

shelled egg in the ovarium of a female I dissected on the sixth of October, enables me to state that, like those of the other members of the family, they are perfectly white.

The only part of New South Wales in which I have observed them was on the fine estate of Yarrundi, in the district of the Upper Hunter, belonging to S. Coxen, Esq., who informed me that they periodically pass through his estate during the months of February and March.

In its actions and manners it is closely allied to the true *Trichoglossi*, but differs from them in some few particulars, which are more perceptible in captivity than in a state of nature; it has neither the musky smell nor the jumping motions of *Trichoglossus concinnus*, and is much more cleanly in its habits than that species.

Though in its style of colouring and in its more lengthened and slender tail it is beautifully intermediate between the Grass Parrakeets and the *Trichoglossi*, still I have never observed it to alight upon the ground, or elsewhere than among the branches, and it undoubtedly must be placed with the latter group.

The sexes are very similar in colour, but the female may always be distinguished from her mate by being much smaller in size and less brilliant in all her markings. The young at an early age assume the plumage of the adult, after which they undergo no change.

Face scarlet, with a spot of yellow at the gape; crown of the head deep blue; all the upper and under surface green, the latter being somewhat the lightest; shoulders, under wing- and under tail-coverts scarlet; secondaries and wing-coverts bluish green; primaries deep blackish blue, finely margined with yellow; tail deep blue, tinged with red, passing into black at the extremity; irides rich hazel-yellow; feet flesh-brown; bill horn-colour.

The figures are of the natural size.