



White-fronted Honeyeater at nest.

Photo. by L. G. Chandler.

- 3rd July, '34.—First record of Horsfield Bronze-Cuckoo for this year.
7th Aug., '34.—Pallid Cuckoo (*Cuculus pallidus*) calling for the first time.
19th Aug., '34.—Pallid Cuckoos, after being much in evidence for a time, disappeared.
1st Sept., '34.—A Rufous Song-Lark (*Cinclorhamphus mathewsi*) in the vicinity.
2nd Sept., '34.—First record of the White-winged Triller (*Lalage tricolor*).
21st Sept., '34.—Last appearance of the Rufous Song-Lark. I am not well situated for observing this species, but the bird in question spent much time in or near my garden.
15th Oct., '34.—White-winged Trillers, which were numerous, disappeared.
21st Nov., '34.—Last record of Bronze-Cuckoo for the season. Numerous this year.
4th July, '35.—Saw first Pallid Cuckoo. None calling.
27th July, '35.—Heard Bronze-Cuckoo at a locality seven miles to the south.
7th Aug., '35.—First appearance of Bronze-Cuckoo at Nangeenan.
12th Aug., '35.—Pallid Cuckoos calling for first time. Cuckoos have been much in evidence since July 4.
22nd Sept., '35.—Last record of Pallid Cuckoo for this season.
28th Sept., '35.—Saw White-winged Triller.
9th Nov., '35.—Last record of adult Bronze-Cuckoo.
11th Nov., '35.—Few White-winged Trillers have appeared since October 2. This year they have been scarce.
15th Dec., '35.—Thornbills feeding young Bronze-Cuckoo.
3rd Aug., '36.—Horsfield Bronze-Cuckoo calling for the first time this year.
6th Aug., '36.—Pallid Cuckoos calling all the morning. (This was the only time that Pallid Cuckoos appeared in the vicinity, although apparently there were a few elsewhere in the district.)
20th Sept., '36.—Saw White-winged Trillers at a place a few miles away. None has appeared at Nangeenan.
22nd Oct., '36.—Horsfield Bronze-Cuckoo calling for the last time.

I think, from the evidence I have collected during my brief residence here, there are few true migrants and these fluctuate greatly in numbers from year to year. Furthermore, the dates of first appearances are very irregular and do not, apparently, indicate the arrival of the main body of the species in this latitude. It seems likely that this district is remote from any regular migratory route and that, in consequence, the occurrence of migrants here is erratic.

White-fronted Honeyeater.—In the north-western Victorian Mallee the White-fronted Honeyeater (*Gliciphila albifrons*) appears to be migratory in habit. It arrives in the spring and soon makes its presence known by its melodious notes. The nesting site is varied. Sometimes, as appears from the illustration, the nest is built on top of a small stump; again it may be found in a fork of a tree, or placed amongst shoots. I have also found nests built in porcupine grass (*Triodia*). The birds are rather shy and difficult to photograph. Soon after the nesting season is over they disappear. As in the case of most Honeyeaters the young are fed on an insect diet.—L. G. CHANDLER, Red Cliffs, Vic., 2/3/37.