

- Dicaeum hirundinaceum*. Mistletoe Bird.—(0) (1).
Pardalotus xanthopygus. Yellow-tailed Pardalote.—(0) (4) Nesting. Often heard.
P. ornatus. Red-tipped Pardalote.—Nine were heard—Coorong.
Zosterops halmaturina. Grey-backed Silvereye.—(0) (28) Nesting. Also heard frequently.
Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater. — (0) (29) Frequently heard. Nesting.
Plectorhyncha lanceolata. Striped Honeyeater. — (1) (7) Heard only at Coorong.
Gliciphila melanops. Tawny-crowned Honey-eater. — (2) (23) Nesting.
G. albifrons. White-fronted Honeyeater.—(4) (0).
Meliphaga virescens. Singing Honeyeater.—(4) (8) Nesting.
M. cratitia. Purple-gaped Honeyeater.—(0) (2).
M. penicillata. White-plumed Honeyeater.—(3) (0).
Meliornis novae-hollandiae. Yellow-winged Honeyeater.—(2) (106). Nesting. Heard often.
Myzantha melanocephala. Noisy Miner.—(15) (40) Nesting.
Anthochaera chrysoptera. Little Wattle Bird.—(4) (45) Nesting. Many heard also.
A. carunculata. Red Wattle Bird—(6) (84) Nesting. Many heard about Coorong.
Acanthagenys rufogularis. Spiny-checked Honeyeater.—(0) (10). Nesting. Frequently heard.
Anthus australis. Australian Pipit.—(29) (37).
Mirafrja javanica. Horsfield Bush Lark.—Heard once, Adelaide to Meningie.
Zonæginthus guttatus. Diamond Firetail.—Heard once, Adelaide to Meningie.
Corvus ceciliae. Australian Crow.—(44) (19) Nesting.
Corcorax melanorhamphus. White-winged Chough.—Heard on one occasion at Coorong.
Strepera melanoptera. Black-winged Currawong. — (0) (17) Nesting.
Cracticus torquatus. Grey Butcher Bird.—(1) (5). Nesting
Gymnorhina hypoleuca. White-backed Magpie. — (177) (29) Nesting.

Fairy Martins Nesting. — In the irrigation districts of the Goulburn Valley the Fairy Martins (*Hylochelidon ariel*) are very numerous. Their long, bottle-shaped nests, which are constructed of mud or clay and lined with feathers, can be found in thousands under the concrete culverts and bridges. The birds start building, or repairing the old nests, in August of each year, and I have found young birds in the nest as late as January. Many of the young must be destroyed in the small culverts every year by the irrigation waters which are released in October. The nests in the accompanying photo. were built on the bole of a large "Red Gum" tree growing on the banks of the Broken River, where the birds have successfully raised their young for several years.—CLARENCE L. LANG, R.A.O.U., Ararat.