

BIRD REPORT, 2000

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INTRODUCTION

This report restarts the tradition of an annual bird report in the *South Australian Ornithologist*. The last published report covered the period 1977–81 (Bransbury 1984). This report highlights interesting SAOA state records from the year 2000 for species with a rare or vagrant status in *A Field List of the Birds of South Australia*, Third Edition (hereafter referred to as the Field List), (SAOA 1985).

No attempt is made to cover all species represented in the Field List and species for which there are no records in a calendar year are not discussed. The status of a species in the Field List is indicated by a code with each entry (see Key to Codes overleaf). Comments, with suitable references, are made about identification, breeding, migration, and other issues of interest. In many cases a Specified Region code is given to indicate the region of South Australia (SA) from which records occurred (see Key to Codes; see Field List for map of regions). Taxonomy follows Christidis and Boles (1994).

In 2000 SA's rainfall was high in February, above average in April, negligible in December, and average or near average for the remaining months (Bureau of Meteorology 2002). Heavy cyclonic rains fell in northern Queensland and far northern SA during February 2000 resulting in arid inland rivers and creeks (e.g. Diamantina–Warburton River System, and Macumba and Neales Rivers) flooding into Lake Eyre North. In mid-February 2000, Lake Eyre and surrounds received 150+ mm of rain, and a week later 50 mm. By 26 June 2000 Lake Eyre North's water cover peaked at 90% due to a second wave of floodwater from the Diamantina–Warburton River System (C. Baxter, in prep.).

Bird highlights in 2000 were three first records for SA, namely Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea*, Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* (2nd record for Australia), and Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*. There was a second record of Black-faced Monarch

Monarcha melanopsis; a third record of Pied Heron *Ardea picata*; and several first records for Kangaroo Island, namely Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops*, Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii* and Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*. In addition, two records of Radjah Shelduck *Tadorna radjah* were received. The status of this species is listed as 'awaiting confirmation' in the Field List as it is difficult to discount the possibility of escapees from exotic wildfowl collections.

It is also worth highlighting the expansion of wetland habitat in the greater Adelaide area since 1990. In addition to numerous smaller wetlands, the most notable are at Barker Inlet, Greenfields, Kaurna Park and the Onkaparinga River. Apart from vagrants—the Comb-crested Jacana was at Kaurna Park—these 'new' wetlands now provide regular reports of breeding Buff-banded Rail *Gallirallus philippensis*, Australian Spotted Crake *Porzana fluminea* and Baillon's Crake *P. pusilla*, and over-wintering Australasian Bittern *Botaurus poiciloptilus*, as well as wildfowl and migratory waders with a preference for fresh water. These wetlands have added significantly to the richness of the current avifauna in the Adelaide metropolitan area. Wetland development, associated with stormwater management, water filtration, habitat restoration and recreation, is also occurring at other locations in SA, e.g. the Bordertown sewage ponds and associated wetlands.

For the records presented in this report the initials of observers are recorded at the end of each entry (see Key to Codes). It is not always possible to list all observers where multiple observations have been recorded, e.g. for the Black-chinned Honeyeater *Melithreptus gularis* details have been provided by the coordinator of the monitoring program, Penny Paton [PP]. A similar comment applies to the South Australian Wader Surveys coordinated by J.R. Wilson [JRW]. The latter was a joint project between the Australasian Wader Studies Group and the SAOA (see J.R. Wilson 2000).

KEY TO CODES

Species Status	(Observers continued)	(Observers continued)
Br Breeding recorded in 2000	BC Brian Cox	BM Bev Moyle
Ex Extinct, SA or Specified Region	CC-S C. Camp-Smith	DM Derek Minter
R Rare, SA or Specified Region	DC David Close	DMu Denzel Murfet
Va Vagrant, SA or Specified Region	GC Graham Carpenter	IM Ian May
(S) Spring-Summer visitor to SA	JC John Cox	KM Kevin Mott
(W) Autumn-Winter visitor to SA	MC Maureen Christie	SM Susan Meyers
	RC Rohan Clarke	
Specified Regions of SA	TC Trevor Cowie	DP Dexter Palmer
		IP Ian Palmer
AP Adelaide Plains	DE David Edey	MP Marcus Pickett
EP Eyre Peninsula	HE Harald Ehmann	PP Penny Paton
FR Flinders Ranges		
KI Kangaroo Island	OF Oliver Fuller	CR Colin Rogers
LN Lower North		JR Julian Reid
MLR Mount Lofty Ranges	BG Bob Green	MR Muriel Reid
MM Murray Mallee		TR Tony Russell
NE North East	BH Bryan Haywood	VJR Vicki-Jo Russell
NW North West	CH Cathy Houston	
SE South East	JH John Hatch	ES Ella Smith
YP Yorke Peninsula	KH Ken Harris	WS Wyn Syson
	S&DH Sue & David Harper	
Observers		PT Paul Taylor
	DJ Doug Johnston	JvW Jason van Weenen
HA Hilda Anderson	PK Peter Koch	
		BW Brian Walker
AB Andrew Black	H&RL Helen & Roly Lloyd	JW Janice White
CB Chris Baxter	LL Laura Levens	JRW Jim R. Wilson
JB John Berggy	LzL&DH Lizzy Lewis & D. Holly	PW Peter Waanders
KB Kieran Brewer	PL Peter Langdon	RW Robert Whatmough
NB Nick Bailey	RL Roly Lloyd	SW Stephen Woods
P&JB Pat & Jack Bourne		
TB Tony Bainbridge		

ANNOTATED LIST

Br Malleefowl *Leipoa ocellata* R

There were two reports from the Eyre Peninsula, namely one in Pinkawillinie Conservation Park 30 km north of Wudinna on 31 August, and an active mound 17 km north of Lock on 4 September.

Reports from the Murray Mallee were: one near a mound in Eremophila Park on 8 January; one at Ferries-McDonald Conservation Park nature trail on 26 March; one 15 km south-east of Coonalpyn on 26 April; one near the Loop Rd in Coorong National Park on 31 July; one tending a mound on the northern boundary of Billiatt Conservation Park on 1 October; one in Pooginook Conservation Park on 1 October; and one near a mound along the Birdseye track, Gluepot Reserve on 8 October. The Malleefowl grid monitoring program at Gluepot Reserve reported 45 mounds

of which at least nine were active. [DMu, DJ, CR, JC, DP]

Brown Quail *Coturnix ypsilophora* R

One was reported from a suburban garden at Port Elliot on 12 January. The only additional record was a bird calling from a field of oats on the eastern edge of Craighburn Farm, AP on 3-4 November. [DMu, DC]

Maggie Goose *Anseranas semipalmata* (Ex in MM, AP, NE; Re-introduced SE)

There have been several reports of this species from the Innamincka Regional Reserve over the past few years (Black and Carpenter, in prep.). The only record for 2000 was of two pairs seen at Lake Toontoowaranie, NE on 18 December (see

Baxter, Reid and Jaensch 2001). It is probable that Magpie Geese will turn up in the NE whenever conditions are suitable. The introduced population at Bool Lagoon, SE is usually in residence if sufficient water is present. It is not known where they re-locate to when absent from the lagoon. [CB, JR]

Plumed Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna eytoni*
R (S)

The widespread flooding of Goyder Lagoon and Koonchera Waterhole attracted large numbers of waterfowl and a flock of about 2000 Plumed Whistling-Duck was reported from Koonchera Waterhole, NE on 12 July. A flock of 12 was reported from a small ephemeral waterhole on the track to Coongie Lakes, NE on 18 September. [CR, RL, DC]

^BFreckled Duck *Stictonetta naevosa* R

One breeding male (red base to bill) was seen at Koonchera Waterhole, NE on 12 July and a flock of eight was roosting on a sandbar on Lake Mundooroounie north-west of Innamincka, NE on 20 September. The only other report was of an uncoloured bird at Buckland Park Lake, AP on 11 November. Previous reports of large flocks in SA in recent times include 65 in the Coorong in 1991 (SAOA 1991) and 76 at Koonchera Waterhole in September 1997 (SAOA 1997). Between 1932–33 and 1978–80 flocks of thousands were sometimes recorded in southern districts (Parker, Eckert and Ragless 1985). In March 1980 a flock of about 5000 was at Bool Lagoon (Parker *et al.* 1985, p. 4). [CR, RL, DC]

Radjah Shelduck ('Burdekin Duck') *Tadorna radjah* (Status 'awaiting confirmation')

There were two records for the year. One was recorded loafing with a flock of 180 Australian Shelduck *T. tadornoides* in Mandina Lakes (36°18'S, 139°55'E), Watervalley Wetlands, SE on 17 January; and one was seen on a barricade with Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa*, Grey Teal *A. gracilis* and Australian Shelduck on 21 April in Bordertown sewage ponds, SE. The second observer (CH) reported that the bird appeared to be wary and was possibly a wild bird rather than an escapee from a wildfowl collection. If wild and different birds, these would be the first and second confirmed records for SA. It has been reported within SA at least three times previously (Glover 1966; Goodfellow 1966;

Paton 1986), but remains listed as 'awaiting confirmation' in the Field List, presumably out of concern that these birds are escapees. The editor of the *SA Ornithologist* in 1966, Brian Glover, commented about a report from Glencoe East in the SE, 'With records such as this one cannot discount the possibility of the birds having escaped from captivity, yet they are too interesting not to be reported.' (Glover 1966). [JW, CH]

Common Diving-Petrel *Pelecanoides urinatrix*
R

A wreck of more than 40 was recorded between Goolwa and Port Elliot beaches on 4 June. It is rarely reported in SA waters on pelagic trips. Hatch and Cheshire (2000, p. 234, Table 2) report it from only two of 37 trips off the south-eastern coast of SA. In view of the re-identification of a Common Diving-Petrel as a South Georgian Diving-Petrel *P. georgicus* in the SA Museum any wrecks of diving-petrels should be carefully examined for unusual specimens (Horton *et al.* 2000). The two species are usually considered indistinguishable at sea but can be identified in the hand (see Harrison 1983; Horton *et al.* 2000). [WS]

Blue Petrel *Halobaena caerulea* R (W)

A beach-washed specimen was recovered at Carpenter Rocks, SE on 6 September. It is infrequently recorded in SA waters. Blue Petrel was recorded on three of 37 pelagic trips off the south-eastern coast of SA from Port MacDonnell or Robe (Hatch and Cheshire 2000, p. 234, Table 2). Their observations were in the period July to September and most SA records are from this period. [MC]

Grey-backed Storm-Petrel *Garrodia nereis* R

Up to eight were seen near the continental shelf on 18 June on a pelagic trip out of Robe. Hatch and Cheshire (2000, p. 234, Table 2) report it on 18 of 37 pelagic trips off the south-eastern coast of SA, which suggests that they are relatively common compared to other pelagic species listed as rare in the Field List. See also May (1978). [JH]

Pied Heron *Ardea picata* Va (3rd record)

One immature bird was seen during 12–14 August at Cullyamurra Waterhole, NE, 17 km east of Innamincka, with White-necked Herons *A. pacifica*. The observer noted the smaller size and yellow bill and legs of the Pied Heron. This is the

third record for SA. The first two records were from Leigh Creek, FR in February 1979 and Robertson [Robertstown] Lagoon, LN in November 1979 (see Blakers, Davies and Reilly 1984, p. 51). [LL]

Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia* R

An influx of this species into the NE of SA accompanied flooding in the Innamincka-Coongie Lakes area in early 2000 and 63 were reported from Innamincka Regional Reserve on 19 April. Other records were of single birds at Mungeranie in July, and one at an ephemeral lake near Kudriemitchie Waterhole in September. One was recorded at Dulkaninna Bore Drain, NE on 12 October and one was at an ephemeral swamp north of the Casterton road, SE between 26 November and 24 December. Birds Australia's new Atlas of Australian Birds project has many other records from SA that are incapable of verification as confusion with Cattle Egret *A. ibis* and Great Egret *A. alba* is common (pers. obs.). For the identification of Intermediate Egret see Pizzey (1997). [CB, CR, DC, RL, JB]

Black-necked Stork *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* (1st and 2nd records)

Two adults were seen on a swamp east of the Strzelecki Track, 40 km south of Moomba, NE on 19 May. One was reported from the north-western shore of Lake Goyder, Innamincka Regional Reserve, NE on 15 December. These are the first and second records for SA respectively. See Baxter, Reid and Jaensch (2001) for a full discussion. [SW, JR]

Letter-winged Kite *Elanus scriptus* R

One was seen near the Strzelecki Crossing, NE on 22 September and was the only record for the year. [S&DH]

Square-tailed Kite *Lophoictinia isura* R (S)

On 26 December, one was flushed from tall mallee *Eucalyptus* spp. adjacent to the 'dog fence' about 20 km west of Yumbarra Conservation Park at 31°45'13"S, 133°08'22"E. The Square-tailed Kite is a regular summer migrant to south-west Western Australia, where it is moderately common, but is listed as a rare summer visitor to SA. As noted in Debus (1991) the Nullarbor Plain accounted for 11% and the Eyre Peninsula 30% of records of Square-tailed Kite in SA. This record is further east than the two acceptable

records for the Nullarbor Plain illustrated in Debus (1991, Figure 6). In this respect, however, Debus (1991, p.64) notes a comment from T. Fraser that the fringes of the Nullarbor Plain have tall mallee *Eucalyptus* spp. considered suitable habitat for Square-tailed Kite. A description was provided by the observers. [CR, DC]

One was seen circling high 15 km south of Pandie Pandie Homestead, NE on 6 July. The observer noted a conspicuous white head. [RW]

^{Br}Grey Goshawk *Accipiter novaehollandiae* Va

At least two birds were reported in Telford Scrub Conservation Park and adjacent areas, SE by several observers during October–December. A pair of grey morph birds had been reported breeding near Telford Scrub Conservation Park in 1999 (Green 2001). This is the first breeding record for SA, although Grey Goshawks have been reported in the area since 1995 (Green 2001). Several pairs may now be resident in the area. A female was seen at Kaladbro, SE on 22 August and separate females were seen at different locations in January 2000.

This species is listed as vagrant to SA with no records from the previous atlas (Blakers, Davies and Reilly 1984, p. 99). Olsen (1995, p. 47) does not include SA in its range. A grey morph in SA is also of interest because that morph is considered scarce in Victoria (Olsen 1995, p. 42). [BG, JB]

Grey Falcon *Falco hypoleucos* R

One was reported chasing Zebra Finch *Taeniopygia guttata* on Copper Hills Homestead, NW on 17 May. Two were seen at the Strzelecki Crossing, NE in mid-September. One was recorded 33 km west of Cleve, EP on 25 September. Eyre Peninsula is considered by Olsen (1995, p. 47) to be within the range of the Grey Falcon. Two were at the Cane Grass Swamp, 60 km north-east of Roxby Downs, NW on 11 October. [DH, WS, GC]

Brolga *Grus rubicunda* R

In the NE, two immature birds were recorded near Clayton Creek on the Birdsville Track on 12 July and four near Lake Mundooroounie on 19 September. In the SE, two were observed feeding near Nangwarry on 12 July, two flew across the Tarpeena–Nangwarry road on 8 August, and Bool Lagoon had two in late-October, increasing to at least 100 by late-December despite the low water level. [CR, KM, RL, P&JB]

^{B1}Lewin's Rail *Rallus pectoralis* R

Three were observed near the lakeside pool at Tolderol Game Reserve, MM on 23 March and again in early-April. It has been seen regularly at this location over the past few years. Other records for the year were in the MLR, namely one at Pitches Swamp, near Delamere on 26 July, one at Square Waterhole south of Mt Compass on 28 July, and, interestingly, two adults with two chicks at Nangkita Swamp on 10 December. [CR, TR, DE&VJR, CH]

Red-chested Button-quail *Turnix pyrrhorthorax* R (S)

A single male was reported near Hideaway on Calperum Station, MM on 10 February, and was the first SAOA record of this species in SA for 20 years. One or two were reported from an area of grazed native grasslands 29 km NNE of Hallett, LN on 7 November. Marchant and Higgins (1993, p. 463) note that Condon (1969) listed this species as very uncommon, and the previous atlas (Blakers, Davies and Reilly 1984) included only nine records from three locations: Brinkley, just east of Ferries-McDonald Conservation Park, MM; Koolunga, AP/MLR between Redhill and Yacka; and Bool Lagoon, SE. In periods when Little Button-quail *T. velox* are common smaller numbers of Red-chested Button-quail are usually also present (John Eckert, pers. comm.). [LzL&DH, AB]

Plains-wanderer *Pedionomus torquatus* R

Eight were seen and/or heard at night over an extended area on Mungeranie Station west of the Birdsville Track, NE on 3 August during a Department for Environment and Heritage survey. An adult male and a female were seen on Boolcoomatta Station, LN/NE on 20 October and a female was seen on Wompinie Station, LN on 22 November. [HE, per CB]

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* R (S)

The January–February wader survey counted only 20 in Gulf St Vincent at Price and Dry Creek Saltfields and only 32 on western Eyre Peninsula. J.R. Wilson (2000, p. 44) notes that western Eyre Peninsula is outside the main range of this species. None were located in Spencer Gulf and none in the Coorong. Of the 20 recorded in Gulf St Vincent, 19 were at Price. The count of only one at Dry Creek Saltfields is possibly an underestimate as eight were recorded there on 9 April.

One was on the mudflats at Point Davenport, YP on 12 December. These numbers confirm that Whimbrel is far less numerous in SA than Eastern Curlew. [JRW, JC, GC]

Eastern Curlew *Numenius madagascariensis* R (S)

The January–February wader survey recorded 120 in Gulf St Vincent, most from a few key sites such as Port Clinton Conservation Park, Price Saltfields, and further south at Dry Creek Saltfields and the Port River mouth. Other counts included 70 on western EP, 24 in the Coorong, 40 in eastern Spencer Gulf, and only one in western Spencer Gulf (J.R. Wilson 2000).

Four were at Port Arthur, Clinton Conservation Park, YP on 16 August. Members' records indicate that up to 43 were regularly reported from the Dry Creek Saltfields in summer with 20+ at Price Saltfields. Flocks of 20–30 were also reported from St Peter Island, Little Eyre Island and Cape Missiessy in December. Other records are of small numbers from the SE at Carpenter Rocks and Port MacDonnell. Small numbers, 10–15, over-winter at the Dry Creek Saltfields, Price Saltfields and possibly at regular roosts on western EP (pers. obs.). [JRW, PT, JC]

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* R (S)

It seems to occur regularly during summer in very small numbers at particular sites within SA. Small numbers, 1–3, were regularly reported from Dry Creek Saltfields, Price Saltfields and Clinton Conservation Park during summer. The January–February wader survey recorded none on western Eyre Peninsula, Spencer Gulf and the Coorong although it is possible that birds were overlooked (J.R. Wilson 2000). [JC, CR, JH]

Grey-tailed Tattler *Tringa brevipes* R (S)

The January–February wader survey recorded seven on the western Eyre Peninsula and only three in Gulf St Vincent. None were recorded in Spencer Gulf and none in the Coorong. Small numbers, 2–3, were also reported from the South East on the reefs at Port MacDonnell. A return visit to western EP recorded 15 at Cape Missiessy on 30 December (J.R. Wilson 2000). [JRW, CR, DC]

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* (1st record)

The first record of this species for SA and the second record for Australia were made at Price

Saltfields, YP on 5 December 1999. When first observed the bird was in breeding (alternate) plumage and identified as the central Canadian race *L.g. hendersoni* (see Hatch, in prep.). The bird was seen again on 12 February 2000 and on several occasions subsequently until 11 March. By that date it was in basic plumage. Invariably it was seen roosting with Red Knot. [JH, JC, DC]

Little Stint *Calidris minuta* Va

One was recorded in a mixed flock of Red-capped Plover, Red-necked Stint, Curlew Sandpiper and Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* on Little Eyre Island, EP on 23 December. This species is easily overlooked when in the company of Red-necked Stints and is probably a regular summer visitor to Australia in small numbers. See Hayman, Marchant and Prater (1986) for a useful identification guide. [CR, DC]

Long-toed Stint *Calidris subminuta* R (S)

Up to 11 were at Greenfields Wetlands, Magazine Road, AP in late-1999 and the last of this group had departed by 24 January 2000. As conditions were drier than usual at Greenfields in 2000 only one returned on 5 November. There was no addition to this total during summer. [JC]

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* R (S)

The Pectoral Sandpiper favours freshwater and reports indicate that it is now regular during summer in small numbers at the Greenfields Wetlands, Tolderol Game Reserve (when conditions are suitable) and mangrove pools at the Price and Dry Creek Saltfields. Two were seen at Tolderol Game Reserve on 19 February and five were seen together at the same location on 12 March. Conditions at Greenfields Wetlands were drier than usual in 2000 and only two birds were present from 29 October. In previous years under more favourable conditions a maximum of eight have been present at Greenfields Wetlands, Magazine Road. [JC, CR]

Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* R (S)

One was at Dry Creek Saltfields, AP on 2 January and was still present on 26 February. One was reported from the Coorong by the January–February wader survey on 8 February (J.R. Wilson 2000). A Reeve (smaller than Ruff) was reported in a mangrove pool at the Dry Creek Saltfields on 13 November. [JC, DC, JH]

Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* R (S)

One was seen feeding with a mixed flock of Red-necked Stints, Curlew Sandpipers and Sharp-tailed Sandpipers in a mangrove pool at Dry Creek Saltfields, AP on 19 November. Although relatively distinctive and probably a regular visitor, this species is infrequently reported in South Australia. [JC, CR]

Red-necked Phalarope *Phalaropus lobatus* V

Red-necked Phalarope is an irregular summer visitor although four were reported from the Dry Creek Saltfields on 21 January 1999 (SAOA 1999). These birds were found in the pond with the row of posts used by roosting terns and were frequently observed feeding among the posts. Both records for 2000 were made at the same site with the first report on 2 January. This bird was last reported on 28 January and was identified as a female in breeding plumage. The second record was made on 11 November and this bird remained into the New Year. [JC]

Painted Snipe *Rostratula benghalensis* R

A male and a female were observed from the boardwalk at the Onkaparinga Wetlands, AP over several weeks in early-October. No evidence of breeding was noted but earlier records indicate that this species was probably breeding in October 1997 at Swan Alley Wetlands near Dry Creek Saltfields, AP. Pizzey and Knight (1997) note that in southern Australia it breeds between August and December. A male was reported from the 'Washpool' wetland near Aldinga Scrub Conservation Park, AP on 3 November. [TB, GC]

Comb-crested Jacana *Irediparra gallinacea* (1st record)

An adult was found at Kurna Park Wetlands, AP on 12 August. This is the first record for SA. It is usually confined to the tropical north of Australia, and this record is significantly further south than the most southerly records from eastern New South Wales on the Hawkesbury River in the 1930s (see Blakers, Davies and Reilly 1984). The presence of this bird so far south may have been due to the widespread flooding in the interior during 2000. [IM]

Bush Stone-curlew *Burhinus grallarius* R

Two were reported from Mundulla near Bordertown, SE on 6 April and one from Dudley

Conservation Park on Kangaroo Island on 16 April. Four were reported from Bordertown on 7 October on the dirt road adjacent to the wildlife park, apparently attracted by two captive birds held at the park. Most notable was a report from Eyre Peninsula (location not provided) on 20 November of at least 10, including chicks of various ages and suggesting that breeding had occurred in the vicinity. [DMu, CR, JvW]

^B**Banded Stilt** *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*

The Field List rates this species as moderately common, however breeding is rare with only six breeding events recorded in SA in the past 70 years (Baxter, in prep.). In response to flooding of Lake Eyre North in the NE of SA, c. 18,000 pairs bred successfully on Ibis Island during July 2000, resulting in the recruitment of about 50,000 young. A Silver Gull *Larus novaehollandiae* monitoring and baiting programme was central to the stilts' breeding success. In addition, at Lake Eyre North in 2000 two earlier breeding attempts failed due to Silver Gull predation and a later attempt failed primarily because of receding floodwaters (Baxter, in prep.).

Lesser Sand Plover *Charadrius mongolus* **R (S)**

The January–February wader survey reported 72 from western Eyre Peninsula with 51 from Baird Bay (J.R. Wilson 2000, Table 18). Other records were three at the Port Wakefield Army range on 6 February and four at Jarrold Point in Spencer Gulf on 25 February. A return visit to some of the sites on western EP in late-December recorded eight from Little Eyre Island and Cape Missiessy. Baird Bay was not re-surveyed.

The distinction between Lesser and Greater Sand Plover is known to be very difficult because the various subspecies show overlap in morphology and biometrics (Hirschfeld, Roselaar and Shirihai 2000). However, in Australia most Lesser Sand Plover are the nominate race *C.m. mongolus*, although the race *C.m. stegmanni* has been recorded in Queensland (Hirschfeld, Roselaar and Shirihai 2000, p. 187). In basic plumage adult *C.m. mongolus* looks darker brown than most of the other races and three of the birds at Cape Missiessy were adults identical in plumage colour to those illustrated as adult *C.m. mongolus* in plates C and F in Rosair and Cottridge (1995, p. 93). The other was much paler suggesting a juvenile *C.m. mongolus* as juveniles show buff upper-parts, especially scapulars and

tertiaries, with buffyish-brown lateral breast patches and wing coverts fringed sandy-buff (Hayman, Marchant and Prater 1986, p. 300). [JRW, CR, DC]

Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii* **R (S)**

Hayman, Marchant and Prater (1986, p. 300) suggest that in Australia bill length should separate most from the nominate race *C.m. mongolus* of Lesser Sand Plover, as the race of Greater Sand Plover over-wintering in Australia is likely to be the nominate *C.l. leschenaultii*. Although not as long-billed as *C.l. crassirostris*, *C.l. leschenaultii* will appear longer and heavier billed than *C.m. mongolus*. Hayman, Marchant and Prater (1986, p. 393) provide a useful summary of features that can be used to separate Lesser and Greater Sand Plover.

The January–February wader survey recorded 18 Greater Sand Plover on western Eyre Peninsula with 11 of those in Tourville Bay (J.R. Wilson 2000, Table 18). A return visit on 23 December recorded 16 on Little Eyre Island in a mixed flock with four Lesser Sand Plover, Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris*, Red Knot *C. canutus*, Red-necked Stint *C. ruficollis*, Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *C. acuminata*, Curlew Sandpiper *C. ferruginea*, Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, Grey Plover *P. squatarola*, Red-capped Plover *Charadrius ruficapillus* and a small number of Sanderling *Calidris alba*. No Greater Sand Plover were reported from Spencer Gulf in the January–February wader survey (J.R. Wilson 2000, Tables 11 and 12).

The only other record during the year was one at the Murray Mouth on 2 April in the company of about 100 Double-banded Plover *Charadrius bicinctus*. [JRW, CR, JC, DC]

Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* **R (S)**

The January–February wader survey recorded 600 on Little Eyre Island on 4 February (J.R. Wilson 2000, Table 18). This was a very hot day, 35–40°C, which may explain the concentration of birds on Little Eyre Island. Along with Banded Lapwing *Vanellus tricolor*, this species is known to move to the coast to avoid excessive heat inland (J. Cox, pers. comm.). Usually they would be scattered across the inland plains, which makes them difficult to locate and count. The observation above is probably the largest group recorded in SA and may indicate that they have

been under-recorded in the past. [JRW]

^{Br}**Hooded Plover** *Thinornis rubricollis* R

The January–February wader survey estimated 25 along the ocean beach of the Younghusband Peninsula but only three within the Coorong (J.R. Wilson 2000, Table 23). The same survey also reported 19 from three locations on western Eyre Peninsula with 12 at Gonyah Beach (J.R. Wilson, 2000, Table 18). Within Gulf St Vincent none were found north of the Port River to Price Saltfields area, and on the western side of Gulf St Vincent only two were recorded at one location, namely Goldsmith Beach on 2 February. Metropolitan beaches were not surveyed, but SAOA members reported pairs from Waitpinga, Port Elliot and Middleton beaches, and the Hindmarsh River mouth. They were occasionally reported from O'Sullivan's Beach near the Port Stanvac oil refinery. In the South East, pairs were reported from Port MacDonnell, Canunda National Park and Little Dip Conservation Park as well as on Lake George. Three were on the beach at Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park, SE on 11 June and four were at the same location on 12 August. Pairs are also regularly reported from suitable undisturbed beaches on KI. Evidence of breeding was provided with the report from the Hindmarsh River mouth and the Coorong (J.R. Wilson 2000, p. 55). [CR, GC, DC, BG, JRW]

Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus* R

Six were at Nene Valley beach, SE on 30 April. This group consisted of three adults, one in first-year plumage, one in second-year plumage and one in fourth-year plumage. Two were at Carpenter Rocks and three at Port MacDonnell reef on 6 June. Two were adults and the others immature birds of various ages. Kelp Gull takes four years to achieve adult plumage. For a guide to the aging of immature Kelp Gulls see Harrison (1983) and James (1995). An adult was at the Murray Mouth, Hindmarsh Island on 2 April. [CR, BG, BH]

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo* R (S)

One was seen at the Murray Mouth in November. At least 20 were roosting at the Murray Mouth on the sandbars off Hindmarsh Island during December. [RL, CR]

Arctic Tern *Sterna paradisaea* Va

An adult was reported from Dry Creek Salt-

fields, AP on 10 September and relocated by several observers the following day. It was in very worn breeding plumage with black (not red) bill and moulting the black cap in the forehead region. It was presumably on the way to its winter range along the Antarctic ice shelf and had not yet moulted its primaries. Kaufman (1990) notes that the Arctic Tern moults all of its primaries once a year on the wintering grounds. This accounts for the uniform appearance of the upper-wing of Arctic Tern by comparison to Common Tern when in breeding plumage in the northern hemisphere. This plumage may still be evident in October when birds are seen in Australia. For useful discussion of tern identification in Australia see Carter, Corben and Curry (1994). For general discussion see Kaufman (1990) or Olsen and Larsson (1995). [TC]

^{Br}**Little Tern** *Sterna albifrons* R

Two were at Price Saltfields, YP roosting with Fairy Terns *S. nereis* on 5 February. Several were seen off the SE coast near Piccaninnie Ponds during November–December and breeding was attempted just across the border at Nelson. [JC, CR, BG]

White-winged Black Tern *Chlidonias leucopterus* R (S)

Dry Creek Saltfields produced several records, namely four in basic plumage on the eastern edge on 19 February, one in basic plumage in a mangrove pool on 11 September and one in the southern section on 11 November. Each of these was roosting with Whiskered Terns *C. hybridus*. One was at Tolderol Game Reserve on 25 March. [JC, CR, DC]

Flock Bronzewing *Phaps histrionica* R

NPWS rangers made several reports during the year of flocks near Innamincka, NE. A small flock of 3–4 was at a soak near the Strzelecki Track north of Innamincka on 20 September and a flock of 10 was at a waterhole about 25 km south of Innamincka in the early morning of 21 September. [DH, CR, DC]

^{Br}**Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo** *Calyptorhynchus banksii* R

South-eastern Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos *C. b. graptogyne* are nationally Endangered with the population in 2001 estimated at 500–770 adults (Burnard and Hill, unpubl.). They range from Mt

Gambier to Bangham Conservation Park in the SE of SA, and east into south-western Victoria (Hill 1998; Garnett and Crowley 2000). They feed on long-unburnt brown stringybark *Eucalyptus baxteri* and sand stringybark *E. arenacea*, and buloke *Allocasuarina luehmannii*. Nesting occurs in large hollows of often-dead trees such as river red gum *E. camaldulensis* and South Australian blue gum (yellow gum) *E. leucoxylon*. Threats include continuing loss of foraging habitat, sub-optimal food availability because of too-frequent burning of stringybark, ongoing loss of paddock trees with hollows, and possum predation of eggs and chicks (Burnard and Hill, unpubl.). A recovery program has been under way since 1996.

From the area between Bangham Conservation Park and Frances a flock of 32 was recorded feeding in stringybark woodland or on the ground eating fallen eucalypt nuts on 1 January. Two were in Telford Scrub Conservation Park, SE on 12 March. Up to 10 were near the railway line south of Bangham Conservation Park on 17 July and several were in the same area on 26 September. At the latter date the observer reported that one of the birds was being fed, suggesting that young were present. Six were seen south of Bangham Conservation Park in stringybark woodland on 7 October. [CH, CR]

Glossy Black-Cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathami* **R**

The South Australian subspecies of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo *C.l. halmaturinus* is found mostly along the north-western coast of KI, with some birds occurring in the centre of the island, the Dudley Peninsula and, more rarely, the southern Fleurieu Peninsula (Garnett *et al.* 2000). Three were reported at American River in April and at least six at Latham Conservation Park in October. In 1980 the total population on KI was estimated at 115–150 individuals, including possibly less than 60 breeding pairs (Blakers, Davies and Reilly 1984). A recovery program is under way and the estimate of the population in 1997 was 204 birds (Garnett *et al.* 2000). The population is listed as Endangered in South Australia (*National Parks and Wildlife Act, 1972*) and nationally (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act, 1999*). Threats include: habitat clearance, particularly of large old sugar gums *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* and South Australian blue gums with nesting hollows, and drooping sheoak *Allocasuarina verticillata* (the only food supply);

and low recruitment of juveniles. Tree hollows are subject to invasion by Common Brushtail Possums *Trichosurus vulpecular*, Little Corellas *Cacatua sanguinea*, Galahs *C. roseicapilla* and honeybees (Garnett and Crowley 2000; Garnett *et al.* 2000). [CR, JC]

Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla* **R**

One was reported flying south out of Bangham Conservation Park, SE on 1 January. The only other record is of a bird heard from the southern boundary of Padthaway Conservation Park, SE on 25 September. [CH]

Red-winged Parrot *Aprosmictus erythropterus* **Va**

An adult pair was seen in Witjira National Park on the Finke flood-out north-east of Dalhousie Springs, NE at 26°10'S, 135°55'E in September (see Reid and Baxter, in prep.). [NB]

Regent Parrot *Polytelis anthopeplus* **R**

There are no reports from SAOA members in the record books. However, there are regular records from Waikerie during summer and five were reported from Gluepot Reserve on 1 April. Several were at Morgan on 1 October and there were verbal reports of a flock near Waikerie and at other sites along the River Murray east of Morgan during summer. [CR, JH, PW]

Orange-bellied Parrot *Neophema chrysogaster* **R (W)**

The May survey in the SE by the SA Orange-bellied Parrot working group under the national recovery program recorded seven at Piccaninnie Ponds beach, two on the road into Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park, and three at the intersection of Tillers and Tervorts Roads. On 26 May two were seen feeding with *c.* 100 Blue-winged Parrots *N. chrysostoma* at Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park and two were again observed there on 11 June. The July count turned up no records of Orange-bellied Parrots. In August two males and a juvenile were in the paddocks near Nene Valley Settlement on 2 August and eight were at Packin Point in the Coorong on 7 August. A single male was seen in dunes adjacent to Piccaninnie Ponds beach on 12 August. Two were reported from the Coorong, 15 km west of Meningie on 14 August. [MC, DJ].

For information on the annual Orange-bellied Parrot counts in South Australia contact MC or

BG of the Birds South East group (see SAOA 2001 and 2002).

Scarlet-chested Parrot *Neophema splendida* R

During 23–25 April two were seen in Danggali Conservation Park, MM. In the past few years there have been several reports of Scarlet-chested Parrots from Danggali during the period April to August. At least 12 were reported from Anne's Corner, on the Anne Beadel Highway, west of Coober Pedy, NW by Ken Harris on 31 July (BOCA 2000). More significant was a report of over 50 in Yumbarra Conservation Park, EP on 23–24 December (see Rogers and Close, in prep.). [SM, KH, CR, DC]

^{Br}Barking Owl *Ninox connivens* R in NE, Va in SE

Although not reported in 2000, Barking Owls probably have taken up residence in the Big Heath and/or Mary Seymour Conservation Parks. Breeding was reported from Big Heath in December 1999 and this represented the first breeding record from the South East of SA since the 1940s (see SAOA 2000). The only reports for 2000 were from Kudriemitchie and Cullyamurra Waterholes, NE in September. [CR, DC, DH]

Masked Owl *Tyto novaehollandiae* R

At least one was recorded from the Outer Mound Springs, Dalhousie Springs area, NE by Derek Minter on 26 June (BOCA 2000). No additional details are available. The most recent previous record was a road kill near Naracoorte in May 1997 (see SAOA 1997). [DM]

Azure Kingfisher *Alcedo azurea* R, Ex in MLR

There were no records from the Glenelg River within SA in 2000. However, one was seen dead, trapped in a nylon net hanging in front of a boat-house along with about 20 Welcome Swallows *Hirundo neoxena*, in Nelson, Victoria on 16 December. The matter was reported to NPWS in Nelson. This species is usually reported from the vicinity of Donovan's Landing but a search by the author and others on several occasions in 2000 proved unsuccessful. The events in Nelson may explain the lack of reports in 2000. However, one was seen at Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park, SE in late 2000 (date not available). A report to the Birds Australia Atlas Project of an Azure Kingfisher near Cobdogla Caravan Park, MM on 17 July 1999, would represent a significant

ant westerly extension of its contemporary range (see Blakers, Davies and Reilly 1984).

Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis* Va

One was reported on 18 February from Mulyungarie Station, 65 km north of Cockburn, NE. A second record was from Glass Gorge, FR on 10 October. Previous records suggest that it occasionally strays into SA on migration. Adult birds are likely in September–October while adult and immature birds could turn up in February–April as birds return to their wintering range in northern Australia and beyond. The most recent previous record was from 5 km south of Lenswood, MLR on 26 November 1999. [CC-S]

^{Br}Southern Emu-wren *Stipiturus malachurus* R in MLR, EP

The Critically Endangered MLR Southern Emu-wren *S.m. intermedius* is confined to remnant swamp and dry-heath habitats in the southern MLR–Fleurieu Peninsula area (Schodde and Mason 1999). The population is threatened primarily by habitat isolation and degradation, and wildfire (MLR Southern Emu-wren Recovery Team 1998; Garnett and Crowley 2000). Since 1995, the MLR Southern Emu-wren has been the focus of a recovery program funded primarily by the Natural Heritage Trust and administered by the Conservation Council of SA (Littlely and Cullen 1994; MLR Southern Emu-wren Recovery Team 1998). In 2000 it was recorded at 22 sites—15 swamp sites (13 private, two Forestry SA) and seven dry-heath sites (all in Deep Creek Conservation Park). Two disjunct clusters of sites were evident, namely a northern one in the Myponga–Mt Compass–Finniss River region, and a southern one in the Deep Creek–Parawa region (M. Pickett, unpubl. data). The total MLR Southern Emu-wren population was estimated at around 500 individuals (MLR Southern Emu-wren Recovery Team 1998). Although most occupied sites were found in swamp habitat on private property, most individuals were in dry-heath habitat in Deep Creek Conservation Park (an estimated 300+ individuals; D. Wilson 2000). Swamp populations were mostly small, from one to several breeding pairs, and the largest recorded was 15 pairs at Glenshera Swamp near Mt Compass (M. Pickett, unpubl. data). [MP]

No records of the Eyre Peninsula Southern Emu-Wren *S.m. parimeda* were received in 2000.

Mallee Emu-wren *Stipiturus mallee* R

Several were reported from the western boundary of Billiatt Conservation Park, MM on 3 September in the company of Variegated Fairy-wrens *Malurus lamberti* and Splendid Fairy-wrens *M. splendens*. Striated Grasswren *Amytornis striatus* was also reported from the same location. [CR]

Grey Grasswren *Amytornis barbatus* R

This species was reported to be relatively common from the lignum *Muehlenbeckia* sp. surrounding Koonchera Dune waterhole, NE on 12–13 July. This is the only reliable site in SA for observing the species, along with Eyrean Grasswren *A. goideri* and Yellow Chat (see below). [CR, RL]

Chestnut-breasted Whiteface *Aphelocephala pectoralis* R

Two were reported on 13 July from the northern side of the Strzelecki Track, 27km from Lyndhurst and just north of Mt Lyndhurst, FR. Four were reported from the same location on 14 July. [CR, DC, RL]

Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops* (1st record for KI)

One was at Reeves Point (Beatrice Point, near Kingscote) on 2 January. This is the first record for KI (see Baxter 1995). [H&RL]

Fuscous Honeyeater *Lichenostomus fuscus* R (W)

Several were seen at Mt Meredith, SE on 30 June. [JB]

Black-chinned Honeyeater *Melithreptus gularis* R

A steady stream of reports was received during the year by the monitoring program, which is coordinated by Penny Paton under the SAOA and Natural Heritage Trust. These reports were concentrated in the Morphett Vale and Victor Harbor areas, particularly the Hindmarsh River and Inman River Valleys. Many of these reports were from suburban gardens. On 22 April, 15–20 were recorded moving up the Inman River Valley, representing the largest flock recorded in SA in recent years. Prior to this 10 was the largest flock, reported from Meyers Scrub, Ashbourne on 2 October 1999.

Other records from the southern Fleurieu Peninsula include: 2–3 at Scott Conservation Park

on 25 April and again on 24 September; ‘calling only’ from Ashbourne on 28 March; one in melaleuca *Melaleuca* sp. at Moana during September and October; two at Willyaroo, Strathalbyn during March, April and early-May; two at Christies Beach on 25 April; and one at Old Noarlunga in June and July.

From the central and northern MLR, calling was reported from Brophy’s Scrub, Tepko on 19 March and Warren Conservation Park on 29 April; one was in Saunders Creek Gorge on the same date; one was at the Barracks, Cockatoo Valley during July and August; and four were in Altona Scrub on 20 October. [PP]

Painted Honeyeater *Grantiella picta* Va

A flock of at least seven was reported from Gluepot Reserve, MM during 21 July to 5 September and they were possibly over-wintering there. This is the sixth record for SA and the largest flock recorded to date, all substantiated prior records being of single birds. For a detailed report see Rogers and Clarke (2002). [RC, PW]

^{ba}Black Honeyeater *Certhionyx niger* R (S)

Six males were reported from Damperannie Creek, Birdsville Track, NE on 13 July where males were displaying on territories and breeding was considered likely (CR and RL, pers. obs.). A pair was seen on Carriewerloo Station, Gawler Ranges on 24 September. Two males were recorded just west of Morgan, MM and two females in the Whyalla Conservation Park, EP on 2 October, and several from Gluepot Reserve, Old Airstrip, MM on 7 October. [CR, RL, PL, ES, PW]

Pied Honeyeater *Certhionyx variegatus* R (S)

Four were reported from Plumbago Station, NE on 5 April and a male was seen 4 km ESE of Cadney Park, NE on 19 May. Pied Honeyeaters were common in almost all creek lines between Lyndhurst and Koonchera Dune during July and were reported to be numerous on Yardea Station, Gawler Ranges, on 24 September. Several were reported from Carriewerloo Station, Gawler Ranges, on the same date. One was reported from Mt Arden Station, EP on 29 September and several from Gluepot Reserve, MM near the Old Airstrip on 12 August and 7 October. [CB, CR, RL, HA, PL, OF, PW]

Yellow Chat *Epthianura crocea* R

Two males were recorded at Pandiburra Bore

near Koonchera Dune, NE on 13 July. This is the only location in SA that the species has ever been recorded. [CR, RL]

Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii*
(1st record for KI)

A male was recorded at Cape Borda on 8 January, representing the first record of this species on KI (see Baxter, 1989). [H&RL]

Rose Robin *Petroica rosea* R (W)

Something of an influx of Rose Robins occurred during the year with five records in autumn–winter. One was reported calling near a suburban garden in Hawthorndene over three weeks beginning 1 April. No sighting was reported and its gender is unknown. Two males were recorded at Round Waterhole, near Penola, SE on 2 July. Another male was reported from an orchard near Murray Bridge on 3 July. This bird remained for three weeks and was seen by several observers. The final record was of another male reported in Fernwood Way, Upper Sturt, MLR on 27 July. For a useful identification guide to this and the following species see Rogers (1993). See also the comments on Rose Robins in SA by Black (1997) and Rich (1998a). [PK, BM, BG, BH]

Pink Robin *Petroica rodinogaster* V

A male was recorded on 12 January in Big Heath Conservation Park. The presence of a male in summer is unusual as Pink Robin is usually a winter visitor and most records are of brown birds. The most recent previous record was a brown bird in Devils Gully, Mt Crawford State Forest, MLR on 20 May 1997 [JC]. For a useful discussion of recent records of Pink Robins in SA see Black (1997). [P&JB]

Grey-crowned Babbler *Pomatostomus temporalis*
R

Several colonies of the race *P.t. rubecula* were reported from near the Marryat Creek on the Stuart Highway, NW on 22 April. This population was reported in the SAOA Newsletter (SAOA 1998). The North West is now the only area where this species occurs in SA as the nominate race *P.t. temporalis* appears to have disappeared from its former range in the SE of SA. For a discussion of records from the early 1980s from Bangham Conservation Park and surrounds see Houston (1981). [JC, CR]

Western Whipbird *Psophodes nigrogularis* R

Numerous birds were reported calling and several were seen fleetingly at locations on the south coast of Kangaroo Island in October. There were no records from the mainland. [CR, JC]

Olive Whistler *Pachycephala olivacea* R

This species is reported regularly from coastal regions in the South East, particularly near Woolley's Lake, Lake George and Canunda National Park. Although often reported calling, it is difficult to see. Several were seen and heard near Robe in August. [CR]

Red-lored Whistler *Pachycephala rufogularis* R

A call only record was reported from Gluepot Reserve, MM on 4 January. An immature bird was reported from Billiatt Conservation Park, MM on 9 April and an adult was seen in Billiatt Conservation Park, near the eastern boundary on 3 October. [GC, CR, DH]

Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*
(1st record for KI)

A male and a female were reported from Rocky Point on 4 September. This species has not previously been reported from KI (see Baxter 1995). [MR, BC]

Black-faced Monarch *Monarcha melanopsis*
(2nd record)

An adult was reported from Sturt Gorge near Sturt Gorge Recreation Park in the southern Adelaide metropolitan region in early-March. The bird was seen on at least two occasions but could not be relocated after 13 March. This sighting was the second record for SA and is discussed in more detail in Rogers (2001). [KB]

Leaden Flycatcher *Myiagra rubecula* V

An adult male was seen in Fernwood Way, Upper Sturt, MLR during 11–13 November. For a discussion of the status of Leaden Flycatcher in SA see Reid and Cox (1978). As noted by Ashton and Ashton (1996) it is considered vagrant to the MLR and, with one possible exception, all records are from the species' southward migration in November–December. [BM]

^B**Satin Flycatcher** *Myiagra cyanoleuca* R (S)

There were several records from the Telford Scrub Conservation Park, SE; namely a female at the southern boundary and a male at the northern

boundary on 1 January, a female in the north-eastern corner on 9 January, and at least two pairs during October–December. A pair had attempted to breed in Telford Scrub Conservation Park in 1999 and observed behaviour in early-2000 suggested that adults were feeding young. Other records from the South East were of one male and possibly two females at Timbarra, Worrolong and a male at Krongart Road on 29 October. A breeding pair was reported from Cowarry, just south of Mary Seymour Conservation Park (no date available). These records are consistent with the view of Reid and Cox (1978) that Satin Flycatcher is probably a regular summer breeding migrant to the South East and a passage migrant or vagrant across the rest of SA. For further discussion of Satin Flycatcher records see Rich (1998b), Baxter (1998) and Larkins (2000). [BG, JB, P&JB]

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike *Coracina papuensis* R (S)

Eight records suggest that this species may be present throughout the year in the SE of SA. One was reported from Rennick State Forest on 26 February and one near Glencoe on 30 July; and one was recorded at Telford Scrub CP on 20 August, 22 and 28 October, 29 November and 17 December. [BG, CR, JC]

Beautiful Firetail *Stagonopleura bella* R

The majority of records are from the SE with two at Nene Valley Conservation Park on 30 April; four at Cape Douglas on 21 May; one at Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park on 11 June; and one at Bucks Lake Game Reserve on 22 July. One was seen at Messent Conservation Park west of Salt Creek, Coorong, on 10 June with several on Nora Creina Drive south of Robe, SE on 11 June. Five were reported from Chinaman's Well on the Coorong on 7 July and one at Robe Long Beach Tourist Park on 19 August. One was seen in the Cape Douglas area on 23 July and one near Coola Outstation in Canunda National Park on 10 December. In the MLR at least three were reported from Mt Bold Reservoir on 6 December. [BG, BH, CR, BW, DMu]

^BBassian Thrush *Zoothera lunulata* R

The following records are from the MLR: one 5 km SSE of Parawa on 3 January; one at Talisker Conservation Park on 12 February; several heard at Warren Conservation Park on 6 May; one at

Devis Gully, Kersbrook on 6 May; one just east of Para Wirra Recreation Park on 21 June; four in Warren Conservation Park on 7 July; two near the lower car park at Hindmarsh Falls on 8 July; and four, two adults feeding two young, in Second Valley Forest, Back Valley on 18 August. There were 10 records in Telford Scrub Conservation Park, SE between January and 22 October, usually of single birds, but two were seen on 28 May and three on 3 June. Several were reported from Penambol Conservation Park, SE on 29 December. [DE, DMu, CR, IP]

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