57, middle toe with claw 51.5 mm. Primary 1 exceeding longest

"Comparison: The considerable wing-length and pointed wing rule out C. bennetti. Cecilae has a longer and stronger bill, blunter wing, and (already after the post-juvenile moult) snow-white feather-bases everywhere. In the coloration of the feather-bases difficults approaches most nearly certain specimens of coronoides (almost gradation from whitish base towards black tip), but coronoides has a very much

longer and stronger bill," [ibid. p. 125].

It is to be noted that difficilis is based on a single specimen, which may be either a mutant or a hybrid, and its status must remain in doubt for the present. The bird is possibly an aberrant Australian

Raven.

Stresemann makes a number of important observations on the comparative morphology of the crows of the Indo-Australian region. and includes in the paper a table giving dimensions of specimens examined by him. The paper is a notable contribution to our knowledge of the Corvus species concerned.—E.F.B.

Fairy Wrens.—Such 'conversation pieces' as A. H. Chisholm's 'Fairy Wrens', placed between elementary bird accounts and learned expositions, must serve a distinctly useful purpose in nature education. Take an attractive group and present a miscellany of its characteristics, spiced with touches of its origins and history—that is the recipe. The wrens of the genera Malurus and Rosina have few peers for such a presentation.

The plate of wrens accompanying N. W. Cayley's What Bird is That? and half-tone photos. are included, so readers may confirm the author's account of their beauty.

We do not know whether retention of the so-called White-backed Wren is purposeful or accidental, but, quite apart from the fact that most ornithologists regarded that bird as a 'sport', the Checklist committee officially combined it with the White-winged Wren (Malurus leuconotus—olim cyanotus) in October 1947.—C.E.B.

News and Notes

A meeting of the Union was held at the lecture hall of the National Museum, Melbourne, on July 2. About 40 members and friends heard a talk by Mr. E. S. Hanks on cuckoos and the origin of the parasitic habit in birdsan interesting discourse with a world-wide range, and introducing particularly observations on the cowbirds of America by Dr. Freidman and on the English Cuckoo by Edgar Chance.

The remainder of the evening was taken up by an informal discussion on the subject. Reference was made to records of the Black-eared Cuckoo in the vicinity of Melbourne-at Bayswater, Little River and Toolern Vale. Consideration of how many records are there of Australian cuckoos actually seen laying brought discussion of a number of instances, including a record by Mr. A. D. Selby who had seen a cuckoo lay its egg on the ground and then carry it to a nest.

Mr. P. Crosbie Morrison drew attention to how little was known about the Australian cuckoos and particularly the matter of where they went after leaving southern Australia. It was suggested that members of the Union throughout Australia be asked specially to observe and forward notes on this question, and to record any other facts that would assist in building up a life history of these birds. We ask—'Will you please make a particular effort in this direction.'

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