

brown back (these spots were in rows, at least across the forepart of the wings), the brown sides, the dark brown tail fan-shaped at the end, the white or pale gray forehead and eyebrow, and the throat, white in one bird and rufous in the other, surrounded on the sides of the neck by a black collar, could, we believe, apply to no other bird than the Chowchilla. The only note we heard from the birds was short and loud, sometimes repeated twice in rapid succession. The wings were small and rounded and made a quail-like whirr during flight, while the flight was short and weak. The birds were seven or eight inches in length.

As the distribution of the Southern Chowchilla was, we believe, previously not known to extend any farther south than Macquarie Pass (see editorial footnote, *The Emu*, Vol. XXVII, page 49), our record will extend the known range of the species towards the south, an additional thirty or forty miles, terminating within easy sight of the Shoalhaven River and the town of Nowra.—A. J. ELLIOTT, R.A.O.U., and A. O. ELLIOTT, R.A.O.U., Cambewarra, N.S.W.

**The Top-Knot Pigeon.**—During a recent week-end spent on the Bunya Mountains I was very interested to observe large numbers of a silvery-grey Pigeon flying backwards and forwards across the valleys and perching on the tall Bunya pine trees. I was told that they were known as "Flock" Pigeons. Later on a resident of the locality informed me that the birds, called by him Moreton Bay Pigeons, originally only visited the Bunyas when the "Pigeon berries" (lilly pilly berries) were ripe, but found conditions so much to their liking that they stayed and bred there eventually. My informant offered to shoot me a bird to make identification certain—but through my field glasses I was able to make certain that the bird was *Lopholaimus antarcticus*. The Bunya Mountains are two hundred miles inland—the Check-list gives the birds' range as coastal. I do not know the bird except for occasional specimens in Moreton Bay.—L. M. MAYO, R.A.O.U., Brisbane.

**Whistling Eagle's Prey.**—Though the Whistling Eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*) is usually a carrion eater, I have seen one with live birds on two occasions. A Goshawk (*Astur fasciatus*), closely followed by a Whistling Eagle, swooped at a Willie Wagtail (*Rhipidura leucophrys*), forcing the latter to the ground, where it was pounced on and carried off by the Whistling Eagle. On another occasion there was a great commotion amongst the Rosellas, and presently a Whistling Eagle came along carrying a screeching Parrot, while several Parrots flew alongside, adding to the din.—E. L. HYEM, R.A.O.U., Barrington, N.S.W.