await reports by suitably-placed observers, inspired by the
general plea, stated somewhat mildly in Hindwood's 1956
Summary as "It is suggested that field workers report obvi-
ous movements of large numbers of small honeyeaters,
particularly of the White-naped and Yellow-faced species”.

Eastern Australian Records of the Little Shearwater.—
Definite occurrences of the Little or Allied Shearwater (*Puf-
fus assimilis*) in eastern Australian seas to date number
only four, therefore another record is of considerable in-
interest. A bird of this species was found on Thirroul beach,
some 40 miles south of Sydney, on March 26, 1958. Other
records are as follows:

Specimen No. 234.216, Gibson/Sefton collection. Skeletal
remains only. Culmen 24.6 mm., tarsus 36.5 mm., middle toe
and claw 42.6 mm. Collected Gary Sefton. Loss of the longest
primaries and rectrices precluded wing and tail measure-
ments respectively. The remains are of a bird deep in moult
with whitish tips to several of the wing coverts.

The first three eastern Australian recoveries of *P. assimilis*
were made on Cronulla Beach, 10 miles south of Sydney,
and it is possible that they, like the Thirroul bird and a
specimen from southern Queensland, belong to the nominate
Norfolk Island race, which also breeds on Lord Howe Island
and is therefore the form most likely to be forced into eastern
Australian waters during periods of inclement weather. The
above dimensions conform to those quoted by W. R. B. Oliver
for the nominate race, which are smaller generally than the
other Pacific subspecies—*New Zealand Birds*, 1955, pp. 126-
128.

The finding of a Little Shearwater at Discovery Bay in
south-western Victoria on November 21, 1957 (*Emu*, vol.
58, p. 188), is extremely interesting. The origin of this speci-
men, which is the first recorded from Victoria, is purely a
matter for conjecture, as is the case with most beach-washed
sea-birds, but it is interesting to note that another sub-
species, *P. a. humeii*, breeds in south-western Australia
from the Recherche Archipelago to the Houtman Abrolhos.

Only systematic banding on a large scale in their breeding
haunts will finally settle the perplexing question of the origin
of the derelict sea-birds found upon the ocean beaches.

Since 1942, when D. L. Serventy authentically established
the presence of the Little Shearwater in eastern Australian
inshore waters, much has appeared in the pages of *The Emu*
regarding the nomenclature of the widely-distributed geo-
graphic races of this interesting species.

Further details of specimens of *P. assimilis* from eastern
Australia may be found in *The Emu*, vol. 42, pp. 49-50; vol.
49, pp. 291-2; vol. 55, pp. 77 and 186.—A. R. SEFTON, Thir-
roul, N.S.W., 31/5/58.