

our knowledge of Australian Birds is the discovery of a fine species of Cassowary in the rich colony of Queensland, a district in which have also been found many other interesting species, such as *Tanysiptera Sylvia*, *Pitta Mackloti*, *Orthonyx Spaldingi*, and the beautiful *Ptiloris magnifica*. Western and Southern Australia have presented us with the extraordinary *Geopsittacus occidentalis*; Northern Australia is no less conspicuous in her novelties, since it is the home of the lovely *Malurus coronatus*, as the central portion of the country is of the *Polytelis Alexandræ*, and the south-eastern coast of the *Menura Alberti*.

As in the preceding seven volumes, so also in this Supplement, I have not strictly confined myself to the ornithological productions of Australia and its islands, but have given figures and descriptions of some few birds from other, but not distant localities, which appeared to me of surpassing interest; as instances in point, I may cite among others the inclusion in the former volumes of the extraordinary *Didunculus* of the Samoan Islands and the two species of *Apteryx* (*A. Australis* and *A. Oweni*) of New Zealand, and in the present volume some equally interesting novelties from the latter country, such as *Sceloglaux albifacies*, *Nestor Esslingi*, *N. notabilis*, *Strigops habroptilus*, and the now nearly extinct *Notornis Mantelli*. A few new birds from Lord Howe's and Norfolk Island are also figured for the first time; while the countries northward of those islands are represented by two important struthious birds, the *Casuarius Bennetti* and *C. uniappendiculatus*, of which I could not resist the temptation to give figures, more especially as opportunities occurred for delineating them from life; by which means their heads have been represented of the natural size, and the colouring of their soft parts with strict fidelity, which could not otherwise have been done.

Note.—Mr. James Cockerell, who has spent two or three seasons in the Cape-York district, believes that my *Malurus amabilis* and *M. hypoleucus* are male and female of the same species, for he has seen and shot them in company many times—the *M. amabilis* being the male, and *M. hypoleucus* the female. If this should prove to be the case, it will be contrary to what I have hitherto believed to be an invariable law with these birds; for I have always supposed the females of the variegated *Maluri*, like the Common Superb Warbler (*Malurus cyaneus*), to be of a nearly uniform brown, that the males have a breeding and non-breeding attire, and that in the latter dress their appearance is very similar to that of the females. If Mr. Cockerell's opinion be correct, then both males and females of the Cape-York bird will carry in winter the kind of plumage shown in my figure of *M. hypoleucus* on the 22nd Plate of this Supplement.

August 1st, 1869.

Acridothera, Great
magna
Artibeus Bartramia
Artibeus Bartramia
Apollonia metallica
Shining
Ardea Kaupii
Ardea melanotos
Athya albifacies
Athya rufescens

Batis Kerandensis
Batis laticauda
Blackbird, Grey-bellied
Vinous-tinted
Bower-bird, Fawn-
Guttated
Barnard's
Brachyura Mackloti
(Erythropitta)
Bristle-bird, Rufous
Bronze-wing, Rust-
White-bellied

Cassia straminea
Cassia straminea
Calocitta metallica
Carpodacus assimilis
Cassowary, Australian
Bennett's
One-crested
Casuarius australis
Bennett's
Johnston's
Kaupii
new sp.
uniappendiculatus
uniappendiculatus
uniappendiculatus

Cestronotus australis
Chalybeus cornutus
Chalybeus cornutus
guttata
Chalybeus guttatus
Chrysoceryx minutus
Circus castaneus
castaneothorax
Cockatoo, Black
Great Black
Great Palm-
Grey

Craspedophora magna
Crow-Strike, Kerat
Cuckoo, Chestnut-b
Little
Carulus (Cacomantis)
Cyclopsitta Coxeni