

although the birds are mobile in winter, they do not move to an extent that justifies their being regarded as regular seasonal migrants, although there are some odd long-distance records, confined to New Zealand itself.

The author mentioned admits, however, that more extensive ringing and a greater number of recoveries are necessary before the extent of its movements can be gauged in winter and at other times.

#### CONCLUSIONS

It is suggested that all Swamp Harriers in Australia should be scrutinized as closely as possible to determine whether birds from New Zealand come this way. At the same time it would be useful if ringing were undertaken systematically also in Australia, particularly in Tasmania where birds could so easily be caught for the purpose. Ringing can provide reliable information on migration and other kinds of behaviour only when a large number of returns is available for analysis, but of all the raptorial birds *C. approximans* affords the best chance of success, not only for the reason that it is a consistent and regular breeding species in Tasmania, but also because here the proportion of recoveries of marked birds is likely to be large enough to yield results.

#### REFERENCES

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**Bird Mimicry.**—In the Mallee country near the junction of the old and new 'turn-offs' of the Murray Valley Highway, Victoria, near Lake Hattah, on April 5, 1958, another observer and I saw and heard, from a distance of ten feet, a White-eared Honeyeater imitating Spiny-cheeked Honeyeaters.

There were about eight very noisy 'Spiny-cheeks' in a 'cyprus pine' tree along with a White-eared. When the Spiny-cheeked Honeyeaters flew away, the White-eared Honeyeater continued to make the gurgling notes of the 'Spiny-cheeks' for some time.—LIONEL L. BURGESS, Noble Park, Vic., 12/4/58.