

It was the end of a most interesting trip, and I met with much kindness and hospitality from all with whom I came in contact. I am greatly indebted to all at the Hermannsburg Mission Station for the welcome I always received at their hands and for the interest they took in the expedition. I am especially indebted to Mr. H. A. Heinrich for his care of me during my illness, and my quick recovery was largely due to his unremitting attentions.

I am also indebted to Mr. Robert Buck for the kindest hospitality and best advice. Mr. Alan Breadon, of Idracowra, and Mr. A. Elliott, of Horseshoe Bend, also did all in their power to assist me in the quest for the Night-Parrot. Neither must I forget Mr. F. Jones, of Messrs. Fogarty and Co., both for the great interest he took in the expedition and for the efficient services he rendered. Houssian Sureen proved a valuable and reliable servant, and though engaged only to look after the camels and their loading, soon took an interest in the objective of the expedition. After a little instruction, he was able to discriminate between common and strange birds, and often brought in valuable specimens. He was a good shot, and possessed of acute powers of hearing—a great advantage when hunting secretive birds.

I arrived home on November 24th, after an absence of over eight months, during which I had travelled more than 5500 miles by rail, and over a thousand miles by camel; what I did on foot would be difficult to estimate.

[Again ornithology is deeply indebted to the public-spirited enterprise of Mr. White in sending Mr. F. L. Whitlock for a season to the far interior field and also to Mr. Whitlock for so ably carrying out his part of the expedition, notwithstanding a serious attack of illness. This last expedition links up the earlier important work of the Horn Expedition (1894), to which Mr. G. A. Keartland was ornithologist collector, and later (1914) that accomplished by Captain and Mrs. S. A. White—all private enterprises! However, we should not forget Captain Barclay's expedition in 1911, which was equipped by the Commonwealth Government, when Mr. G. F. Hill, as naturalist, obtained valuable material and records.\* Nevertheless, the vast interior is still, in an ornithological sense, practically "To let." All work at present accomplished points to a region of more than passing interest, because it has been shown to contain many zoological remainders of the most ancient part of the Continent. Detailed research of these remainders has yet to be worked out.]

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**Occurrences of the Ringed Dotterel in Australia.** Recently I had occasion to arrange some data on the *Charadriidae*, and find one interesting item worth ventilating, namely, a second occurrence of the Ringed Dotterel (*Charadrius hiaticulus*, Linnaeus) in Australia. According to Bulletin XVIII. (29. 10/22) of the British Ornithologists' Club, Mr. Gregory M. Mathews exhibited, amongst other specimens on loan from the National Museum, Melbourne, a skin of "*Charadrius hiaticulus*, from New South Wales." The specimen in question was from the "H. L. White Collection," and was collected by the late Mr. Robert Grant, at Long Bay, 30/8/1908. The first recorded instance—"an undoubted Australian specimen"—is given by Gould ("Handbook Birds of Australia," Vol. II., p. 231). That bird was killed at Port Stephens.—A. J. CAMPBELL, F.A.O.U.

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\**Emu*, XII., pp. 238 and 274.