

suppose one should expect them to lose a little during this period. When next caught (in January) it's weight had returned to 22 grams.

(We asked Mrs. Paton how she caught the Willie-Wagtails. Her answer - in the mist net (adult) and by hand (juvenile). It appears that the other member of the pair has so far proved too wary to be caught in this fashion. -Editor.)

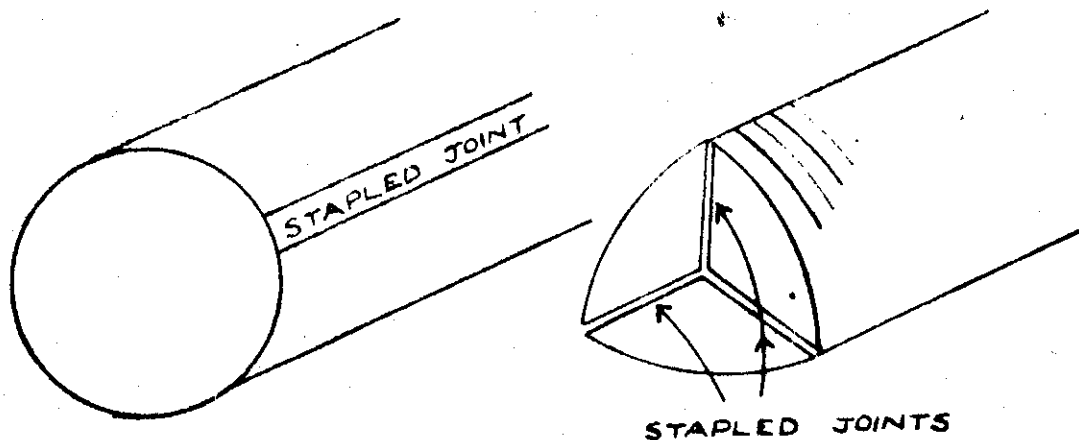


Diagram showing how weighing cylinder is folded.

BIRD IN THE HAND

H. J. de S. Disney, Australian Museum, Sydney.

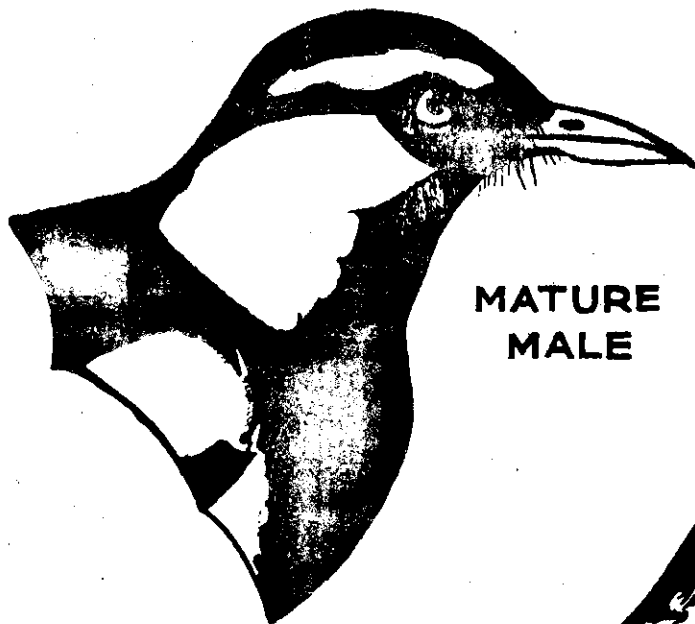
Many banders will not have at their disposal all the books available on plumage variation between sex, due to age, or main points between similar species. G.M. Mathews in the "Birds of Australia" and A.J. North in his "Nests and Eggs" give detailed descriptions of the birds, but these vast tomes are not readily available to banders. It is proposed to publish the important differences for a few species in each issue. These are only guides and will follow the lines of the similar work being done by the British Trust for Ornithology in the United Kingdom, who publish a pamphlet under the title "Bird in the Hand". We gladly acknowledge their prior use of this title. They should be checked by banders and I would be grateful for any information banders themselves have on this subject. This information should be sent to me at the Australian Museum, College Street, Sydney.

BIRD IN THE HAND

MAGPIE-LARK

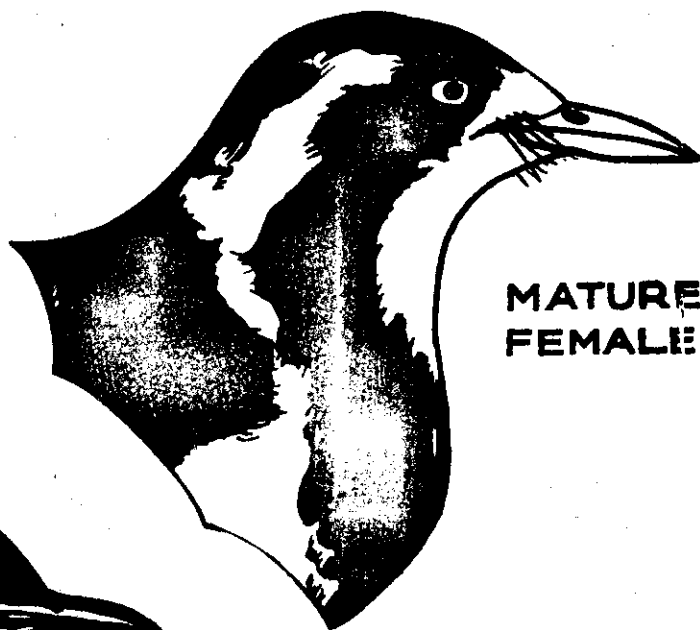
Grallina cyanoleuca

R.A.O.U. No.415



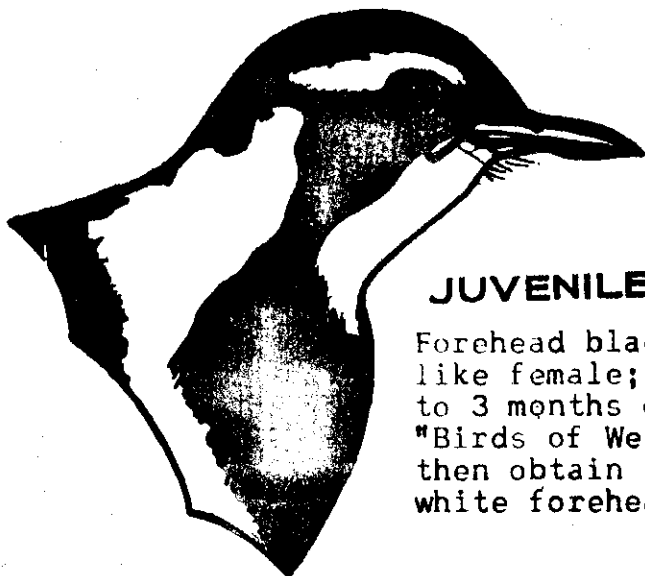
**MATURE
MALE**

Black forehead and
throat; white eyebrow.



**MATURE
FEMALE**

White forehead
and throat;
no white eyebrow.



JUVENILE

Forehead black like male; throat white like female; eyebrow white like male; up to 3 months of age (Serventy & Whittell, "Birds of Western Australia"). The males then obtain black throats and the females white foreheads and no white eyebrows.

Drawings E. S. Hoskin