

The Old World flycatchers have evolved from several distinct stocks of ten-primaried Oscines.

The monarchs, fantails, and whistlers are each natural units whose nearest relatives are unknown. They are therefore regarded as full families, respectively the Monarchidae, Rhipiduridae, and Pachycephalidae.

The relationship of most of the remaining Old World flycatchers to non-flycatching birds is still evident, and they may be placed in the non-flycatcher families from which they are derived. The most important genera in this category are *Muscicapa* and allies and the Australian robins (*Petroica*, *Microeca*, *Eopsaltria*, etc.), which are all specialized derivatives of the thrush/robin/chat group; they are therefore placed in the Turdidae.

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**Waders Swimming.**—Since writing my notes that appeared in *The Emu*, vol. 58, p. 151, I have located the following reference to the Black-fronted Dotterel in Archer Russell's *Bush Ways*, chapter 7 (reprinted from *Wild Life*).

" . . . a dotterel flitted across the waterweeds to 'freeze' beside two fluffy grey dots lying motionless on the mud.

"And now there occurred the most surprising sequence. Suddenly, as if shot from a catapult, the chicks sprang to their feet, streaked across the waterside, and were gliding out upon the stream, joined and guided by their mother. A minute later, having gained an island mud-bank in the river, they disappeared among the waterweeds.

"Thus the dotterel chick, ten hours old at most, is able . . . to swim."—ERIC H. SEDGWICK, Collie, W.A., 12/6/58.