

Lores scarlet; general plumage white; the base of the feathers of the head and front of the neck scarlet, showing through and giving those parts a stained appearance; the basal half of the inner webs of the primaries, the inner webs of all the other feathers of the wing, and the inner webs of the tail-feathers beautiful brimstone-yellow; naked space round the eye greenish blue; irides light brown; bill white; feet dull olive-grey.

Inhabits Western Australia.

Differs from *L. nasicus* in being of a much larger size; but the colouring being similar, I have not thought it necessary to figure it.

Genus NESTOR, *Wagl.*

Of this genus two species are known, one of which was exclusively confined to Phillip Island, and the other inhabits New Zealand; they are evidently the remains of a race, all the other members of which are probably extinct.

367. *Nestor productus*, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 6.

The few examples of this species that may exist in captivity are all that survive, none remaining on Phillip Island, their native habitat.

Genus CALYPTORHYNCHUS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

The *Calyptorhynchi* are strictly arboreal, and are evidently formed to live upon the seeds of the *Banksia*, *Eucalypti*, and other trees peculiar to the country they inhabit; they diversify their food by occasionally devouring large caterpillars; as they mostly move about in small companies of from four to six in number they can scarcely be considered gregarious. Their flight is rather powerful, but at the same time laboured and heavy; and their voice is a low crying call, totally different from the harsh screaming notes of the *Cacatua*. Each division of the country, from the north coast of the continent to Van Diemen's Land, is inhabited by its own peculiar species.

I have never seen a member of this genus from any other country than Australia, but I have heard that an extraordinary Parrot, said to be larger than any at present in our collections, inhabits New Guinea, and which, from the description given of it, will probably be of this form. The *Calyptorhynchi* lay from two to four eggs in the holes of trees.

368. *Calyptorhynchus Banksii* Vol. V. Pl. 7.

369. *Calyptorhynchus macrorhynchus*, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 8.

Inhabits the north coast, where it represents the *C. Banksii* of the eastern and the *C. naso* of the western coasts.

370. *Calyptorhynchus naso*, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 9.

This species, which is confined to Western Australia, is rendered conspicuous by the small size of its crest, and by its bill being nearly as large as that of *C. macrorhynchus*, while its wings are much shorter than those of that species.

371. *Calyptorhynchus Leachii* Vol. V. Pl. 10.

Banksianus Australis, Less. *Traité d'Orn.* p. 180, Atlas, pl. 18, fig. 2, fem.

Inhabits the south-eastern parts of the continent, and differs from all the others in its smaller size, the gibbose form of its bill, and in the paucity of its crest.

372. *Calyptorhynchus funereus* Vol. V. Pl. 11.

Confined, I believe, to New South Wales, and South Australia?

373. *Calyptorhynchus xanthonotus*, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 12.

The true habitat of this species is Van Diemen's Land, but I have lately received a specimen from Port Lincoln, which proves that its range extends to South Australia. It is distinguished from *C. funereus* by its much smaller size, and by the uniformity of the yellow colouring of the tail.