

tion have so far failed. I have never yet seen them in company with females, which inclines me to believe they are outcasts, and they never call as others do.

I would like to say, in conclusion, that I do not think it is necessary for a hen to be in the vicinity as an inspiration for a male to sing, as he very often calls from what I would think pure joy at the thought of living, and from the way he abandons himself I feel confident he would sing just as well were there no hens at all. The study of the birds is of absorbing interest, and long may I be spared to dwell amongst them.

Notes on Hawks.—October, 1928.—Discovered the grey and white forms of the Grey Goshawk (*Astur novæ-hollandiæ*) nesting. I first saw a white bird, which, by its size, I took to be a male, and which was arranging sticks in an old nest in a Flame-tree. Some weeks later I visited the place again, and found a grey bird sitting. The white form is very rare here, and I have never seen a pair, whereas the grey form is fairly plentiful, nesting in the brushes, usually in the loftiest fig tree available.

16/2/29.—A Wedge-tailed Eagle (*Uroaëtus audax*) was flushed from the ground, where it had been feeding on an Australian Goshawk (*Astur fasciatus*), which had been recently killed, though it seems unlikely that the Eagle killed it itself.

27/2/29.—Three Eagles were coursing a Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*), which proved too fast for them. I was amazed at the speed shown by the Cockatoo as it swooped and wheeled through the giant trees.

12/3/29.—I was watching a Whistling Eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*) half-heartedly chasing a Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*). Just as the former seemed about to give up the pursuit, the Kestrel dropped something that looked like a small lizard, which was immediately snapped up by the Whistling Eagle.

28/3/29.—I surprised a Wedge-tailed Eagle apparently having a bath in a narrow rocky gully. Though I did not actually see it in the water, the log from which it rose and the rocks round the pool were wet. It had great difficulty in flying out of the gully as I approached from the bottom. It just managed to make a ledge on one side, along which it "taxied," and then turning, sailed back down the gully, so that I could distinctly see bedraggled-looking breast feathers as it passed overhead.

4/5/29.—One of the men told me he saw two Whistling Eagles catch a bat immediately after sunset. The bat put up a good run, partly due to the fact that the birds showed

a great lack of co-operation. They repeatedly swooped from opposite directions at the same time, getting in each other's way. About a week previously I had seen a Grey Butcher-Bird (*Cracticus torquatus*) catch a bat in mid-air, drop it after a short scuffle, and apparently take no further interest in it.

20/5/29.—A Goshawk (*A. fasciatus*) was flushed from a gully, where a young rabbit was found, half-dead and bleeding freely from wounds in the head. On one occasion I saw a Brown Hawk (*Falco berigora*) trying desperately to get the better of a half-grown rabbit. It was standing on a small log with one foot, and with the other was hanging on to the back of the kicking, squealing rabbit, which eventually got away. These Hawks often sit about on logs near rabbit burrows, so probably they destroy a good many "kittens."—E. L. HYEM, Barrington, N.S.W.

Mr. J. A. Ross, R.A.O.U., has received word from Mr. Justice Charles F. Belcher, R.A.O.U., that His Honour has recently been appointed to the position of Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, an appointment that carries with it the presidency of the Court of Appeal for the West Indies. Our member is to be congratulated on the appointment. It is characteristic of His Honour that he indicates immediately his interest in the avifauna of the lands to which he is proceeding, commenting in his letter on several matters of ornithological interest there.

Appreciation of the good work successfully carried out by our member, Hugh Leach, is indicated in the naming after him of a bird fountain recently erected in Castlemaine by the Castlemaine Bird Club. Mr. Leach's enthusiasm and zeal were responsible for the formation of the Club, and its members are now taking advantage of an opportunity of indicating a well-merited recognition.

The specimens figured in the coloured plate in the January number (Vol. XXX, part 3) were as follows:—Pearly Flycatcher (*Monarcha canescens*), male, No. O. 17114, Gordon's Camp, Queensland. Collected J.B.B., October 18, 1884 ("Dobroyde Collection"). White-eared Flycatcher (*Carterornis leucotis*), male, No. O. 17108, Cairns, Northern Queensland ("Dobroyde Collection").