

creating sanctuaries unless it could adequately protect them, might be loath to make the suggestion. As the island was a natural breeding ground for thousands of miles of ocean, some special provision for protection beyond merely placing the island under the control of the Tasmanian Fauna Board might be necessary. The motion to recommend the Fauna Board to take the matter up with the Government was carried.

Mr. Mattingley's two papers on the "Oil Menace in Australia", and "Looking Ahead", a paper chiefly dealing with suggestions concerning trivial names, completed the formal business of the Congress.

It was decided to leave the locality of the next Congress to Council.

Outings During Congress

The day after arriving in Tasmania, visiting delegates for the Hobart Session were the guests of the Tasmanian Field Naturalists' Club to an outing down the Derwent beyond Brown's River. Weather conditions were unfavourable, being windy on the exposed hills and sultry in the gullies. Consequently few birds were seen, Grey Thrushes, the more common Honeyeaters and Robins being most in evidence. Wildflowers were abundant, however, and several species of orchids were noted. The return to Hobart was by way of Longley and The Ridgeway.

The afternoon of Tuesday, November 1, was spent at the Botanical Gardens, where, under the guidance of Mr. Clive Lord and Mrs. L. Rodway, the party was shown the beauties of the gardens. Unfortunately, rain curtailed the outing.

The following day the visitors were the guests of Mr. A. L. Butler, R.A.O.U., at an enjoyable day's outing to The Springs, Mt. Wellington, and afterwards at his week-end home near The Fern Tree. The slopes of the mountain were searched for the Scrub-Tit (*Acanthornis magnus*), which was, unfortunately, not seen, but *Sericornis humilis*, *Platycercus caledonicus*, *Amaurodryas vittata*, *Strepera fuliginosa*, *Melithreptus validirostris*, and *Meliphaga flavicollis*, six of the species confined to Tasmania, were observed during the day. Pink Robins, Spotted Pardalotes, Grey Thrushes, Blue Wrens, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos and Flame Robins—of the last-named several nests were found—were common.

The next bird to be figured in colour will be the White-fronted Robin (*Quoyornis georgianus*).