

## The Birds of the South-Eastern Part of South Australia.

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My wife and I spent the month of October in a tour of the South East with the view of making a list of the birds of that part of the country, none having been yet published. Leaving Adelaide by the Melbourne express on October 1 we reached Mount Gambier early on the morning of the 2nd, travelling by the night train from Wolsley. Mount Gambier is a desolation as far as the ornithologist is concerned, the district for miles around being under cultivation, and absolutely denuded of native trees, the plantations of pines which have taken their place are occupied by hordes of sparrows, starlings, goldfinches, and greenfinches. A few native birds were seen around the lakes, but nothing of sufficient interest to warrant a stay there. So next day we hired a trap to drive us to the Glenelg River, where we spent five days. Returning to Mount Gambier on the 8th we left for Beachport next morning, and stayed there until the 17th, motoring from there to Robe, where ten days work was put in. On the 27th we motored to Kingston, and spent the next day in some nice gum scrub about five miles from the town. The neighbourhood of the town itself is very bare and birdless. On the 30th we went on to Narracoorte by train where we saw the beautiful caves and had two afternoons in some stringy bark forests near the town. The country about Narracoorte looked promising, and we were sorry we had not arranged to spend more time there. On the morning of November 1st we left for home. This list is, of course, not complete; of quite a number of the birds identified single individuals or pairs only were seen, so it is to be supposed that some were missed altogether. Notable absentees were the Emu, still said to be common in parts, and even in one place we visited near Beachport, but we did not see them. The Bustard, now about extinct in the district; the Native Companion, formerly very common, now getting rare; and the Bronzewing Pigeon, which I was told was still common, but although we saw numbers of Brush Bronzewings we saw none of the common kind. Other omissions are noted in the detailed list. The country examined was mostly coastal, with the exception of two days at Narracoorte only two or three trips were made into the inland country. The sandhills at Beachport and Robe are

covered with very thick scrub, making observation difficult, and collecting in some cases almost impossible. The country behind the sandhills is flat, with numerous swamps and lakes, fringed with tea-tree; the greater number of these lakes are salt, and not very well populated with water birds; but the swamps near Kingston, which are fresh, swarm with water fowl, and would repay a better examination than we had time to give them. We were hampered throughout the trip by bad weather, almost every day being wet or windy, or both. The names in the detailed list are those of Mathews's 1913 list, except that sub-specific names are not given unless I am reasonably certain of the diagnosis. In some cases I have found this impossible even when specimens are available for comparison. For instance a specimen of the Striped Diamond Bird collected near Kingston was compared with a large number of skins from widely separated localities, and was found to most nearly resemble a bird from Mount Lyndhurst, in Central Australia, a locality many hundreds of miles distant, and with totally different natural conditions. Birds identified were:—

1. *Eudypitula minor undina* (Fairy Penguin)—Many specimens found dead on the beach at Beachport and Robe.

2. *Coturnix pectoralis*. (Stubble Quail)—Common in all parts. Some birds were put up in a cutting grass flat which I took to be Swamp Quails (*Ypsilophorus*), but I did not secure a specimen.

3. *Turnix varius*. (Scrub Quail)—Two pairs seen near Kingston.

4. *Cosmopelia elegans affinis* (Brush Bronze Wing)—Very numerous at Glenelg River, Beachport, and Robe.

5. *Rallus pectoralis* (Slate-breasted Rail)—I did not see this bird myself, but heard they were in numbers in a small swamp near Robe, and on returning to town saw a specimen which had been caught in a rabbit trap in that locality and sent to the museum.

6. *Hypotaenidia philippensis australis* (Pectoral or Land Rail)—A male in breeding condition was brought to me at Beachport. It had been caught in a rabbit trap, said to be a common occurrence in the district.

7. *Porzana fluminea* (Spotted Crake)—I did not see this bird, but found a nest with five heavily incubated eggs on October 26th. The nest was built in a tussock of rushes growing in the water, and was built entirely of dry rushes.

8. *Zapornia pusilla Palustris* (Little Crake)—Seen in a

swamp near Robe. A specimen killed by a dog was given to me from the same locality. Its total length was 17 c.m.; Iris, red; bill, upper mandible, dark green; lower, lighter green, with the base, bright green; legs, feet, olive green; inside of mouth, lead colour; sex, ♀.

9. *Porzanaidea plumbea immaculata* (Spotless Crane)—A number was seen in a swamp near Robe.

10. *Microtribonyx ventralis whitei* (Native Hen)—A pair seen near Robe, and great numbers in several swamps near Kingston. They are said to have nested in great numbers at Lake Robe. I found one old nest near the township.

11. *Gallinula tenebrosa* (Moor Hen)—Seen in pairs at Glenelg River, Robe and Kingston. A nest containing six eggs was found in a tea-tree growing in the water of a small swamp near Robe. In this swamp there were six species of rails. The spotted, little, and spotless crakes, the slate-breasted rail, the native hen, and moor hen. I spent a morning wading through it, and found besides the nests of the native hen and moor hen, fifteen nests of small rails, most of which had been quite recently occupied, though the only one containing eggs was that of the spotted crake.

12. *Fulica atra australis* (Coot)—Seen at Mount Gambier, Beachport, Robe, and Kingston; mostly in pairs or flocks of five or six.

13. *Podiceps cristatus christiani* (Tipped Grebe)—Seen in pairs at Glenelg River, Mount Gambier, and Robe.

14. *Poliiocephalus poliocephalus* (Hoary Headed Grebe)—Common wherever there was suitable water. Mostly in small flocks up to ten. They appeared to have finished breeding as a rotten egg was found in a swamp at Robe.

15. *Pelagodroma marina howei* (White-faced Storm Petrel)—Several birds were found dead on the beach at Beachport and Robe.

16. *Prion turtur* (Dove Prion)—A bird which I attributed to this species was found dead on the beach at Robe.

17. *Hydrochelidon leucopareia fluviatilis* (Marsh Tern)—A few pairs seen on a swamp near Kingston.

18. *Hydroprogne tschegrava strenua* (Caspian Tern)—Common at the mouth of the Glenelg River and on a swamp near the sea at Robe.

19. *Thalasseus bergii poliocercus* (Crested Tern)—A few birds seen at Glenelg River and Beachport. I was surprised at this bird being uncommon, for they nest in thousands on the Bauden Rocks near Robe.

20. *Sternula nereis* (Little Tern)—Common at Beachport, where they were nesting on a small island near the coast. They were bringing small fish for their young from Lake George about a mile away. They were seen as far inland as Millicent following the plough or harrow. Also seen on the swamps at Narracoorte.

21. *Bruchigavia novaehollandiae* (Silver Gull)—Common all along the coast. They appeared to be nesting on the island above mentioned near Beachport, but the weather was too rough to land upon it.

22. *Haematopus ostralegus longirostris* (Pied Oyster Catcher)—A pair was found breeding on a sandspit at the mouth of the Glenelg River. No others were seen.

23. *Haematopus niger fuliginosus* (Black Oyster Catcher)—A pair seen at Beachport, and another at Robe. They behaved as though nesting.

24. *Lobibyx novaehollandiae* (Spur-wing Plover)—Seen in pairs at Beachport, Robe, and Kingston.

25. *Zonifer tricolor* (Black-breasted Plover)—A few pairs seen near Beachport.

26. *Leucopohus ruficapillus* (Red-capped Dotterel)—Common everywhere on the sea beach. They were nesting freely on the sandy flats between the dunes. One pair at Beachport had two eggs on a rocky promontory some 20 feet above the water. A male collected at Robe measured in total length 16.25 c.m.; iris, dark brown; bill, black; legs and feet, black; inside of mouth, black. The stomach contained insect remains and sand.

27. *Charadrius cucullatus* (Hooded Dotterel)—Common in pairs on all the sea coasts. Two nests were found, one on October 9th at Beachport with three nearly fresh eggs, one on October 18th at Robe with three slightly incubated eggs. The male of this nest was shot, and measured total length, 22.75 c.m.; spread, 41 c.m.; iris, light brown; bare skin around eye, vermilion; bill, base, orange; tip, black; legs and feet, light salmon pink; tips of toes, black. The stomach contained tiny molluscs.

28. *Actitis hypoleucos auritis* (Common Sand Piper)—There were a few of these birds on the Glenelg River. They do not affect the mud flats, but seem to prefer settling on rocks or thick tree branches near the water. A male collected measured in total length, 20 c.m.; iris, dark brown; bill, olive brown; legs and feet, greenish yellow; inside of mouth, dark horn colour. The stomach contained small molluscs.

29. *Glottis nebularius* (Greenshank)—A few birds seen at Lake George, Beachport.

30. *Limnócinclus acuminatus* (Sharp Tailed Stint)—Large flocks were seen about the swamps and lakes near Beachport.

31. *Ditelmatis hardwickii* (Snipe)—Only seen once near Beachport. I was told that they are fairly numerous in some seasons.

32. *Rostratula australis* (Painted Snipe)—A Pair was put up from a shallow swamp near Robe.

33. *Threskiornis molucca stictipennis* (White Ibis)—Seen in fair numbers between Kingston and Narracoorte, and about Narracoorte, but not nearly so numerous as the next bird.

34. *Carpodacus spinicollis* (Straw-necked Ibis)—These birds were especially numerous about Narracoorte. Many flocks were feeding by the roadside on the way to the caves. They are evidently well protected, for they take but little notice of passing traps and motor cars.

35. *Herodias alba sylvatophora* (White Egret)—Three birds were seen near the mouth of the Glenelg River, and a single bird on Lake George at Beachport.

36. *Notophox novaehollandiae* (White-fronted Heron or Blue Crane)—Seen occasionally throughout the trip, but not numerous anywhere. A tame bird at Glenelg River was very fond of blowflies, of which it caught numbers about the back yard.

37. *Myola pacifica* (White-necked Heron)—Two birds were seen near Wolsley—not seen elsewhere.

38. *Demigretta sacra cooktowni* (Blue Reef Heron)—A pair had located itself on the rocks at Robe. Not seen elsewhere.

39. *Casarca tadornoides* (Mountain Duck)—Common on the swamps near Kingston, also seen at Narracoorte and between the two towns.

40. *Chenopsis atrata* (Black Swan)—Very numerous on Lake George near Beachport; also seen at Glenelg River and Kingston.

41. *Anas superciliosa rogersi* (Black Duck)—Seen at Glenelg River, Beachport, Robe, and in thousands near Kingston.

42. *Virago gibberifrons* (Grey Teal)—Always seen in company with the last, and in similar numbers.

43. *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Pink-eared Duck)—A few birds seen at Glenelg River, not seen elsewhere.

44. *Biziura lobata* (Musk Duck)—Seen in pairs at Glenelg River, Beachport, and Robe.

45. *Phalacrocorax carbo novae-hollandiae* (Great Black Cormorant)—Only once seen on the Valley Lake at Mount Gambier.

46. *Mesocorbo ater* (Little Black Cormorant)—Very common all along the coast. Also seen at Narracoorte.

47. *Hypoleucus varius hypoleucus* (Orange-faced Cormorant)—Common all along the coast. A bird shot at Glenelg River, measured: total length, 77 m.m.; spread, 120 m.m.; iris, greyish green. The stomach contained small mullet.

48. *Microcarbo melanoleucus* (Little Pied Cormorant)—Common all along the coast and on the Valley Lake at Mount Gambier. The Black-faced Pied Shag (*Hypoleucus fuscescens*) was not seen at all. I was surprised at this as I have always regarded it as the ocean cormorant, and is known to occur and breed off the S.E. coast.

49. *Catoptropelicanus conspicillatus* (Pelican)—A number seen on the shallow lagoons at the mouth of the Glenelg River.

50. *Circus approximans gouldi* (Swamp Hawk)—Very common. The swampy country and great cutting grass flats are peculiarly suited to its habits, and a pair or more were always to be seen hunting over the flats throughout the trip. At Beachport a bird was disturbed from a freshly killed rabbit. A nest with one fresh egg was found in some tall reeds on the Glenelg River; it was visited again but the birds had deserted it.

51. *Urospiza fasciata* (Goshawk)—Seen at Robe and at Kingston, where one was flushed from an inaccessible nest.

52. *Uroaetus audax* (Wedge-tailed Eagle)—Only one pair seen hovering over the mouth of the Glenelg River.

53. *Haliastur sphenurus* (Whistling Eagle)—One of these birds was flushed from its nest near Kingston. No others were seen.

54. *Icthyophaga berigora* (Brown Hawk)—Seen at Robe, Beachport, and Kingston. Near Beachport a bird flew over us carrying a small snake in its talons. All were the dark form.

55. *Cerchneis cenchroides* (Kestrel)—Very common throughout the trip.

56. *Pyto alba delicatula* (Delicate Owl)—One was flushed from a bushy branch of a tea-tree near Beachport.

57. *Trichoglossus novaehollandiae* (Blue Mountain Parrot)—Breeding in numbers on a gum flat near Kingston; not seen elsewhere. A female collected measured in total length, 30.5 c.m. Iris, red with black rim to pupil; bill, vermilion; tip, yellow; inside of mouth, yellow; legs and feet, dark grey.

58. *Glossopsitta concinna* (Musk Lorikeet)—Seen in numbers in company with the last bird, and apparently breeding. A female had the iris brownish yellow with black rim to pupils; bill, black at the base, tip yellow; legs and feet, grey; inside of mouth, dark horn colour. The stomach contained particles of gum blossom.

59. *Calyptorhynchus funereus* (Black Cockatoo)—Still common in the stringy bark country. Seen in flocks up to eight in number. They come into the town at Narracoorte every day apparently to feed on the pine seeds.

60. *Platycercus eximius* (Rosella Parrot)—Common in red gum country at every place we visited, and seen as far west as Tintinara on the Melbourne railway line. A nest with seven fresh eggs was found near Kingston on October 28th. A female shot near Kingston measured in total length 31.5 c.m. Iris, dark brown; bill, light horn colour; legs and feet, dull black; inside of mouth, light horn colour. The stomach and crop contained small seeds.

61. *Platycercus elegans* (Crimson Parrot)—Seen only at Glenelg River in fair numbers, but very shy. They are said to extend over the border, but we did not see them.

62. *Psephotus haematonotus* (Red-rumped Grass Parrot)—Common at Beachport in the timbered country; also seen at Robe and near Kingston.

63. *Neonanodes chrysogaster* (Orange-bellied Grass Parrot)—A flock was always to be seen near the township at Beachport, and odd birds were seen in the sandhills. They were also seen on several occasions near Robe, always close to the coast. A male collected at Beachport measured in total length 22.5 c.m. Iris, light brown; bill, upper mandible, dark horn; lower, light horn; legs and feet, greyish brown; inside of mouth, creamy yellow. Stomach contents, small seeds. It showed no signs of breeding. I was told that at Beachport they nest upon the ground. This bird has not been seen in South Australia, since Mr. Ashby collected a specimen at the Grange in 1885.

64. *Pezoporus terrestris* (Swamp Parrot)—I heard that a few of these birds were still to be found upon the flats at the

mouth of the Glenelg River, and after two afternoon's tramping we managed to put one up. This was the only one seen.

65. *Aegothles cristata* (Owlet Nightjar)—A single bird flushed from a hollow near Beachport.

66. *Alcyone azurea victoriae* (Azure Kingfisher)—Fairly common on the Glenelg River. A male measured in total length 18 c.m. Iris, black; bill, black; point, horn colour; legs and feet, vermillion; inside of mouth, orange red. Stomach contents, a few small fish scales.

67. *Dacelo gigas* (Laughing Jack)—Common throughout the trip.

68. *Heteroscenes pallidus* (Pallid Cuckoo)—Heard only at Glenelg River. None was seen.

69. *Cacomantis rubricatus* (Fantailed Cuckoo)—Fairly common. Seen or heard calling at every place we visited. A male collected at Beachport measured in total length 27.75 c.m. Iris, brown; bare skin around eye, bright yellow; bill, black; feet, light brown; soles, yellow; inside of mouth, orange; stomach contents, hairy caterpillars.

70. *Neochalcites basalis mellori* (Narrow-billed Bronze Cuckoo)—Heard occasionally throughout the trip, but nowhere common.

71. *Lamprolaima plagosus* (Broad-billed Bronze Cuckoo)—Seen at Glenelg River, and an egg taken from the nest of a yellow-rumped tree tit at Narracoorte on October 31st.

72. *Hirundo neoxena* (Welcome Swallow) — Common throughout the trip. Breeding in the sea cliffs at Robe.

73. *Hylochelidon nigricans* (Tree Swallow) — Common throughout the trip. They appeared to be breeding in holes in the cliffs at Robe.

74. *Microeca fascians* (Brown Flycatcher)—A pair seen near Beachport, and another at Narracoorte. No others were seen.

75. *Petroica multicolor frontalis* (Scarlet-breasted Robin)—Seen everywhere where there was timbered country. A nest which the young had just left and another building were found at Glenelg River.

76. *Melanodryas cucullata vigorsii* (Hooded Robin)—Seen at Glenelg River, Beachport, and Narracoorte; not common.

77. *Pachycephala pectoralis* (Yellow-breasted Thickhead)—Seen at Glenelg River in the tea-tree, and at Beachport in the stringy bark. A female collected at Beachport measured in total length 17.5 c.m.; iris, brown; bill, dark horn colour;

legs and feet, dark grey; inside of mouth, whitish; stomach contents, insect remains.

78. *Lewinornis rufiventris* (Rufous-breasted Thickhead)—Seen only once in stringy bark country at Narracoorte.

79. *Eopsaltria australis viridior* (Yellow-breasted Shrike Robin)—Seen only at Glenelg River, where they were common in the tea-tree. A male collected measured in total length 17.25 c.m. Iris, dark brown; bill, black; legs and feet, black; inside of bill, black; palate, flesh colour.

80. *Rhipidura flabellifera victoriae* (White-shafted Fantail)—A very common bird, in all classes of timber, at all the places we visited. A pair was seen building a nest near Robe on October 26th, and another pair feeding half grown young on the same day.

81. *Leucocirca tricolor* (Black and White Flycatcher or Wagtail)—Very common in all classes of country and breeding freely.

82. *Seizura inquieta* (Restless Flycatcher)—Only a single individual seen in the main street of Kingston.

83. *Coracina novaehollandiae melanops* (Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike)—Seen in pairs occasionally in big timbered country throughout the trip. A nest found at Beachport on October 10th was in a stringy bark about 20 feet from the ground, and contained three fresh eggs.

84. *Pomatostomus temporalis* (Babbler)—Common at Beachport, Robe and Kingston. Their great stick nests were more often seen than the birds. They were breeding, and were feeding nearly full grown young. I saw nests near Narracoorte which I attributed to these birds, but did not see the birds themselves. Kingston must be near the Western limit of the range of this bird, though Mr. J. W. Mellor found them on the Coorong some years ago; Captain White saw nothing of them on a recent visit to that locality. A female collected near Beachport measured in total length 27.5 c.m. Iris, dark brown; bill, black; base of lower mandible, white; legs and feet, black; inside of mouth, black; palate, flesh colour. Stomach contents, insect remains. A male collected near Kingston measured 29.25 c.m.; iris, dark brown; bill, black, with white line down the culmen and under the lower mandible; inside of mouth, yellowish; stomach contents, remains of small beetles.

85. *Calamanthus fuliginosus albiloris* (White-lored Field-Wren)—This bird was seen occasionally at Glenelg River, Beachport, Robe, and Kingston. They were exceedingly shy,

and I failed to secure a specimen, so I am not sure of the species. They are beautiful songsters.

86. *Cinclorhynchus cruralis cantatoris* (Black-breasted Song-Lark)—Common in all the open country throughout the trip.

87. *Epthianura albifrons* (White-fronted Tin-tac)—Common around all the marshy and cultivated country.

88. *Poodytes gramineus* (Little Grass Bird)—Heard singing once on a small swamp near Robe. I also saw the eggs in a boy's collection.

89. *Acanthiza pusilla* (Little Tree Tit)—This is one of the commonest birds in the district. They were seen and heard in all classes of country, but were most numerous in the thick scrub of the sand hills. Two nests found near Robe on October 25th and 26th; each contained young birds. A male taken at Glenelg River on October 4th had the iris bright brownish red; legs and feet, brown; soles, yellow; inside of mouth, black.

90. *Acanthiza lineata* (Striped Tree Tit)—Seen at Beachport and Narracoorte in the stringy bark country. Not common. A female shot from the nest on October 15th, near Beachport, measured in total length, 9.25 c.m.; iris, light brown; bill, dark horn colour; legs and feet, brown; inside of mouth, horn colour. The nest was built in a banksia tree about 15 feet up. It was composed of fine strips of stringy bark, outwardly decorated with green silky material, and a few white spiders' cocoons, and lined with feathers and a few pieces of rabbit fur.

91. *Geobasileus chrysorrhous* (Yellow-rumped Tree-tit or Tom-tit)—Common in all classes of country. Many nests seen mostly built in bushy overhanging branches of tea-trees.

92. *Sericornis* sp.—Two Specimens of Scrub Wren were secured, one at Glenelg River, and another at Robe, but I have not yet been able to determine to which species they belong. The birds are common both in the tea-tree about the swamps and in the sand hills.

93. *Malurus cyaneus* (Blue Wren)—Common everywhere. They had only just started to breed.

94. *Stipiturus mûlachurus tregellei* (Emu Wren)—Common on the marsh flats at the mouth of the Glenelg River. They are said to occur also at Robe, but we failed to find them there. A male collected measured in total length 16.5 c.m.; iris, light brown; bill, black; legs and feet, brown; stomach contents, small beetles.

95. *Maccoyornis broadbenti* (Bristle Bird)—These birds are very common in the sandhill country from Glenelg River to Kingston. The bird on the Coorong collected by Capt. White is much lighter in colour, and has rightly been described as a new sub-species. Although the birds are so common they are very rarely seen. My wife and I have stood still in the scrub and had birds calling all round us sometimes within a few feet, and yet not been able to get a sight of them. As for collecting specimens we tried every day for a week at Beachport without securing a single bird or even a shot at one. We were too early for nests. Several last year's ones were found in the Robe district, but it was not until October 24th that we found a nest building near Robe, and we did not see the eggs at all. Two specimens were collected, both females. The first from Glenelg River measured in total length 27.5 c.m.; iris, bright brown red; bill, horn colour, upper mandible darker; legs and feet, dark brown; inside of mouth, dark horn colour. The second at Beachport on October 20th measured 25.5 c.m. in total length. The upper mandible of the bill was almost black, and the feet were darker brown than the legs. The stomach contained insect remains, and many had round seeds of a small red fruit.

96. *Campbellornis personatus* (Masked Wood Swallow)—A single individual was seen several times near Beachport and was shot. It measured in total length 19.5 c.m.; iris, dark brown; bill, blue; tip, black; legs and feet, mealy black; inside of mouth, black; stomach contents, small beetles; sex, ♀.

97. *Pseudartamus cyanopterus* (Dusky Wood Swallow)—Common throughout the trip. They had just begun building.

98. *Colluricincla harmonica victoricae* (Grey Shrike-Thrush)—Seen and heard in all classes of country throughout the trip. A nest found on October 18th 'near Robe' containing three fresh eggs was built of bark and sword grass and lined with fine strips of the same material, with an inner lining of fine rootlets. Height over all, 10 c.m.; width over all, 10 c.m.; cavity, 9.5 x 8 c.m.; depth of cavity, 6.5 c.m.

99. *Grallina cyanoleuca* (Magpie Lark)—Common wherever there was water. Breeding.

100. *Gymnorhina hypoleuca leuconota* (White-backed Magpie)—Common everywhere. Breeding. Most of the pairs had well grown young.

101. *Bulweria torquatus* (Butcher Bird)—Seen at all the places visited, but not numerous anywhere. Two nests

found, one at Glenelg River with one egg on October 4th, and one at Robe on October 23rd with two eggs.

102. *Climacteris leucophaea* (White-throated Tree-creeper)—Seen only at Narracoorte, where they were common in the stringy bark country.

103. *Zosterops lateralis westernensis* (Silver-eye)—Very common in the sandhills all along the coast.

104. *Austrodiacaenum hirundinaceum* (Mistletoe Bird)—Seen only at Narracoorte in red gum country. This was the only place in which we saw many mistletoes.

105. *Pardalotinus striatus* (Striped Diamond Bird)—Fairly common in red gum country near Kingston. We did not see or hear a Diamond Bird of any kind at any other place. A male collected measured in total length, 10.75 c.m.; iris, light brown; bill, black; legs and feet, grey brown; inside of mouth, white; stomach contents, insect remains. Breeding. This bird had a very dark red wing spot.

106. *Melithreptus atricapillus submagirostris* (Brown-headed Honey-eater)—A flock of about ten birds seen near Narracoorte; not met with elsewhere.

107. *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (Spine Bill)—Seen only once on the edge of a swamp near Beachport.

108. *Gliciphila melanops chandleri* (Fulvous-fronted Honey-eater)—Very common in some grass tree country near Kingston. They were feeding on the flowering spikes. A female collected measured in total length, 16 c.m.; iris, dark brown; bill, black; legs and feet, leaden colour; inside of mouth, black; stomach contents, insect remains.

109. *Meliphaga sonora* (Singing Honey-eater)—Very common in the sandhill scrub all along the coast. They were breeding. A female collected measured 19.5 c.m. in total length; iris, dark brown; legs and feet, leaden grey; inside of mouth, yellow; stomach contents, many small beetles and some green vegetable matter.

110. *Ptilotula penicillata* (White-plumed Honey-eater or Greenie)—Pair seen at Mount Gambier, and a single bird at Narracoorte. It appears to be an uncommon bird in the district.

111. *Meliornis novaehollandiae subassimilis* (White-bearded Honey-eater)—Common in tea-tree and banksia country; also fairly common in the sandhill scrub.

112. *Myzantha melanocephala whitei*.—Fairly Common in the red gum country a little distance from the coast. Not seen within four miles of the sea. A female collected near

Beachport measured in total length 28 c.m.; iris, light brown; bill, yellow; bare skin behind eye, bright yellow; ring round eye, black; legs and feet, dull yellow; inside of mouth, yellow; stomach contents, insect remains and nectar. A nest ready for eggs taken on October 15th was built in a stringy bark tree, of small twigs lined with grass, with an inner lining of sheep's wool. Height over all, 6 c.m.; width over all, 20 c.m.; cavity, circular, 9 c.m. in diameter, and 4.5 c.m. deep.

113. *Coleia carunculata tregellasi* (Red Wattle Bird)—Very common in mallee and small gum country near the coast, much less numerous inland. They mostly had young in the nest or heavily incubated eggs. A male collected at Robe measured in total length 35 c.m.; iris, light brown; bill, black; legs and feet, light brown; soles of feet, yellowish; wattles, red; inside of mouth, yellow; stomach contents, small red berries, and the hard round seeds of the same.

114. *Anthochaera chrysoptera intermedia* (Brush Wattle Bird)—These birds were in thousands in the sandhill scrub, especially where there was any mallee. Hundreds of their nests were seen most of which the young had just left, but many contained eggs or young birds. A nest taken on October 22nd measured height over all, 8 c.m.; width, 11 c.m.; cavity, 8.5 x 6.5 c.m.; depth, 4 c.m. It was built of small fine twigs lined with coarse bark, with an inner lining of shredded bark, rabbit fur and feathers. A female collected on October 23rd measured in total length 28 c.m.; iris, brownish grey; bill, black; point, horn colour; legs and feet, dark greyish brown; inside of mouth, yellow; stomach contents, seeds of the small red berry mentioned above.

115. *Acanthogenys ruficularis cygnus* (Spiny-cheeked Honey-eater) — Very common in the sandhill scrub, but did not extend far inland. Several nests were found each containing two incubated eggs. A nest taken on October 20th was placed in a small tea-tree about four feet from the ground. It was constructed of green grass, and lined with clematis, capeweed down, and horse hair. Height, 6.5 c.m.; cavity, 9 x 7 c.m.; depth, 6 c.m. A female collected on October 23rd measured 26.5 c.m. in total length. Iris, bluish white; bill, flesh pink; tip, black; legs and feet, slate colour; inside of mouth, yellow; stomach contents, small red berries.

116. *Anthus australis* (Ground Lark)—Seen occasionally throughout the trip where there was cleared land. Not common.

117. *Stagonopleura guttata philordi* (Spotted-sided Finch)  
—A single bird seen at Narracoorte.

118. *Zonacginthus bellus* (Fire-tailed Finch)—Seen at Beachport and at Robe, where they were fairly common in the teatree around the small lakes, and where they were breeding. They were very shy. A nest taken on October 24th was built in a tea-tree about four feet from the ground of fresh grass and fine tea tree twigs, and was lined with clematis down and rabbit fur. Height, 17 c.m.; length, 22 c.m.; length of cavity, 13 c.m. It contained seven fresh eggs. A female collected at Robe on October 22nd had the iris, dark brown; ring round eye, light blue; bill, red, white at base; legs and feet, yellowish brown, feet darker; inside of mouth, red.

119. *Aegintha temporalis* (Red-browed Finch)—Common at Glenelg River and at Mount Gambier about the Valley Lake where a pair was seen building a nest. Not seen elsewhere.

120. *Corvus coronoides* (Crow)—Seen occasionally throughout the trip. Not common anywhere.

121. *Strepera versicolor* (?) (Bell Magpie)—A bird of this genus was seen at Beachport and at Robe, but they were very shy, and I could not get a specimen. It appeared to be the above species.

122. *Corcorax melanorhamphus* (Chough)—A pair had a nest in a red gum near Kingston. No others were seen.

The eggs of the Collared Sparrow Hawk and of a *Podargus* were seen in a boy's collection, but the birds themselves were not seen.

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