

and remain with us till about the end of October, when they evidently leave for the hills to breed. As the summer approaches they become very pugnacious amongst themselves. You will often see five or six chasing one another from tree to tree whilst they utter their familiar cry. Noisy fights often take place, when several of them will ball together and fall to the ground. They will then rise one after the other and continue their pursuit. Their natural food consists of honey and insects, but to my surprise I found them to visit a refuse heap in an adjoining yard, where they greedily devoured soaked bread, boiled potatoes, and other table scraps.

Additions to "A List of the Birds of Australia."

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS, F.R.S.E.

P. 117.

Tyto galei, sp. n.

Upper surface freckled with dark brown and white, darker on the mantle. Tail white, crossed by five or six dark-brown bands, which become almost obsolete towards the outer pair. Primaries freckled and banded with dark brown, the innermost web white. Under surface of body and wings white, with a few indistinct specks of brown. The sty feathers of the disc white, tipped with brown. Face white, and spot in front of eye brown.

Total length measured in the flesh $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Type, a male collected on the Pascoe River, North Queensland, 16th July, 1913.

Named in honour of Capt. Gale.

Macgillivrayornis, gen. n.

Bill equal to the head in length. First primary half the length of second, which is two-thirds the length of the third: fourth, fifth, and sixth equal and longest.

Type *Macgillivrayornis claudi* (see below).

Named in honour of Dr. W. Macgillivray, of Broken Hill, New South Wales.

Macgillivrayornis claudi, sp. n.

General colour above greenish, including the wing coverts. Primaries brown, edged with green. Tail blackish brown.