

frequent the ground: they all build a neat, round, cup-shaped nest, and the eggs are generally four in number. Their powers of flight are not great: some of the species enjoy a wide range of habitat, while others are extremely local. The song of some is loud and rather pleasing, while others merely emit a whistling note, slowly but frequently repeated.

109. *Pachycephala gutturalis* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 64.  
 110. *Pachycephala glaucura*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 65.  
 111. *Pachycephala melanura*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 66.  
 112. *Pachycephala pectoralis* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 67.  
     *Sylvia rufiventris*, Lath. Ind. Orn. Supp., p. liv.  
     *Rufous-vented Warbler*, Lath. Gen. Syn. Supp., vol. ii. p. 248.—Shaw, Gen. Zool., vol. x. p. 696.  
     *Turdus prasinus*, Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. v. p. 121?  
 113. *Pachycephala falcata*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 68.  
 114. *Pachycephala Lanoïdes*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 69.  
 115. *Pachycephala rufogularis*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 70.  
 116. *Pachycephala Gilbertii*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 71.  
     *Pachycephala inornata*, *Gould* in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part VIII. p. 164. Young?  
 117. *Pachycephala simplex*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 72.  
 118. *Pachycephala olivacea*, *Vig. & Horsf.* . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 73.

The two birds described by me in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, Part V. p. 164, as *P. xanthoprocta* and *P. longirostris*, are both immature birds, and are, I believe, from Norfolk Island.

#### Genus COLLURICINCLA, *Vig. & Horsf.*

Like the last group, the present is strictly confined to Australia, every one of the colonies of which country, from north to south and from east to west, is inhabited by a species peculiarly and restrictedly its own. They have many characters in common with the *Pachycephalæ*, which they also resemble in their actions, food, economy and nidification. They are neither Shrikes nor Thrushes, but are most nearly allied to the former; they are insect-feeders to a very great extent, but occasionally partake of mollusks and berries. Some of them defend themselves vigorously with both bill and claws when attacked. Their voice is a loud whistle, some parts of which are not devoid of melody, particularly the loud swelling notes.

The nest is rather slightly built, round and cup-shaped in form, and is mostly placed in the hollow spout of a tree: the eggs are four in number.

119. *Colluricincla harmonica* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 74.  
     *Certhia canescens*, Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. iv. p. 180? .  
     Inhabits New South Wales.  
 120. *Colluricincla rufiventris*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 75.  
     Inhabits Western Australia.  
 121. *Colluricincla brunnea*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 76.  
     Inhabits Port Essington.  
 122. *Colluricincla Selbii*, *Jard.* . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 77.  
     Inhabits Van Diemen's Land.  
 123. *Colluricincla parvula*, *Gould* . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 78.  
     Inhabits the northern parts of the country.  
 124. *Colluricincla rufogaster*, *Gould*.  
     *Colluricincla rufogaster*, *Gould* in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part XIII. p. 80.

I have assigned this name to a bird lately sent to me by Mr. Strange from the brushes of the Clarence in New South Wales; it may hereafter prove to be identical with the last-mentioned species, *C. parvula*, the form and