Tringa brevipes (Grey-tailed Tattler) and Tringa incana (Wandering Tattler).—The Tattlers are placed by Peters in the genus Heteroscelus of Baird (Rep. Expl. Sur. R.R. Pac., 9, 1858), as its two representatives.

Tringa hypoleuca (Common Sandpiper).—This, with its first cousin, the Spotted Sandpiper, T. macularia of the Americas, is placed by Peters in the genus Actitis.

Terekia cinerea (Terek Sandpiper).—Peters uses the generic name Xenus (Kaup), which he does not consider is preoccupied by Xenus of Rossi.

Rostratula australis (Australian Painted Snipe).—Peters rejects this bird as a full species and makes it a subspecies of R. benghalensis (Painted Snipe).

Eupodotis australis (Australian Bustard).—The above generic name is rejected for Choriotis, which, Peters says, "replaces Eupodotis of Sharpe's Hand-list."

Megalornis rubicundus (Brolga or Native Companion).—Peters rejects the generic name Megalornis and employs Grus on the reasoning that "The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has ruled (Opinion No. 10) that Grus Pallas (Miscel. Zool., 1766, p. 66) refers to all the species placed in the section Grus of the 10th Edition of Linne's Syst. Nat., not to Psophia crepitans Linne alone. The determination of Ardea grus as the genotype of Grus Pallas, precludes the further use of the name Megalornis G. R. Gray."

Singing Honeyeater.—Whilst at Port Campbell, Victoria, early in January, 1935, I was surprised to see many Emu Wrens (Stipiturus malachurus) in the heathy country in the neighbourhood of the Loch Ard Gorge. I had not realized previously that this species was anywhere so numerous. As nesting, apparently, had ceased, there was no opportunity to obtain photographs. However, I discovered, after some difficulty, the first nest of the Singing Honeyeater (Meliphaga cirensens) that I had seen. It contained one young bird, perhaps a week old. The position chosen for the nest was deep in the foliage of a bush overhanging a small creek. The parents were by no means trustful and it was only after two days of gradual education that the first picture was obtained. The male bird alone visited the nest whilst the camera was in position, the female mounting guard within a yard or two but refusing to approach more closely. The movements of the male were so rapid that photography was most difficult.—R. T. Littlejohns, Melbourne, Vic., 30 5 35.