

271. Pomatorhinus temporalis Vol. IV. Pl. 20.
Turdus frivolus, Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. v. p. 127 ?
 272. Pomatorhinus rubeculus, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 21.
 273. Pomatorhinus superciliosus, *Vig. & Horsf.* Vol. IV. Pl. 22.

Family MELIPHAGIDÆ, *Vig.*

By far the greater and most prominent portion of the botany of Australia consisting of only two or three genera of trees—the *Eucalypti*, *Banksiæ*, &c.—we should naturally expect its ornithology to comprise some great groups of birds destined to dwell thereon, and such we find to be the case, the true Honey-eaters and the Honey-feeding Parrakeets being remarkably numerous; the former tribe of birds comprise no less than fifty-eight species, which appear to be naturally divided into several groups, each characterized by some modification of structure: although the whole are truly insectivorous, the pollen and the honey in the flower-cups of the *Eucalypti* are largely partaken of, and for procuring which their lengthened tongue terminating in filaments assuming the form of a brush is most admirably adapted, combined with which is a remarkably narrow gape and an incapacious stomach.

Australia is the great nursery of this tribe of birds, but a few species are found in New Guinea and some of the Polynesian islands.

Genus MELIPHAGA, *Vig. & Horsf.*

No example of this genus has yet been discovered in the northern or intertropical regions of Australia, all the species known being confined to the southern parts of the continent, the islands in Bass's Straits and Van Diemen's Land. The members of this group feed principally upon the pollen and honey of the flower-cups, but occasionally upon insects; in disposition they are tame and familiar; and they frequent the *Banksiæ* in preference to other trees.

The sexes are alike in plumage, and the young assume the adult plumage at an early period of their existence.

274. Meliphaga Novæ-Hollandiæ Vol. IV. Pl. 23.
 275. Meliphaga longirostris, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 24.
 276. Meliphaga sericea, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 25.
 277. Meliphaga mystacalis, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 26.
 278. Meliphaga Australasiana Vol. IV. Pl. 27.
Certhia pyrrhoptera, Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. iv. p. 197 ?

Genus GLYCIPHILA, *Swains.*

The members of this genus resort to higher trees than the *Meliphagæ*, are more shy in disposition, possess considerable powers of flight, and partake more exclusively of insect food. Of the four Australian species, two, *G. fulvifrons* and *G. albifrons*, inhabit the southern parts of the country, the *G. fasciata* the northern portion, and the little *G. ocularis* is universally distributed over the country, and if I mistake not, is also found in New Guinea and Timor.

The young of *G. fulvifrons* and *G. albifrons* differ considerably from the adult in their markings.

279. Glyciphila fulvifrons Vol. IV. Pl. 28.
Certhia melanops, Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. iv. p. 173 ?
 280. Glyciphila albifrons, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 29.
 281. Glyciphila fasciata, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 30.
 282. Glyciphila ocularis, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 31.