

White-breasted Wood-swallow (*Artamus leucorhynchus*).—Noticed at Gladstone.

Dusky Wood-swallow (*Artamus cyanopterus*).—Also at Gladstone.

Black-headed Pardalote (*Pardalotus melanocephalus*).—In the gums (*E. citriodora*) in and about Gladstone.

Grey-breasted Silvereye (*Zosterops lateralis*).—This bird was described by Campbell and White after the 1910 camp-out as a new species at a time when everyone seemed bent upon elevating to specific rank any bird showing minor differences in plumage or size. However, wiser counsels have prevailed since then. The Capricorn Islands being now sanctuary for bird life no specimens were taken by our party, so that we cannot confirm any differences of measurement. The birds we found to be very common on all three islands visited. A pair had a nest in the midst of our camp and were constantly under observation at close range, as were many more of the birds as they were feeding on the ripened berries of *Tournefortia* and smaller insect forms. Mr. Gilbert, who is well acquainted with the birds in and about Sydney, could perceive no difference in form, habits, coloration or note between it and the island bird, and from what I could see of it I thought it much more nearly allied to the southern forms than to the North Queensland sub-species, *Z. lateralis vegeta*.

Mangrove Honeyeater (*Meliphaga fasciogularis*).—A Honeyeater was frequently seen and heard calling from the tops of trees in Gladstone, but being a restless creature it did not give one much opportunity of examining it with the glasses. Mr. Gilbert, however, obtained a near view of one or more in the mangroves and identified the species.

Pipit (*Anthus australis*).—On open spaces in Gladstone.

Crow (*Corvus cecillae*).—Frequently heard in and about Gladstone and noticed exploring the forshore when the tide was out.

Pied Currawong (*Strepera graculina*).—Several pairs found a living on North West Island but there was none on Wilson nor on Tyron Islands. Both Miss Geissmann and Mr. Gilbert agreed that the note of the island bird differs markedly from that of the mainland bird, with which both of them are very familiar. To all appearances the bird is identical with the mainland bird, but no skins were taken nor bird handled. Two nests were found, both occupied by nearly fully-fledged young.

Bird Protection in Queensland.—That energetic conservation society, the Central Queensland Native Birds Protection Association, appears to have been receiving rather less than "a fair deal" from the police magistrate in Rockhampton recently. In one case reported, a man who was convicted of wilfully killing a Magpie-lark, one of our most valuable birds, was fined the absurd sum of one shilling, and the association was forced to pay its own professional costs. In another case a person was convicted of shooting in a bird sanctuary, for which the minimum fine is £2, and the magistrate is reported to have endeavoured to have the fine reduced under the Justices Act. The association has made a public protest against such actions as these, which are in strong contrast to the attitude taken up by the previous magistrates in Rockhampton, and it is hoped that in future cases the punishment will fit the crime.