

TABLE A

<i>Mallophagan Families</i>	<i>Anatidae</i>	<i>Phoenicopteridae</i>	<i>Ciconiidae</i>
<i>Ethiopterellidae</i>	<i>Anaticola</i>	<i>Anaticola</i>	<i>Ardeicola</i>
<i>Philopteridae</i>	<i>Anatoecus</i>	<i>Anatoecus</i>	<i>Neophilopterus</i>
<i>Trinotonidae</i>	<i>Trinoton</i>	<i>Ewingella</i>	

A. Fahrenholz's rule shows that related birds have related bird lice in common (the Flamingo, though usually included in the Ciconiiformes, being a 'duck' type of no near relationship to the 'stork' birds).

TABLE B

Type of head in Degeeriellid bird lice	Genus <i>Aquila</i> (‘old’ bird)	Genus <i>Buteo</i> (‘young’ bird)
Young Stages	Degeeriella-type	Degeeriella-type
Adults	Degeeriella-type as in first larva	Kölerinirmus-type: more specialized than the more primitive Degeeriella-type

B. Szidat's rule shows that more highly-organized birds have corresponding highly-organized parasites (the genus *Buteo* being more highly-organized than the genus *Aquila*.)

TABLE C

Tinamid Genus	Number of Bird Species in the Genus	Number of diverse Lice Genera groups parasitizing the Bird Genus
<i>Tinamotis</i>	1	2
<i>Rhynchotus</i>	1	3
<i>Nothura</i>	2	2
<i>Nothocercus</i>	2	9
<i>Nothoprocta</i>	6	4
<i>Tinamus</i>	6	12
<i>Crypturellus</i>	13	14

C. Eichler's rule shows that more isolated birds harbour less bird lice than bird genera with many bird species (demonstrated with some tinamou genera).

Young Cormorants.—Whatever evidence exists establishing that many young animals are taught by their parents, it is recognized that much behaviour is inherent. Despite realization of the latter, one is sometimes astounded at the extent of instinctive actions. I was particularly impressed recently, at the Middle Marsh, Mystic Park, by young Little Pied Cormorants. Dropping into the water from their tree nests as we approached, they immediately dived, surfaced, swam and acted in every way like adult birds, although their experience with the water was only of seconds' duration.—C. E. BRYANT, Melbourne, Vic., 20/1/58.