

December 26.—*Sisura inquieta* (Restless Flycatcher) seen. *Platalea regia* (Black-billed Spoonbill) going north at 7 p.m.

× December 30.—Found nest of *Artamus sordidus* (Wood-Swallow) containing young.

1909.

× January 8.—*Staganopleura guttata* (Spotted-sided Finch) building.

January 11.—*Platalea regia* (Black-billed Spoonbill) on creek.

January 15.—*Ibis molucca* (White Ibis) observed with flock of Straw-necked species. At first two only were seen, but after a week or so there were seven white birds.

January 16.—Pair of *Petræca goodenovi* (Red-capped Robins) seen.

January 18.—Young of *Calopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ* (Cockatoo-Parrakeets) just leaving nest.

January 26.—*Chætura caudacuta* (Spine-tailed Swifts).—Twelve of these birds appeared, 7.45 to 7.55 p.m., in creek valley, hawking, and appearing to work south, though the last three, when lost sight of through getting below range of hills, were going north. They were hawking insects.

January 28.—At 7.45 p.m. a flock of *Hirundo neoxena* (Swallows)—about 40—appeared suddenly about trees, evidently amongst a swarm of insects. At 7.50 p.m. they suddenly disappeared.

January 29.—Another flock of Swallows (about 40) appeared at 7.15 to 7.30 p.m. They were hawking flying-ants. There were several Bee-eaters and Wood-Swallows (*Artamus sordidus*) in company with the Swallows.

× February 1 and 6.—Spotted-sided Finches building.

February 2.—A large flock of Swallows (about 200) appeared in creek valley at 7.30 p.m. They came in low down, and went round about the trees, rising above them till fairly high, when they went away to the south.

× February 21.—A Dollar-Bird seen, making north.

February 28th.—At 6.30 p.m. a flock of *Chætura caudacuta* (Swifts) came into Yackandandah Creek valley, and kept low down, below the tops of trees, hawking, till 6.45 p.m., when they disappeared without the direction of their flight being seen.

× January and February.—Hundreds of *Merops ornatus* (Bee-eaters) about creek valley.

Description of a New Pseudogerygone from South-East Queensland.*

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PSEUDOGERYGONE CANTATOR, sp. nov.

Adult.—General colour above, olive-brown, tinged with fawn on the rump; lesser and median wing coverts like the back; greater coverts dark brown, narrowly margined with olive-brown. Primaries and secondaries edged with pale brown, which becomes indistinct towards the outermost feather. Tail crossed

* The author has kindly furnished the editors of *The Emu* with a reprint of this "Description," but no reference is given to the magazine in which it originally appeared.

by a broad band of black, basal half brown; each feather, with the exception of the two central ones, which are brown, has a large white spot near the extremity of the inner web; the two outermost feathers have two white spots, which are separated by a strip of brown running along the edge of the quill. Eye-ring, feathers under the eye, lores, and a line above the eye grey. In front of the eye is an indistinct blackish spot. Under surface ashy-white, lighter on the throat and under tail coverts. Thighs grey, flanks ashy-grey, under wing coverts and auxiliaries white; quills white below, becoming darker near the tips. Under surface of the primaries and secondaries whitish along the edge of the inner web. Bill and feet black, iris red.

Young have the eye-ring, a line above the eye, lores, feathers below the eye, and the edges of the primaries and secondaries sulphur-yellow.

Measurements of an adult male in flesh—

Total length	...	...	...	...	114 millimeters
Culmen	...	...	...	...	10 "
Wing	...	...	...	...	56 "
Tail	...	...	...	...	45 "
Tarsus	...	...	...	...	20 "

Differs from *Pseudogerygone fusca*, with which it has been generally confounded, in the following characters:—

Flanks and under tail coverts washed with buff; feet and legs weak; size small: length (in millimeters), 96.5; culmen, 8.45; wing, 48.35; tail, 43.20; tarsus, 16.50	...	...	...	...	<i>fusca.</i>
Flanks ashy-grey; under tail coverts white; feet and legs strong; size large: length (in millimeters), 114; culmen, 10; wing, 56; tail, 45; tarsus, 20	...	...	...	...	<i>cantator.</i>

The nest is a strongly built, compact structure, of oval shape, and abruptly narrowing to a long, slender appendage; it is suspended from one or more slender twigs, round which the material forming the roof is neatly and strongly woven; the entrance is protected from the weather by an overhanging flap, similar to the eaves of a house. It is composed externally of delicate fibrous bark, fine roots, and dry grasses, firmly bound together by spiders' webs, and almost invariably ornamented with the cocoons of those insects; internally it is lined with feathers, thistle-down, and other soft material. It is most frequently suspended from the end of a mangrove bough overhanging the water. Total length 11 inches, about 5 inches of which constitute the appendage; diameter 3 inches at the widest part; entrance circular, 1 inch in diameter.

Eggs.—Clutch, three; long oval in shape; texture of shell fine; surface slightly glossy. Colour pale pink; some speckled all over with reddish-brown spots; others with the spots forming

a dark red zone at the larger end. Outside dimensions (in millimeters), 17.8 x 12.6 to 17 x 13.2.

Type in the Queensland Museum, collected and presented by Mr. W. E. Weatherill.

This bird is a denizen of the coast, and lives among the mangrove bushes on the islands of Moreton Bay, and along the banks of the rivers and creeks in South-East Queensland. It may often be observed in the parks and gardens close to the coast, busily engaged in quest of insects. At intervals of every few minutes it bursts forth into song; this is so sweet and well sustained that the residents of the Brisbane district call it the "Queensland Canary." Its pre-eminence as a song-bird above its congeners induces me to propose the above name for the species.

Stray Feathers.

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT.—I find, on comparing *Limosa limosa* from Europe with the Black-tailed Godwit from Australia, that for the latter the name of *Limosa melanuroides*, Gould, must stand.—GREGORY M. MATHEWS. Herts., England.

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CURLEWS (*NUMENIUS CYANOPUS*) MIGRATING.—Passing through Cranbourne on the evening of Friday, 12th March, 1909, a few minutes before 7 o'clock, I heard numerous cries of Curlews (*Numenius cyanopus*), and, knowing they must be migrating (as there is no coast line near), I reined in my horse and listened. A large flock was evidently flying overhead at a great height. After listening for a while it became evident that their route was as nearly as possible from south-east to north-west by west, and their "direction" would bring them over, I should say, North Brighton. It was too dark for observation.—GEO. E. SHEPHERD. Somerville (Vic.)

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RED-BROWED TREE-CREEPER AT OLINDA.—I secured a single specimen of the Red-browed Tree-creeper (*Climacteris erythrops*) at Olinda (Vic.) on the 30th January, 1909. Although a good look-out was kept, no others were noticed in the locality. I shot the bird while its back was to me, thinking it was *C. leucophæa*, and was delighted on picking it up to find I had been mistaken. I find by my note-book I have it sexed as a male, but this bird, having the rusty markings on the breast, should, according to John Gould, be the female. I can only admit, before such an authority, that I must have made an error in dissection. I think this is the farthest point south this species has been recorded from.—L. G. CHANDLER. Melbourne.