

Under side:—The upper throat, abdomen and under tail-coverts are pure white; the lower neck and breast white with a faint wash of the "Pale Neutral Gray" of the upper side; the centres of many of the breast-feathers are slightly darker, suggesting faint streaking. When wings are closed half the wing appears white.

Comparisons:—This differs from all the other Australian species in the much paler upper plumage, which is about the same shade of grey as the Ground Cuckoo-Shrike (*Pterodocys maxima*). The under side is even whiter than the White-breasted Cuckoo-Shrike (*C. hypoleuca*); no black extends below the face as in the Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike (*C. novæ-hollandiæ*); it differs from *C. hypoleuca* in being much larger, having dark ear-coverts and in that the dark feathers do not join across the beak. In my skins of *C. hypoleuca* the dark colour of the lores narrowly joins across the middle line. These differences equally apply to *C. robusta*.

Arrival of the Silver-eyes.—At daylight on September 16 I heard a great outcry from a flock of Grey-breasted Silver-eyes (*Zosterops lateralis*). Investigation showed that the birds occupied a clump of green timber about a hundred yards distant. The cause of their excitement soon became apparent, for out of the sky to the north appeared another small group of these birds, the calls of which had evidently been heard by those in the trees below. The newcomers, attracted by their cries, circled around in the vicinity, but eventually continued their course to the south. About half an hour later, there was increased excitement from the flock in the trees, and presently from fifty to sixty birds emerged from cover and, rising into the air, set out in a southerly direction. Although the flight of individuals was jerky, and the flock rose and fell like an animated cloud, the pace they travelled at was surprising. Judging from the time that they took to reach a point, the distance of which could be fixed, I estimated that they were going at between forty and fifty miles an hour.—A. S. LE SOUEF, R.A.O.U., Sydney.

Nesting Lyrebird.—In September, 1927, I found the nest of a Lyrebird (*Menura novæ-hollandiæ*) by noting some feathers sticking out of what appeared to be a heap of debris on a staghorn fern. The feathers proved to be the tail of a sitting Lyrebird projecting through a neat hole in the top of the nest, which hole had possibly been left for the purpose, it being in addition to the ordinary entrance.—E. L. HYEM, R.A.O.U., Mernot, Barrington, N.S.W.