

undoubtedly appear to have been incorrectly labelled as regards the locality whence they came. Specimens in immature and semi-adult plumage phases are always difficult to identify unless accompanied with full data, and there again workers are handicapped, as material such as this is sadly lacking in our own national collections.

It is apparent, therefore, that the position of Australia's Parrot-like birds is an unhappy one ornithologically, a state of affairs that unfortunately is not confined to this group of birds alone, and one which is causing criticism from ornithologists of other countries.

Correction and Annotations.—Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Perth, has kindly sent me some comments on my "Notes from Nangeenan" (*The Emu*, vol. XXXVII, p. 172). Having considered his notes, I would like to make the following correction and annotations: The Yellow-winged Honeyeater (*Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ*) is unlikely to occur in the Nangeenan district, and it is almost certain that I was seriously at fault in my identification—one which gave me some trouble at the time. *Gliciphila albifrons* is suggested as more likely, and I now think this probable. Since writing the paper, I have become familiar with *Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ*, and I wish to delete that form from the list given in the above-mentioned paper, and also from the list of Honeyeaters in my "Bird Movements at Nangeenan" (*The Emu*, vol. XXXVI, p. 292).

Regarding the doubtful records appended to my list:

Calamanthus isabellinus is not likely to occur so far south, but Mr. Wilson informs me that *C. montanellus* occurs in the Nangeenan district.

Melithreptus lunatus is quite the most doubtful of my uncertain records and the occurrence of this bird is unlikely.

I understand that the Western Yellow Robin (*Eopsaltria griseogularis*) which appears on my list, occurs very sparingly inland, so an additional note on this species may be acceptable. I have no record of more than one pair at Nangeenan. I first encountered the species on October 9, 1936, when I saw a pair near a small patch of light timber on the sandplains. They were in fine plumage, the abdomen of both birds being bright yellow. One of the pair appeared to take food from the other. Later, one of the birds flew down and settled on a nest—a neat bark structure blending perfectly with the thick bark-covered fork of the dead pine (*Callitris* sp.) in which it was situated. The nest, which was three feet from the ground, contained two eggs, and was lined with the phyllodes of a species of *Acacia*, beautifully arranged. Later, I removed the empty nest and forwarded it to the Western Australian Naturalists Club for exhibition.—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Wellard, W.A., 11/5/38.