

## NEW RECORDS OF ROSE ROBINS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WITH COMMENTS ON PLUMAGE AND PREVIOUS REPORTS OF ROSE AND PINK ROBINS

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The Rose Robin *Petroica rosea* is regarded as an accidental visitor to South Australia (Condon 1968; SAOA 1980). This paper reports new records of the species in this State. Aspects of the plumage of the Rose Robin and the similar Pink Robin *P. rodinogaster*, another accidental visitor, are discussed in detail in order to substantiate our records. We also review earlier reports of both species in South Australia. Previously unpublished data are presented in order to substantiate certain records.

### NEW RECORDS

1. From 13 May to 19 August 1980, GC repeatedly observed an adult male phase Rose Robin in or near a backyard in Lindsay Terrace, Belair (suburban Adelaide). The immediate area was dominated by several grey boxes *Eucalyptus microcarpa*.

The bird was first seen about 10 m up in a grey box, attention being drawn by its call, a weak *chank*. It was constantly alert, drooping its wings down and outwards, then flicking them back to their original position. At the same time, the tail was raised and lowered. The bird foraged mainly by snatching at leaves and bark while in flight. Occasionally it sallied for food items in mid-air like a Grey Fantail *Rhipidura fuliginosa*. On one occasion it was chased by a fantail for a short distance.

In the following days, what was presumably the same robin was seen a number of times and by various observers, often located by its characteristic short bleating call. It was generally seen in the morning or late afternoon, preferring the dense higher canopies of the grey boxes where it was continually on the move. It was also seen amongst exotic garden trees (English ash, silver birch and plum).

A female may have been present in the area. On 7 May GC saw a small brown flycatcher unlike a female Scarlet Robin *Petroica multicolor* or Grey Fantail about 20 m high in the thick foliage of a grey box. It was first located by call, the same bleating *chank* given by the male. On 14 May the male responded to the calls of a second unsighted bird.

Description of male phase bird: head, wings and back uniform sooty grey; breast crimson-pink; off-white below. Inconspicuous white spot, sub-rectangular in shape, immediately above bill. Undertail whitish; when in flight, outer rectrices white. Eye, bill and legs dark.

2. On 7 May 1981 GC again saw an adult male phase Rose Robin in the backyard at Lindsay Terrace. The bird was located by its call, a repeated *chank*, which GC remembered from the previous year. It was perched in a plum tree, responding to the call of a second unsighted bird. The male was seen on several later dates until 21 June, calling less often towards the end of the period. The second bird was not recorded again. The behaviour, appearance, and area frequented by the male were similar to those of the previous year. It was usually seen in the morning moving with groups of birds in a progressive search through the grey boxes in the backyard and adjacent areas.

3. About 1500 hrs on 3 June 1981, NR saw a coloured (*i.e.* adult male phase) Rose Robin near the summit of Iron Duchess (33°15'S, 137°7'E) on the eastern slopes of the Middleback Range. The bird was with a flock of Weebills *Smicrornis brevirostris* in mallee *Eucalyptus foecunda* open-scrub, with a thin scatter of undershrubs (*Eremophila scoparia*) and litter over skeletal loam and jaspilite.

The robin's bright pink breast and uniformly blackish upperparts alerted the observer. The bird was watched in shaded but reasonable light for two or three minutes, during which time it showed little fear and flitted to within 5 m of the observer. When perching the bird repeatedly cocked its tail to about 30° above horizontal, and less frequently drooped its wings. The intensity of its activity was reminiscent of a Grey Fantail. It foraged several times mostly snatching at mallee branches and once at the ground. Field notes including the following description were written immediately after observation.

Description: dark sooty grey above with small white spot on forehead immediately above bill. Chin and throat dark sooty grey; breast pink, abdomen grey-white. Outer tail feathers conspicuously white in flight. Tail proportionately slightly longer than Scarlet Robin. Grey-black wings showed a slight trace of a paler (?brown) 'B'\* bar across the primaries and secondaries.

4. Between 1445 and 1515 hrs on 14 July 1981, RK, DH and Patrick Bones observed a single robin 3.5 km S of Kersbrook on the northern shore of Millbrook Reservoir, Mount Lofty Ranges. The habitat was open-forest of blue gum *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* and river red gum *E. camaldulensis* with a thick shrub layer of gorse *Ulex europaeus*. The ground to one side of the gorse was flooded and interspersed with grass-like tussocks. The robin moved about the shrubs at a height of approximately 30 cm. It took insects over the water, occasionally dropping to the ground to forage. It perched amongst the gorse no higher than 1 m above the ground and confined itself to a small area. At times it held its tail half-cocked and its wings drooped by its side. Once it chased a male Scarlet Robin while uttering a harsh chur, the only call heard. Field notes were written shortly after observation.

Description: slightly smaller than nearby Scarlet Robin with a relatively longer tail. Throat, head, back and tail mid-grey; wings slightly darker brown-grey; outer tail feathers white. Slight but noticeable buff 'B' wing bar on one wing, wing bar scarcely evident on other wing. Breast bright rose-pink; abdomen and undertail-coverts white. White spot above bill visible at all times. Bill, legs and eyes dark.

5. On 22 August 1981 RK observed a partly coloured robin at Kelway Park adjacent to Cobbler Creek, Salisbury East on the Adelaide Plains. The weather was overcast, cold and still, with light drizzle. The habitat was grey box woodland with groundcover of long grass.

The bird was observed at 1040 hrs flitting actively from the trunks of trees to both the canopies and ground, allowing views from all angles. It did not remain still for more than a few seconds as it fed, and frequently drooped its wings and spread its tail feathers. The bird also occasionally half-cocked its tail. Birds in the immediate area included a breeding Jacky Winter *Microeca leucophaea* which vigorously attacked the robin. The observer left the area at 1200 hrs but returned later the same day when the robin was not seen.

Description: bird small and squat (hunched, as if cold) with a proportionately long tail. Upperparts: slate-grey, except wings which were dark grey-brown; two small prominent white wing bars per wing; tail dark grey, outer rectrices

white. Underparts: throat slate-grey; upper breast patchy rose red, faded at the edges forming a shallow 'U' across upper breast; rose red faded into pale grey-white on lower breast, belly and undertail. Inconspicuous off-white spot on forehead immediately above bill, visible at close quarters only; prominent white eye ring, wider behind eye, visible from a distance. Eye, bill and legs dark.

6. On 30 June 1982 GC saw a Rose Robin just north of the western entrance to Belair Recreation Park. The habitat was river red gum and grey box open-woodland with introduced *Pit-tosporum* sp up to 4 m, hawthorn and patches of boneseed *Chrysanthemoides monoliferum* dominant in the understorey. The bird was located whilst feeding actively 20 m up in the canopy of a river red gum with Weebills and Striated Thornbills *Acanthiza lineata*. It subsequently dropped down to a tall shrub permitting closer observation and a description to be written. The behaviour, size and build of the bird resembled that of the robin seen in 1981 at Lindsay Terrace, Belair. The *chank* call was given infrequently and a higher pitched *chit-chit* was heard once. It was last seen here on 3 July 1982 by GC and S. Bosch. At this time it foraged in the canopies of the red gums and grey box, only coming lower when danger from larger birds threatened.

Description: as for record 1 except breast pale grey-brown, washed crimson-pink, and merging with off-white abdomen; demarcation between breast and throat colour not clear. Forehead spot off-white and less distinct than 1981 bird. Two wing bars on each wing, 'A' bar whitish, 'B' bar buff. Legs, bill and eye dark.

#### COMMENTS ON NEW RECORDS

The male robins described in records 1-5 are identified as Rose Robins because of the combination of mid to dark grey upperparts and throat, white outer rectrices, bright pink breast, whitish belly and active flycatcher-like habits. The robin in record 6 was similar except that the breast was tinged pink only. The male Pink Robin is similar to the male Rose but differs in having all dark rectrices, blackish rather than sooty grey upperparts and pale pink breast and abdomen (Slater 1974; Pizzey 1980). None of the observers had had field experience of either species in adult male plumage prior to these records.

Plumage aspects relating to the records require some elaboration. The Iron Duchess bird, otherwise in adult male plumage (Slater 1974; Pizzey 1980), exhibited slight (barely noticeable) 'B' wing bars. The Millbrook Reservoir bird was in similar plumage except that the

\* In this paper the two wing bars characteristic of uncoloured robin *Petroica* plumages are distinguished as 'A' and 'B': the 'A' bar runs across the base of the inner primaries and secondaries, the 'B' bar runs diagonally across the same feathers towards their tips.

Table 1. South Australian reports of the Rose Robin and Pink Robin.

Observer/ Reference	Species	Date	Locality	Sex/Age	Supporting evidence for species identity
Gould/Cleland (1937)	—	1839; probably June	Below Mount Lofty	"immature male"	species identity uncertain <sup>1</sup>
Broadbent	Pink	1875-1876	"South Australia"?	3 specimens	in Australian Museum collection; provenance uncertain <sup>2</sup>
Pulleine/Anon. (1933)	—	1882	Mount Lofty Ranges, near Adelaide	1	sightings; no or incomplete descriptions; identifications equivocal
Morgan/North (1904)	—	1885-1890	Mount Lofty Ranges, near Adelaide	several	
Donovan/Ashby (1927)	—	before 1927	Glenelg River, S.A.	several	
McGilp (1945)	—	30 May 1945	Nangwarry, South-East	1 male	
Thomas (1948)	—	18 April 1948	Bridgewater, Mount Lofty Ranges	1 male	
Rix (1972)	—	? 1962	East of Mt Gambier	pair	colour slide of 1 misnetted bird; field notes <sup>3</sup>
Waterman/Paton <i>et al.</i> (1968)	Pink	20 May 1963	Woolley's Lake, South-East	2 uncoloured birds	
Waterman/Paton <i>et al.</i> (1968)	Pink	12 September 1963	6 miles NE of Culburra, South-East	1 uncoloured	field notes relating to misnetted bird <sup>4</sup>
Paton <i>et al.</i> (1968)	Rose	24 August 1967	Beaumont, Adelaide	1 uncoloured	misnetted, photographed and described <sup>5</sup>
Williams/Anon. (1967)	—	24 August 1967	Derwent's Waterhole South-East	1 male	sighting; no description; identification equivocal
Glover (1968)	Rose	13 August 1968	Belair Recreation Park	1 male	identification based on distinctive song known to observer
Paton (1970)	Rose	21 May to 118 August 1969	Beaumont	1 uncoloured	misnetted; described as same as previously <sup>2</sup>
Rundell/Paton (1970)	Rose	24 August 1969	Roslyn Park, Adelaide	1 uncoloured	handled by J. Paton and photographed <sup>5,6</sup>
D. and J. Paton	Rose	13 June to 3 August 1971	Beaumont	1 uncoloured	misnetted <sup>5,7</sup>
Paton and Paton (1974)	Rose	1 May 1973	Beaumont	1 uncoloured	sighting <sup>8</sup>
Hutchins (1975)	Rose	12-15 April 1974	Williamstown, Mount Lofty Ranges	pair	male misnetted and photographed <sup>9</sup>
Rowley and Paton (1978)	Pink	31 May to 16 August 1976; 26 April to 3 August 1977; 9 April 1978	Mt Schank, South-East	1 uncoloured	sightings; description
Bowie (1978)	Rose	7 July 1978	Bellevue Heights, Adelaide	1 male	sighting; description
Cunningham	Rose	30 October 1978	Bellevue Heights	1 male	specimen caught by cat; S.A. Museum B32199
Truran <i>et al.</i> (1980)	Rose	21 & 26 May 1979	The Bluff Homestead, Lower North	1 male	sightings; description
Carpenter/this paper	Rose	13 May to 19 August 1980; 7 May to 26 June 1981	Belair, Adelaide	1 male	sightings; descriptions
Reid/this paper	Rose	3 June 1981	Iron Duchess Millbrook Reservoir, Mount Lofty Ranges	1 male	
Kernot & Harper/this paper	Rose	14 July 1981	Iron Duchess Millbrook Reservoir, Mount Lofty Ranges	1 male	
Kernot/this paper Anon. (1982)	Rose	22 August 1981	Kelway Park	1 partly coloured	sighting; no description
	—	14 June 1982	Bundaleer Forest picnic ground	1 uncoloured	
Carpenter/this paper	Rose	30 June to 3 July 1982	Belair Recreation Park	1 partly coloured	sighting; description

## FOOTNOTES, TABLE 1

1. The specimen that Gould claimed to have collected cannot be traced. (Paton 1970).
2. Details of the specimens are:  
0.17057 "South Australia", 1876. (No other data, female by plumage).  
0.17058 "South Australia", 1876, female. (No other data).  
0.17053 "Melbourne South Australia [sic], 1875. (No other data, adult male by plumage).  
Broadbent was in New Guinea in 1875-76 and did not collect in South Australia until 1879 or 1880; he also collected in Tasmania about this time (Whittell 1954). Judging from the label of 0.17053, the provenance of all three specimens might well have been Melbourne, south(ern) Australia, rather than South Australia. Due to the inconsistencies between the alleged collection dates and localities and the known facts, the origins of the specimens must remain uncertain.
3. The colour slide shows a female phase robin with a warm brown dorsum and two broad tan wing bars. The photograph was confirmed as a Pink Robin by comparison with specimens of both species in the Australian Museum. A copy of the slide has been lodged with the S.A. Museum. M. Waterman's (pers. comm.) field notes state: "yellow feet, 2 rufous bars on wing, white above nostril, otherwise uniform brown, trace rufous on lower flank."
4. Waterman's (pers. comm.) field notes read "positive faint pink breast, rufous bars on wing". The rufous wing bars identify the bird as a Pink Robin (Table 2). Paton *et al.* (1968) state that the bird appeared "similar" to the Woolley's Lake birds.
5. All birds handled by Paton were identified as Rose Robin on the basis of size, absence of reddish crown plumage and the distinctive white tail pattern (Disney 1969). Birds were identified as males if they showed any pink breast plumage, and immature if they had yellow oral flanges (J. Paton pers. comm.).
6. Two colour prints of the bird were obtained from M. Waterman and compared with specimens in the Australian Museum. The photographs are matched almost exactly by a subadult male Rose Robin, 0.47386. They depict a bird with unusually buff wing bars. Of 30 specimens of uncoloured Rose Robins (all sexes and ages), one has faintly buff wing bars, and another buff wing bars, although not approaching the tan of the Pink Robin. Waterman's original slides of the bird are lodged with the S.A. Museum.
7. This individual was tinged pink all over the breast and had yellowish oral flanges (Paton pers. comm.).
8. J. Paton (pers. comm.) identified the bird as Rose rather than uncoloured Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii* because it lacked reddish crown plumage, and behaved similarly to previous Rose Robins she had netted.
9. The male is shown in Plates 1 and 2. Copies of B. Hutchin's original slides have been lodged with the S.A. Museum.

Table 2. Differences in plumage between female Pink and Rose Robins. Based on an examination of sexed specimens of six Rose Robins and three Pink Robins.

	Two wing bars	Breast	Flanks	Outer Dorsum	rectrix
Pink	tan	warm brown	warm brown	warm brown	grey-buff*
Rose	whitish (rarely buff)	pale grey-brown	pale grey-brown	grey-brown	predominantly white

\* The outer rectrices of some brown-plumaged Pink Robins caught in winter at Cranbourne, Melbourne, are extensively pale buff, and may appear off-white in the field (D.C. Paton pers. comm.).



Plates 1 & 2. Adult male phase Rose Robin mistnetted near Williamstown, S.A., on about 15 April 1974. Photographs, B. Hutchins.

'B' wing bar on one wing only was buff (rather than brown) and conspicuous, *i.e.* the two 'B' wing bars were unequal in prominence. The Kelway Park and Belair Recreation Park birds were transitional between immature and adult plumage. The immature plumage features of these birds were the two white or buff wing bars per wing, patchy or pallid pink breast, and conspicuous white eye ring.

Neither Slater (1974) nor Pizzey (1980) describe for the Rose Robin a male phase combining otherwise adult plumage with slight or conspicuous wing bars. Examination of the five specimens in adult male phase in the South Australian Museum revealed that each had, to varying degrees, a narrow buff or whitish fringe to the outer webs of primaries\* one to four (and to a lesser extent, five and six) towards the distal tips. A similar plumage pattern constitutes the whitish 'B' wing bar typical of uncoloured birds. Because of the paucity of specimens in the S.A. Museum, further Rose Robin specimens were examined. Of 13 adult male phase specimens in the Australian Museum, only two showed no vestige of 'B' wing bars. Dr R. Schodde (*pers. comm.*) kindly examined five adult male phase specimens in the Australian Wildlife Collection. He found no trace of the 'A' bar in any, but a hint of the 'B' bar in three. We thus conclude that paler (and variable) fringing across the inner primaries constitutes the faint 'B' bars of the Iron Duchess bird and the buff wing bar on one wing of the Millbrook Reservoir bird. The frequency with which Rose Robin specimens in adult male phase exhibit varying degrees of the 'B' wing bar suggests that young males may take more than one moult to acquire full adult plumage, the only trace of their youth being the vestige of the 'B' bar. Schodde (*pers. comm.*) expressed a similar opinion.

Several Rose Robin specimens transitional between immature and adult male plumage in the Australian Museum conform to the descriptions of the Kelway Park and Belair Recreation Park robins. The contour feathers of the specimens have been completely or partly replaced, but not the flight feathers. It is evidently not unusual for individuals of various species of *Petroica* to miss complete moults and possess adult-like plumage whilst retaining

flight feathers typical of immatures (W.E. Boles, *pers. comm.*; Lindsey, *pers. obs.*).

We cannot explain the unequal prominence of the wing bars of the Millbrook Reservoir bird. Perhaps the peculiarity was a result of damage to one wing, or uneven plumage wear.

#### PREVIOUS SOUTH AUSTRALIAN REPORTS

South Australian reports of the Rose Robin and the similar Pink Robin are listed in Table 1, excepting recent sightings reported in the *SAOA Newsletter* which postdate our own. Both species have been rarely reported in the State. Most South Australian observers have had little knowledge of distinguishing characteristics (Paton *et al.* 1968), particularly of females and first-year males. Hence, like Condon and Cleland (1942), Condon (1962) and Paton (1970), we are unwilling to accept reports which lack supporting evidence such as specimens or published descriptions. Moreover, earlier observers (e.g. Morgan *in* North 1904; McGilp 1945; Thomas 1948) may not have considered the possibility of the occurrence of Rose Robins in South Australia, influenced possibly by Gould's early report of a Pink Robin. North (1904), in reporting Morgan's observations, may also have been influenced by the three Broadbent specimens of Pink Robin, dated 1875 and 1876 and labelled "South Australia", in the Australian Museum. For reasons given in Table 1, we consider the provenance of the specimens is uncertain.

Female and first-year male (*i.e.* uncoloured) Pink and Rose Robins differ in a number of characters. Table 2 details plumage differences between females of the two species, based on an examination of nine sexed specimens in the Australian Museum. The data bespeak the differences between uncoloured Rose and Pink Robins generally, because first-year male and female plumages within each species are inseparable (Disney 1969). A qualification is required regarding breast colour. Of the nine female specimens examined in the Australian Museum, only one, an immature Rose Robin, has a faint tinge of pink on the breast. However, uncoloured birds of both species can have pink-tinged breasts (also Disney 1969), the significance of which is uncertain. Other plumage characters such as the width of the wing bars and the size and colour of the

\* Primaries were counted from the innermost first, to the outermost tenth.

forehead spot are variable within each species and are of no value in distinguishing the two.

South Australian reports of Rose and Pink Robins in Table 1 have been assessed in terms of the characters defined above for uncoloured birds and by Pizzezy (1980) for coloured males. Although some identifications prove to be unacceptable, both species have been reliably recorded. The Pink Robin records come from Woolley's Lake, Mt Schank and Culburra in the South-East of South Australia between April and September. The Rose Robin records fall between April and October and come from the Mount Lofty Ranges and southern Adelaide Plains, with isolated occurrences further north and west at The Bluff homestead and Iron Duchess, respectively (Table 1).

Although both species have been satisfactorily recorded only in the last two decades, it is clear from the earlier data that one or both species have repeatedly occurred in the South-East and Mount Lofty Ranges since last century. Morgan was a diligent field worker and his observations (North 1904) indicate that at least one species repeatedly occurred near Adelaide last century in much the same manner as has the Rose Robin in the last 15 years. Thus it would be unwise to assume that the frequency of Rose Robin visitation to the Adelaide region has recently increased.

We conclude with a plea to future observers who report Pink or Rose Robins to publish a full description of the birds involved. This has not always been done in the past, hindering a more complete understanding of the species' status in South Australia. Likewise we would encourage the republication of unsubstantiated observations with authenticating evidence.

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