

White-cheeked Honey-eater (*M. sericea*).
Red Wattle-Bird (*Anthochaera carunculata*).
Brush Wattle-Bird (*Anellobia melivora*).
Pipit (*Anthus australis*).—Numerous, especially on Darby River flat.
Red-browed Finch (*Egitha temporalis*).—Flocks in scrub along coast.
Satin Bower-Bird (*Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*).—Introduced.
Crow (*Corvus coronoides*).—Fairly numerous.
Grey Bell-Magpie (*Strepera anaphonensis*).
Collared Butcher-Bird (*Cracticus destructor*).
White-backed Magpie (*Gymnorhina leuconota*).

Crested Penguins in Western Australia.

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THE first record of the occurrence of a Crested Penguin in Western Australia was made by A. J. Campbell in 1889. He stated that a specimen had been captured at Hamelin Harbour, near Cape Leeuwin. Subsequently, in *The Emu* (vol. ix., p. 92, 1909), C. P. Conigrave recorded the capture, on Rottnest Island, of a specimen, now in the Western Australian Museum.

Recently the Museum has received from Mr. A. Muir Ferrier another specimen, which was captured on Middleton Beach, Albany, by C. E. Muir, in 1896.

It has been usual to refer all specimens of Crested Penguins obtained in Australian seas to *Eudyptes chrysocome*, Forster, and A. F. Basset Hull has recently published an interesting account of the local history of this species (*Records Australian Mus.*, xii., No. 6, Sept., 1918). Curiously enough, the president of the R.A.O.U. seems to have entirely overlooked G. M. Mathews's remarks on these birds published in *The Emu*, vol. xvi., p. 184, January, 1917.

In that paper Mathews had indicated that two species had been recorded from Australia under the name of *chrysocome*—a larger, which he calls *E. pachyrhynchus*, Gray, and a smaller, *E. serresianus*, Oustalet. The differences between these two species are given, and it is stated that it is difficult to attach the existing records of Penguins in Australian waters. The majority are believed by Mathews to be referable to *E. pachyrhynchus*, Gray, including the type of *E. chrysocome*, Forster, from Tasmania. Since Forster's name was published in 1781 and Gray's in 1845, it is difficult to understand how Gray's name can supersede Forster's; but Mathews states that the matter has been "fully developed in *The Ibis*." A search through the pages of *The Ibis* fails to reveal the article referred to.

The two birds in this Museum are very different in appearance, the Albany specimen having a beautiful double drooping crest of black and straw-coloured feathers, whilst the Rottnest bird is

apparently moulting, and has only tufts of yellow and black feathers slightly more elongated than the rest over the eyes. The measurements of the bills of the two specimens are practically identical, and in both the top of the head is blacker than the cheeks. They are therefore specimens of *E. serresianus*, according to Mathews, or *E. chrysocome* of the British Museum Catalogue. The size and shape of the bill at once distinguish them from *E. pachyrhynchus* of the Catalogue, but I am not clear whether this is the species which Mathews calls *pachyrhynchus* or whether his *pachyrhynchus* and *serresianus* are both included under the *chrysocome* of the Catalogue.

What are Australian Petrels?

BY GREGORY M. MATHEWS, F.R.S.E.

A PECULIAR coincidence in connection with my paper on the above subject has just been noted by me.

In a journal not commonly available to Australians, namely "Contributions to Ornithology," conducted by Sir W. Jardine, there appeared, in 1850, "A Brief Account of the Researches in Natural History of John Macgillivray," by John Gould. This was an account given before the section dealing with Ornithology of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Macgillivray, than whom no better field naturalist or collector has visited Australia, wrote:—"I sent you . . . three lists showing the daily occurrence of *Procellariidae* during our outward voyage—*first*, between Rio de Janeiro and the Cape of Good Hope; *second*, between the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius; and *third*, between the Mauritius and Van Diemen's Land."

Gould commented:—"The following are the lists referred to, and they are of great value, as showing the range of the species enumerated therein; and are peculiarly interesting to me, as they tend to confirm the observations made by myself, during my voyage to and from Australia, of which a full account has been given in my work."

I do not propose to reproduce the tables here, but draw attention to the following features:—

In the first table occur *Diomedea culminata*, a few, and *Procellaria conspicillata*, numerous, which species are missing from the second and third lists; *P. aequinoctialis* appearing in the second but not in the third.

In the third, however, appears *Diomedea fuliginosa*, very numerous about the middle of the Great Bight, along with *Procellaria glacialoides*, also very numerous, and *Daption* right to the southern coast of Tasmania. It is as well to note that Macgillivray's route reads as follows:—On 10th June, 1847, latitude 39.03, longitude 110.47; to 23rd June, 1847, latitude 44.04, longitude 145.22. While the above is not conclusive, it suggests ex-