

146. *Gerygone albogularis*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 97.  
*Psilopus olivaceus*, *Gould* in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part V. p. 147, Young.
147. *Gerygone fusca*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 98.
148. *Gerygone culicivorus*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 99.
149. *Gerygone magnirostris*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 100.
150. *Gerygone lævigaster*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 101.
151. *Gerygone chloronotus*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 102.

GENUS SMICRORNIS, *Gould*.

Generic characters.

*Bill* very small and short, swollen at the sides; *nostrils* basal, oblong and protected by an operculum; at the base of the bill a few fine hairs; *wings* moderately long, first quill very short; the first, third, fourth and fifth equal and the longest; *tail* short and square; *tarsi* moderate; *toes* rather short, adapted for clinging; the hinder and the middle toes equal in length.

The members of this genus are the smallest birds of the Australian fauna. I have described two species, one inhabiting New South Wales and the other Port Essington; and had I characterized the bird of this form inhabiting Western Australia as distinct, I should most likely not have been in error, as it is probable that when the subject has been more fully investigated it will prove to be so.

152. *Smicrornis brevirostris*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 103.
153. *Smicrornis flavescens*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 104.

Family SYLVIADÆ, *Vig.*Subfamily SAXICOLINÆ, *Bonap.*GENUS ERYTHRODRYAS, *Gould*.

Generic characters.

As in *Petroïca*, but with the *bill* shorter and more flattened at the base, where it is beset with a number of fine hairs which curve forward and overhang the nostrils; *wings* shorter and more rounded; first and second primaries much shorter than the rest; the fifth the longest; *tarsi* shorter; *toes* more lengthened; lateral toes nearly even; *claws* much sharper and more curved.

The members of the genus *Erythrodryas* are much more delicate in structure than the *Petroïca*, have their feeble bill strongly beset with bristles, and are more arboreal in their habits; their usual places of resort being the innermost recesses of the forest, where, in a state of quiet seclusion, they flit about in search of insects; the true *Petroïca*, on the other hand, frequent open plains, are more bold and vigorous, and possess a structure which adapts them for the ground over which they pass like the *Saxicola*.

The two species of this genus, all that are at present known, are confined to the south-eastern portions of Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

154. *Erythrodryas rhodinogaster* . . . . . Vol. III. Pl. 1.
155. *Erythrodryas rosea*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. III. Pl. 2.

GENUS PETROÏCA, *Swains.*

The birds I have retained in this genus might with propriety be divided by separating the pied Robins from the red-breasted species. The dusky Robin of Van Diemen's Land and the white eye-browed Robin of the north-east coast of Australia would also constitute another group of equal value with *Erythrodryas*, *Drymodes* and *Eöpsaltria*.

The red-breasted *Petroïca* are confined to the south-eastern portions of Australia, Van Diemen's Land and Norfolk Island; but I believe that the range of the pied birds extends to New Guinea.