

to offer any explanation. I purchased the lot containing the unique egg, an Ostrich egg collected by Tristram in Egypt, and two other items, for a few shillings.

The egg in general form and shape strongly resembles that of the mainland bird, except in size. It is, however, very finely granulated. The granules are in far less relief and closer than in the common species. The present colouration is very dark malachite, almost black, and is very uniform. The size is 121 mm.  $\times$  84 mm.

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**Cockatiels and Bronzewings in Western Australia.**—I was very interested to read, in the last issue of *The Emu*, the note by Mr. Sedgwick regarding the occurrence of Cockatiels (*Leptolophus hollandicus*) at Nangeenan and Dangin where they are most unusual visitors. On March 14, 1935, a pair of Cockatiels visited my orchard here in Bridgetown. I made a note in my diary at the time as I had never before seen the species here. My younger son saw the pair again on October 21, 1935, so they must have remained some time in the district, unless more than one pair happened to pay us a visit. Last year (1935) was noteworthy for the large numbers of the Bronzewing Pigeon (*Phaps chalcoptera*) which have occurred in South-western Australia. In that district, and to the east of it, they have been extraordinarily numerous, occurring sometimes in large flocks. Mr. Roland Benn has written to tell me how numerous they were last year in the Kojonup district and yesterday, when conversing with Mr. Lawson Whitlock, the latter remarked on how numerous they were around Bunbury. It would be interesting to know the climatic or other conditions prevalent in the interior which caused Galahs, Cockatiels and Bronzewings to look for other feeding grounds—H. M. WHITTELL, Bridgetown, W.A., 12/2 36.

**Notes on Striated Field-Wren.**—When on holidays at Apollo Bay, Victoria, during January and February of last year (1935) I was not surprised to find the Striated Field-Wren (*Calamanthus fuliginosus*) nesting. In the coastal area birds appear to nest early and late. I found the species with young in the same district early in September, 1931. The nest of the bird in the illustration was perfectly concealed, and I spent hours of watching and searching spread over two days before I found it. A hide of bags was erected one evening a few feet from the nest, and next day I was able to take several photographs. The bird would alight several yards away, and creep through the herbage to the entrance of its home. Each time the young were fed, the parent bird carefully sanitized the nest.—L. G. CHANDLER, Red Cliffs, Vic., 21/1 36.



Striated Field-Wren leaving nest.

Photo. by L. G. Chandler