CALODERA MACULATA, *Gould.*

Spotted Calodera.

Cal. capite suprà, auricularibus, et gulâ nitidè brunneis, singulis plumis cinereo-argentato cinctis; fasciâ nuchali rosaceâ; corpore supernè caudâque intensè brunneis; apicibus plumarum in dorso, uropygio, scapulisque fulvo largè guttatis; remigibus albidis; rectricibus ad apicem flavido-albo notatis; corpore subtùs cinereo; lateribus transversalitèr brunneo striatis; rostro et pedibus fusco-brunneis.

Long. tot. $11\frac{1}{4}$ *unc.*; *rostri*, $1\frac{1}{4}$; *alæ* 6; *caudæ*, $4\frac{3}{4}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{5}{8}$.

Crown of the head, ear-coverts, and throat rich brown, each feather surrounded with a narrow line of black; feathers on the crown small, and tipped with silvery grey; a beautiful band of elongated feathers of a light rose pink crosses the back of the neck, forming a broad fan-like occipital crest; all the upper surface, wings, and tail of a deep brown; every feather of the back, rump, scapularies, and secondaries tipped with a large round spot of rich buff; primaries slightly tipped with white; all the tail-feathers terminated with buffy white; under surface greyish white, feathers of the flanks marked with faint transverse zigzag lines of light brown; bill and feet dusky brown.

Calodera maculata, Gould, in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part IV. 1836, p. 106; and Synopsis of the Birds of Australia, Part I. pl. 5. fig. 1.

I HAVE been induced to consider the present beautiful bird, together with an allied species published in the Illustrations of Ornithology by Messrs. Jardine and Selby, as sufficiently distinct in structure to warrant their separation from the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*, to which group the species figured by those gentlemen had been referred; consequently the two species, which are all that are at present known, will stand as *Calodera nuchalis*, (*Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis*, Jard. & Selb.) and *Calodera maculata;* both species being strikingly marked and widely distinct from each other. In size the *Calodera nuchalis* exceeds the bird here represented by nearly a third in all its proportions; its upper plumage is also of a light ash brown of a uniform tint, offering a great contrast to the present bird, whose spotted upper surface is very conspicuous. They are both from that portion of Australia called New South Wales, and the eastern part of the country. The *Calodera nuchalis*, which forms a part of the collection of the Linnean Society, was I believe sent from the eastern coast, which doubtless also forms a habitat of the present bird, as it is found in tolerable abundance to the north and east of Liverpool Plains. Although it is extremely probable that the female is entirely devoid of the beautiful nuchal frill which adorns the neck of both these species, we are not certain that such is the case; the young certainly do not possess this character, as we have several examples almost fully grown, without the slightest trace of it.

Of their habits, manners, and nidification nothing is at present known.

Habitat, New South Wales.

The figure is of the natural size.

REMARK. Since I characterized this species in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, I have been informed that the term *Calodera* had already been applied to a genus in Entomology: if therefore it should be deemed objectionable in the present case, I would beg to substitute that of *Chlamydera*.