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*Bird Notes.*

Notes from Bool Lagoon, S.E., S.A. By J. B. Hood.

8th April, 1934.—The swamps and lagoons have nearly all dried away, but the Bool Lagoon and Alick's Lagoon still contain water. Ducks are very scarce, and also very wary. They will fly as soon as they sight a motor-car. Wading birds have also become uncommon. At times the Yellow-billed Spoonbills (*Platalea flavipes*) fly to a great height on being disturbed. It was an interesting sight to see about forty of these birds in the air recently. They were almost out of sight, and were flying in large circles. They descended in swooping glides at a great pace, the noise made by their wings was heard distinctly at a fair distance.

13th August, 1934.—There is no water on the ground where the teatrees are growing in Bool Lagoon, and the stinging nettles are growing densely in places, so it will be unpleasant walking there later on. One Yellow-billed Spoonbill was noted on a recent visit to the lagoon, usually at this time of the year numbers of this species are about. Whistling Eagles (*Haliastur sphenurus*), Grey-crowned Babblers (*Pomatostomus temporalis*), Eastern Whitefaces (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*), Yellow-tailed Thornbills (*Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*), Striated Field-Wrens (*Calamanthus fuliginosus*), Red-tipped Pardalotes (*Pardalotus ornatus*), Ravens (*Corvus coronoides*), White-backed Magpies (*Gymnorhina hypoleuca*) have been noted. The Whistling Eagles are early breeders, as two nests examined contained nearly half-grown young. A flock of over twenty birds of that species was noticed recently feeding on the remains of rabbits left by trappers.

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31st October, 1934.—The Bald Coot (*Porphyrio melanotus*) is very common in the reeds in the Bool Lagoon, but has a bad habit of preying on the eggs of Spoonbills, Ibis, Cormorants, etc. I will take note of the colours of their legs in future. Re Laughing Kookaburras (*Dacelo gigas*), I have seen in all about twelve snakes in the beaks of Kookaburras at different times, but none of them was very big, and I am of opinion that large snakes are seldom killed by those birds. Seven or eight of the small snakes were brought as food to two young birds near the house. Small birds, beetles, mice, and small lizards were also included in food given to the young. Honeyeaters were often identified, and after having been smashed on a stick, or limb of a tree, were then offered to the young ones.

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