

The following synoptical table will give a general view of the whole ; it contains all the additional information I have received, or been able to procure, during the progress of the work ; the characters of the new genera I have found it necessary to institute, &c. ; and the references to the volumes in which the respective plates are arranged will render it easy to consult and to quote them.

Order RAPTORES, *Ill.*

Family FALCONIDÆ, *Leach.*

Genus AQUILA, *Briss.*

Numerous species of this genus exist in Asia and Europe ; the form also occurs in Africa, and in North America ; so far as I am aware it is not found in South America, and two species are all that are known in Australia.

1. *Aquila fucosa*, *Cuv.* Vol. I. Pl. 1.

Vultur audax, Lath. Ind. Orn. Supp., p. ii.

Aquila cuneicaudata, Brehm, Isis, 1845, p. 356.

——— (*Uroæctus*) *audax*, Kaup, Classif. der Säug. und Vög., p. 12.

This fine Eagle ranges over the whole of the southern portion of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, but I have no positive evidence of its having been seen in the intertropical regions of the country.

2. *Aquila Morphnoides*, *Gould* Vol. I. Pl. 2.

A beautiful representative of the *Aquila pennata* of Europe and India. Since the discovery of this bird at Yarrundi in New South Wales, when I obtained only a single specimen, T. C. Eyton, Esq. has received a second example in a collection obtained at Port Phillip, and a third was procured by Captain Sturt at the Dépôt in South Australia.

Genus ICHTHYIAËTUS, *Lafr.*

The members of this genus inhabit India and the whole of the Indian Islands, and enjoy an equally extensive range over the continent of Africa. Their natural abode is the margins of large rivers and inlets of the sea ; and their chief food consists of fish, dead cetacea and carrion.

3. *Ichthyiaëtus leucogaster* Vol. I. Pl. 3.

Haliaëtus (*Pontoaëtus*) *leucogaster*, Kaup, Classif. der Säug. und Vög., p. 122.

Cuncuma leucogaster, List of Birds in Brit. Mus. Coll., Part I. 2nd edit. p. 24.

Found all round the coast of Australia, and said to extend its range to India and even to Africa ; but this wants confirmation.

An opinion has been lately expressed that the enormous nests observed by Captains Cook and Flinders had been constructed by some species of *Dinornis* ; but it is quite evident from the account given by Flinders that they must have been formed by a bird of the Raptorial order, and I have no doubt that they were the nests of the present bird.

“Near Point Possession,” says Flinders, “were found two nests of extraordinary magnitude. They were built upon the ground, from which they rose above two feet ; and were of vast circumference and great interior capacity, the branches of trees and other matter, of which each nest was composed, being enough to fill a small cart. Captain Cook found one of these enormous nests upon Eagle Island, on the east coast.” Subsequently Flinders found another of these nests in which were “several masses resembling those which contain the hair and bones of mice, and are disgorged by the Owls in England after the flesh is digested. These masses were larger, and consisted of the hair of seals and of land animals, of the scaly feathers of penguins, and the bones of birds and small quadrupeds. Possibly the constructor of the nest might be an enormous Owl ; and if so, the cause of the bird being never seen, whilst the nests were not scarce, would be from its not going out until dark ; but from the very open and