

Glyciphila fulvifrons (*Gliciphila melanops chandleri*). Tawny-crowned Honey-eater.—Always to be found in the heathy country.

Meliphaga phrygia (*Zanthomiza phrygia tregellasi*). Regent Honey-eater.—Single bird seen near Anglesea River.

Ptilotis chrysops (*Paraptilotis chrysops beaconsfieldi*). Yellow-faced Honey-eater.—Very plentiful along the river and side creeks at Anglesea.

Ptilotis sonora (*Meliphaga sonora sonora*). Singing Honey-eater.—Many birds seen near the coast.

Ptilotis leucotis (*Nesoptilotis leucotis melanodera*). White-eared Honey-eater.—Very plentiful at Anglesea and Jan Juc.

Ptilotis aulicomis (*Lophoptilotis melanops meltoni*). Yellow-tufted Honey-eater.—Very rare in our district; a bird seen near Scrubby Creek.

Ptilotis penicillata (*Ptilotula penicillata mellori*). White-plumed Honey-eater.—Very plentiful.

Lichmera australasiana (*Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera indistincta*). Crescent Honey-eater.—Birds all through the saplings around Anglesea.

Meliornis novæ-hollandiæ (*Meliornis novæhollandiæ assimilis*). White-bearded Honey-eater.—Always to be seen in large numbers.

Myzantha garrula (*Myzantha melanocephala whitei*). Noisy Miner.—Keeps more to the open country, and is very tame around the farm-houses.

Anthochaera carunculata (*Coleia carunculata tregellasi*). Red Wattle-Bird.—Birds seen throughout the trip.

Acanthogenys ruficularis (*Acanthagenys rufogularis cygnus*). Spiny-checked Honey-eater.—Bird seen on entering the forest at Jan Juc.

Anthus australis (*Anthus australis australis*). Australian Pipit.—Always plentiful on the grassy plains.

Ægitha temporalis (*Ægitha temporalis tregellasi*). Red-browed Finch.—Seen around Anglesea Hotel.

Corvus australis (*Corvus coronoides perplexus*). Australian Raven.—A few birds seen on the plains.

Strepera anaphonensis (*Neostrepera versicolor vieilloti*). Grey Bell-Magpie.—Generally to be seen in the burnt timber of the Jan Juc forest.

Corcorax melanorhamphus (*Corcorax melanorhamphus melanorhamphus*). White-winged Chough.—A fairly large colony seen flying across the ranges near the Big Hill.

Bird Ringing.

BY F. E. WILSON, R.A.O.U. (MELBOURNE).

At the monthly meeting of the Bird Observers' Club held on 17th March, 1915, the opinion was expressed by several members that, as very little was known regarding the movements of nomadic and migratory birds, an endeavour should be made to obtain some definite information upon the subject. A sub-committee,

consisting of Messrs. L. G. Chandler, A. C. Stone, George Finlay, and F. Erasmus Wilson, was appointed to consider the question and report to the Club at its next meeting. The recommendations of the sub-committee were accepted at the meeting held on 21st April.

As results must be looked for from all parts of Australasia, and even other countries, it was deemed advisable by the sub-committee that the work should be done under the management of the R.A.O.U. ; firstly, because from the Union's large membership many active workers might be enlisted, and secondly, because of its world-wide recognition. The Council of the Union agreed to take charge.

The most reliable way to obtain information upon the wanderings of birds is by attaching numbered rings to the legs of large numbers of specimens ; when this is carefully done it does not cause any inconvenience to the birds. This method is practised extensively by British and European investigators, who have gleaned some valuable information as a result.

If a bird were ringed in Victoria and the ring recovered in Japan, the registered number would establish the bird's identity. From information supplied by the person who ringed the bird and the person who recovered it, one might obtain the information that the bird was in Victoria in the summer and in Japan in the winter time. Should a bird belonging to a species known to winter in Manchuria, which was ringed in Victoria, be recovered in Java, it would point to the fact that a course *via* Java was the route of migration followed by this species. Of course, it would be necessary to get several records before the fact could be fully established, as occasionally heavy winds deflect birds from their course.

It was decided that rings should be marked thus :—
No. 61 ^{Inform} ^{R.A.O.U.} ^{Melbourne,} each ring, of course, bearing a distinctive number. All rings distributed are to be carefully recorded, also their destination, and the person to whom they are issued will be expected to account for them. In the event of a ring being lost, the central body should be notified. The form of register to be kept at headquarters will be as follows :—

No. of Ring.	Species.	Sex (if known).	Nestling, Immature, or Adult.	Date.	Locality.	Ringed by	Result.

The sub-committee also suggested that a sheet should be supplied with each set of rings sent out, showing the numbers,

and ruled with the above columns, with the exception of that for the result. Upon the back of the sheet would be printed instructions as to procedure, the sheets to be returned when all the rings are used. As opportunities for ringing birds are not afforded every day, it was suggested that workers should notify the central body from time to time as to what rings they had utilized, with the various data required.

All people interested, whether members of the R.A.O.U. or not, who are willing to take an active part in this movement will be supplied with rings of different sizes to suit small and large birds, but it is hoped that members of the Union especially will help.

Most birds will probably be ringed as nestlings, but opportunities are sometimes afforded for ringing adult specimens. Occasionally birds find their way into houses; some may be found caught in rabbit traps; and, again, some tight sitters may often be caught upon the nest. Various other methods of capturing birds will suggest themselves. I caught a Brown Tit-Warbler (*Acanthiza pusilla*) that was held fast in a large spider's web.

It is particularly desired that all opportunities for ringing birds be availed of, whether the species be known wanderers or not. I would especially recommend the following birds as worthy of attention:—Wood-Swallows, Cuckoos, Kingfishers (*Halcyonidae*), Caterpillar-eaters, Leaden and Satin Flycatchers, Orioles, and Quail. Naturally, many rings will never be recovered.

Some rings will be available shortly, and all who are willing to help are requested to send their names and addresses to Mr. A. C. Stone, 71 Tivoli-road, South Yarra, Victoria. Finally, the initiators of the movement earnestly trust that no bird will be killed in order to recover a ring that may have been noticed upon its leg.

Proposed Second Edition of "Check-list."

RECENTLY a sub-committee was appointed by the Council of the R.A.O.U. to consider the advisability of preparing a second edition of the "Official Check-list of the Birds of Australia." The members were Dr. J. A. Leach and Messrs. D. Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S., A. H. E. Mattingley, C.M.Z.S., and Chas. Barrett, C.M.Z.S. At the meeting of the Council in April, 1915, the sub-committee presented its report, the recommendations being as follows:—

1. That it is deemed advisable to proceed with the preparation of a second edition of the "Official Check-list of the Birds of Australia." The main reason for this is that "A List of British Birds," compiled by a committee of the B.O.U., has just come to hand. It includes over 90 genera, more than one-quarter of the genera represented in Australia. Australian nomenclature must come into line with that used in Britain. The same name must be used for the same bird.