

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

AUSTROTIS, gen. nov.

DIFFERS from *Choriotis* (type *C. arabs*) in its shorter, broader bill; probably we have here a case of convergence, as the nostrils in *Choriotis* are placed at some distance from the base of the culmen, while in *Austrotis* they are very near the base; the tarsus is more than three times the length of the middle toe in *Choriotis*, whereas in *Austrotis* it is less; the wing-formulæ in the two genera are different; in *Choriotis* the third, fourth, and fifth primaries are sub-equal and longest; the fifth primary in *Austrotis* is longest, the sixth being equal to the fourth and longer than the third.

Type, *Otis australis* Gray.

NEONECTRIS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Thyellodroma* (type *Puffinus chlororhynchus*) in its rounded tail, which is less than one-third the length of the wing; in *Thyellodroma* the tail is wedged-shaped, and is about half the length of the wing; the culmen is less than three-fourths the length of the metatarsus in *Neonectris*, whereas in *Thyellodroma* it is more; the bill is slender and puffinoid and unlike that of "*Puffinus*" *carneipes* Gould.

Type, *Puffinus brevicaudus* Gould.

KEMPIELLA, gen. nov.

Differs from *Tregellasia* Mathews in having the rictal bristles much less developed, very small legs and feet, and in having the first primary smaller in proportion, that is less than half the length of the second. In *Tregellasia* the first primary is longer than half the second.

Type, *K. kempi* Mathews.

685A. *Kempiella kempi*, sp. n.

Yellow-breasted Robin.

General colour above green, including the wing-coverts and rump; head grey; primaries greyish-brown, on the

outer edge a line of green ; tail-feathers like the primaries ; throat white, remainder of under-surface yellow, like the under wing-coverts ; upper mandible black, lower yellow ; iris black ; feet yellow. Total length 120 mm. ; culmen 10 (7 wide), wing 69, tarsus 14, tail 54.

Type and Range, Cape York, North Queensland.

Collected by Mr. Robin Kemp on February 28th, 1913.

This is a most interesting addition to the Australian avifauna. Its nearest allies seem to be the forms *Eopsaltria capito* Gould and *E. nana* Ramsay. These forms have been bandied about, at one time placed in *Eopsaltria* and classed in the family *Laniidæ*, at another in *Pæcilodryas* and referred to the *Muscicapidæ*. In the "Reference List" I lumped both the genera named with *Pachycephala*, and included all in the latter family. I later separated the members of the genus *Pachycephala* (*sensu lat.*) into restricted genera, and was compelled to introduce *Tregellasia* for the species named. They were very aberrant and of restricted locale. The present species gives us a nearer ally than hitherto known, but its weak legs and feet amply distinguish it. In the British Museum collection is a specimen from British New Guinea which has been wrongly identified, so that we have the fact that the present species also occurs in that country. Whether *Tregellasia* is the offshoot of *Kempiella* or vice versa is at present indeterminable, but further collections will help to solve the question, and also determine the relationship of both.

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