

species, was frequently heard. A male bird was observed feeding among the outer foliage of a tall tree at Wheeny Creek crossing.

*Acanthiza pusilla*. Brown Thornbill.—By no means a common species. Seen at Wheeny Creek and at Upper Colo, feeding among the outer leaves of the saplings.

*Acanthiza reguloides*. Buff-tailed Thornbill.—A species often seen, especially in the drier forest areas.

*Sericornis frontalis*. White-browed Scrub-wren.—Among some bracken on the river bank at Upper Colo a female bird was seen to feed a well-grown Fan-tailed Cuckoo (*Cacomantis flabelliformis*). During the intervals of its being fed by its foster-parent, the Cuckoo foraged for itself.

*Malurus lamberti*. Variegated Wren.—Soon after passing Wheeny Creek the soft rattling notes of this species were heard coming from some undergrowth on the hillside. When we imitated the squeaking of a young bird, a female *M. lamberti* approached to within a few feet of us. No males were seen. The female of *M. lamberti* is easily distinguishable from the female of *M. cyaneus* by its more elegant shape, a larger patch of chestnut about the eye, and by the longer and dull blue tail feathers.

*Climacteris leucophæa*. White-throated Tree-creeper.—Observed at Wheeny Creek and often heard in the open forest country surrounding the Upper Colo settlement.

*Melithreptus brevirostris*. Brown-headed Honeyeater.—Heard among the outer foliage of some tall saplings at Upper Colo. About half a dozen birds were noticed feeding in a flowering gum at Blaxland's Ridge, near Comleroy.

*Meliphaga leucotis*. White-eared Honeyeater.—A single bird was heard calling from a patch of dwarf apple trees (*Angophora cordifolia*) growing on the hilltop before reaching Wheeny Creek. The call of this species, a double, sometimes a single, "Tchoo," is very loud for the size of the bird.

*Oriolus sagittatus*. Olive-backed Oriole.—One bird noticed at Wheeny Creek and several at Upper Colo, where they often visited a cultivated fig tree and fed on the ripe fruit.

The following introduced birds were seen:—

On the cleared lands at Comleroy Larks were seen. By their song, manner of ascending and descending they appeared to be the English Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*). However, a sufficiently close view was not obtained to identify them.

Indian Turtle Dove.—Perhaps six birds in all were seen at Upper Colo. The soft cooing of these birds seemed strangely out of place here. One usually associates them with the more settled areas.

Goldfinch.—Numbers were seen around the homesteads and orchards especially where pines had been planted as breakwinds.

"Visiting" Blue Wren.—A note in *The Emu* (April, 1931) headed "Do Birds Visit?" reminds me of a similar incident. A pair of Red-browed Finches (*Ægitha temporalis*) had a nest in a rose bush in the garden, and I had my camera focussed on a branch near the nest, but the birds were very shy. Not so a rowdy party of Blue Wrens (*Malurus cyaneus*). Two or three danced on top of the nest while another came on to the perch the camera was focussed on, and then hopped up to the entrance of the nest. As soon as it put its head in, the young Finches, thinking, no doubt, that it was one of the parents with food, set up their usual clamour, which so startled the Wren that it fell out backwards.—E. L. HYEM, R.A.O.U., Barrington, N.S.W.