

to the White-naped Honeyeater (*Melithreptus lunatus*), Brown-headed Honeyeater (*M. brevirostris*), the Red Wattle-bird (*Anthochaera carunculata*), and the Noisy Friar-bird (*Philemon corniculatus*). The Noisy Friar-birds were very pugnacious and often attacked any Lorikeets feeding in the same trees. Such resident species in the coastal areas as the Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (*Meliphaga melanops*), the Yellow-winged Honeyeater (*Meliornis novae-hollandiae*), the White-cheeked Honeyeater (*M. niger*) and the Little Wattle-bird (*Anthochaera chrysoptera*) were often seen feeding in the flowering trees. At times dozens of birds of several species were in the same tree. To listen to the call-notes and watch so many birds, for there were hundreds of trees and thousands of birds in some of the localities visited, was a pleasurable experience seldom enjoyed nowadays, at least where much of the forest had been cleared because of settlement.

REFERENCES:

1. North, A.: *Nests and Eggs of Birds Found Breeding in Aust. and Tas.*, vol. III [pt. 1, March, 1911], 1912, p. 41.
2. *ibid.* [pt. 2, July, 1911], p. 167.

Winter Records of Waders.—At Mud Island, Victoria, I have made the following notes of "winter" occurrences of waders:

Turnstone.—5/6/33; 6/5/34.

Knot.—5/6/33; 6/5/34.

Double-banded Dotterel.—21/8/32, full plumage; 5/6/33, plumage varied, in some both bands showing, but not in good colour; 6/5/34, plumage varied, one with a dull second band.

Little Stint.—5/6/33; 6/5/34.

Curlew Sandpiper.—5/6/33.

Bar-tailed Godwit.—21/8/32; 5/6/33; 6/5/34, one only and not in breeding plumage.

Curlew.—21/8/32; 5/6/33; 6/5/34.

Golden Plover.—5/6/33, several seen, one in full plumage.

Greenshank.—A general note, "August, 1932," states that a flock of about eight seem to have been on the island during the winter.—JOHN REED, Melbourne, Vic., 16/3/39.

Re-appearance of Chats.—Yesterday morning, which was calm and hot, I saw a pair of White-fronted Chats (*Epthi-anura albifrons*) by the roadside, the first that I have noted here for many seasons, although twenty-seven years ago there were hundreds of them in the district. Many of their nesting places on the tussocky flats have been cleared and built on of late years.—H. STUART DOVE, Devonport, Tasmania, 11/5/39.