

note, not very loud, which apparently apprised the young that food was on the way, took its place.

The female came to the nest once to perhaps three or four visits of her mate. She stayed in the foliage for some minutes and, although I could not make certain, I think that possibly on occasion the returning male took food from her and fed the young. The food appeared to be entirely insects and chiefly small dragon-flies. The male removed excreta on several occasions. When the female came from the thicker foliage she would generally stand or hang motionless for many seconds a foot or so from the nest before finally gathering the courage to move right down to the young birds. When the camera was finally removed she quickly returned to the nest and sat on the nestlings.

I do not know whether Cohn's experiences with this pair of birds and the others were similar to mine, but I record them in detail as little appears to have been written on the habits of the species. Later I ascertained that the birds were to be found also in the "Whipstick" scrub—an area of stunted mallee trees (chiefly *Eucalyptus viridis*, *E. Behriana*, *E. polybractea* and a little *E. incrassata*) and heathy growths to the north-west of Bendigo. Here the birds were drinking, in company with other Honeyeaters, at a dam by the roadside. No nests were found, however.

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**Cockatoo-Parrots Visit Southern Victoria.**—Rarely is the Cockatoo-Parrot (*Leptolophus hollandicus*) recorded in the south of Victoria, and then only at long intervals. Early in November, 1937, a small flock of seven was seen near Bream Creek, south of Geelong. So intent on their own affairs were some of the flock that it was possible to stand directly under the dead tree on which they alighted without disturbing them. It was thought worth while to follow up the observation, but on the occasion of our second visit the Cockatoo-Parrots were not located.

It is generally believed that the spasmodic appearance of inland forms coincides with drought conditions in the north, and some authorities have gone to considerable trouble to co-ordinate the cause and effect. Is it not possible that a series of good seasons, and consequent "breeding up," may produce an overflow, which has to seek new territory? By checking over our own bird-lists with the published records, we sometimes find that even with good seasons, inland birds visit us more often than is generally supposed.—BLANCHE E. MILLER, St. Kilda, Vic., 10/12/37.

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Owing to the departure of Professor Wood Jones for England, the series of articles on the Olfactory Organ of the Tubinares has been temporarily discontinued, but will be commenced again later.