the Old World, are known to exist. They have a very wide range, some being found in Asia and its islands, and others in Australia. They are shy and solitary in their habits, often frequenting rocky and scrubby situations in the midst of forests.

88. Oreocincla aurea . . . . . . . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. XXXIX.

WHITE'S THRUSH.

A native of Altai, the Himalayas, and China. Single individuals occasionally migrate westward to the continent of Europe and to England, wherein about ten or twelve examples have been killed, the particulars respecting several of which will be found in the letterpress opposite the Plate of the species.

## Genus Cichloselys.

An eastern form, the type of which is the well-known Siberian Thrush.

89. Cichloselys sibiricus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. XL. Siberian Thrush.

Quite an accidental visitor, only a single instance of its being killed here being on record.

## Family PYCNONOTIDÆ.

The members of this family are nearly allied to the great group of Honey-eaters (Meliphagidæ) of Australia. Many species inhabit Africa and India.

## Genus Pycnonotus.

90. Pycnonotus capensis.

Gold-vented Thrush.

A native of Spain and part of Africa; once killed in Ireland—for the particulars of which see Thompson's 'Birds' of that country, and Yarrell's 'History of British Birds,' vol. i. p. 324: "erroneously identified by those authors," says Mr. Harting, "with P. aurigaster of Vieillot."

## Family CINCLIDÆ.

Many opinions are extant among ornithologists respecting the natural position of this very singular group of birds: one places them near *Enicurus*, *Grallina*, &c.; another fancies they are allied to *Troglodytes*; and a third, to the Thrushes. Of the eleven or twelve known species, seven or eight inhabit the northern regions of the Old World; a single, or at the utmost two frequent the same regions of the New; and two are found among the cataracts and rocky streams of the Andean ranges. But it is in Europe and Asia that