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the true Macropi; the hard and stony ridges and rocky crowns of the mountains are frequented by the great Osphranters; precipitous rocks are the home of the Petrogales; the mangrove-swamps and dense humid brushes are congenial to the various Halmaturi; in the more spiny brigaloe-scrubs the Onychogaleæ form their runs, and fly before the shouting of the natives when a hunt is the order of the day; among the grassy beds which here and there clothe the districts between the open plains and the mountain-ranges—the parklike districts of the country—the Lagorchestes sit in their "forms," like the Hare in England; and the Bettongiæ and Hypsiprymni shroud themselves from the prying eye of man and the eagle in their domeshaped grassy nests, which are constructed on any part of the plains, the stony ridges, and occasionally in the open glades among the brushes. The species inhabiting New Guinea (the Dendrolagus ursinus and D. inustus) resort to the trees, and, monkey-like, ascend and live among the branches. Of the Filander of the same country we know little or nothing. How wonderfully are all these forms adapted to a separate and special end and purpose—an end and a purpose which cannot be seen to advantage in any but a comparatively undisturbed country like Australia—a part of the world's surface still in maiden dress, but the charms of which will ere long be ruffled and their true character no longer seen! Those charms will not long survive the intrusion of the stockholder, the farmer, and the miner, each vying with the other to obliterate that which is so pleasing to every naturalist; and fortunate do I consider the circumstances which induced me to visit the country while so much of it remained in its primitive state.

I must revert to the Kangaroos; for it will be necessary to point out the situations affected by the various genera. In the body of the work three species of true *Macropi* are figured, and others are described, but not represented. These are all inhabitants of the southern districts of Australia and Van Diemen's Land. To say that no true *Macropus*, as the genus is now restricted, will be found in Northern Australia would be somewhat unwarrantable; at the same time, I have never seen an example from thence. The genus *Osphranter*, on the other hand, the members of which, as has been before stated, are always found in rocky situations, have their representatives in the north as well as in the south, but they are not found in Van Diemen's Land. The splendid *O. rufus* is an animal of the interior, and frequents the plains more than any other species of its genus. At present, the back settlements of New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia are the only countries whence I have seen specimens. The Great Black Wallaroo (*O. robustus*) forms its numerous runs among the rocks, and on the summits of mountains bordering the rivers Mokai and Gwydyr. The *O. Parryi* ranges over the rocky districts of the headwaters of the Clarence and adjacent rivers, while the *O. antilopinus* is as yet only known in the Cobourg Peninsula.

The smaller *Petrogalæ* differ from all the other Kangaroos, both in the form of their feet and the structure of their brushy dangling tails. With the exception of Tasmania, these rock-lovers dwell everywhere, from north to south, and from east to west. The *P. penicillata* inhabits New South Wales; the *P. wanthopus*, South Australia; the *P. lateralis*, Western Australia; the *P. concinna* and *P. brachyotis*, the north-west coast; and the *P. inornata*, the opposite rocky shores of the east.

The true Wallabies, or *Halmaturi*, are all brush animals, and are more universally dispersed than any of the other members of the entire family. Tasmania is inhabited by two species, New South Wales by at least five, South Australia by two or three, and Western Australia by the same number; while the genus is represented on the north coast by the *H. agilis*. It will be clear, then, that the arboreal districts of the