

the wings delicate grey; primaries and the inner webs of the secondaries deep brownish black, the former narrowly and the latter broadly margined with greyish white; tail grey at the base, passing into deep brownish black and largely tipped with white, the grey colour predominating on the two centre feathers, which are destitute of the white tips; chest grey, into which the black of the throat gradually passes; lower part of the abdomen, under surface of the wing and under tail-coverts white; flanks and thighs grey; bill and feet brownish black.

Total length, 12 inches; *bill*, $1\frac{1}{8}$; *wing*, $7\frac{1}{2}$; *tail*, 6; *tarsi*, 1.

Inhabits Van Diemen's Land.

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| 101. <i>Graucalus mentalis</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i> | Vol. II. Pl. 56. |
| 102. <i>Graucalus hypoleucus</i> , <i>Gould</i> | Vol. II. Pl. 57. |
| 103. <i>Graucalus Swainsonii</i> , <i>Gould</i> | Vol. II. Pl. 58. |

GENUS PTEROPODOCYS, *Gould.*

Generic characters.

Bill small, shorter than the head, nearly cylindrical; *tomia* curved and pointing downwards; a well-defined notch at the extremity of the upper mandible; *nostrils* basal, round, and covered with the short feathers of the forehead; *wings* long and pointed, the fourth feather the longest; *tail* lengthened, the four middle and the lateral feather on each side shorter than the rest; *tarsi* long, stout; *toes* rather short, the inner toe longer than the outer one, hind-toe large and lengthened, the toe and nail nearly equalling in length the middle toe and nail.

The general structure of the only known species of this form resembles that of *Graucalus* and of *Campephaga*, but the bill is so small as to be quite out of proportion with the body; its lengthened wings and tarsi adapt it both for flight and for moving rapidly over the surface of the ground.

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| 104. <i>Pteropodocys Phasianellus</i> , <i>Gould</i> | Vol. II. Pl. 59. |
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Inhabits the whole of the interior of Southern Australia from east to west; the extent of its range northward has not been ascertained. It has many habits in common with the *Graucali*; but while those birds are destined for the trees the present bird is adapted for the ground, where it procures and feeds upon insects of various genera, particularly locusts and grasshoppers. It frequents the open plains in small companies of from three to six or eight in number, and is very animated in its actions, but at the same time most cautious and shy.

GENUS CAMPEPHAGA, *Vieill.*

The members of this genus are spread over India and the Indian Islands, and the fauna of Australia comprises four species; they are allied to the *Graucali*, but are much smaller in size, and more active among the branches.

The sexes are generally very dissimilar in colour and markings, while in *Graucalus* they are alike. The nidification and the form of the nests of the two genera are very similar.

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| 105. <i>Campephaga Jardinii</i> , <i>Gould</i> | Vol. II. Pl. 60. |
| 106. <i>Campephaga Karu</i> | Vol. II. Pl. 61. |
| 107. <i>Campephaga leucomela</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i> | Vol. II. Pl. 62. |
| 108. <i>Campephaga humeralis</i> , <i>Gould</i> | Vol. II. Pl. 63. |

GENUS PACHYCEPHALA, *Swains.*

The *Pachycephala gutturalis* may be regarded as the type of this group of birds, which is peculiarly Australian, and comprises many species, universally distributed over the country. Their habits differ from those of most other insectivorous birds, particularly in their quiet mode of hopping about and traversing the branches of the trees in search of insects and their larvæ: caterpillars constitute a great portion of their food; but coleoptera and other insects are not rejected. The more gaily-attired species, such as *P. gutturalis*, *P. glaucura*, *P. melanura* and *P. pectoralis*, resort to the flowering *Acacia*, *Eucalypti* and other stately trees, while the more dull-coloured ones