

the eyes, and below this the cheeks are covered with stiff spines; *wings* moderate, the first quill-feather very short, third, fourth and fifth equal and the longest; *tail* moderate, nearly equal; *feet* robust, hind-toe strong and longer than the middle one, outer toe united at its base to the middle toe; *claws* hooked.

The genus *Acanthogenys*, of which only one species is known, is a form intermediate in size and in structure between the smaller Honey-eaters (*Meliphaga*, *Ptiloti*, &c.) on the one hand, and the larger kinds (*Anthochæra*) on the other.

304. *Acanthogenys rufogularis*, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 53.

This species is widely distributed over the interior of the southern portion of Australia, from east to west; the sexes are alike in plumage, and the young are very similar, but are destitute of the spines on the cheek, which are scarcely assumed during the first year. The *Banksiæ* are the trees mostly frequented by this bird, the presence of which is indicative of sterile sandy districts.

GENUS ANTHOCHÆRA, *Vig. & Horsf.*

A genus peculiarly Australian, three species of which are exclusively confined to the southern or extra-tropical parts of the country, and one to Van Diemen's Land.

305. *Anthochæra inauris*, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 54.
 306. *Anthochæra carunculata* Vol. IV. Pl. 55.
 307. *Anthochæra mellivora* Vol. IV. Pl. 56.
 308. *Anthochæra lunulata*, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 57.

These four birds might with propriety be separated into two genera, those with auricular appendages, *A. inauris* and *A. carunculata*, having many characters differing from those of *A. mellivora* and *A. lunulata*.

GENUS TROPIDORHYNCHUS, *Vig. & Horsf.*

The law of representation in Australia is chiefly confined to the species inhabiting the eastern and western coasts, but with the members of this genus it takes the opposite direction, or north and south, for more singular and perfect representatives of each other cannot be found than are the *T. corniculatus* and *T. citreogularis* of the south-eastern parts of the country, the *T. argenteiceps* and *T. sordidus* of the north-western. Extra Australian species inhabit New Guinea and the neighbouring countries.

309. *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus* Vol. IV. Pl. 58.
 310. *Tropidorhynchus argenteiceps*, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 59.
 311. *Tropidorhynchus citreogularis*, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 60.
 312. *Tropidorhynchus sordidus*.

Inhabits the Cobourg Peninsula, and is precisely similar to *T. citreogularis*, but is smaller in all its admeasurements except in the bill, which is more developed.

GENUS ACANTHORHYNCHUS, *Gould.*

Bill elongated, slender and acute, compressed on the sides; *tomia* incurved; *culmen* acute and elevated; *nostrils* basal, elongated, and covered with an operculum; *wings* moderate in size and semi-rotund; first and fifth primaries equal; the third and fourth nearly equal in length, and the longest; *tail* moderate in size and slightly forked; *tarsi* lengthened and strong; middle toe long and robust, external toe exceeding the inner one in length.

This genus, like many others of the family, may be regarded as strictly Australian: it comprises two, if not three, well-marked species, each of which is confined to a particular part of the country; the *A. tenuirostris* dwelling in the eastern, and the *A. superciliosus* in the western districts: both inhabit countries precisely in the same degree of latitude, and form beautiful representatives of each other. Van Diemen's Land is the native habitat of