

23. *Diomedea chlororhyncha*, Gm.

*Diomedea chlororhynchos*, Gould, B. Austr., vii. t. 42.

No skins were preserved of this Albatross, but examples were brought home in spirits. Mr Murray sends the subjoined note respecting it :—

“ We found these birds building their nests and sitting on their eggs at Nightingale Island.

“ The nests were raised about eleven inches above the ground, and about one and a half feet in diameter, were composed of grass, sticks, and earth. Many of them were situated in the Penguin rookeries, under the tall tussock-grass; but the great majority were in the more open ground, under the clumps of *Phylica*.

“ We noticed these birds walking to some projecting piece of rock, from which they took flight. This species appears to me much more limited in its distribution than *Diomedea melanophrys*. It was seldom noticed about the ship, except near the Tristan group.”

Mr Moseley (Notes, p. 129) says of this species at Nightingale Island :—

“ Amongst the Penguins here were numerous nests of the yellow-billed Albatross (*Diomedea culminata*), called by the Tristan people ‘Mollymauk,’ variously spelt in books, Molly Hawk, Mollymoy, Mollymoc, Mallymoke. It is, as are most of the sealers’ names in the south, a name originally given to one of the Arctic birds, the Fulmar, and then transferred to the Antarctic from some supposed or real resemblance.”