

goodenovii), Western Yellow Robin (*Eopsaltria griseogularis*), Rufous Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*), Western Shrike-Thrush (*Colluricincla rufiventris*), Magpie-Lark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), Crested Bellbird (*Oreoica gutturalis*), Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike (*Coracina novæ-hollandiæ*), White-winged Triller (*Lalage tricolor*), Southern Scrub-Robin (*Drymodes brunneopygia*), White-browed Babbler (*Pomatostomus superciliosus*), White-fronted Chat (*Epthianura albifrons*), Brown Weebill (*Smicrornis brevirostris*), Chestnut-tailed Thornbill (*Acanthiza uropygialis*), Yellow-tailed Thornbill (*A. chrysorrhoa*), Rufous Song-Lark (*Cinclorhamphus mathewsi*), Black-faced Wood-Swallow (*Artamus melanops*), Black-capped Sittella (*Neositta pileata*), Mistletoe-bird (*Dicaeum hirundinaceum*), Red-tipped Pardalote (*Pardalotus ornatus*), Brown-headed Honeyeater (*Melithreptus brevirostris*), Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (*Gliciphila melanops*), Brown Honeyeater (*G. indistincta*), Singing Honeyeater (*Meliphaga virescens*), White-eared Honeyeater (*M. leucotis*), Yellow-winged Honeyeater (*Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ*), Dusky Miner (*Myzantha obscura*), Red Wattle-bird (*Anthochæra carunculata*), Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater (*Acanthagenys rufogularis*), Australian Pipit (*Anthus australis*), Zebra Finch (*Tænipygia castanotis*), Australian Raven (*Corvus coronoides*), Grey Currawong (*Strepera versicolor*), Pied Butcher-bird (*Craicticus nigrogularis*), Grey Butcher-bird (*C. torquatus*), Western Magpie (*Gymnorhina dorsalis*).

I have reliable reports of the Emu (*Dromaius novæ-hollandiæ*) and the Mallee-fowl (*Leipoa ocellata*) occurring in the Nangeenan district, and doubtful records of the Spotted Nightjar (*Eurostopodus guttatus*) and the White-naped Honeyeater (*Melithreptus lunatus*). On two or three occasions I heard the call of the Western Warbler (*Gerygone fusca*). Wrens were common but very shy and all my efforts to identify them were in vain. The Rusty Field-Wren (*Calamanthus isabellinus*) probably occurs, and, I think, the Shy Ground-Wren (*Hylacola cauta*) also.

Swallow's Nest in Sheep Skin.—Mr. H. A. Purnell, of Geelong, has forwarded a cutting dealing with the above subject. A sheep skin was hung over a rack in a drying shed on a property at Duneed. A pair of Swallows chose the thick mat of wool between the rib and flank sections of the skin on which to attach particles of mud. Adding to the foundation diligently they did not take long to complete the nest, the mud being gathered from two different sources. Not until the brood was ready to vacate the nest was the skin allowed to be disturbed. The skin is now in the wool school of the Gordon Institute of Technology.