

The Birds of the Encounter Bay District.

By J. Burton Cleland, M.D.

Having spent several summer vacations at Encounter Bay, and having tramped through a considerable area of the rough country that forms the hinterland of this district, it has seemed worth while placing on record the various species of birds seen. The list cannot be considered as by any means complete, especially as regards the shore birds, but may form a basis to which additions can be made from time to time.

For the purposes of this survey, the Encounter Bay District may be considered as extending from Middleton through Port Elliot and Victor Harbour to Rosetta Head (The Bluff) and on to Waitpinga Beach, and further still to Tunkalilla Beach, opposite The Pages. The latter, as the crow flies, can be only some ten miles from Cape Jervis. The hinterland belonging to this stretch of coast will comprise the hills between Middleton and Port Elliot, the Hindmarsh River to its upper waterfall, which is half-way between Victor Harbour and Myponga (about 11 miles from the former), the Inman Valley to the Victor Harbour side of the Bald Hills and the very rough country between Waitpinga and Tunkalilla Beaches and the Inman Valley. Goolwa and its neighbourhood is excluded on account of its rich river and lake fauna, and Mount Compass swamps are also not included in the survey. Further surveys might be made by others of (1) Goolwa, the Lakes, and the Coorong; (2) the Mt. Compass area from the Bull's Creek Road to Myponga; (3) the Yankalilla District from the seaside of Myponga to Second Valley and back to the Bald Hills; and (4) the Cape Jervis area. Naturally, by no means all of the large area included by me in the Encounter Bay district has been traversed by me, and doubtless a number of birds have been overlooked.

There is great diversity of bird habitats in the country under review. The sandy shores and cliff-lines, exposed to the Southern Ocean, harbour shore-birds and sea-birds, including waifs and strays blown out of their usual locations by gales and rough weather, as well as sick and dying birds seeking the shore and the flotsam carcasses of some that die at sea. The several small rivers and creeks harbour at times a few estuarine forms.

In the cultivated fields and on the grassy slopes may be found Quail, Pipits, Chats, etc. In the tall timber (Redgums, *Eucalyptus rostrata*, etc.) along the Inman and Hindmarsh Rivers we find *Meliphaga penicillata*. The shady creeks form dense cover of Teatree (*Leptospermum*) and Wattle (*Acacia retinodes*). Many of the hills are covered with low Mallee-scrub (several species of *Eucalyptus*) with numerous under shrubs, the soil varying from almost pure sand to sandy loam and rubble. Where the soil is better, the Eucalypts (*E. leucoxydon*, the Bluegum, and *E. fasciculosa*, the Pinkgum, in particular) are taller and we have light open forest. Near the mouth of Waitpinga Creek we find limestone hills and hills of red sand, extensively covered by a Wattle somewhat resembling *Acacia retinodes* that does not occur elsewhere. Mixed with this are some clumps of another *Acacia* (*A. longifolia*) and the Tea-tree *Melaleuca parviflora*. These spreading shrubs form much dense cover in which *Sericornis frontalis* may be found. In places may be met with areas of more or less Bay-of-Biscay ground, semi-swampy in winter and dry in summer, covered with *Callistemon lanceolatus*. Here is found *Calamanthus campestris*. In the rugged country behind Tunkalilla the upper parts of the creeks form moderately extensive swamps covered with dense vegetation, in which a few *Sericornis* may be found.

The number of native species recorded for the district at present stands at 122, a third of the number known for the State. In addition, four introduced species occur. This paper includes the record of one new species for South Australia, viz., *Diomedea chionopectera*, the Snowy Albatross.

In the following list, the numbers refer to the species mentioned in Mr. Sutton's tabulation of the "Birds of South Australia" in "The South Australian Ornithologist," October, 1923:—

(1) *Dromaius novaehollandiae*—Emu. Doubtless this bird roamed at one time over the Encounter Bay district, but has here long been extinct.

(4) *Coturnix pectoralis*—Stubble Quail. Abundant in the fields in January of 1922 and 1923, but much fewer in 1924. ♂ ?, January, 1922, iris bright yellow-brown, bill dark greyish-brown, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs clay-colour; ♀ ?, January, 1922, iris yellowish-brown, bill horn-coloured, legs pallid-brownish. Their note of "Cheepy-boy" may be heard in many directions in the evening.

(7) *Turnix varia*—Painted Quail. An old nest with eggshells was found in a dry *Callistemon* swamp. This is

apparently the species occasionally flushed in this type of country, and in the more scrubby parts near the coastal cliffs.

(13) *Phaps chalcoptera*—Bronzewing. Common in the scrub. At times numbers were flushed from underneath hedges of *Acacia armata*, where they were evidently feeding on the shed seeds. A nest was found in January, 1922.

(14) *Phaps elegans*—Brush Bronzewing. Inhabits the shrubby sandhill country near the mouth of Waitpinga Creek, probably feeding on the seeds of the two species of *Acacia* abundant there. ♂; January, 1922, iris dark-brown, bill blackish-lead, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs fleshy-brown.

(22) *Porzana plumbea*—Spotless Crake. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(27) *Podiceps ruficollis*—Little Grebe. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(31) *Eudyptula minor*—Little Penguin. Dead bodies are often washed up. Living specimens are occasionally seen at Rosetta Head and on Wright's Island.

(40) *Macronectes giganteus*—Giant Petrel. These birds are locally known as "Nellies" and are said usually to indicate the presence of whales. On 20th January, 1924, one of these birds was noticed by the fishermen swimming about in the Bay, apparently well. Next morning, whilst bathing, I saw something large, about the size of a Goose, feebly flutter on the shore. I found it was this bird. It allowed itself to be caught easily, but was dead by the time I had carried it up to the house. Post-mortem examination revealed, near the lower end of the oesophagus, many hundreds of immature nematode worms, each about an inch long, adherent to an extensive and indurated area. Some of the worms had apparently actually penetrated the wall of this viscus or were just about to do so, as on opening the pleuro-peritoneal cavity numerous worms presented themselves. There was, however, no definite peritonitis, though the area was red and deeply congested, and possibly manipulations during skinning may have extended the lesion. The death of the bird seemed clearly due to this pathological condition, and probably when sick the victim had sought the nearest land. In the upper part of the oesophagus were some small feathers and the beak of a small cephalopod. Five, possibly six, different species of mallophaga were met with amongst the feathers. The distribution of these was interesting. Between the pinnae of the wing feathers, a narrow elongated species occurred. A black species seemed confined or almost so to the blackish feathers on the head. The greyish-black feathers of

the body harboured brown mallophaga (much the colour of a flea) and a prettily-marked black-and-white species. At first sight one might think that the association of a black species with the blackish feathers was a case of protective colouration, but if so one is at a loss as to how the insect in this situation would be more protected by being black (the colour of the feathers) rather than any other colour. The owner of the feather-lice could not see them, and I do not suppose that mutual toilet operations are performed between mates. Either the colour-association was an accidental coincidence or possibly the pigment of the feathers may be in some way assimilated and then used for colouring the insect. The bird, a ♂, was in the dark-plumage form, iris very dark-brown, bill pallid horny-whitish, the integument between the horny plates having a pinkish tinge, pharynx livid-whitish, legs greyish-brown, total length $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches, span of wings $74\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(41) *Daption capensis*—Cape Petrel (Cape Pigeon). Already recorded by me for the district (*vide* Mr. Sutton's list).

(44) *Pachyptila turtur*—Fairy Prion. Washed ashore, dead, April, 1924. ♂, bill bluish-grey, pharynx pinkish-flesh, legs bluish, webs of toes pallid yellowish, total length $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, span of outspread wings $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Diomedea chionopectera—Snowy Albatross. On King's Point, amongst the rocks, the dried body of a large Albatross was found on 8th January, 1924. The head and wings were saved and presented to the S.A. Museum. The bird proved to be the Snowy Albatross, a new record for the State.

(54) *Hydroprogne caspia*—Caspian Tern. A few birds present.

(55) *Sterna bergi*—Crested Tern. The common species met with.

(56) *Sternula nereis*—White-faced Tern. Little flocks occasionally seen. Locally called "Mullet Gulls." ♂, testes large, January, 1924, iris nearly black; bill, throat, and legs orange; total length 10 inches, to tip of wing $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, span of outspread wings $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the stomach were found small fish about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, locally known as "Whitebait."

(57) *Larus novae-hollandiae*—Silver Gull. Very common.

(58) *Gabianus pacificus*—Pacific Gull. Not common. Only dark birds seen.

(63) *Haematopus unicolor*—Black Oyster-catcher. Occasional pairs seen.

(65) *Lobibyx novae-hollandiae*—Spur-winged Plover.

(66) *Zonifer tricolor*—Banded (Black-breasted) Plover.

(71) *Charadrius ruficapillus*—Red-capped Dotterel. Very common. Nest with two eggs, 15th January, 1924, and at the same time two young birds.

(72) *Charadrius cucullatus*—Hooded Dotterel. Present on Waitpinga Beach. ♀ ♀, ♂, February, 1921, iris yellowish-brown, eyelids orangey-red, base of bill pinkish-lilac-yellowish, the upper part black, pharynx fleshy-yellow, legs very pale fleshy-brown, the tips near the toes blackish. Also seen on Tunkalilla Beach.

(73) *Charadrius melanops*—Black-fronted Dotterel.

(78) *Numenius cyanopus*—Eastern Curlew. Occasionally present on the reef.

(79) *Mesoscolopax minutus*—Little Whimbrel. Recorded for Encounter Bay in Mr. Sutton's list.

(81) *Actitis hypoleucos*—Common Sandpiper. Feeding amongst the rocks near Rosetta Head. ♀, January, 1924, iris very dark-brown, bill very dark-brown, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs fleshy-brown, total length $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, span of outspread wings $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(84) *Pisobia ruficollis*—Red-necked Stint. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(87) *Gallinago hardwicki*—Australian Snipe. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(91) *Burhinus magnirostris*—Southern Stone-Plover. Once numerous, but now probably nearly all killed by the foxes.

(101) *Notophox novae-hollandiae*—White-faced Heron. (Blue Crane).

(104) *Nycticorax caledonicus*—Nankeen Night Heron. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(106) *Chenopsis atrata*—Black Swan. Flying over.

(113) *Anas superciliosa*—Black Duck. Waitpinga Creek.

(115) *Virago gibberifrons*, Grey Teal. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(121) *Biziura lobata*—Musk Duck. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(122) *Phalacrocorax carbo*—Cormorant.

(124) *Phalacrocorax fuscescens*—White-breasted Cormorant. (Reported by Dr. A. M. Morgan.)

(126) *Microcarbo melanoleucus*—Little Pied Cormorant. Common.

(128) *Sula serrator*—Australian Gannet.

(130) *Pelecanus conspicillatus*—Australian Pelican. Occasionally come in and settle in the Bay.

(135) *Accipter cirrhocephalus*—Collared Sparrow-Hawk. Several of these birds were met with in the timber along the creeks. ♂, probably immature, Waitpinga, January, 1924, iris, eyelids, and cere greenish-yellow, bill black, pharynx bluish-black, legs greenish-straw-yellow, total length $12\frac{1}{4}$ inches, span of outspread wings $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches. ♂, Encounter Bay, January, 1924, iris and eyelids greenish-yellow, bill black, cere and base of lower bill yellowish-green, pharynx dark slaty-blue, legs greenish-yellow, total length $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, span of outspread wings $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(136) *Uroaetus audax*—Wedge-tailed Eagle. Two fine birds were seen perched on bushes beside Tunkalilla Beach waiting for rabbits.

A Falcon (?) was seen at Kalawonda Creek.

(149) *Ieracidea berigora*—Brown Hawk.

(150) *Cerchneis cenchroides*—Nankeen Kestrel.

(152) *Ninox boobook*—Boobook Owl. Mr. Tugwell has seen an Owl, probably this species. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(154) *Tyto alba*—Barn Owl. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(156) *Trichoglossus moluccanus*—Blue-Mountain Lorikeet.

(157) *Glossopsitta concinna*—Musk Lorikeet.

(158) *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala*—Purple-crowned Lorikeet.

(160) *Calyptorhynchus funereus*—Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo. On the upper part of Tunkalilla Creek.

(166) *Cacatua roseicapilla*—Galah. Two birds seen in April, 1924, on the Adelaide Road, about three miles from Victor Harbour (D. I. Cleland).

(173) *Platycercus elegans adelaidae*—Crimson Rosella. Very common. Some birds seem to approach more to the crimson colour of the "lories" of the Eastern States than is usual in our mainland form.

(180) *Psephotus haematonotus*—Red-backed Parrot. Seen near Goolwa and near Victor Harbour.

(183) *Neophema elegans*—Elegant Grass-Parrot. Quite numerous at times. They visit Wright's Island in the Bay about a mile from the shore, apparently feeding there on the minute seeds of the native Tobacco (*Nicotiana suaveolens*). They are locally called "Scrub Snipe" and especially favour burnt country, probably feeding on the shed seeds of Eucalypts, *Casuarina distyla*, and Banksias. January and February, 1921.

- ♂ ♂, irides very dark-brown, bill greyish-horn at the base above with the tip and lower mandible pallid-horn, legs greyish.
- (185) *Neophema petrophila*—Rock-Parrot. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)
- (192) *Podargus strigoides*—Tawny Frogmouth. (Reported by Messrs. A. Crompton and F. E. Parsons.)
- (193) *Aegotheles cristata*—Owlet Nightjar. Mr. Tugwell informs me that he has seen these birds sitting at the entrance to spouts in trees.
- (196) *Dacelo gigas*—Kookaburra.
- (198) *Halcyon sanctus*—Sacred Kingfisher. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)
- (203) *Cuculus pallidus*—Pallid Cuckoo. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)
- (206) *Chalcites basalis*—Narrow-billed Bronze Cuckoo. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.) Blue Wrens were seen in January, 1924, busily feeding a Bronze Cuckoo. The species was not ascertained.
- (209) *Hirundo neoxena*—Welcome Swallow.
- (211) *Hylochelidon nigricans*—Tree-Martin.
- (212) *Hylochelidon ariel*—Fairy Martin. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)
- (213) *Microeca fascinans*—Jacky Winter.
- (214) *Petroica multicolor*—Scarlet Robin.
- (218) *Melanodryas cucullata*—Hooded Robin. Occasionally seen in the scrub beyond Rosetta Head near the sea-cliffs.
- ♂, testes small, January, 1921, iris dark-brown, bill and legs black, pharynx flesh-coloured.
- (220) *Rhipidura leucophrys*—Willie-Wagtail. Common.
- (221) *Seisura inquieta*—Restless Flycatcher.
- (225) *Falcunculus frontatus*—Eastern Shrike-Tit.
- (227) *Pachycephala pectoralis*—Golden-breasted Whistler.
- ♂, January, 1922, bill black, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs blackish, soles pallid.
- (228) *Pachycephala rufiventris*—Rufous-breasted Whistler.
- (231) *Colluricincla harmonica*—Grey Shrike-Thrush. Sex ?, January, 1922, iris dark-brown, bill black, pharynx and gape yellowish, legs blackish with a grey bloom.
- (234) *Graucalus novae-hollandiae*—Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike.
- (237) *Cinlosoma punctatum*—Spotted Ground-Bird. This species was met with on two consecutive years in two localities about a mile distant from each other, so possibly only one pair or family was concerned. They were moving about in the

scanty undergrowth beneath small Eucalypts, taking every advantage of the cover and disappearing from observation with remarkable ease. Sex ?, January, 1922, iris greyish-brown with a tint of lilac, bill black, pharynx yellowish, legs light brown.

(241) *Hylacola pyrrhopygia*—Chestnut-rumped Ground-Wren. These birds have been seen on several occasions, usually only by fleeting glances as they passed with rapidity with tail partly erect from bush to bush in sandy soil. On the upper part of Tunkalilla Creek, however, one of these birds was observed, whilst we were sitting quietly having lunch, moving about amongst the debris and fallen logs in open forest country on a hillside. It is interesting to note that the species found at Kinchina, near Murray Bridge, is *H. cauta*. The two localities in a direct line are distant from each other about 50 miles. The types of country inhabited by the two species approximate, however, to each other much more closely. *H. cauta* is found in the slightly undulating Mallee and low bush sandy country that is found near Kinchina and in the Ninety-Mile Desert at Coonalpyn. *H. pyrrhopygia* is found in somewhat similar vegetation, but with less Mallee, also in rather sandy soil, in the more hilly country at Encounter Bay and Mount Compass. ♂, February, 1921, iris pallid-whitish with a narrow brown peripheral ring, bill and legs greyish-brown, pharynx flesh-coloured. Sex ?, upper part of Tunkalilla Creek, January, 1923, iris brown with the periphery pallid, bill dark-brown but paler below, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs brown, total length 13.8 cm., span of outspread wings 17 cm.

(244) *Pomatostomus superciliosus*—White-browed Babbler.

(247) *Calamanthus campestris*—Rufous Field-Wren.

These delightful little songsters were heard singing cheerfully in August and November and to a less extent in January (the only months I have been in the district) amongst the Bottle-brushes (*Callistemon lanceolatus*) in a semi-swamp some two or three miles behind Rosetta Head. They also frequented the low bushes at the side of this area. As is usual, they were rarely seen, though occasionally in the distance one might be discerned sitting on the upper branches of a Bottle-brush. ♂, January, 1924, iris pale straw-white periphery, but brown near the pupil, bill dark-brown, paler below, pharynx greyish, legs greyish-brown, total length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, span of outspread wings $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(248) *Cincloramphus cruralis*—Brown Song-Lark. Common in the wheatfields in January.

(251) *Epthianura albifrons*—White-fronted Chat. Very common. ♂, January, 1921, testes large, iris coral-pinkish-

brown, bill, pharynx, and legs black. Sex ?, January, 1921, iris ditto, bill dark-brown, legs black. A young bird was caught at the mouth of the Inman River in the middle of January, 1924, and soon attracted not only the parents, but several additional birds as well, who made efforts to assist its escape, one bird almost shoving the young one under cover. The old nest was found in a tuft of the grass *Sporobolus indicus* amongst Salsolaceous succulents.

(257) *Megalurus gramineus*—Little Grass-Bird. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(259) *Acanthiza lineata*—Striated Thornbill. Sex ?, January, 1921, iris dark muddy-brown, bill dark-brown nearly black, inside of bill and palate blackish, pharynx pallid-yellowish, legs blackish. ♂, January, 1922, iris brown with a pale peripheral rim, bill nearly black but paler below, pharynx blackish, legs dark-brown.

(260) *Acanthiza nana*—Little Thornbill. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(261) *Acanthiza pusilla*—Brown Thornbill. These birds uttered their rather characteristic faint "bugle" note. Their stronghold was amongst the dense Acacia bushes near Waitpinga Beach. Sex ?, February, 1921, iris reddish-brown, bill, pharynx, and legs black. ♂, January, 1923, iris rather pale reddish-brown, bill dark-brown but paler below, pharynx dark-greyish, legs dark greyish-brown, total length 10 cm., span of outspread wings 15 cm. ♂ ?, January, 1924, iris reddish-brown, bill, pharynx, and legs black, total length $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, span of outspread wings $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches. ♂ ?, January, 1924, iris blood-red brown, bill blackish but pallid below, pharynx greyish-black, legs blackish, total length $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches, span of outspread wings 6 inches. Sex ?, January, 1924, iris reddish-brown with the periphery paler, bill brownish-black but paler below, pharynx and legs black, total length $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, span of outspread wings $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches.

(268) *Geobasileus reguloides*—Buff-tailed Thornbill. Sex ?, February, 1921, iris white with a faint yellowish tint, bill, pharynx, and legs black. Seen near the coast between Waitpinga and Tunkalilla as well as at Encounter Bay.

(269) *Geobasileus chrysorrhous*—Yellow-tailed Thornbill.

(270) *Smicronis brevirostris*—Southern Weebill. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(274) *Sericornis frontalis*—White-browed Scrub-Wren. In the discussion on the subject of *Sericornis frontalis* and *S. maculatus* before the S.A. Ornithologists' Association in 1923, when a number of skins of *Sericornis* from this State were

exhibited, it was found difficult in some cases to decide to which species a given specimen belonged. There was no doubt as regards the birds found in the neighbourhood of the Port Adelaide River and in the Port Lincoln district. These were undoubtedly *S. maculatus*, exhibiting clearly the spotted markings of the throat and upper breast. Birds from the Cape Jervis and Encounter Bay districts gave rise, however, to trouble. These birds have the spots ill defined and a distinct yellowish wash on the flanks. Their habitat is distinctly different from the salt-marsh samphire habitat of the Port Adelaide birds, though on Eyre Peninsula *S. maculatus* is found not only on such salt-marsh areas but also amongst the dense bushes far removed from the sea. The *Sericornis* inhabiting the dense cover near creeks in the Belair district will probably be found to be the same species as that at Encounter Bay. *S. frontalis* was found amongst the dense Acacia bushes near the mouth of Waitpinga Creek and also in dense cover of sword-grass and Wattles in the upper part of Tunkalilla Creek. ♂, Tunkalilla Creek, January, 1923, iris white with a yellow tinge, bill and legs dark-brown, pharynx greyish-flesh, total length 12.7 cm., temperature 41 degrees Centigrade. ♀ ?, Waitpinga, January, 1924, iris white, bill moderately dark-brown, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs slightly lighter brown than the bill.

(276) *Malurus cyaneus*—Blue-Wren. Common. A pair were seen feeding a young Bronze-Cuckoo. ♀, January, 1924, iris dark-brown, bill reddish-brown, pharynx flesh-coloured, feet reddish-brown, total length 5½ inches, span of outspread wings, 6 inches.

(281) *Stipiturus malachurus*—Emu-Wren. (Reported by Mr. A. Crompton.)

(288) *Artamus superciliosus*—White-browed Wood-Swallow. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(289) *Artamus personatus*—Masked Wood-Swallow. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(291) *Artamus cyanopterus*—Dusky Wood-Swallow. Mr. Tugwell, who is a bee expert, says this bird eats bees.

(292) *Grallina cyanoleuca*—Magpie-Lark. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(293) *Aphelocephala leucopsis*—Whiteface. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(298) *Neositta pileata*—Black-capped Sitella (Tree-runner). Seen on two occasions. Sex ?, February, 1921, iris brownish-orange, base of bill and eyelids pallid yellowish-fawny,

distal portion of bill vinous-brown, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs rather more yellow than the base of bill.

(300) *Climacteris picumna*—Brown Tree-creeper. (Reported by Messrs. A. Crompton and F. E. Parsons.)

(301) *Climacteris leucophaea*—White-throated Tree-creeper. Not common.

(303) *Zosterops lateralis*—Grey-backed Silver-eye. Sex ?, January, 1921, iris olive-brown, bill and legs light-brown, pharynx yellowish. ♀, January, 1924, iris brownish with the periphery paler, bill brown above and pallid below, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs greyish-brown, total length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, span of outspread wings 7 inches.

(305) *Pardalotus ornatus*—Red-tipped Pardalote.

(306-7) *Pardalotus punctatus* or *xanthopygius*—Which of the two species was not ascertained.

(309) *Melithreptus lunulatus*—White-naped Honey-eater.

(312) *Melithreptus brevirostris*—Brown-headed Honey-eater.

(313) *Plectorhyncha lanceolata*—Striped Honey-eater. (Reported by Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(316) *Glyciphila melanops*—Tawny-crowned Honey-eater. Present in suitable localities, viz., low shrubs usually in sandy soil or on the hills. A nest with two fresh eggs was found on 3rd November, 1923, in a low bush a few inches from the ground in a semi-dry *Callistemon* swamp.

(320) *Meliphaga virescens*—Singing Honey-eater. Inhabits the bushes in the sandhills at Waitpinga. This coastal form is markedly larger than the interior South Australian birds. ♂, January, 1922, iris dark-brown, bill black, pharynx orange, legs dark lead-grey.

(327) *Meliphaga penicillata*—White-plumed Honey-eater. In the tall Eucalypts by the Inman and Hindmarsh Rivers.

(328) *Meliornis pyrroptera*—Crescent Honey-eater. One's attention is at once called by its powerful songlike notes, though the word "Egypt" was not recognized. In tall Bluegum timber and in dense low scrub between Waitpinga and Tunkalilla. ♂, January, 1923, testes large, iris bright reddish-brown, bill black, pharynx blackish, legs greyish-black, total length 15.7 cm., span of outspread wings 22.5 cm.

(329) *Meliornis novae-hollandiae*—Yellow-winged (New Holland) Honey-eater. Very common.

(330) *Myzantha garrula*—Noisy Miner. (Reported by Dr. A. M. Morgan.)

(333) *Anthochaera carunculata*—Red Wattle-Bird.

(334) *Anthochaera chrysoptera*—Brush Wattle-Bird.

(338) *Anthus australis*—Australian Pipit (Ground Lark).
Very common. They have found their way to West Island, about a mile beyond Rosetta Head, where the following skin was secured:—♀, January, 1922, iris dark-brown, bill dark-horn above and pallid below, pharynx flesh-coloured, legs pale brownish. Nest with two eggs, August 29th, 1923, the outer part formed of "seaweed," the inner lined with grass, in a tuft of spinifex on a sandhill near the sea.

(339) *Mirafra horsfieldi*—Bush-Lark. Sex ?, young bird ?, January, 1922, iris dark-brown, bill brown but very pale below, pharynx yellowish, legs pallid fleshy-brown.

(340) *Zonaeginthus guttatus*—Spotted-sided Finch.

(341) *Zonaeginthus bellus*—Fire-tailed Finch. Are met with in the Mallee and low Eucalyptus forest near Waitpinga. ♀, February, 1921, iris very dark-brown, eyelids rich pale-blue, bill deep coral-red with a bluish tinge at the base above, pharynx pale maize-yellowish, legs fleshy-brown. ♀ ?, January, 1924, iris dark-brown, eyelids pale lilacy-blue, bill brownish-red but pallid with a pink tinge at the extreme base above, pharynx straw-colour, legs light-brown, soles yellowish, total length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, span of outspread wings $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

(344) *Aegintha temporalis*—Red-browed Finch. Sex ?, Waitpinga, January, 1922, iris blood-red-brownish, bill coral-pinkish-red, more coral pink than the eyebrow, except blackish above and below, inside of bill orange, legs pallid flesh-colour. Also met with on Willow Creek.

(347) *Corvus coronoides*—Australian Raven. (Reported by Dr. A. M. Morgan and Mr. F. E. Parsons.)

(350) *Corcorax melanorhamphus*—White-winged Chough. Parties of these birds have been seen at Waitpinga and on the Inman Valley Road. At the former locality a family party was surprised scratching amongst the fallen leaves. On seeing us, with great screeching they hopped up the trees.

(351) *Strepera melanoptera*—Black-winged Bell-Magpie. Not uncommon amongst the timber on the hills behind Encounter Bay. ♂, young bird, January, 1924, iris bright lemon-yellow, bill black, gape chrome yellow, pharynx and inside of bill chrome yellow except for a diffuse patch of black above not reaching the tip by half an inch and the blackish floor of the lower bill, tongue black with traces of yellow, legs black, total length $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches, span of outspread wings 33 inches.

(354) *Cracticus torquatus*—Grey Butcher-Bird.

(356) *Gymnorhina hypoleuca*—White-backed Magpie. Very common, as many as 40 being seen together. All took flight when a large Hawk was seen approaching.

Sparrows, Starlings, Goldfinches, and Blackbirds—the latter in the dense undergrowth near creeks.

Apart from shore and water birds, the following additional species probably occur in this district, but have not yet been noted:—(204) *Cacomantis flabelliformis*; (219) *Rhipidura flabellifera*; (315) *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*.
