

4. List of Coleoptera of the Families Carabidæ and Scarabæidæ collected by the late W. A. Forbes on the Lower Niger. By H. W. BATES, F.R.S.

[Received May 24, 1884.]

The following is a list of the Carabidæ and Scarabæidæ of which specimens were obtained by our much-lamented fellow-worker Mr. W. A. Forbes at various stations on the Lower Niger. Three species appear to be previously undescribed.

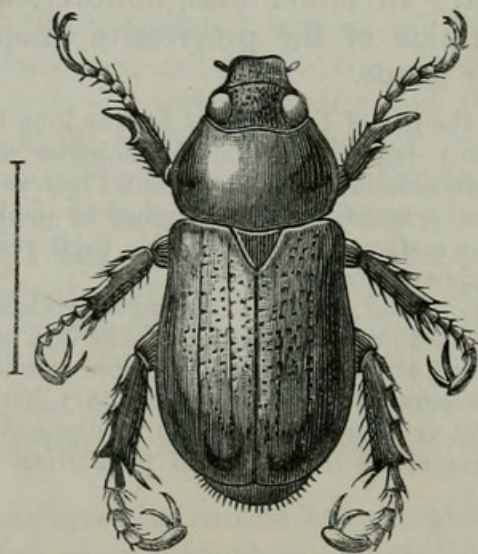
Family CARABIDÆ.

1. SIAGONA MANDIBULARIS, Guérin, Rev. Zool. 1838, p. 76.
2. SIAGONA FUSCIPES, Bonelli, Mém. Ac. Turin. 1838, p. 458.
3. SCARITES STRIATIDENS, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1855, i. p. 97.

Family SCARABÆIDÆ (LAMELLICORNIA).

4. TROCHALUS PILULA, Klug, Erman's Reise, Atlas, p. 36.
 5. ANOMALA FLAVEOLA, Burmeister, Handb. Ent. iv. 1. p. 237.
 6. ANOMALA FORBESI, n. sp.
- A. mixtæ affinis.* *Elongata, nigra; thorace et pygidio castaneo-fuscis, elytris fulvo-testaceis, femoribus rufo-testaceis; clypeo late quadrato conflenter punctato, angulis rotundatis, margine*

Fig. 1.



Anomala forbesi.

sat acute reflexis, medio sinuato; thorace sparsim subtiliter punctulato; scutello nigro punctulato; elytris haud costatis, geminato striato-punctatis, interstitiis irregulariter punctatis, pygidio subruguloso haud profunde punctato.

Long. 20 millim. ♂.

The exterior and longer claw of four anterior tarsi is bifid; terminal ventral segment strongly sinuated at the apex.

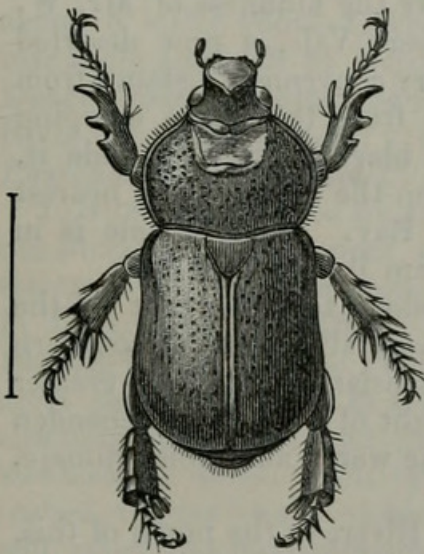
7. *ADORETUS CINERARIUS*, Burm. Handb. Ent. iv. 1. p. 476.

8. *ADORETUS RUGULOSUS*, Burm. Handb. Ent. iv. 1. p. 473.

9. *TEMNORHYNCHUS CRIBRATUS*, n. sp.

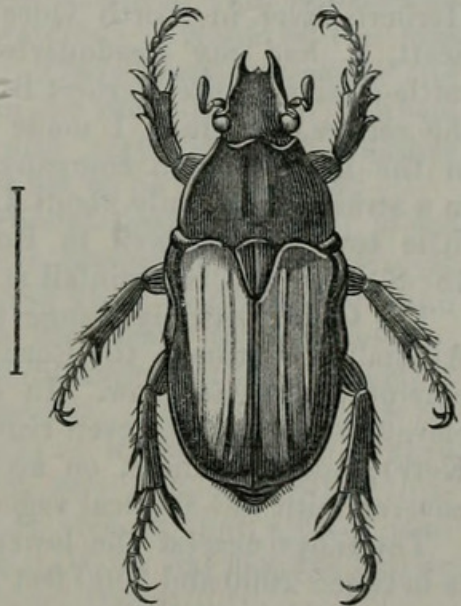
T. retuso affinis; differt clypei lamina verticali multo altiori, apice angusta vix emarginata, thorace grossius et profundius subconfluenter punctato, antice fortius excavato-retuso, elytris punctulatis.

Fig. 2.



Temnorhynchus cribratus.

Fig. 3.



Gnathocera sericinitens.

Long. 19 millim.

The middle of the upper margin of the anterior concavity of the thorax forms a thick rim.

10. *GNATHOCERA AFZELI*, Swartz, Schönh. Syn. Ins. i. 3. App. p. 50.

11. *GNATHOCERA SERICINITENS*, n. sp.

Nigra, subtus nitida, supra sericeo-opaca; elytris (marginibus latis

suturaque exceptis) *fulvo-ochraceis, punctato-striatis, tricostratis*; *capite fere sicut in G. afzeli*; *thorace antice rectius angustato, medio dorso late sulcato. ♂ ventre medio vitta maculari ochraceo-tomentoso.*

Long. 17 millim. ♂ ♀.

PACHNODA MARGINATA, Drury, Ill. Ins. ii. p. 59, t. 32. f. 1; var. *aurata*, Voet, Col. i. t. i. f. 6.

5. Notes upon some Mammals recently discovered in Queensland. By CARL LUMHOLTZ, M.A. of the University of Christiania.

[Received June 3, 1884.]

During the three and a half years I travelled in Queensland I no doubt spent the most interesting part of my time in the ranges near Herbert River in North Queensland. By the kindness of Mr. W. Scott, I had my headquarters at Herbert Vale, a now deserted cattle-station on the Herbert River, at a very convenient distance from the ranges, to which I made excursions from this place, camping in the mountains in company with the blacks. Herbert Vale is, in a straight line, only about 15 miles from the coast. The nearest little town is Cardwell in Rockingham Bay. Herbert Vale is in 18° S. lat.; and the rainfall at Rockingham Bay is 90 inches.

The Great Dividing Range that runs along the east coast of the Australian continent, the Cordilleras of Australia, is in the southern part of Queensland low. In North Queensland it attains a greater elevation, in one spot even rising to a height of 5400 feet (Bellenden Kerr); and it is here, on account of the warm and moist climate, covered with fine tropical vegetation.

The range nearest the lower Herbert River, to the north of this, is between 2000 and 3000 feet high, and granitic. It is covered with dense shrubs; and numerous streams and rivulets hasten down the sides of the mountains to the bottom of the valley, often forming picturesque waterfalls. Here, in these extensive mountainous scrubs that commence near Herbert Vale, the new Marsupial mammals described by Dr. Robert Collett in his paper which was read at the last Meeting of this Society, are found. The scenery is very fine; but the character of the landscape is often wild, particularly near the crest of the mountains. It is difficult to penetrate into these regions. At one moment we find ourselves before steep precipices, the ground is rough and stony, but everywhere where there is the least possibility for any thing to take root, a variety of trees, often very large, have sprung up, while frequently creeping



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