

in one of which a pair was gathering the "thistle-down" of the wild clematis for nesting purposes. The whitish gape and yellow ear tufts made identification easy. The Fuscous Honeyeater (*M. fusca*) was very numerous. Less common were the White-eared (*M. leucotis*) and the Yellow-tufted (*M. melanops*). The Noisy Miner (*Myzantha melanocephala*), the Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater (*Acanthagenys rufogularis*), the Noisy Friar-Bird (*Philemon corniculatus*) and the Little Friar-Bird (*P. citreogularis*) were all more or less common. One of us had the good luck to hear a Red Wattle-Bird (*Anthochaera carunculata*), a bird which is reported to be rare here. We have not met with this species anywhere else in the north-west.

The Australian Pipit (*Anthus australis*) was met with on cleared land. The Diamond Firetail (*Zonæginthus guttatus*) and the Red-browed Firetail (*Ægintha temporalis*) were much commoner than the Double-bar Finch (*Steganopleura bichenovii*). Olive-backed Orioles (*Oriolus sagittatus*) were common. The Spotted Bower-Bird (*Chlamydera guttata*) was seen about the camp. This bird is rare here, and Mr. Flannagan has found only one bower in the locality. A *Corvus* was seen in small numbers, possibly the Australian Raven (*C. coronoides*). The White-winged Chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*) was common. The Pied Currawong (*Strepera graculina*), Grey Butcher-Bird (*Cracticus torquatus*) and Black-backed Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) complete the list.

We left Mt. Grattai feeling that the trip, though short, had been very instructive and entertaining. Keen interest was aroused not only by what we had seen ourselves, but also by the reports of birds which have yet to be authenticated from this district. Some day we hope to visit the forest again and taste once more the pleasures of rambling in search of birds along "untrodden ways."

Note on Growth of Tail of Lyrebird.—A gentleman who had the opportunity of observing a Lyrebird that lived in a semi-domesticated state for about eight years gives the following notes on the maturing and growth of the ornamental tail feathers of the male.

"For the first two years it was just like the female. In the third moult the lateral 'lyre' feathers appeared, but were small, and the first of the flimsy white feathers showed out. These gradually increased in size and numbers, an additional pair being added every moult, until the full complement came in the eighth moult."—A. S. LE SOUEF, R.A.O.U., Mosman.