being of an obscure greyish-brown tinged with green, and having the head dark brown, the tubercles, both dorsal and lateral, brownish-black, and the last abdominal segment (that bearing the anal claspers) ochreous. In form it is more attenuated and less robust. My observations go to show that throughout the life of the animal its tendency is to increase in width, the adult larva being proportionately of greater girth, and capable of less extension than the young. In its fully grown state, particularly when about to change to the pupa, it bears a striking resemblance to the larva of certain Saw-flies or Tenthredinides, many of which, like the moth under consideration, are internal feeders, but this likeness is only superficial, as the number of the feet, and the position of the spiracles, clearly indicate its lepidopterous nature; and I may add its general structure accords with what we know of the larva of the family Phycitidae.

The pupa or chrysalis is reddish-brown, and is enclosed in an elongate tough cocoon, composed of coarse grey silk. Usually the cocoon is placed at the entrance to the burrow in which the larva has lived, but sometimes it is found attached to the stem of the food-plant. In no case did I observe them upon the leaves, although in a few instances I saw three or four cocoons spun together in a mass and attached to a twig; in every instance, however, they were found near the burrows from which the larvae had made their escape.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

![Fig. 1. Epicrea tomentosa, Oliver 7.](image)
" 2. Outline of same showing natural size.
" 3. Venation of same. Forewing 11 veins; hindwing 9 veins.
" 4. Larva of same about two-thirds grown.
" 5. Larva of same about to pupate.
" 6. Pupa of same, and portion of cocoon.
" 7, 8, and 9. Stems or "leaders" of Red Cedar showing borings of larvae, cocoon, and pupa in situ.

NOTE ON PIEZORHYNCHUS LEUCOTIS, GOULD, Pycnoptilus Flocosus, Gould, AND OTHERS RARE TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

By E. P. RAMSAY.

 Piezorhynchus leucotis has hitherto been recorded only from Queensland and northwards therefrom, but I have recently had an opportunity of examining a fresh specimen shot in a dense part of a damp scrubby gully in one of the gorges of the Blue
Mountains. The specimen is an adult male in full plumage. Several years ago I searched for this bird in the Richmond and Clarence Rivers scrub, but found it not, although T. goLDi, Grey, was by no means rare. There is no difference in the size of the New South Wales bird and those from Port Denison, the wings and tail being in both cases respectively from 2.7 to 2.8.

PuNeoptilus floccosus, Gould, is this season (1889) particularly plentiful in the valleys of the Blue Mountains; I noticed also flocks of Estrilda melba and E. archeri, which had been liberated some six years ago and have taken kindly to their new home.

NOTES ON THE NIDIFICATION OF Merula vinitincta, Gould, and Ocydromus Sylvesteris, Sclater, FROM LORD HOWE ISLAND.

BY A. J. NORTH.

Mr. J. L. Ickley, the Visiting Magistrate of Lord Howe Island, has lately returned to Sydney, bringing with him a number of specimens acquired on behalf of the Trustees of the Australian Museum, among which are the nests and eggs of Merula vinitincta, and the eggs of Ocydromus Sylvesteris, and from which the following descriptions are taken:


"Doctor Bird." Inhabitants of Lord Howe Island.

A nest of this species, taken during the month of October, 1889, is elliptical in form, with a small cup-shaped depression in the top, and is composed throughout of strips of palm leaves and fibre of one of the species of Kouta peculiar to the Island, together with skeletons of leaves, but without any special lining, it measures exteriorly seven inches in diameter by five inches in depth; internally, three inches in depth by two and a half inches across. Mr. Ickley states that the nest was built in the branches of a shrub not far from the ground. The eggs are two in number for a sitting, inclining to elongated oval in form, slightly pointed at one end, of a pale greenish-grey ground colour, with freckles, dots, and longitudinal markings of reddish-brown dispersed over the entire surface of the shell, in some places a few nearly obsolete blotches of purplish-grey appear. Length (A) 1.15 x 0.77 inch; (B) 1.42 x 0.77 inch.* Plate i., fig. 5.