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

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

Artamus fuscorychus. 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.

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

Malurus melanoleucus. Orange-backed Wren.—Noted a pair of these gorgeous birds among the long grasses on the bare 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 horsheldi. 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.

Cinclorrhampus erubalis. 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 horseback accounts for this.

Corvus icilae. 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 25 of The Rima, 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 Cacatua coreii. In or about 1870, I sent a young friend, the late Mr. Pettard, of Launceton, 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. coreii, several of the Rufous Bristlebird (Sphenura broadbenti), and the Albert Lyrebird (Menura alberti). At this time my dear old friend, the late Count de Castellane, then French Consul-General for Australia, had a keen interest in birds, in addition to his entomological fancies. I let the Count have four of the coreii, 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. F. B. sen. (late Government Entomologist, Victoria).