

Remarkable also is the fact that the Emperor nidificates during the Antarctic winter, but the King commences to lay at the Macquarie Island rookeries about November.

In *Pygoscelis* two eggs are laid, in the Adelie or Gentu the nest being built of stones, which the birds often gather from a great distance. The nest is similar in the Ringed Penguin, but the bird has the peculiarity of laying the second egg after the first is hatched. This has apparently given rise to the belief that this species has two stages of down.

In *Catarrhactes* a rough nest is formed of sticks and leaves, said to be gathered by the male, whilst the female does the building in a cave or under large rocks. Two eggs are laid—rare instances are recorded of three—which the parents incubate in turns. The position adopted by the sitting bird, as in all the Penguins, is nearly upright, leaning somewhat forward, with the lower portion of the abdomen covering the eggs.

In *Megadyptes* no rookeries or large assemblies are formed. Only a few pairs live together and breed amongst the tussock grass, of which they form a rough nest.

In *Eudyptula* the two white eggs are laid in burrows under rocks or in caves. The bird is said to dig the burrows, sometimes over 5 feet in depth, with the feet and beak. A few pieces of straw or grass are sometimes employed on which to lay the eggs.

In *Spheniscus* the habit differs with the species, and even with individuals. Generally speaking, nidification is carried on either as in *Catarrhactes* or *Eudyptula*, or in a combination of both styles. Three eggs in a clutch is common, and four is in one instance recorded of the Jackass Penguin.

The name "Penguin" is said to have been originally applied to the Garefowl or Great Auk (*Alca impennis*) of the northern hemisphere, and to have been given to the Penguins by early voyagers, who saw in the Penguin a somewhat similar bird. Others say that the name is derived from the Latin *pinguis*, meaning fat, or from the Welsh *pengwen*, meaning white-head (an early name for the Great Auk); but such appellations are usually obscure.

(To be continued.)

Recent Figures of *Acanthizæ*.

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

IN *The Emu*, vol. xix., p. 81, pl. xix., October, 1919, a figure was given of the Allied Buff-rumped Tit-Warbler (*Geobasileus hedleyi rosinae*), the text by Captain S. A. White. In the next number, on p. 161, an article entitled "The Small-billed Tit-Warbler (*Acanthiza morgani*)" appears, by A. J. Campbell. Therein, apparently, a direct denial to Captain S. A. White's identification

of the species figured is made, but the matter provided by Mr. Campbell is not clear, so that I state the following facts:—

Mr. Campbell states that *Geobasileus hedleyi* appears "without ornithological description—practically a 'nude name.'" It was described in the *Austral Avian Record*, vol. i., p. 78, 8th June, 1912, as a sub-species of *Acanthiza iredalei*, and "its supposed sub-species *rosinae*—also without technical description" was described in detail in the *Austral Avian Record*, vol. ii., p. 9, 2nd August, 1913.

The facts in the present case read thus:—

Zietz named a bird *Acanthiza tenuirostris* from South Australia—a name which had been used before, and consequently the specific name falls, and cannot be maintained in any circumstances. I named a bird from Western Australia (interior) *Acanthiza iredalei*, and then provided for Zietz's form the new name *A. morgani*. These prove to be sub-species only, so that the first name becomes the species name. I received a form from the south-east of South Australia which I confused with *A. iredalei*, and I described it as *Acanthiza iredalei hedleyi*. Later, I received a new form, which I described as *Acanthiza rosinae*. When I prepared my list I recognized the true affinities of the forms, and separated the former as a new species of *Geobasileus* and ranked *rosinae* as a sub-species of it. This species is quite distinct, when the characters are known, from *Acanthiza iredalei*. As the latter is still a rare bird, it is not surprising that F. E. Wilson described the Victorian form as a new species—*A. winiamida*.

As to the other memo. by Mr. Campbell, he is quite right in confirming Howe's suggestion that Captain S. A. White's *Acanthiza mariana* (*Emu*, xvi., pl. xxxiii.) is the Everard Range representative of Milligan's *A. robustirostris*, for which I introduced the genus *Milligania*. These *Acanthizas* are puzzling enough without unnecessary complications, so that I recapitulate:—

Acanthiza iredalei iredalei (Mathews).

Interior of Western Australia (Lake Way).

Acanthiza iredalei morgani (Mathews).

Interior of South Australia (Leigh's Creek).

Acanthiza iredalei winiamida (F. E. Wilson).

Mallee of Victoria.

Geobasileus hedleyi hedleyi (Mathews).

South-east of South Australia.

Geobasileus hedleyi rosinae (Mathews).

North of Adelaide, South Australia.

Milligania robustirostris (Milligan).

Murchison, Western Australia.

Milligania robustirostris marianae (S. A. White).

Everard Range, Central Australia.

Little Penguin in Queensland.—Ornithologists will be interested in the fact that the Queensland Museum has recently received a fine specimen of a Little Penguin taken in Queensland waters.