

Seven derelict specimens have been collected from Illawarra (south coast) beaches to date. The majority have been deep in moult with bare brood patches and abraded brown primaries and rectrices. Only one was in darker fresh plumage, and was, in all probability, a bird of the year.

K. A. Hindwood has recently summarized fourteen known New South Wales occurrences of *P. macroptera* (*Emu*, vol. 57, pp. 211-214). Since his notes were compiled there have been four additional beach-washed specimens and brief particulars of them are as follows:

1. Coledale Beach (38 miles south of Sydney), March 17, 1957. Gibson/Sefton Coll. no. 234.206.
2. Port Kembla Beach, December 26, 1958. Gibson/Sefton Coll. no. 234.233.
3. North Cronulla Beach, January 10, 1959. Collected by F. Johnston.
4. Cronulla Beach, January 23, 1959. Collected by F. Johnston.

Most 'beach-combing' for derelict sea-birds takes place after gales, cyclones and adverse weather conditions generally, but specimens of the species already mentioned in these notes plus such rarities as the Little Shearwater (*Puffinus assimilis*), Buller's Shearwater (*Puffinus bulleri*), Westland Black Petrel (*Procellaria westlandica*), and the Georgian Diving Petrel (*Pelecanoides georgicus*), have been found in recent years on Illawarra beaches when the entire Tasman has been relatively calm and free from turbulence for considerable periods. The Westland Black Petrel and the Georgian Diving Petrel represent additions to the known Australian avifauna, whilst our specimen of Buller's Shearwater was found only a week or two after the first Australian recovery of the species on Cronulla Beach.

A stroll along the sea-shore, therefore, even after a prolonged period of fine, calm weather, can be extremely profitable ornithologically.

Another Channel-billed Cuckoo at Armidale.—A Channel-billed Cuckoo (*Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*) was picked up at Armidale, New South Wales, with a damaged leg, in October 1958, and a report of this appeared in *The Emu*, vol. 59, p. 65.

Recently (18/5/59) another individual of this species was observed at Armidale. It was flying at about 300 feet on a north-easterly course. The speed was estimated at 40 knots. The wing beat rate was about one per second. The wing motion was regular and not like the typical cuckoo flight. The feet appeared to be thrust back and hard up against the tail.—CLIVE WALLER, Government Aerodrome, Armidale, N.S.W., 19/5/59.