

Various.—To our former list may be added the following, which were observed during my previous trip (1914), namely:—*Ægialitis nigrifrons* (Black-fronted Dottrel), *Ægialitis ruficapilla* (Red-capped Dottrel), *Charadrius fulvus* (Lesser Golden Plover), *Hæmatopus fuliginosus* (Black Oyster-catcher), seen at Dunk Island; *Lobivanellus personatus* (Masked Plover), *Anthus australis* (Australian Pipit), seen on Bellenden Plains.

Regarding the previous remarks on the Ashy-fronted Robin (*Heteromyias cinereifrons*), although we found nests with single eggs only, the photograph in my book, "Nests and Eggs," by Mr. D. Le Souëf, shows that a pair of eggs is sometimes laid by this Robin. Also, referring to the Striped Honey-eater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*), we stated these birds were observed on Gould Island only. Some were noted on the Kirrama table-land too.

To conclude. It is a far cry from Kirrama, North Queensland, to South Yarra, Melbourne. During October I heard the merry voices of Reed-Warblers (*Acrocephalus australis*) on the Kirrama Creek. The next occasion I heard them was two months later, in the private gardens surrounding my lodgings in the populous suburb of South Yarra. There is much yet to be learned of the migration movements of these agreeably interesting birds.

New and Rare Victorian Birds from Mallacoota.

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IN January last Mr. C. Daley presented to the National Museum two birds sent from Mallacoota, in the far east of Victoria, by Miss E. Dorran, R.A.O.U. These proved to be specimens of the Top-knot Pigeon, *Lopholaimus antarcticus*, and the Koel or Flinders Cuckoo, *Eudynamis cyanocephala*. The former, although a very rare visitor, has already been recorded from Victoria, and one or two are known to have wandered as far south as Tasmania. As early as 1879 a head of this fine Pigeon was forwarded, with other birds, to the Museum from the Gippsland Lakes by the late C. T. Stafford, Esq., who wrote:—"The head of this Pigeon is one of six birds that were brought to me as shot in the vicinity of the lakes, a considerable flight of them having come over the sea, but too far gone in moult to be of any service as specimens. . . The flesh is very inferior to the Wonga or Bronze-wing for the table." The occurrence of the Koel or Flinders Cuckoo so far south is of particular interest, as it does not appear to have been previously recorded south of Sydney. The specimen, which was the only one seen, is a female.

Additional interest is attached to the above by the still more recent discovery in the same locality of the Red-crowned Fruit-Pigeon, *Ptilinopus swainsoni*. The specimen, a young male, was obtained by Miss E. Dorran on the 21st August last, and forwarded

to the Museum in the flesh. So far as I can ascertain, this species has not been previously recorded south of the Hunter River in New South Wales, though *P. superbus* appears to have wandered as far south as Tasmania, and the late Mr. A. J. North has recorded a young male from Buckley's Crossing, in the Snowy River district, near the southern boundary of New South Wales. The occurrence of these three species so far south of their usual habitat suggests the possibility of further unexpected discoveries in this little-known locality.

Camera Craft Notes.

"Warrener" Shells at Portsea.—The accompanying photograph shows a small rocky islet on the shore platform, Ocean Beach, Portsea, Victoria. The top of the islet is covered with shells and the operculums of the large "Warrener" or Periwinkle (*Turbo*) used by the Pacific Gull. Capt. White expressed doubt on a somewhat similar occurrence in a recent issue of *The Emu*, but I am satisfied the Pacific Gull does drop the shells to break them.—D. LE SOUËF, C.M.Z.S.

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Evelyn Notes.—The Evelyn district is well known to many bird-observers on account of being fairly rich in bird-life. Our few experiences of the locality have usually ended in disaster through bad weather. The accompanying photographs serve to remind us of perhaps the most uncomfortable night we have ever spent in the cause. We decided to pay a visit to Evelyn one week-end during September, 1915, to obtain, if possible, pictures of the Mountain Thrush (*Oreocincla lunulata*), of which we had previously located two nests. We arrived at mid-day on Saturday, loaded up with blankets and stretchers, prepared for sleeping out. We did not bring a tent, however, and were not prepared for the rain which fell continuously throughout the afternoon and night. After capturing the young ones—one was nearly drowned in the process—we proceeded to make ourselves a shelter for the night. This, however, added to our discomfort, as the sodden branches dropped icy water down our necks. Eventually we managed to light a fire, and decided to sit at that all night. We steamed and shivered till daybreak, when we commenced operations. At lunch time, however, the adult birds still kept at a distance, and we were obliged to satisfy ourselves with photographs of the young. We were, however, more fortunate with a Harmonious Thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*) nesting near by, which obliged us with several sittings.—S. A. LAWRENCE, R. T. LITTLEJOHNS. Melbourne, 29/5/17.

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The Shy Barred-shouldered Dove.—Pigeons and Doves are so far as my experience goes, among the most difficult of Aus-