firmly in their places: these stones diverge from the mouth of the run on each side so as to form little paths, while the immense collection of decorative materials are placed in a heap before the entrance of the avenue, the arrangement being the same at both ends. In some of the larger bowers, which had evidently been resorted to for many years, I have seen half a bushel of bones, shells, &c., at each of the entrances. I frequently found these structures at a considerable distance from the rivers, from the borders of which they could alone have procured the shells and small round pebbly stones; their collection and transportation must therefore be a task of great labour. I fully ascertained that these runs, like those of the Satin Bower-bird, formed the rendezvous of many individuals; for, after secreting myself for a short space of time near one of them, I killed two males which I had previously seen running through the avenue."

Mr. North tells me (*in epist.*) that "this Bower-bird thrives well in confinement, and its powers of mimicry rival those of *Menura*."

Dr. Ramsay writes (Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W. vii. p. 409):—

"I have received this species of Bower-bird from almost every part of the interior of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia, and eggs from the Dawson River in Queensland, the Barkoo, the Clarence River, and from the Cobar district in New South Wales. They differ very little in the tints of the markings, varying in shades of umber, sienna, and olive-brown. Those at present under consideration were taken by Mr. James Ramsay in the Cobar district; they are of a pale greenish white with numerous thick lines of umber wound round the whole surface, irregular, wavy, crossing and recrossing here and there, forming loops and knots, and occasionally crossed by a line of black or an obsolete line of olive or slaty brown. The nest is an open structure of sticks and grasses, round, about five inches inside diameter, by three deep, and four inches high; it is placed between the thick upright forks of a tree. The eggs are two to three in number for a sitting, length 1·53 inch × 1·07 inch in diameter."

Mr. North, in his 'Catalogue,' observes:—"The nest is an open structure, usually placed in a low tree, and is saucer- or bowl-shaped, composed of sticks and lined with grass, about five inches inside diameter by three inches deep, and four inches high. It is very rarely indeed that *C. maculata* is found near the coast, although on one occasion Dr. Ramsay procured an egg on Ash Island, near Hexham, on the Hunter River, about ten miles from the sea-coast. This was in 1861, and probably the first time that the egg had been found, though this fact appears to have escaped Dr. Ramsay's memory, since he described another egg of the same species thirteen years afterwards (P. Z. S. 1874, p. 605), when Mr. J. B. White was credited with having obtained the first specimen.

"In 1875 Mr. James Ramsay procured several specimens of both birds and eggs near Tyndarie; and others were received from the Clarence River district. Since then the eggs have become less rare in collections, and are to be found in most of those formed in the interior. The eggs of *C. maculata* vary considerably in the extent of their markings, and sometimes in the tints of colouring. One I have from the Dawson River district is slightly smaller than usual, and has the ground-colour of a faint greenish-grey, covered all over with a fine network of light brownish linear markings, closer together near the thickest end; others have their markings confined altogether to the larger end of the egg. A set taken by Mr. John Macgillivray at Grafton on the Clarence River, on the 7th of September, 1864, measures:—Length 1·47–1·5 inch × 1·09 inch."

Mr. North has kindly sent me a photograph of two eggs taken by Mr. James Ramsay at Tyndarie, and describes them as follows:—"They are of a greenish-grey colour, which is almost obscured by numerous linear markings, short streaks, and fine hair-lines of umber-brown. One specimen has two black linear streaks on the larger end and a few indistinct clouded blotches of pale violet-grey appearing as if beneath the surface of the shell. Length 1·47–1·5 inch × 1·09 inch."

In a letter recently received from Mr. North he writes:—"A correspondent of mine, whose accuracy in these matters I can vouch for, informed me that he saw a most remarkable bower of *C. maculata* near Cobar in N. S. Wales. It was formed of curved twigs as usual, which met near the top and, recurving again, formed a second bower above, much smaller than the one underneath. The lower bower measured about two feet, the one on the top (which was in the centre) one foot. It had the usual complement of bones, also a few of Eley's cartridge-cases." Mr. North sent me a rough sketch of the bower, from which Mr. H. Grönwold has drawn a little picture (see opposite page).

The following descriptions are taken from my sixth volume of the 'Catalogue of Birds':—

Adult male. General colour above dark brown, spotted all over with tawny buff near the end of each