Reasons why this Field-Wren remained so long undiscovered may be its very local habitat and the great difficulty in procuring specimens. Its position is certainly unique when compared with other southern species.

ADDITIONAL NESTING NOTE.—A. G. Campbell mentions that the Dark Thornbill (*Acanthiza hedleyi*) in the sandy desert south of Nhill appears to live in company with this new-found Field-Wren. Hundreds of acres of this lonely moorland might be searched without revealing signs of either species, but where one was found the other was also present. He quotes a specific instance of this form of symbiosis:

"I was watching a pair of Dark Thornbills as they moved in a given direction in their usual elusive manner, when I distinctly saw one bird enter a fallen banksia bush. Immediately two birds flew out, one a Field-Wren, and this was how I discovered the first nest of *Calamanthus winiam.* It contained three small young with stomachs much distended, and a few black ants walking about them. Some minutes later I caught the mother bird on the nest and made a note of her colours and measurements before liberating her again. Her tail was turned at the tip with much sitting and her squeaking brought the two Thornbills back again. Her nest, nicely situated on the ground among dead banksia cones, was constructed almost entirely of dry, grass-like stems of *Calostrophus fastigiatus,* or rope-rush, and was warmly lined with a mat of feathers. Measurements were: Height, five inches; width, four inches; entrance, about one inch and three quarters in diameter." (Nest, which should be on ground, figured in plate.)

Bronze Cuckoo and Wrens.—A few mornings ago, while in the scrub near the beach, I saw a young Bronze Cuckoo being fed by a pair of Blue Wrens (*Malurus*). The Cuckoo was probably *C. basalis,* but I was unable to get a glimpse of the basal portion of the tail; the part of that appendage which showed was very distinctly marked with the Cuckoo stripes of brown and white. The bird's upper surface showed none of that lovely shining green tint so conspicuous in the adult, but appeared to be brown only. This young individual did not indulge in any querulous cries for food, but merely sat quietly on a low branch and took what was offered; neither did the foster-parents utter any sound—in fact, the party seemed under the influence of "a conspiracy of silence." —H. STUART DOVE, Devonport, Tas. (Feb. 1, 1928).