

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.