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Notes on Birds found in the Eastern Portion of
Kangaroo Island.

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These Notes follow on from those on pages 59-64 in this Volume, and complete the 1937 season; to those are added some for the year 1938. I have to report the taking of the first specimen of the Flame Robin on the Island. The asterisk indicates the record of a new species, bringing the total identified by me to 87.

**Fulica atra*, Coot.—10th October, 1937. A nest containing seven eggs, all of which were beginning to chip. The nest was placed on a horizontal fork of a teatree growing in water. The base of the nest was touching the water, which would be about three-and-a-half feet deep.

Lobibyx novae-hollandiae, Spur-winged Plover.—25th June, 1937. A nest ready for eggs—the first sign of the new season's nesting in that year.

Querquedula castanea, Chestnut Teal.—21st October, 1937. Six newly-hatched young, and the parents were on the Eagoon.

**Astur fasciatus*, Australian Goshawk.—One bird was seen for about a fortnight from 10th February, 1938. It often came to the clump of trees near the house and upset the House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*) very much. Although coming close to the homestead the bird was very timid and could be approached only with difficulty. The striking colour-bars on the breast and abdomen of this bird immediately arrest one's attention.

Melopsittacus undulatus, Budgerygah.—A canary-yellow bird, most probably an escaped bird, was noted flying haphazardly about on 20th, 21st, 23rd January and 1st February, 1938.

Micropus pacificus, Fork-tailed (White-rumped) Swift.—19th January, 1938. Fair numbers were flying generally south-south-east to north-north-west from 8.30 a.m. to 11.40 a.m.

Cacomantis flabelliformis, Fan-tailed Cuckoo.—2nd August, 1937. The first seen for that season. It did not call.

Chalcites basalis, Horsfield Bronze-Cuckoo.—5th and 20th July, 1937. See "S.A. Orn.," Vol. XIV, p. 101, 1937.

**Petroica phoenicea*, Flame Robin.—First specimen from Kangaroo Island. On the 12th June, 1938, when about two miles distant from our homestead, my brother (C. H. Lashmar) and myself noticed nine birds flying about and settling in dead trees, about six or seven feet in height, which were standing in small green scrub from four to six feet high. The time was 11.45 a.m. and the day was fine with a few fleeting clouds. The birds when seen were moving slightly north-west (but more to the west), probably this was influenced by our approach from the east-south-east. All the nine birds appeared to be brown coloured and very much of the Robin build. As we were late and had to go somewhere else a specimen was taken and sent to the S.A. Museum for identification.

The specimen was there identified as that of an immature male of the Flame Robin. The following particulars were taken at the Museum:—Upper surface, brownish grey; under surface, pale brownish grey, abdomen almost white; chin, throat, and neck with a pinkish tinge; forehead pale brownish grey (nearly white); wings dark brownish grey, each feather of the primaries with outer edge white, a large white speculum at the base of the secondaries; tail dark brownish grey, two-thirds of each outer tail feather-shaft white; total length, 14.0 cm.; wing spread, 21.25 cm.; weight, 13 grammes ("iris, very dark brown; bill and legs, black.—A.L.")

1/7/1938.—After receiving news of the record I spent three-and-a-half hours on the 26th June looking for the Flame Robins without success. I searched over an area of about two-and-a-half to three-and-a-half square miles, probably not as closely as I should have done, but as well as time would allow, paying most of my attention to the edges where clear land met the scrub.

18/7/1938.—I have seen nothing more of the Flame Robins.

**Pachycephala pectoralis*, Golden Whistler.—22nd June, 1937. See "S.A. Orn.," Vol. XIV, p. 103, 1937.

Grallina cyanoleuca, Magpie-Lark.—12th April, 1938. One bird was noted flying around the homestead for about a quarter of an hour from 7 a.m.

**Cinclorhamphus cruralis*, Brown Songlark.—23rd October, 1937. One bird was noted over several days flying, settling, and singing.

Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera, Crescent Honeyeater.—23rd July, 1937. First of the new season's eggs in 1937—two in a nest four feet up in a prickly acacia.
