

in neighbouring districts. The dry conditions inland probably constitute the reason for the birds appearing in these parts.

Ground Cuckoo-Shrikes were seen on February 20, and have moved about the district in small numbers. It is only about six years since these birds were first seen in these parts, and we now have them regularly through the winter months. They usually come in April and depart in September.

Rose Robins appeared as usual at the end of March, and are in moderate numbers. They usually depart in September.

## Migrants in the Mersey District, Tasmania

By H. STUART DOVE, Devonport, Tasmania.

Pallid Cuckoos cease calling about mid-January, and the adults have left by the end of the month; the young, easily distinguished by their silvery plumage, remain a couple of months longer, and are quite silent. The two Bronze Cuckoos (*Lamprocoryx plagosus* and *Chalcites basalis*) have mostly migrated by the end of January, but the young remain much longer; in one season I saw them as late as the third week of April.

With the Fantailed Cuckoo the case is different; many of these remain in the district all the winter, and seem to pick up a good living, for they are in quite plump condition. The "Summer-bird" or Cuckoo-Shrike (*Coracina novæ-hollandiæ*) is, I feel certain, a migrant with us, as, year after year, I have observed birds coming from a north-westerly direction, usually in pairs, in the first or second week of September. Most of them go inland to nest, and in the autumn they return to the coast during March and April, in small parties—probably parents and young—making their way leisurely towards the north-west, and feeding in the gums as they go. I take it that they are making for the nearest leaving-spot (Circular Head or Smithton) to the mainland, and probably take King Island or some other of the north-western islands on their way. Wood-Swallows (*Artamus cyanopterus*) are true migrants; they gather here towards the end of March at a place near the beach, and then one night they all clear out—none is to be seen next day.

The Satin Flycatchers usually appear during the first or second week of September; they appear to leave early in February—none winters here, so far as my observations go.

The Tree Diamond-bird (*Pardalotus striatus*) is a true nomad and was one of the first I observed when I settled in

the bush near Table Cape over 40 years ago. During the first week of September the gums would suddenly be populated with a number of little birds all calling "Pick-it-up!" by which name they went among the bush-folk. It was some time before I found out their proper name. One occasionally appears in my gums here in September, with the same notes; but the species is never seen or heard in the winter months.

The Ground Diamond (*P. punctatus*) stays with us all the year. The Sacred Kingfisher is never seen on this coast. A "Screaming-Woman" Owl used to fly past my hut in the Table Cape bush, sometimes, at night, with a most blood-curdling shriek, but I was never able to catch sight of it, because it went so swiftly. I cannot say, therefore, whether it was the Barn-Owl or the big Chestnut-faced species. Our small Spotted Owl (*Ninox novaeseelandiae*) sometimes utters rather startling scream-like notes in a rapid series, but follows them up with the familiar "More-Pork" call.

## The Occurrence of Crested Penguins in Australian Waters: with particular reference to *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*

By K. A. HINDWOOD, Willoughby, N.S.W.

Mr. Henry S. Grant, of the Australian Museum, Sydney, recently captured a Crested Penguin at Black Head, Gerrin-gong, New South Wales, some sixty miles south of Sydney. The bird was taken from the water in a dying condition and, when skinned, was found to be emaciated and without food in its digestive organs. The specimen has been identified as *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*, and is a male in immature plumage. This is the second record of the species from the New South Wales coast, the first being an immature male secured at Ettalong Beach, Broken Bay, 25 miles north of Sydney, on December 5, 1907.<sup>1</sup> Victorian records are few. A bird said to be of this species was captured at Lorne, Victoria, in February, 1910.<sup>2</sup> Stuart Dove mentions<sup>3</sup> a bird from southern Victoria, and, early in July, 1938, the captain of the coastal freighter *Wannon* caught a Crested Penguin at Lady Bay, Warrnambool, Victoria. The bird died a few days after being presented to the Melbourne aquarium. Unfortunately, the body was thrown away. Thus the three specimens taken in Victoria, as mentioned above, are sight records only, and some doubt must arise as to their proper identification.

One specimen of *E. pachyrhynchus*, a male, has been taken in South Australia at Cape Banks on January 8,