INTRODUCTION.

531. Parra gallinacea, Temm	 	 Vol. VI. Pl. 75.
Inhabits the northern parts of Australia and New Guinea.		

Genus Rallus, Linn.

We have here again a genus of birds the range of the	species of which is most extensive, for there is no
country in which one or other of them is not to be found.	

532.	Rallus pectoralis, Cuv.								Vol. VI. Pl. 76.
533.	Rallus Lewinii, Swains.	•							Vol. VI. Pl. 77

Genus Eulabeornis, Gould.

Generic characters.

XC

Bill longer than the head, nearly straight, but slightly curved downwards; compressed laterally; nostril long and open, situated in a large groove which runs along the upper mandible for nearly two-thirds of its length from the base; wings rather short and feeble, very much rounded; tertiaries long, nearly reaching to the end of the wing; legs rather long, more powerful than in the genus Rallus; toes not so much lengthened as in that genus; tail long cuneiform; the webs loose and of a decomposed character.

A genus established for the reception of a singular species of Rail inhabiting the north coast of Australia, and in which Mr. G. R. Gray has since placed four other species from different localities.

534. Eulabeornis castaneoventris, Gould		Vol VI Pl 78

Genus Porzana, Vieill.

The Porzanæ inhabit Europe, Africa, India and Australia; the four species inhabiting the latter country are generally distributed, even within the tropics.

535. Porzana fluminea, Gould							Vol. VI. Pl. 79.
536. Porzana palustris, Gould							Vol. VI. Pl. 80.
537. Porzana leucophrys, Gould					•		Vol. VI. Pl. 81.
538. Porzana immaculata .							Vol VI Pl 82

Order NATATORES, Ill.

Upon taking a general view of the birds of this Order inhabiting Europe and Australia, our attention cannot fail to be arrested by some remarkable contrasts which present themselves to our notice. I allude to the great excess in the number of species of some of the principal groups, and the paucity of others; for instance, of the true Anatidæ or Ducks, exclusive of the Mergansers, the European fauna comprises at least forty species, while eighteen are all that are known in Australia; of the Laridæ or Gulls, exclusive of the Terns, twenty species inhabit Europe, while three are all that are known in Australia; on the other hand, sixteen species of Terns frequent the shores of Australia, while only twelve resort to those of Europe; of the family Procellaridæ or Petrels, nearly forty species enliven the Australian seas, while seven are all that are known to inhabit the seas of Europe; no Puffins or Guillemots are found in the seas south of the Equator; while the Penguins are unknown north of the line; and the Grebes and Cormorants are equally numerous in both hemispheres.

Family ANATIDÆ, Leach.

Genus Cereopsis, Lath.

But one species of this singular and strictly Australian form has yet been discovered.	
539. Cereopsis Novæ-Hollandiæ, Lath.	Vol. VII. Pl. 1.