December 8, 1840.

W. H. Lloyd, Esq., in the Chair.

A paper by G. B. Sowerby, Esq., was read, in which the author continues his descriptions of the new Shells collected in the Philippine Islands by H. Cuming, Esq.

HELIX MONTICULA. *Hel. testâ suborbiculari, subconicâ, tenui, pallescente, lævi; spirâ brevi, subpyramidali, obtusâ; anfractibus quatuor tenerrimè (lineis incrementi) striatis, depressiusculis, ultimo magno, obtusissimè angulato, anticè depressiusculo, viridi; aperturâ subtrapeziformi, unguis posticis acutiusculis; peritremate angusto, tenuiter reflexo, albo; columellâ albâ.*

Long. 0·9; lat. 0·9 poll.

Hab. supra foliis arborum apud Lallo, provinciæ Cagayan insulæ Luzon, Philippinarum.

All the varieties of this pretty species are green in front, and the *apex* appears to be always colourless. The following six varieties occur:—

a. Yellow above; circumference orange-yellow; front green. From Lallo.

b. Yellow above; circumference orange-yellow, with a dark brown slightly interrupted band; green in front. From St. Jaun, in the province of Cagayan.

c. Yellowish white above, with a narrow dull yellowish green circumferential band; green in front. From Gattarang, in the province of Cagayan.

d. Volutions banded in the following order: band next to the suture yellowish white; then a pale green broader band; then a yellowish white band; then a dark brown circumferential band, with jagged edges; then another yellowish white band, and then green in front. From Lallo.

e. Small; pale yellowish, with a light band, consisting of short dark brown lines near to the suture; a dark brown circumferential band; front dull yellowish green. From St. Jaun.

f. Antesutural band consisting of irregular dark brown lines arranged side by side; then a yellowish white band; then a broad, dark brown, somewhat mottled and interrupted band; then another yellowish white band, and then the green front. From Abulug, in the province of Cagayan.

HELIX COCCOMELOS. *Hel. testâ subglobosâ, tenuiusculâ, lævi, anfractibus quatuor rotundatis, lævigatis, striis incrementi solùm insculptis, ultimo maximo; aperturâ suborbiculari, peritremate reflexo; labio columellari albo, declivi, obtuso, depressiusculo.*

No. XCV.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Long. 1·3 ; lat. 1·4 poll.

Hab. supra foliis arborum ad insulam Tablas dictam Philippinarum.

In general this species bears a great resemblance to a plum, for which reason I have called it *H. Coccomelos*. Several varieties may be distinguished.

a. *Apex* dark brownish red, softened off gradually to a pale yellow-green, which becomes gradually darker, until the body of the last volution is of a fine dark green : lip white.

b. Similar to *a*, only dark brown instead of green.

c. Of a uniform very dark chocolate-brown, except the second and third volutions, which have a rather paler central band : lip chocolate.

d. *Apex* dark chocolate-brown ; upper part of the spire of a pale dull yellowish colour, becoming darker and greener toward the last volution, where the ground-colour is olive-green ; an antesutural dark red-brown broad band ; a circumferential band of a rather darker colour, but rather narrower, and the columellar lip surrounded by a broad dark band, which is softened off into the dark olive-green ground-colour.

e. Of an uniform pale yellow-brown, becoming very dark near the back of the lip, where it is nearly black : lip chocolate. From Calbayog, island of Samar : found on leaves of trees.

f. Similar to *e*, but having two narrow dark brown bands : lip nearly black behind ; white in front. From Calbayog.

HELIX INTORTA. *Hel. testâ suborbiculari, subdepressâ, tenui, lævi, anfractibus* $4\frac{1}{2}$, *ventricosi, tenuissimè striatis, plerumque pallescente-flavidis, fasciis tribus castaneis ornatis ; aperturâ sublunari, peritremate tenui, tenuiter reflexo ; labio columellari rectiusculo, extûs inclinato, obtuso.*

Long. 1 ; lat. 1·5 poll.

Hab. Supra foliis fruticum ad Loboc, insulæ Bohol, Philippinarum.

Several varieties of this beautiful species occur ; most of them are marked with two brown bands, and have the circumference of the *columella* of the same colour ; one is of an uniform pale brownish colour, and another is almost entirely of a very dark chocolate colour : a white line may be observed close to the suture in most of the varieties. The following are the most distinct varieties :—

a. Ground-colour pale yellowish ; antesutural band very dark chestnut-brown ; circumferential band of the same colour, and a broad band of the same surrounding the *columella*. From Loboc.

b. Similar to *a*, but considerably larger, and having a broader circumferential band. From Loboc.

c. Ground-colour of a pale brown hue ; bands the same as in *a*.

d. Smaller than *a*. : ground-colour pale greenish brown ; bands nearly the same, but very dark and brilliant. From Loboc.

e. Ground-colour pale yellowish brown ; antesutural band softened off in front ; in other respects like *a*.

f. Ground-colour pale yellowish ; bands pale chestnut-brown. From Loboc.

g. Ground-colour pale yellow; bands increasing in width toward the back of the mouth, where they unite, and where the brown colour extends from front to back of the shell: the peritreme is entirely white, and the circumference of the *columella* also. Found on leaves of trees on the island of Siquijor.

h. Ground-colour very pale yellowish; antesutural band very narrow and indistinct; circumferential band broad, pale, and rather irregular; lip and circumference of the *columella* white. From the island of Siquijor.

i. Shell entirely of a pale lemon-yellow, except only a narrow antesutural dark brown band, which becomes broader towards the lip. Found on leaves of bushes at Tanhay, in the Isle of Negros.

k. Ground-colour very pale yellow-brown; a brown circumferential band, which is only perceptible on the latter half of the last volution. From Loboc.

l. Shell of an uniform pale brownish colour. From Loboc.

m. *Apex* reddish-brown; upper part of the shell pale yellowish brown, increasing rapidly in intensity, so that nearly the whole of the last volution is of a dark chocolate-brown; *columella* white; lip nearly black. From Loboc.

Mr. Gould completed the exhibition of his fifty new species of Australian birds, and characterized the following new species:—

A new *Entomyza* interesting as being the second species of that form. Mr. Gould received this bird from Port Essington, and believes that it there supplies the place of *E. cyanotis*, which is common on the eastern coast. Its distinguishing characteristics are its rather larger size, the markings of its throat being more strongly defined and the basal half of the primaries being white; for which reason he proposes to characterize it as

ENTOMYZA ALBIPENNIS. *Ent. corpore suprâ et alis e viridi aureo-olivaceis; primariis fuscis; pogoniis internis per dimidium basale niveis.*

Crown of the head and back of the neck black; lower part of the face, chin and centre of the chest slaty black; a crescent-shaped mark at the occiput, a line from the lower mandible passing down each side of the neck and all the under surface pure white; upper surface and wings greenish golden olive; primaries brown, the basal half of their inner webs snow-white; tail feathers brown, tinged with golden olive, all but the two centre ones tipped with white; bill, bare space surrounding the eye and feet in all probability the same as in *E. cyanotis*.

Total length, 12 inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{2}$; wing, 6; tail, $4\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab. Port Essington on the northern coast of Australia.

Nearly allied to *E. cyanotis*, but always distinguishable from that species by the white basal half of the primaries.

A new *Myzomela* differing from all the other members of the genus in its pied colouring and the black band across the chest, which suggests the specific name of

MYZOMELA PECTORALIS. *Myz. gutture et corpore subtus albis, pectore fasciâ angustâ nigrâ transversim notato.*

Forehead, crown of the head, the upper surface, wings, tail and a narrow band across the chest, black; throat, upper tail-coverts and all the under surface white; bill and feet black.

Total length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

A second example of the genus *Dasyornis*, inhabiting Swan River, which I propose to call

DASYORNIS LONGIROSTRIS. *Das. colore ut in D. Australi; differt autem staturâ corporis minore, rostro grandiore.*

All the upper surface brown; wings, tail-coverts and tail rufous brown, the latter indistinctly barred with a darker tint; under surface gray, gradually passing into the brown of the upper surface; irides bright reddish brown; bill and feet dark horn-colour.

Total length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$; tail, 4; tarsi, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

This is a somewhat smaller bird, but has a longer bill than *D. Australis*.

An entirely new form, belonging to the family *Saxicolinæ*, and nearly allied to *Petroica*, I propose to make the type of a new genus, *Drymodes*, signifying a lover of woodland places:—

Genus DRYMODES.

Characteres generici.—*Rostrum* rectum, ad latera apicem versus paulò compressum, ferè longitudine capitis, apice levitèr denticulato, basi vibrissis parcè instructâ. *Alæ* mediocres, rotundatæ, remigum primo brevissimo, quinto longissimo. *Cauda* mediocritèr elongata, paulò rotundata. *Tarsi* longi, graciles, anticè superficie integrâ. *Digit*i mediocres, externus horum quàm internus paulò longior, posticus cum ungue quàm digitus intermedius cum ungue brevior.

DRYMODES BRUNNEOPYGIA. *Dry. fusca; primariis apud pogonia interna albo transversim striatis; uropygio tetricibusque caudæ rufo-fuscis.*

Head and all the upper surface brown, passing into rufous brown on the upper tail-coverts; wings dark brown, the coverts and primaries edged with dull white; primaries and secondaries crossed near the base on their inner webs with pure white; tail rich brown, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white; under surface grayish brown, passing into buff on the under tail-coverts; irides bill and feet blackish brown.

Total length, 8 inches; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{7}{8}$; tail, $4\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Belts of the Murray in South Australia.

This bird, although of a large size and so sombre in colouring, is nearly allied to *Petroica*.

The next is an extraordinary form among the *Muscicapidæ*, differ-

ing from all the other known members of that group in having the bill compressed laterally, for which reason I propose to constitute it the type of a new genus, with the following name and characters.

Genus PIEZORHYNCHUS.

Characteres generici.—*Rostrum* quàm caput longius, altius plusquàm latum, ferè cylindraceum, lateralitè compressum, apicem versus denticulatum. *Nares* parvæ, rotundatæ, basales. *Alæ* breves, remige primo mediocri, quarto longissimo. *Cauda* aliquantò brevis et rotundata. *Tarsi* mediocriter elongati et paulò debiles. *Digitus* externus et medius inter se connexi usque ad articulum primum, externus longissimus.

The only specimen I possess was forwarded to me by E. Dring, Esq., surgeon of H.M.S. Beagle, by whom it was procured on the north-west coast of Australia. From the glossy nature of its plumage I propose to name it

PIEZORHYNCHUS NITIDUS. *Piez. fulgidè viriscenti-niger.*

All the plumage, including the wings and tail, rich deep glossy greenish-black; bill and feet black.

Total length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{1}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

This very curious bird belongs, I conceive, to the *Muscicapidæ*, and is somewhat allied to *Seisura*.

A new *Praticola*, common on the plains round Adelaide, and forming the second example of the genus, is

PRATICOLA CAMPESTRIS. *Prat. fronte et plumis auricularibus rufis; gutture albescente; corpore subtùs et lateribus ex arenaceo luteolis fusco striatis.*

Forehead rufous, passing into the reddish brown of the crown and upper surface, with a stripe of blackish brown down the centre of each feather; wings sandy brown; internal webs of the primaries dark brown; two centre tail-feathers reddish brown, the remainder reddish brown at the base, crossed towards the extremity with a broad band of brownish black and broadly tipped with white; over the eye a line of white; ear-coverts mingled rufous and white; throat white, gradually passing into the buff of the under surface; all the feathers of the under surface with a stripe of brownish black down their centre; bill blackish, lighter at the base of the under mandible; irides rufous brown; feet blackish brown.

Total length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 2; tarsi, $\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. South Australia.

Closely allied to but much smaller than *Calamanthus striatus*.

A new *Acanthiza* as

ACANTHIZA INORNATA. *Acanth. corpore suprà, alis caudæque olivaceo-fuscis, hinc nigrescenti-fusco latè fasciatà; corpore subtùs pallidè luteolo.*

All the upper surface, wings and tail olive brown; primaries dark brown; tail crossed by a broad band of brownish black; all the under surface light buff; irides greenish white; bill and feet black.

Total length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $1\frac{7}{8}$; tail, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{10}$.

Hab. Western Australia, particularly the neighbourhood of Swan River.

A new species from Swan River, which, with the *Muscicapa macroptera* of Messrs. Vigers and Horsfield, I propose to erect into a new genus under the name of *Micræca*.

Genus MICRÆCA.

Characteres generici.—*Rostrum* quàm caput brevius, depressum, ad basin latum, gonyide recto, apice incurvo et levitèr denticulato. *Nares* rotundatæ, ad basin rostri vibrissis validis instructam positæ. *Alæ* longæ et fortes, remigum primo brevi, tertio longissimo. *Cauda* aliquantò brevis, et ferè quadrata. *Tarsi* mediocres, debiles. *Digiti* debiles; externus quàm internus valdè longior.

As the species now exhibited closely assimilates to the *M. macroptera*, I propose to designate it as

MICRÆCA ASSIMILIS. *Mic. supernè, caudæ rectricum externorum pogoniis internis per partes tres longitudinis a basi fuscis.*

All the upper surface brown; primaries dark brown; tail brownish black, the tips and the terminal half of the external margins of the two outer feathers white, the three next on each side are also tipped with white, the extent of the white becoming less upon each feather as they approach the centre of the tail; the four middle feathers without the white tip; throat, centre of the abdomen and under tail-coverts white, passing into pale brown on the sides of the chest and flanks; irides reddish brown; bill and feet blackish brown.

Total length, $4\frac{2}{3}$ inches; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; wing, $3\frac{3}{8}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{9}{16}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

Nearly allied to but much less in size than *Muscicapa macroptera*, Vig. and Horsf., and from which it may also be distinguished by the base of the outer tail-feather being brown.

MYIAGRA LATIROSTRIS. *Myi. corpore suprâ, alis caudâque intensè cæruleo-cinereis; capite et nuchâ fulgidè virescentibus; gutture et pectore arenaceo-luteolis; abdomine albo.*

All the upper surface, wings and tail dark blueish gray, with a shining greenish lustre on the head and back of the neck; throat and chest sandy buff; under surface white; bill much dilated laterally and black; irides blackish brown; feet black.

Total length, 6 inches; bill, $\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

From the collection of Mr. Dring.

HIRUNDO LEUCOSTERNUS. *Hir. dorso medio, gutture et pectore albis; abdomine, uropygio, alis caudâque nigris et chalybeio-cæruleo-nitentibus.*

Crown of the head brown, bounded with white; back of the neck brown; centre of the back, chin, throat and chest white; the remainder of the plumage black, slightly glossed with steel-blue; bill black; feet brown.

Total length, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{5}{16}$; wing, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tail, which is deeply forked, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{7}{16}$.

Hab. Interior of Australia.

The only specimen of this bird that has ever come under my notice, was given me by Mr. Charles Coxen, who informed me it was shot by one of his men while flying in company with another over a small pool on the banks of the Namoi.

A small bird inhabiting the scrubs of the River Murray. It is a new form, nearly allied to *Acanthiza*. The generic term is suggested by the ruddy colouring of the throat.

Genus PYRRHOLÆMUS.

Characteres generici.—*Rostrum* quàm *caput* brevius, ad latera paulò compressum, ad apicem denticulo vix notando, vibrissis parvulis ad basin, naribus linearibus et operculo tectis. *Alæ* breves, rotundatæ, remigum primo perbrevis, tertio longissimo. *Cauda* brevis, rotundata, concava. *Tarsi* mediocres; *digitus* externus quàm internus longior.

PYRRHOLÆMUS BRUNNEUS. *Pyrrh. supernè brunneus; gutture rufo.*

Lores grayish white; all the upper surface and wings brown; tail brownish black, the three lateral feathers on each side largely tipped with white; centre of the throat rufous; the remainder of the under surface brownish grey, passing into sandy buff on the flanks and under tail-coverts; bill and feet blackish brown.

Total length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $\frac{7}{8}$; tarsi, $\frac{1}{16}$.

Hab. Belts of the Murray in South Australia.

The female differs in having no red on the throat.

A highly interesting Pigeon from the north-west coast, which, as it differs from all the other forms of its family, and is said to inhabit the rocks, I propose to make the type of a new genus, with the name of

Genus PETROPHASSA.

Characteres generici.—*Ferè* ut in *Peristerà*. *Alæ* autèm et rotundatæ sunt et admodum breviores; deest etiam color metallicè æneus. *Cauda* magis rotundata.

PETROPHASSA ALBIPENNIS. *Petr. supernè fusca; gutture albo-guttato; primariis ad dimidium basale albis.*

Crown of the head and neck grayish brown, margined with sandy brown; all the upper surface, chest and tail rufous brown, the centre of each feather inclining to gray; lores black; abdomen and under tail-coverts chocolate brown; throat clothed with small feathers white at the tip, black at the base; primaries dark brown at

their tips, the basal half pure white; bill and irides blackish brown; feet reddish brown.

Total length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $5\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 5; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

Allied to the members of the genus *Peristera*.

EUDROMIUS AUSTRALIS. *Eudr. colore cervino vel luteolo; abdomine medio castaneo; parte inferiore nec non crisso albis.*

Forehead and all the upper surface light sandy buff, the centres of the feathers being brown; primaries brownish black with sandy buff shafts, and all but the first four broadly margined with the same; throat buffy white, below which a crescent-shaped mark of blackish brown; chest, flanks and under surface of the wing buff, passing into reddish chestnut on the abdomen, beyond which the vent and under tail-coverts are white; tail brownish black, the centre feather margined with buff, the outer ones with white; bill dark olive brown; feet yellowish brown.

Total length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $\frac{7}{8}$; wing, $5\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{3}{8}$.

Hab. Interior of South Australia.

This is a highly interesting species, since it is the only bird approaching the form of the British Dottrel found in any part of the world. This rare species has been sent me by my friend Captain Sturt, who procured it during his late expedition into the interior of Australia, behind Adelaide.

RHIPIDURA ISURA. *Rhip. corpore suprâ sordidè fusco; caudæ rectricum utrinque externâ albo extrinsecûs marginatâ et latè terminatâ, proximâ albo ad apicem notatâ, iterumque proximâ apicem versus lineâ albâ tenuissimâ.*

All the upper surface dull brown; wings and tail darker brown, the outer feather of the latter on each side margined externally and largely tipped with white, the next having a large irregular spot of white at the tip, and the next with a minute line of white near the tip; chin and under surface buffy-white, with an indication of a dark brown band across the chest; bill and feet black.

Total length, 8 inches; bill, $\frac{5}{8}$; wing, $3\frac{5}{8}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{16}$.

Hab. North-west coast of Australia.

In the collection of his Excellency Captain Grey and Mr. Dring.

Rather a large species, and is distinguished from the other members of the genus by the sombre hue of its plumage and the square form of its tail.

PSILOPUS CULICIVORUS. *Psi. abdomine crissoque albis; rectricibus caudæ, duabus intermediis exceptis, albo ad basin latè fasciatis.*

All the upper surface olive-brown; wings brown margined with olive; two centre tail-feathers brown; the remainder white, crossed by an irregular band of black and tipped with brown, the band upon all but the external feathers, so blending with the brown at the tip that the white between merely forms a spot on the inner web; lores blackish-brown; line over the eye, throat and chest light gray, passing into buff on the flanks, and into white on the centre of the ab-

domen and under tail-coverts; irides light reddish yellow; bill and feet black.

Total length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; bill, $\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

A new species and new form, which I first saw in the streets of Adelaide, where it was hopping about and presenting the appearance of the Sparrow in London. For this new bird I propose the generic and specific terms *Xerophila leucopsis*.

Genus XEROPHILA.

Characteres generici.—*Rostrum* breve, semiconi instar, ad basin robustum, ad apicem haud denticulatum, basi vibrissis anticè ductis parçè instructâ; naribus rotundatis et plumis minutis obtectis. *Alæ* mediocres, remigum primo brevi, tertio et quarto longissimis, tertiariis latis et paulò elongatis. *Cauda* mediocris, ad apicem quadrata, et aliquantò concava. *Tarsi* robusti; digitus posticus validus, digiti antici debiles, horum externus longissimus.

XEROPHILA LEUCOPSIS. *Xer. facie albâ; corpore supernè fusco.*

Forehead and lores white; upper surface olive brown; wings and tail brown, the latter passing into black near the extremity and tipped with white; all the under surface pale buff; bill and feet black.

Total length, 4 inches; bill, $\frac{3}{8}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsi, $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. South Australia.

LICMETIS PASTINATOR. *Lic. albus, loris coccineis; remigum pogoniis internis necnon caudæ rectricum sulphureis, colore quàm in L. nasico intensiore cui speciei magnitudine corporis L. pastinator magnoperè præstat.*

Lores scarlet; general plumage white; the base of the feathers of the head and front of the neck scarlet, showing through and giving those parts a stained appearance; the basal half of the inner webs of the primaries, the inner webs of all the other feathers of the wing and the inner webs of the tail-feathers beautiful brimstone yellow; naked space round the eye greenish blue; irides light brown; bill white; feet dull olive gray.

Total length, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $1\frac{5}{8}$; wing, 12; tail, 7; tarsi, 1.

Hab. Western Australia.

Nearly allied to *Licmetis nasicus* but of a much larger size.

NUMENIUS UROPYGIALIS. *Num. vertice fusco, lined luteola angustâ et inæquali per medium currente; uropygio et tectricibus caudâ fusco alboque fasciatis.*

Crown of the head brown, with a narrow irregular stripe of buffy white down the centre; lores and line behind the eye brown; line over the eye, neck and breast buffy white, with a brown line down the centre of each feather, the brown colour predominating; centre of the back and scapularies dark olive spotted on their margins with light buff; wing-coverts the same, but lighter and presenting a mottled appearance; primaries blackish brown with white shafts; rump

and upper tail-coverts barred with brown and white; tail pale brown barred with dark brown; chin, lower part of the abdomen and under tail-coverts white; bill blackish horn-colour, fleshy at the base; feet grayish black.

Total length, 15 inches; bill, 3; wing, $9\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 3; tarsi, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. South coast of Australia.

Nearly allied to *N. Phaeopus* but distinguished from that species by the brown colouring of the rump.

NUMENIUS MINUTUS. *Num. uropygio tectricibusque caudæ intensè fuscis; marginibus plumarum albo-guttatis; corpore subtùs luteolo.*

Forehead dark brown mottled with buff; lores and line behind the eye buff; back, sides and front of the neck buff, with a fine line of brown down the centre of each feather; all the upper surface blackish brown, with a series of triangular spots round the margins of the feathers of a sandy buff; shoulders, primaries and secondaries blackish brown, the latter with white shafts; rump and tail-coverts dark brown spotted with white on the margins; tail grayish brown barred with black; chin white; under surface light buff; flanks and under surface of the wing deep buff, regularly barred with arrow-shaped marks of brown; irides black; bill fleshy at the base, olive brown at the tip; feet blueish flesh-colour.

Total length, 12 inches; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$; wing, 7; tail, 3; tarsi, $1\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. New South Wales.

This is one of the smallest species of the genus. I never but once saw a flock of this bird; out of which I killed two, on the race-course at Maitland on the Upper Hunter.

PORPHYRIO BELLUS. *Porph. capite, collo et corpore subtùs intensè cæruleis; facie, gutture et pectore virescenti-cæruleis; dorso, alis caudæque e fusco nigris.*

Head, neck and all the under surface deep blue; sides of the face, front of the throat and chest greenish blue; back, wings and tail brownish black; shoulder and edge of the wing and outer margins of the primaries greenish blue; under tail-coverts white; irides bright red; bill red; legs grass-green, except the knees, lower part of the tarsi and inside of the feet, which are dark greenish gray.

Total length, 18 inches; bill, $1\frac{3}{4}$; wing $10\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Western Australia.

OTIS AUSTRALASIANUS. *Ot. vertice et occipite nigris; capitis lateribus, collo et pectore e cinereo-albis fusco adspersis; singulis plumis crebrè lineis transversis fuscis et tortuosis vel fractis strigatis; pectore fasciâ nigrâ haud æquali ornato.*

Crown of the head and occiput black; sides of the head, the neck and breast grayish white, each feather crossed by numerous fine zig-zag bands of brown, giving those parts a freckled appearance; wing-coverts black largely tipped with white; all the upper surface, wings and upper tail-coverts brown very minutely freckled with reddish brown; some of the feathers towards the hinder parts of the body tinged with gray; tail gray, crossed near the centre by an in-

interrupted band of white, minutely freckled with white, margined with brown and slightly tipped with white; chest crossed by an irregular band of black, beyond which the under surface is white; under tail coverts grayish black tipped with white; irides brownish buff, brown predominating near the pupil; eyelash pale olive yellow; bill straw-white with olive and black culmen; legs and feet straw-yellow.

Total length, 40 inches; bill, 4; wing, 25; tail, 10; tarsi, $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Plains of the interior of Australia generally.

ANAS NÆVOSA. *Anas intensè fusca, plumis albo irroratis et longitudinalitèr notatis.*

The whole of the plumage dark brown, minutely freckled and spotted with irregular oblong marks of white in the direction of the feathers; the under surface the same, but lighter and tinged with buff; wings without a speculum; primaries plain brown; irides light brown; bill greenish gray, becoming much darker at the tip; legs bluish green.

Total length, 17 inches; bill, $2\frac{1}{2}$; wing, 9; tail, 3; tarsi, 2.

Hab. Western Australia.

The above is the description and measurements of a female.

SULA AUSTRALIS. *Sula primariis alarum et secundariis necnon rectricibus cauda duabus intermediis fuliginoso-fuscis; tarsis anticè digitisque viridi-flavis.*

Crown of the head and back of the neck beautiful buff; the remainder of the plumage white, with the exception of the primaries, secondaries and four centre tail-feathers, which are fuliginous brown with white shafts; irides olive white; bill brownish horn-colour slightly tinged with blue; space round the eye leaden blue; bare skin at the base of the beak and down the centre of the throat nearly black; front of the tarsi and toes sickly greenish yellow; webs brown.

Total length, 32 inches; bill, $5\frac{1}{2}$; wing, 19; tail, 10; tarsi, 2.

Hab. The Tasmanian Seas.

The specimen exhibited is from the River Derwent. Like the other members of its family, this species will allow of its being taken with the hand. Some of my specimens were so taken on a rock on the Actæon Islands.

The circumstance of being enabled to bring an entirely new Albatros before the notice of the Society is a source of great gratification to me, since the group to which it belongs had already been paid much attention to by our early voyagers and later naturalists. The present bird differs from all the other species in the extreme caution with which it avoids rather than approaches the neighbourhood of vessels at sea. It is rather abundant in Bass's Straits and in all the seas off Van Diemen's Land.

From its shyness, I propose to name this species

DIOMEDEA CAUTA. *Diom. vertice albo; faciei colore e margarita*

cinereo ; *dorso, alis caudæque cinereo-fuscis* ; *rostro pallidè vinaceo-cinereo* ; *culmine, ad basin præsertim, flavo*.

Crown of the head, back of the neck, throat, all the under surface, rump and upper tail-coverts pure white ; lores and line over the eye grayish black, gradually passing into the delicate pearl-gray which extends over the face ; back, wings and tail grayish brown ; irides dark vinous orange ; bill light vinous gray, or blueish horn-colour, except on the culmen, where it is more yellow, particularly at the base ; the upper mandible surrounded at the base by a narrow belt of black, which also extends on each side the culmen to the nostrils ; base of the lower mandible surrounded by a belt of rich orange, which extends to the corners of the mouth ; feet blueish white.

Total length, 31 inches ; bill, $4\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $21\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 9 ; tarsi, 3.

Hab. Bass's Straits.

The above are the dimensions of a female ; the male is considerably larger.

Nearly allied to, but larger than *D. melanophrys*.

THALASSIDROMA NEREIS. *Thal. gutture pectoreque fuliginoso-cinereis* ; *dorso, uropygio tectricibusque caudæ cinereis* ; *abdomine, lateribus et crisso albis*.

Head, neck and chest sooty gray ; lower part of the wing-coverts, back, rump and upper tail-coverts gray, each feather very slightly margined with white ; wings grayish black ; tail gray, broadly tipped with black ; under surface pure white ; irides, bill and feet black.

Total length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; bill, $\frac{9}{16}$; wing, $5\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. Bass's Straits, on the south coast of Australia.

This beautiful fairy-like Storm Petrel is about the size of *Thal. Wilsoni*, and is remarkable as differing from most of the members of the group in having no white on the rump and in the pure white of the under surface.

Mr. Gould exhibited to the Meeting a new species of *Hypsiprymnus*, from Swan River, which he characterized under the name of

HYPSPRYMNUS GRAY. *Hyps. fusco-cinereus* ; *corpore subtùs albescente* ; *caudæ mediocri, fuscæ, flavo lavatæ, ad apicem albæ* ; *pedibus pallidè fuscis* ; *auribus mediocribus rotundatis*.

	unc.	lin.
Longitudo ab apice rostri ad caudæ basin. . .	18	0
———— <i>caudæ</i>	11	6
———— <i>tarsi digitorumque</i> (sine unguibus) . .	4	3
———— ab apice rostri ad basin auris	2	4
———— <i>auris</i>	1	1

This species most nearly resembles the *Hypsiprymnus rufescens* of Mr. Gray, but differs in being of an ashy brown colour above, and in having the hairs which clothe the back of the ears of the same general colour as those of the head, instead of black, as in the species just mentioned. The fur is long, and soft to the touch ; the hairs both on the upper and under parts of the body are of a palish grey

colour at the base ; those on the under parts are dirty white externally, and those on the back are dirty white (inclining to ash-colour) near the *apex*, and tipped with brownish black : on the sides of the head and body a very faint yellowish hue is observable. The ears are sparingly clothed within with small yellowish hairs ; externally they are clothed with fur, like that on the head. The feet are of a very pale brown colour. The tail is brown, tinted with yellowish, excepting the apical third, which is covered with longish white hairs.