

Male: the whole of the plumage deep chocolate-black; bill and feet jet-black.

This is one of the commonest species inhabiting the Atlantic, and no ship passes between our shores and the Cape of Good Hope without encountering it; it is a species respecting which very considerable confusion exists in the writings of nearly all the older authors. It is the *P. fuliginosa* of Forster's Drawings, No. 93 B, and the *P. fuliginosa* of Lichtenstein's edition of Forster's MSS. p. 23, which term cannot be retained, as it had already been applied by Latham to a very different bird from Otaheite; it is the *P. grisea* of Kuhl but not of Linnæus, who has given the term to another species, consequently *grisea* cannot be retained for it; and hence I have been induced to give it a new appellation, and thereby prevent misapprehension for the future.

591. *Procellaria macroptera*, *Smith*.

Procellaria macroptera, Smith, Zool. of South Africa, Aves, pl. 52.

I think that a bird I killed in the seas off Van Diemen's Land, where it was tolerably abundant, and which differs from the last in being of a larger size, in having much longer wings and a greyer face, may be identical with the *P. macroptera* of Smith, and I therefore retain it under that appellation, in preference to assigning it a new name.

592. *Procellaria Solandri*, *Gould*.

Procellaria Solandri, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part XII. p. 57; and in Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., vol. xiii. p. 363.

Head, back of the neck, shoulders, primaries and tail dark brown; back, wing-coverts and upper tail-coverts slate-grey, each feather margined with dark brown; face and all the under surface brown, washed with grey on the abdomen; bill, tarsi, toes and membranes black.

This is a remarkably robust and compact bird. I shot a single individual in Bass's Straits on the 13th of March 1839. M. Natterer thought that it might be identical with the bird figured in Banks's drawings, to which Dr. Solander has affixed the term *melanopus*, an opinion in which I cannot concur; I have therefore named it in honour of that celebrated botanist. The specimen above described may possibly not be fully adult, as the dark colouring of the under surface only occupies the extreme tips of the feathers, the basal portions of which are snow-white.

- 593. *Procellaria Glacialoides*, *Smith* Vol. VII. Pl. 48.
- 594. *Procellaria Lessonii*, *Garn.* Vol. VII. Pl. 49.
- 595. *Procellaria mollis*, *Gould* Vol. VII. Pl. 50.
- 596. *Procellaria Cookii*, *G. R. Gray* Vol. VII. Pl. 51.
- 597. *Procellaria cœrulea*, *Gmel.* Vol. VII. Pl. 52.
- 598. *Procellaria flavirostris*, *Gould*.

Procellaria flavirostris, Gould in Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist., vol. xiii. p. 365.

Feathers of the head and all the upper surface brown with pearl edges, fading into white on the tips of the upper tail-coverts; wings and tail deep blackish brown; all the under surface pure white; the feathers of the under surface of the shoulder with a streak of brown down the centre; bill yellow, passing into dark horn-colour at the tip; tarsi and feet fleshy white.

This fine species was procured off the Cape of Good Hope, in lat. 36° 39' S., long. 10° 3' E., by His Excellency Governor Grey, on his passage to South Australia. It is distinguished from its congeners by its much larger size, and by the yellow colouring of the bill. The female is somewhat smaller than her mate.

This bird so nearly approaches in form the members of the genus *Puffinus*, that it is almost questionable whether it should not be included in that group.

599. *Procellaria nivea*, *Gmel.*

600. *Procellaria Antarctica*, *Gmel.*