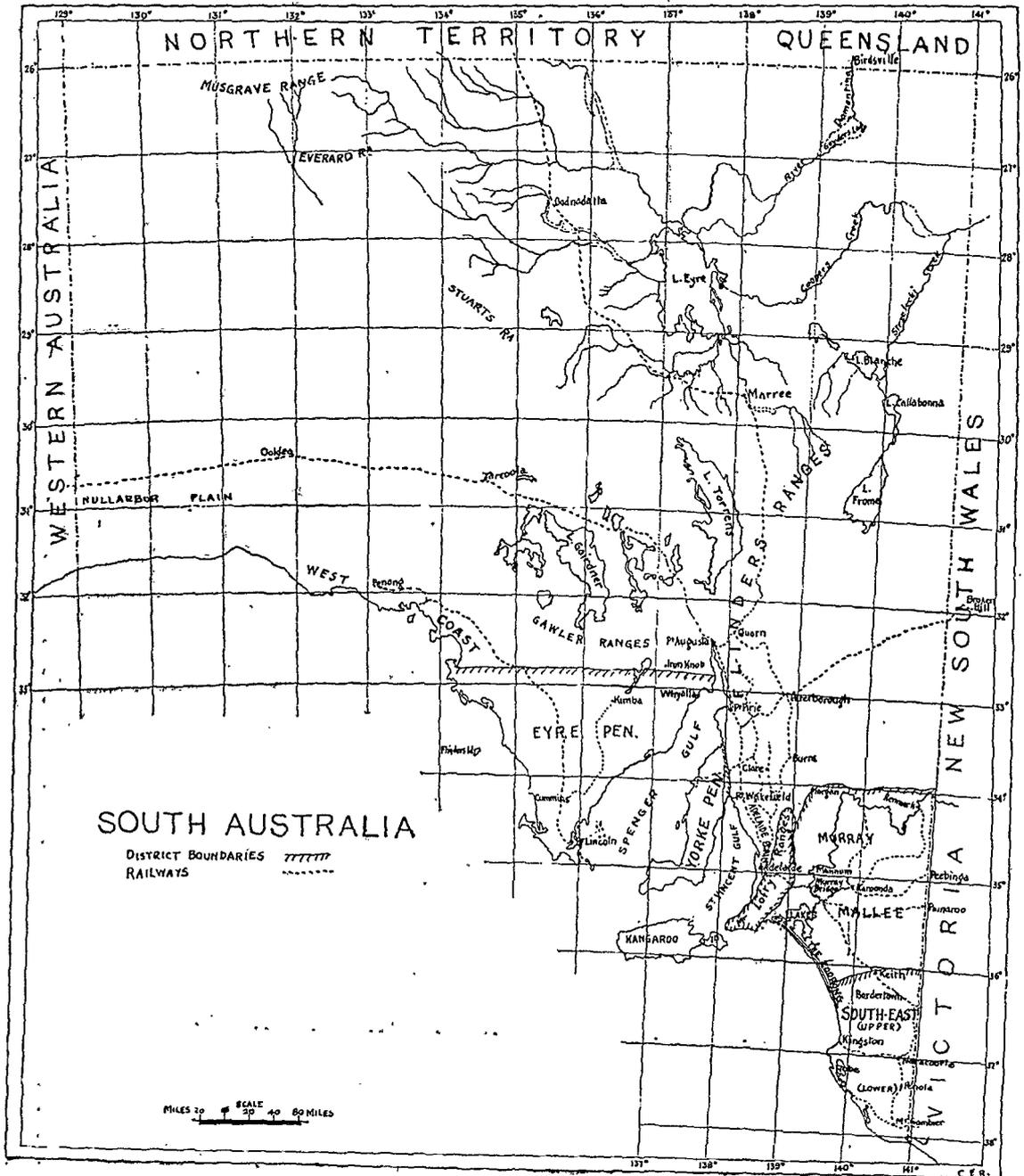


# THE S.A. ORNITHOLOGIST

COVER PICTURE  
SUPERB BLUE WREN (*MALURUS  
CYANEUS*)—male.  
Photo: S. E. Terrill.



## THE BIRDS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA THEIR DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT

By S. E. TERRILL and C. E. RIX

### INTRODUCTION.

In October, 1923, Sutton ("S.A. Ornithologist," VII, pp. 92—107) published a list of the birds of South Australia. A revised edition of this list was published by the same author in April, 1927 (Ibid. IX, pp. 55—56). A further revision was made by Condon (Ibid. XVIII, pp. 12—20) in June, 1946.

However, there has been no readily available information regarding the location or range of the various birds within the State of South Australia, and this present contribution is intended to fill this long-felt want and to enable field workers to recognise any extension of the known range of any species.

With a full realisation that much of the subject matter of this paper will be amended or extended, a deliberate attempt is made to be as definite and exact as possible, avoiding broad generalities, in order to provide from existing records a foundation for the more complete and more exact works which will doubtless arise therefrom.

It is intended to present, in addition to a list of the birds that have been recorded in South Australia, a description of the type of country in which each species normally occurs, the parts of the State from which it has been recorded, and, where such has been practicable, the range of each recorded subspecies.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

The principal sources of information concerning distribution used in the compilation of this paper have been:—

1. An index to individual species referred to in "The South Australian Ornithologist," Vols. I—XVIII.
2. A list of the specimens (skins and eggs) in the South Australian Museum (including the W. MacGillivray and J. N. McGilp Collections).
3. A list of the skins in the S. A. White Collection.
4. A catalogue of skins in the F. E. Parsons Collection.
5. Skins in the C. E. Rix Collection.
6. Selected articles from "The Emu."
7. Personal observations of the authors not previously published.

The greater part of the index to "The South Australian Ornithologist" used was compiled by Mr. H. E. A. Jarman.

Unfortunately the authors did not have at their disposal the time necessary to prepare a list of all references to birds in South Australia published in "The Emu" which would, undoubtedly, have been of some assistance.

The large majority of the records published in "The S.A. Ornithologist" are sight records, which, in the case of easily recognisable species, can be accepted almost without question. Sight records of less easily identifiable species are given without comment except where otherwise stated. In many cases where there is a specimen in one of the above-mentioned collections which supports a sight record a reference to such specimen is made.

Where there are records or specimens from localities outside of what would appear to be the normal or generally accepted range of a species the reference to the publication of

the record or specimen is given. References are also given to articles in "The S.A. Ornithologist" dealing with the description, habits, distribution and habitat of any particular species or group.

It is most likely that distributions as given in this paper are incomplete in regard to the more remote and sparsely settled parts of the State, for example, Eyre Peninsula and the West Coast. The reason for this is that there have been no observers living in these parts and records of the presence of various species depend wholly on the observations of a few ornithologists during occasional brief visits. The fact that a species has not been recorded from any particular area cannot always be taken to mean that it does not occur there.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

The classification and nomenclature adopted is in general that used in the R.A.O.U. Official Checklist, 1926, though some of the species listed therein are relegated to the status of subspecies.

In most cases this is done on the findings of recent workers who have published revisions of various groups. A list of the works referred to in this case and throughout the text is given on pages 56 and 57.

The Western Whiteface (*Aphelocephala castaneiventris*) is given as a subspecies of the Eastern Whiteface (*A. leucopsis*). The authors have examined the skins included in the previously-mentioned collections and consider that the western form does not warrant specific rank.

*Calamanthus isabellinus* is made subspecific to *C. campestris* on similar considerations.

#### SUBSPECIES.

Subspecific names are included in most cases where a subspecies has been described from South Australia, but a few have been omitted. In some instances the seasonal movements of a species are such that it is unlikely that a subspecies could occur. It has not been possible to check the validity of those included.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

Where a species occurs in the normal habitat throughout a district or districts its distribution is given in districts. Where, however, a species has been recorded from a few places scattered throughout the State, or where there have been a few isolated records from any particular district the actual place names are given, together with the reference to the specimen or publication.

When the distribution is given in districts or as "throughout the State" it should be read in conjunction with the habitat, i.e., the type or types of country in which the species is normally found.

#### HABITAT.

As far as possible the type or types of country or vegetation in which each species occurs is given. The habitat so described should not be taken as invariable but as the usual type of vegetation which the bird frequents.

In describing the habitat the terms usually applied to the various classes of vegetation are used. For the benefit of those unfamiliar with these terms the following explanations are given.

### Sclerophyll Forest.

Consists of forest country having a fairly dense upper story of trees and a more or less dense undergrowth of shrubs and plants. It is rare in South Australia for the trees to form a complete canopy.

### Sclerophyll Woodland.

In this community the trees of the upper stratum are scattered but the undergrowth is similar to that of the sclerophyll forest.

### Sclerophyll Scrub.

Owing to limiting factors of soil and/or climate, in some areas the trees become dwarfed, and species which, under more suitable conditions, are big trees, frequently assume a mallee-like habit of growth. These dwarf trees merge with the shrubs of the undergrowth to form a dense scrub.

### Heath.

In some areas the eucalypts, which are the dominant trees in each of the above-mentioned communities, are practically absent. The vegetation consists of a dense growth of shrubs and plants in which the Yacca (*Xanthorrhoea*) and heath-like plants are prominent.

### Savannah Woodland.

In these communities the trees occur in open park-like formation and the undergrowth consists principally of grasses. Shrubs are not prominent. Owing to the low cost of clearing this type of country for agricultural purposes there is very little of the original savannah woodland left in its natural state. However, the clearing of sclerophyll communities has in many cases created new areas of this type.

### Savannah.

There is very little of this type of country occurring naturally in South Australia. It consists of open grassy plain from which trees and shrubs are practically absent.

### Mallee Scrubs.

Between the sclerophyll and savannah communities and the drier mallee scrubs are areas of mallee which have a dense undergrowth of shrubs. These are referred to in the text of this paper as the wetter mallee areas.

In the drier mallee scrubs under-shrubs are scattered and are frequently absent. The eucalypts which dominate these communities have the characteristic "mallee" habit of growth.

### Desert Scrubs.

These occur in the hills and ranges in the areas of the State north of the mallee country and consist of shrubs and stunted trees. *Acacia* spp., *Cassia* spp., *Eremophila* spp. and *Dodonaea* spp. frequently dominate the various plant communities.

### Shrub Steppe.

This type of vegetation is also found in areas north of the mallee country. It occurs on plains and tablelands and is dominated or co-dominated by Saltbushes (*Atriplex* spp.) and Bluebushes (*Kochia* spp.). Trees are practically absent.

### Coastal Scrubs.

These vary considerably in type and composition. They may occur as almost pure communities of one species e.g. Mangrove (*Avicennia officinalis*) or as complex associations of various species e.g. sand dune vegetation.

Conditions of soil and/or climate largely control the vegetation. The following are the approximate rainfall limits within which the various types of vegetation are usually found:—

Sclerophyll communities—Greater than 25 in. per annum.

Savannah communities—18 to 30 in. per annum

Wetter Mallee communities—15 to 20 in. per annum.

Mallee Scrub—8 to 15 in. per annum.

Desert Scrubs and Shrub Steppe—5 to 8 in. per annum.

#### INTERPRETATION.

Owing to the necessity of keeping this paper down to a reasonable length the descriptive matter could not be given as fully as desired and a semi-abbreviated form has been used, e.g.

#### 335 *ACANTHORHYNCHUS TENUIROSTRIS*—EASTERN SPINEBILL (591)

"Inhabits sclerophyll forest, sclerophyll scrubs and heath-lands in the South-east, north to Naracoorte and Robe *A. t. victoriae*, on Kangaroo Island <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> *A. t. halmaturina*, and in the Mt. Lofty Ranges <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> *A. t. loftyi*. During the winter months some birds move from the Mt. Lofty Ranges down to adjoining parts of the Adelaide Plains.

"The species also occurs on the southern part of the Flinders Ranges at Mt. Remarkable (IX, p. 162)."

The number given on the right-hand side (591) refers to the number given to this species in the R.A.O.U. Official Checklist 1926.

The text means that the subspecies *A. t. victoriae* has been recorded from sclerophyll forest, sclerophyll scrub and heath-land areas throughout the South-east as far north as Naracoorte and Robe; that *A. t. halmaturina* has been recorded from similar types of country on Kangaroo Island, and that *A. t. loftyi* has been recorded from similar types of country in the Mt. Lofty Ranges. Some of the Mt. Lofty Range birds move down to the plains during the winter months.

The species also occurs in similar types of country near Mt. Remarkable in the southern part of the Flinders Ranges but no subspecies has been described. The reference (IX, p. 162) indicates that the record is in "The S.A. Ornithologist," Vol. IX, page 162. The figure <sup>1</sup> indicates specimens from those places in the S.A. Museum. The figure <sup>2</sup> indicates specimens from those places in the S. A. White Collection.

Where only one subspecies is given at the end of the distribution of any particular species it means that all the South Australian birds of the species under review have been described as being of that subspecies.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The authors are indebted to Mr. J. N. McGilp for valuable suggestions and for assistance in checking both text and references of this paper.

They also wish to thank the Director and staff of the S.A. Museum, Capt. and Mrs. S. A. White, and Mr. F. E. Parsons for making available data concerning specimens in their respective collections and also various published works not otherwise available.

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  3. F. E. Parsons Collection.
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 Remarks on Petrels, Mathews, Emu, XXXVI, p. 273.  
 Birds of the Musgrave Ranges, McGilp, Emu, XXXIV, pp. 163—176.  
 Birds of the Lake Frome District, McGilp, Emu, XXII, pp. 237—287.  
 Nests and Eggs of Birds Breeding in Australia, Campbell, p. 950.  
 Handbook of Birds of Australia, Gould, Vol. 2, p. 295.

The numbers given to each of the four collections at the top of the above list has been used uniformly throughout the text. Numbers are not used for the other references, each of which has been given at the bottom of the page concerned or in the text itself.

## ORDER CASUARIIFORMES.

## Family DROMAIIDAE.

1 *DROMAIUS NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—EMU (1)

Formerly ranged over the whole of the State, but now rarely seen in the more settled areas. Is still to be found on Eyre Peninsula, the southern part of Yorke Peninsula, along The Coorong, in the South-east, and in the northern areas of the State.

2 *DROMAIUS DIEMENIANUS*—KANGAROO ISLAND EMU (2).

Inhabited Kangaroo Island as late as the early part of the nineteenth century. Now extinct. VIII, p. 244; XVIII, p. 66.

## ORDER SPHENISCIFORMES.

## Family SPHENISCIDAE.

3 *EUDYPTES CRISTATUS*—CRESTED PENGUIN (3).

Breeds on Campbell Id., Antipodes Id., St. Paul Id., Kerguelen, Crozet Ids., Prince Edward Id. and Marion Ids. (Peters). Apparently an accidental visitor to South Australian waters. The only records are from Cape Banks and St. Francis Id. (VII, p. 94; IX, pp. 3, 276). There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from St. Francis Id.—*E. c. filholi*.

4 *EUDYPTES PACHYRHYNCHUS*—THICK-BILLED PENGUIN (4).

Accidental to South Australia. Specimens in the S.A. Museum have been obtained at Cape Banks (IX, p. 55), Encounter Bay and Millicent. Breeds on the coasts of New Zealand and on Stuart and Snares Ids.

5 *EUDYPTULA MINOR*—LITTLE PENGUIN (5).

Occurs along the ocean coasts and adjacent islands. Occasionally found in the upper parts of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs—*E. m. novae-hollandiae*. (The birds from South Australia described as *E. undina* are apparently juvenile specimens and should be considered as synonymous with the above.)

## ORDER GALLIFORMES.

## Family MEGAPODIIDAE.

6 *LEIPOA OCELLATA*—MALLEE FOWL (7).

Frequents mallee scrub in the upper South-east, The Coorong, the Murray Mallee on both sides of the River Murray, Southern Yorke Peninsula, Eyre Peninsula and the West Coast, and the mulga scrub from Eyre Peninsula and the West Coast to the northern boundary of the State. *L. o. rosinae*.

## Family PHASIANIDAE.

7 *COTURNIX PECTORALIS*—STUBBLE QUAIL (9).

On grass lands throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island, Wedge Id., and St. Francis Id. Its occurrence in northern areas is to some extent dependent on seasonal conditions. (Description V, p. 9.)

8 *SYNOICUS AUSTRALIS*—BROWN QUAIL (10).

The only local specimen in the S.A. Museum is from the S.A. Company's collection labelled "S. Australia." There are, however, three specimens in the S. A. White Collection that were taken at the Reedbeds, Fulham. Other records are very occasional ones from swamplands on the Adelaide Plains, Encounter Bay, Western Fleurieu Peninsula and the South-east. (References, II, part 2, p. 36; VII, p. 28; X, pp. 76, 123/4; XII, pp. 57, 208; XV, p. 69.)

9 *EXCALFACTORIA CHINENSIS*—KING QUAIL (12).

Swampy areas which have a dense low undergrowth in the southern part of the Mt. Lofty Ranges and Fleurieu Peninsula—very rare. *E. c. australis*. (V, p. 39; VII, p. 93; X, pp. 200, 234, 237; XI, p. 22; XIII, p. 131.)

There is a specimen in the F. E. Parsons Collection from Mt. Compass.

## ORDER TURNICIFORMES.

## Family TURNICIDAE.

10 *TURNIX VARIA*—PAINTED QUAIL (14).

Scrub lands and open forest of the Mt. Lofty Ranges north to the Barossa Ranges and south to Fleurieu Peninsula, Kangaroo Island and the South-east, with isolated records at Mount Mary, Sutherlands, The Bolivar and Smithfield.<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>2</sup> Specimen in the S. A. White Collection.)

11 *TURNIX VELOX*—LITTLE QUAIL (18)

Grass lands and open plains throughout the State, except the South-east, Kangaroo Island and the wetter parts of the Mt. Lofty Ranges. (It occurs in the more northerly parts of these ranges and along the foothills.) There are two specimens in the S. A. White Collection which were taken at Fulham in 1889. The most southerly records are from Hindmarsh Id.—nesting (IX, p. 98) and Coombe (IX, p. 267), and a specimen in the F. E. Parsons Collection from Middleton.

12 *TURNIX PYRRHOTHORAX*—RED-CHESTED QUAIL (19)

Grass lands of the Adelaide Plains and the Mt. Lofty Ranges (VI, p. 126; X, p. 282). Specimens in the S.A. Museum are from Teatree Gully and Morphett Vale, and there is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection from McLaren Vale. Very rare—occasionally taken by sportsmen.

## Family PEDIONOMIDAE.

13 *PEDIONOMUS TORQUATUS*—PLAIN WANDERER (20).

Open grass lands of the Adelaide Plains north to Edwards Creek, east of Mt. Lofty Ranges at Sutherlands, and on Yorke Peninsula. Very rare and only occasionally recorded. Specimens in the S.A. Museum are from Gilles Plains, Wasleys, Virginia, Dublin, Wild Horse Plains, Windsor and Sutherlands, and there are also eggs which were taken at Yatala and Maitland. A specimen in the S. A. White Collection was taken at Fulham in 1902. (II, part 2, p. 36; III, p. 95; IV, p. 71; VII, p. 93; VIII, p. 106; IX, p. 151; XII, pp. 71, 128,

154; XIII, p. 131; XIV, pp. 106, 110, 111; XV, p. 27; XVI, pp. 15, 49, 79). There is a bird in the Adelaide Zoological Gardens which was taken at Wharminda on Eyre Peninsula early in 1949.

## ORDER COLUMBIFORMES

## Family TURTURIDAE.

14 *GEOPELIA PLACIDA*—PEACEFUL DOVE (30).

The country east of the St. Vincent Gulf extending from the Lower South-east to the northern boundary of the State; also on Eyre Peninsula as far north as the Gawler Ranges. *G. p. tranquilla*.

15 *GEOPELIA CUNEATA*—DIAMOND DOVE (31).

In the vicinity of rivers, creeks and waterholes throughout northern parts of the State, extending southwards approximately to a line drawn from Streaky Bay to Morgan and thence along the River Murray to the eastern border of the State.

16 *PHAPS CHALCOPTERA*—BRONZEWING (34).

In timbered and scrub country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island, wherever water is available.

17 *PHAPS ELEGANS*—BRUSH BRONZEWING (35).

The southern parts of Eyre and Yorke Peninsulas, Kangaroo Island, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, the Adelaide Plains, along the River Murray, in the southern parts of the Murray Mallee, The Lakes, The Coorong, and in the South-east, frequenting the timbered and scrub country. *P. e. neglecta*. There is also a record from Pungonda (III, p. 142).

18 *HISTRIOPHAPS HISTRIONICA*—FLOCK PIGEON (36).

Large flocks appear on the open plains in the far north-eastern portion of the State at irregular intervals. (XI, pp. 70, 71, 72, 108, 169, 170.)

19 *LOPHOPHAPS PLUMIFERA*—PLUMED PIGEON (42).

The spinifex country along the northern boundary of the State in the vicinity of the Musgrave and the Everard Ranges, Oodnadatta and Finke River.

20 *OCYPHAPS LOPHOTES*—CRESTED PIGEON (43).

Occurs throughout the State with the exception of Kangaroo Island and the lower South-east. Frequents timbered and scrub country and also the adjacent plains.

## ORDER RALLIFORMES.

## Family RALLIDAE.

21 *RALLUS PECTORALIS*—LEWIN WATER-RAIL (45).

River margins and fresh-water swamps on the Adelaide Plains, Mt. Lofty Ranges, River Murray and Lakes, and the South-east. On December 24, 1948, a bird was caught at Antechamber Bay, Kangaroo Id. (communicated by A. F. Lashmar.)

22 *HYPOTAENIDIA PHILIPPENSIS*—BANDED LANDRAIL (46).

In crops and grass lands on the Adelaide Plains north to Port Augusta,<sup>1</sup> Yorke Peninsula, Reevesby Id., Wedge Id., River Murray and the South-east. It is of nomadic habits, and probably occurs in areas outside those mentioned.—*H. p. australis*.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

23 *PORZANA FLUMINEA*—SPOTTED CRAKE (49):

River banks and swamps supporting growths of reeds, rushes or lignum in the Mt. Lofty Ranges and Adelaide Plains north to Lake Frome, Yorke Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, Lower River Murray and Lakes, the South-east—*P. f. fluminea*; and Eyre Peninsula—*P. f. whitei*.

24 *PORZANA PUSILLA*—LITTLE (MARSH) CRAKE (50).

Rivers and swamps of permanent or semi-permanent nature supporting growths of reeds, rushes or lignum on the Adelaide Plains, Mt. Lofty Ranges, River Murray and Lakes, The Coorong, the South-east, and Kangaroo Island, and there is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Florieton—*P. p. palustris*.

25 *PORZANA PLUMBEA*—SPOTLESS CRAKE (51).

Swamps and margins of rivers and lakes, particularly where there is a growth of rushes and reeds, on the Adelaide Plains, Mt. Lofty Ranges, Lower River Murray and Lakes, the South-east, and one record from as far north as the Lake Frome district (XI, p. 54). *P. p. immaculata*.

26 *TRIBONYX VENTRALIS*—BLACK-TAILED NATIVE HEN (WATER-HEN) (55).

Swamps and the open grass lands adjacent to water throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. It is, however, nomadic in habit, appearing in various parts at irregular intervals, sometimes in vast numbers.

27 *GALLINULA TENEBROSA*—MOORHEN (56).

Swamps and the margins of rivers and lakes where there is a growth of reeds and rushes throughout the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island, with occasional records from northern districts.

28 *PORPHYRIO MELANOTUS*—EASTERN SWAMPHEN (BALD COOT) (58).

In reedbeds, on swamps and along the margins of rivers and lakes throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island.

29 *FULICA ATRA*—COOT (59).

Swamps, rivers and lakes throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island, and occasionally seen on sheltered parts of seashores—*F. a. australis*.

## ORDER PODICIPIFORMES

## Family PODICIPIDAE.

30 *PODICEPS CRISTATUS*—CRESTED GREBE (60)

Rivers, lakes and swamps of the River Murray, Lakes Albert and Alexandrina, The Coorong, and the South-east, with occasional occurrences on the Adelaide Plains and in the Mt. Lofty Ranges. There is also a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Eurelia—*P. c. christiani*.

31 *PODICEPS RUFICOLLIS*—BLACK-THROATED GREBE (61).

Occurs in swamps, lakes, rivers and dams through the State, including Kangaroo Island. *P. r. novae-hollandiae*.

32 *PODICEPS POLIOCEPHALUS*—HOARY-HEADED GREBE (62).

Frequents swamps, lakes, rivers and dams, and also tidal inlets and streams, throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island.

## ORDER PROCELLARIIFORMES

## Family THALASSIDROMIDAE.

33 *OCEANITES OCEANICUS*—WILSON STORM-PETREL (63).

Breeds in Antarctica. One specimen was picked up on the beach at Port Elliot. *O. o. exasperatus*. (VII, p. 94.)

34 *PELAGODROMA MARINA*—WHITE-FACED STORM-PETREL (65).

Occurs off ocean coasts and in the southern portions of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulf. Breeds on Price Id., The Four Hummocks and on the Sir Joseph Banks Group—*P. m. dulciae*. (XIV, p. 35.)

## Family PROCELLARIIDAE.

35 *PUFFINUS GAVIA*—FLUTTERING SHEARWATER (68).

Occurs off ocean coasts and in the lower parts of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs (XV, p. 51). There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Kangaroo Island. Breeds on both North and South Islands of New Zealand and on Snares Id., *P. g. huttoni*.

36 *PUFFINUS GRISEUS*—SOOTY SHEARWATER (70).

One bird picked up at Encounter Bay (XIII, p. 121) is the only record for the State. Breeds on South Island and Stewart Island, New Zealand; Chatham, Auckland and Snares Ids.; Andes of northern Chili, islands of southern Chili and the Falkland Ids. (Peters).

37 *PUFFINUS TENUIROSTRIS*—SHORT-TAILED SHEARWATER (MUTTON-BIRD) (71)

Off ocean coasts and in St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs. Large migrating flocks are seen passing along the eastern coast of St. Vincent Gulf in April or May nearly every year. Breeds on the Althorpe, South Neptune and St. Francis Ids. (XII, p. 115). S.A. Museum specimens include one from Belair and one from Frome Road, Adelaide. These were evidently blown inland by stormy weather.

38 *PUFFINUS CARNEIPES*—FLESHY-FOOTED SHEARWATER (72).

Around Kangaroo Island and off ocean coasts. Occasionally dead specimens are found along ocean and gulf shores (XV, p. 51). Specimens in the S.A. Museum from Glenelg; in the S. A. White Collection from St. Vincent Gulf. Breeds on islands off south-western Australia, North Island of New Zealand and Lord Howe Id.

39 *PTERODROMA MACROPTERA*—GREAT-WINGED PETREL (75).

Occasionally dead birds have been picked up on ocean and gulf beaches (III, pp. 96, 116; VII, pp. 94, 169; IX, p. 28). There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Brighton, and one in the S. A. White Collection from St. Kilda. Breeds on the south-west coast of Western Australia. *P. m. albani*.

40 *PTERODROMA LESSONI*—WHITE-HEADED PETREL (77).

Several dead birds have been picked up along ocean and gulf beaches (XII, p. 81). S.A. Museum specimens are from Encounter Bay, Semaphore and Goolwa. *P. l. australis*. Breeds on Bounty, Auckland and Antipodes Ids. (Peters.)

41 *MACRONECTES GIGANTEUS*—GIANT PETREL (79).

Along ocean coasts, Spencer and St. Vincent Gulfs, and Kangaroo Island. Breeds on Graham Land, South Shetlands, South Orkneys, South Georgia, Falkland Ids., Tristan da Cunha, Gough Id., Kerguelen, Prince Edward Id., Marion Id., Heard Id., Crozet Ids., Antipodes Id., Snares Id., Campbell Id., and Macquarie Id. (?). (Peters.)

42 *DAPTION CAPENSE*—CAPE PETREL (80).

Occasional records from along ocean and gulf beaches, viz. Rapid Head (XV, p. 69), Encounter Bay (VII, pp. 89, 175; VIII, p. 292), Sealcliff (IX, p. 5), and Port Moorowie (XIII, p. 125). There is also a record from near Millicent (XV, p. 67). Breeds on islands in antarctic and sub-antarctic regions (VIII, p. 104). *D. c. australe*.

43 *HALOBAENA CAERULEA*—BLUE PETREL (81).

One bird was picked up dead on the beach at Port Willunga (I, part 3, p. 15). Breeds on Kerguelen and Falkland Ids.

44 *PACHYPTILA SALVINI*—MEDIUM-BILLED PRION (82a).

Occasionally found dead on ocean and gulf beaches, usually after stormy weather. Breeds on Marion Id., and on Crozet Ids. (XVII, p. 39).

45 *PACHYPTILA TURTUR*—FAIRY PRION (83).

Occasional dead specimens have been picked up on ocean and gulf beaches. Breeds on islands in Bass Strait and on Chatham Ids. (XVII, p. 41).

46 *PACHYPTILA DESOLATA*—DOVE PRION (84).

Occasionally found dead on ocean and gulf beaches. Said to breed on Macquarie Id. (Peters.) (XVII, p. 40.)

47 *PACHYPTILA BELCHERI*—THIN-BILLED PRION (84a).

Specimens in S.A. Museum consist of four from Brighton and one from Semaphore. These were picked up dead after storms. Is believed to breed on sub-antarctic islands. (XVII, p. 41.)

## Family PELECANOIDIDAE.

48 *PELECANOIDES URINATRIX*—DIVING PETREL (85).

A specimen picked up on the beach at Brighton is the only record for the State. (XVII, p. 30.)

## Family DIOMEDEIDAE.

49 *DIOMEDEA EXULANS*—WANDERING ALBATROSS (86-87).

Occasionally seen off the ocean coasts, in Backstairs Passage and in St. Vincent Gulf (XIII, p. 147). Specimens in S.A. Museum are from Henley Beach and Encounter Bay, the latter being labelled *D. chionoptera*. *D. chionoptera* is now considered to be a synonym of *D. exulans*, the form so described being the fully adult male of the latter species. Breeds on Tristan da Cunha, Gough Id., South Georgia, Marion Id., Prince Edward Id., The Crozets, Kerguelen, Auckland Id. and Antipodes Id. (Peters.)

50 *DIOMEDEA MELANOPHRIS*—BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS (88).

Occurs along the ocean coasts, around Kangaroo Island, and in the lower portions of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs. Specimens in S.A. Museum include birds picked up dead at Sellick's Beach, Brighton and Port Gawler (XIII, p. 148). Breeds on South Georgia, Falkland Ids., Kerguelen, Auckland Ids., and Campbell Id. (Peters.)

51 *DIOMEDEA CHLORORHYNCHA*—YELLOW-NOSED ALBATROSS (89).

Ocean coasts and in St. Vincent Gulf north to Port Gawler. It also probably occurs in Spencer Gulf (XIII, p. 151). Breeds on islands in the Tristan da Cunha group, Gough Id., and St. Paul Id.

52 *DIOMEDEA CHRYSOSTOMA*—GREY-HEADED ALBATROSS (90).

Occasionally seen along ocean coasts in the vicinity of Kangaroo Island and St. Vincent Gulf. Probably occurs in Spencer Gulf, although there are no records. S.A. Museum specimens comprise two from Younghusband Peninsula and one from Moana. (XIII, p. 156.) Breeds on South Georgia, Kerguelen, Marion Id., Cape Horn, Falkland Ids., Prince Edward Id., Crozets, Campbell Id., and Diego Ramiroz Ids. (Peters.)

53 *DIOMEDEA CAUTA*—WHITE-CAPPED ALBATROSS (91).

A sight record by Dr. W. MacGillivray off Port MacDonnell on June 26, 1919, is the only record for the State. Specimens in the S.A. Museum have no data. (XIII, p. 157.) Breeds on Albatross Id., Bass Strait.

54 *PHOEBETRIA FUSCA*—SOOTY ALBATROSS (92).

The only record is of three birds seen off Port MacDonnell in October 1926, by Dr. W. MacGillivray (XIII, p. 158). Breeds on Inaccessible, Gough and Tristan da Cunha Ids. (Peters.)

## ORDER PELECANIFORMES.

## Family PHALACROCORACIDAE.

55 *PHALACROCORAX CARBO*—BLACK CORMORANT (96).

Swamps, lakes, rivers and seashores throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast—*P. c. novae-hollandiae*.

56. *PHALACROCORAX SULCIROSTRIS*—LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT (97).

Lakes, rivers, swamps and seashores in the southern parts of the State, extending as far north as the Lake Frome district; also on Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast.

57 *PHALACROCORAX FUSCESCENS*—BLACK-FACED CORMORANT\* (98).

Occurs along ocean coasts and on adjacent islands and in the lower parts of the St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs. Is occasionally to be found in the upper parts of these gulfs and on the lakes at the Murray Mouth, extending north to Wellington at the lower end of the River Murray. Rarely, if ever, occurs inland.

(\*This name is suggested, as the name White-breasted Cormorant leads to confusion with the Pied Cormorant—*P. varius*.)

58 *PHALACROCORAX VARIUS*—PIED CORMORANT (99).

On swamps, lakes and rivers, and along seashores throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast—*P. v. perthi*.

59 *MICROCARBO MELANOLEUCUS*—LITTLE PIED CORMORANT (100).

On rivers, swamps, lakes and dams throughout the inland parts of the State, and occasionally along seashores.

## Family ANHINGIDAE.

60 *ANHINGA NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—AUSTRALIAN DARTER (101).

On waterholes, lagoons and rivers of the northern parts of the State, and along the upper parts of the River Murray, with occasional visitors to the southern parts of that river and The Lakes. There is also a record from the River Torrens at Adelaide (II, p. 65). Specimens in the S.A. Museum include birds from the Botanic Gardens, Adelaide, and Lake Albert.

## Family SULIDAE.

61 *SULA SERRATOR*—AUSTRALIAN GANNET (104).

Off ocean coasts and adjacent islands. Occasionally seen in St. Vincent Gulf and in Spencer Gulf as far north as Whyalla\* Breeds on islands in Bass Strait and off Tasmania. (\* One bird, June, 1944—C.E.R.)

## Family PELECANIDAE.

62 *PELECANUS CONSPICILLATUS*—AUSTRALIAN PELICAN (106).

On lakes, rivers and large swamps throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. It also occurs along the seashores, particularly in sheltered bays and inlets. There are several records from small islands off the coast.

## Family PHAETHONTIDAE.

63 *PHAETHON RUBRICAUDUS*—RED-TAILED TROPIC-BIRD (107).

Stray birds have been found at various parts around the coast (IV, p. 36; VII, p. 98; VIII, pp. 285, 336). There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Port Lincoln. (*P. r. novae-hollandiae*.)

## ORDER LARIFORMES.

## Family STERNIDAE.

64 *CHLIDONIAS LEUCOPAREIA*—MARSH TERN (110).

Occurs in swamps, lakes and rivers throughout the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island. There are also records from the Lake Frome district, and there is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Mt. Arden—*C. l. fluviatilis*.

65 *GELOCHELIDON NILOTICA*—GULL-BILLED TERN (111).

Has been recorded from lakes, rivers and swamps in the South-east (Robe, Reedy Creek and Bool Lagoon), The Coorong (III, p. 168), Fulham (IV, p. 103), Yadlamalka via Port Augusta (XII, p. 28), Myrtle Springs near Copley (XIII, p. 9), Lake Frome District (IV, p. 71; VII, p. 95; VIII, p. 62; XI, p. 54), Lambinna Station west of Oodnadatta (XVII, p. 4), and along Cooper's Creek and the Diamantina River (X, p. 266; XI, p. 7). There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Robe—*G. n. macrotarsa*.

66 *HYDROPROGNE CASPIA*—CASPIAN TERN (112).

Along seashores and on inland waters throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast—*H. c. strenua*.

67 *STERNA DOUGALLI*—ROSEATE TERN (113).

The only records are from Brighton (VII, p. 117) and Sutherlands (IX, pp. 259, 266). The Brighton bird is preserved as a specimen the S.A. Museum—*S. d. gracilis*.

68 *STERNA STRIATA*—WHITE-FRONTED TERN (114).

The only authentic records are from Encounter Bay (X, p. 158) and Sellick's Beach<sup>1</sup> (XIII, p. 132). In each case a specimen was found dead on the shore—*S. s. melanorhyncha*.  
(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

69 *STERNA BERGII*—CRESTED TERN (115).

Occurs throughout the length of the mainland coastline, on Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast, The Coorong, Murray Lakes and other waters adjacent to the seashore. Two subspecies have been described for Australia, viz. *S. b. cristatus* from Eastern Australia and *S. b. gwendolena* from Western Australia.

70 *STERNA NEREIS*—FAIRY TERN (118).

Throughout the coastline, Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast, The Coorong, the Murray Lakes, and on Seepage Swamp near Port Augusta.

71 *STERNA FUSCATA*—SOOTY TERN (120).

Apparently accidental in this State. The only definite record is from Brighton (XIV, p. 77). There are two sight records, viz. Christmas Cove at Penneshaw on Kangaroo Island (XIV, p. 166), and Baudin Rocks ("The Emu," VI, p. 138).—*S. f. serrata*.

## Family LARIDAE.

72 *LARUS NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—SILVER GULL (125).

Occurs throughout all coastal areas, on all adjacent islands, and on lakes, rivers and swamps throughout the inland area. Is frequently to be seen on newly-ploughed land, sometimes many miles from water.

73 *GABIANUS PACIFICUS*—PACIFIC GULL (126).

Throughout coastline and all adjacent islands; Less frequently seen in St. Vincent Gulf than on other parts of the coast.

## Family STERCORARIIDAE.

74 *CATHARACTA SKUA*—DARK SOUTHERN SKUA (127)

Occurs off ocean coasts and in the southern parts of St. Vincent and Spencer Gulfs. (VII, p. 95; VIII, pp. 239, 274, 294, 338; XIV, pp. 48, 167.) *C. s. lonnbergi*.

75 *STERCORARIUS PARASITICUS*—ARCTIC SKUA (128).

Off ocean coasts and in the southern parts of St. Vincent Gulf, sometimes as far north as the Outer Harbour, and in Spencer Gulf.

## ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES.

## Family CHARADRIIDAE.

76 *ARENARIA INTERPRES*—TURNSTONE (129).

A migrant from the Northern Hemisphere which spends the spring and summer months in southern latitudes. Has been recorded from along the beaches at Guichen Bay,<sup>1</sup> Boatswains Point, Baudin Rocks, The Coorong,<sup>1</sup> Meningie, Encounter Bay (?), Rapid Bay (11 birds Jan., 1942—C.E.R.), Busby Id. (Kingscote),<sup>1</sup> South Neptune Ids., and Reevesby Id. There is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection from Stansbury, Yorke Peninsula. Breeds on the coasts of Greenland, in Ireland, Northern Europe, Asia, and north-western North America. (Peters.)

(<sup>1</sup> denotes specimens in S.A. Museum.)

77 *HAEMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS*—PIED OYSTER-CATCHER (130).

Found on rocky reefs, tidal flats and beaches along the coastline, and on all the adjacent islands, The Lakes, and along The Coorong. *H. o. longirostris*.

78 *HAEMATOPUS UNICOLOR*—SOOTY OYSTER-CATCHER (131).

Rocky shores and reefs, tidal flats and beaches along the coastline and on adjacent islands, Lakes Albert and Alexandrina, and The Coorong.

79 *ERYTHROGONYS CINCTUS*—RED-KNEED DOTTEREL (132).

On swamps and the margins of rivers and lakes throughout the State.

80 *LOBIBYX NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—SPURWINGED PLOVER (133).

Inhabits the margins of lakes, rivers and swamps; grass lands, frequently at a considerable distance from water, and also seashores and adjacent rocky reefs. Occurs throughout the State, including the islands off the coast.

81 *LOBIBYX MILES*—MASKED PLOVER (134).

The only record for South Australia is a sight record at Coward Springs (Emu, XLI, p. 106).

82 *ZONIFER TRICOLOR*—BANDED PLOVER (135).

On grassy flats and open plains, frequently distant from water. Has been recorded from all parts of the State and islands off the coast.

83 *SQUATAROLA SQUATAROLA*—GREY PLOVER (136).

Breeds on the tundra of Europe and Asia (Peters). Migrates to Australia and other parts of the Southern Hemisphere for the spring and summer. The only records are from Stansbury,<sup>2</sup> Bay of Shoals, Kangaroo Island,<sup>1</sup> and Encounter Bay (VII, pp. 95, 117; X, p. 55). Occurs on tidal flats and on marshes and beaches.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum. <sup>2</sup> Specimen in the S. A. White Collection.)

84 *PLUVIALIS DOMINICUS*—EASTERN GOLDEN PLOVER (137).

Breeds in northern Siberia and western Alaska (Peters), and migrates to southern latitudes, where it frequents tidal swamps and tidal flats. Recorded from Robe, Kingston, Millicent and Guichen Bay in the South-east, The Coorong, the River Murray, Kangaroo Island, Outer Harbour, Port Vincent and Reevesby Island. There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from the River Murray, Kangaroo Island and Robe, and one in the S. A. White Collection from Port River. *P. d. fulva*.

85 *CHARADRIUS CUCULLATUS*—HOODED DOTTEREL (138)

Occurs along the coastline of the State and all adjacent islands, The Coorong, and Lakes Albert and Alexandrina.

86 *CHARADRIUS MONGOLUS*—MONGOLIAN SAND-DOTTEREL (139).

The inclusion of this migrant from Eastern Siberia rests on a sight record from Coward Springs (Emu, XLI, p. 106). This species is a regular migrant to the northern parts of Australia, and is said to occur in swamps and marshes in both coastal and inland areas.

87 *CHARADRIUS BICINCTUS*—DOUBLE-BANDED DOTTEREL (140).

Occurs in the summer and autumn along seashores and swamps near the coastline and on adjacent islands. There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Balaklava. Breeds in New Zealand.

88 *CHARADRIUS VEREDUS*—ORIENTAL DOTTEREL (142).

Breeds in Mongolia and northern China (Peters). Migrates to Australia in the spring and remains until the end of the summer. There are few records for South Australia, these being from the Gawler and Musgrave Ranges (VII, p. 96; X, pp. 77, 177; and Emu XIII, p. 22), 100 miles east of Musgrave Ranges, and near Marryat (Alberga) Creek (specimens in S.A. Museum), and Kolenda, Gawler Ranges (specimen in the S. A. White Collection).

89 *CHARADRIUS RUFICAPILLUS*—RED-CAPPED DOTTEREL (143).

Occurs along seashores and on the margins of lakes, rivers and swamps throughout the State.

90 *CHARADRIUS MELANOPS*—BLACK-FRONTED DOTTEREL (144).

Frequents streams and rivers and the margins of lakes and swamps throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island.

91 *PELTOHYAS AUSTRALIS*—AUSTRALIAN DOTTEREL (145).

The plains of the northern areas of the State generally. The southernmost records are from Kilkerran, Dublin<sup>1</sup> and Sutherlands.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

92 *HIMANTOPUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*—WHITE-HEADED STILT (146).

On swamps and the margins of lakes throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island.

93 *CLADORHYNCHUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*—BANDED STILT (147).

Breeds in the interior of the continent, Lake Grace in Western Australia and Lake Callabonna in South Australia being the only known sites (XI, p. 37). During the summer and autumn it occurs in large flocks in the coastal areas of the State, including Kangaroo Island, where it frequents lakes, swamps, salt-marshes and salt-water inlets.

94 *RECURVIROSTRA NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—RED-NECKED AVOCET (148).

Found on swamps, lakes, rivers and salt-water inlets such as The Coorong, and has been recorded from all parts of the mainland, but not from Kangaroo Island or other islands off the coast. Breeds on lakes and swamps in the northern parts of the State. Moves south in late spring and remains for the summer.

## Family SCOLOPACIDAE.

95 *NUMENIUS CYANOPUS*—EASTERN CURLEW (149).

Breeds in the eastern parts of Siberia. Migrates to Australia in the spring and departs in the autumn. Frequents sandy seashores, tidal flats and marshes along the mainland coastline, on Kangaroo Island, Flinders Id., Reevesby Id., the shores of Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, The Coorong, and at the Murray Mouth.

96 *NUMENIUS PHAEOPUS*—WHIMBREL (150).

Breeds in East Siberia west to Lena River (Peters). A spring and summer migrant to Australia. The only State records are from the tidal flats and marshes at Outer Harbour, Port Gawler and Buckland Park—*N. p. variegatus*. (XII, p. 187; XIII, pp. 51, 211.)

97 *MESOSCOLOPAX MINUTUS*—LITTLE WHIMBREL (151).

The only records are from Encounter Bay and Lake Alexandrina (VII, pp. 96, 176; IX, p. 30), and The Coorong (XVII, p. 66). Frequents tidal flats, beaches and marshes. Breeds on high mountain ranges in central and eastern Siberia.

98 *LIMOSA LIMOSA*—BLACK-TAILED GODWIT (152).

There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Narrung (VII, p. 96; IX, p. 82), and several of these birds were seen at Buckland Park by H. E. A. Jarman, J. Jones and A. H. Lendon on various occasions in February and March, 1949. Occurs on marshes, tidal flats and tidal inlets. *L. i. melanuroides*. Breeds in eastern Asia from north-western Mongolia to Kamchatka (Peters).

99 *LIMOSA LAPPONICA*—BAR-TAILED GODWIT (153).

Records are from The Coorong (III, p. 169), Fulham (IV, p. 105), and eastern Kangaroo Island (?) (XV, p. 13). (General reference IX, p. 82.) There is also a specimen in the S. A. White Collection labelled "South Australia" but bearing no date or locality. Breeds in north-eastern Asia and north-western America. Frequents swamps, marshes, tidal inlets and beaches. *L. l. baueri*.

100 *TRINGA GLAREOLA*—WOOD SANDPIPER (154).

The records are from swamps at Lake Albert<sup>1</sup> (VII, p. 96), Mannum (IX, p. 97), Pekina Creek near Orroroo (XII, p. 180), North Glenelg<sup>1</sup> (XIV, p. 196), and The Coorong (XVII, pp. 62, 66). Breeds in northern Europe, Scandinavia and northern Asia. (Peters.)  
(<sup>1</sup>Specimens in S. A. Museum.)

101 *TRINGA HYPOLEUCA*—COMMON SANDPIPER (157).

The only records of this migrant are from Glenelg River in the South-east,<sup>1</sup> Rosetta Head near Encounter Bay, Robe, Meningie, Coombe (?), Port Noarlunga, and St. Kilda.<sup>1</sup> Frequents beaches, tidal flats and rivers in the vicinity of the seashore. Breeds in Europe and Asia. (Peters.)

(<sup>1</sup>Specimens in S. A. Museum.)

102 *TRINGA NEBULARIA*—GREENSHANK (158).

A regular migrant which is found on tidal flats and marshes, and on fresh-water swamps and lakes in the vicinity of the coast during the spring and summer months. Has been recorded from all along the coastline wherever suitable conditions occur, from Kangaroo Island, the Sir Joseph Banks Group, The Lakes, and The Coorong. There are also two records from inland areas, viz. Orroroo (XII, p. 30) and Lake Eyre (IX, p. 129). Breeds in Scotland, Scandinavia, northern Russia and northern Asia. (Peters.)

103 *EROLIA TESTACEA*—CURLEW-SANDPIPER (161).

A migrant which is found usually in the company of *E. ruficollis* on tidal flats and marshes and the margins of lakes and swamps throughout the coastal areas and on the adjoining islands. There is one record from Paratoo<sup>1</sup> (XI, p. 112). Breeds in northern Asia. (Peters.)

(<sup>1</sup>Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

104 *EROLIA RUFICOLLIS*—RED-NECKED (LITTLE) STINT (162).

Frequents beaches, tidal flats and marshes, and the margins of adjacent swamps, rivers and lakes. This migrant occurs in large flocks throughout coastal areas and on Kangaroo Island, Reevesby Id., Flinders Id. and others from early spring until autumn. It has also been recorded from Lake Eyre (IX, pp. 164/5). Breeds in north-eastern Siberia and north-western Alaska. (Peters.)

105 *EROLIA ACUMINATA*—SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER (163).

A migrant which has been recorded from tidal flats and swamps and the margins of inland waters throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast, during the spring and summer months, frequently in association with *E. ruficollis*. Breeds on the Chukchi Peninsula. (Peters.)

106 *CALIDRIS CANUTUS*—KNOT (164).

Lakes Alexandrina and Albert are the only places from which this migrant has been recorded (IX, pp. 67, 53; XI, p. 115). There is a specimen in the F. E. Parsons Collection from Meningie. Breeds on the New Siberian Islands. (Peters.) *C. c. rogersi*.

107 *CROCETHIA ALBA*—SANDERLING (166).

The only records of this species are from Goolwa<sup>1</sup> (X, p. 239; XI, pp. 23, 115). This migrant frequents sandy seashores and the margins of adjacent swamps and lakes. It breeds on the Spitzbergen, New Siberian Islands and the Arctic coast of Siberia.

(<sup>1</sup>Specimens in S.A. Museum.)

108 *GALLINAGO HARDWICKI*—AUSTRALIAN SNIPE (168).

A migrant which breeds in Japan and has been recorded from swamps and marshes throughout the South-east, The Lakes, the River Murray north to Mannum, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, and the Adelaide Plains north to Port Gawler. There are also records from Manna-hill (XII, p. 217), Orroroo (XIII, p. 176), and Mt. Charlotte near Clare (XII, p. 101).

109 *ROSTRATULA AUSTRALIS*—AUSTRALIAN PAINTED SNIPE (170).

Although this species breeds in the State, the only records are from Robe (IV, p. 11; VII, p. 170; IX, p. 28), Port MacDonnell<sup>1</sup> (XVI, p. 23), Fulham<sup>2</sup> (IV, p. 105; VIII, p. 30), Camden (XII, p. 167; XIII, p. 58), Happy Valley (XVI, p. 40), Burra<sup>1</sup> (VII, p. 170), Orroroo (XII, pp. 97, 129), and Wilmington (XIII, p. 228). It is found along the margins of swamps, lakes and rivers. (General ref. XII, p. 220.)

(<sup>1</sup>Specimens in S.A. Museum. <sup>2</sup>Specimens in S. A. White Collection.)

## Family GLAREOLIDAE.

110 *GLAREOLA MALDIVARUM*—ORIENTAL PRATINCOLE (172).

The only record is a specimen taken at Meningie<sup>1</sup> in 1905 (VII, p. 96). Breeds in the Northern Hemisphere from Ceylon, India and Indo-China north to Mongolia and Manchuria. (Peters.)

(<sup>1</sup>Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

111 *STILTIA ISABELLA*—AUSTRALIAN PRATINCOLE (173).

In the far northern parts of the State, north of the latitude of Port Augusta, with occasional records from the vicinity of Adelaide (specimen and eggs in S.A. Museum from Goodwood), and one from as far south as Middleton (XII, p. 84) in 1932. The species also nested at Black Forest many years ago (IV, p. 105). It is migratory, and after breeding in Australia in the winter and spring journeys north to the islands of the Netherlands East Indies and New Guinea. Frequents open grassy plains and gibber country.

## Family BURHINIDAE.

112 *BURHINUS MAGNIROSTRIS*—SOUTHERN STONE-CURLEW (174).

Frequents savannah woodland and open plains adjacent to timbered country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast. Has become very rare in the settled areas.

## Family OTIDIDAE.

113 *EUPODOTIS AUSTRALIS*—AUSTRALIAN BUSTARD (PLAIN TURKEY) (176).

Occurs on open plains and along water-courses principally in the northern parts of the State, but is occasionally seen in southern districts as far south as Bool Lagoon.

## ORDER GRUIFORMES.

## Family GRUIDAE.

114 *GRUS RUBICUNDUS*—BROLGA (NATIVE COMPANION) (177).

On swamps and open plains in the South-east and along water-courses and on swamps in the far-north and north-east of the State. Was formerly far more widely distributed over the southern areas than at the present time.

## ORDER ARDEIFORMES.

## Family PLEGADIDAE.

115 *PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS*—GLOSSY IBIS (178).

There are but few records of this species in the State. They are from Fulham (III, p. 127; IV, p. 106), Minnie Downs (IX, p. 104; X, p. 279), Lake Frome District (IV, p. 71), Lake Alexandrina (VII, p. 97; XVI, p. 7), Bool Lagoon (XII, p. 209; XVI, p. 7), and Taillem Bend (XVI, p. 62). Frequents swamps and the margins of rivers and lakes. *P. f. peregrina*.

116 *THRESKIORNIS MOLUCCA*—AUSTRALIAN WHITE IBIS (179).

Frequents swamps and the margins of rivers and lakes and the adjacent grassy flats in the South-east, along the River Murray and Lakes, and Adelaide Plains, with one record from the Lake Frome District (IV, p. 71) and three from Orroroo (XII, p. 97; XIII, p. 123; XIV, p. 130). *T. m. strictipennis*.

117 *THRESKIORNIS SPINICOLLIS*—STRAW-NECKED IBIS (180).

Records range from the lower south-east to Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River in the far north-east and to Ooldea in the west. The species is found on swamps and the margins of lakes and rivers, and frequently on grassy plains situated at considerable distances from water.

## Family PLATALEIDAE.

118. *PLATALEA REGIA*—ROYAL SPOONBILL (181).

On swamps and the swampy margins of lakes and rivers in the South-east, The Lakes, along the River Murray, Happy Valley, Buckland Park, Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River in the far north-east.

119 *PLATALEA FLAVIPES*—YELLOW-BILLED SPOONBILL (182).

On swamps and the swampy margins of rivers and lakes from the South-east, The Lakes, and the Adelaide Plains, north to Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River.

## Family ARDEIDAE.

120 *ARDEA CINEREA*—GREY HERON.

The occurrence of this species in South Australia is doubtful. F. W. Andrews recorded it from Overland Corner in 1883, and both Gould\* and Campbell‡ included this State in the range of this species, but there have been no further records.

(\* "Handbook of the Birds of Australia," Vol. 2, p. 295; ‡ "Nests and Eggs of Birds Breeding in Australia," p. 950.)

121 *EGRETTA INTERMEDIA*—PLUMED EGRET (186).

The only records of this species in the State are from St. Kilda<sup>1</sup> and Lowbank (River Murray) (VII, p. 97; XII, p. 87). Occurs on swamps and the margins of lakes and rivers. *E. i. plumiferus*.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

122 *EGRETTA ALBA*—WHITE EGRET (187).

Swamps and the margins of rivers and lakes, and tidal flats near river mouths in the South-east, The Coorong, the River Murray, The Lakes, and the Adelaide Plains north to Orroroo and Port Broughton. Also in the far north-east along Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River.

123 *NOTOPHOYX NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—WHITE-FACED HERON (188).

Occurs on swamps, the margins of lakes and rivers, grassy flats in the vicinity of water, and on tidal flats, marshes and mangrove swamps throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast.

124 *NOTOPHOYX PACIFICA*—WHITE-NECKED HERON (189).

Found on swamps, the margins of rivers and lakes, and on grass lands in the vicinity of water throughout the State. There are no records from Kangaroo Island or other islands off the coast, and it is very rare in the more settled parts of the State.

125 *DEMIGRETTA SACRA*—REEF HERON (191).

Frequents reefs and rocky shores along the coast, Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast. There does not appear to be any record of the white form of this species in this State, all records referring to the grey form.

126 *NYCTICORAX CALEDONICUS*—NANKEEN NIGHT-HERON (192).

The records of this species extend from Bool Lagoon, Robe and Kangaroo Island in the south to the Diamantina River in the north, and west to Shag Island just off Port Broughton in Spencer Gulf. There are no records from Yorke Peninsula, and the only records from Eyre Peninsula (not previously published) are from Kellidie Bay\* and near the mouth of the Todd River.‡ Frequents swamps, the margins of lakes and rivers where there are large trees or dense patches of reeds, and sometimes sheltered inlets of the sea.

(\* Communicated by J. H. T. Mortlock—several pairs roosting and nesting in pines, November, 1945. ‡ C. E. Rix, November, 1945.)

127 *IXOBRYCHUS MINUTUS*—LITTLE BITTERN (195).

The only records of this bird, which is found in dense reeds and rushes in swamps and along the margins of lakes and rivers, are from Bool Lagoon (XII, pp. 173, 207; XIII, p. 109; XIV, p. 45) and Buckland Park (XII, pp. 184-7). Recently the remains of a specimen were forwarded to the S.A. Museum from Broken Hill, N.S.W. (XVII, p. 44). *I. m. alisteri*.

128 *BOTAURUS POICILOPTILUS*—BROWN BITTERN (197).

Occurs in dense patches of reeds and rushes on swamps, along the margins of rivers and lakes, and also in mangrove swamps, in the South-east, along the River Murray and on the Adelaide Plains between Grange and Port Wakefield. There is also a record from Orroroo (XIII, p. 87) and Flinders Chase on Kangaroo Island.<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

## ORDER ANATIFORMES.

## Family ANATIDAE.

129 *CEREOPSIS NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—CAPE BARREN GOOSE (198).

The South-east north to Coombe, the Lakes, the lower parts of the River Murray, Encounter Bay, the Adelaide Plains north to Lower Light (coastal regions), Kangaroo Island, South Neptune Ids., St. Francis Id., St. Peter's Id., the Sir Joseph Banks Group, and on the numerous other islands adjacent to the southern part of Eyre Peninsula. Occurs on grass lands and flats adjacent to water, and along margins of lakes.

130 *ANSERANAS SEMIPALMATA*—PIED GOOSE (199).

The few records from this State are from the Lake Frome District (IV, p. 71), Fulham in the early days of the State (IV, p. 106), Lower Murray Flats (V, p. 88), Minnie Downs, Diamantina River (VII, p. 230; VIII, p. 61; IX, p. 104), Coombe (IX, p. 268), Lowbank on River Murray (XII, p. 87), near Renmark (XIII, p. 44), Lake Albert (XV, p. 100) and Wellington (XVI, p. 62). Frequents swamps, rivers and lakes.

131 *CHENONETTA JUBATA*—MANED GOOSE (WOOD DUCK) (202).

On grass lands frequently at considerable distances from water and along the wooded margins of lakes, rivers, swamps, waterholes and dams, chiefly in the northern parts of the State and the upper parts of the River Murray, but has been recorded from Buckland Park and on Lake Alexandrina, also as far south as Bool Lagoon and Mosquito Creek in the South-east. It has been found breeding in both the latter places. There is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection taken at Fulham many years ago. Small flocks occur on dams in the Mt. Lofty Ranges. (C.E.R.)

132 *CHENOPIS ATRATA*—BLACK SWAN (203).

Occurs on open but fairly shallow water in lakes, rivers and swamps, and on tidal flats, estuaries and sheltered bays throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast.

133 *DENDROCYGNA ARCUATA*—WHISTLING TREE DUCK (204).

The only records for the State are River Murray<sup>1</sup> (VII, p. 97) and a specimen in the S. A. White Collection from Cooper Creek. Is found on tree-margined rivers and swamps. (<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

134 *DENDROCYGNA EYTONI*—PLUMED TREE-DUCK (205).

Apart from one report from Florieton (X, p. 136), the only records are from the far north-east of the State along Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River (VII, pp. 97, 230; VIII, p. 61; IX, p. 129; X, pp. 268, 279; XI, p. 8). There is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection taken at Lake Hope.

135 *CASARCA TADORNOIDES*—MOUNTAIN DUCK (207).

On lakes, rivers and swamps, generally keeping to the larger and more open areas of water throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. Sometimes found on grass lands some distance from water.

136 *ANAS SUPERCILIOSA*—BLACK DUCK (208).

On swamps, rivers, lakes, dams, waterholes, tidal swamps, and sheltered bays throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. *A. s. rogersi*.

137 *QUERQUEDULA CASTANEA*—CHESTNUT TEAL (210).

Lakes, rivers and swamps, and tidal swamps and inlets throughout the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island, extending as far north as the Lake Frome district.

138 *QUERQUEDULA GIBBERIFRONS*—GREY TEAL (211).

On rivers, lakes, swamps, dams, tidal swamps and sheltered bays throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island.

139 *SPATULA RHYNCHOTIS*—BLUE-WINGED SHOVELER (212).

Bool Lagoon, The Coorong, The Lakes and adjacent swamps, the River Murray, Fulham and Buckland Park on, the Adelaide Plains, Kangaroo Island, Florieton, Lake Salmon, Kallioota, the Lake Frome district and along Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River are the only localities from which the species has been recorded.

140 *MALACORHYNCHUS MEMBRANACEUS*—PINK-EARED DUCK (213).

Lakes, rivers, dams, waterholes and swamps throughout the northern parts of the State, extending south to the vicinity of Adelaide, the River Murray, The Lakes and The Coorong, with one record from Yorke Peninsula (XVI, p. 17), and three from the South-east, viz. Coombe (IX, p. 268), Bool Lagoon (XII, pp. 173, 209), and Glenelg River (IV, p. 12).

141 *STICTONETTA NAEVOSA*—FRECKLED DUCK (214).

The more open waters of the lakes, rivers and swamps of the northern and north-eastern parts of the State, occasionally extending south to the vicinity of Adelaide, the lower parts of the River Murray,<sup>1</sup> The Lakes,<sup>1,2</sup> Bool Lagoon (XII, pp. 178, 209), and the southern part of Eyre Peninsula (C.E.R.).

(<sup>1</sup>Specimens in S.A. Museum.    <sup>2</sup>Specimens in S. A. White Collection.)

142 *NYROCA AUSTRALIS*—AUSTRALIAN WHITE-EYED DUCK (HARDHEAD) (215).

The open waters of swamps, rivers and lakes throughout the State from the lower South-east to the northern boundary. There are also two previously unpublished sight records from the lower part of Eyre Peninsula, viz. near Kellidie Bay, August 1941, and Lake Wangary, November 1945 (C. E. Rix), and a pair nested on the banks of a dam on Kolenda Station, Gawler Ranges (J. N. McGilp). There are no records from Kangaroo Island or from Yorke Peninsula.

143 *OXYURA AUSTRALIS*—BLUE-BILLED DUCK (216).

Lakes, rivers and swamps which have extensive growths of reeds, rushes or lignum. Records are from the Lake Frome district (IV, p. 72), Fulham (IV, p. 107), Robe (IX, p. 28; XI, p. 85), Bool Lagoon (XII, pp. 178, 209), Buckland Park (XIII, p. 213; XV, p. 15), Florieton (XIV, p. 69), and Wellington (XVII, p. 68). There are specimens in the S. A. White Collection and the S.A. Museum from The Lakes and the lower part of the River Murray.

144 *BIZIURA LOBATA*—MUSK DUCK (217).

Lakes, rivers and swamps throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. Sometimes seen on sheltered waters along the coast.

## ORDER ACCIPITRIFORMES.

## Family AQUILIDAE.

145 *CIRCUS ASSIMILIS*—SPOTTED HARRIER (218).

Open plains, grass lands and swamps principally in the northern parts of the State, with occasional records from as far south as Noarlunga, Aldinga, Meningie, Coombe and Bool Lagoon (XII, p. 226).

146 *CIRCUS APPROXIMANS*—SWAMP-HARRIER (219).

Found around swamps and grass lands throughout the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island. There are occasional records from as far north as the Lake Frome district and Goyder's Lagoon (XII, p. 231).

147 *ASTUR NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—GREY (WHITE) GOSHAWK (220).

A nest of this species was found at Robe in November, 1933 (XII, p. 175; see also XVI, p. 78). There are also sight records from Fulham (IV, p. 108), Bool Lagoon (XII, p. 210), and Morgan (XV, p. 41). Some of these have been given as doubtful by the recorders. In April, 1949, a White Goshawk was shot at Fulham Park and presented to the S.A. Museum ("The News," Adelaide, April 6, 1949.)

148 *ASTUR FASCIATUS*—AUSTRALIAN GOSHAWK (221).

Inhabits timbered country, particularly along the fringes of open plains throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. (XII, p. 235.)

149 *ACCIPITER CIRROCEPHALUS*—COLLARED SPARROWHAWK (222).

Lightly timbered country and open plains having low bushy growth, throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. Is more frequently recorded from the higher rainfall districts than from the drier areas. (XII, p. 240.)

150 *UROAETUS AUDAX*—WEDGE-TAILED EAGLE (224).

Occurs in practically all types of country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. Is becoming rare in the more settled districts (XII, p. 243.)

151 *HIERAAETUS MORPHNOIDES*—AUSTRALIAN LITTLE EAGLE (225).

The open and lightly timbered country of the northern and western parts of the State, with occasional records from the Adelaide Plains and as far south as Kingston in the South-east. (XII, p. 249.)

152 *HALIAEETUS LEUCOGASTER*—WHITE-BREASTED SEA-EAGLE (226).

Has been recorded from various places along the whole of the mainland coastline and on adjacent islands including Kangaroo Island. It is, however, comparatively rare. There is also one record from Cobdogla on the River Murray. (XII, p. 251.)

153 *HALIASTUR SPHENURUS*—WHISTLING EAGLE (228).

Frequents nearly all types of country, but usually in the vicinity of water, throughout the State including Kangaroo Island. Frequently seen circling over seashores. (XII, p. 254.)

154 *MILVUS MIGRANS*—BLACK (FORK-TAILED) KITE (229).

Found in open country in the northern and north-eastern parts of the State, with occasional records as far south as Sutherlands—*M. m. affinis*. (XII, p. 261.)

155 *LOPHOICTINIA ISURA*—SQUARE-TAILED KITE (230).

The only records are from Blackwood<sup>1</sup> (VI, p. 56; VII, p. 98) and Nullarbor Station (XI, p. 146). Is said to inhabit open or lightly timbered country. (XII, p. 264.)

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

156 *HAMIROSTRA MELANOSTERNA*—BLACK-BREASTED BUZZARD (231).

Occurs in the open plain country of the interior. The only records, however, are from Lake Frome District (VIII, p. 63; Emu XXII, p. 275), Fulham (XVI, p. 56), and Strzelecki Creek (nesting). (Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A. XLI, p. 449). Gen. ref. XII, p. 267

157 *ELANUS NOTATUS*—BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE (232).

Open or sparsely timbered country in the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island,\* and extending north to Port Augusta. There are occasional records from as far north as Edwards Creek. (XII, p. 268.)

\* Communicated by A. F. Lashmar.

158 *ELANUS SCRIPTUS*—LETTER-WINGED KITE (233).

The only records are from Lake Callabonna, Minnie Downs and Lake Eyre. There is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection from Manuwalkaninna, and there is a set of eggs in the McGilp Collection in the S.A. Museum, taken at Moolawatana. (XII, p. 271.)

## Family FALCONIDAE.

159 *FALCO LONGIPENNIS*—LITTLE FALCON (235).

Lightly timbered country, and open country on the fringes of timber throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. (XII, p. 273.)

160 *FALCO HYPOLEUCUS*—GREY FALCON (236).

Open plains and lightly timbered country in the northern areas, extending south to Mt. Mary and Saddleworth. There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Laura and one in the S. A. White Collection taken at Fulham. (XII, p. 275.) *F. h. ashbyi*.

161 *FALCO PEREGRINUS*—PEREGRINE FALCON (237).

Timbered and hilly country in the southern and south-eastern districts, extending north to Wirrabara and Wilmington in the Flinders Ranges. It has also been reported from the Lake Frome district (Emu, XXII, p. 276). There are no records from Southern Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula or Kangaroo Island. (XII, p. 279.) *F. p. macropus*.

162 *FALCO SUBNIGER*—BLACK FALCON (238).

Lightly timbered country and open plains throughout the State, except Kangaroo Island and the South-east. There are no records from south of a line drawn from the Murray Mouth east to the Victorian border. (XII, p. 281.)

163 *FALCO BERIGORA*—BROWN HAWK (239).

Occurs in practically all types of country from open plains to sclerophyll forest and is found throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. (XII, p. 284.) There are probably two races, one inhabiting southern districts—*F. b. berigora*, and one in the northern areas—*F. b. centralia*. The latter is much lighter in color and there appears to be a gradation between the two races.

164 *FALCO CENCHROIDES*—KESTREL (240).

Open plains and grass lands, cultivated lands and lightly timbered country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. (XII, p. 287.)

## Family PANDIONIDAE.

165 *PANDION HALIAETUS*—OSPREY (241).

Has been recorded from Baudin Rocks, The Coorong, Hindmarsh Island, Corny Point, Daly Head (Southern Yorke Peninsula), and Port Broughton along the mainland coastline, and from Kangaroo Island, Wedge Id., Althorpe Id., Flinders Id., and the Sir Joseph Banks Group. *P. h. cristatus*. (XII, p. 290.)

## ORDER STRIGIFORMES.

## Family STRIGIDAE:

166 *NINOX BOOBOOK*—BOOBOOK OWL (242).

Timbered and scrub country throughout the State and Kangaroo Island. *N. b. marmorata*. Birds from the far northern areas have been described as *N. b. everardi*.

167 *NINOX CONNIVENS*—WINKING OWL (246).

The only records are from Adelaide<sup>1</sup> (VII, p. 98), Paralana,<sup>1</sup> Innamincka<sup>1</sup> (VII, p. 98), Cooper Creek (III, p. 8), Orroroo (XI, p. 137), and Naracoorte (XIX, p. 34).  
(<sup>1</sup> Specimens in S.A. Museum.)

168 *NINOX STRENUA*—POWERFUL OWL (248).

A female was picked up dead at Fulham in July, 1892. This specimen is in the S. A. White Collection (XVI, p. 36), and is the only record for South Australia.

## Family TYTONIDAE.

169 *TYTO ALBA*—BARN OWL (249).

Timbered and scrub country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. *T. a. delicatula*.

170 *TYTO NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—MASKED OWL (250).

The only records are from Ooldea<sup>2</sup> (VI, pp. 60, 89; VII, pp. 21, 29; XII, p. 134), Cooper Creek (III, p. 8), Nullarbor Plain (XI, p. 148; XII, p. 199), Coober Pedy<sup>2</sup> and Tarcoola.<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>2</sup> Specimens in the S. A. White Collection.)

## ORDER PSITTACIFORMES.

## Family TRICHOGLOSSIDAE.

171 *TRICHOGLOSSUS MOLUCCANUS*—RAINBOW (BLUE MOUNTAIN) LORIKEET (254).

Frequents forests and woodlands of the higher rainfall areas of the State and extends into the fringes of the mallee country adjoining. Has been recorded from the South-east, The Coorong, Kangaroo Island, and the Mt. Lofty Ranges, and extending from there east to Kinchina and Sutherlands and north to the southern parts of the Flinders Ranges. Also occurs in the southern parts of Yorke and Eyre Peninsulas. (Eyre Peninsula birds, *T. m. eyrei*—a doubtful subspecies considering nomadic habits.) Is nomadic in habit, its movements being largely governed by the supply of flowering eucalypts.

172 *GLOSSOPSITTA CONCINNA*—MUSK-LORIKEET (258).

This species frequents the sclerophyll forests and savannah woodlands of the ranges and higher rainfall districts and is also occasionally found in the mallee country adjoining. Records are from the South-east as far north as Coombe, The Coorong, The Lakes and northward between the River Murray and St. Vincent Gulf to Orroroo, and east along the River Murray from Morgan to the eastern border of the State. Is nomadic in habit and moves to various parts of the country in search of flowering eucalypts and other honey-yielding plants.

173. *GLOSSOPSITTA PORPHYROCEPHALA*—PURPLE-CROWNED LORIKEET (259).

A nomadic species found in sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and mallee areas throughout the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island. Its movements are largely governed by the flowering of eucalypts and other nectar-yielding trees and shrubs. Frequently congregates in large flocks where such plants are flowering freely. The most northerly records are from Wilmington and the Gawler Ranges.

174 *GLOSSOPSITTA PUSILLA*—LITTLE LORIKEET (260).

This nomadic species is rarely recorded in South Australia, where it inhabits sclerophyll forest and savannah woodlands of the more southerly districts. Records are from the South-east, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, Adelaide Plains, Sutherlands and Yorke Peninsula. There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Kangarilla, Blackwood, Clarendon, and Sutherlands, and in the S. A. White Collection there are specimens from Fulham. This Lorikeet may not be as rare as the few records would indicate, as it is a difficult bird to identify when feeding in the tops of tall eucalypts and may easily be mistaken for the preceding species, *G. porphyrocephala*.

## Family KAKATOEIDAE.

175 *CALYPTORHYNCHUS BANKSI*—RED-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO (264).

Occurs in the ranges and along timbered creeks in the far northern parts of the State (north of lat. 30 deg. S.), and there is a bird in the Adelaide Zoological Gardens which was taken in the Bangham scrubs in the South-east. (See note under *C. lathami*.)

179 *KAKATOE GALERITA*—WHITE (SULPHUR-CRESTED) COCKATOO (269).

Has been recorded from the South-east, The Coorong, Kangaroo Island, the country between the River Murray and St. Vincent Gulf extending north to Quorn and Cradock, and along the River Murray from Morgan to the eastern boundary of the State. There

176 *CALYPTORHYNCHUS LATHAMI*—GLOSSY BLACK COCKATOO (265).

Found in sclerophyll forest on the western end of Kangaroo Island (VIII, pp. 237, 243, 275; XVI, p. 21)—*C. l. halmaturina*. The record from the Bangham scrubs in the South-east (XIV, p. 111) is based on the identification of some tail feathers sent to the S.A. Museum in 1937. In view of the bird taken in this locality (see under *C. banksi*), it would appear that it was a mistaken identification.

177 *CALYPTORHYNCHUS FUNEREUS*—YELLOW-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO (267).

Frequents sclerophyll forests in the southern parts of the State. Since the planting of exotic species of pines for afforestation purposes and for breakwinds this species has shown a decided preference for the areas where such plantings have been made. Has been recorded from the South-east, The Coorong, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, Kangaroo Island, and the lower parts of Eyre Peninsula<sup>2</sup>. The birds from Kangaroo Island have been named *C. f. whiteae*.  
(<sup>2</sup> Specimens in the S. A. White Collection.)

178 *CALLOCEPHALON FIMBRIATUM*—GANG-GANG COCKATOO (268).

Occasionally recorded from the sclerophyll forest country adjoining the South Australia-Victoria border south of Wolseley (I, part III, p. 17; VII, p. 99; IX, p. 136; XIV, p. 112). are no records from Yorke Peninsula or Eyre Peninsula. (Kangaroo Island birds—*K. g. rosinae*.) Inhabits sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and mallee areas adjacent thereto.

180 *KAKATOE LEADBETTERI*—PINK COCKATOO (MAJOR MITCHELL) (270).

Occurs in the desert scrubs and mallee areas in the western part of the State from Streaky Bay, Kimba, and Whyalla to the northern boundary—*K. l. superflua*, in the north-east corner of the State on Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River and in the country adjacent to the River Murray from Blanchetown to the Victorian border. There is also a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Sandergrove.

181 *KAKATOE SANGUINEA*—LITTLE CORELLA (BARE-EYED) COCKATOO (271).

Inhabits open plains and gum creeks of the north-eastern parts of the State, extending south to the northern parts of the River Murray, Melrose and Port Augusta—*K. s. ashbyi*. There is an isolated colony at Buckland Park, where, it is said, the species was introduced from the north many years ago.

182 *KAKATOE TENUIROSTRIS*—LONG-BILLED CORELLA (272).

Has been recorded from the South-east in the vicinity of Wolseley, Naracoorte, Bool Lagoon and Penola, all close to the Victorian border. (VII, pp. 30, 99; XIII, pp. 112, 119, 133; XV, pp. 10, 12, 126; XVI, p. 54.)

183 *KAKATOE ROSEICAPILLA*—GALAH (273).

This species occurs throughout the plains and the open timbered areas of the State, including Kangaroo Island, Reevesby Id. and Althorpe Id. There are, however, only two records from the Lower South-east, viz. Port MacDonnell (XVI, p. 23) and Millicent (XVII, p. 34). This is the only species of cockatoo recorded on Yorke Peninsula.

## Family LORIIDAE.

184 *LEPTOLOPHUS HOLLANDICUS*—COCKATIEL (COCKATOO-PARROT) (274).

This species is found throughout northern areas generally, and occasionally moves as far south as Port Lincoln, Adelaide, Meningie and Coombe. Occurs in all types of country except heavily timbered areas.

185 *POLYTELIS ANTHOPEPLUS*—ROCK PEBBLER (SMOKER) (278).

Inhabits the gum flats along the River Murray and extends south into the Murray Mallee as far as Coombe. It has been only occasionally recorded south of Mannum. There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Wood's Point and one in the S. A. White Collection from Fulham.

186 *POLYTELIS ALEXANDRAE*—PRINCESS (ALEXANDRA) PARROT (279).

The only records are from the extreme north-eastern parts of the State, where the bird is said to occur along timbered watercourses. Records are from Alberga (VII, p. 99; IX, p. 81), west of Oodnadatta (IX, p. 85), Charlotte Waters (X, p. 148), and Abminga (XII, p. 171). There are specimens in the S. A. Museum from Oodnadatta, Lambinna Station and Tomkinson Range, and one in the S. A. White Collection from Finke River.

187 *APROSMICTUS ERYTHROPTERUS*—RED-WINGED PARROT (280).

The only records are from along timber-lined watercourses in the north-eastern portion of the State, viz. Lake Frome district (V, p. 86), Innamincka (IX, p. 69), Lake Goyder (IX, p. 104), and Clifton Hills (XIV, p. 74). There is a specimen in the S. A. Museum from Puttaburra.

188 *PLATYCERCUS ELEGANS*—CRIMSON ROSELLA (282).

Occurs in forests and open timbered country in the Lower South-east extending north to Naracoorte and Kingston—*P. e. victoriae*, and on Kangaroo Island where it is found along the creeks and rivers and in other areas of taller timber—*P. e. melanoptera*. There are specimens of *victoriae* in the S. A. Museum from Robe and Deep Creek, and in the S. A. White Collection from Nangwarry.

189 *PLATYCERCUS ADELAIDAE*—ADELAIDE ROSELLA (283).

Inhabits sclerophyll forest and savannah woodland in Fleurieu Peninsula extending north to Yankalilla and east to Victor Harbour—*P. a. fleurieuensis*; the Mt. Lofty Ranges north of Yankalilla and Victor Harbour extending northward through the hills and ranges to Jamestown and Caltowie and east to Sutherlands—*P. a. adelaidae*; the southern part of the Flinders Ranges from Caltowie north to the vicinity of Wilmington—*P. a. subadelaidae*. There is a general gradation between these races, and the boundaries given above cannot be taken as other than approximate. The majority of the birds occurring in each area defined conform to the characters of the race herein ascribed to that area.

190 *PLATYCERCUS FLAVEOLUS*—YELLOW ROSELLA (284).

On the Red Gum and Box flats along the River Murray between the eastern border of the State and Mannum. There is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection from Mannum.

191 *PLATYCERCUS EXIMIUS*—EASTERN ROSELLA (288).

Found in sclerophyll forest and savannah woodland in the South-east extending north to The Coorong, Keith and Bordertown. An isolated group of this species occurs in the Mt. Lofty Ranges between O'Halloran Hill, Blackwood and Kangarilla. Occasionally some of these birds come down to the Adelaide Plains at Fulham. There are specimens in the S. A. White Collection from Fulham.

192 *BARNARDIUS BARNARDI*—MALLEE PARROT (RINGNECK) (291).

Mallee scrub and the adjoining areas of savannah woodland in the Murray Mallee east of the River Murray extending south to Kingston in the South-east—*B. b. barnardi*, the mallee country west of the River Murray and on Yorke Peninsula north to Quorn—*B. b. augustus*, the northern Flinders Ranges from Quorn to the southern part of the Lake Eyre Basin—*B. b. whitei*.

193 *BARNARDIUS ZONARIUS*—PORT LINCOLN PARROT (294).

Scrub country in the north-western part of the State north and west of Oodnadatta—*B. z. myrtae*, mallee scrub and savannah woodland on Eyre Peninsula north to the country west of the Flinders Ranges and west to the West Australian border—*B. z. zonarius*.

194 *PSEPHOTUS HAEMATONOTUS*—RED-RUMPED PARROT (295).

Southern parts of the State generally south of Lat. 30 deg. S.—*P. h. haematonotus*, and the interior north and west of the Lake Eyre Basin—*P. h. caeruleus*.

195 *PSEPHOTUS VARIUS*—MULGA PARROT (296).

Mallee and desert scrubs of Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula and the northern parts of the State—*P. v. varius*; the mallee country between the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the River Murray, and the Murray Mallee south to Pinnaroo and Tailem Bend—*P. v. orientalis*.

196 *NORTHIELLA HAEMATOGASTER*—BLUE BONNET (297)

The Murray Mallee—*N. h. alter*; the mallee country north of the River Murray and on Eyre Peninsula and saltbush and bluebush adjoining—*N. h. haematogaster*; the Lake Eyre Basin—*N. h. pallescens*.

197 *NEOPHEMA SPLENDIDA*—SCARLET-CHESTED PARROT (303).

Occurs in apparently small numbers in the northern parts of the State, extending south to the coastal regions of the West Coast and the Gawler Ranges, and has been recorded from Mannum on the River Murray.

198 *NEOPHEMA BOURKI*—BOURKE PARROT (304).

The only records are from the northern parts of the State between Lake Eyre and the northern border and west to the Musgrave Ranges. There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from north-west of Oodnadatta, and in the S. A. White Collection from the Musgrave Ranges.

199 *NEOPHEMA CHRYSOGASTER*—ORANGE-BREASTED PARROT (305).

Appears to be confined to the coastal areas of the South-east and occasionally in the vicinity of Adelaide. There are specimens in the Adelaide Museum from The Grange, Beachport and Robe.

200 *NEOPHEMA CHRYSOSTOMA*—BLUE-WINGED PARROT (306).

Found in open country in the southern parts of the State, and as far north as the Flinders Ranges. Has been found breeding in the Flinders Ranges near Mt. Remarkable (XIII, p. 229). There are no records from Kangaroo Island.

201 *NEOPHEMA ELEGANS*—ELEGANT PARROT (307).

Frequents open country and grass lands as well as timbered country in the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island, and extending north to Lake Callabonna.<sup>1</sup> There is only one record from Kangaroo Island, and this was considered doubtful by the observer (VIII, p. 265).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

202 *NEOPHEMA PETROPHILA*—ROCK PARROT (308).

Occurs in samphire swamps, on sand dunes and rocky headlands along the whole of the coastline and on all adjacent islands.

203 *LATHAMUS DISCOLOR*—SWIFT PARROT (309).

A nomadic species which occurs at irregular intervals in the sclerophyll forest and savannah woodland areas in the central part of the State. The majority of the occurrences recorded are from the Mt. Lofty Ranges, with occasional records from Mt. Mary, Sutherlands, Morgan, Blanchetown, Adelaide Plains and Buckland Park.

204 *MELOPSITTACUS UNULATUS*—BUDGERYGAH (SHELL PARROT) (310).

Very numerous throughout the northern parts of the State and appearing in the southern parts at irregular intervals, sometimes in considerable numbers. On such occasions they have been known to breed in the suburbs of Adelaide.

205 *PEZOPORUS WALLICUS*—SWAMP (GROUND) PARROT (311).

The only part of the State in which this bird is known to occur at the present time is the coastal area of the Lower South-east from east of Port MacDonnell to Robe. It has been recorded in the past from the Reedbeds (Fulham) and Mt. Compass. Occurs in swampy country with dense low growths of teatree and other bushes. (XVI, p. 4.) There is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection taken at the Reedbeds in 1850.

206 *GEOPSITTACUS OCCIDENTALIS*—NIGHT PARROT (312).

There have been no records of this species for many years. It is said to inhabit spinifex country. The only records are from the far northern parts of the State, viz. Cooper Creek, Macumba Station near Oodnadatta, Lake Eyre and Gawler Ranges. (VII, p. 100; IX, p. 129; XI, p. 68.)

## ORDER CORACIIFORMES.

## Family PODARGIDAE.

207 *PODARGUS STRIGOIDES*—TAWNY FROGMOUTH (313).

Occurs in timbered and scrub country throughout the State but there are no records from Kangaroo Island. *P. s. rossi*.

208 *AEGOTHELES CRISTATA*—OWLET-NIGHTJAR (317).

A nocturnal species inhabiting sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and mallee scrub throughout the southern parts of the State except Kangaroo Island—*A. c. cristatus*; and desert scrubs and timber-lined watercourses in the northern parts of the State—*A. c. centralia*.

## Family CORACIIDAE.

209 *EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALIS*—DOLLAR BIRD (ROLLER) (318).

The appearance of this bird in South Australia would seem to be accidental. The only records are from Mylor (III, p. 180—specimen in S.A. Museum) and near Farina (IX, p. 151). There is also an unpublished record of one bird at Fulham in 1934 (communicated by Capt. S. A. White).

## Family ALCEDINIDAE.

210 *ALCYONE AZUREA*—AZURE KINGFISHER (319).

Found along rivers, creeks and streams on the Adelaide Plains, in the Mt. Lofty Ranges and along the Glenelg River in the South-east.

211 *DACELO GIGAS*—KOOKABURRA (322).

Frequents sclerophyll forest and savannah woodlands in the higher rainfall areas in the South-east, extending as far north as Coombe and up through The Coorong to the River Murray, along the River Murray and throughout the Adelaide Plains, the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the Barossa Ranges, and extending north to the southern parts of the Flinders Ranges in the vicinity of the Pichi Richi Pass. The species also occurs in the southern part of Eyre Peninsula and on Kangaroo Island. *D. g. tregellasi*.

212 *HALCYON PYRRHOPYGIUS*—RED-BACKED KINGFISHER (325)

Occurs in the northern parts of the State generally. Its usual southerly limit is approximately a line drawn west from Orroroo to the Western Australian border and south-east from Orroroo to Morgan and then along the River Murray to the Victorian border. There are some records from the northern parts of the Murray Mallee and two or three from the vicinity of Adelaide.<sup>3</sup> Of the specimens in the S.A. Museum the most southerly are from Laura and Wilmington.

(<sup>3</sup> Specimen in the F. E. Parsons Collection.)

213 *HALCYON SANCTUS*—SACRED KINGFISHER (326).

Occurs in practically all types of country, including mangrove swamps in the southern parts of the State including Kangaroo Island. The northern limits are approximately defined by a line drawn from the eastern border of the State along the River Murray to Morgan, then through Port Wakefield to Cowell and north-west to the Nullarbor Plain, with an extension north of this line up through the Flinders Ranges. It has also been recorded from the Lake Frome district (Emu XXII, p. 279).

214 *MEROPS ORNATUS*—BEE-EATER (329).

Occurring in open timbered country; frequently along watercourses, this species is migratory. It arrives in this State in September and, after breeding, leaves again in March for the islands north of Australia. During its stay here it ranges over the northern parts of the State, extending as far south as Port Lincoln, Adelaide and the northern parts of the Murray Mallee. Its appearance in the vicinity of Adelaide is now a rare occurrence, but in days gone by it was a regular visitor.

## Family CAPRIMULGIDAE.

215 *EUROSTOPODUS GUTTATUS*—SPOTTED NIGHTJAR (331).

A nocturnal species occurring throughout the State except Kangaroo Island and the South-east. Specimens in the S.A. Museum from Goolwa and Meningie represent the southernmost records.

## Family MICROPODIDAE.

216 *HIRUNDAPUS CAUDACUTUS*—SPINE-TAILED SWIFT (334).

The only records are from Fulham (VI, p. 25), Willunga (XII, p. 216); Nargultie, Burnside and Port Willunga (XIII, pp. 183-4); and Purlubie (XIV, p. 173). Breeds in Siberia from the Lena River east to Manchuria and the islands north of Japan. (Peters.)

217 *MICROPUS PACIFICUS*—FORK-TAILED SWIFT (335).

This species is seldom recorded, but when they do appear it is usually in very large flocks. The majority of the occurrences recorded have been during periods when storms have been brewing. Records are from Encounter Bay, Kangaroo Island, the vicinity of Adelaide, Yorke Peninsula, along the River Murray between Berri and Morgan, Sutherlands, Laura and Wilmington. There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Laura and Moorook, and in the S. A. White Collection from Fulham. Breeds in Eastern Asia and the islands north of Japan (Peters).

## ORDER CUCULIFORMES.

## Family CUCULIDAE.

218 *CUCULUS PALLIDUS*—PALLID CUCKOO (337).

A migratory species which during its sojourn in this State frequents practically all types of country except those devoid of trees or shrubs. It has been recorded from all parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island. From records published and from the observations carried out by members of the S.A. Ornithological Association from July, 1946, to December, 1948, it appears that the first birds arrive in the southern parts of the State in June (and sometimes in May) and that their numbers increase until August. Early in November they begin to depart, and by the end of December practically the only birds left are the young hatched late in the season. The records suggest that the species may be present in the northern parts of the State throughout the year.

219 *CACOMANTIS FLABELLIFORMIS*—FANTAILED CUCKOO (338).

Occurs in timbered country, generally throughout the higher rainfall areas (18 in. or over). Observations carried out between May, 1946, and December, 1948, reveal that the bird is present in the Mt. Lofty Ranges throughout the year. Has been recorded from the South-east, Kangaroo Island, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, the mallee country between these ranges and the River Murray, the Adelaide Plains extending northward to Wirrabara, and on Yorke Peninsula—*C. f. flabelliformis*; and the southern part of Eyre Peninsula as far north as Ungarra, and Yeelanna—*C. f. eyrei*. There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum labelled Alice Springs.

220 *OWENAVIS OSCULANS*—BLACK-EARED CUCKOO (341).

There are few records of this species. It is usually present in the belts of teatree along the coast at The Grange and at Port Gawler in the spring, and in the mallee country between the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the River Murray at the same period of the year.

A party touring Eyre Peninsula in the spring of 1923 recorded it at a number of widely separated places (VII, p. 141). On a second tour in 1925 it was observed in two localities only (VIII, p. 191). Other records are from various parts of the State, ranging from the Murray Mallee to the Far West Coast and north to the Lake Frome district, Oodnadatta and the Musgrave Ranges.

221 *CHALCITES BASALIS*—NARROW-BILLED (HORSFIELD) BRONZE-CUCKOO (342).

A migratory species occurring in all types of country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast, in the spring. Arrives in July or August and departs in November or December. Birds seen in January and even later are probably young which were hatched late in the season.

222 *LAMPROCOCCYX PLAGOSUS*—GOLDEN BRONZE-CUCKOO (344)

Occurs in sclerophyll forest, heath and the wetter mallee areas in the South-east, The Coorong, Kangaroo Island, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, the Adelaide Plains and southern Yorke Peninsula. The birds arrive in the above localities in July or August and depart in December.

There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Kangaroo Island and specimens in the S. A. White Collection from Wedge Island and Pondalowie Bay (Yorke Peninsula). There is also one record from Port Broughton (III, p. 134).

223 *SCYTHROPS NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—CHANNEL-BILLED CUCKOO (348)

The only records are from the north-eastern corner of the State in the vicinity of Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River. There is a specimen from Minnie Downs in the S.A. Museum and one in the S. A. White Collection from Cooper Creek. The appearance of the birds in the area is said to precede the opening of the summer rains in February or March.

## ORDER PASSERIFORMES

## Family HIRUNDINIDAE.

224 *HIRUNDO NEOXENA*—WELCOME SWALLOW (357)

Is found throughout the State, and from observations between May, 1946, and December, 1948, appears to be present in varying numbers throughout the year in most if not all localities.

225 *CHERAMOECA LEUCOSTERNA*—WHITE-BACKED SWALLOW (358)

This species has been recorded from all parts of the State, with the exception of Kangaroo Island and the South-east. Salt Creek (on The Coorong) and Coombe are the southernmost places from which there are any records.

226 *HYLOCHELIDON NIGRICANS*—TREE-MARTIN (359)

Occurs throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. Observations carried out by members of the South Australian Ornithological Association between July 1946 and December 1948 showed that it was present in various parts of the State in every month of that period.

227 *HYLOCHELIDON ARIEL*—FAIRY MARTIN (360)

Frequents open or lightly timbered country in the vicinity of water throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. The observations mentioned under the preceding species reveal that it arrives in the southern parts of the State (south of Port Augusta) in August and departs in December or January. [There were no observations from northern parts during this period (July, 1946, to December, 1948) because none of the observers resided there.]

## Family MUSCICAPIDAE.

228 *RHIPIDURA FLABELLIFERA*—GREY FANTAIL (361)

Occurs in most classes of country in the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island, and extending north to Marree, Lake Frome district and Cooper Creek. There is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection from the last-mentioned place.—*R. f. whitei*.

229 *RHIPIDURA RUFIFRONS*—RUFIOUS FANTAIL (362).

The only record is that of a specimen taken at Coombe (XII, p. 184).—*R. r. inexpectata*.

230 *RHIPIDURA LEUCOPHRYS*—WILLIE WAGTAIL (364).

Frequents all but heavily timbered country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. Numerous in towns and cities as well as country areas. Appears to prefer the proximity of human habitation.

231 *SEISURA INQUIETA*—RESTLESS FLYCATCHER (369).

Occurs in nearly all the timbered country in the higher rainfall areas of the State, including Kangaroo Islands and other islands off the coast, and along timbered watercourses in the drier northern areas. It is rare in the latter areas.

232 *MICROECA FASCINANS*—JACKY WINTER (BROWN FLYCATCHER) (377).

Throughout the State except Kangaroo Island and the very dry parts of the northern areas. Records from the northern parts of the State are few and scattered, and possibly this species occurs there in favorable seasons only.

Specimens in the S.A. Museum from the northern parts of the State are from Mt. Ive, Donald's Plains, Innamincka and Iron Knob, and in the S.A. White Collection from Ooldea and Innamincka. Southern specimens—*M. f. victoriae*. Northern specimens—*M. f. barcoo*.

233 *PETROICA MULTICOLOR*—SCARLET ROBIN (380).

Frequents sclerophyll forest and savannah woodland and the fringes of the adjoining mallee in the South-east, The Coorong, Mt. Lofty Ranges extending east to the River Murray, the Adelaide Plains north to Mt. Remarkable, Yorke Peninsula and the southern part of Eyre Peninsula—*P. m. frontalis*; and Kangaroo Island—*P. m. samueli*.

234 *PETROICA GOODENOVII*—RED-CAPPED ROBIN (381).

Found in mallee scrub and lightly timbered country throughout the State except the Lower South-east and Kangaroo Island. There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Flinders Id. off the West Coast.

235 *PETROICA PHOENICEA*—FLAME ROBIN (382).

Arrives in this State from Victoria and Tasmania in April and moves through the South-east north to Naracoorte and up through The Coorong to the eastern end of Kangaroo Island and to the country between the River Murray and St. Vincent Gulf, then north as far as Clare (XII, p. 181) and west to Yorke Peninsula (IX, p. 232; XVI, p. 28). Departs in July and August. Frequents open grass lands and cultivated lands.

236 *PETROICA RODINGASTER*—PINK ROBIN (383).

This species was recorded by John Gould from near Mt. Lofty in 1838. Since that time no specimens have been taken, but several sight records have been made both in the above area (VII, p. 101; XIX, p. 5) and in the South-east adjacent to the Victorian border (IX, p. 137; XVII, p. 81). Occurs in densely timbered country.—*P. r. inexpectata*.

237 *MELANODRYAS CUCULLATA*—HOODED ROBIN (385).

Frequents both lightly and heavily timbered country throughout the State except Kangaroo Island.

238 *EOPSALTRIA AUSTRALIS*—SOUTHERN YELLOW ROBIN (392).

Occurs in forest country in the Lower South-east, extending north to Millicent.—*E. a. viridior*.

239 *EOPSALTRIA CHRYSORRHOA*—NORTHERN YELLOW ROBIN (393).

There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum which is recorded as having been taken at Wood's Point on the River Murray in May, 1902 (VII, p. 90). This is far from the recognised haunts of the species, which occurs in Queensland, and is also some distance from the areas in which other members of the genus occur.

240 *EOPSALTRIA GRISEOGULARIS*—WESTERN YELLOW ROBIN (294).

Frequents sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and adjoining fringes of mallee scrub on Eyre Peninsula and the West Coast.—*E. g. rosinae*.

## Family PACHYCEPHALIDAE.

241 *PACHYCEPHALA PECTORALIS*—GOLDEN WHISTLER (398).

Found in timbered and scrub country in the South-east, The Coorong, the Murray Mallee, the country between the River Murray and Mt. Lofty Ranges north to Sutherlands, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, the Adelaide Plains north to the Flinders Ranges,<sup>1</sup> Yorke Peninsula—*P. p. myponga*; Eyre Peninsula—*P. p. fuliginosa*; Pearson Island<sup>1</sup> (42 miles S.W. of Elliston), and Kangaroo Island—*P. p. halmaturina*.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

242 *PACHYCEPHALA RUFIVENTRIS*—RUFIOUS WHISTLER (401).

Frequents timbered and scrub country throughout the State except Kangaroo Island. A number of sub-species have been described, viz. *P. r. maudeae* from the Everard Ranges, *P. r. gawlerensis* from the Gawler Ranges, and *P. r. waddelli* from southern Eyre Peninsula.

243 *PACHYCEPHALA RUFOGULARIS*—RED-LORED WHISTLER (402).

Occurs in mallee scrub in the triangular area of country situated between Karoonda, Pungonda and Pinnaroo, and also in the mallee country between the River Murray and the Mt. Lofty Ranges in the Hundreds of Freeling, Mobilong, and Brinkley<sup>4</sup> (XV, p. 96; XVI, p. 69).

(<sup>4</sup> Specimen in C. E. Rix Collection.)

244 *PACHYCEPHALA INORNATA*—GILBERT WHISTLER (403).

Frequents mallee scrub in the Murray Mallee on each side of the River Murray, the coastal scrub (mallee, teatree and pine) between Port Gawler and Port Wakefield, and the mallee and myll country of Eyre Peninsula from the southernmost part north to Iron Knob and the Gawler Ranges and west to the Nullarbor Plain. There are also records from Kallioota<sup>1</sup> (I, part 4, p. 18) and Eurelia (XIV, p. 131).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

245 *PACHYCEPHALA OLIVACEA*—OLIVE WHISTLER (405).

Occurs in teatree scrub in the Lower South-east extending north to Millicent (XV, p. 67; XVI, pp. 14, 23). There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Millicent, Eight-mile Creek and Deep Creek.—*P. o. tregellasi*.

246 *COLLURICINCLA HARMONICA*—GREY SHRIKE-THRUSH (408).

Found in sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and scrub country in the parts of the State east of Spencer Gulf and of a line drawn northward from Port Augusta to the northern boundary—*C. h. victoriae*. Also occurs on Kangaroo Island—*C. h. halmaturina*—*zamba*.

247 *COLLURICINCLA RUFIVENTRIS*—WESTERN SHRIKE-THRUSH (410).

Frequents timbered and scrub country on Eyre Peninsula and west of a line drawn from Port Augusta approximately northward to the northern border of the State.—*C. r. whitei*.

## Family GRALLINIDAE.

248 *GRALLINA CYANOLEUCA*—MAGPIE-LARK (415).

Inhabits open timbered country throughout the State as well as in city and township areas. Usually found in the vicinity of water, whether natural or provided by man.

Family *FALCUNCULIDAE*.249 *FALCUNCULUS FRONTATUS*—EASTERN SHRIKE-TIT (416).

The large majority of the records are from the sclerophyll forest and savannah woodland of the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the Adelaide Plains. It has also been reported from Port Germein (III, p. 6; VII, p. 158), Lake Bonney (S.E.) (VII, p. 59), and Joanna (XI, p. 89). There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Laura.

250 *OREOICA GUTTURALIS*—CRESTED BELL-BIRD (419).

Occurs in mallee and arid scrubs throughout the State exception in the following areas:—the Mt. Lofty Ranges, the Adelaide Plains, Kangaroo Island and the South-east south of the Naracoorte-Kingston railway.

251 *SPHENOSTOMA CRISTATUM*—WEDGE-BILL (420).

Occurs along watercourses and in arid scrub in the far northern districts north of lat. 32 deg. S.

252 *PSOPHODES NIGROGULARIS*—MALLEE (WESTERN) WHIPBIRD (422).

Inhabits areas of mallee country where the Broombush (*Melaleuca uncinata*) is the dominant plant. Has been recorded from the Murray Mallee in the vicinity of Pinnaroo and Peebinga (XIV, p. 3; XV, p. 19; XVI, p. 48).—*P. n. leucogaster*.

Family *CAMPOPHAGIDAE*.253 *PTEROPODOCYS MAXIMA*—GROUND CUCKOO-SHRIKE (423).

Frequents lightly timbered country in the northern parts of the State, extending south to Whyalla (C.E.R.), Riverton, Brownlow,<sup>1</sup> Sutherlands and Alawoona. There are also records from Buckland Park (XIII, p. 216), Fulham (VI, p. 160) and Kybybolite (XIV, p. 199). These were probably accidental occurrences.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

254 *CORACINA NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—BLACK-FACED CUCKOO-SHRIKE (424).

Frequents timbered country of all types throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island.

255 *CORACINA ROBUSTA*—LITTLE CUCKOO-SHRIKE (427).

Occurs in savannah woodlands. The only records are from Fulham<sup>2</sup> (VI, pp. 6, 24), Joanna<sup>3</sup> (IX, p. 202; XI, p. 89), Buckland Park (XIII, p. 216), Adelaide (XIV, p. 231), and Noarlunga (XVIII, p. 47).

(<sup>2</sup> Specimen in S. A. White Collection; <sup>3</sup> Specimen in F. E. Parsons Collection.)

256 *LALAGE TRICOLOR*—WHITE-WINGED TRILLER (430).

Frequents open timbered country throughout the State except Kangaroo Island and the Lower South-east. The southernmost records are from Joanna (XI, p. 89) and Robe (IX, p. 19). This species is migratory in the southern parts of the State. It arrives in August or September each year and departs in January. The numbers occurring in southern districts vary greatly from year to year.

Family *CINCLOSOMATIDAE*.257 *CINCLOSOMA PUNCTATUM*—SPOTTED QUAIL-THRUSH (436).

Occurs in sclerophyll woodland and heath in the Mt. Lofty Ranges from the Torrens Gorge south to Fleurieu Peninsula. Is becoming very rare and is seldom reported.

258 *CINCLOSOMA CASTANOTUM*—CHESTNUT QUAIL-THRUSH (437).

Frequents mallee and arid scrubs in the drier parts of the State. Does not occur in the South-east, Kangaroo Island, Mt. Lofty Ranges, Adelaide Plains, Yorke Peninsula, or southern part of Eyre Peninsula.

259 *CINCLOSOMA CINNAMOMEUM*—CINNAMON QUAIL-THRUSH (439).

Occurs in the arid country in the north-eastern corner of the State, extending south to Beltana and west to Oodnadatta, Coober Pedy and McDouall Peak.

260 *CINCLOSOMA ALISTERI*—NULLARBOR QUAIL-THRUSH (440).

Confined to the Nullarbor Plain (XI, p. 149; XII, p. 200).

261—*DRYMODES BRUNNEOPYGIA*—SOUTHERN SCRUB-ROBIN (441).

Occurs in mallee scrub along The Coorong, in the Murray Mallee on both sides of the River Murray, on Yorke Peninsula, and on Eyre Peninsula.

262 *POMATOSTOMUS TEMPORALIS*—GREY-CROWNED BABBLER (443).

Occurs in scrub country in the Lower South-east as far north as Bordertown<sup>3</sup> and extending up through the coastal areas to and including The Coorong and Younghusband Peninsula.

(<sup>3</sup> Specimen in the F. E. Parsons Collection.)

263 *POMATOSTOMUS RUBECULUS*—RED-BREASTED BABBLER (444).

Found along timbered watercourses in the extreme northern part of the State between Oodnadatta and the northern border. (Hamilton Bore—XI, p. 9.)

264. *POMATOSTOMUS SUPERCILIOSUS*—WHITE-BROWED BABBLER (445).

Frequents savannah woodland, mallee and arid scrubs throughout the State except Kangaroo Island and the Lower South-east. Kingston in the South-east and Bool Lagoon are the southernmost places from which there are any records.

265 *POMATOSTOMUS RUFICEPS*—CHESTNUT-CROWNED BABBLER (446).

Occurs in mallee and arid scrubs in the north-eastern portion of the State, extending south and west to a line drawn approximately from Taplan through Swan Reach and Sandleton to Quorn and then along the North-South Railway to the northern border.

## Family . . . TURDIDAE.

266 *OREOCINCLA LUNULATA*—GROUND THRUSH (447).

Frequents sclerophyll forest in the Mt. Lofty Ranges and sclerophyll scrubs and forests on Kangaroo Island. It probably occurs in similar types in the South-east. The only records from the latter area are from Robe, where it was found breeding (IX, p. 202), and from the Millicent district (XVII, p. 35).

## Family EPTHIANURIDAE.

267 *EPTHIANURA ALBIFRONS*—WHITE-FRONTED CHAT (448).

The opening up and clearing of country has greatly increased the areas of suitable habitat for this species, which is found on open grassy plains, lightly timbered country, samphire flats, and also saltbush and bluebush country. There are records from all over the State except from the extreme north-western portion (Musgrave Ranges). There are also records from Kangaroo Island and many of the other islands off the coast.

268 *EPTHIANURA TRICOLOR*—CRIMSON CHAT (449).

Frequents open plains, sparsely timbered country, and also saltbush, bluebush and samphire areas throughout the northern parts of the State (north of lat. 30 deg. S.). It is nomadic in habit, and in the late spring and summer sometimes moves south as far as Coombe, Mannum, St. Kilda, Fulham and Maitland. Such southern occurrences have been very irregular of recent years, although apparently fairly regular some 40 or 50 years ago.

269 *EPTHIANURA AURIFRONS*—ORANGE CHAT (450).

Occurs on open plains, sparsely timbered areas, saltbush, bluebush and samphire country throughout the northern parts of the State, extending south at irregular intervals to about

the latitude of Adelaide. Except for these infrequent southern occurrences in the late spring and summer, the general range is the country north of latitude 30 deg. S.

270 *ASHBYIA LOVENSIS*—GIBBER-BIRD (452).

Has been recorded from the open plains and stony table-lands north of lat. 31 deg. S., with one record from Sutherlands<sup>1</sup> (XVI, p. 53).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

Family ACANTHIZIDAE.

271 *GERYGONE OLIVACEA*—WHITE-THROATED WARBLER (453).

The only record of this species is that of a nest with three eggs taken at Millicent on 12/11/38. The eggs are on loan to the S.A. Museum (XVII, pp. 35, 37).

272 *GERYGONE FUSCA*—WESTERN WARBLER (463).

The only records are from the north-western portion of the State in the Musgrave and Everard Ranges (VII, p. 103; XVII, p. 7. Emu, XXXIV, p. 171).

273 *SMICRORNIS BREVIROSTRIS*—BROWN WEEBILL (465).

Occurs in timbered country throughout the State except Kangaroo Island and the South-east. Salt Creek is the southernmost place from which there is any record. Records of *S. flavescens* from this State refer to a pale form of *S. brevirostris*. Specimens in the S.A. Museum and in the S. A. White Collection show that there is a gradation from brown to yellow between the southern and northern parts of the range, but none of the yellow birds is typical of *S. flavescens* of northern Australia (XVIII, p. 5). The northern birds in this State have been named *S. b. mathewsi* by Capt. S. A. White.

274 *APHELOCEPHALA LEUCOPSIS*—EASTERN WHITEFACE (466-7).

Occurs on open plains, in lightly timbered country and on cultivated lands, and has been recorded throughout the State except Kangaroo Island and the far-western and north-western parts—*A. l. leucopsis*. There are four records of *A. l. castaneiventris*, viz. Moorilyanna in the Musgrave Ranges<sup>1</sup> (VII, p. 104), Naretha on the Nullarbor Plains, W.A. (XII, p. 201), Oodnadatta<sup>1</sup> and Indulkana Springs<sup>1</sup>. The specimens referred to show only sub-specific differences from *A. l. leucopsis*, and as such differences would not be recognisable in the field. It is probable that some of the sight records given as *A. l. leucopsis* refer to the western sub-species.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimens in S.A. Museum.)

275 *APHELOCEPHALA PECTORALIS*—CHESTNUT-BREASTED WHITEFACE (468).

This species was described by John Gould from a specimen taken near Port Augusta in 1871. No further specimens were seen until 1914, when S. A. White rediscovered the species in an area of country extending for about 100 miles west of Oodnadatta (I, part 4, p. 26). Its habitat was described by White as "table-land country covered with gibber stones, with small clumps of low bushes and a few mulga (*Acacia aneura*) growing in the watercourses." A further specimen was taken in 1923 at Stuart's Range by Wood-Jones (VII, p. 114).

276 *APHELOCEPHALA NIGRICINCTA*—BANDED WHITEFACE (469).

Has been recorded from the far northern areas north of lat. 30 deg. S., from Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River west to the Musgrave Ranges.

277 *ACANTHIZA LINEATA*—STRIATED THORNBILL (470).

Occurs in sclerophyll forests particularly where the Stringybarks (*Eucalyptus obliqua* and *E. baxteri*) are prevalent, in the South-east and along The Coorong—*A. l. chandleri*, on Kangaroo Island—*A. l. whitei*, and in the Mt. Lofty Ranges and parts of the Adelaide Plains—*A. l. clelandi*. There is also a sight record from Yorke Peninsula, but no specimen is available—(XVI, p. 29).

278 *ACANTHIZA NANA*—LITTLE THORNBILL (471).

Frequents timbered country generally in the South-east, The Coorong, the lower parts of the River Murray, and the Murray Mallee north to Mannum and Pinnaroo—*A. n. mathewsi*; the Mt. Lofty Ranges and Adelaide Plains north to Saddleworth and Clare—*A. n. laetior*; the upper parts of the River Murray and the Murray Mallee north from Mannum and Pinnaroo to the Flinders Ranges and Cockburn—*A. n. modesta*. Morgan reported the species from Rocky Point, Kangaroo Island, in 1928 (IX; p. 272), but no specimens are known.

279 *ACANTHIZA PUSILLA*—BROWN THORNBILL (475, 478).

Inhabits timbered country generally in the South-east, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, the lower part of the Adelaide Plains, and the higher rainfall areas of Southern Eyre Peninsula (south of Ungarra and Cummins)—*A. p. macularia*; Kangaroo Island—*A. p. zietzi*; the Murray Mallee, Yorke Peninsula, the Lower North and the mallee areas of Southern Eyre Peninsula—*A. p. albiventris=hamiltoni*; and the northern parts of the State including Northern Eyre Peninsula—*A. p. whitlocki*.

280 *ACANTHIZA ROBUSTIROSTRIS*—LARGE-BILLED THORNBILL (480).

The only records are from the Everard Ranges<sup>1</sup> in the north-west corner of the State (II, p. 45; VII, p. 103; Emu XXXIV, p. 172).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

281 *ACANTHIZA UROPYGIALIS*—CHESTNUT-TAILED THORNBILL (481).

Occurs in the mallee country of the Murray Mallee (both east and west of the River Murray), Yorke Peninsula and Eyre Peninsula—*A. u. uropygialis*, and scrub country in the northern parts of the State extending from the northern fringes of the mallee areas to the northern border—*A. u. augusta*.

282 *ACANTHIZA IREDALEI*—SLENDER THORNBILL (482, 483).

Found in saltbush and bluebush country in the area west of long. 139 deg. E. and north of lat. 33 deg. S.—*A. i. iredalei*; in heath country in the vicinity of Coombe, The Coorong and Meningie—*A. i. hedleyi*; and in the samphire flats between Port Adelaide and Port Wakefield—*A. i. rosinae*. A specimen in S. A. Museum from Port Broughton has been described by Mack\* as *A. i. hedleyi*.

A bird which occurs in considerable numbers in the coastal areas of southern Eyre Peninsula is believed to be of this species, but no specimens are available (C.E.R.).

(\* Mem.Nat.Mus.Vict., X, 1936, p. 104.)

283 *ACANTHIZA REGULOIDES*—BUFF-TAILED THORNBILL (484).

Inhabits timbered and scrub country, where stringybarks occur, in the South-east north to Naracoorte and The Coorong—*A. r. reguloides*; and the Mt. Lofty Ranges—*A. r. australis*.

284 *ACANTHIZA CHRYSORRHOA*—YELLOW-TAILED THORNBILL (486).

Frequents all types of country and extends from the South-east up through The Coorong, the Mt. Lofty Ranges to the Flinders Ranges in the vicinity of Wilmington, and is also on Yorke Peninsula—*A. c. sandlandi*; the Murray Mallee (on both sides of the River Murray) north to the northern part of the Flinders Ranges and to the north-eastern corner of the State, also on Eyre Peninsula—*A. c. addenda*; and west of the Flinders Ranges to the Everard and Musgrave Ranges in the north-western corner of the State—*A. c. ferdinandi*.

285 *SERICORNIS FRONTALIS*—WHITE-BROWED SCRUB-WREN (488).

Frequents timbered country where there is an abundance of dense undergrowth in the South-east and The Coorong—*S. f. wyldei*; and in the Mt. Lofty Ranges—*S. f. rosinae*.

286 *SERICORNIS MACULATUS*—SPOTTED SCRUB-WREN (491).

Frequents tidal swamps and marshes between Glenelg and Port Wakefield, the coastal areas of Yorke Peninsula and east coast of Spencer Gulf north to Port Broughton—*S. m. osculans*; Kangaroo Island—*S. m. ashbyi*; Eyre Peninsula—*S. m. mellori*; Wedge Id.—*S. m. rymilli*; and other islands off the coast.

287 *PYRRHOLAEMUS BRUNNEUS*—REDTHROAT (497).

Occurs generally throughout the drier northern parts of the State, including the northern parts of the Murray Mallee (Pungonda and Sutherlands) and Eyre Peninsula. It has also been recorded several times from Ashville near Meningie (X, pp. 188, 193; XII, p. 16), and a nest containing three eggs was found on Kangaroo Island in July, 1942 (XVI, p. 39), but the bird was not seen.

288 *HYLACOLA PYRRHOPYGIA*—CHESTNUT-TAILED GROUND-WREN (498).

Inhabits heath country in the South-east, the Mt. Lofty Ranges<sup>4</sup> from Waitpinga north to the Torrens Gorge (XV, p. 35), and near Mt. Remarkable in the Flinders Ranges—*H. p. belcheri*.

(<sup>4</sup> Specimens in C. E. Rix Collection.)

289 *HYLACOLA CAUTA*—SHY GROUND-WREN (499).

Occurs in the mallee country of Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, the Murray Mallee (on both sides of the River Murray), the Upper South-east—*H. c. cauta*, and on Kangaroo Island—*H. c. halmaturina*.

290 *CALAMANTHUS FULIGINOSUS*—STRIATED FIELD-WREN (500).

Heath and similar bushy types of vegetation in the South-east, extending north to the vicinity of Bool Lagoon and up through The Coorong to Meningie.<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

291 *CALAMANTHUS CAMPESTRIS*—RUFIOUS FIELD-WREN (502-3).

Frequents heath and heath-like growth in the southern parts of the State east of Spencer Gulf (except Kangaroo Island, The Coorong and the South-East), extending north to approximately lat. 31 deg. S.—*C. c. campestris*; the area north of lat. 31 deg. S.—*C. c. isabellinus*; Eyre Peninsula extending north to lat. 31 deg. S.—*C. c. ethelae*.

## Family SYLVIIDAE.

292 *CHTHONICOLA SAGITTATA*—SPECKLED WARBLER (504).

The only records of specimens of this species taken in the State are of those collected by F. W. Andrews. These were:—

Nine specimens collected at Tarpeena near Mt. Gambier in October, 1868.

One specimen collected during the Elder Exploring Expedition to Lake Eyre in 1874-5.

Two specimens from Coralbignie in the Gawler Ranges collected between July 26 and August 20, 1883.

All of these were at one time in the S.A. Museum, but only one is now held by this museum, viz. one of the Coralbignie specimens (XIV, p. 99).

Many ornithologists have since worked over the areas in which the specimens were stated to have been taken, but no sign of the bird has been seen. Other references in "S.A. Ornithologist" are:—Ooldea (?) (VII, p. 21) and Lake Salmon, N.W. of Port Augusta (?) (XIV, pp. 97, 99).

293 *CINCLORHAMPHUS CRURALIS*—BROWN SONGLARK (508).

Inhabits open plain country, savannah woodland and cultivated land and crops throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. There is a general seasonal movement of this species. The birds usually arrive in the southern parts of the State in early spring (September) and return to the northern areas at the end of summer (February or March). In some seasons, however, probably corresponding with good seasons in the north, very few birds move into the southern areas, while in other seasons they are very numerous.

294 *CINCLORHAMPHUS MATHEWSI*—RUFIOUS SONGLARK (509)

Is found in savannah woodlands and open plains and has been recorded throughout the State except Kangaroo Island, Eyre Peninsula and the north-western corner. Like *C. cruralis* it moves south in the spring and summer and returns north in the autumn and winter. Its southern movements, however, are much more irregular than those of the previous species.

295 *AMYTORNIS TEXTILIS*—WESTERN GRASS-WREN (510).

Occurs in saltbush, bluebush and porcupine country in the upper parts of Eyre Peninsula (Gawler Ranges). There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Nonning and Mt. Ive. (VII, pp. 149, 159.)

296 *AMYTORNIS PURNELLI*—DUSKY GRASS-WREN (511).

Occurs in porcupine (*Triordia*) country on the slopes of the Musgrave and Everard Ranges<sup>1</sup> in the north-west corner of the State (VII, p. 104; VIII, p. 294).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

297 *AMYTORNIS MODESTUS*—THICK-BILLED GRASS-WREN (512).

Occurs in the north-western parts of the State from the Gawler Ranges and Whyalla\* north to Oodnadatta and west to the Everard Ranges. There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Todmorden Station west of Oodnadatta, Oodnadatta, Gawler Ranges and Mt. Ive; in the S. A. White Collection from Officer River, Everard Ranges, Glen Ferdinand and Mt. Benstead, and in the F. E. Parsons Collection from Marree.

(\* C. E. R., April, 1949.)

298 *AMYTORNIS STRIATUS*—STRIATED GRASS-WREN (513).

Frequents porcupine country in the Murray Mallee east of the River Murray and north of the Tailem Bend-Pinnaroo Railway, and extending north to Leigh Creek; also in the central parts of Eyre Peninsula in the vicinity of Kimba.

299 *AMYTORNIS WHITEI*—RUFIOUS GRASS-WREN (514).

The only records are from the vicinity of the Musgrave Ranges in the north-west corner of the State (XII, p. 153). There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from Mt. Kintore.

300 *AMYTORNIS GOYDERI*—EYREAN GRASS-WREN (515).

Has not been recorded for many years. The only records are from the vicinity of Lake Eyre (II, p. 10; VI, p. 13; IX, p. 116).

301 *DASYORNIS BROADBENTI*—RUFIOUS BRISTLE-BIRD (521).

Found in the dense Boobyalla and teatree scrub in the coastal areas of the South-east, extending from the Victorian border up along The Coorong and Younghusband Peninsula practically to the Murray Mouth.

302 *MEGALURUS GRAMINEUS*—LITTLE GRASS-BIRD (522).

Inhabits reeds, rushes and lignum on swamps and along the margins of rivers and lakes, also samphire on salt marshes. Has been recorded from practically everywhere that such conditions exist in the portion of the State east of Spencer Gulf (excluding Yorke Peninsula) from the South-east northward to the Diamantina River and Cooper Creek—*M. g. wilsoni*; on Kangaroo Island—*M. g. halmaturina*; Reevesby Island (XIV, p. 192), and the southern portion of Eyre Peninsula near Port Lincoln (VII, p. 149).

303 *ACROCEPHALUS AUSTRALIS*—REED-WARBLER (524).

Frequents swamps, creeks, river banks and the margins of lakes where there are growths of reeds and bulrushes, and has been recorded from the South-east northward to Bool Lagoon and Naracoorte, along The Coorong, The Lakes, the River Murray, Mt. Lofty Ranges north to Williamstown, Adelaide Plains north to Roseworthy, Auburn, Clare and Wirrabara, usually in the spring and summer months. There are also records from the Birdsville Track (August), Murnpeowie (May), Hamilton Bore (January), and Cooper Creek (latter half of year). The majority of these birds arrive in the southern parts in August or September and depart in February or March, but there have been records of a few being on the River Torrens, Adelaide, in all months of the year (XIII, p. 120). McGilp (Emu, XXII, p. 284) describes the species as "rare visitors in years of good rainfall, during April to July," in the Lake Frome district.

304 *CISTICOLA EXILIS*—GOLDEN-HEADED FANTAIL-WARBLER (525A).

Has been recorded from swamps and along creeks and rivers and the margins of lakes where there are reeds and rushes in the South-east, on The Coorong, around Lakes Albert and Alexandrina, and along the River Murray as far north as Mannum—*C. e. exilis*.

305 *STIPITURUS MALACHURUS*—SOUTHERN EMU-WREN (526).

Occurs in swamps where there is a low dense growth of cutting grass and teatree and in wet heathy country in the South-east extending north to Kingston S.E. and Bool Lagoon—*S. m. tregellasi*; in the vicinity of Mt. Compass, Myponga and Yundi in the Mt. Lofty Ranges—*S. m. intermedius*, and on Kangaroo Island—*S. m. halmaturina*.

The species was recorded by Storr on Southern Eyre Peninsula (XVIII, p. 35), but he later withdrew it (XVIII, p. 54). Several Emu-Wrens, believed to be of this species, were observed in the Hundred of Wanilla (Southern Eyre Peninsula) in July, 1949. (C.E.R.)

306 *STIPITURUS MALLEE*—MALLEE EMU-WREN (527).

Inhabits areas of porcupine and dense low shrubs in mallee country extending from The Coorong to the northern parts of the Murray Mallee (east of River Murray) in the vicinity of Peebinga and Mindarie.

307 *MALURUS CYANEUS*—BLUE WREN (529).

This species has been recorded in the South-east north to Coombe, The Coorong, around The Lakes, along the River Murray, Kangaroo Island, the Mt. Lofty Ranges north to One Tree Hill and Williamstown, Adelaide Plains in the vicinity of Adelaide, the coastal strip of mangrove swamps and samphire marshes extending from Port Adelaide north towards Port Wakefield, and on the southern part of Eyre Peninsula extending north to Ungarra, Cummins and Warrow. Its habitat, in addition to the swamps and marshes mentioned above, embraces timbered country usually where there is dense undergrowth—*M. c. australis*.

308 *MALURUS MELANOTUS*—BLACK-BACKED WREN (530).

Is found in the Murray Mallee north of Pinnaroo and Karoonda and along the River Murray north of Mannum.

309 *MALURUS CALLAINUS*—TURQUOISE WREN (531).

Occurs in the northern parts of Eyre Peninsula (Middleback and Gawler Ranges), extending north to the Musgrave Ranges—*M. c. callainus*; in the vicinity of Port Germein, extending north towards Port Augusta—*M. c. whitei*. Frequents country where there are fairly dense low bushes and porcupine.

310 *MALURUS LEUCONOTUS*—WHITE-WINGED (BLUE-AND-WHITE) WREN (534, 535).

Mack in his Revision of the Genus *Malurus* (Mem. Nat. Mus. Vict., VIII, 1934) considered the White-backed Wren; *M. leuconotus*, to be but an individual variation of the Blue-and-White Wren, *M. cyanotus*. The specimens examined by the authors support this contention. A white-backed specimen in the S. A. White Collection was taken at St. Kilda, which is a stronghold of the normal blue-backed bird. As stated by Mack, it is unfortunate that *leuconotus* has priority over *cyanotus*.

The White-Winged Wren occurs throughout the saltbush and bluebush country in the northern parts of the State and extends south into the coastal areas on each side of Spencer Gulf to Cowell on the west and Port Germein on the east. It also occurs in *nitraria*, cotton-bush and lignum in the coastal strip between Port Adelaide and Port Wakefield.

311 *MALURUS ASSIMILIS*—PURPLE-BACKED WREN (537).

Found in mallee country along The Coorong, in the Murray Mallee (east and west of the River Murray), the northern portion of the Adelaide Plains (Roseworthy, Mallala, Bowmans), and on Yorke Peninsula—*M. a. assimilis*; mallee and desert scrubs in the far northern

and northern parts of the State including the northern part of Eyre Peninsula and extending south to Port Germein and Laura on the western side of Spencer Gulf—*M. a. mastersi*. (XVIII, p. 53.)

312 *MALURUS PULCHERRIMUS*—BLUE-BREASTED WREN (540).

Occurs in heath country and in Bottle-brush (*Callistemon*) swamps on the southern portion of Eyre Peninsula,<sup>2 4</sup> extending north to Ungarra and Yeelanna. (XVIII, p. 52.)  
(<sup>2</sup> Specimens in S. A. White Collection; <sup>4</sup> Specimen in C. E. Rix Collection.)

Family ARTAMIDAE.

313 *ARTAMUS LEUCORHYNCHUS*—WHITE-BREASTED WOOD-SWALLOW (543).

Records cover the north-eastern corner of the State from the Murray River between Morgan and the Victorian border, north to the northern border, with occasional records from parts of the River Murray south of Morgan. There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Wood's Point and Tailern Bend, and in the S. A. White Collection from Millewa. Usually found near water.

314 *ARTAMUS PERSONATUS*—MASKED WOOD-SWALLOW (544).

Frequents open timbered and scrub country and has been recorded throughout the State except Kangaroo Island and the Lower South-east south of Millicent. Migrates to the southern parts of the State in large numbers in the spring and early summer at irregular intervals. During such visits the birds nest in large scattered colonies. Usually small numbers of some of the other members of the genus accompany this species.

315 *ARTAMUS SUPERCILIOSUS*—WHITE-BROWED WOOD-SWALLOW (545).

Has been recorded from open timbered country throughout the State except Kangaroo Island and the Lower South-east (no records south of Robe and Lucindale). Migrates at irregular intervals to the southern districts during the spring and early summer, frequently in company with *A. personatus*.

316 *ARTAMUS MELANOPS*—BLACK-FACED WOOD-SWALLOW (546).

Occurs in open timbered country and desert scrubs throughout the northern parts of the State and occasionally extending south to the latitude of Adelaide. There is also one record from Robe—(IX, p. 29).

317 *ARTAMUS CYANOPTERUS*—DUSKY WOOD-SWALLOW (547).

Frequents timbered country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island, but is rare in the far northern areas.

Family SITTIDAE.

318 *NEOSITTA PILEATA*—BLACK-CAPPED SITTELLA (552).

Occurs in timbered country including mallee, and has been recorded from throughout the areas of the State south of lat. 32 deg. S., except on Kangaroo Island. Also found in mulga scrub in the Musgrave and Everard Ranges (specimens in the S. A. White Collection), and McGilp (Emu, XXII, p. 285) described the species as being occasional visitors to the Lake Frome district—*N. p. tenuirostris*.

Family CERTHIIDAE.

319 *CLIMACTERIS PICUMNUS*—BROWN TREE-CREEPER (555).

Occurs in timbered country and has been recorded throughout the country east of long. 138 deg. E., extending from the Lower South-east to the northern border, but excluding Kangaroo Island. The birds from the "Murray Flats" have been designated *C. p. australis*\* and those from the far north *C. p. whitei*, but whether the south-eastern birds belong to the "Murray Flats" race or the Victorian race (*C. p. victoriae*) has not been determined.

(\* R.A.O.U. Checklist, 1926.)

320 *CLIMACTERIS RUFUS*—RUFUS TREE-CREEPER (556).

Has been recorded only from the Gawler Ranges, extending from Iron Knob<sup>1</sup> south to Wilcherry<sup>3</sup> and west through Yantanabie to between Koonibba and Penong (X, pp. 125, 128). *C. r. orientalis*.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimens in S.A. Museum; <sup>3</sup> Specimens in F. E. Parsons Collection.)

321 *CLIMACTERIS LEUCOPHAEA*—WHITE-THROATED TREE-CREEPER (558).

Frequents sclerophyll forest and savannah woodland in the Mt. Lofty Ranges from Humbug Scrub south to and including Fleurieu Peninsula—*C. l. grisescens*, and in the vicinity of Naracoorte, Joanna, Bool Lagoon and Mt. McIntyre—*C. l. leucophaea*.

322 *CLIMACTERIS AFFINIS*—WHITE-BROWED TREE-CREEPER (561).

Inhabits timbered country generally. The records indicate a very scattered distribution. These are from Pungoda<sup>3</sup> and Taplan<sup>3</sup> in the Murray Mallee; along the River Murray from Renmark to Blanchetown; from Truro and Sedan, Cradock, Kallioota,<sup>1</sup> the Gawler Ranges,<sup>1</sup> Lake Gairdner,<sup>2</sup> Ooldea<sup>2</sup> and the Musgrave<sup>†</sup> and Everard Ranges.<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>1</sup> Specimens in S.A. Museum; <sup>2</sup> Specimens in the S. A. White Collection;

<sup>3</sup> Specimens in the F. E. Parsons Collection; <sup>†</sup> Emu, XXXIV, p. 174.)

## Family DICAEDAE.

323 *DICAËUM HIRUNDINACEUM*—MISTLETOE BIRD (564).

Frequents all types of timbered country, particularly where Mistletoes (*Loranthus* spp.) occur. Has been recorded from Naracoorte, Joanna and Coombe in the South-east, Salt Creek on The Coorong, the mallee country west of the River Murray extending north to Florieton, along the River Murray from Chowilla to Morgan, the Mt. Lofty Ranges from Fleurieu Peninsula north to One-Tree Hill, the southern part of the Adelaide Plains, Yorke Peninsula, Orroroo, Peterborough, Lake Letty (near Marree), Lake Frome district, Kallioota, Edwards Creek, Lake Eyre, north and west of Oodnadatta, Abminga, the Gawler Ranges, Ooldea and Ernabella.

## Family PARDALOTIDAE.

324 *PARDALOTUS PUNCTATUS*—SPOTTED PARDALOTE (565).

Inhabits sclerophyll forest and adjoining areas of savannah woodland in the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the adjacent parts of the Adelaide Plains. There is also one record from the South-east—Port MacDonnell (XVI, p. 23). Mathews (A List of the Birds of Australia 1931) describes the South Australian species as *P. p. xanthopygus*—the Yellow-tailed Pardalote, but both *punctatus* and *xanthopygus* occur in the same areas in some parts of the Mt. Lofty Ranges. There are specimens in the S.A. Museum of *punctatus* from Blackwood and Clarendon and of *xanthopygus* from Eden Hills. There are also specimens of the latter in the C. E. Rix Collection from between Eden Hills and Happy Valley.

325 *PARDALOTUS XANTHOPYGUS*—YELLOW-TAILED PARDALOTE (566).

Is found in sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and mallee in the country east of Spencer Gulf from the Lower South-east to Florieton; Kallioota and Wilpena Pound; on Kangaroo Island, and on Eyre Peninsula from Cowell and Streaky Bay north to the Gawler Ranges (see also notes under *P. punctatus*).

326 *PARDALOTUS ORNATUS*—RED-TIPPED PARDALOTE (568).

It is probable that the birds recorded under the above name should be described as sub-species of *P. striatus*. In fact many of the earlier records in the "S.A. Ornithologist" were under the latter name.

This species has been recorded from all types of timbered country throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island. The following sub-species have been described:—In the South-east—*P. o.* (or *s.*) *substriatus*; the Mt. Lofty Ranges—*P. o.* (or *s.*) *subaffinis*; Kangaroo Island—*P. o.* (or *s.*) *campbelli*, and the northern parts of the State—*P. o.* (or *s.*) *fincki*.

327 *PARDALOTUS RUBRICATUS*—RED-BROWED PARDALOTE (570).

Occurs in timber along watercourses in the extreme northern parts of the State from Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River west to the Musgrave and Everard Ranges<sup>2</sup>—*P. r. musgravi*. The southernmost record is from Lake Eyre (IX, p. 130).

(<sup>2</sup> Specimen in the S. A. White Collection.)

## Family ZOSTEROPIDAE.

328 *ZOSTEROPS HALMATURINA*—GREY-BACKED SILVEREYE (573).

Frequents timbered and scrub country throughout the southern parts of the State, including Kangaroo Island, Althorpe Ids., Flinders Id. and the Sir Joseph Banks Ids. The northern limit of its range is in the vicinity of lat. 32 deg. 30 min. S. The northernmost records are (from E. to W.) from Chowilla, Sutherlands, Orroroo, Wilmington, Cowell, Wilcherry (north of Kimba) and Murat Bay. The Flinders Island birds have been named *Z. h. flindersensis*.

## Family MELIPHAGIDAE.

329 *MELITHREPTUS LUNATUS*—WHITE-NAPED HONEYEATER (578).

The great majority of the records are from the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the adjoining parts of the Adelaide Plains—*M. l. adelaidensis*. There are also records from Sutherlands (X, pp. 85, 130, 159), Florieton (X, p. 138), Bungaree, near Clare (VII, p. 159), Kangaroo Island<sup>1</sup> (VIII, p. 277; X, p. 132), Mannum (XII, p. 96), Blanchetown (XIV, p. 223), Coombe (XI, p. 137), Mt. Burr (VII, p. 60), Port MacDonnell (XVI, p. 23), and there is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection from Stansbury, Y.P. Occurs in sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and mallee.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

330 *MELITHREPTUS GULARIS*—BLACK-CHINNED HONEYEATER (580).

Found in savannah woodland in the Mt. Lofty Ranges and on the Adelaide Plains—*M. g. loftyi*. There are also records from Joanna (IX, p. 205; XI, pp. 87, 91), Taplan (X, p. 38), Laura,<sup>1</sup> Port Germein Gorge<sup>2</sup> and Mt. Remarkable (Emu, XXII, p. 217).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum; <sup>2</sup> Specimen in S. A. White Collection.)

331 *MELITHREPTUS LAETIOR*—GOLDEN-BACKED HONEYEATER (581).

The only records are from the Lake Eyre district (VII, p. 105; IX, p. 130), where it is said to occur along timber-lined watercourses.

332 *MELITHREPTUS BREVIROSTRIS*—BROWN-HEADED HONEYEATER (583).

Occurs in mallee scrub, heath country and sometimes in sclerophyll forest, and has been recorded from parts of the State south of lat. 31 deg. S., including Kangaroo Island but excepting the Lower South-east. The southernmost records are from Bool Lagoon and Naracoorte. The R.A.O.U. Checklist 1926 refers to *M. atricapillus minnie*—*M. b. minnie*, from Minnie Downs in the north-east corner of the State (A.A.R., 1, 192, 1913), but there are no other records of the bird in that locality. Other sub-species that have been described are *M. b. augustus* from Port Augusta, *M. b. pallidiceps* from the Ninety Mile Desert, and *M. b. magnirostris* from Kangaroo Island.

333 *PLECTORHYNCHA LANCEOLATA*—STRIPED HONEYEATER (585).

Occurs in the Murray Mallee (both east and west of the River Murray), from Salt Creek on The Coorong north to Florieton, in the mallee country in the vicinity of Two Wells and Roseworthy, and on Yorke Peninsula.

334 *MYZOMELA NIGRA*—BLACK HONEYEATER (589).

There are comparatively few records of this species. It is nomadic and appears in various parts of its range at irregular intervals, probably being influenced by seasonal conditions. McGilp (Emu, XXII, p. 286, 1923) stated that it visited the Lake Frome district

"in good numbers in favorable seasons." Other records are from Pungonda (III, p. 143; IV, p. 46), Moolawatana (IV, p. 73), Birdsville Track (VI, p. 22), Florieton (X, p. 138), Carrierloo near Port Augusta (XI, p. 223; XIV, p. 135), Orroroo (XI, p. 236; XII, p. 97), Tea-Tree Gully (VI, p. 115), Woodside (XII, p. 66), Kinchina (XVI, p. 74), Granite Downs 150 miles W. of Oodnadatta (XVII, pp. 3, 8). There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Laura, Pungonda, Coralbignie and the Gawler Ranges, and in the S. A. White Collection from Tea-Tree Gully and Pungonda. The authors saw several pairs of these birds at Tea-Tree Gully in September, 1946. They behaved as if nesting, but no nest was found. In October, 1946, a pair was seen near Macclesfield. An occupied nest was found. Frequents all types of scrub and heath lands.

335 *ACANTHORHYNCHUS TENUIROSTRIS*—EASTERN SPINEBILL (591).

Inhabits sclerophyll forest, sclerophyll scrub and heath land in the South-east extending north to Naracoorte and Robe—*A. t. victoriae*, on Kangaroo Island<sup>1 2</sup>—*A. t. halmaturina*, and in the Mt. Lofty Ranges<sup>1 2</sup>—*A. t. loftyi*. During the winter months some birds move from the Mt. Lofty Ranges to the adjoining parts of the Adelaide Plains. The species also occurs in the southern part of the Flinders Ranges at Mt. Remarkable (IX, p. 162). Several were seen in this locality in April, 1949 (C.E.R.).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum; <sup>2</sup> Specimen in S. A. White Collection.)

336 *GLICIPHILA MELANOPS*—TAWNY-CROWNED HONEYEATER (593).

Frequents heath lands in sclerophyll communities and low bush areas in the mallee country and has been recorded from the South-east, The Coorong, The Lakes, the Murray Mallee (on both sides of the river), the Mt. Lofty Ranges, the Adelaide Plains, Yorke Peninsula, Kangaroo Island, the southern part of Eyre Peninsula extending northward to Warrow, Cummins and Ungarra. The Kangaroo Island birds have been described as *G. m. braba*.

337 *GLICIPHILA ALBIFRONS*—WHITE-FRONTED HONEYEATER (594).

Inhabits mallee and arid scrubs, and, in the far north, occurs along watercourses. Records are from throughout the northern parts of the State extending southward into the Murray Mallee as far south as Meningie (Sugarloaf Park) on the east side of the river and near Hartley on the west side; also to Maitland on Yorke Peninsula and to Koppio\* on Eyre Peninsula.

(\* Nesting November, 1946.—C.E.R.)

338 *GLICIPHILA INDISTINCTA*—BROWN HONEYEATER (597).

The only record from the State is from Stevenson Creek north-west of Oodnadatta in 1894 (Horn Scientific Expedition Report, Part 2, pp. 92-93).

339 *CERTHIONYX VARIEGATUS*—PIED HONEYEATER (602).

Occurs in the northern parts of the State (north of the latitude of Port Augusta), with occasional records from as far south as Mt. Mary, Sutherlands and Mannum (X, p. 72; XII, p. 159; VI, p. 117), where birds have been found nesting. There is a specimen in the S.A. Museum from north-east of Sutherlands. Frequents arid scrubs usually on hill slopes.

340 *ZANTHOMIZA PHRYGIA*—REGENT HONEYEATER (603).

The majority of the records are from the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the Adelaide Plains extending north to One-tree Hill and Roseworthy. The birds usually appear in these parts in June or July and remain until November or December. There are also records from Bungaree, near Clare (VII, p. 159), Kangaroo Island<sup>1</sup> (VIII, p. 270), Sutherlands (X, pp. 85, 130, 159), Oodlawirra (X, p. 135), Wilmington (XIII, p. 230), and Auburn (XIV, p. 162)—*Z. p. tregellasi*. Occurs in sclerophyll forest and savannah woodland.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

341 *MELIPHAGA VIRESCENS*—SINGING HONEYEATER (608).

Distributed throughout the State (including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast), except the sclerophyll forest and woodland areas of the northern and central por-

tions of the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the inland parts of the South-east, and there are no records from the mallee country east of Karoonda (XIV, p. 90) and south of Pungonda.<sup>2</sup>

The species occurs throughout the coastal areas of the South-east and also in the southern part of the Mt. Lofty Ranges on Fleurieu Peninsula (south of Yankalilla and Normanville) —*M. v. sonora*.

(<sup>2</sup> Specimen in the S. A. White Collection.)

342 *MELIPHAGA FUSCA*—FUSCOUS HONEYEATER (613).

Occurs in mallee and arid scrubs, but there are very few records. These are from between Truro and Blanchetown (VIII, p. 5; X, p. 75), Bool Lagoon (XV, pp. 29, 47), Wilpena (XV, p. 105), and the Mt. Mary-Sutherlands district<sup>1</sup> (XVII, p. 18).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

343 *MELIPHAGA CHRYSOPS*—YELLOW-FACED HONEYEATER (614).

Frequents sclerophyll forest areas in the Mt. Lofty Ranges (between Waitpinga\* and Nuriootpa\*) and the central portion of the South-east (Joanna, Bool Lagoon and Millicent). A bird believed to be of this species has also been reported from Mt. Remarkable (IX, p. 162).

(\* C.E.R., May, June, 1949.)

344 *MELIPHAGA LEUCOTIS*—WHITE-EARED HONEYEATER (617).

Has been recorded from throughout the mallee areas of the State except Yorke Peninsula. It also occurs in sclerophyll communities (heaths) in the South-east (Mt. Burr, Joanna, Bool Lagoon and Port MacDonnell), and on Kangaroo Island. The northernmost records are from mallee areas near Oodlawirra (X, p. 135), Orroroo (XI, p. 103), Kimba (VIII, p. 212), and Murat Bay (IX, p. 142).

Sub-species described as *M. l. depauperata* from Coonalpyn and *M. l. thomasi*—*munna* from Kangaroo Island. Birds from the Victorian mallee have been named *M. l. mallee*.

345 *MELIPHAGA CRATITIA*—PURPLE-GAPED HONEYEATER (620).

Frequents mallee scrub in the Murray Mallee on both sides of the river and extending south to Coombe and The Coorong—*M. c. cratitia*; on Kangaroo Island—*M. c. halma-turina*; on Eyre Peninsula north to Cowell and Streaky Bay—*M. c. zarda*—*samueli*. There are also records from Yorke Peninsula<sup>2</sup> (XV, p. 79; XVI, p. 29) and Port Broughton (VIII, p. 219).

(<sup>2</sup> Specimen in the S. A. White Collection.)

346 *MELIPHAGA KEARTLANDI*—GREY-HEADED HONEYEATER (621).

Occurs in arid scrub and shrub steppe in the north-eastern part of the State, from Oodnadata to the Everard and Musgrave Ranges.

347 *MELIPHAGA ORNATA*—YELLOW-PLUMED HONEYEATER (622).

Ranges throughout the mallee areas of the Murray Mallee (on both sides of the river) and extending south to Coombe<sup>1</sup> (XI, p. 137), Yorke Peninsula and Eyre Peninsula, and extending into the arid scrub areas to the north of the mallee country. The northernmost records are from Lake Frome District (IV, p. 74; Emu, XXII, p. 286), and Ooldea (VII, p. 20)—*P. o. tailemi*.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum.)

348 *MELIPHAGA PLUMULA*—YELLOW-FRONTED HONEYEATER (623).

Detailed accounts have been given by McGilp (XVI, p. 49; XVII, p. 46) and Boehm (XVII, p. 51). The distribution embraces the parts of the State north of the River Murray, Sutherlands, Orroroo, Port Germein and Kimba—*M. p. ethelae*.

349 *MELIPHAGA PENICILLATA*—WHITE-PLUMED HONEYEATER (GREENIE) (625).

Found in savannah woodland and along timber-lined watercourses, and has been recorded from throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island, but there are only two records from Eyre Peninsula and the West Coast. It has been recorded from the Everard and Musgrave Ranges. The records from Eyre Peninsula and the West Coast are Cowell (VII, p. 195) and

the Nullarbor Plain (XI, p. 150). There are also records from Pungonda (III, p. 116) and the Alawoona district (XVI, p. 80). Many of the northern specimens have been described as *M. p. leilavalensis*, but while there is a definite gradation toward the yellow form in the northern parts of the State it is doubtful if any birds typical of this sub-species occur.

350 *PHYLIDONYRIS PYRRHOPTERA*—CRESCENT HONEYEATER (630).

Occurs on heathlands and in sclerophyll forest in the Mt. Lofty Ranges—*P. p. indistincta*; and on Kangaroo Island—*P. p. halmaturina*. There is also a record from Mt. Burr in the South-east (VII, p. 60).

351 *MELIORNIS NOVAE-HOLLANDIAE*—YELLOW-WINGED HONEYEATER (631).

Frequents sclerophyll forest and woodland, heathlands and the wetter mallee areas. It is very plentiful in the South-east, extending north to Coombe; along The Coorong; around Lake Albert and Lake Alexandrina; in the country between the River Murray and St. Vincent Gulf extending north to Sutherlands, Laura and Wirrabara; on Kangaroo Island; on the southern part of Yorke Peninsula; and on southern Eyre Peninsula extending north to Ungarra, Cummins and Elliston. In wet seasons it has been reported from as far north as the Lake Frome district (Emu, XXII, p. 286).

The following sub-species have been described:—*M. n. subassimilis* from Mt. Lofty, *M. n. myponga* from Myponga, and *M. n. halmaturina* and *M. n. campbelli* from Kangaroo Island.

352 *MYZANTHA MELANOCEPHALA*—NOISY MINER (634).

Frequents savannah woodlands and the timber along watercourses, and occurs throughout the country east of Spencer Gulf and south of Melrose, Jamestown, Burra, Florieton and the River Murray from Morgan to the eastern border. Records from the Murray Mallee east of the river are few in number and are from Karoonda (V, p. 66; XIV, p. 90), Alawoona (XVI, p. 80), and Coombe (IX, p. 269)—*M. m. whitei*. Does not occur on Kangaroo Island.

353 *MYZANTHA FLAVIGULA*—YELLOW-THROATED MINER (635).

Occurs in timbered country generally and inhabits the northern parts of the State, extending south to Virginia, Hartley and Pinnaroo in the eastern part of the State, to Maitland on Yorke Peninsula, and nearly to Port Lincoln on Eyre Peninsula. A sub-species—*M. f. pallida*—has been described from Tietkens Creek in the Musgrave Ranges.

354 *MYZANTHA OBSCURA*—DUSKY MINER (636).

Found in the mallee country east of the River Murray from the Taillem Bend-Pinnaroo Railway north to the River Murray between Morgan and the eastern boundary of the State—*M. o. melanotus*—*wilsoni*.

There is a record of the species breeding at Naretha on the Nullarbor Plain in Western Australia (XII, p. 201), and there is a specimen in the S. A. White Collection labelled "Eyre Peninsula."

355 *ANTHOCHAERA CHRYSOPTERA*—BRUSH (LITTLE) WATTLEBIRD (637).

Frequents sclerophyll communities in the South-east, The Coorong, the Mt. Lofty Ranges, the Adelaide Plains north to Roseworthy and Yorke Peninsula—*A. c. intermedia*, and Kangaroo Island—*A. c. halmaturina*.

356 *ANTHOCHAERA CARUNCULATA*—RED WATTLEBIRD (638).

Found in timbered and scrub country. Has been recorded from throughout the State including Kangaroo Island, except the extreme north-eastern and north-western corners of the State.

357 *ACANTHOGENYS RUFUGULARIS*—SPINY-CHEEKED HONEYEATER (640).

Inhabits coastal, mallee and desert scrubs throughout the State. There are no records from Kangaroo Island or the sclerophyll forest areas of the Mt. Lofty Ranges.

358 *ENTOMYZON CYANOTIS*—BLUE-FACED HONEYEATER (641).

Occurs along the River Murray from the eastern border to Morgan and occasionally as far south as Mannum.<sup>2</sup> There are also two records from Happy Valley (VII, p. 81; X, p. 239), and one from Bool Lagoon (XIII, p. 117).

(<sup>2</sup> Specimen in the S. A. White Collection.)

359 *PHILEMON CITREOGULARIS*—LITTLE FRIARBIRD (646).

Found on the Red Gum flats along the River Murray from Morgan upstream to the eastern border of the State—*P. c. didimus*.

## Family MOTACILLIDAE.

360 *ANTHUS AUSTRALIS*—AUSTRALIAN PIPIT (GROUNDLARK) (647).

Frequents open plains and grass land throughout the State, including Kangaroo Island and other islands off the coast. The clearing of forest and scrub country has greatly increased the range and numbers of this species. Nomadic in habit, and at times is entirely absent from areas where at other periods of the year it is very numerous.

## Family ALAUDIDAE.

361 *MIRAFRA JAVANICA*—HORSFIELD BUSHLARK (648).

Occurs on open plains and savannah woodland throughout the parts of the State east of Spencer Gulf and south of Morgan, Wilmington and Paratoo; and on southern Eyre Peninsula between Port Lincoln and Tumbly Bay (VII, p. 156; VIII, p. 143). Louth Bay, 1946 (C.E.R.). It also occurs in the north-eastern corner of the State in the vicinity of Cooper Creek and the Diamantina River (VI, p. 22; X, p. 274)—*M. j. secunda*.

## Family PLOCEIDAE.

362 *ZONAEGINTHUS BELLUS*—BEAUTIFUL FIRETAIL (650).

Frequents heath country and scrubs in the coastal areas of the South-east, along The Coorong,<sup>1</sup> around Lakes Albert<sup>2</sup> and Alexandrina, in the southern parts of the Mt. Lofty Ranges (Fleurieu Peninsula and in the vicinity of Mt. Compass<sup>1 2 3</sup> and Myponga), and in some of the deeper gullies along the western foothills of the Mt. Lofty Ranges adjoining the Adelaide Plains<sup>4</sup>—*Z. b. rosinae*; and on Kangaroo Island<sup>1</sup>—*Z. b. samueli*.

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in S.A. Museum; <sup>2</sup> Specimen in S. A. White Collection;

<sup>3</sup> Specimen in F. E. Parsons Collection; <sup>4</sup> Specimen in C. E. Rix Collection.)

363 *ZONAEGINTHUS GUTTATUS*—DIAMOND-FIRETAIL (652).

Found in savannah woodland, mallee and coastal scrubs, in the South-east, along The Coorong, around Lakes Albert and Alexandrina, on Kangaroo Island, in the country between Spencer Gulf and the River Murray north to the Flinders Ranges in the vicinity of Port Augusta, and on Eyre Peninsula north to Carriewerloo (J. N. McGilp)—*Z. g. philordi*.

364 *TAENIOPYGIA CASTANOTIS*—ZEBRA FINCH (653).

Occurs throughout the part of the State north of lat. 33 deg. S. and extending south from there through the northern agricultural areas to the Adelaide Plains, the foothills of the Mt. Lofty Ranges, and as far south as Langhorne Creek in the country between the Mt. Lofty Ranges and the River Murray.

365 *EMBLEMA PICTA*—PAINTED FINCH (654).

The only records are from Lake Frome (VIII, p. 72) and the Musgrave Ranges<sup>2</sup> (VII, p. 106; Emu, XIV, p. 191).

(<sup>2</sup> Specimen in the S. A. White Collection.)

366 *AEGINTHA TEMPORALIS*—RED-BROWED FINCH (662).

Inhabits thickly timbered gullies and dense growth along watercourses in the coastal areas of the South-east—*A. t. tregellasi*; the Mt. Lofty Ranges—*A. t. loftyi*; and on Kangaroo Island.

## Family ORIOLIDAE.

367 *OREOLUS SAGITTATUS*—OLIVE-BACKED ORIOLE (671).

The only records are from various places on the Adelaide Plains in the vicinity of Adelaide during the months of February and March and from June to September (II, p. 195; III, p. 221; IV, p. 114; VIII, pp. 223, 282; IX, pp. 157, 158, 252; XIII, p. 121).

There are specimens in the S.A. Museum and the S. A. White Collection from Fulham. There is an unpublished record of two birds seen at Renmark in November, 1934 (C.E.R.).

## Family STRUTHIDEIDAE.

368 *STRUTHIDEA CINEREA*—APOSTLE-BIRD (675).

The only records are from Chowilla on the River Murray above Renmark (XII, p. 148) and Naracoorte (XIII, p. 118). A specimen collected by F. W. Andrews on 5/7/68 at Tarpeena in the South-east was sent to the S.A. Museum.

## Family PTILONORHYNCHIDAE.

369 *CHLAMYDERA MACULATA*—SPOTTED BOWER-BIRD (680).

Records of this species are all from the upper parts of the River Murray, Renmark (X, p. 12), Swan Reach (X, p. 211), and Chowilla (XII, p. 148; XIII, p. 47). There are two male specimens in the S.A. Museum labelled "River Murray Scrub."

370 *CHLAMYDERA GUTTATA*—WESTERN BOWER-BIRD (681).

The records of this species are from the northern-western portion of the State only—Stevenson Creek (IX, p. 56), Moorilyanna Station<sup>1</sup> in the Musgrave Ranges (XI, p. 98; Emu, XXXIV, p. 175), and the Everard Ranges<sup>2</sup> (XVII, p. 8).

(<sup>1</sup> Specimen in the S.A. Museum; <sup>2</sup> Specimen in the S. A. White Collection.)

## Family CORVIDAE.

The records in the "S.A. Ornithologist" of the genus *Corvus* in South Australia are so indefinite and confused that they are of little or no value for determining the distribution of each species. Boehm (XV, p. 94; XVI, pp. 10, 18, 33, 79; XVIII, p. 71) has done a considerable amount of work on the members of the genus and has set out the distribution of each species according to his findings (XVI, p. 10). In the absence of any other concrete evidence, the authors have adopted these distributions for the purposes of this paper.

371 *CORVUS CORONOIDES*—AUSTRALIAN RAVEN (690).

"Occurs on Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula, Flinders Ranges, Olary Spur, Murray Flats and Murray Mallee, South-east of S.A., Kangaroo Island, Pearson Island, also Lake Frome Basin, and Lake Eyre Basin east of long. 138." (XVI, p. 10.)

372 *CORVUS BENNETTI*—LITTLE CROW (691).

"Occurs generally north of lat. 32 deg. S., west of the Flinders Ranges, south to Port Germein; Murray Flats south to Kinchina and Murray Bridge; also Murray Mallee south to about 36 deg. lat. S." (XVI, p. 10.)

373 *CORVUS CECILAE*—AUSTRALIAN CROW (692).

"Occurs in the north of South Australia and in the Lake Eyre Basin west of long. 138 deg., approximately north of about 33 deg. latitude." (XVI, p. 10.)

374 *CORCORAX MELANORHAMPHUS*—WHITE-WINGED CHOUGH (693).

Frequents timbered country usually where there is little or no undergrowth, and occurs throughout those parts of the State south of a line drawn from Penong on the West Coast through Port Augusta and Oodlawirra to the eastern border just north of the River Murray.

## Family STREPERIDAE.

375 *STREPERA MELANOPTERA*—BLACK-WINGED CURRAWONG (695).

Occurs in sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and mallee and pine scrub in the South-east, along The Coorong, in the Murray Mallee (on both sides of the river), and in the area extending from the Mt. Lofty Ranges and Adelaide Plains north to Ororoo, Quorn and Port Augusta—*S. m. melanoptera*; and on Kangaroo Island—*S. m. halmaturina*.

376 *STREPERA VERSICOLOR*—GREY CURRAWONG (697).

Records of this species and of *S. intermedia* published in the "S.A. Ornithologist" are rather confused, and in many cases the observer has been doubtful as regards the species. The only authentic record of *S. versicolor* is that of a specimen taken by the son of Dr. A. M. Morgan at Robe in 1922 or 1923. This specimen was tabled at the meeting of the South Australian Ornithological Association on January 26, 1923.

377 *STREPERA INTERMEDIA*—BROWN CURRAWONG (698).

Occurs in open timbered country and mallee scrub on Eyre Peninsula and in the southern part of York Peninsula—*S. i. intermedia*; and in the Musgrave and Everard Ranges—*S. i. centralia*.

There are specimens in the S.A. Museum from Warunda and Kimba on Eyre Peninsula and one in the S. A. White Collection from the Everard Ranges. (See notes under *S. versicolor*.)

378 *CRACTICUS NIGROGULARIS*—PIED BUTCHER-BIRD (700).

Frequents timbered and scrub country in the northern parts of the State. Records are from the River Murray from Morgan to the eastern border, Lake Frome district, Quorn,<sup>1</sup> and from Oodnadatta north to the northern border and west to the Musgrave Ranges.<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup> Specimens in the S.A. Museum.)

379 *CRACTICUS TORQUATUS*—GREY BUTCHER-BIRD (702).

Found in all types of timbered and scrub country other than sclerophyll forest and is distributed throughout the State except Kangaroo Island. It is rare, however, in the northern parts of the State. The birds from Eyre Peninsula have been given sub-specific rank, viz, *C. t. ethelae*.

380 *GYMNORHINA TIBICEN*—BLACK-BACKED MAGPIE (705).

Occurs on open plains, in lightly timbered country, and on cleared agricultural and grazing lands north and east of a line commencing at the eastern border of the State in the vicinity of lat. 36 deg. S. and extending westerly to the neighborhood of Coombe, thence northerly through Burra to Port Augusta, and then westerly to the western border of the State. This line, which should rather be considered as a broad band up to thirty miles wide, marks the approximate division between the range of this species and that of *G. hypoleuca*. Considerable overlapping occurs and inter-breeding is not infrequent in this transitional belt. In consequence of this inter-breeding intermediate forms are not uncommon.

381 *GYMNORHINA HYPOLEUCA*—WHITE-BACKED MAGPIE (707).

Occurs throughout the country south and west of the line described under the preceding species (*G. tibicen*), including Kangaroo Island. Remarks concerning the habitat and also the overlapping and inter-breeding made under *G. tibicen* apply equally to this species, the range and numbers of which have been greatly increased by the clearing of agricultural and grazing lands.

### CONCLUSION.

It is hoped that members of The South Australian Ornithological Association will make a point of reporting to the Association (for publication in "The S.A. Ornithologist") any observations or records of specimens or eggs which will extend the range of any species as shown in this paper.

As previously mentioned the distribution has been compiled mainly on published reports and on specimens, but in many cases these present an incomplete picture. Consequently, the distribution shown herein is a ground-work wherefrom readers may determine the areas from which any species has been recorded and be able to recognise any extension of its recorded range.

There is little doubt that the recording of some of the more common birds in some localities has been overlooked merely because they were numerous and it has been taken for granted that they had been previously recorded from that locality.

This slip replaces No. 179, page 75, and No. 178, page 76.

#### 178 *CALLOCEPHALON FIMBRIATUM*—GANG-GANG COCKATOO (268).

Occasionally recorded from the sclerophyll forest country adjoining the South Australia-Victoria border south of Wolseley (I, part III, p. 17; VII, p. 99; IX, p. 136; XIV, p. 112).

#### 179 *KAKATOE GALERITA*—WHITE (SULPHUR-CRESTED) COCKATOO (269).

Has been recorded from the South-east, The Coorong, Kangaroo Island, the country between the River Murray and St. Vincent Gulf extending north to Quorn and Cradock, and along the River Murray from Morgan to the eastern boundary of the State. There are no records from Yorke Peninsula or Eyre Peninsula. (Kangaroo Island birds—*K. g. rosinae*.) Inhabits sclerophyll forest, savannah woodland and mallee areas adjacent thereto.