

The specimens figured are of birds in the Australian Museum, Sydney:—

Upper—Female, No. O.27607. Collected by the late F. C. Morse at Garah, north-west New South Wales.

Centre—Male, No. O.17869. Cape York, northern Queensland. In the "Dobroyde Collection."

Lower—Male, No. O.11218. Collected by J. Doherty, May, 1899.

Young Male Gang-gang with Scarlet Crest.—Although the Gang-gang Cockatoo (*Callocephalon fimbriatum*) is one of the most conspicuous, and admittedly one of the least timid of our Cockatoos, even the more recent ornithological works of reference echo Gould's lament on the "paucity of information" regarding their domestic economy.

At Mallacoota, on New Year's Day, 1930, Mr. V. H. Miller, R.A.O.U., found a Gang-gang Cockatoo, quite unable to fly, and which had the scarlet head and crest, although the body feathers had the yellowish tinge which characterises the immature plumage of this species. The bird allowed itself to be handled by the members of a large party without showing any fear, and the general impression was that, being an unusually robust bird, it had found its way to the entrance of the nesting hollow, and had fallen out. This conjecture was supported by the arrival of an adult male and female, presumably the parents, which gave unmistakable evidence of their concern for the hapless youngster.

It may be argued that it is a notable fact that, if one Gang-gang be shot, its companions immediately answer its calls by arriving on the spot. However, in the case under notice, the young Gang-gang had not uttered any sound. For over an hour this particular bird was under observation, and it made no effort whatever to leave the log on which it was placed by a member of the party.

It is a generally accepted fact that when the plumage of the adult male and female differs, the young males resemble the females until attaining maturity, but evidently exceptions to this rule occur. A. J. North records a family of Gang-gangs observed at Mount Victoria, and that "the female stopped now and again, to attend to the wants of a pair of fully-fledged young ones, the male of which had the scarlet crest." Kcartland also supports the writer by commenting that "some of the male birds acquire the scarlet on their heads at a very early age . . . even before they could feed themselves." The Mallacoota incident referred to is another example.—BLANCHE E. MILLER, R.A.O.U., St. Kilda, Vic.