

Family ——— ?

Subfamily ORIOLINÆ, *G. R. Gray.*

Genus ORIOLUS, *Linn.*

Typical Orioles are widely distributed over Europe, Africa, Asia, the Indian Islands and Australia, but none have yet been discovered in Polynesia or America.

Three species inhabit Australia, two of which are figured; the third from the northern part of the country is so nearly allied to the *O viridis*, that a description alone will be sufficient.

263. *Oriolus viridis*, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 13.

264. *Oriolus affinis*, *Gould.*

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Port Essington, and only differs from the preceding species in having a shorter wing, a much larger bill, and the white spots at the tip of the lateral tail-feathers much smaller.

265. *Oriolus flavovinctus* Vol. IV. Pl. 14.

Genus SPHECOTHERES, *Vieill.*

Australia presents us with a single species of this genus; others inhabit New Guinea and the neighbouring islands; but as yet we have no evidence of the form occurring on the continent of India.

266. *Sphecotheres Australis*, *Swains.* Vol. IV. Pl. 15.

Turdus maxillaris, *Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. v. p. 129?*

Nothing whatever is known of the nidification of this bird; in all probability it will prove to be very similar to that of the Orioles.

Family ——— ?

Genus CORCORAX, *Less.*

A genus containing only one species which possesses many singular habits; its actions among the branches, its mode of progression over the ground, and its nidification, being equally remarkable.

267. *Corcorax leucopterus* Vol. IV. Pl. 16.

Family ——— ?

Genus STRUTHIDEA, *Gould.*

Generic characters.

Bill shorter than the head, robust, swollen, arched above, deeper than broad; *gonyes* angular; *nostrils* basal, lateral, round and open; *wings* moderate, round, first primary short, the fourth and fifth the longest; secondaries long and broad; *tarsi* scutellated in front, plain behind; *toes* long and strong, the outer one longer than the inner one; *claws* strong, compressed and much curved.

The only known species of this form is confined to the interior of the southern and eastern parts of Australia, where it inhabits stony ridges, and is mostly observed on the *Callitris*.

268. *Struthidea cinerea*, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 17.

In my account of this species, I have stated that its actions are very similar to those of the *Corcorax leucopterus*, and the following extract from Mr. Gilbert's Journal of his overland journey to Port Essington shows that the two birds assimilate still more closely in their nidification:—

“ Oct. 19.—Strolled about in search of novelties, and was amply repaid by finding the eggs of *Struthidea cinerea*. I disturbed the bird several times from a rosewood-tree growing in a small patch of scrub, and felt assured