

to the Museum in the flesh. So far as I can ascertain, this species has not been previously recorded south of the Hunter River in New South Wales, though *P. superbus* appears to have wandered as far south as Tasmania, and the late Mr. A. J. North has recorded a young male from Buckley's Crossing, in the Snowy River district, near the southern boundary of New South Wales. The occurrence of these three species so far south of their usual habitat suggests the possibility of further unexpected discoveries in this little-known locality.

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### Camera Craft Notes.

**"Warrener" Shells at Portsea.**—The accompanying photograph shows a small rocky islet on the shore platform, Ocean Beach, Portsea, Victoria. The top of the islet is covered with shells and the operculums of the large "Warrener" or Periwinkle (*Turbo*) used by the Pacific Gull. Capt. White expressed doubt on a somewhat similar occurrence in a recent issue of *The Emu*, but I am satisfied the Pacific Gull does drop the shells to break them.—D. LE SOUËF, C.M.Z.S.

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**Evelyn Notes.**—The Evelyn district is well known to many bird-observers on account of being fairly rich in bird-life. Our few experiences of the locality have usually ended in disaster through bad weather. The accompanying photographs serve to remind us of perhaps the most uncomfortable night we have ever spent in the cause. We decided to pay a visit to Evelyn one week-end during September, 1915, to obtain, if possible, pictures of the Mountain Thrush (*Oreocincla lunulata*), of which we had previously located two nests. We arrived at mid-day on Saturday, loaded up with blankets and stretchers, prepared for sleeping out. We did not bring a tent, however, and were not prepared for the rain which fell continuously throughout the afternoon and night. After capturing the young ones—one was nearly drowned in the process—we proceeded to make ourselves a shelter for the night. This, however, added to our discomfort, as the sodden branches dropped icy water down our necks. Eventually we managed to light a fire, and decided to sit at that all night. We steamed and shivered till daybreak, when we commenced operations. At lunch time, however, the adult birds still kept at a distance, and we were obliged to satisfy ourselves with photographs of the young. We were, however, more fortunate with a Harmonious Thrush (*Colluricincla harmonica*) nesting near by, which obliged us with several sittings.—S. A. LAWRENCE, R. T. LITTLEJOHNS. Melbourne, 29/5/17.

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**The Shy Barred-shouldered Dove.**—Pigeons and Doves are so far as my experience goes, among the most difficult of Aus-



Rocky Islet covered with Operculums and the Shells of the "Warrener" or Periwinkle (*Turbo*) used by the Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus*), Ocean Beach, Fortsea, Victoria.

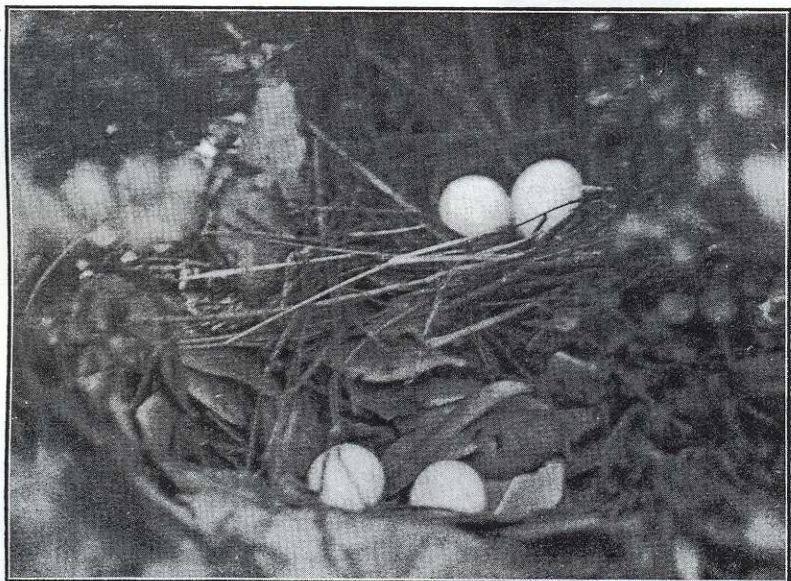
PHOTO. BY W. H. D. LE SOUEF, O.M.Z.S., R.A.O.U.





Young of Australian Ground-Thrush (*Oreocincla lunulata*).

PHOTO. BY S. A. LAWRENCE, R.A.O.U.



Double Nest of Barred-shouldered Dove—lower one deserted.

PHOTO. BY A. H. CHISHOLM, R.A.O.U.

tralian wild birds to photograph—a fact that is not so much due to the average situation of the nests as to the restlessness of the owners. Accordingly, the natural zest which attaches to the stalking of a bird with a camera is added to in the case of the *Columbiformes*, and increased further by the exceeding gracefulness of the birds, particularly the crested species, when sitting on the nests. The Crested Pigeon (*Ocyphaps lophotes*) at home is one of the prettiest avian vignettes one could wish to see; but, personally, I have not been able, with a limited experience of the bird, to do more than photograph a nest of its young. During this week I endeavoured to obtain a pictorial acquaintance with the rarest of the three Doves—*Geopelia humeralis*; but the effort terminated before it was well begun, owing to the excessive shyness of the potential sitter. The nest was found on 2nd August, in a thorny bush on the bank of Norman Creek, in the heart of East Brisbane. It was just the usual flimsy structure of grasses, but interest was added to the discovery by the presence of a second nest immediately adjacent. Each nest contained two eggs, but the set in the lower of the pair was addled, and partly covered with grasses, obviously having been deserted. The Dove flushed strongly at the first footfall, and did not return to the vicinity within two hours. I photographed the two nests without handling the contents of either, and gave the scene a call later in the day. The Dove was sitting again, but she flew immediately, and, from that point, probably did not go near the nest any more, for when I paid another cautious visit on the following day the fresh eggs were cold. A day later there were only a few bits of shell in each nest—some marauder had cleaned out all four.—A. H. CHISHOLM, R.A.O.U. Norman Park, Brisbane, 11/8/17.

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### Stray Feathers.

**Harriers in New Zealand.**—I was interested in Mr. Dove's notes on the Harrier in last issue. In New Zealand *Circus gouldi* is the common—almost the only—Hawk. There is a bounty on its destruction in this district, given by the Acclimatization Society, and a patient of mine remarked the other day—"Well, the Hawks' bills have paid the doctor's bill this time," and sure enough he paid me with a cheque of £3 11s., representing 142 beaks. He is a rabbit trapper by occupation, and catches the Hawks in rabbit traps baited with a dead rabbit. Even young (healthy) rabbits seem to have no fear of the Hawks, and I have never seen a Hawk swoop at a rabbit yet; but he tells me they will sometimes attack a baby one, or one in the last stages of death from poisoning. Mostly they feed on dead ones, I fancy. He only trapped a small area, and 142 beaks seem to me an astonishing number for a range of a few hundred acres.—T. J. ICK-HEWINS. Waiuku, N.Z., 4/9/17.

[Why this licensed slaughter?—Eds.]