

plays from about 5 or 6 p.m. till midnight. At 2 o'clock in the morning it begins its love performances again. The bird soars up into the air, an immense height, uttering sounds something like "tchiki-tchiki-tchiki"; then it descends again with great rapidity, producing a clear whistling or howling noise. At about 7 a.m. it seems to become tired of its play, and sitting on some dry trunk of a tree, continues only its "tchiki-tchiki", without soaring up into the air. It appears to be double-brooded, as a nest of five highly incubated eggs was found, in Kentei, on September 5.

Cuculus optatus Gould. Himalayan Cuckoo.

Mathews, *ib.* Vol. III, p. 287, 1918.

Very abundant in Kentei, the Tola River Valley and Khangai. It also occurs on the southern shores of Lake Baikal and in Dauria, and is recorded from Djida River Valley.

Micropus pacificus (Latham). White-rumped Swift.

Mathews, *ib.* p. 278, 1918.

This Swift was found breeding on southern shores of Lake Baikal and in Dauria by Godlewski. In Kentei, Khangai and Gobian Altai these birds always build their nests in rocks, sometimes choosing a suitable cavity and sometimes sticking their nests openly under some prominent ridge. Never seen in trees. The spring migration on Lake Oronor began about May 19.

The breeding locality of *Charadrius (Eupodella) veredus* is known. If it is true that we know the breeding grounds of the Australian Curlew (*Numenius cyanopus*) and the Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Erolia (Limnocinclus) acuminata*) it is only a matter of time before the eggs will be discovered, then leaving only one of the Australian waders (*Tringa (Heteractitis) brevipes*), the eggs and nesting place of which are unknown.

Unknown Australian Eggs and Nests

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The following birds on the Australian List have not, so far as I know, had their nests and eggs described:—

Leucotreron alligator. Black-banded Pigeon.

Petrophassa rufipennis. Chestnut-quilled Rock-Pigeon.

Charadrius (Eupodella) veredus*. Oriental Dotterel.

*See first footnote to previous paper.—Ed.

Tringa (Heteractitis) brevipes. Grey-tailed Tattler.

Numenius cyanopus. Australian Curlew.

Erolia (Limnocinclus) acuminata. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

Geoffroyus geoffroyi. Red-cheeked Parrot.

Opopsitta coxeni. Red-faced Lorilet.

Geopsittacus occidentalis. Night Parrot.

Podargus (Micropodargus) plumiferus. Plumed Frogmouth.

P. (Micropodargus) ocellatus. Marbled Frogmouth.

Cacomantis castaneiventris. Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo.

Eopsaltria (Kempiella) griseiceps kempii. Little Yellow Robin.

Amytornis (Magnamytis) woodwardi. White-throated Grass-Wren.

A. (Magnamytis) housei. Black-throated Grass-Wren.

A. (Eyramytis) goyderi. Eyrean Grass-Wren.

Aphelocephala pectoralis. Chestnut-breasted White-face.

Glycichæra fallax claudi. Green-backed Honeyeater.

Meliphaga albilineata. White-lined Honeyeater.

Of these *Petrophassa rufipennis*, *Tringa (Heteractitis) brevipes*, and *Aphelocephala pectoralis* are considered subspecies by some, the nest and eggs of the species being known.

The breeding locality of *Eupodella* is known and that of *Numenius* and *Limnocinclus* is guessed, and, I hope accurately. The two species of *Micropodargus* may be assumed to make the same nest of sticks as does *Podargus strigoides*, and their eggs are probably indistinguishable, except in size. The three Parrots and the Pigeon can also be presumed to have nesting habits and eggs similar to those of their near relations. We know the nest of *Geopsittacus* but not its eggs. This lightens our burden considerably. The eggs of the three Grass-wrens would be most helpful, as would those of the Yellow Robin, the two Honeyeaters and the Cuckoo.

When we come to New Zealand we find that only five of their living birds have kept their nests hidden from the scientist. They are the Peninsula Storm Petrel (*Pealeornis maoriana*), Takahe (*Notornis hochstetteri*), Auckland Island Duck (*Nesonetta aucklandica*), Auckland Island Merganser (*Promergus australis*), and Black Robin (*Nesomiros traversi*).

The nest and eggs of three of their extinct forms are also unknown. They are the Auckland Island Rail (*Rallus muelleri*), Chatham Island Rail (*Nesolimnas dieffenbachii*), and the Stephens Island Wren (*Traversia lyalli*).