

region (Spencer, 1896). The Sub-tropical Rain-forest is Malayan in origin (Francis, 1951; Fraser & Vickery, 1939) and is conceivably Torresian. The rest of the forest and woodland considered is dominated by the genus *Eucalyptus* and may be called Eyrean. On such basis, all of these parrots belong to the Eyrean Sub-region, and we might claim further that the species array indicates a progressive adaptation to moister conditions. If this were true, it would suggest that there is the potentiality for infiltration of the Bassian and Torresian communities by these Eyrean species, but that they are being kept out, probably by some other bird.

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**Remarkable Inland Record of the Osprey.**—The Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*) is generally a coastal bird in Australia, and inland occurrences have nearly always been within a few miles of the coast. It is therefore astounding to find a record of occurrences of the species in one of the most desolate waterless regions of the inland. Dr. Erhard Eylmann, an anthropologist and observer of bird life, in a paper on 'Die Vogelwelt der Kolonies Südaustralien' (*Journal für Ornithologie*, 59, 1, 125-126, Jan. 1911) reported that while cooking his dinner one day beside a waterhole in Blood's Creek, in the far north of South Australia, he caught sight of an Osprey sitting on a nearby low gum-tree. It was quickly secured with a well-aimed revolver shot. Unfortunately, it was torn to pieces by a tame dingo before Eylmann could retrieve it for close examination and study. He was told by Mr. P. M. Byrne, the telegraph station officer and local field naturalist at Charlotte Waters, N.T., that the Osprey appeared in the Centre only as a very rare vagrant.—E. F. BOEHM, Sutherlands, S.A., 7/2/1959.