bower like *Chlamydodera*, or built a hut like *Amblyornis*. Count Salvadori has, however, expressed his opinion that the *Xanthomeli* will be found to construct a bower of some sort, and of this I myself likewise entertain no doubt. As far as is known at present, the Golden Bird of Paradise is only found in the north-western portion of New Guinea, being replaced by *Xanthomelus ardens* in the south-eastern part of the island. Its supposed occurrence in the island of Waigiou is, as pointed out by Count Salvadori, a mistake; and the only localities inhabited by the species, of which we have exact information, are Dorey, where Lesson and the Dutch travellers procured it, the Arfak Mountains, where D'Albertis and Beccari met with it, and Sorong, where it was also found by D'Albertis. Mr. Wallace procured a native-prepared skin in Salawati, but this may have been brought from the mainland of New Guinea, as no living specimens have been observed in that island.

The only notes on the habits of the species are those given by Dr. Beccari:—"It was procured by me near Hatam, on the same fig-tree on which D'Albertis obtained the greater number of his birds. It has more or less the habits of a Bird of Paradise, feeding on fruits and particularly on figs. Not more than two or three individuals are found together, generally only a male and a female. It is a very lively and suspicious bird, and after I had killed a male bird, a female, accompanied by another bird (probably a young one), came back after a while to feed on the same tree, but I could not discover them. Although this bird is found up to an altitude of 3000 feet and more, it seems to be more abundant on the hills near the sea. It is always difficult to find, and even in the places which it frequents there never seem to be more than two pairs. The note, according to my hunters, resembled the *zigolio* of the Sun-birds, but was much stronger and louder. Only the tuft of plumes of the head is erectile. By the natives of Arfak it is called *Komieda*."

The description of the male is taken from the 'Catalogue of Birds,' and that of the female and young bird from Count Salvadori's 'Uccelli di Papuasia.'

"*Adult male*. General colour above fiery orange-red, the head crested, the back with a large dorsal shield; scapulars, as well as the lower back, rump, and tail-coverts, orange-yellow mixed with black at the base; wings deep orange, the feathers black at the base; quills orange, shading off into olive-brown, with more or less orange-yellow towards the base; tail black; a narrow line running from the base of the bill, as well as the lores and the feathers round the eye, sides of face, and throat, black; rest of under surface of body orange-yellow; sides of head and neck, as well as the long plumes on the side of the latter, fiery orange-red like the dorsal shield. Total length about 9 inches, culmen 0·95, wing 5·1, tail 3·65."

"*Adult female*. Above dusky olivaceous; sides of head and throat dusky black, varied with longitudinal spots of olive; breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts yellow." (*Lesson*.)

"*Young*. Above brown, with scarcely any olive; the shafts of the concealed portion of the interscapulary plumes yellow; under surface of body bright yellow; throat and sides of head pale brownish rufous; upper breast ornamented with dusky angulated bands; wings and upper surface of body coloured like the back and scarcely any darker; under wing-coverts and basal part of the inner web of the quills yellow; lower surface of the shafts of the quills yellow; tail olive-yellow underneath; bill dusky black; feet leaden grey; iris chestnut."

The Plate is the same as that published in the late Mr. Gould's 'Birds of New Guinea.'