

Table 2
Analysis of Variance¹

	Degrees of Freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square
Between groups	11	73.19	
Between birds	5	19.70	
Day or night ²	1	52.54	52.54 ³
Interaction	5	0.95	0.1900
Within groups	71	7.98	0.1124

1. According to method of fitting of constants (Kempthorne, 1952, Chapter 6).

2. Adjusted for differences in numbers of observations.

3. $P < 0.01$.

King Penguin Remains.—Skeletal remains—skull, maxilla, a wing bone and smaller bones—of a marine bird, identified as *Aptenodytes patagonica*, were recovered from the edge of dunes at Hope Beach, South Arm, Tasmania, on July 21, 1956. To the anterior part of the skull some dried skin was adhering, which suggested that death had occurred within twelve months. This beach faces Storm Bay, into which the River Derwent empties, in southern Tasmania, and is open to winds from the south and south-east as well as partly from the south-west.

The bones constitute the first positive piece of evidence of the occurrence of the King Penguin in Tasmanian waters. It is suggested that the bird found its way to Tasmania, from sub-Antarctic seas, by natural means. The species has occasionally, although not in recent years, been brought to Hobart from Macquarie Island on ships and handed over to local zoos, only, however, to perish within a few months.

Some vagueness has been associated with reports that fishermen have seen off the southern and eastern coasts of Tasmania at odd times a type of penguin that appeared to differ in certain respects from the crested penguins which regularly visit these waters in autumn, and there is likewise some doubt about the identity of a large penguin that came ashore at Adventure Bay, Bruny Island, in January, 1955. This bird was considered by local residents to be an example of *Aptenodytes patagonica*, but nothing was proved and the bird disappeared. It was stated that the bird seemed to be sick. If that were so and it died at sea, its body could well have drifted northwards and been washed on to Hope Beach which is some 24 miles from Adventure Bay: therefore it could relate to the skeletal remains now recorded.

Nearest breeding place is Macquarie Island, which is about 850 miles to the south-east of Tasmania in sub-Antarctic waters.

The remains have been added to the author's collection of bird skins.—MICHAEL SHARLAND, Hobart, Tas., 26/7/56.