

yellowish-pink, and in another reddish-gold—not at all the bright crimson of that of the common Warbler of this district, which I take to be *P. flaviventris*. Mr. Ogilvie-Grant, while pointing out the differences, and expressing himself satisfied as to the distinctness of *P. macleani*—with blackish lores—from the examples of *P. igata* from Dusky Sound (South Island), thinks that there is a possibility of seasonal changes in the plumage accounting for the difference noticeable between my specimens—shot in winter, and in freshly-moulted plumage—and those of *P. flaviventris*—in worn plumage—which he has at his command for comparison. To settle this point, Mr. Ogilvie-Grant requires further specimens of our lowland form, in winter plumage. In this, I am sorry to say, I have, up to the present, been unable to assist him; for our Warbler has been declared a protected species, and should not be killed. However, I hope ere long to obtain such examples, and forward them to him, together with, if possible, summer skins of the higher bush form, so that he may clear up the confusion which exists with regard to the genus in New Zealand.

I may say that the only Warblers shot appeared at the time wilder than those I had been accustomed to, and one—the only one of them heard singing—seemed to have a louder, sharper song. I distinctly noted, on the southern side, in the following year, a note superior to that of the ordinary bird, but on investigation found the bird too wild to allow a close view; and I was unable at a distance of about 30 yards to detect any difference in its plumage. To my mind, there is a form which is uncommon in the higher Maunga-Haumia; but I think the lowland form, to which the following notes may, for the present, be referred, is also there.

The Warbler was fairly common all over the bush, where it could be seen, generally in pairs, in the low scrub or hunting high in the tops of the larger trees. Its creaking song of four or five warbled notes was seldom audible during the winter, but became a familiar sound in spring. They were observed building their pear-shaped, pensile nests in the beginning of October in the scrubby country, and one pair, on the outskirts of the bush, had their nest completed on 20th October, but either a Morepork or Cuckoo (*Chalcococcyx lucidus*) pulled the side out a little, and the birds deserted it. Their nesting seemed a little later here than in the lower country.

The Grey Warbler is fairly common in the open country, and nests in our shrubberies and gardens near the towns. (For nest see Plate VIII.)

A Correction.—Mr. Mathews writes concerning his article in *The Emu*, vol. x.:—"On p. 320, for 'Genus lxviii.—Omit. *Hydroprogne* is not separable from *Sterna*,' read 'Not separable from Genus lxvii. Unite genera lxvii. and lxviii. under the name *Thalasseus*.'"