

ing the lilac nape, which hitherto I always understood were only on the males. The eyes of the Spotted Bower-Bird are large and dark brown in colour, with a large black centre. The altitude of every Spotted Bower-Bird's nest found on the trip was taken, also name of the tree, circumference of same 1 foot up from the ground, and position of tree from camp. Altogether I found 95 nests, the bulk of which, of course, were very old—or 96 including the one found by Mr M. Doyle—and were placed in no less than 17 different species of trees, which were as follow:—23 in buddas (*Eremophila mitchelli*), 17 in white-woods (*Atalaya hemiglaucæ*), 15 in cypress pines (*Callitris robusta*), 8 in wilgas (*Geijera parviflora*), 6 in bumbles (*Capparis mitchelli*), 6 in leopard-woods (*Flindersia maculosa*), 3 in needle-woods (*Hakea leucoptera*), 3 in belahs (*Casuarina lepidophloia*), 3 in bunarys (*Heterodendron oleæfolium*), 2 in cunnyannas (*Ventilago viminalis*), 2 in beef-woods (*Grevillea striata*), 2 in sand-ridge belahs (*Casuarina stricta*), 2 in wattles (*Acacia longifolia*), and 1 each in boobialla (*Myoporum acuminatum*), blood-wood (*Eucalyptus terminalis*), iron-wood (*Acacia excelsa*), and mulga (*Acacia aneura*). Twenty nests, including the new ones and the best of the old ones, were collected for Mr. H. L. White's museum, and they vary from shallow to rather deep cup-shaped structures; it depends on the position in which they are built, both as regards their size and depth. For instance, those found in mistletoes are usually smaller.

On the morning of the 5th February, 1912, I said farewell to my friends at the Cambo Cambo homestead, who had extended to me the greatest kindness during my visit, and had left no stone unturned to afford me assistance. At Collarenebri I remained a few days for further observations. Saw a number of Red-rumped Parrakeets (*Psephotus hæmatonotus*) and other birds in the eucalyptus trees along the banks of the Barwon River. Was surprised to see the numbers of Bower-Birds which were then frequenting a Chinese fruit and vegetable garden close to the town, eating grapes, peaches, and other fruits. I counted 35 of the birds one morning. This garden is irrigated by the water which is daily pumped from the river by an engine and is run over the ground in trenches and wells. The proprietor of the garden informed me that the Bower-Birds were "no good," and spoilt his fruit, and that he had shot as many as 30 one morning from a fig tree. From this it would appear that these birds congregate here from the immediate district when the fruit is ripe. They also frequent the pepper trees in the streets and gardens of inland towns, and become very "cheeky," but always wary. Finally, I must thank those other persons with whom I came in contact during my visit for the kind help they gave me so freely, and only regret that it was my misfortune to strike such a bad (dry) season as then existed.

---

"American Ducks and How to Distinguish Them" is the title of succinctly written and popular articles, by Dr. R. W. Shufeldt, appearing in the *Outer's Book* (an excellent magazine devoted to outdoor interest). The articles are well illustrated with photographs and original drawings by the author. If Australian Ducks were written up in the way Dr. Shufeldt is treating the American species, much more could be learned about the former.