McGill, A. R. 1948. The need for more definite distribution data. Emu, 48: 127-40.

Robinson, A. H. 1955. Nesting seasons of Western Australian birds. W. Aust. Nat., 4: 187-92.

Rook, D. A. 1963. Birds of prey observed during a train journey across the Nullarbor Plain. W. Aust. Nat., 8: 149-50.

Serventy, D. L. and Marshall, A. J. 1957. Breeding periodicity in Western

Australian birds. Emu, 57: 99-126.

Stirling, E. C. and Zietz, A. H. C. 1892. Elder Expedition. Vertebrata. Aves. Trans. Roy. Soc. South Aust., 16: 156-9.

Whitlock, F. L., 1922. Notes from the Nullarbor Plain. Emu, 21: 170-87.

Wood, J. G. and Williams, R. J. 1960. Vegetation. In: The Australian Environment (C.S.I.R.O.: Melbourne), pp. 67-88.

Flat 101, Raine Court, 29 Melville Parade, South Perth, W.A. 20 Herbert Road, Harvey, W.A.

Manuscript received August 4, 1966.

Australian Pelican recorded in Indonesia.—The Zoological Museum of the University of Amsterdam received through the kindness of Father J. A. J. Verheyen the wing of an adult Australian Pelican, Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck, taken near Sika on the south coast of the island of Flores, Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia, about September 1960. The bird was caught alive by students of the Leda-Lero Seminary in a coastal pool exposed at low tide. Only the wing was preserved. Length of wing: about 63½ cm.

The wing belongs to a bird in adult plumage with the long, partly lanceolated scapulars and innermost median and lesser upper-wing coverts black. The greater wing coverts are black with white base. On the underside of the wing a long line of black median wing coverts form a conspicuous mark. Most of the feathers are in a worn condition, particularly so the white median and lesser upperwing coverts, which are long and pointed and most of them worn down to the shaft.

Pelecanus conspicillatus is an Australian breeding bird. Its presence in the Lesser Sunda Islands, where it must be considered as a "straggler", had not been previously recorded. Apart from southern New Guinea it has been recorded from the Tenimber Islands (Mayr) and from Ambon and Boano in the southern Moluccas (Van Bemmel).—K. H. VOOUS, Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam, Nederlands.