

a most perfect, full-feathered bird. He has run at large ever since, fed on varied food. He learned to talk quickly, but, alas! moulted his beautiful white coat and is now in an almost nude state, every fresh crop of feathers being a failure, the feather or stump breaking off just close to the skin. I observed a couple of wild Cockatoos in a similar condition last week. Unnatural state of affairs, is it not?—A. M. POWELL. Bungarby, *viâ* Cooma, N.S.W.

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A "GALAH" NOTE.—Last week, as a lady was proceeding from Sandringham station to her home, she saw a bird pursued by two Hawks, which have been very bold in that neighbourhood this season. This turned out to be a "Galah" Cockatoo, which almost immediately flew on to her dress, and accompanied her home. Though at first it would allow no one but its rescuer to touch it, it afterwards proved so tame that it would perch on shoulder or arm of any member of the family, and, though at liberty, came regularly to be fed. One morning it was missing, but on "Cocky" being called two or three times it surprised the young lady looking for it by answering "Here I am," close by her. On another occasion a son was sitting under the tea-tree, smoking, and the Galah climbed on to him, only to descend at once, however, and return with a stick in its beak. This was only one of many instances of mimicry shown by it.—H. KENDALL. 17/3/03.

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HOW GANNETS DIVE.—On the 17th of October, 1902, one Gannet was diving in the estuary of the Derwent between One-Tree and Crayfish Points. This was the first I had seen since the 2nd of June, and was apparently a casual visitor, for no more appeared until the 5th of November, from which day until now (21st January) they have been seen frequently. The dive of the Gannet (so far as the eye can judge) is taken vertically, or very nearly so. As a rule the wings remain expanded until the bird reaches (or almost reaches) the water. But occasionally the wings are closed for an instant at some height above the water—perhaps in order to accelerate the speed by reducing the extent of surface to which the air offers resistance. The foregoing remarks apply to dives taken from a height of about 15 feet and over. When they are taken from a lower elevation the course is frequently an oblique one. I desire in this note to correct a formerly expressed opinion regarding the movements of the Gannet in diving.*—J. R. M'CLYMONT. Brown's River Road, near Hobart.

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BROWN'S RIVER ROAD (NEAR HOBART) NOTES.—In the first week of August of a recent winter, a company of Yellow-rumped Tits (*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*), frequenting some suburban fields,

* Papers and Proc. Roy. Soc. Tas., 1887, p. 113.



McClymont, James R. 1903. "How Gannets Dive." *The Emu : official organ of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union* 3(1), 56–56.

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