

one a new species, and described it as such in *The Emu*, Vol. 10, page 204, 1910, under the name *Trichoglossus colesi*.

The outstanding features of the bird are—taken by comparison with *T. moluccanus* obtained on the same day—length 2 inches shorter, wing $\frac{3}{4}$ inch shorter, tail $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches shorter, eyes light yellow (red in *T. moluccanus*), bill reddish brown, lighter at tip (red in *T. moluccanus*), banded upper surface (*T. moluccanus* green), “spatulate tips to lower secondaries, and marked with blue tips” as well as the tips “of some of the feathers on the shoulders upper tail coverts mostly tipped with blue; the four centre tail feathers green throughout, and the four feathers on either side of them have their outer web green, and with a portion of their inner web bright yellow and edged to the tip; these eight feathers are also spatulate flesh pink, not dark red as in *T. moluccanus*, breast bone $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shorter than in that bird.”

With the close protection afforded our beautiful birds, it may readily be admitted that in cases where close observation is necessary, much time must elapse before new species are thoroughly established; in the meantime, it behoves all bird-lovers to concentrate on the information available and endeavour to publish any new facts which may come to their knowledge.

Type Locality of the Corella.—The type specimen of the Corella, a Long-billed Cockatoo, was collected by Robert Brown at the You Yangs in 1802. The specific name *Kakatoe tenuirostris* is due to Kuhl (1820). The data ticket corresponds with Brown's visit to Arthur's Seat and Port Phillip Bay. It now seems certain that this bird was not merely a casual visitor to that part, but was a permanent resident. According to Horace Wheelwright, who camped for a few years on the Mornington Peninsula in the fifties, these birds were quite plentiful in the forest in those times. He generally found them in pairs, and common at all times of the year. It is difficult to understand the reason for the total disappearance of these birds from southern Victoria.—D. DICKISON, Hon. Secretary R.A.O.U.

Galahs near Melbourne.—Whilst out between Pascoe Vale and Glenroy on Wednesday, August 29th, 1928, I noticed four Galahs or Rose-breasted Cockatoos (*Kakatoe roseicapilla*) come from a northerly direction and alight on the ground in the sheltered valley, where they remained some time. They had evidently been blown southward by the persistent northerly gale which was blowing at the time. Next day only one remained; it flew around for some time, but was not seen after that date.—T. GREAVES, Bentleigh, Vic.