



BIRD REPORT, 1963

Compiled by C. R. JENKIN, D. E. POMEROY and P. A. RICHARDS.

INTRODUCTION by BRIAN GLOVER.

In this issue appears the first of what is hoped to be a regular feature of this journal, an annual review of bird records for South Australia. Because the scheme was not announced until late 1963 it is understandable that the response was disappointing, but it is hoped that the number of contributors and the volume of contributions will increase in subsequent years.

The published records in this report are only those which add to or reinforce the information given by Terrill and Rix, "The Birds of South Australia, their Distribution and Habitat," *S.A. Ornith.* 19, 1950, pp. 53-100, and H. T. Condon, "A Handlist of the Birds of South Australia with Annotations," *Ibid.* 23, 1962, pp. 85-150, plus reports of unusual numbers of birds, rarities, etc. However, it is the wish of the compilers that all records be submitted to them—all records received are entered in a card filing system, and over the years these files should yield valuable information on our birds.

The necessity for note-taking in the field cannot be stressed too strongly. Relying upon one's memory, if only until one returns home from a day in the field is beset with many possibilities of making errors and it is impossible to remember details of numbers seen, the species recorded in different habitats and a host of other details.

The more frequently an area is visited the more complete should be the records kept. Carefully kept records of birds about one's home, even in closely settled areas, can give useful information on seasonal and long-term changes in birdlife.

To eliminate the tedious procedure of re-writing all the year's bird records at once the writer has found the following method simple and satisfactory. At the beginning of each year the names of the birds most likely to be recorded are written in a notebook, allowing one half to one page or more per species, and in Checklist order. Then as bird observations are being transferred from the field notebook to a permanent record, little extra time is needed to transcribe relevant data into the above notebook, under sub-headings of localities from which

the various species have been seen. This notebook not only becomes a useful species index to the year's bird observing but can be submitted to the compilers of the annual bird report for extraction.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT:—

During the year 1963 one new species was added to the State bird list, namely the Yellow-tipped Pardalote, and several rarely-recorded species were also reported, the Whistling Tree-Duck, Black-breasted Buzard, Red-breasted Quail, Masked Plover and Dollar Bird, whilst the return of the Swift Parrot to the Mount Lofty Ranges after an apparent absence for a number of years is also of interest.

Several species were reported to be in much greater numbers than usual, notably the Little Quail, Australian Pratincole, Cockatiel, Budgerigah, White-winged Triller and Rufous Songlark over large areas and the Pied and Black Honeyeaters over smaller areas. On the other hand D. B. Mack reported that several species usually abundant in the Waikerie area were very scarce in 1963.

Only 247 species (62% of those on the State list) were reported. It is probable that others were recorded during the year but were not reported to the compilers. Notable absentees were all but two Procellariiformes, the Darter, Blue-billed Duck, Rails and Crakes, Eastern Curlew, Pink Cockatoo, Rock Parrot, Barn Owl, Bushlark, Gilbert Whistler, Purple-gaped and Regent Honeyeaters and Little Crow.

REGIONS OF THE STATE.

South Australia covers an area of 380,070 square miles. To simplify the procedure of locating the general area from which a bird record has been reported the compilers have divided the State into ten regions as shown on the map on page 22. The following brief descriptions of these regions was supplied by D. Kraehenbuehl.

ADELAIDE PLAINS (AP).

Southern portion originally covered with Peppermint Gum (*Eucalyptus odorata*), Blue Gum (*E. leucoxylon*) and Red Gum (*E. camaldulensis*) in dry sclerophyll plant associations, but now inten-

sively settled. To the north mallee and red sandhills predominate, typical plants being the mallees *Euc. oleosa*, *E. calycogona* and *E. dumosa*, Quondong (*Eucarya acuminata*), Native Pines (*Callitris*) and False Sandalwood (*Myoporum platycarpum*). Now intensively cultivated.

EYRE PENINSULA (EP).

Predominantly white sandhills and limestone with dense Broombush and many mallee eucalypts. In the south small forests of Sugar Gum (*E. cladocalyx*) occur. Much of the area now agricultural, but there are several large flora and fauna reserves. The northern portion includes the Gawler Ranges, a predominantly hilly area of approx. 1000 ft. elevation, covered with a rich mallee sclerophyll association. A large part of the eastern section of the Gawler Ranges has been grazed by stock for approx. 100 years.

LOWER NORTH (LN).

Includes a northern extension of the Adelaide Plains and Mt. Lofty Ranges regions, and the southern Flinders Ranges. The latter is a mountainous area with Sugar Gums, Long-leaf Box (*Euc. goniocalyx*) and Peppermint Gum the dominant trees, and with Red Gums along the creeks. On the plains between the ranges where Peppermint Gum and Red Mallee (*E. oleosa*) formed dominant associations, intensive agriculture now occurs. North of the Murray Mallee region the dominant vegetation is Black Oak (*Casuarina cristata*), saltbush, bluebush and other shrubs and small trees. This region has been badly overgrazed by sheep.

KANGAROO ISLAND (KI).

Once covered with a low heath-like mallee scrub. Sheoak (*Casuarina stricta*) is predominant along the north coast and Sugar Gum occurs in the moister valleys and on the north coast. The large fauna and flora reserve of Flinders Chase occupies the western end. The island is mostly cultivated along the north coast and near Pardana but there are still large virgin areas in the west and south.

MOUNT LOFTY RANGES (MLR).

The native vegetation consists of a dry sclerophyll forest association with Stringybark (*Euc. obliqua*), Brown Stringybark (*E. baxteri*), Blue Gum, Manna Gum (*E. viminalis*), Pink Gum (*E. fasciculosa*), Sheoak and Honeysuckle *Banksia marginata* the dominant species throughout the greater part. In the higher rainfall areas large swampy areas occur but these have largely been drained. Much of the region is now agricultural.

MURRAY MALLEE (MM).

White and red sandhill country and limestone associations with a variety of mallee-type eucalypts, with Broombush (*Melaleuca uncinata* and *Baeckea behrii*), *Acacia* spp., Native Pines, Native Cherry (*Exocarpus* spp.) and Quondongs (*Eucarya* spp.) common. Now largely cleared, but there are large flora and fauna reserves. Along the Murray River the chief trees are Red Gum, River Box (*Euc. largiflorens*) and *Acacia stenophylla*. The swamps near the river are often bordered by dense stands of Lignum (*Meuhlenbeckia cunninghamii*). Intensive agriculture along the river banks, particularly in the southern portion,

and the building of the locks across the river has drastically altered the topography of the River Murray districts.

NORTH EAST (NE).

Northern portion mainly covered with white or yellow sand dunes interspersed with numerous salt lakes and normally-dry watercourses. Coolabahs (*Euc. microtheca*) occur along the creeks otherwise the vegetation is mostly of perennial herbs. The northern Flinders Ranges have a variety of small trees and shrubs on the slopes, lush vegetation in the gorges and large Red Gums along the creeks. There are also some dense stands of Native Pine. This portion partly grazed. On the adjacent plains are a great variety of perennials and herbs which are extensively grazed by stock. East of the Flinders Ranges and extending towards Cockburn the Olary Spur is a hilly, rocky region with a vegetation of small trees and shrubs, but has been largely grazed by stock and feral goats.

NORTH WEST (NW).

Includes the Musgrave and Everard Ranges, arid hilly areas with a cover of Porcupine Grass (*Triodia*), *Acacia* spp., etc., but with lush vegetation in the gorges. Red sandhills between the ranges with *Triodia*, Desert Oak (*Casuarina decaisneana*), *Eremophila* spp., *Acacia* spp., etc. Mostly pastoral in the east and south east, with Mulga (*Acacia aneura*) and various herbs of the family Chenopodiaceae. Large gibber plains between Lakes Torrens and Gairdner to the Everard Ranges. The Nullarbor Plain is largely treeless with saltbush.

SOUTH EAST (SE).

Originally swampy with scattered forests of *Euc. obliqua* and *E. baxteri* in the south, with *E. ovata* and *E. diversifolia* nearer the coast. In the north are parallel sand ridges with scattered dry sclerophyll scrub (*E. baxteri* and *Acacia mollissima* are dominant) and large areas of Pink Gum. Large areas survive in the north but grazing is increasing; the south is nearly all agricultural with extensive pine plantations, principally *Pinus radiata*.

YORKE PENINSULA (YP).

Originally covered with dense mallee scrub. Towards the south are remnant stands of Black Teatree (*Melaleuca*). Along the southern coastline (Pondalowie Bay area) are dense stands of mallee and high coastal sand dunes covered with a dense climax coastal plant association with Sheoak, *Acacia sophorae*, *Leucopogon parviflorus* and Native Cherry (*Exocarpus* sp.) dominant species. Yorke Pen. is now largely agricultural except in the south and south-west.

INTERPRETATION OF REPORT:—

The Checklist number and nomenclature used are those of H. T. Condon's "A Handbook of the Birds of South Australia with Annotations," S.A. Ornith. 23, 1962, pp. 85-150, although some vernacular names have been changed to retain names in common usage.

Each locality is followed in brackets by

the abbreviation (capital letters without full-stops) of the region of the State in which it occurs.

The Observer's initials (capital letters with full-stops) are usually in brackets at the end of a record or following several records of a species by the same observer.

An asterisk preceding the Checklist number signifies that all records received are included in the report.

Square brackets around a record indicate that there is some doubt as to the species reported.

LIST OF OBSERVERS:—

A. R. Attiwill	E. Learmonth
A. S. Barker	(Mrs)
G. Beruldsen	D. B. Mack
P. Bradbrook	J. Nilson
R. F. Brown	R. Parrot
F. R. Chapman	D. E. Pomeroy
G. Clarke	L. Potts
J. Eckert	E. Price
W. Fuller	R. J. Read
R. Gibbs	A. E. Reeves
B. Glover	P. Reeves
L. M. Heathcote	P. A. Richards
(Mrs.)	A. Ruediger
C. R. Jenkin	M. Waterman.

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1. Emu (*Dromaius novaehollandiae*)—Recorded from several localities in NE, YP and SE. Three nests found in August by A.R.A. had 9, 11 and 15 eggs respectively.

*6. Little Penguin (*Eudyptula minor*)—Sea off Glenelg (AP), one on September 25, and several on October 7 (B.G.).

*7. Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*)—Policeman's Point, Coorong (MM), 6 on June 6 (R.F.B., F.R.C.).

8. Little Grebe (*Podiceps novaehollandiae*)—Scattered records of one or two birds from NE, MLR and MM.

9. Hoary-headed Grebe (*Podiceps poliocephalus*)—3 on River Frome (NE), near Marree on January 7 (D.E.P.); I.C.I. salt-pans (AP), at least 100 on April 19 (C.R.J.); Sandleton (MM), several on September 15 (B.G.); Policeman's Point, Coorong (MM), at least 300 on June 6 (R.F.B., F.R.C.); Bool Lagoon (SE), about 500 nesting during spring (A.R.A.).

*29. Mutton Bird (*Puffinus tenuirostris*)—Dead birds found on ocean beaches near Coorong and at Goolwa (MM), (B.G., C.R.J.).

*30. Fluttering Shearwater (*Puffinus gavia*)—Off-shore at Glenelg (AP), numerous on September 25 and 26 (B.G.); Goolwa Beach (MM), one found dead, February 13 (B.G.).

35. Pelican (*Pelecanus conspicillatus*)—Muloorina Stn., Marree (NE), 2 on a lagoon on January 10 (D.E.P.); one seen at Roger Common (YP) on a lagoon on November 24 (D.E.P.); Pelican Lagoon (KI), ca. 10 on December 20 (D.E.P.); I.C.I. salt-pans and Buckland Park Lake (AP), present throughout year, max. 20 on May 16 (sev. obs.);

Pelican Islands, Coorong (MM), at least 3,500 on September 9 (F.R.C., G.C., R.G.); Milang (MM) colony, ca. 250 young reared (J.E.). Four birds seen in flight over the Onkaparinga River, near Blewett Springs (MLR) on November 17 (C.R.J.).

*36. Australian Gannet (*Sula bassana*)—Cape Borda (KI), several fishing off-shore on December 21 (D.E.P.); Glenelg (AP), 6 off-shore on July 4 (B.G.); Semaphore (AP), one flying north, June 23 (D.E.P.).

37. Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*)—Hope Valley (AP) and Millbrook (MLR) Reservoirs, present throughout year, numbers only exceeded 10 during summer (B.G.).

38. Little Black Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*)—Pelican Islands, Coorong (MM), over 700 flying south at dusk, September 8 (F.R.C., G.C., R.G.).

39. Black-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax fuscescens*)—Several records from EP, MLR and MM, all coastal or in the Coorong (MM).

40. Pied Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax varius*)—I.C.I. salt-pans (AP), new breeding colony in dead mangroves; up to 4-500 birds present between April and October; 83 nests counted on August 1 (C.R.J., D.E.P.).

41. Little Pied Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos*)—Bool Lagoon (SE), at least 100 nesting in tea-trees on November 6 (A.R.A.).

45. White Egret (*Egretta alba*)—Innamincka (NE), a few by Cooper Ck., June (G.B.).

*48. White-necked Heron (*Ardea pacifica*)—Innamincka (NE), ca. 20 near Cooper Ck., June (G.B.); Happy Valley Res.

(MLR), one on October 23 (B.G.), and 2 on December 15 (F.R.C., G.C.); Myponga (MLR), one on January 14 (B.G.).

49. Nankeen Night Heron (*Nycticorax caledonicus*)—the largest party reported was 12 adults in willows at Mannum (MM) in May (B.G.).

*51. Brown Bittern (*Botaurus poiciloptilus*)—Single birds recorded from Adelaide (AP) in October by the R. Torrens (D.E.P.); at Goolwa (MM) on March 13, and Mannum (MM) in May (B.G.).

*52. Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)—Buckland Park Lake (AP), 25-30 in January (B.G., D.E.P.); Bool Lagoon (SE), 3 on November 11 (A.R.A.).

53. White Ibis (*Threskiornis moluccus*)—All records from AP and the R. Murray (MM). The largest flock was of 80-100 on flooded fields near Gepps Cross (AP) on May 29 (D.E.P.).

54. Straw-necked Ibis (*Threskiornis spinicollis*)—Innamincka (NE), common by Cooper Ck. in June (G.B.); flocks of up to 100 recorded near Goolwa (MM), (B.G.) and from AP (sev. obs.). Bool Lagoon (SE), estimated number of nests 150,000 on November 6 (A.R.A. *et al.*); there were 2 to 3 eggs per clutch, and the nests were around the water's edge.

55. Royal Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*)—Bool Lagoon (SE), 13 breeding pairs on November 6 (A.R.A.).

56. Yellow-billed Spoonbill (*Platalea flavipes*)—Innamincka (NE), a few, June (G.B.); Muloorina Stn., Marree (NE), 2 on January 10 (D.E.P.); Millbrook Res. (MLR), 2 on November 25 (B.G.); Mannum (MM), 2 on January 25, and 4 in May (B.G.).

*58. Whistling Tree-Duck (*Dendrocygna arcuata*)—Innamincka (NE), a party of 5-7 on a lagoon near Cooper Ck., June (G.B.).

*60. Mountain Duck (*Tadorna tadornoides*)—Muloorina Stn. (NE), 10 on January 12 on a small watercourse (D.E.P.); R. Murray near Renmark (MM), 2 on May 19 (C.R.J.); Waltowa Swamp (MM), 10 on March 20 (B.G.); Frances (SE), 2-4 from May-October in paddocks around homestead (E.L.).

*61. Cape Barren Goose (*Cereopsis novaehollandiae*)—Rocky R. (KI), 30 on December 22 (D.E.P.); near L. Alexandrina (MM), 2-300 between October and December (A.R.).

62. Grey Teal (*Anas gibberifrons*)—Near Innamincka (NE), 3 pairs with recently hatched young, and one pair with 10 eggs, June (G.B.); Buckland Pk. Lake (AP), 50-100 on January 10 (D.E.P.); near Salisbury (AP), 31 on July 31 on flooded pasture (G.C.); MLR and MM, flocks of up to 20 recorded from numerous localities (sev. obs.); Millbrook Res. (MLR), parties of young birds seen during January, February, and December (B.G.).

63. Chestnut Teal (*Anas castanea*)—Few records, all from AP and MLR; maximum 100-120, Buckland Park Lake and I.C.I. salt pans (AP), October 6 (D.E.P.).

*66. Blue-winged Shoveller (*Anas rhynchotis*)—Buckland Park Lake (AP), 5 on August 1 (D.E.P.); Sandleton (MM), one on September 15 (B.G.).

*67. Pink-eared Duck (*Malacorhynchus membranaceus*)—Near Innamincka (NE), at least 50, June; several pairs breeding (G.B.); Buckland Park Lake (AP), a few on October 27 (R.F.B. *et al.*); Sandleton (MM), several on September 15, including one brood of at least 6 young (B.G.).

69. White-eyed Duck (*Aythya australis*)—Flocks of up to ca. 35 reported from AP, MLR and MM from January to April 22, and from August 1 to the end of the year. The only large flocks were on Buckland Park Lake (AP), where there were ca. 200 on August 1, and 3-400 on October 24 (D.E.P.).

70. Maned Goose (*Chenonetta jubata*)—Near Innamincka (NE), 40-50 in June; no sign of breeding (G.B.); a flock of at least 100 at Sandleton (MM) on September 15 (B.G.); in the spring large numbers were breeding throughout the mallee near Waiakerie (MM) (D.B.M.).

73. Musk Duck (*Biziura lobata*)—numerous records of up to 10 birds from the NE, AP, MLR, and MM.

74. Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus notatus*)—Reported from a number of localities in AP, MLR and SE. Nesting recorded during October and December (F.R.C., J.E.).

76. Black Kite (*Milvus migrans*)—The only southern records were of single birds at Coromandel Valley (MLR) on August 12 (F.R.C.), and at Walker Flat (MM) on January 22 (B.G.).

*78. Black-breasted Buzzard (*Hamirostra melanosternon*)—Good views obtained of a single bird near Innamincka (NE) in June

(G.B.), The bird was with a group of Black Kites.

*83. Little Eagle (*Hieraaetus morphnoides*)—Single birds only reported; at Nappayalla, Langhorne Ck. (MM) on June 13, also in July and August (J.E.); at Karoonda (MM) on December 2 (F.R.C.); at Mannum (MM) in May and September (B.G.); one young bird banded 20 miles east of Sutherlands (MM) on November 16 (M.W.); at Millbrook Res. (MLR) on February 23 and at Undalya (LN) on February 15 (B.G.).

*85. White-breasted Sea-Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucogaster*)—Memory Cove (EP), one on May 25 (P.R.); American R. (KI), one on November 10 (A.S.B.); St. Kilda (AP), one on February 5 (B.G.); Wellington East (MM), 2 imm. birds sitting on electricity wire spanning a swamp on June 5 (B.G.).

86. Spotted Harrier (*Circus assimilis*)—Near Innamincka (NE), one near Cooper Ck. in June (G.B.); near Sutherlands (MM), 3 young banded on November 16 (M.W.); Two Wells (AP), one on December 8 (G.C.); Langhorne Ck. (MM), a pair reared 3 young in November and December (J.E.); Lower North, a nest with 2 well-grown young on November 4 (P.A.R.).

*88. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)—3 young banded at nest near Yorke Pen. on December 1 (M.W.); South coast of KI, a bird sitting on a very large, old nest, on November 8 (A.S.B.).

*89. Grey Falcon (*Falco hypoleucos*)—Cooper Ck. (NE), 2 birds, apparently displaying, June (G.B.).

*90. Black Falcon (*Falco subniger*)—Near Innamincka (NE), a single bird, June (G.B.); the falcon attempted without success, to catch young ducks; it also chased parrots, particularly Budgerygahs.

92. Little Falcon (*Falco longipennis*)—3 young banded at Sutherlands (MM) on November 16 (M.W.); one seen at Loxton (MM) on November 26 (F.R.C.); near Naracoorte (SE), one on January 10, and one on June 1 (A.R.A.); apparently rare in this district. Nappayalla, Langhorne Ck. (MM), one on June 18; a pair probably nested along the Bremer R. (MM) (J.E.).

*93. Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)—One at Millbrook Res. (MLR) on April 17 (B.G.); one at Punyelroo (MM) in January (B.G.); a pair nesting in a hollow of a red gum on July 6 at Frances (SE)

(A.R.A.); another pair nested in a large hollow red gum at Stewart Range (SE) in September.

94. Nankeen Kestrel (*Falco cenchroides*)—Buckland Pk. (AP), 11 birds in sight simultaneously, October 27 (G.C.); Langhorne Ck. (MM), one was seen to take an adult Little Quail (J.E.).

95. Mallee Fowl (*Leipoa ocellata*)—Near Corny Point (YP), a recent mound, but not actually in use, November 25 (D.E.P.); Chauncy's Line (MM), found breeding (eggs) on September 22 (J.E.).

96. Stubble Quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*)—Naracoorte (SE), 2 nests, with 7 and 10 eggs resp., found on November 27 (A.R.A.).

99. Painted Quail (*Turnix varia*)—Happy Valley Res. (MLR), one on December 15 (F.R.C.); near Naracoorte (SE), bird flushed from nest containing 4 eggs, November 2 (A.R.A.).

*100. Red-breasted Quail (*Turnix pyrrhotorax*)—Belvidere (MM), apparently fairly common during October and November, especially in cereal paddocks on light soils; young birds seen on two occasions in November at Langhorne Ck. (MM) (J.E.).

101. Little Quail (*Turnix velox*)—Recorded from a number of localities in YP, SE and MM. Reported as unusually numerous around Belvidere, Langhorne Ck., Sutherlands and Waikerie (MM), and Naracoorte (SE) (sev. obs.).

*103. Brolga (*Grus rubicundus*)—Near Innamincka (NE), several pairs, at least one of which was nesting, around a lagoon near Cooper Ck. in June (G.B.); Muloorina Stn. (NE), several birds present throughout the year (E.P.).

109. Black-tailed Native Hen (*Tribonyx ventralis*)—Near Innamincka (NE), several flocks of ca. 20 around a lagoon by Cooper Ck. in June (G.B.).

112. Coot (*Fulica atra*)—Hope Valley Res. (AP), present throughout year; max. ca. 100 on October 15 (B.G.); Mannum (MM) ca. 200 in September (B.G.).

*114. Painted Snipe (*Rostratula benghalensis*)—Rocky R. (KI), good views obtained of one at a waterhole on November 9 (A.S.B.).

115. Pied Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*)—one observed attacking a Silver Gull on September 8 at Pelican Islands, Coorong (MM) (F.R.C., G.C. and R.G.).

116. Sooty Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus*

fuliginosus)—reported from several coastal localities on EP, YP, KI and MLR (sev. obs.).

117. Spur-winged Plover (*Lobibyx novaehollandiae*)—Waikerie (MM), unusually large numbers breeding during December, some far from water (D.B.M.).

*118. Masked Plover (*Lobibyx miles*)—2 adults and 2 young chicks near Cooper Ck. (NE) in June (G.B.).

119. Banded Plover (*Zonifer tricolor*)—Uncommon along Cooper Ck. (NE) in June (G.B.); breeding widespread around Waikerie (MM) during December (D.B.M.).

*120. Grey Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)—Shoal Bay (KI), one on December 26 (D.E.P.); Port Gawler (AP), 11 on September 13 (G.C.).

*122. Hooded Dotterel (*Charadrius rubricollis*)—2 seen, Hundred of Flinders (EP) on May 25 (P.R.); 2 at Normanville (MLR) on January 26 (C.R.J.); one on Goolwa Beach (MM) on February 13 (B.G.).

124. Double-banded Dotterel (*Charadrius bicinctus*)—Near Milang (MM), 71, about half of which were in full breeding plumage, around rain pools; present for about 3 weeks during June (J.E.).

*128. Red-kneed Dotterel (*Charadrius cinctus*)—Near Innamincka (NE), several pairs during June (G.B.); Waikerie (MM), quite large numbers breeding during December (D.B.M.).

*129. Australian Dotterel (*Peltohyas australis*)—Fairly common on gibber plains near Innamincka (NE) in June (G.B.).

*130. Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)—Port Gawler (AP), 2 on September 13 (G.C.); Port Macdonnell (SE), 30 on March 17 (F.R.C.).

*135. Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*)—I.C.I. salt pans (AP), 2 on August 1 (D.E.P.).

*136. Wood Sandpiper (*Tringa glareola*)—I.C.I. salt pans (AP), one banded on November 17 (M.W.).

*[136a. Tattler (*Tringa sp.*)—about 25 birds seen on a permanent watercourse, 10 miles from Muloorina H.S. (NE) by D.E.P. were almost certainly the Grey-tailed Tattler (*T. brevipes*). Detailed field notes were submitted and there seems no doubt that the birds were Tattlers, although the possibility of their being the Wandering Tattler (*T. incana*) cannot be excluded.]

137. Greenshank (*Tringa nebularia*)—re-

corded from a wide area from NE to EP; all coastal except for 3 at Muloorina Stn. (NE) on January 10 (D.E.P.). Max. reported was 50-100 at I.C.I. salt pans (AP) on January 19; no records between May 29 and October 6 (B.G., C.R.J., D.E.P.).

*138. Marsh Sandpiper (*Tringa stagnatilis*)—Good views of one bird at I.C.I. salt pans (AP) on February 5; also heard calling (B.G.); one banded 4 miles N. of St. Kilda (AP) on November 17 (M.W.).

*139. Common Sandpiper (*Tringa hypoleucos*)—I.C.I. salt pans (AP), single birds seen January 27 and February 2 (B.G.); Millbrook Res. (MLR), single birds January 15, April 22 and December 16 (B.G.); Murray Mouth (MM), one on February 27 (W.F.) and Coorong (MM) one on November 11 (J.E.).

140. Curlew Sandpiper (*Ereunetes ferruginea*)—Fewer than usual were recorded; I.C.I. salt pans (AP) 10 on January 27 (B.G.) and 12 on April 19 (C.R.J.). The only other report was of ca. 30 at Shoal Bay (KI) on December 26 (D.E.P.).

141. Red-necked Stint (*Ereunetes ruficollis*)—flocks of up to 1-200 seen at several places in KI, AP and MM during summer (sev. obs.).

142. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Ereunetes acuminata*)—reported only from AP. On January 19 the numbers at the I.C.I. salt pans were estimated at ca. 1,200, and at Buckland Park Lake 1-2,000 (D.E.P.).

*146. Japanese Snipe (*Gallinago hardwickii*)—Happy Valley (MLR), one flushed repeatedly from rank grass on February 2 (F.R.C.).

147. White-headed Stilt (*Himantopus himantopus*)—Moderate numbers reported from localities in the NE, AP and MM.

148. Banded Stilt (*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus*)—Recorded only from the I.C.I. salt pans (AP), where several hundred were seen on February 5 and October 24 (B.G., D.E.P.).

149. Red-necked Avocet (*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae*)—Young birds seen at the I.C.I. salt pans (AP) on 2 dates in October (D.E.P.).

152. Australian Pratincole (*Glareola isabella*)—One or two pairs found breeding at Dry Ck. (AP) in January (B.G., R.J.R.). In spring there was a large influx into the AP and MM, the earliest being seen at Langhorne Ck. (MM) on October 14 (J.E.).

Subsequently birds were seen at many places. In the NE they were found to be rare near Marree in January (D.E.P.) and near Innamincka in June (G.B.); however *ca.* 200 were seen on the Birdsville Track on September 17 (L.M.H.).

156. Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus*)—Several records from EP and KI; the only record from St. Vincent Gulf is of one immature bird at Aldinga Beach (MLR) on January 29 (C.R.J.).

157. Silver Gull (*Larus novaehollandiae*)—A colony of 50-100 birds possibly breeding on flood flats, Cooper Ck., a few miles east of Innamincka (NE) in June (G.B.).

158. Marsh Tern (*Chlidonias hybrida*)—Bool Lagoon (SE), nesting colony of *ca.* 2,000 birds, October and November (A.R.A.).

160. Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)—Up to 7 birds seen at several places in AP, MLR and MM (B.G., C.R.J., D.E.P.).

*166. Fairy Tern (*Sterna nereis*)—I.C.I. saltpans (AP), one on January 27 (B.G.), 8 on August 1 and *ca.* 25 on October 6 (D.E.P.).

*169. Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*)—Near Gawler (AP), one on October 19 (C.R.J.); Langhorne Ck. (MM), one on November 29; Renmark (MM), one on February 21 (J.E.).

*182. Glossy Black Cockatoo—(*Calyptorhynchus lathamii*)—Muston (KI)—See *S.A. Ornith.* 24, 1963, p. 14.

183. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*)—Scattered records from KI, AP, MLR and MM of flocks from 4-50. Numerous in SE, breeding in December in hollow red gums; 3 nests 50-60 feet above ground (A.R.A.).

185. White Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*)—Large flocks all year on Ngeringa Stn., Millicent (SE) (E.L.); good breeding season at Waikerie (MM) (D.B.M.).

187. Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*)—Snowtown (AP), 2; Nelshaby Res., near Pt. Pirie (LN), 500+ (both February 14), Crystal Brook area (AP) 50+ on May 29 (B.G.); Langhorne Ck. (MM), first seen on July 7 (6 birds); later 50-100 birds were seen, some breeding along the Bremer R. (J.E.).

189. Galah (*Cacatua roseicapilla*)—Blackwood (MLR), flock of *ca.* 200 birds wheeling and calling overhead about 8.30 a.m., March 26 (C.R.J.); Hawthorndene (MLR), 60-70

settled near house about 8.30 a.m. March 26 (P.R.).

190. Cockatiel (*Nymphicus hollandicus*)—Birds recorded from many areas in numbers varying from one to flocks of 30. Many observers remarked on how common the species was in certain areas. Records from NE, AP, MLR, MM and SE. Breeding records:—Langhorne Ck. (MM) (J.E.); Padthaway (SE) (A.R.A.); Waikerie (MM), breeding widespread (D.B.M.). Most records October-December.

196. Mallee (Ringneck) Parrot (*Barnardius barnardi*)—Very early breeding at Waikerie (MM); young flying in September (D.B.M.).

199. Mulga Parrot (*Psephotus varius*)—Numbers fewer than last year in Waikerie district (MM); no nests seen (D.B.M.).

*200. Blue Bonnet (*Psephotus haemato-gaster*)—Loxton (MM), 25+ flushed from roadside trees about 8 miles south of town (F.R.C.). Very few seen at Waikerie (MM) compared with 1962, and no breeding recorded (D.B.M.).

205. Elegant Parrot (*Neophema elegans*)—All records from AP except one from MLR near McLaren Vale. Birds recorded singly or in flocks up to 20 (B.G., C.R.J., G.C.).

207. Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*)—Observed in treetops on edge of Happy Valley Reservoir (MLR) on October 9; difficult to flush; calling frequently (F.R.C.). (See also *S.A. Ornith.*, 24, 1963, p. 14).

208. Budgerygah (*Melopsittacus undulatus*)—Records from many parts of the State: NE, AP, MLR, MM and SE. Breeding records from east of Innamincka (NE), eggs and flying young, June (G.B.); Waikerie (MM), nesting in large numbers, first seen for 7 years, (D.B.M.). Records of flocks of 1,000 birds, Waikerie (MM) (D.B.M.), and a flight of numerous small flocks, totalling *ca.* 3,000 birds in one hour, flying south-west at Belvidere (MM) (J.E.). Most records October-December.

211. Pallid Cuckoo (*Cuculus pallidus*)—Earliest record for 1963: one on May 10, Langhorne Ck. (MM) (J.E.). Very few reports of this species for 1963 (Ed.).

214. Horsfield Bronze Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx basalis*)—one bird heard calling frequently in May at Mannum (MM) (B.G.).

*215. Golden Bronze Cuckoo (*Chrysococcyx lucidus*)—2 birds in sclerophyll

scrub, Reedy Ck. (SE), December 12 (F.R.C.).

*223. Owlet Nightjar (*Aegotheles cristatus*)—Chauncy's Line Reserve, (MM), 2 on July 28 (D.E.P.); one, September 22 (J.E.).

*224. Spotted Nightjar (*Eurostopodus guttatus*)—Chauncy's Line Reserve (MM), 4 on September 22 (J.E.).

*226. Fork-tailed Swift (*Apus pacificus*)—Angle Vale (AP)—500 on January 12, flying north; 200 seen on same day at Springton (MLR), also flying north; 50 at Angle Vale flying south on December 21 (J.N.).

*229. Red-backed Kingfisher (*Halcyon pyrrhopygia*)—Sandleton (MM), one on September 15 (B.G.); Sutherland (MM), 2 in September (P.R.); Langhorne Ck. (MM), one on October 15 (L.P. per J.E.). Near Belair National Park (MLR), one on September 22 (R.F.B.).

*232. Dollar-Bird (*Eurystomus orientalis*)—Moyhall (SE)—see *S.A. Ornith.* 24, 1963, p. 15.

233. Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*)—Cattle Island, Coorong (MM), 14 singing in the air, June 6 (F.R.C.).

*236. White-backed Swallow (*Cheramoeca leucosternum*)—Near Angle Vale (AP), 2 on October 5 and one on October 19 (C.R.J.); St. Kilda (AP), 4 on November 3; Salisbury (AP), 3 on June 13 and one on December 22 (G.C.); Langhorne Ck. (MM), more common than usual; first seen were 2 birds on September 14, later 5 nests were found, one double-brooded (J.E.); Mannum (MM), 4 seen in May, and 2 pairs nesting in sandy bank alongside road in September (B.G.).

241. Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike (*Coracina novaehollandiae*)—Coromandel Valley (MLR), a flock of 40-50 on July 20 (C.R.J.); Waikerie (MM), scarce in spring compared with 1962 (D.B.M.).

*242. Little Cuckoo-Shrike (*Coracina robusta*)—Caves Road, Naracoorte (SE), one pair nesting in a red gum on the edge of a swamp, September 9; very small nest, height 30 ft. (A.R.A.).

243. White-winged Triller (*Lalage suerii*)—Recorded from many parts of State and in larger numbers than usual. Records from NE, AP, MLR, MM and SE.

244. Blackbird (*Turdus merula*)—Meningie (MM), one on March 20, (B.G.).

*245. Ground Thrush (*Turdus dauma*)—

Millbrook Res. (MLR), one banded February 23 (B.G.).

249. Chestnut Quail-Thrush (*Cinclosoma castanotum*)—Sutherlands (MM), one female banded August 24 (M.W.).

*251. Cinnamon Quail-Thrush (*Cinclosoma cinnamomium*)—Muloorina Stn., near Marree (NE), 2 seen in January (D.E.P.).

252. Southern Scrub-Robin (*Drymodes brunneopygia*)—Telowie Gorge (LN), 2 on February 15 (B.G.). This appears to be the first published record of this species for the Flinders Ras., although following an earlier announcement of this record W. E. Matheson has written to report seeing Scrub-Robins on several occasions at Nelshaby, a few miles further south. (Ed.).

*257. Crimson Chat (*Ephthianura tricolor*)—Goyders Lagoon (NE) 30 on September 19 (L.M.H.); Sandleton (MM), one male on September 15 (B.G.); near Bower (MM), 2 banded on October 6 (M.W.); Loxton (MM) 12 on November 26 (F.R.C.); Waikerie (MM), pairs encountered over wide area; many breeding in saltbush and vineyards (D.B.M.).

*258. Orange Chat (*Ephthianura aurifrons*)—Near Cooper Ck. (NE), one on September 17 (L.M.H.).

263. Whiteface (*Aphelocephala leucopsis*)—Near Blewett Springs (MLR), 6-7 seen on November 17; recorded in same area in 1962 (C.R.J.).

272. Buff-tailed Thornbill (*Acanthiza reguloides*)—14 miles N of Jimmy's Well (MM), one banded July 6, one banded August 11 (M.W.).

*275. Redthroat (*Pyrrholaemus brunneus*)—Near Morgan (MM), one in scrub in September (F.R.C.).

276. Chestnut-tailed Ground-Wren (*Hylacola pyrrhopygia*)—Ashbourne area (MLR), several seen and heard singing, March 31 (B.G.).

281. Rufous Songlark (*Cinclorhamphus mathewsi*)—First recorded Walker Flat (MM) on September 3 (B.G.). Largest number for many years recorded at Langhorne Ck. (MM) (J.E.). All records from AP, MLR and MM during September-November.

*287. Southern Emu-Wren (*Stipiturus malachurus*)—Near Ashbourne (MLR), single birds on 3 occasions in dry heathy scrub on March 31 (B.G.).

302. Flame Robin (*Petroica phoenicia*)—

First recorded Potalock Plains, Ashville (MM) on May 27; not seen after July (J.E.). Eudunda (MLR), one male on June 15 (F.R.C.).

318. Black-capped Sittella (*Neositta chrysoptera*)—Recorded from several areas in the MLR (B.G., P.R.), and MM—Langhorne Ck. (J.E.), Mannum (B.G.), and Loxton (F.R.C.).

321. White-throated Treecreeper (*Climacteris leucophaea*)—Ngeringa Stn., Frances (SE), one seen in January, March and May (E.L.).

325. Yellow-tailed Pardalote (*Pardalotus xanthopygus*)—Near McLaren Vale (MLR), one in mallee-like scrub, April 15 (C.R.J.).

*326a. Yellow-tipped Pardalote (*Pardalotus striatus*)—Near Culburra (MM), 3 birds seen, 2 banded, September 11 (M.W.). This is the first South Australian record of this species. Specimen in S.A. Museum.

*330. Pied Honeyeater (*Certhionyx variegatus*)—Waikerie (MM), recorded in "some numbers" during December (D.B.M.).

*331. Black Honeyeater (*Myzomela nigra*)—Waikerie (MM), recorded for first time by observer, during spring; by December present in large numbers and breeding (D.B.M.). 3 miles west of Bower (MM), one banded on October 10 (M.W.).

333. Singing Honeyeater (*Meliphaga virescens*)—Waikerie area (MM) rather scarce this year (D.B.M.).

336. Yellow-faced Honeyeater (*Meliphaga chrysops*)—Wooleys Lake, Beachport (SE), 3 banded, one on each of January 11 and 12 and April 13 (M.W.).

*337. Yellow-fronted Honeyeater (*Meliphaga plumula*)—Telowie Gorge (LN), appeared to be quite numerous on February 15 (B.G.); Sutherlands (MM), 2 banded on August 24 (M.W.).

340. White-plumed Honeyeater (*Meliphaga penicillata*)—Very scarce in the Waikerie area in 1963 (D.B.M.).

342. Blue-faced Honeyeater (*Entomyzon cyanotis*)—Near Renmark (MM) one on February 21 (C.R.J.).

344. Black-chinned Honeyeater (*Melithreptus gularis*)—All records were from the Happy Valley and Hawthorndene areas (MLR) (F.R.C., B.G., A.E.R.).

*347. Striped Honeyeater (*Plectorhyncha lanceolata*)—Mannum area (MM), one in May (B.G.).

348. Eastern Spinebill (*Acanthorhynchus*

tenuirostris)—Telowie Gorge (LN), one on February 15 (B.G.).

349. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (*Glyciphila melanops*)—Telowie Gorge (LN), one on February 15 (B.G.); 14 miles north-east of Jimmy's Well (MM), one banded June 6 (M.W.).

351. White-fronted Honeyeater (*Phylidonyris albifrons*)—Punyelroo area (MM), 2 in January (B.G.); Waikerie (MM), breeding in large numbers during December (D.B.M.).

352. Yellow-winged Honeyeater (*Phylidonyris novaehollandiae*)—Telowie Gorge (LN), numerous on February 15 (B.G.).

357. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater (*Acanthagenys rufogularis*)—Waikerie (MM), absent from the district, although plentiful in 1962 (D.B.M.).

364. Red-browed Finch (*Estrilda temporalis*)—All records from MLR except for that of a single bird on Youngusband Pen., about 24 miles south-east of Salt Ck. (MM) on September 21 (C.R.J.).

*366. Beautiful Firetail (*Zonaeginthus bellus*)—Near Beachport (SE), 14 banded April 13-14 (M.W.); near Cape Borda (KI), common on November 9 (A.S.B. per D.E.P.).

367. Diamond Firetail (*Zonaeginthus guttatus*)—Records from various places in LN, MLR, MM and SE.

368. Zebra Finch (*Poephila guttata*)—Large numbers seen in NE in June (G.B.); golf course near Angle Vale (AP), 8 birds seen and one nest with eggs, October 12 (C.R.J.); 5 miles north of Angle Vale, a flock of 20 feeding on edge of scrub bordering a wheatfield on October 19 (C.R.J.). Further records of small numbers seen at Thorndon Park Res. (AP) (B.G.), McLaren Vale (MLR) (C.R.J.), Mannum and Taillem Bend (MM) (B.G.), Waikerie (MM) (F.R.C.), Paringa (MM) (C.R.J.), and the SE (E.L.).

369. House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)—Marree (NE), common in January (D.E.P.).

371. Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)—Muloorina Stn., near Marree (NE), 6 on January 12 (D.E.P.).

*377. White-breasted Wood-Swallow (*Artamus leucorhynchus*)—Muloorina Stn. (NE), common, January 10-14 (D.E.P.).

*378. Masked Wood-Swallow (*Artamus personatus*)—Near Angle Vale (AP), one on October 12 and October 19; a pair seen,

and a nest with 2 eggs found on November 6 about 5 miles north of Angle Vale on November 6 (C.R.J.); near Balaklava (AP), 4-5 on August 21 (MW); Sandleton (MM), ca. 20 on September 15 (B.G.); Loxton (MM), 30 on November 27 (F.R.C.); Langhorne Ck. (MM), 50 flying south with White-browed Wood-Swallows on August 3 (J.E.); Nesting recorded at Waikerie (MM) in December (D.B.M.), and 2 nests found with 2 eggs each at Padthaway (SE) (A.R.A.).

379. White-browed Wood-Swallow (*Artamus superciliosa*)—5 miles north of Angle Vale (AP), 15-20 seen in an area of scrub

and paddocks during October and November (C.R.J.); near Balaklava (AP), ca. 30 on September 21 (M.W.); Langhorne Ck. (MM), ca. 250 on September 3; numbers came in with a north wind on September 21; and many birds breeding later (J.E.); Loxton (MM), 4 on November 27 (F.R.C.); Waikerie area (MM), large numbers noted during spring, and by December large numbers were breeding (D.B.M.); Padthaway (SE), 40 on November 25, breeding in stringybarks and banksia; 10 on December 12, a few still breeding; one nest contained 3 eggs (A.R.A.).

SPECIES RECORDED BUT NOT INCLUDED IN THE REPORT

47. White-faced Heron, 57. Black Swan, 64. Black Duck, 65. Mallard, 79. Whistling Kite, 81/82. Brown Goshawk/Collared Sparrowhawk, 84. Wedge-tailed Eagle, 87. Swamp Harrier, 91. Brown Falcon, 110. Dusky Moorhen, 111. Swampphen, 123. Red-capped Dotterel, 127. Black-fronted Dotterel, 165. Crested Tern, 168. Peaceful Dove, 170. Common Bronzewing, 171. Brush Bronzewing, 174. Crested Pigeon, 175. Rock Pigeon, 176. Burmese Spotted Dove, 177. Rainbow Lorikeet, 178. Musk Lorikeet, 179. Purple-crowned Lorikeet, 188. Long-billed Corella, 194. Crimson, Adelaide and Yellow Rosellas, 195. Eastern Rosella, 197. Port Lincoln Parrot, 198. Red-rumped Parrot, 212. Fantailed Cuckoo, 219. Boobook Owl, 222. Tawny Frogmouth, 228. Kookaburra, 230. Sacred Kingfisher, 231. Rainbow Bird, 235. Welcome Swallow, 237. Tree Martin, 239. Pipit, 254. Whitebrowed Babbler, 255. Chestnut-crowned Babbler, 256. White-fronted Chat, 262. Weebill, 266. Striated Thornbill, 267. Little Thornbill, 268. Brown Thornbill, 270. Chestnut-tailed Thornbill, 271. Slender-billed (Dark) Thornbill, 273. Yellow-tailed Thornbill, 274. Scrub Wren, 277. Shy Ground-Wren, 278. Field-Wren, 280. Brown Songlark, 282. Rufous Bristle-Bird, 290. Superb Blue Wren, 293. Blue-and-White Wren, 294. Purple-backed Wren, 296. Little Grassbird, 297. Reed Warbler, 298. Golden-headed Fantail Warbler, 299. Jacky Winter, 300. Scarlet Robin, 301. Red-capped Robin, 304. Hooded Robin, 305. Yellow Robin, 306. Restless Flycatcher, 307. Grey Fantail, 309. Willie Wagtail, 310. Golden

Whistler, 311. Rufous Whistler, 315. Grey Thrush, 316. Shrike-Tit, 317. Crested Bell-bird, 319. Brown Treecreeper, 323. Mistletoe-Bird, 324. Spotted Pardalote, 326. Striated Pardalote, 328. Silvereye, 335. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater, 341. White-eared Honeyeater, 343. White-naped Honeyeater, 346. Brown-headed Honeyeater, 350. Crescent Honeyeater, 354. Noisy Miner, 355. Yellow-throated Miner, 358. Red Wattle-Bird, 359. Little Wattle-Bird, 362. Goldfinch, 363. Greenfinch, 372. Common Mynah, 374. Magpie-Lark, 376. White-winged Chough, 380. Black-faced Wood-Swallow, 381. Dusky Wood-Swallow, 382. Grey (Black-winged) Currawong, 384. Grey Butcher-Bird, 385. Black-backed and White-backed Magpies, 388. Raven.

ADDENDUM.

The following records were inadvertently omitted from the above report.

*43. Little Egret (*Egretta garzetta*)—I.C.I. saltpans (AP), one in samphire, August 17 (G.C.).

187. Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*)—Waikerie (MM), recorded in river gums; normally only occasionally seen as far downstream as Renmark (D.B.M.).

188. Long-billed Corella (*Cacatua tenuirostris*)—Ngeringa Stn., Frances (SE), from 2-20 throughout year; often flying with numbers of White Cockatoos (E.L.).

SPECIES RECORDED, NOT INCLUDED IN REPORT.

238. Fairy Martin (*Petrochelidon ariel*).