

xxviii, p. 1. The latter, in conjunction with the late Dr. A. M. Morgan, was a critical examination of bones of the extinct Kangaroo Island Emu.—J. B. C.

### SPENCER ROBERTS

After a brief illness, Dr. Spencer Roberts died at Toowoomba, Queensland, on February 19, 1939. He was born in that place and educated at the local Grammar School, taking his medical degree at Sydney University. He began practice at Toowoomba twenty years ago, and, except for seven years at Stanthorpe, remained in that place. In his profession he keenly interested himself in immunization against diphtheria and since 1931 had tested thousands of children in that connection. He succeeded the late Dr. Freshney, in 1929, as Government Medical Officer of Health at Toowoomba, and he was Medical Superintendent of the district hospital for many years.

Dr. Roberts was well known for his interest in botany and birds, particularly the latter. He joined the R.A.O.U. in 1919 and in *The Emu* for 1922 (vol. XXI, p. 242) appeared his first contribution, "Prince Edward's Lyre-bird at Home." He had investigated the country known as the Granite Belt around Stanthorpe and had discovered a "different" Lyrebird, to which A. H. Chisholm later gave the name of *Menura edwardi*, but which is now considered a subspecies of *M. novæ-hollandiæ*. Further papers on the same area and bird, and on other subjects, appeared thereafter, and Dr. Roberts had recently been endeavouring to glean as much data as possible concerning the Straw-necked Ibis in connection with a project involving the R.A.O.U. and the C.S.I.R. He was largely responsible for the scheme for fencing off part of Lake Clarendon as a sanctuary for water birds, and he concerned himself in all measures for bird protection.

One of his sons, Mr. Peter Roberts, is a member of our Union.—C. E. B.

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## Correspondence

### GILBERT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA—A CORRECTION

To the Editor

Sir,—It is usually annoying to discover that one has made an error, but when the error is due to one's own carelessness the annoyance is intensified. That is the case with me at present.

In the January issue of *The Emu* I recorded having searched the files of the *Perth Gazette* and noted that the

ship *Helen* arrived at Fremantle from Tasmania on April 2, 1838, "Passenger and Supercargo Mr. Gilbert." Dr. Serventy has drawn my attention to Gilbert's remarks in his letter of April 11, 1838, from Perth, to the effect that he had made over 200 bird-skins, etc., since his arrival in Swan River Colony. Serventy points out that Gilbert must have been a quick-working taxidermist to have got through that amount of work in the ten days he had been in the colony. I then re-read Mr. Chisholm's article in the Gould number and noted that he (Chisholm) stated that Gilbert arrived in Swan River Colony on March 6, 1838. As no doubt Mr. Chisholm had authentic information before he made that statement, I can only apologize to him and other members for my carelessness in not reading his article more carefully. However, the fates were unkind in that another "Mr. Gilbert" must have arrived in the Colony within a month of the arrival of the naturalist in whom we are interested.

Yours, etc.,

H. M. WHITTELL.

Bridgetown, W.A.

3/2/39.

## THE OCCURRENCE OF *EUDYPTES CRESTATUS* IN VICTORIA

To the Editor

Sir,—In the issue of *The Emu* for January, 1939, I notice an article by Mr. K. A. Hindwood on "The Occurrence of Crested Penguins in Australia." Three records are mentioned from Victoria, but it is stated that in all three cases the identification of the species was uncertain and the writer refers them tentatively to *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*.

On July 21, 1928, I found, on the beach at Warrnambool, the body of a Penguin which I thought was referable to the genus. No long crest feathers were visible, but on parting the plumage on each side of the head, two or three small, pale yellow feathers were to be seen. Other details noted were: Length, 19½ inches; wing spread, 16½ inches.

Unfortunately, I did not realize the value of the specimen at the time, but for purposes of identification I removed the head and sent it to Mr. J. Sutton, of the Adelaide Museum, where it was identified as a juvenile specimen of *Eudyptes crestatus*.

The finding of this species in Victoria was recorded in the *South Australian Ornithologist* of October, 1928.

Yours, etc.,

C. SULLIVAN.

"Tullochard," Bunyip,

26th January, 1939

## GOULDIANA

To the Editor

Sir,—The “un-named collector” who wrote Item 6, 1841, of K. A. Hindwood’s “Gouldiana” (*The Emu*, vol. XXXVIII, pt. 2, p. 237) in neat handwriting entitled “Voyage from London to South Australia/1841 Longipennes Descriptive Catalogue” is, without doubt, Sir George Grey. Grey arrived in Adelaide to assume the Governorship on May 14, 1841 (not May, 1840, as given by Professor Henderson in *Sir George Grey*, 1907, p. 41). The catalogue is a list of some specimens of sea-birds. The last entry in it is April 16, 1841, “without location.” “Particulars are given of the date of capture, location, certain measurements, stomach contents, sex, colours of soft parts, and *the occurrence of entozoa* when noted” (italics mine). If now we turn to the article by A. H. Chisholm, “Some Letters from George Grey to John Gould,” we see (p. 220) that Grey, writing from Adelaide on November 21, 1842, was sending a collection of sea-birds, numbered 1 to 55 inclusive, to Gould and had already sent him a copy of the descriptive catalogue of these (evidently Item 6 of Mr. Hindwood’s) and another copy to Mr. Gray, of the British Museum. In the letter dated December 12, 1842 (p. 222), an account of the *Leipoa* is given, with notes on the colours of the soft parts, and on the stomach contents, and Grey mentions that “the entire lungs and intestines of the one I dissected were full of *toenioides* (*sic*).” This reference to tapeworms by Grey, taken with the dates, makes it almost certain that the notes on the occurrence of entozoa in the catalogue were also made by him. It would surely be very surprising if such unusual information were set down at about the same period of time (nearly a hundred years ago now) and in the same locality, by two different persons. Finally, if still further proof be necessary, in the catalogue it is stated that “James” shot a bird and A. H. Chisholm mentions “James” as being, apparently, a servant left with Grey on Mrs. Gould’s death. Is the “T. B. Wilson, M.D., Surgeon, R.N., member of the Royal Geographical Society” who in 1835 published a *Narrative of a Voyage round the World comprehending . . . a description of the British Settlements on the Coasts of New Holland . . .* in any way related to the Dr. Thos. B. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who later purchased Gould’s collection?

Yours, etc.,

J. B. CLELAND.

The University, Adelaide, S.A.,

Feb. 15, 1939.