This nest was built entirely by the pair of Blue-faces. I saw them, several times, taking material from the old nest to the new site. It appears that individual birds can build more than one type of nest, though a particular type may be preferred. Possibly this pair was hatched locally. Could it have been that one of them was hatched from a nest built into the thick fork of a gum-tree and the other from a type similar to that of the Noisy Friar-bird, supported by a few twigs in the top foliage of a sapling?

If the Blue-faces lose a clutch of eggs to a predator, they will rebuild a few hundred yards away. I have noticed this on two occasions after their eggs were taken by Kookaburras, and, on one occasion, when the nest was blown from a thick fork in a box tree. The material from the old nest is shifted to the new nest until the supply is exhausted, or until the new nest is completed. This, no doubt, is the easiest and quickest method of obtaining material. It takes the birds about 10 days to rebuild the nest and lay a second clutch of eggs. The shortest period in which I have seen eggs in a nest after the loss of a clutch was seven days.

Kookaburras and goannas (*Varanus* spp.) seem to be the birds' main enemies. The habit of building beside the main trunk, or in the fork of a main trunk of a tree, makes their eggs an easy prey for goannas. These reptiles ascend the main trunk of the tree but I have never seen one on a branch at any distance from the bole, unless it be fairly thick.

Two eggs seem to be the clutch for the Blue-face. Other clutches I have seen in babblers' nests (near Warwick) have numbered two, except on one occasion, when three eggs were found, one of which proved to be infertile.

Double-banded Dotterel's unusual behaviour. — While walking near the mouth of the Bream Creek, near Torquay, Victoria, on February 27, 1960, two Double-banded Dotterels (*Charadrius bicinctus*) were observed near the water's edge. One bird appeared restless, and on my approach it ran to what appeared to be another bird lying on the sand just above high-water mark. Spreading its wings, it commenced a series of fluttering movements, with occasional pecking at the prostrate bird. After four or five minutes a closer approach was made, when the bird ceased fluttering and attempted to carry the other bird away, but only managed to move it a few inches.

On examination, the dead bird was identified as *Charadrius bicinctus*, and had been dead only a few minutes. It was in good condition and there was no external evidence of injury. It was forwarded to the National Museum, Melbourne.—J. R. WHEELER, Belmont, Vic., 15/6/60.