.part.12401>.

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