

tution, also with specimens in the National Museum, Melbourne. Slight differences are noticeable, but such are probably due to the fact that the Nambucca specimen was fresh and in moult. Mr. George Mack, formerly of the National Museum, states that the specimen "... is an example of *Gerygone cantator* according to the *Checklist* arrangement of Australian forms of the genus. The specimen agrees well with our material, which I have compared with Weatherill's type [in the Brisbane Museum], except that the under surface of the Nambucca bird is lighter. This feature, however, is probably due to the fact that the specimen is in the middle of the moult." (G. Mack *ex* R. T. M. Pescott, *in litt.* March 24, 1945).

The culmen length quoted for *G. cantator* by G. M. Mathews (*Birds Austr.*, vol. 8, pt. 3, Aug. 1920, p. 162) is 13 mm., which is obviously an error. The type specimen has a culmen length of 9.5 mm., with which a Nambucca specimen agrees.

Mayr and Serventy (*The Emu*, vol. 44, pt. 1, July 1944, p. 36) list the Mangrove Warbler as a subspecies, or geographical race, of the Buff-breasted Warbler (*G. levigaster*). On that basis the distribution of the species extends from Derby, north-west Australia, to Nambucca River, N.S.W. The range of *cantator* probably extends from about Mackay, south-east Queensland, south to Nambucca River. Two specimens (nos. O.33418-9) in the Australian Museum, Sydney, collected at Mackay in August 1933 by A. J. Marshall, agree fairly well with Nambucca birds except that they are not so white on the underparts, are browner on the back, and have lores of a lighter shade.

Banded Stilt.—A mere vestige of further evidence of this species around Melbourne—though admittedly not direct evidence—is a reference in E. P. Ramsay's *Tabular List of Australian Birds*, 1888, wherein, after dealing with three Australian-shot specimens of the Knot examined by him, he adds—"several others were reported to me, as having been observed in the Melbourne markets, along with *Cladorhynchus pectoralis* and other scarce species."—C. E. BRYANT, Melbourne, Vic., 4/3/46.

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