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*Bird Notes.*

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By C. E. Rix.

While at Bridgewater on 19th and 20th October, 1935, several interesting observations were made, and forty-one species were recorded, the more notable of which were the following:—

*Uroaetus audax*, Wedge-tailed Eagle (2).—These birds were noticed soaring around very high up.

*Calyptorhynchus funereus*, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo.—A flock of twelve were seen early in the morning of 20th, and later one of five birds and another of three. These birds were very shy, and could only be approached by careful stalking, and then only to within about fifty yards.

*Halcyon sanctus*, Sacred Kingfisher.—These birds were quite plentiful, and were nesting in hollows in the gumtrees. Young birds were heard calling from several of the hollows, and on two occasions adult birds were seen to enter the nesting-sites.

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*Lamprococcyx plagosus*, Golden Bronze Cuckoo (2).—One bird was heard calling for quite a considerable time, and was located in a dead gumtree, where it was joined by another (the male), which perched alongside. A minute or so later the birds were observed mating. This would seem to indicate that it is the female which calls for its mate in this species. We were from twenty to thirty feet away.

*Petroica multicolor*, Scarlet Robin (19).—Two nests were found belonging to this species. One contained three eggs, and was placed alongside the main stem of a sapling at a point where two or three young shoots were growing. The other nest, built in the fork of a fire-blackened tree, contained young.

*Pachycephala pectoralis*, Golden Whistler (11).—Six ♂, four ♀, and an immature bird. One pair, which by their behaviour were evidently nesting, attracted attention by the fact that both birds appeared, at first glance, to be females; however, after closely observing them for a considerable time and listening to their whistling, one was assumed to be an immature male. This bird was wholly grey, without any trace of male colouring whatever, while the female had a faint reddish tinge on the lower part of the abdomen. These birds were watched on three occasions during the day, and were found in the same locality each time. Another of this species was an immature bird, whose plumage was uniform rusty brown on the head, back, breast, and abdomen, while the tail and wings were dark grey. This bird, which was being fed by an adult male, was very tame, and could be approached up to, say, ten feet.

*Turnix varia*, Painted Quail (1); *Cuculus pallidus*, Pallid Cuckoo (3); *Cacomantis flabelliformis*, Fan-tailed Cuckoo (2); *Chalcites basalis*, Horsfield Bronze-Cuckoo (2); *Hylochelidon nigricans*, Tree-Martin (10); *Melanodryas cucullata*, Hooded Robin (3); *Falcunculus frontatus*, Eastern Shrike-Tit (4); *Acanthiza lineata*, Striated Thornbill (2); *Acanthiza nana*, Little Thornbill (18); *Acanthiza pusilla*, Brown Thornbill (3); *Climacteris picumnus*, Brown Tree-creeper (2); *Climacteris leucophaea*, White-throated Tree-creeper (1); *Melithreptus lunatus*, White-naped Honeyeater (8); *Melithreptus gularis*, Black-chinned Honeyeater (1); *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, Eastern Spinebill (5); *Gliciphila melanops*, Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (6); *Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera*, Crescent Honeyeater (16); *Zonaeginthus guttatus*, Diamond Firetail (2); *Aegintha temporalis*, Red-browed Finch (11).