THE EMU
Vol. 67, Pt. 1

Oct. 1967 SIMPSON and NOONAN: Diving display,ipes'called Swift 31
Medway, Lord. 1962. The swiftlet (Collocalia) of Nine Cave, Sandwalk.
Condor 64: 361-107.
bourne.

A Problem Warbler.—While bird-hunting on November 16, 1966 on the shores of Moreton Bay, a warbler of unknown identity was netted. The bird much resembled a Mangrove Warbler, Gery-
yne canitor, which is a common bird in the area; but it was strik-
ingly different in that it had much yellow about the face. Full
details were recorded from the bird in the hand before release.
Reference later to Mathews' Birds of Australia Volume 8 showed,
in Plate 84, a good illustration of the Mangrove Warbler,
with a full description of the adult male on page 162. This is fol-
lowed by the statements "Adult Female. Similar to Adult Male"
and "Immature. Practically the same as Adult". Nowhere in these
illustrations and descriptions is there any mention of yellow. It
seemed that the likeness to the Mangrove Warbler might be more
coincidence.

However, on checking back further it was found that in Enu
9: 26, Weatherill, who first described the Mangrove Warbler, sets
out particular of Pseudoseisura canitor sp. nov. He there gives
a seventeen line description of the Adult, then goes on "Young
have the eye-ring, a line above the eye, lorea, feathers below the
eye, and the edges of the primaries and secondaries sulphur yellow."

Mr Don Vernon of the Queensland Museum kindly looked out
for me the relevant skins put into that Museum by Weatherill
about the time of his Emu publication. One of these skins, labelled
Juvenile Male, shows the yellow face as described by him; its
length was measured as 110 mm. and its tarsus 17 mm. Considera-
tion of these facts, together with my Field Notes, made it clear that
the unidentified bird netted was simply another example of the
Mangrove Warbler in juvenile plumage. My Field Book shows for
my 1966 specimen, length 115 mm.; wingspan 180 mm.; tarsus 18, bill
8; weight 7 grammes.

It is difficult to understand why Mathews, who refers to
Weatherill's Emu article, makes no mention of the yellow of the
juvenile plumage of the Mangrove Warbler.

The confiding yellow of this juvenile is reminiscent of that of the
Little Friar-Bird, Philomus cirroconus. In this latter case the
juvenile yellow throat has left a lasting confusion in the "circo-
conus" of the specific name. North in his Vests and Eggs Volume
2, on page 174, states "The original description of Philomus cirro-
conus was taken from a young bird obtained in New South Wales.
As Gould pointed out later in his folio edition of The Birds of

REFERENCES
Behavior of Spine-tailed Swifts. Emu, 33:
Diving biology of the Chimney Swift, N.Y.

IN MEMORIAM
Mr. Jan Rowley (Division of Canberra, A.C.T.), and Mr. W. R. W.,
Melbourne, Victoria). Their com-
ments were greatly appreciated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

by Mr. Jan Rowley (Division of

Fruenrs
Behavior of Spine-tailed Swifts. Emu, 33:
Diving biology of the Chimney Swift, N.Y.
Australia. "The yellow colouring of the throat is peculiar to the period of immaturity and is entirely absent in the Adult."—J. S. ROBERTSON, Wellington Point, Queensland.

OBITUARY
Mr. R. C. HARVEY

A link with the pioneering days of nature photography in Australia was severed when Robert Christie Harvey died at Blackheath, N.S.W., on September 5, 1966. He was aged 77 years. His brother and co-worker, W. G. Harvey, died in 1961. The brothers Harvey first came to ornithological notice rather more than fifty years ago, in which period they were living near Mackay, Queensland. Although busy farmers, they had devoted considerable time to the photographing of birds and plants, and their results were quite impressive. A little later, when I was Queensland Secretary of the R.A.O.U. and an officer of the Gould League, they assured me heartily with material for the Bird Day issues of the State School Paper, and in 1919 they were persuaded to publish in The Emu (vol. 19, pp. 34-42) "Bird Notes from Mackay", an informative article illustrated with fourteen photographs.

Some 25 years ago, Mr. C. Harvey and his wife moved from North Queensland to the loveliest part of the Blue Mountains of N.S.W. (their son was engaged in engineering at neighbouring Lithgow), and, being philosophic and good-natured, they eventually became reconciled to the sharp contrast in climate. Indeed, Mrs Harvey, herself skilled with a camera, rather enjoyed photographing snow scenes from a household window; and between while she engaged in specialized school-teaching.

All the negatives made in North Queensland, after being carefully safeguarded during wartime, were ultimately transferred to Blackheath house number about 1400. Such a large figure, for material of quality and historical value, makes them of course a notable collection; and thus (at time of writing) arrangements are being made to have them acquired by the National Library, Canberra, which institution already holds several similar collections, including the negatives of S. W. Jackson.

It is hoped that Mr. Harvey and his son will be, to some extent, solaced for their loss in the knowledge that the admirable work of the Harvey brothers will become and remain a national possession.

A. H. CHIFHOLM

SEABIRD OBSERVATION... SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SOUTHERN

By A. Y. N.

Summary... Observations of 50 species of seabirds...

Wandering Albatross occurred near coast of East Australia and to 27° 12'S... Yellow-nosed Albatross... were N.S.W. to the vicinity of Cape Byron at 32° 12'S. E. It is suggested that cool upwelling water... that Wedge-tailed Shearwaters were partly... Flies. The Petrel Nest was found in lee of the Great Barrier Reef. Feet and Tachys Podiceps were observed... have been seen by members of the R.A.O.U. were not seen...

INTRODUCTION
During the southern winters of 1960-61, a... during the southern winters where species of seabirds... were particularly useful to assess the ranges of such southern breeding... to provide useful evidence for...