

374. *Calyptorhynchus Baudinii*, *Vig.* Vol. V. Pl. 13.
 Inhabits Western Australia, and is distinguished by its small size and by the white marks on the tail.

GENUS CALLOCEPHALON, *Less.*

Of this form only a single species is known.

375. *Callocephalon galeatum* Vol. V. Pl. 14.
 Inhabits the southern coast of Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

GENUS POLYTELIS, *Wagl.*

This genus comprises two species, both of which are peculiar to the southern portions of Australia. They have many characters common to, and resemble in appearance, the *Palæorni* of India.

376. *Polytelis Barrabandi* Vol. V. Pl. 15.
 377. *Polytelis melanura* Vol. V. Pl. 16.

GENUS APROSMICTUS, *Gould.*

Generic characters.

As in *Platycercus*, but the *bill* more feeble; *cere* and *nostrils* covered with fine hair-like feathers; *wings* longer and less concave; *tail* more square; *tarsi* shorter and *toes* longer than in that genus.

Two, if not three species of this form inhabit Australia, and others are found in New Guinea and the neighbouring islands. They are distinguished from the *Platycerci* by the possession of a well-developed *os furcatorium*, a bone which is entirely wanting in the members of that genus; in their habits they are mainly arboreal, and in their disposition are morose and sullen.

378. *Aprosmictus scapulatus* Vol. V. Pl. 17.
 This species appears to be confined to New South Wales.

379. *Aprosmictus erythropterus* Vol. V. Pl. 18.

The red-winged Parrakeets from the north coast are nearly a fourth smaller than those inhabiting the Liverpool plains and similar districts of the south coast; are they varieties of each other or distinct species?

GENUS PLATYCERCUS, *Vig.*

In my opinion the New Zealand birds that have been placed in this genus are not true *Platycerci*, all the known species of which are confined to Australia; they comprise fourteen species which appear to be naturally divisible into minor groups, to which generic appellations may hereafter be given; for instance the *P. semitorquatus*, *P. Baueri*, *P. Barnardi*, &c. form one; the *P. Adelaidæ*, *P. Pennantii*, *P. flaveolus*, *P. flaviventris*, &c. form another; *P. eximius*, *P. splendidus*, *P. icterotis*, &c. form a third; and *P. pileatus* a fourth.

The members of this and the two next genera lay from seven to ten eggs in the holes of trees.

380. *Platycercus semitorquatus* Vol. V. Pl. 19.
 381. *Platycercus Baueri* Vol. V. Pl. 20.
 382. *Platycercus Barnardii*, *Vig. & Horsf.* Vol. V. Pl. 21.
 383. *Platycercus Adelaidæ*, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 22.
 384. *Platycercus Pennantii* Vol. V. Pl. 23.
 385. *Platycercus flaviventris* Vol. V. Pl. 24.