

these birds since have followed Meyer, apparently with ample justification, and *victorianus* appears to me to be a good subspecies of *novae guineae*. If a sufficiency of material should prove this opinion to be correct then the two forms would be listed as follows:—

Orthonyx novae guineae novae guineae Meyer.

Orthonyx novae guineae Meyer, Sitzb. Akad. der Wiss, zu Wien, lxix, 1874, p. 74; Gould, *Birds of New Guinea*, iii, 1878, pt. 7, pl. 10.

Range.—At present not known. Type locality, Arfak Mts., N.W. New Guinea.

Orthonyx novae guineae victorianus van Oort.

Orthonyx temminckii victorianus van Oort, Notes Leyden Museum, xxx, 1909, p. 234.

Range.—At present not known. Type locality, Mt. Victoria (12,000 ft.), S.E. New Guinea.

The specimens figured are:—

♂ No. O.28814. Collected by Geo. Sharp, Atherton district, Northern Queensland, November, 1912.

♀ No. O.28812. Collected by Geo. Sharp, Atherton district, Northern Queensland, November, 1912.

Both specimens are in the "Grant Collection", the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Honeyeater at Stanthorpe.—In *The Emu* (Vol. XXXIII, 1934, p. 278) Mrs. L. M. Mayo asks about a bird which she observed at Stanthorpe (Queensland) and also at Ben Bullen (New South Wales). Whilst Mrs. Mayo assumes the species to be the Lewin Honeyeater (*Meliphaga lewini*) her description, except for the yellow ear patches, is applicable to the White-eared Honeyeater (*M. leucotis*). That bird is slightly smaller than the Lewin Honeyeater and it inhabits heath-land and open forest country of a dry nature, whereas the Lewin Honeyeater is a bird of the wet or heavy forest and jungle. The Stanthorpe granite belt, with an elevation of from 2000 to 4000 feet above sea-level, is a dry, rather barren area, unsuitable as a habitat for the Lewin Honeyeater. It is, however, a typical haunt of the White-eared Honeyeater. Mr. A. H. Chisholm (*Birds and Green Places*, 1929, p. 88) records White-eared Honeyeaters from the Stanthorpe granite belt and speaks of their "occasional little bubble of song", which might, by the exercise of considerable imagination, be thought "more pleasing, though not so sustained", as the call of the Lewin Honeyeater. Apart from its "chortle" the White-eared Honeyeater utters a loud single or a double "choo", especially when nesting. Were it not for Mrs. Mayo's statement that the ears of the birds observed by her "were very yellow" one could state definitely that they were White-eared Honeyeaters—the remainder of the evidence, and the localities given, support that conclusion.—K. A. HINDWOOD, R.A.O.U., Willoughby, N.S.W., 20/4/34.