A synopsis of the birds of Australia, and the adjacent islands.

Part III.

John Gould

1838

John Gould, 20, Broad Street, Gorden Square

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Senckenberg, Frankfurt, zur Verfügung gestellt.
Einscannen und Bearbeitung durch Kurt Stüber,
März 2011.

This book has been created using the program make_book.pl, version: 4.0, Date: 2011-Mar-30

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A SYNOPSIS

OF THE

BIRDS OF AUSTRALIA,

AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS.

BY

JOHN GOULD, F.L.S., &c.

AUTHOR OF VARIOUS WORKS ON THE "BIRDS OF EUROPE," THE "BIRDS OF THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS," "A MONOGRAPH OF THE RAMPHASTIDÆ," "A MONOGRAPH OF THE TROGONIDÆ," &c.

PART III.

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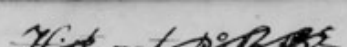
LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR, 20, BROAD STREET, GOLDEN SQUARE.

April 1838.



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Aquila

AQUILA FUCOSA, *Cuv.*

Mas. *Aq. nigrescenti-fusca, plumis nuchalibus rufis, lineâ nigrâ centrali; tectricibus alarum albo vel brunneo marginatis; rostro ad apicem nigro; ad basin corneo; cerâ, facieque nudâ, rufescenti-flavis; iridibus brunneis; tarsis pedibusque flavescentibus; unguibus nigris.*

Fœm. vel mas jun. *Corpore alisque fusco et colore pallidiore ornatis; capite nuchâque lætè brunneis; remigibus ad apicem rufis; caudâ subtùs cervinâ, indistinctè fusco fasciatâ.*

Long. tot. 37 unc.; *rostri*, 3; *alæ*, 25; *caudæ*, 18; *tarsi*, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

Male. General plumage blackish brown; feathers of the back of the neck rufous, with black shafts; wing-coverts partially margined with white, the anterior one bordered with light brown; bill black at the tip, yellowish horn colour at the base; cere and naked part of the face reddish yellow; irides light brown; tarsi and feet yellowish; claws black.

Female, or young male. General plumage dusky brown, mingled with shades of a lighter brown; throat dusky; head and back of the neck bright brown; wings variegated with light and deep brown; quills tipped with rufous; tail marked beneath with indistinct brown bands on a fawn-coloured ground.

Syn. *Aigle à Queue Etagée*, Cuv. Regn. An., premier edit.
Aquila fuscosa, Mus. Par.—Supp. Dict. des Sci. Nat.—Cuv. Regn. Anim., 2nd edit. pl. iii. f. 1.
Falco fucosus, Temm. Pl. Col.
Aquila fucosa, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 188.—Benn. Gardens and Menagerie of Zool. Soc. Birds, p. 293.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New Holland.

1 *Haliaëtus leucogaster*

2 ..... *sphenurus*

HALIÆETUS LEUCOGASTER.

Fig. 1.

Hal. capite, collo, corpore subtùs, caudâque per tertiam partem apicalem albis ; corporis partibus reliquis fusco-cinereis ; rostro fusco ; pedibus flavescentibus.

Long. tot. 32 unc.; *rostri*, $2\frac{5}{8}$; *alæ*, 22; *caudæ*, $10\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, 4.

Head, neck, all the under surface, and the terminal third of the tail-feathers white; remainder of the plumage brownish grey; bill dark brown; feet yellowish white.

Syn. *Falco leucogaster*, Lath. Ind. Orn., vol. i. p. 13.—Gmel. Linn., vol. i. p. 157.—Temm. Pl. Col., 49.
White-bellied Eagle, Lath. Gen. Syn., vol. i. p. 33.—Lath. Gen. Hist., vol. i. p. 242.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.

HALIÆETUS SPHENURUS, *Gould.*

Fig. 2.

Hal. capite, nuchâ, guttureque pallidè cervinis ; corpore suprà alisque intensè fuscis, singulis plumis ad apicem pallidè cervinis ; caudâ cuneiformi, ad basin albescenti-cervinâ, apicem versus fuscâ, ad apicem albâ ; pectore fusco, plumis cervino marginatis ; abdomine, cervino fuscoque picto, crisso, caudâque subtùs albis ; rostro fusco ; tarsis flavis.

Long. tot. 32 unc.; *rostri*, 2; *alæ*, 25; *caudæ*, $14\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Head, back of the neck, and throat light buff; all the upper surface and wings deep chocolate brown, each feather tipped with buffy white; tail cuneiform, light buffy white at the base, passing into deep brown towards the tip, which is white; chest brown, each feather margined with buff; feathers of the abdomen mingled buff and brown, the latter colour occupying the margins of the feathers; under tail-coverts, and the under side of the tail-feathers white; bill brown; tarsi yellow.

Syn. *Haliæetus sphenurus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. The above description was taken from two specimens in the United Service Museum, which are doubtless male and female, but which are not quite mature.

This fine species would appear to represent the European *Haliæëtus albicilla* in Australia. In size it nearly equals the *Aquila fucosa*, and like that bird it has a wedge-shaped tail, a character common to many of the Raptorial birds of Australia.

Habitat. Van Diemen's Land.

1

2

1 *Haliaetus* [illegible]

2 [illegible] *color*

HALIÆETUS LEUCOSTERNUS, *Gould.*

Fig. 1.

Hal. capite, collo, pectore, abdomineque summo niveis ; dorso, alis, abdomine imo, femoribus, crissoque lætè castaneis ; primariis ad apicem nigris ; caudâ castaneâ, subtùs pallidiore, rectricibus sex intermediis ad apicem cinerescentibus ; rostro ad basin plumbeo, ad apicem flavescente ; pedibus flavescenti-plumbeis.

Long. tot. 22½ unc. ; *rostri*, 1⅝ ; *alæ*, 15½ ; *caudæ*, 9 ; *tarsi*, 2.

Head, neck, chest, and upper part of the abdomen snow white : back, wings, lower part of the abdomen, thighs, upper and under tail-coverts rich chestnut red ; first six primaries chestnut at the base and black at the tip ; tail-feathers chestnut red on their upper surface, lighter beneath, the eight central feathers tipped with greyish white ; bill light yellow at the tip passing into bluish lead colour at the base ; feet bluish lead colour tinged with yellow.

Syn. *Haliæëtus leucosternus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. This species is nearly allied to *H. Pondicerianus*, but differs from that bird in the smaller extent of the cere, and in the uniform snow-white colouring of the neck and chest.

Habitat. Australia : locality, unknown.

HALIÆETUS CANORUS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Fig. 2.

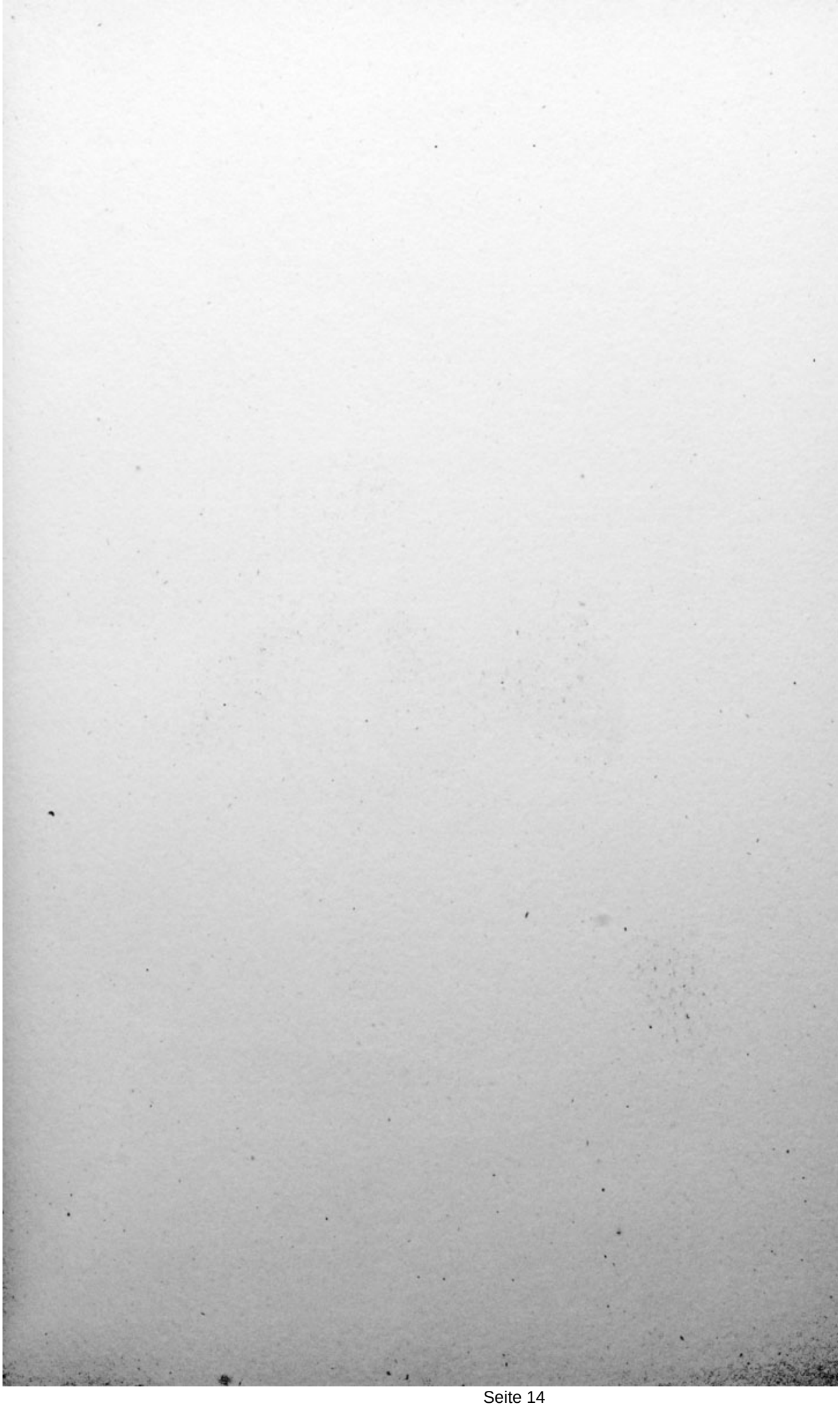
Hal. capite, collo, corporeque subtùs, pallide fusco-luteis, plumis colore intensiore marginatis ; plumis dorsi alarumque fuscis cinereo marginatis ; primariis nigrescenti-fuscis ; caudâ cinerescenti-fuscâ ; rostro fusco ; pedibus flavescenti-fuscis.

Long. tot. 25½ unc. ; *rostri*, 1⅝ ; *alæ*, 16¼ ; *caudæ*, 10½ ; *tarsi*, 1¼.

Head, neck, and all the under surface light sandy brown, each feather margined with a darker colour ; feathers of the back and wings brown, margined with greyish white ; primaries blackish brown ; tail greyish brown ; bill brown ; feet yellowish brown.

Syn. *Haliæëtus Canorus*, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 187.

Habitat. Australia : locality, New South Wales.



Pandion [illegible]

PANDION LEUCOCEPHALUS, *Gould.*

Pand. vertice, nuchâ, gulâ, abdomine, femoribus, crissoque albis ; plumis pectoris fusco ad apicem notatis ; plumis auricularibus fuscescenti-nigris ; colli lateribus fuscis ; dorso, alis, caudaque brunneis, singulis plumis notâ albâ angustâ apicali ornatis ; primariis nigris ; rostro nigro ; tarsis olivaceo-plumbeis.

Long. tot. 21 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ*, $16\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, 8; *tarsi*, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Crown of the head, back of the neck, throat, abdomen, thighs, and under tail-coverts white; feathers of the chest with a broad spot of brown at their tips; ear-coverts blackish brown; sides of the neck brown; back, wings, and tail clove brown, each feather of the back having a narrow circle of white at its extremity; primaries black; bill black; tarsi yellowish olive, tinged with lead colour.

Syn. *Pandion leucocephalus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. I venture to characterise this bird as distinct from the *Pandion Haliæëtus*, as it appears to be always smaller in size, and is moreover said to have yellow tarsi. The individual from which my description was taken has this character to a certain extent, although a leaden tint pervades in some parts. I have never seen a specimen of *P. Haliæëtus* with so much white on the head and back of the neck as is found in the Australian bird.

Habitat. Australia.

1

2

3

1 *Falco frontatus*
2 ——— *melanogenys*
3 ——— *brunnea*

FALCO FRONTATUS, *Gould.*

Fig. 1.

Falc. fronte cinerescenti; vertice, genis, plumis auricularibus, corporeque suprà cinerescenti-plumbeis; primariis intùs notis ovalibus cervinis ornatis; rectricibus caudæ duabus intermediis cinereis, nigro obscurè fasciatis, reliquis cinereo et rufescente alternatim fasciatis; gulâ, pectoreque pallidè cervinis, hujus plumis in medio lineâ fuscâ notatis; corpore subtùs obscurè rufescenti-aurantiaco; rostro plumbeo, cerâ pedibusque flavis.

Long. tot. 12 unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{7}{8}$; *alæ*, $9\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Forehead greyish white; crown of the head, cheeks, ear-coverts, and all the upper surface uniform dark bluish grey; internal webs of the primaries, except the tips, numerously barred with oval-shaped markings of buff; two centre tail-feathers grey, transversely barred with obscure markings of black; the remainder of the feathers on each side alternately barred with lines of dark grey and reddish chestnut; throat and chest white tinged with buff, the feathers of the chest marked down the centre with a stripe of brown; the whole of the under surface and thighs dull reddish orange; bill dark lead colour; cere and legs yellow.

Syn. *Falco frontatus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. I find the young of this species much darker than the adult, particularly in the markings of the chest and abdomen; the upper surface also has most of the feathers tinged with reddish brown, and the tail-feathers are tipped with this colour.

This species is nearly allied to *Falco Subbuteo* and *F. Æsalon*.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.

FALCO MELANOGENYS, *Gould.*

Fig. 2.

Mas. *Falc. capite toto fuscescenti-nigro; corpore suprà, alis, caudâque cinereo fuscoque alternatim fasciatis; primariis extùs intensè fuscis, intùs cervino fasciatis; gulâ pectoreque cervinis; abdomine rufescenti-cinereo, guttis ovalibus intensè fuscis ornato; lateribus crissoque rufescenti-cinereis, fasciis intensè fuscis contortim notatis; rostro ad apicem plumbeo, ad basin flavo; cerâ pedibusque flavis.*

Fœm. *A mari differt staturâ majore, nec non colore gulæ, pectoris, abdominisque intensiore.*

Mas. Long. tot. 15 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{8}$; *alæ*, $11\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, $5\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Fœm. ——— 17 —; ——, $1\frac{5}{8}$; —, $13\frac{1}{2}$; ——, $6\frac{1}{2}$; ——, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Male. Head, cheeks, and back of the neck deep brownish black; the feathers of the upper surface, wings, and tail alternately crossed with equal sized bands of deep grey and blackish brown; outer edges of the primaries uniform blackish brown; their inner webs obscurely barred with light buff; throat and chest delicate fawn colour, passing into reddish grey on the abdomen; tail-feathers ornamented with an oval-shaped spot of dark brown; *abdomen*, flanks, under surface of the wing, and under tail-coverts reddish grey, crossed by numerous irregular bars of blackish brown; bill bluish lead colour at the tip and yellow at the base; cere and legs yellow.

Female. Differs from the male in being larger in all her proportions, and in having the throat and chest more richly tinted with fulvous, which colour also extends over the abdomen, the feathers of which are not so strongly barred with brown as in the male.

Syn. *Falco melanogenys*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. This species is closely allied to the *Falco Peregrinus*, from which it may be at all times distinguished by the black colouring of the cheeks.

Habitat. Australia generally.

FALCO BRUNNEA, *Gould.*

Fig. 3.

Falc. capite, corporeque superiore intensè fuscis; primariis intùs notis albis triangularibus ornatis; caudâ lineis fuscescentibus septem obscurè et angustè fasciatis; gulâ, notâque ante oculos cervinis; pectore pallidè cervino, plumis lineâ fusco centrali notatis; corpore subtùs albo fuscoque commixtis ornato; iridibus flavis; rostro nigro; pedibus plumbeis.

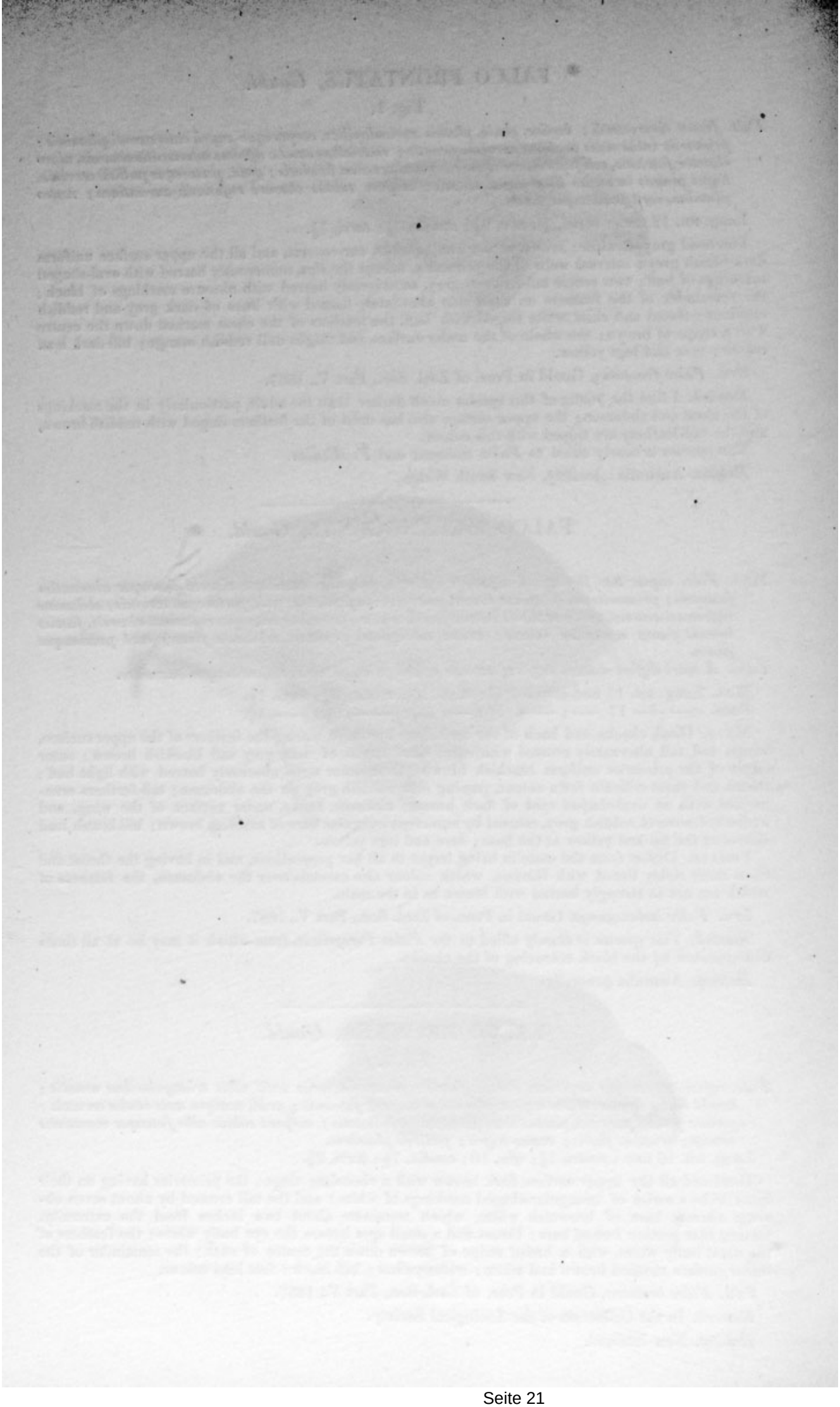
Long. tot. 16 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{8}$; *alæ*, 10; *caudæ*, $7\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Head and all the upper surface dark brown with a chocolate tinge; the primaries having on their inner webs a series of triangular-shaped markings of white; and the tail crossed by about seven obscure narrow bars of brownish white, which terminate about two inches from the extremity, leaving that portion free of bars; throat and a small spot before the eye buffy white; the feathers of the chest buffy white, with a broad stripe of brown down the centre of each; the remainder of the under surface mottled brown and white; irides yellow; bill black; feet lead colour.

Syn. *Falco brunnea*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. In the Collection of the Zoological Society.

Habitat. New Zealand.



Ieracidea Berigera.

Genus IERACIDEA, *Gould.*

CHARACTERES GENERICI.

Rostrum, ut in genere Falco *dicto; alis attamen minùs rigidis, remige tertio longissimo; tarsis longioribus, gracilioribus, et anticè squamis hexagonalibus tectis; digitis gracilioribus, digito postico breviore, unguibus minùs robustis.*

Bill and general form as in *Falco*, but the wings are less powerful, and the third quill-feather is the longest; the tarsi also are more elongated, slender, and covered anteriorly with hexagonal scales; toes more feeble, the hind toe shorter, and the claws less robust.

IERACIDEA BERIGORA.

Ierac. vertice ferruginoso-fusco, plumis lineâ angustâ nigrâ longitudinalitèr notatis; strigâ nigrâ a mandibulâ inferiore per genas excurrente; plumis auricularibus fuscis; abdomine medio, crissoque pallidè cervinis, singulis plumis lineâ centrali fuscâ angustè notatis; lateribus ferruginoso-fuscis, guttis flavescenti-albis notatis; femoribus extùs fuscis, ferrugineo transversìm fasciatis; dorso medio rufescenti-fusco, scapularibus, tectricibusque alarum fuscis, ferrugineo fasciatis; caudâ fusco, ferrugineoque fasciatâ; primariis nigrescenti-fuscis, pogoniis internis notis ovalibus cervinis latè fasciatis; rostro plumbeo; pedibus obscurè plumbeis.

Long. tot. 18 unc.; *rostri*, 1½; *alæ*, 13¼; *caudæ*, 8; *tarsi*, 3.

Crown of the head ferruginous brown, with a fine black line down the centre of each feather; a streak of black from the base of the lower mandible down each side of the cheek; ear-coverts brown; throat, chest, centre of the abdomen, and under tail-coverts pale buff, with a fine line of brown down each side of the shaft of every feather; flanks ferruginous, each feather crossed with spots of buffy white; thighs dark brown, crossed like the flanks but with redder spots; centre of the back reddish brown; scapularies and wing-coverts brown, crossed with conspicuous bars and spots of ferruginous; tail brown, crossed with ferruginous bars, and tipped with light brown; primaries blackish brown, margined on their inner webs with large oval-shaped spots of buff; bill bluish horn colour; feet lead colour.

Syn. *Falco Berigora*, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 184.

Remark. This bird in its progress from youth to maturity is subject to very marked changes of plumage: the colouring described above appears to be that of an adult; but I possess other individuals apparently mature, in which the whole of the upper and under surface, except the throat, is of an almost uniform deep chocolate brown, with only an indication of the ferruginous bars and spots on the back, while the wings and tail are the same as in the adult; the thighs internally however are always buff.

Habitat. Australia generally.

1. *Astur approximans*
2. ..... *Nova Hollandiæ ?*
3. ..... *Nova Hollandiæ*

ASTUR APPROXIMANS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Fig. 1.

Mas. *Ast. vertice et nuchâ plumbeis, collo posticè torque rufescente obscurè ornato; corpore suprà, alis caudâque cinerescenti-fuscis; hâc fusco saturatiore crebrè fasciatâ; remigum pogoniis internis albis, fusco fasciatis; gulâ cinerescenti-fuscâ; pectore corporeque subtùs rufescenti-brunneis fasciis albis notatis; his fusco marginatis; femoribus rufis, albo crebrè et irregularitèr fasciatis; rostro nigrescenti-corneo; pedibus flavis.*

Jun. *Capitis, nuchæque plumis fuscis, rufescenti-brunneo marginatis; corpore suprà intensè fusco, plumis singulis notam semilunarem rufam ad apicem ostendentibus; caudâ fuscâ, colore saturatiore fasciatâ, et ad apicem albescente; remigum pogoniis internis cervinis, fusco fasciatis; gulâ pallidè cervinâ, singulis plumis lineâ fuscâ in medio notatis; pectore pallidè cervino fusco transversim notato; abdomine lateribusque pallidè cervinis irregularitèr fusco fasciatis; femoribus crissoque pallidè rufis, similaritèr fasciatis; rostro nigrescente-fusco; pedibus plumbeis.*

Long. tot. 19 unc.; *rostri*, 1; *alæ*, 12; *caudæ*, 10; *tarsi*, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Male. Crown of the head and nape of the neck leaden grey; on the back of the neck an obscure collar of rufous brown; the remainder of the upper surface, wings and tail deep greyish brown; the latter numerously barred with brown of a deeper tint; inner webs of the primaries and secondaries greyish white, barred with dark brown; throat greyish brown; breast and all the under surface rufous brown, crossed with numerous white fasciæ, which are bounded on each side with an obscure line of dark brown; thighs rufous, crossed by numerous irregular white lines; bill blackish horn colour; feet yellow.

Young. Feathers of the head and back of the neck dark brown, margined with rufous brown; the remainder of the upper surface deep brown, each feather with a crescent-shaped mark of rufous at the extremity; tail brown, crossed with obscure bars of a darker tint, and tipped with whitish brown; inner webs of the primaries fawn colour, barred with dark brown; throat buffy white, with a stripe of dark brown down the centre of each feather; breast buffy white, each feather crossed by two bands of dark brown, the last of which assumes a triangular form; abdomen, and flanks, buffy white, crossed by irregular bands of dark brown, which are blotched with rufous brown in the centre; thighs and under tail-coverts pale rufous, crossed by similar bands; bill blackish brown; feet lead colour.

Syn. *Falco radiatus*, Lath. Ind. Orn., Supp., p. xii. No. 40.—Temm. Pl. Col. 123, young.
Radiated Falcon, Lath. Gen. Hist., vol. i. p. 122, no. 153, pl. 11.
Astur radiatus,
——*fasciatus*,
——*approximans*,
} Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 181.

Remark. This bird so closely resembles the *Accipiter torquatus* in external appearance that one description would nearly serve for both: the two species are however not only specifically, but generically distinct; the present one being a true *Astur*, with stout and powerful tarsi and a rounded tail, and the other a true *Accipiter*, with a square or somewhat forked tail, and very slender tarsi and feet, the middle toe of which, although belonging to a much smaller bird, is longer than the middle toe of the present species: in consequence of the resemblance above alluded to, I have adopted the name of *approximans* in preference to any other which has been given to it.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New Holland.

ASTUR NOVÆ-HOLLANDIÆ, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Figs. 2 & 3.

Ast. toto corpore albo; cerâ, tarsisque flavis; rostri apice, et unguibus nigris: variat corpore suprà cinereo, subtùs albo, fasciis cinereis crebris irregulariter notatis.

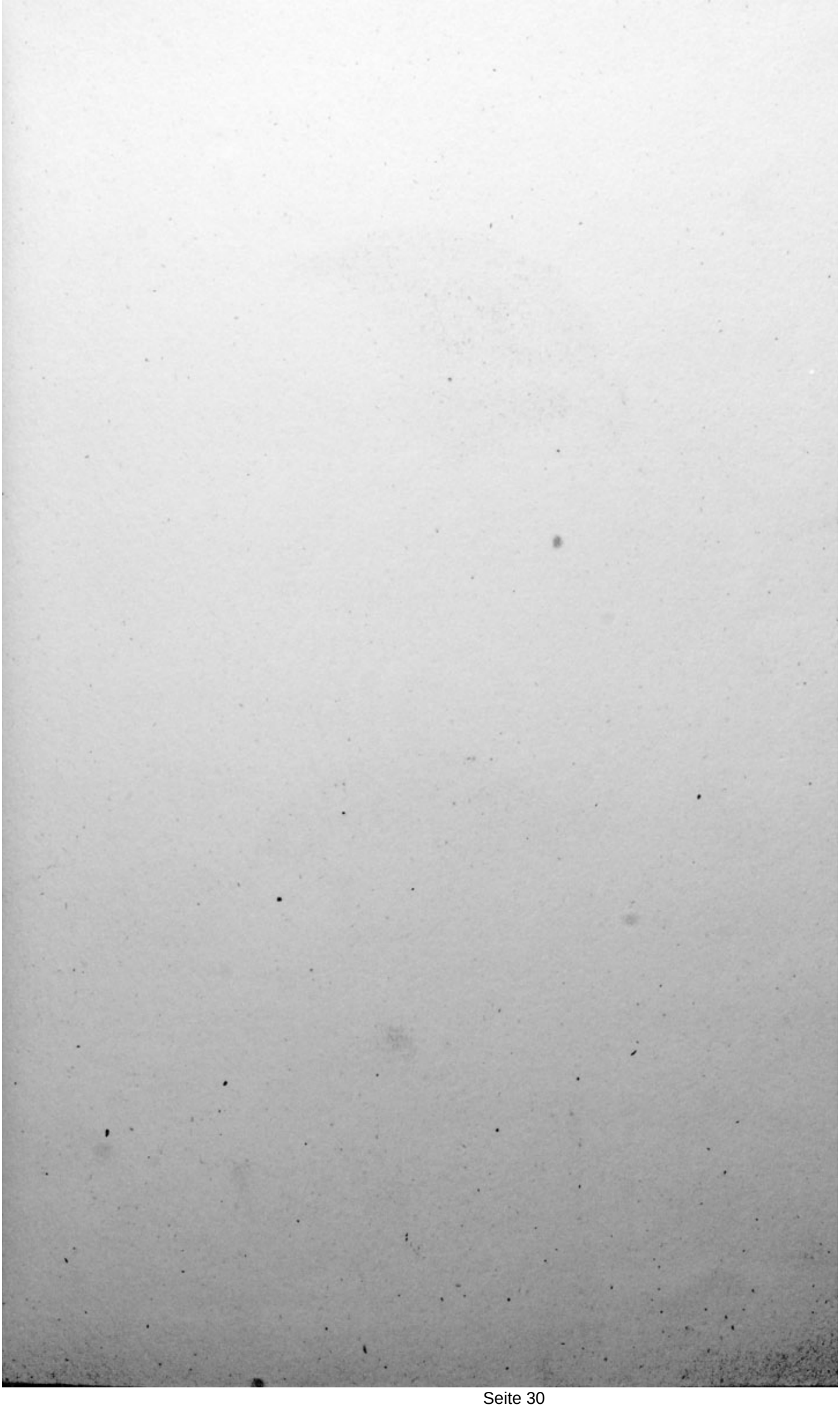
Mas. Long. tot. $15\frac{3}{4}$ unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *alæ*, $10\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, 8; *tarsi*, $2\frac{5}{8}$.
Fœm. ——— 20 ——; ——, $1\frac{1}{2}$; —, $12\frac{3}{4}$; ——, 10; ——, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

The whole of the plumage pure white; cere and tarsi yellow; point of the bill and claws black: or the whole of the upper surface grey; throat and all the under surface white, crossed with numerous irregular grey bars; cere and tarsi yellow; point of the bill and claws black.

Syn. *Falco Novæ-Hollandiæ*, Gmel. Syst., vol. i. p. 264.—Dand. Orn., tom. ii. p. 56.—Lath. Ind. Orn., vol. i. p. 16.
Falco albus, Shaw, Gen. Zool. vol. vii. p. 92.
New-Holland White Eagle, Lath. Gen. Syn., vol. i. p. 40.—Ib., Supp., p. 12.—White's Voy., pl. in p. 250.—Lath. Gen. Hist., vol. i. p. 217.
Astur Novæ-Hollandiæ, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 179.
Astur albus, Jard. and Selb. Ill. Orn., vol. i. pl. 1.
Astur Raii, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 180.

Remark. After a careful examination of a considerable number of specimens in the two states of plumage above described, but agreeing in all their relative admeasurements, I am led to differ from the opinion of most naturalists, and to consider that the two birds are strictly identical. I find this difference of colouring to be common to both sexes, but the females are readily distinguishable by their much larger size.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New Holland.



1 Accipiter niger
2 ..... torquatus

ACCIPITER NIGER.

Fig. 1.

Acc. toto corpore, fuscescenti-nigro ; primariis ad basin albis, brunneis versus apicem, nigroque fasciatis ; secondariis nigrescenti-cinereis, fusco fasciatis ; caudâ nigrâ, fasciis quatuor griscescenti-brunneis ornatâ ; rostro obscurè corneo ; tarsis flavis.

Long. tot. 13 unc.; *rostri*, —; *alæ*, 8; *caudæ*, $6\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, 2.

All the body uniform brownish black ; primaries white at the base, passing into light brown towards the tip, each feather crossed by bars of black, which are three-quarters of an inch apart ; secondaries blackish grey, crossed by bars of a darker colour ; tail black, crossed by four distinct bands of greyish brown, which are much lighter on the under surface ; bill blackish horn colour ; tarsi yellow.

Syn. *Sparvius niger*, Vieill. Gal. des Ois. tom. i. p. 52, pl. 22.—Ib. Tabl. Ency. et Meth., 3ième partie, p. 1269.

Remark. In the Collection of the British Museum there are two specimens of this bird, which answer to Vieillot's description of his *Sparvius niger*, and which are said to have been received from Australia ; but as M. Vieillot states that his species is from Senegal, I give it with a mark of doubt as to its being an inhabitant of Australia.

Habitat. Australia ?

ACCIPITER TORQUATUS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Fig. 2.

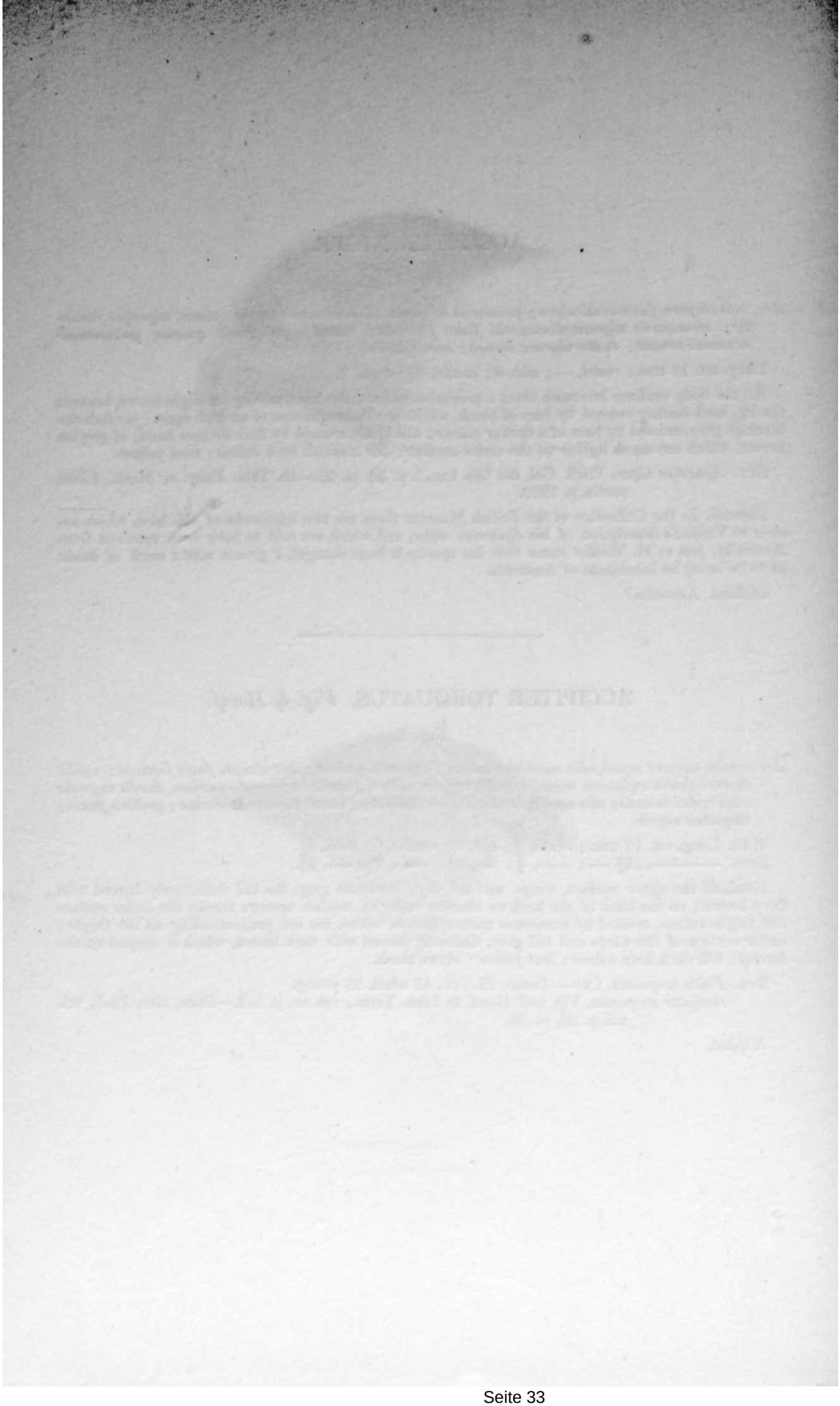
Acc. capite, corpore suprà, alis, caudâque intensè fuscescenti-griseis ; hâc obscurè fusco fasciatâ ; nuchâ obscurè fasciâ rufescenti notatâ ; gulâ, corpore subtus, femoribusque rufescentibus, fasciis angustis albis crebrè ornatis ; alis caudâque subtùs fusco fasciatis ; rostro fuscescenti-corneo ; pedibus flavis ; unguibus nigris.

Mas. Long. tot. 12 unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ*, 8; *caudæ*, 6; *tarsi*, $2\frac{1}{4}$.
Fœm. ——, $14\frac{3}{4}$ —; ——, $\frac{7}{8}$; —, $9\frac{1}{2}$; ——, $7\frac{1}{2}$; —, $2\frac{5}{8}$.

Head, all the upper surface, wings, and tail deep brownish grey, the tail indistinctly barred with deep brown ; on the back of the neck an obscure collar of reddish brown ; throat, the under surface and thighs rufous, crossed by numerous narrow bars of white, the red predominating on the thighs ; under surface of the wings and tail grey, distinctly barred with dark brown, which is deepest on the former ; bill dark horn colour ; feet yellow ; claws black.

Syn. *Falco torquatus*, Cuv.—Temm. Pl. Col., 43 adult, 93 young.
Accipiter torquatus, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 182.—Shaw, Gen. Zool., vol. xiii. p. 30, pl. 33.

Habitat.



Lendegenys subcristatus.

LEPIDOGENYS SUBCRISTATUS, *Gould.*

Lep. vertice, genis, plumis auricularibus, dorsoque superiore fuscescenti-cinereis; occipite, cristáque occipitali nigrescenti-fuscis; dorso, scapularibusque fuscis, alis suprà fuscescenti-cinereis, subtùs argenteo-cinereis, primariis secondariisque fasciis duabus nigris notatis; uropygio, tectricibusque caudæ superioribus fuscis; caudâ fuscescenti-cinereâ, nigro fasciatâ, et ad apicem largè nigrâ; gulâ, pectore, humeri parte, crissoque, cinereis rufo tinctis; corpore subtùs pallidè cervino, castaneo fasciato; rostro pallidè plumbeo, tarsis flavis.

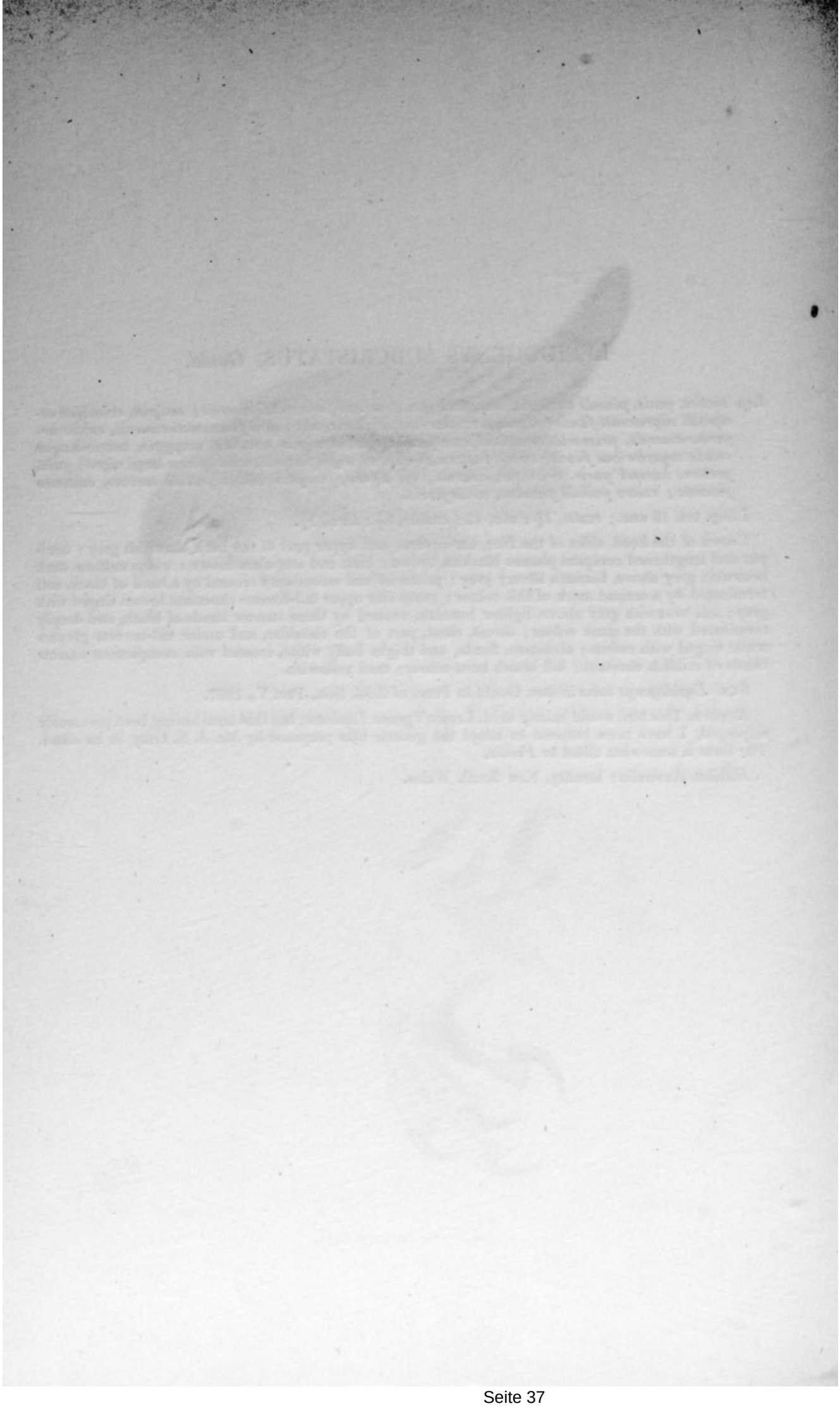
Long. tot. 18 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *alæ*, 13; *caudæ*, $8\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Crown of the head, sides of the face, ear-coverts, and upper part of the back brownish grey; occiput and lengthened occipital plumes blackish brown; back and scapulars brown; wings uniform dark brownish grey above, beneath silvery grey; primaries and secondaries crossed by a band of black, and terminated by a second mark of this colour; rump and upper tail-coverts chocolate brown tinged with grey; tail brownish grey above, lighter beneath, crossed by three narrow bands of black, and deeply terminated with the same colour; throat, chest, part of the shoulder, and under tail-coverts greyish white tinged with rufous; abdomen, flanks, and thighs buffy white, crossed with conspicuous narrow bands of reddish chestnut; bill bluish horn colour; tarsi yellowish.

Syn. *Lepidogenys subcristatus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. This bird would belong to M. Lesson's genus *Lophotes*; but that term having been previously employed, I have been induced to adopt the generic title proposed by Mr. J. E. Gray in its stead. The form is somewhat allied to *Pernis*.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.



1. *Milvus* affinis
2. ..... isurus

MILVUS AFFINIS, *Gould.*

Fig. 1.

Milv. plumis capitis, nuchæ, collique laterum rufescenti-cervinis, strigâ centrali fuscâ notatis; corpore suprà brunneo, tectricibus alarum rufescentibus; singulis plumis nigrâ lineâ centrali notatis et ad apicem pallidè brunneis; primariis nigris, secondariis nigrescentibus; caudâ fuscâ, nigrescente fasciatâ, et ad apicem cinereâ; gulâ fuscescenti-cervinâ, singulis plumis lineâ centrali nigrâ; corpore subtùs rufescenti-fusco, singulis plumis lineâ centrali fuscâ apud illas pectoris maximè conspicuâ ornatis; rostro nigro; pedibus flavescentibus.

Long. tot. 21 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ*, $15\frac{3}{4}$; *caudæ*, $10\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, 2.

Feathers of the head, and the back and sides of the neck reddish fawn colour, with a central stripe of dark blackish brown; all the upper surface glossy brown inclining to chocolate, and passing into reddish brown on the wing-coverts, the shaft of each feather being black and the extreme tip pale brown; primaries black; secondaries blackish brown; tail, which is slightly forked, brown, crossed by several indistinct bars of a darker tint, and each feather tipped with greyish white; throat brownish fawn colour with the stem of each feather black; the remainder of the under surface rufous brown, with a central line of dark brown on each feather, which is broadest and most conspicuous on the chest; bill black; feet yellowish.

Syn. *Milvus affinis*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. This species is very nearly allied to the *Milvus ater* of Europe: the circumstance of nearly the whole of the Fauna of Australia being distinct from those of all other parts of the world has induced me to separate it specifically from that bird; the chief difference is in its being somewhat smaller in size.

Habitat. Australia.

MILVUS ISURUS, *Gould.*

Fig. 2.

Milv. fronte, lineâque supra-oculari cervinis; singulis plumis, apicem, lineamque centralem nigros habentibus; vertice, dorso, lateribus colli, gutture, humeris suprà et subtùs, corporeque subtùs rufescenti-aurantiacis; plumis singulis verticis, occipitis, et præcipuè pectoris notam longitudinalem apicalemque nigram habentibus; dorso superiore, plumisque scapularibus intense fuscis; primariis ad apicem fuscis, nigro obscurè fasciatis, ad basin intùs cinereis; secondariis intensè fuscis nigro fasciatis; uropygio crissoque albis, nigro cervinoque fasciatis; caudâ ferè quadratâ, et cinereo-fuscâ; rectricibus, duabus externis utrinque exceptis, obscurè fasciis quatuor angustis nigris ornatis; omnibus ad apicem nigris; rostro fusco; cerâ, tarsisque flavis.

Long. tot. 20 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{3}{8}$; *alæ*, $81\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, $8\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Forehead and space over the eye buffy white, each feather tipped and marked down the shaft with black; crown of the head, back and sides of the neck, throat, shoulders, both above and beneath, and the under surface generally reddish orange; the feathers on the crown and the back of the head like those of the forehead marked longitudinally and tipped with black, but in no part are these markings so widely spread as on the chest, whence they suddenly diminish, and are altogether lost on the abdomen, the uniformity of which, particularly on the flanks, is broken by obscure transverse bands of a lighter colour; upper part of the back and scapularies deep blackish brown; tips of the primaries on the upper surface dark brown, obscurely banded with black; internal web of the basal portion of the primaries together with the stem and under surface generally greyish white; secondaries dark brown banded with black, the remainder of the wing light brown, the edges of the feathers being still lighter; rump and upper tail-coverts white, with transverse bands of brown and buff; tail brownish grey, and nearly square in form, all the feathers except the two outer on each side marked with about four obscure narrow bands of black, the whole tipped with black; bill brown; cere and tarsi yellow.

Syn. *Milvus isurus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. This species, the immediate locality of which is not known, offers the nearest approach to the Common Kite, *Milvus vulgaris*, that has yet been discovered; but is readily distinguished from that species by the square form of the tail.

Habitat. Australia.

Circus Jardinii

CIRCUS JARDINII, *Gould.*

MAS. *Circ. vertice, genis, plumisque auricularibus intensè castaneis, fusco longitudinalitèr notatis ; disco fasciali, nuchâ, dorso superiore, pectore necnon dorso imo, scapularibusque, intensè cinereis, his albo levitèr notatis ; humeris, alis subtùs, abdomine, femoribus, crissoque, castaneis, albo perpulchrè notatis ; tectricibus alarum fusco-cineraceis, irregularitèr albo notatis ; secondariis cineraceis, fasciis tribus fuscis angustè notatis, fasciâque latâ terminali ; primariis ad basin cervinis, per reliquas partes nigris ; tectricibus caudæ superioribus fuscis, fascias albas, apicemque album ostendentibus ; caudâ cinereo fuscoque alternatìm fasciatâ ; rostro nigro ; pedibus flavis.*

Long. tot. 19 unc. ; *alæ*, 16 ; *caudæ*, 10 ; *tarsi*, $3\frac{5}{8}$.

MALE. Crown of the head, cheeks, and ear-coverts dark chestnut, each feather having a mark of brown down the centre ; facial disk, back of the neck, upper part of the back, and chest uniform dark grey ; lower part of the back and scapulars dark grey, most of the feathers being blotched and marked at the tips with two faint spots of white one on either side of the stem ; shoulders, under surface of the wing, abdomen, thighs, and under tail-coverts rich chestnut, the whole of the feathers beautifully spotted with white, the spots regularly disposed down each web, and being largest and most distinct on the abdomen ; greater and lesser wing-coverts brownish grey, irregularly barred and tipped with a lighter colour ; secondaries dark grey, crossed with three narrow lines of dark brown, and tipped with a broad band of the same colour, the extreme tips being paler ; primaries black for two-thirds of their length, their bases brownish buff ; upper tail-coverts brown, barred and tipped with greyish white ; tail alternately barred with conspicuous bands of dark brown and grey, the brown band nearest the extremity being the broadest, and the extreme tips greyish white ; bill black ; legs yellow.

SYN. *Circus Jardinii*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837, male.
Circus assimilis, Jard. and Selb. Ill. Orn., vol. i. pl. 51, female ?

Remark. I am induced to believe that the bird figured by Messrs. Jardine and Selby under the name of *Circus assimilis* will prove to be the female of this bird ; but as I am not quite certain, I have thought it best to characterise the present bird under a new name ; at all events, the term *assimilis* only applies to a young bird or a female.

Habitat. Australia : locality, New South Wales.

1 Athene? fortis

2 ..... ? strenua.

ATHENE ? FORTIS, *Gould.*

Fig. 1.

Ath. facie gulâque cinerescenti-albis ; vertice, corporeque suprà fuscis, purpureo tinctis ; scapularibus, secondariis tectricibusque alæ majoribus albo guttatis ; primariis alternatim fusco griseoque fasciatis ; fasciis pallidis ad marginem externum albescentibus ; caudâ fuscâ lineis sex vel septem cinerescentibus transversim fasciatis, apice cinerescente ; corpore subtùs brunneo alboque marmorato, hóc marginem plumarum ornante ; tarsis ad digitos vestitis, fusco cervinoque marmoratis ; rostro flavescenti-corneo ; digitis longis, flavis, pilisque tectis.

Long. tot. 15¼ unc.; *wing*, 11½; *tail*, 7½; *tarsi*, 1¾.

Face and throat greyish white ; crown of the head and all the upper surface dark brown, tinged with purple ; scapularies, secondaries, and greater wing-coverts spotted with white ; primaries alternately barred with dark and greyish brown, the light marks on the outer edges approaching to white ; tail dark brown, transversely barred with six or seven lines of greyish white ; the extreme tips of all the feathers terminating with the same ; the whole of the under surface mottled brown and white, the latter occupying the outer edges of the feathers ; tarsi clothed to the toes, and mottled brown and fawn colour ; bill light yellowish horn colour ; toes long, yellow, and covered with fine hairs.

Syn. *Athene fortis*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Habitat. Australia : locality, New South Wales.

ATHENE ? STRENUA, *Gould.*

Fig. 2.

Ath. vertice, corpore suprà, alis, caudâque intense fuscis, fasciis purpurescenti-brunneis transversim ornatis ; his majoribus pallidioribusque ad imum dorsum ; secondariis, rectricibusque caudæ ad marginem internum, facie, gulâ, pectoreque superiore, badiis, plumis partium harum notâ brunneâ centrali ornatis ; corpore subtùs albo, levitèr badio lavato, et fusco fasciato ; rostro corneo ad basin, ad apicem nigro ; pedibus flavis.

Long. tot. 24 unc.; *rostri*, 2 ; *alæ*, 15 ; *caudæ*, 10½ ; *tarsi*, 2¼.

Crown of the head, all the upper surface, wings, and tail dark clove brown, crossed by numerous bars of broccoli brown, which become much larger, lighter, and more conspicuous on the lower part of the back, the inner edges of the secondaries and of the tail ; face, throat, and upper part of the chest buff, with a large patch of dark brown down the centre of each feather ; the remainder of the under surface white, slightly tinged with buff, and crossed with irregular bars of brown ; bill horn colour at the base, passing into black at the tip ; feet yellow.

Syn. *Athene strenua*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Habitat. Australia : locality, New South Wales.

1 *Athene maculata*

2 ..... *Bubo*

ATHENE MACULATA.

Fig. 1.

Ath. disco faciali albo, singulis plumis ad basin rostri in medio, et ad apicem nigris; capite corporeque suprà brunneis, albo crebrè guttatis; caudâ brunneâ irregularitèr colore pallidiore fasciatâ; pectore corporeque subtùs brunneis, cervino alboque notatis; primariis brunneis lætè fusco fasciatis, et extùs cervino guttatis; femoribus cervinis; rostro obscurè corneo; pedibus flavis.

Long. tot. 11 unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{7}{10}$; *alæ*, 8; *caudæ*, 5; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Facial disk white, each of the feathers immediately above the bill with the shafts and tips black; head and all the upper surface brown, numerously spotted with white; tail brown, crossed by irregular bands of a lighter tint, which become nearly white on the outer feathers; chest and all the under surface brown, blotched with tawny and white; primaries brown, crossed with broad bands of a deeper tint, and irregularly spotted on their outer margins with buffy white; thighs tawny buff; bill dark horn colour; feet yellow.

Syn. *Noctua maculata*, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 189.

Habitat. Australia.

ATHENE BOOBOOK.

Fig. 2.

Ath. disco faciali anticè cinerescente, plumarum apicibus nigrescentibus; disco posticè fusco; capite corporeque toto supernè rufescenti-brunneis; alarum tectricibus, scapularibus, secondariisque ad marginem internum albo guttatis; primariis caudâque colore pallidiore fasciatis; pectore corporeque subtùs rufis, albo irregularitèr notatis, ast magis in abdomine; femoribus intensè cervinis; rostro obscurè corneo; pedibus flavis.

Long. tot. 12 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{8}$; *alæ*, $9\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, $7\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{7}{8}$.

Fore part of the facial disk greyish white, each feather tipped with black; hinder part dark brown; head, all the upper surface, wings, and tail reddish brown; the wing-coverts, scapularies, and inner webs of the secondaries spotted with white; primaries and tail-feathers irregularly barred with light reddish brown, the spaces between the bars becoming buffy white on the under surface; breast and all the under surface rufous, irregularly blotched with white, which predominates on the abdomen; thighs deep tawny buff; bill dark horn colour; feet yellow.

Syn. *Strix Boobook*, Lath. Ind. Orn., Supp., p. xv. no. 9.—Shaw, Gen. Zool., vol. vii. p. 262.
Boobook Owl, Id. Gen. Hist., vol. i. p. 362, no. 66.—Id. Gen. Syn., Suppl., vol. ii. p. 64.
Noctua Boobook, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 188.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.

1. *Strix* personata
2. ——— castanops

STRIX PERSONATA, *Vig.*

Fig. 1.

St. pallidè badia ; capite suprà, dorso, alisque fusco-brunneo variegatis, albisque guttulis parcè sparsis ; corpore infrà pallidiore, brunneo parcè maculato ; caudâ badio brunneoque undulatim fasciatâ, disco purpurescenti-badio, circulo marginali intensè brunneo notato ; rostro pallidè corneo ; digitis flavis.

Long. tot. 14 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ*, $13\frac{1}{4}$; *caudæ*, $7\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, 2.

Pale buff; the upper part of the head, the back, and the wings variegated with dark brown, and sparingly dotted with white; under surface paler with a few brown spots; tail buff, undulated with brown fascia; facial disk purplish buff, margined with deep brown spots; bill pale horn-colour; toes yellow.

Syn. *Strix personata*, Vig. in Proc. of Comm. of Sci., and Corr. of Zool. Soc., Part I., 1830–31, p. 60.

Habitat. Australia.

STRIX CASTANOPS, *Gould.*

Fig. 2.

St. disco fasciali castaneo, ad marginem saturatiore, et nigro circumdato ; corpore suprà, alis, caudâque lætè rufo-brunneis, plumis singulis fasciis latis saturatè brunneis, disparitèr ornatis ; capite humerisque maculis sparsis minutis albis ; corpore infrà flavescenti-brunneo ; lateribus colli corporisque guttis nigris sparsè ornatis ; femoribus tibiisque flavo-brunneis ; rostro flavo-fusco ; pedibus flavescentibus.

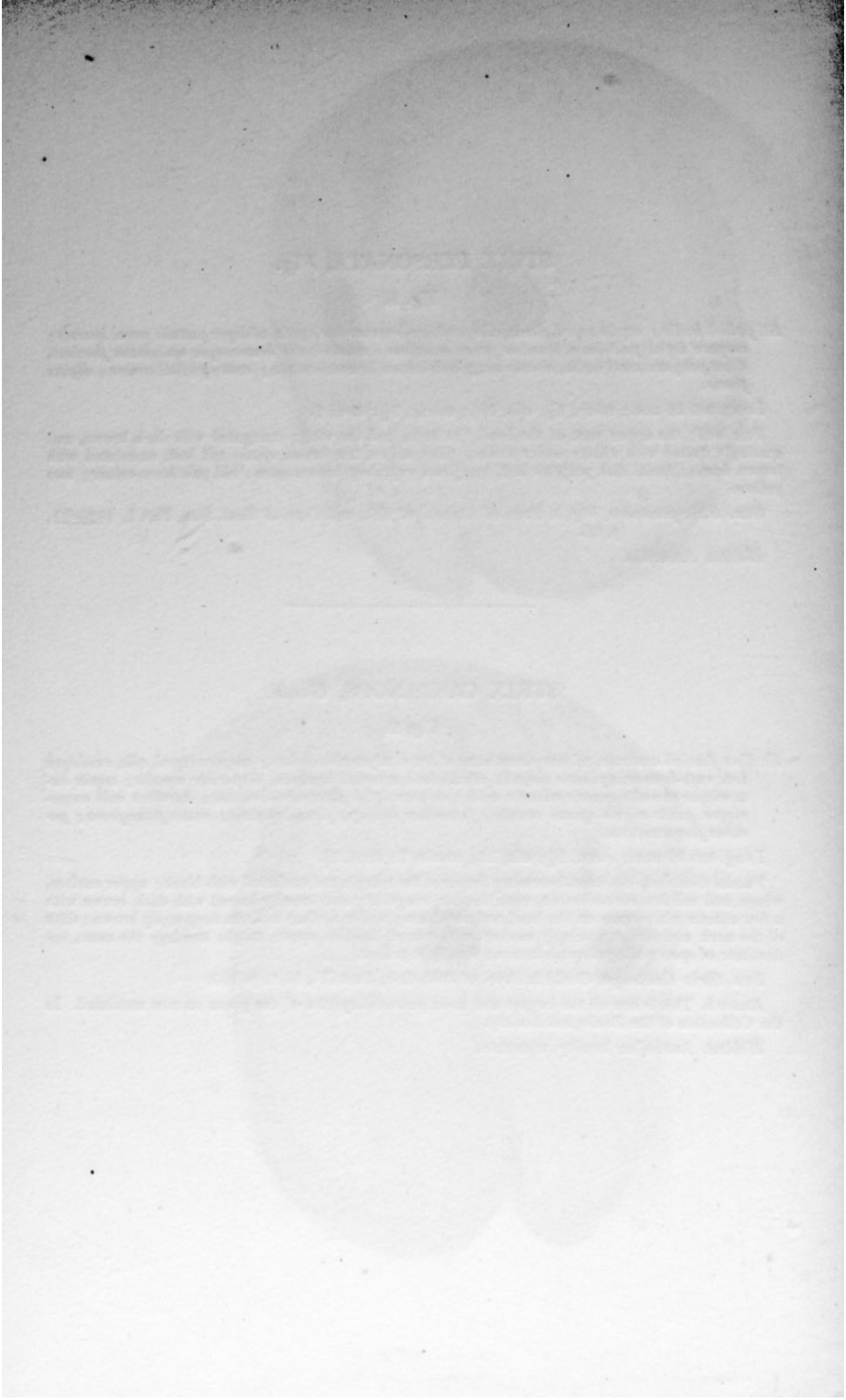
Long. tot. 18 unc.; *rostri*, $2\frac{1}{4}$; *alæ*, 15; *caudæ*, 7; *tarsi*, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Fascial disk deep chestnut, becoming deeper at the margin and encircled with black; upper surface, wings, and tail fine rufous brown, each feather irregularly and broadly barred with dark brown with a few minute white spots on the head and shoulders; under surface uniform deep sandy brown; sides of the neck and flanks sparingly marked with round blackish spots; thighs and legs the same, but destitute of spots; bill yellowish brown; feet light yellow.

Syn. *Strix Castanops*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part IV., 1836, p. 140.

Remark. This is one of the largest and most powerful species of the genus as now restricted. In the Collection of the Zoological Society.

Habitat. Australia: locality, uncertain.



1. Strix delicatulus
2. ——— cyclops

STRIX DELICATULUS, *Gould.*

Fig. 1.

St. disco fasciali albo, margine stramineo circumdato; corpore suprà pallide cano-fusco, flavo tincto, notis nigricantibus et albidis intermixtis delicatis frequentibusque ornato; alis pallidè fulvis, fasciis lineisque retortis, pallide brunneis; primariis ad apicem guttâ albâ notatis; caudæ rectricibus quoad colorem remiges fingentibus, at guttâ apicali albâ obscuriore; corpore infrà albo; pectore lateribusque maculis brunnescentibus sparsè notatis; femoribus tibiisque albis; rostro livido; pedibus flavescentibus.

Long. tot. 14 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ*, 11; *caudæ*, 4; *tarsi*, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Facial disk white, margined with buff; upper surface light greyish brown, tinged with yellow, very thickly and delicately pencilled with spots of brownish black and white; wings pale buff, lightly barred with pale brown, marked along the outer edge and extremities with zigzag pencillings of the same, each primary having a terminal spot of white; tail resembles the primaries, except that the terminal white spot is indistinct, and the outer feathers are almost white; under surface white, sparingly marked about the chest and flanks with small brownish dots; legs and thighs white; bill horn colour; feet yellowish.

Syn. *Strix delicatulus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part IV., 1836, p. 140.

Remark. This species very closely resembles the Common British Owl, *Strix flammea*; but is considerably smaller in size, and has a longer bill.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.

STRIX CYCLOPS, *Gould.*

Fig. 2.

Str. disco fasciali albo, venustè annulo saturatè brunneo, circumdato; corpore suprà albo; dorso humerisque pallidè stramineis, maculis brunneis et albis lentiginosis; primariis fasciis alternis apicibusque lineis brunneis frequentibus, et retortis; caudâ albâ fasciis brunneis; interstitiis albis, brunneo crebrè guttatis; corpore infrà albo, maculis brunneis; rostro livido; femoribus tarsisque albis; pedibus flavo-fuscis.

Long. tot. 15 unc.; *rostri*, $1\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ*, $11\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, $5\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

Facial disk white, margined with deep brown; upper surface white, tinged on the back and shoulders with pale straw colour, and freckled irregularly with brown, surrounding numerous spots of white; primaries alternately barred with pale brown, the outer edge and extremities thickly pencilled with zigzag marks of brown; tail white, barred with brown, the spaces between the bars thickly dotted with the same colour; under surface white, spotted with brown; bill horn colour; thighs and legs white; feet yellow.

Syn. *Strix Cyclops*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part IV., 1836, p. 140.

Remark. This is one of the most beautiful species of the genus. In my own Collection.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.

1 *Halcyon* sanctus
2 ———— collaris
3 ———— cinnamominus

HALCYON SANCTUS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Fig. 1.

Mas. *Halc. vertice, dorso superiore, scapulisque fuscis, viridi tinctis ; lineâ a naribus ad oculos cervinâ ; strigâ latâ occipitali nigrâ ; tectricibus alarum, secondariisque obscurè viridibus ; primariis nigrescentibus, viridi marginatis ; dorso imo, tectricibusque caudæ metallicè viridibus ; caudâ cæruleo-viridi ; gulâ albâ ; torque nuchali, pectore, corporeque subtùs cervinis ; rostro nigrescente, mandibulâ inferiore ad basin carneâ ; pedibus rufescenti-fuscis.*

Junior. *Differt dorso plùs fusco tincto, tectricibus alarum cervino marginatis, plumis pectoralibus, fusco circumdatis, necnon rostro breviore.*

Long. tot. $7\frac{3}{4}$ unc. ; *rostri*, 2 ; *alæ*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{9}{16}$.

Adult. Crown of the head, upper part of the back, and scapularies dull brownish green ; stripe from the nostrils to the eye rich buff ; from the gape a broad stripe of greenish black passes round the head, and bounds the green of the crown ; wing-coverts and secondaries dull green ; primaries blackish brown, margined externally with dull green ; lower part of the back, and upper tail-coverts metallic green ; tail bluish green ; throat white ; collar surrounding the back of the neck, chest and all the under surface buff, which is lightest on the centre of the abdomen ; upper mandible and point of the lower blackish brown, base of the latter fleshy white ; feet reddish brown.

Young. Differs in having the back more brown, the wing-coverts margined with buff, the feathers on the breast margined with dark brown, and a shorter bill.

Syn. *Halcyon sanctus*, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 206.
Sacred Kingsfisher, Phill. Voy., pl. in p. 156.?

Habitat. Australia : locality, New South Wales.

HALCYON COLLARIS, *Swains.*

Fig. 2.

Halc. vertice, dorso superiore, scapulisque olivaceo-viridibus ; lineâ a naribus ad oculos cervinis ; strigâ occipitali nigrescenti-fuscâ ; dorso imo metallicè cæruleo ; tectricibus alarum, secondariisque intensè viridi-cæruleis ; primariis nigrescentibus, extùs cæruleo marginatis ; caudâ intensè cæruleâ ; gulâ, torque nuchali, corporeque subtùs albis ; rostro nigrescente, mandibulâ inferiore ad basin corneâ ; pedibus nigrescentibus.

Long. tot. 9 unc. ; *rostri*, $2\frac{1}{2}$; *alæ*, 4 ; *caudæ*, 3 ; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Crown of the head, upper part of the back, and scapularies rich olive green ; stripe from the nostrils to the eye buffy white ; from the gape a stripe of brownish black passes round the back of the head and bounds the green colouring of the crown ; lower part of the back, and upper tail-coverts verditer blue ; wing-coverts and secondaries deep greenish blue ; primaries blackish brown, margined on the outer webs with deep blue ; tail deep blue ; throat, collar surrounding the back of the neck, and all the under surface white ; upper mandible, the point of the under mandible, and feet blackish brown ; base of the under mandible fleshy white.

Syn. *Halcyon collaris*, Swains. Zool. Ill. 1st ser., pl. 27.

Habitat. Australia : locality, New South Wales.

HALCYON CINNAMOMINUS, *Swains.*

Fig. 3.

Halc. capite, collo, corporeque subtùs cinnamominis ; plumis auricularibus, lineâque angustâ occipitali nigris, viridi lavatis ; dorso, scapulisque intensè viridibus ; tectricibus alarum, secondariisque cæruleis ; primariis nigris, extùs cæruleo marginatis ; tectricibus caudæ metallicè cæruleo-viridibus ; caudâ intensè cæruleâ ; rostro nigrescenti-fusco, mandibulâ inferiore ad basin carneâ ; pedibus rufescenti-fuscis.

Long. tot. 9 unc. ; *rostri*, $2\frac{1}{8}$; *alæ*, 4 ; *caudæ*, $3\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Head, neck, and all the under surface cinnamon brown ; ear-coverts, and a narrow line encircling the back of the head greenish black ; back and scapularies dark green ; wing-coverts and secondaries greenish blue ; primaries black, margined externally with greenish blue ; upper tail-coverts metallic bluish green ; tail deep blue ; bill blackish brown, the base of the under mandible fleshy white ; feet reddish brown.

Syn. *Halcyon cinnamominus*, Swains., Zool. Ill., 1st ser., pl. 67.—Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 206.

Remark. In the Collection of the Linnæan Society.

Habitat. Australia : locality, New South Wales.

1. *Pachycephala gutturalis*
2. ——————— *pectoralis*

PACHYCEPHALA GUTTURALIS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Fig. 1.

Mas. *Pach. vertice, loris, lineâ infra-oculari, plumis auricularibus lunulâque pectorali nigerrimis; gulâ albâ; nuchâ, lineâ angustâ pectorali, abdomineque toto flavis; dorso, tectricibusque caudæ flavescenti-olivaceis; tectricibus alarum nigrescenti-fuscis, flavescenti-olivaceo marginatis; primariis, secondariisque nigrescenti-fuscis, cinerescenti-olivaceo marginatis; caudâ ad basin cinereâ, apicem versus nigrescente, ad apicem cinereâ; rostro pedibusque nigrescentibus.*

Fœm. vel mas jun. *Capite, corpore superiore, caudâque, olivaceo-fuscis; primariis, secondariisque fuscis, illis cinereo, his olivaceo marginatis; gulâ pallidè fuscâ, albo adspersâ; abdomine pallidè olivaceo-fusco; crisso albo; rostro, pedibusque nigrescentibus.*

Long. tot. $7\frac{1}{4}$ unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ*, $3\frac{7}{8}$; *caudæ*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Male. Crown of the head, lores, line beneath the eye, ear-coverts, and a crescent-shaped mark from the latter across the breast deep black; throat, within the black, white; back of the neck, a narrow line down each side of the chest behind the black crescent, and all the under surface gamboge yellow; back and upper tail-coverts yellowish olive; wing-coverts blackish brown, margined with yellowish olive; primaries and secondaries blackish brown, margined with greyish olive; tail grey at the base passing into brownish black near the extremity, and tipped with grey; bill and feet brownish black.

Female, or young male. Head, all the upper surface, and tail olive brown; primaries and secondaries brown, the former margined with grey, and the latter with yellowish olive; throat pale brown, freckled with white; the remainder of the under surface pale brown, tinged with olive; under tail-coverts white; bill and feet blackish brown.

Syn. *Turdus gutturalis*, Lath. Ind. Orn., Supp., p. xli. no. 6.
Black-crowned Thrush, Lewin, Birds of New Holl. pl. 10.
Pachycephala gutturalis, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 239.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.

PACHYCEPHALA PECTORALIS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Fig. 2.

Mas. *Pach. gulâ albâ, nigro latè circumdatâ; fronte et vertice cinereis, plumis in medio nigro angustè striatis; corpore superiore cinereo; caudâ alisque fuscis; lateribus griseis; pectore medio, abdomine, crissoque, aurantiaco-brunneis; rostro pedibusque nigris.*

Fœm. *Capite, corporeque superiore fusco-cinereis; alis caudâque, saturatè fuscis; gulâ albidâ; corpore subtùs cervino, plumis hujus partis necnon gulæ angustè fuscis, in medio striatis; rostro fusco; pedibus nigris.*

Long. tot. $6\frac{3}{4}$ unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ*, $3\frac{3}{4}$; *caudæ*, $3\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Male. Throat white, encircled by a broad band of black, which commences at the base of the bill, surrounds the eye, passes down the sides of the neck, and crosses the breast; forehead and crown dark grey, with a small stripe of black down the centre of each feather; the remainder of the upper surface dark grey; wings and tail blackish brown, each feather margined on the outer web with dark grey; sides of the breast and flanks grey; centre of the breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts orange brown; bill and feet black.

Female. Head and all the upper surface brownish grey; wings and tail dark brown, margined on the exterior webs with brownish grey; throat dull white, gradually passing into the tawny buff which covers the whole of the under surface, each feather of the throat and under surface having a narrow stripe of dark brown down the centre; bill brown; feet black.

Syn. *Muscicapa pectoralis*, Lath. Ind. Orn., Supp., p. li. no. 11.
Orange-breasted Thrush, Lewin, Birds of New Holl., pl. 8.
Pachycephala pectoralis, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 239.—Gould, Syn. Birds of Australia.
———— *striata*, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 240, female, or young male?
Lanius macularius, Quoy et Gaim. Voy. de l'Astrolabe, p. 257, pl. 31, f. 1, young male?

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.

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1. *Pachycephala fusca.*
2. ---------- *xanthogyroota.*
3. ---------- *longirostra.*
4. ---------- *olivacea.*

PACHYCEPHALA FUSCA, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Fig. 1.

Pach. vertice, corporeque superiore intensè cinerescenti-fuscis; remigum pogoniis externis rufescenti-fuscis; caudâ cinereâ, leviter fusco lavatâ; gulâ, corporeque subtùs, cinerescenti-cervinis; rostro, pedibusque nigrescenti-fuscis.

Long. tot. $6\frac{5}{8}$ unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{3}{4}$; *alæ*, 4; *caudæ*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *tarsi*, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Crown and all the upper surface deep brownish grey; the external edges of the secondaries and greater wing-coverts rufous brown; tail grey, slightly tinged with brown; throat and all the under surface pale fawn grey; bill and feet blackish brown.

Syn. *Polycephala fusca*, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 240.
———— *fuliginosa*, Ib., p. 241.

Habitat. Van Diemen's Land, and the south coast of New South Wales.

PACHYCEPHALA XANTHOPROCTA, *Gould.*

Fig. 2.

Pach. vertice, corporeque suprà olivaceis, hôc colore, ad crissum, et ad marginem remigum alæ, rectricumque caudæ, lætiore; abdomine pallidè fusco; crisso flavo; rostro ad apicem nigro, ad basin brunneo; pedibus fuscis.

Long. tot. 6 unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{5}{8}$; *alæ*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *caudæ*, 3; *tarsi*, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Crown of the head and all the upper surface dull olive, becoming brighter on the rump, edges of the wing-feathers, and the tail; throat greyish brown; abdomen pale brown, passing into bright yellow on the under tail-coverts; bill black at the tip, fleshy brown at the base; feet brown.

Syn. *Pachycephala xanthoprocta*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Remark. This may possibly prove to be the female of some species the male of which is at present unknown.

Habitat. Australia: locality, east coast of New South Wales.

PACHYCEPHALA LONGIROSTRA, *Gould.*

Fig. 3.

Pach. vertice, corpore superiore, alisque olivaceis, primariis, secondariis, tectricibus, rectricibusque caudæ ad marginem nitidè olivaceo-aureis; gulâ, pectoreque pallidè cinerescenti fuscis; crisso flavo; rostro nigrescenti-fusco; pedibus brunneis.

Long. tot. 7 unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{7}{8}$; *alæ*, 4; *caudæ*, $3\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi*, 1.

Crown of the head, all the upper surface and wings olive, becoming richer and more golden on the outer edges of the primaries, secondaries, upper tail-coverts and tail; throat and forepart of the chest pale greyish brown, gradually passing into bright yellow on the under tail-coverts; bill brownish black; feet brown.

Syn. *Pachycephala longirostra*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V., 1837.

Habitat. Australia: locality, east coast of New South Wales.

PACHYCEPHALA OLIVACEA, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Fig. 4.

Pach. vertice, plumisque auricularibus intensè fuscis; dorso, alis, caudâque brunneo-olivaceis; gulâ cineraceâ fusco adspersâ; pectore, abdominè, crissoque rufescenti-brunneis; rostro pedibusque intensè fuscis.

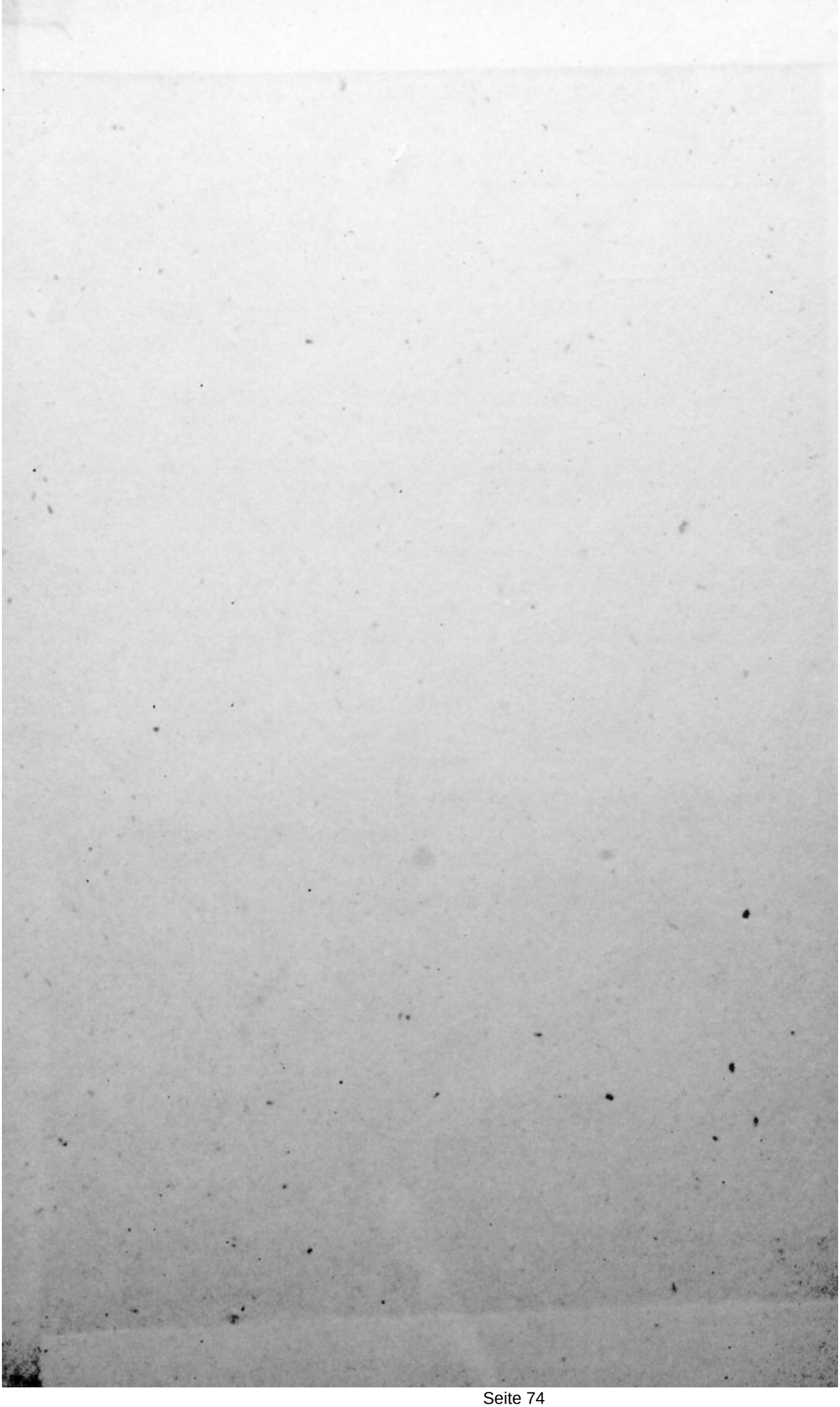
Long. tot. $7\frac{3}{8}$ unc.; *rostri*, $\frac{7}{8}$; *alæ*, $3\frac{3}{4}$; *caudæ*, $3\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Crown of the head, and ear-coverts dark brown; back, wings, and tail chestnut olive, the chestnut predominating on the back; throat greyish white, each feather tipped with brown; chest, abdomen, and under tail-coverts reddish brown; bill and feet dark brown.

Syn. *Pachycephala olivacea*, Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans., vol. xv. p. 241.

Remark. This is the largest species of the genus.

Habitat. Australia: locality, New South Wales.



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