came through private sources, which are generally looked upon with suspicion.

An instance was given regarding the woods which have been felled, where the insects swarming to the newly-cut stumps were so overwhelming in their numbers that it will be impossible to use those same woods for years unless the birds are allowed to save them.—_The Queen_, 23/3/18.

Description of a New Sub-species of Hylacola _pyrrhopygia_ (Vig. & Hors.)

**By F. E. Howe, C.M.Z.S., R.A.O.U.**

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. H. L. White, of Belltrees, I was enabled to exhibit before the Bird Observers' Club of Victoria, on 22nd March, 1917, skins of a mature male and an immature male and female, collected by Mr. T. P. Austin at Cobbara, New South Wales, on 7th October, 1916 (see _Emu_, vol. xvi., part 3, p. 161).

The mature bird differs from typical specimens of _H. pyrrhopygia_ collected near Sydney in being much paler above and below. The eyebrow is much whiter, the black centre of the throat and breast feathers is not so dark, and is more linear; the chestnut under tail coverts are broadly tipped with white, and the tips of the outer tail feathers are whiter and broader. This bird is also much larger than the typical _H. pyrrhopygia_ collected near Sydney.

_Habitat._—Cobbara, New South Wales.

Type specimens now in the H. L. White Collection, National Museum, Melbourne.

I propose that this race be scientifically known as _Hylacola pyrrhopygia magna_, and in the vernacular as Large Ground-Wren.

Publications Received Since April, 1917.

W. B. Alexander, M.A., Hon. Librarian.

[It is regretted that, owing to pressure on space, no contributions to the library were acknowledged in vol. xvii. of _The Emu_.]

_Bird Lore_, vol. xviii., No. 6; vol. xix., Nos. 2-6; vol. xix., Nos. 1 and 2.

_Avicultural Magazine_—(3rd series), vol. viii., Nos. 1-12; vol. ix., Nos. 1-5.

_Austral Avian Record_, vol. ii., Nos. 4-8; vol. iii., Nos. 1-3.

_Ibis_ (10th series), vol. v., Nos. 1-4.

_Journal of the South African Ornithologists' Union_, vol. xi., No. 2.
British Birds, vol. x., Nos. 6, 8–12; vol. xi., Nos. 2, 3, 5–8.
Revue Francaise d'Ornithologie, Nos. 91–107.
Papers and Proceedings of Royal Society of Tasmania for 1916 and 1917.
Australian Museum, Sydney, reprints of papers by the late A. J. North.
Australian Zoologist, vol. i., No. 5 (presented by H. L. White).

ARTICLES IN ABOVE PERIODICALS DEALING WITH AUSTRALASIAN BIRDS.


Mr. Carter records 38 land-birds and 17 sea-birds and waders met with on Dirk Hartog Island, and 32 land-birds and 20 sea-birds on Peron Peninsula. Dirk Hartog Island is of special interest as the type locality of the Black-and-White Wren (Malurus leucopterus) and the Grass-Wren (Diaphorillas textilis), which were discovered there by Quoy and Gaimard on the voyage of
the Uranie in 1818. Since that date no ornithologist had visited the island, and Mr. Carter was successful in obtaining specimens of both these birds. Six birds from Dirk Hartog Island and one from Peron Peninsula are described as new sub-species, including an Emu-Wren (*Stipiturus malachurus hartogi*), of which a coloured plate is given. A coloured plate is also given of the White-winged and White-backed Wrens, which the authors regard as being of the same species (*Malurus cyanotus*).

"Australian Parrots," by the Marquess of Tavistock. *Ibis*, vol. v., No. 4.

An interesting letter detailing differences observable in live specimens between the sexes of a number of species.

*Agricultural Magazine: Anzac Number*, vol. ix., No. 3.

This number is almost entirely devoted to Australasian birds. It contains the following articles: "Notes on the Egg of Mantell's Apteryx," by Dr. G. Renshaw; "Notes on the White-browed Wood-Swallow," by R. T. Littlejohns and S. A. Lawrence; "Bird Talk," by An Old Australian Bird-Lover; and reprints of articles by the late A. J. North and of an article on "The Songs of Australian Birds."


Notes on the more interesting of the 104 species met with in the garden of "Belltrees," Scone, N.S.W., with observations on their habits.


A valuable record of observations on the birds met with on the Cobbora Estate, N.S.W., during the past 17 years. In an area of about 9,000 acres Mr. Austin has taken the eggs of 122 species, has evidence of the nesting of 10 other species, and has records of 60 more, which are chiefly casual visitors. The article is illustrated by excellent photographs of nests of 16 species.

"Field Notes on Acanthornis magnus (Gld.), Scrub-Tit or Great Tit," by Edwin Ashby. *S.A. Ornithologist*, vol. iii., No. 1.

"Birds of the North and North-West of Australia, from Notes and Skins Made by the late Capt. T. H. Bowyer-Bower," by Gregory M. Mathews. *S.A. Ornithologist*, running through several parts.


"Further Notes upon the Arctic Skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*)," by S. A. White. *S.A. Ornithologist*, vol. iii., No. 2.


"Additions and Corrections to my List of Australian Birds," by G. M. Mathews. *Austral Avian Record,* under various titles in several parts.


Good evidence is given for the belief that this is a hybrid between *G. tranquilla* and *G. cuneata.*

"Notes on Some Birds from the Kermadec Islands," by G. M. Mathews and Tom Iredale. *Austral Avian Record,* vol. ii., No. 5.

"Plumage Changes of *Elsevornis melanops,*" by G. M. Mathews. *Austral Avian Record,* vol. ii., No. 5.


ARTICLES OF GENERAL ORNITHOLOGICAL INTEREST.


Several of the Waders common to Britain and Australia are dealt with, including Turnstone, Sanderling, Pratincole, Golden Plover, Grey Plover.


Includes photographs of several species familiar to Australasians, such as Black-browed Albatross and Giant Petrel, on their nests.


Experiences of chasing Cormorants, Geese, and Ducks in an aeroplane.


The action of the Tasmanian Government in refusing to renew licences to boil down Penguins on the Macquarie Islands is cited with approval, and the French Government urged to take similar action in regard to Kerguelen.


A most valuable contribution to our knowledge of the birds of the interior of Australia. One hundred and six species were collected or recorded during the expedition. A new Tree-creeper (Chiasmia citrinella) discovered on the Cooper was described in The Emu, xvi., p. 168, and figured in vol. xvii., plate i., and an account of the finding of the nest of the Desert Chat was given in vol. xvi., p. 165. Captain White states that, with the exception of Bar-crowned and Rose-breasted Cockatoos and Shell Parrots, the paucity of bird-life in the region visited was remarkable, even though the season was an exceptionally good one. He attributes this to overstocking and the ravages of rabbits, together with droughts, which have largely destroyed the native vegetation, and he thinks there is no chance of its recovering its original condition. Most of the birds met with were such as are characteristic of arid regions, or of the water-holes of the interior. The Desert Chat (Ashbyia lovensis) and the Black-banded Whiteface (Aphelocephala nigricincta), previously only known from the region between Oodnadatta and the Macdonnell Ranges, were both met with, so that their known range is largely increased. It is somewhat surprising to find the names of three familiar sea-birds—the Caspian and Crested Terns and the Silver Gull—on the list of birds met with on the water-holes so far inland. Under the title "In the Far North-East," Capt. White has reprinted a popular account of the expedition contributed by him to the Register, and illustrated it with numerous photographs. This most interesting booklet will be read with much pleasure by all Australian ornithologists.