

Pteropodocys maxima. Ground Cuckoo-Shrike.—Had a fleeting sight of one during a visit to the lagoon. The banded abdomen and elevation of the tail after flight led me to believe the bird belonged to this species.

Graucalus novæ-hollandiæ. Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike.—Fairly common. Considered a useful bird by the pastoralists; observed several at the lagoon and along the river banks.

Artamus leucorhynchus. White-breasted Wood-Swallow.—Saw a small flock one day while visiting the ruins of the old meat works; they remained in the vicinity only a few days.

Artamus hypoleucus. Grey-breasted Wood-Swallow.—Several of these fine birds were in company with the previous species.

Grallina cyanoleuca. Magpie Lark.—These were common about the town and river-banks.

Plectorhyncha lanceolata. Striped Honey-eater.—Am very doubtful about this species. I observed what I took to be one among the stunted coolibars on the edge of the lagoon, but it was highly probable I was mistaken.

Malurus melanocephalus. Grange-backed Wren.—Noted a pair of these gorgeous birds among the long grass on the bore drain. Undoubtedly, the male is a very noble bird, quite bold and full of restless activity. I was able to approach them closely. I was unfortunate in being unable to locate their nest, but many days' watching failed to reveal their secret.

Anthus australis. Australian Pipit.—Quite common; seen in company with the following species.

Mirafra horsfieldi. Bush Lark.—Delightful bird, lovely songster, and quite common. One day, while riding to the lagoon, I noticed a specimen very much lighter in colour—almost a very light buff—back, wings, head light buff, under almost white, legs, bill dark brown, eye black, note similar to bush-lark, also same soaring flight.

Cinclerhamphus cruralis.—Brown Song-Lark.—Noted two of these during my rides over the plains. They were very tame, and I was able to approach them quite closely. Perhaps the fact that I was on horse-back accounts for this.

Corvus ceciliæ. Australian Crow.—A few of these birds were noted flying over the plains, but they were by no means common.

The Red-faced Fig Parrot.—On page 26 of *The Emu*, Vol. XXIV., I find an interesting account of an interesting bird. It is the so-called "Fig Parrot," known to me under the name of *Cyclopsitta coxeni*. In or about 1870, I sent a young friend, the late Mr. Pettard, of Launceston, on a collecting trip to the Richmond River, N.S.W. Pettard, who was a good all-round collector, sent me, among many other birds, six specimens of *C. coxeni*, several of the Rufous Bristle-bird (*Sphenura broadbenti*), and the Albert Lyre-bird (*Menura alberti*). At this time my dear old friend, the late Count de Castelnau, then French Consul-General for Australia, had a keen interest in birds, in addition to his entomological favourites. I let the Count have four of the *coxeni*, two *Sphenura*, and two *alberti*; the others were secured by Professor McCoy for the National Museum, Melbourne. When Pettard was at the Richmond River, he made his headquarters at Lismore—then, I believe, in its natural beauty. I may add that when the Count died, his collections went to the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, Paris.—C. FRENCH, sen. (late Government Entomologist, Victoria).