

short, round, the fourth quill the longest, the third, fifth, sixth and seventh equal; *tail* rather short and round; *tarsi* moderately long, defended anteriorly with indistinct scales; hind-toe rather long, with a long claw; lateral toes uneven, the outer one the shortest.

This group comprises two species, one inhabiting Van Diemen's Land, the other Southern and Western Australia; they are terrestrial in their habits, but occasionally perch on the smaller branches of the trees.

- 223. Calamanthus fuliginosus Vol. III. Pl. 70.
- 224. Calamanthus campestris, *Gould* Vol. III. Pl. 71.

GENUS CHTHONICOLA, *Gould*.

Generic characters.

Bill short, gradually descending from the base; the upper mandible slightly notched at the tip, compressed laterally; *tomia* curving inwards; *wings* concave; the first primary very short, the third, fourth, fifth and sixth nearly equal and the longest; *tail* slightly concave, and all the feathers of an equal length; *tarsi* moderately long; *toes* short, the hinder toe somewhat longer than the middle one; front claws more curved than in the genus *Anthus*.

The single species known of this genus combines in a remarkable manner the outward appearance, habits and manners of the *Acanthizæ* and *Anthi*, but is, I believe, more nearly allied to the former than to the latter.

- 225. Chthonicola minima Vol. III. Pl. 72.
- Sylvia sagittata*, Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. vii. p. 136?

Rather widely dispersed over the grassy flats of New South Wales, and constructs a domed nest in a depression of the ground like the true *Sylvia*.

Subfamily MOTACILLINÆ, *Bonap*.

GENUS ANTHUS, *Bechst*.

Whether this Old World form is represented in Australia by more than a single species, is a point I have not satisfactorily determined; every part of its extra-tropical regions, including Van Diemen's Land, is inhabited by Pipits which differ somewhat in size in almost every colony; still their difference is so slight that I have hitherto regarded them as mere varieties or local races.

- 226. Anthus Australis, *Vig. & Horsf.* Vol. III. Pl. 73.

Subfamily — ?

GENUS CINCLORAMPUS, *Gould*.

Bill rather shorter than the head; *culmen* slightly arched; the tip distinctly notched; the commissure slightly angulated at the base, and somewhat incurved for the remainder of its length; *nostrils* lateral, oval; *wings* moderate, rigid, first quill very long and nearly equal to the second and third, which are the longest; *tertials* nearly as long as the primaries; *tail* rather small and cuneiform; *tarsi* very strong and scutellated anteriorly; *toes* long and powerful, particularly the hinder one and claw, which is articulated on the same plane with the inner toe; lateral toes nearly equal.

The members of this genus, which are three in number, are closely allied to the Indian genus *Megalurus*, and present even a greater disparity in the size of the sexes; they are all confined to Australia, where they frequent the grassy plains and open districts. The song of the males is more animated than that of any other bird inhabiting the country.

- 227. Cincloramphus cruralis Vol. III. Pl. 74.
- 228. Cincloramphus cantillans, *Gould* Vol. III. Pl. 75.
- 229. Cincloramphus rufescens, *Gould* Vol. III. Pl. 76.