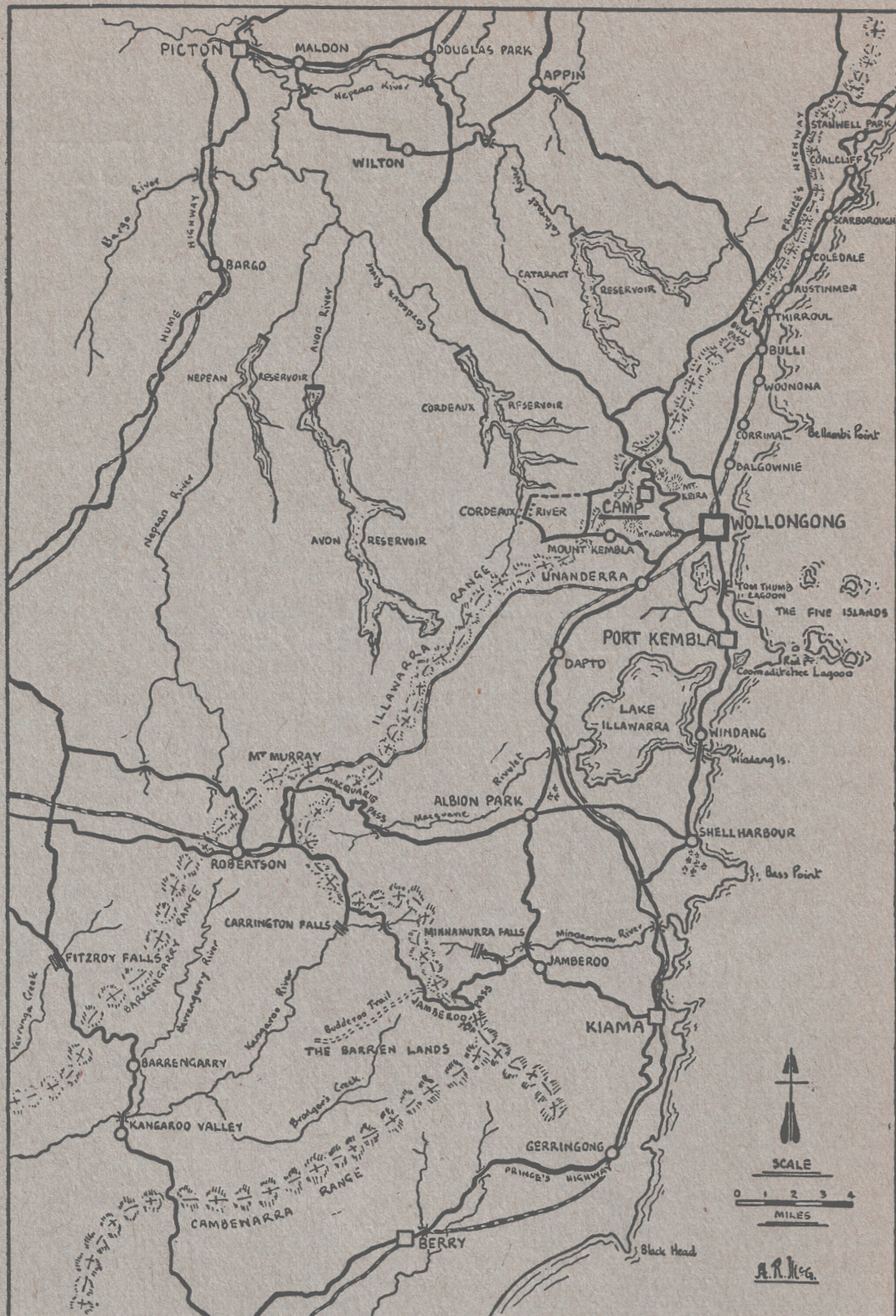


BIRDS RECORDED
from the
ILLAWARRA DISTRICT

By
A. R. McGill and S. G. Lane

THE ILLAWARRA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

WOLLONGONG - - - 1955



Map of Camp-out Area, 1954.

Birds Recorded from the Illawarra District

By A. R. McGILL and S. G. LANE, Sydney, N.S.W.

(Early in 1954 the Honorary Secretary of the Illawarra Natural History Society was approached by a representative of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union and asked to recommend a site for a camp-out on the South Coast for the ornithologists. The Scouts' Camp at Mount Keira was immediately recommended as a suitable location. Accordingly preparations were made and ultimately the camp-out was held at Mount Keira Scouts' Camp from 8th till 19th November, 1954.

The findings of the members of the camp were written up by Messrs. A. R. McGill and S. G. Lane under the title "Mount Keira Camp-out" and published in "The Emu" for March 1955. This article, with certain additions and omissions, forms the basis of the following account of the birds of the district. The Society records its thanks and appreciation to the R.A.O.U., the authors and the editor for permission to use the article for the present purpose.)

The Scout Camp at Mt. Keira is picturesquely situated on an escarpment about 1,200 feet above sea-level, and some four miles west of Wollongong, New South Wales. Immediately west of the Camp the cliff face extends upwards a further 200 feet, whilst the contour slopes away sharply eastwards to the Pacific Ocean. The summit of Mt. Keira, 1,533 feet high, is conspicuous to the north-east. The other of Wollongong's 'twin peaks', Mt. Kembla, 1,752 feet, lies a few miles to the south.

This was the chosen site of the 1954 R.A.O.U. Camp-out, which was held from November 8 to November 19. Accommodation conditions were comfortable, those attending being billeted mainly in the three chief buildings—lodge, cub's lair and Wollongong scouts' hut. Hot and cold water was installed in some buildings, and electric light was connected. A large lecture hall was useful for meetings and social functions. A few members preferred tents, which were erected in the spacious cleared areas.

COMBINED MEETING WITH ILLAWARRA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Camp members attended a meeting of the Illawarra Natural History Society on the evening of November 12, at St. Michael's Hall, Wollongong. The President, Mr. S. T. Turner, expressed a warm welcome to Mr. Bryant (Senior Vice-President), Mr. Gannon (Camp Leader), Mr. Morrison (Lecturer), other R.A.O.U. members and all visitors.

Mr. Bryant responded and introduced Mr. Morrison who presented two films—"Tip-toe Through the Checklist"

and 'The R.A.O.U. Silver Jubilee Film', both being appreciated by all present.

AREA COVERED BY OBSERVATIONS

The Illawarra district, of which the City of Wollongong is the political and commercial, though not the geographical, centre, has long been known as an area of much diversified habitat, and, in consequence, the home of many species of birds. The once vast 'Illawarra Scrubs' are now reduced to a number of discontinuous pockets of rain forest, one of which is immediately adjacent to the Mt. Keira Camp. Wherever the streams that rise in the Illawarra Range (which runs parallel with the coast) and flow eastwards, as well as the rivers running to the west, cut deep valleys in the range escarpment, excellent rain-forest areas still exist. These 'scrubs' are the type locality of two species of brush-loving birds, the Spine-tailed Log-runner and the Wompoo Pigeon. The former bird is still happily rather common, but 'our largest and finest fruit-pigeon' does not now normally occur there.

Considerable areas of heathland are found in the country west of the Illawarra Range, especially on the plateaux. Good open forest country occurs along the top of the range, and scattered clumps are found in the coastal lowlands, which are now mostly cleared. Swamp-land is confined to the margin of the storage dams of Sydney's water supply west of the range, and small isolated swamps and the edges of lagoons and lakes of the coastal plain. The ocean, seashores, inlets and islands off the coast support many pelagic birds and waders, having an abundant food supply and suitable nesting sites.

Five bus excursions were arranged. These were to Minnamurra Falls (stopping at Albion Park swamp on the way), Kiama (to inspect the famous 'blow-hole', which unfortunately was not 'blowing'), and Lake Illawarra entrance on November 11; to Port Kembla, Red Point and Lake Illawarra (when the proposed trip to the Five Islands unfortunately was cancelled) on November 14, and, as an alternative, to the Royal National Park on the same day (birds observed there were not included in the Camp list); to Macquarie Pass, Fitzroy Falls, Kangaroo Valley and Cambevarra Mountain on November 15; and to Douglas Park, Maldon, Wilton, Appin and Bulli Pass lookout on November 17. Beside the bus journeys, a party visited the area adjacent to the Carrington Falls on November 10, and numerous other car trips to interesting areas were made. However, the brush and open forest localities close to the Camp site were those most consistently investigated.

No complete record of the bird life of the Illawarra district appears to have been published. A valuable contribution to the birds of that area was compiled by Ellis McNamara and published in *The Australian Naturalist* of May, 1948. In the introductory matter the author stated—"The notes . . . refer mainly to the birds observed around the Cordeaux River district", and further stated

that he had "done little field work in the lowlands, or along the seashores, and the notes, necessarily, are incomplete so far as these areas are concerned". Reprints from that paper were arranged in booklet form by the Illawarra Naturalists' Society (which was founded in 1946) and titled 'Birds of the Illawarra District'. In the foreword to that booklet, limits of the Illawarra district were given as "Stanwell Park on the north, the Crookhaven River on the south, the Illawarra and Cambewarra ranges on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east".

The area covering the R.A.O.U. Camp-out observations extends beyond these limits slightly to the south-west in the Carrington Falls/Fitzroy Falls/Kangaroo Valley region (only one species, the Brown-headed Honeyeater, was seen there and not recorded in the Illawarra area), and also into the Douglas Park/Maldon/Appin area, which is a little beyond the limits westward. (Twelve species were recorded there and not seen elsewhere, whilst five of that number, Hooded Robin, Brown Weebill, Speckled Warbler, Black-chinned Honeyeater and Horsfield Bushlark, do not appear to have been recorded yet from the Illawarra proper).

McNamara listed 200 species in his 1948 publication (201 is stated in the foreword, but both the Grey and White Goshawks were mentioned, using the same scientific name for each). The Camp-out total included 32 species not indicated in McNamara's list. However, Jack Devitt, of Wollongong, has recently attempted to collate all records, either those omitted from McNamara's account or species which have been observed since 1948, with the result that an additional 56 have been added to the 1948 total. Observations during the Camp period were instrumental in adding another seven species — Grey-backed Shearwater, Arctic Skua, Banded Plover, Black-tailed Godwit, Greenshank, Eastern Knot and Little Eagle. Therefore, 263 species at present have been recorded for the Illawarra.

A total of 190 species was recorded during the period of the 1954 Camp-out, breeding data being acquired with 63 of that number. Apparently a few additional species were missed through the inability to visit the Five Islands. A small party of members from Sydney and Thirroul visited those islands a few weeks after the Camp. and three species not on the Camp-out list (White-faced Storm-Petrel, Pomarine Skua and Sooty Oyster-catcher) were observed.

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES

Eudyptula minor. Little Penguin.

A few were heard calling off Red Point, and one found resting on the rocks posed obligingly for photographers. Numbers breed on the Five Islands.

Turnix varia. Painted Quail.

One was seen at Wilton. This was the only quail reported during the Camp.

Lopholaimus antarcticus. Topknot Pigeon.

A few birds were noted both at Cambewarra and at Bulli Pass. The previous season rather large numbers surprisingly visited the

district. They arrived in December 1953, and departed about mid-1954. One of us (McGill) counted over seventy in one flock flying over the brush below Bulli Pass lookout.

Macropygia phasianella. Brown Pigeon.

Found nesting adjacent to the Camp. The nest, containing the single egg, was built on top of a clump of stick and leaf debris that had collected on vines, eight feet high. The brooding bird was quite tame, being unperturbed by the numerous photographers. No other birds were seen in the Camp area. The only additional record was three seen on the edge of the road at Jamberoo Pass.

Geopelia placida. Peaceful Dove.

One seen near Jamberoo, and a few in the Wilton area.

Chalcophaps chrysochlora. Green-winged Pigeon.

Often seen feeding in the Camp area, and another recorded by the road a few miles north. They sometimes fed unconcernedly within a few yards of the observer. One bird was observed to feed frequently, apparently on the seeds of the ink-weed berry. The plants had dried and the ground was littered with small black seeds from the berries.

Phaps chalcoptera. Common Bronzewing.

One observed on the road above the Camp, and another at the top of the Jamberoo Pass. Three were reported in the Appin area.

Phaps elegans. Brush Bronzewing.

The only record was one at Carrington Falls. McNamara considers this the more common Bronzewing, and it is possible that some of those recorded under *chalcoptera* were of this species.

Leucosarcia melanoleuca. Wonga Pigeon.

Frequently heard calling about the Camp, and sometimes flushed from the 'floor' of the rain forest or from the roadside. The decomposed remains of one bird were found beside the track to the Mt. Keira lookout.

Hypotaenidia philippensis. Banded Landrail.

Heard calling on one occasion from both sides of the Mt. Keira road just below the Camp (E.McN.).

Gallinula tenebrosa. Dusky Moorhen.

Seen only in small numbers on the Albion Park swamp, and at North Wollongong. It is rather common on the storage dams, but these were not visited by Camp members.

Porphyrio melanotus. Eastern Swamphen.

Fairly common at Coomaditchee Lagoon and Albion Park swamp. At the latter place a nest was found with two eggs on November 12, and when inspected again four days later contained four eggs.

Fulica atra. Coot.

Seen in the same areas as *Porphyrio*, but in smaller numbers.

Podiceps ruficollis. Little Grebe.

Up to seven birds were seen on the two visits to Coomaditchee Lagoon. They are usually considered common, but apparently had dispersed to breed.

Puffinus gavia. Fluttering Shearwater.

Two beach-washed specimens were picked up at Lake Illawarra entrance.

Puffinus pacificus. Wedge-tailed Shearwater.

Three or four beach-washed specimens were found. They breed in numbers on some of the Five Islands. There were large numbers of dark shearwaters offshore along the coast, and some would undoubtedly refer to this species. There is a rookery on Red Point, opposite the Five Islands, which is probably the only known mainland breeding colony of the species. Quite a few burrows there were investigated, and an adult taken from one and photographed. Eggs are not usually laid until late November. Since the Camp, J. D.

Gibson visited the rookery on the evening of December 5, and estimated that there were at least 400 burrows. Birds commenced to arrive at 8 p.m. Some of the burrows investigated contained a fresh egg.

Puffinus bulleri. Grey-backed (Buller's) Shearwater.

A specimen was found by J. D. Gibson and A. Sefton on Woonona beach on November 14. Fortunately it was fairly fresh and an excellent study skin was made, now in the possession of Gibson. This is the second known record of the species for Australia, and was found only two weeks after the first Australian specimen was secured at Bate Bay, near Sydney.

Puffinus griseus. Sooty Shearwater.

Two were identified among the dead sea-birds scattered along Woonona beach on November 14.

Puffinus tenuirostris. Short-tailed Shearwater.

Numbers were found washed up on the various beaches, most examined being decomposed. Some of the Camp members patrolled the local beaches, and totals of from twenty to forty were usually reported. However, the mortality in the Camp area was much less than that recorded from near-Sydney beaches at the same time, where as many as 2,000 were found on one patrol along the three-mile stretch of Bate Bay.

Macronectes giganteus. Giant Petrel.

The party that visited Kiama on November 11 secured a brief view of this bird as one passed north beyond the cliffs close behind a Wandering Albatross.

Pachyptila salvini. Medium-billed Prion.

The decomposed remains of one bird were found at Red Point.

Pachyptila turtur. Fairy Prion.

A beach-washed specimen of this species was also picked up at Red Point.

Diomedea exulans. Wandering Albatross.

Three or four birds were watched, as they moved north with their characteristic effortless flight, by those observing sea-birds off Kiama headland. Albatrosses are considered rare in the area in November.

Phalacrocorax carbo. Black Cormorant.

Common on the coast, but much rarer in fresh-water localities.

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris. Little Black Cormorant.

Fairly plentiful.

Phalacrocorax varius. Pied Cormorant.

Only reported once. A rather rust-stained bird at Albion Park swamp, and identification made by comparison with other cormorants nearby (J.R.W.).

Microcarbo melanoleucus. Little Pied Cormorant.

Fairly common.

Sula serrator. Australian Gannet.

A conspicuous bird offshore, small numbers being observed in flight or diving off most of the beaches and headlands visited.

Pelecanus conspicillatus. Pelican.

About six birds were noted on a couple of occasions at Albion Park swamp quietly resting on the bank. When disturbed they circled round in flight, quickly gaining altitude. At Lake Illawarra entrance upwards of twenty were observed.

Hydroprogne caspia. Caspian Tern.

Only one recorded. Associated with it, at Lake Illawarra, on quite a small sandy 'island', about ten yards in diameter, above the high tide line, was an interesting mixed flock of birds of ten species (one Caspian Tern, three Little Terns, four Whimbrels, one Bar-tailed

Godwit, two Eastern Knots, one Red-necked Stint, five Royal Spoon-hills as well as the inevitable Silver Gull, Little Pied Cormorant and Little Black Cormorant).

Sterna striata. White-fronted Tern.

A few smaller black-billed terns were seen at Kiama, Lake Illawarra and the entrance to Tom Thumb Lagoon. We were able to approach to within a few yards of one bird resting on the sand at the last-mentioned place, and watched it spread its wings on rising and alighting again only a few yards away, and the wing pattern appeared to be that of *striata*. It is unusual for the White-fronted Tern to remain as late as November and it would be expected that medium-sized black-billed terns at that time might be the Common Tern (*S. hirundo*). However, in confirmation of our identification it is of interest to record that a decomposed bird was found by J. D. Gibson on Wollongong beach on November 6, and A. Sefton picked up another on Thirroul beach on November 7. A third specimen of *striata* was found on the Five Islands by the party that visited there on November 28, which apparently had succumbed about three or four weeks previously. The species was not recorded during the last week of the Camp-out.

Sterna bergii. Crested Tern.

Quite common along the coast. They breed regularly on the Five Islands.

Sterna albifrons. Little Tern.

Common at Lake Illawarra entrance and the beach south of Wollongong. At the latter place, near the Tom Thumb Lagoon entrance, a nest with one egg was found. About forty were in that locality and some, with small fish in their bills, were indulging in some form of courtship display. Most of the birds at Lake Illawarra were in non-breeding plumage with black bills.

Larus novæ-hollandiæ. Silver Gull.

Abundant in the coastal areas. They occur commonly over the city buildings and throughout the settled parts, often extending to the lower grassy slopes of the Illawarra Range. From Red Point the large breeding colony on No. 2 of the Five Islands could be seen clearly through field-glasses.

Stercorarius parasiticus. Arctic Skua.

A skua came in quite close to the beach south of Wollongong, and was fairly safely identified as *parasiticus*. Another was seen off Red Point, but its identity was more uncertain.

Arenaria interpres. Turnstone.

A few were seen at Lake Illawarra entrance, one characteristically turning over numerous shells. One was feeding with a flock of Golden Plover on the grassy margin of a brackish swamp south of Shellharbour, a rather unusual locality for the reef-loving and seashore-frequenting Turnstone.

Lobibyx novæ-hollandiæ. Spur-winged Plover.

Eighty-seven were counted in one flock on the grassy bank of Albion Park swamp. Elsewhere in the district they appeared rare. McNamara said in 1948 that they seemed to be decreasing in numbers.

Zonifer tricolor. Banded Plover.

Two were seen from the bus near Berry, about forty miles south of Wollongong.

Pluvialis dominicus. Golden Plover.

Only recorded from Shellharbour swamp on November 15, where a flock of about fifty birds frequented the well-watered grassy margin.

Charadrius mongolus. Mongolian Dotterel.

Two birds were among the numerous waders feeding on the tidal flats at the entrance to Lake Illawarra.

Charadrius alexandrinus. Red-capped Dotterel.

Seen on most of the beaches visited. A pair was feeding small young, which had apparently just left the nest, at Lake Illawarra.

Charadrius melanops. Black-fronted Dotterel.

Not uncommon about the edges of brackish or freshwater swamps.

Numenius madagascariensis. Eastern Curlew.

Common on all the larger tidal inlets along the coast.

Numenius phaeopus. Whimbrel.

On two occasions when visits were made to Lake Illawarra four were recorded, keeping together whilst feeding and in flight.

Limosa limosa. Black-tailed Godwit.

One was associated with the many Bar-tailed Godwits at Lake Illawarra. To all the members of the party which visited that area on November 14, this proved to be a 'new' species, except one observer and he was an Englishman, who probably saw more 'new' birds than anyone else in Camp! It was present the following day, and excellent views were obtained of it.

Limosa lapponica. Bar-tailed Godwit.

A common bird on coastal lagoons and tidal inlets.

Tringa nebularia. Greenshank.

At the Lake Illawarra entrance on November 11 a party of observers were perplexed with the identity of a bird associated with Bar-tailed Godwits, Eastern Knots and a Turnstone on a sand strip across the channel. It was not possible to secure a closer view nor put the bird up in flight, but in size and the 'whiteness' of its appearance it was believed to be this bird.

Erolia ruficollis. Red-necked Stint.

Seen only at Lake Illawarra, where it was quite common.

Erolia acuminata. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

A few were observed on the tidal flats at Lake Illawarra, and a flock of about ten birds on Shellharbour swamp.

Calidris canutus. Eastern Knot.

From twelve to fourteen were recorded among the wader population at Lake Illawarra.

Gallinago hardwickii. Australian Snipe.

Observed only at Albion Park swamp. One was flushed on one visit, and a few days later four rose swiftly and loudly from the grassy margin.

Threskiornis molucca. White Ibis.

Four were noted on one occasion on the Albion Park swamp.

Threskiornis spinicollis. Straw-necked Ibis.

A flock of twenty-two flew over Wollongong station on November 14, moving south in their characteristic 'v' formation (A.McG.). Not seen elsewhere.

Platalea regia. Royal Spoonbill.

Up to five birds were recorded at Lake Illawarra on a couple of occasions and small numbers were present on Albion Park swamp.

Platalea flavipes. Yellow-billed Spoonbill.

Recorded only at Albion Park, where two were associated with *P. regia*.

Egretta alba. White Egret.

Well dispersed in numbers up to six birds throughout the coastal areas.

Notophoxyx novæ-hollandiæ. White-faced Heron.

Not common during the Camp period, a few being observed on the Minnamurra River, at Lake Illawarra and near Jamberoo.

Cygnus atratus. Black Swan.

Small numbers observed on most of the lagoons. According to local Gould League members a pair nested recently on Albion Park swamp.

Anas superciliosa. Black Duck.

A few birds frequented most of the swamps visited. On Albion Park swamp an adult was followed by two small ducklings, and another was considered nesting in the thick growth of reeds.

Anas gibberifrons. Grey Teal.

Small flocks of from fifteen to twenty birds were noted on Albion Park swamp and Coomaditchee Lagoon.

Circus approximans. Swamp Harrier.

Single birds could usually be seen flying low over Tom Thumb Lagoon, Albion Park swamp and Barrack swamp, north of Shellharbour.

Accipiter novæ-hollandiæ. Grey Goshawk.

Seen by many members in the Camp area flying over the rain forest slopes. The white phase was seen more rarely and appeared to be the larger bird. Once both the white and grey phase were seen together. One (grey phase) was recorded at Mt. Murray.

Accipiter fasciatus. Australian Goshawk.

One bird (apparently a female by its size) was seen harrying a pair of Wedge-tailed Eagles at Mt. Murray.

Uroaëtus audax. Wedge-tailed Eagle.

One observed at Minnamurra Falls and another in the Carrington Falls area. A pair of very dark birds was 'riding the air currents' low over a ridge near Mt. Murray, and presented a fine sight.

Hieraaëtus morphnoides. Little Eagle.

Excellent views were obtained by the personnel of two cars on the Mt. Murray and Carrington Falls road of one bird flying slow and low overhead. The conspicuous under-wing markings and short wide-spread tail were clearly evident, and even the eyes in its large head were conspicuous through the field-glasses. It is a rare bird so close to the coast in New South Wales, but a few members later reported one over the Camp site.

Haliaeëtus leucogaster. White-breasted Sea-Eagle.

Recorded only over the coast near Wollongong and the Minnamurra River.

Haliastur sphenurus. Whistling Eagle.

This was a surprising rarity in McNamara's 1948 list. During the Camp two were observed at Carrington Falls and another over the Minnamurra River.

Elanus notatus. Black-shouldered Kite.

One bird noted by some members from the bus at Shellharbour.

Falco longipennis. Little Falcon.

One reported at Minnamurra Falls. Near Appin another was observed harrying a flock of Starlings. It would swoop from its perch on a large dead tree, scatter the flock, and quickly return.

Falco peregrinus. Peregrine Falcon.

The steep cliff faces are its chosen habitat. The only birds recorded were in the vicinity of Minnamurra Falls, Fitzroy Falls and Coalcliff.

Falco berigora. Brown Hawk.

At Carrington Falls one flew over the western meadow and into the timber beyond (S.G.L.). In the Barren Lands and a few other localities birds attributed to this species were seen.

Falco cenchroides. Nankeen Kestrel.

A surprising rarity during the Camp. One could always be seen from the Princes Highway near Dapto, but none was reported from any other area.

Ninox novæ-seelandiæ. Boobook Owl.

The unmistakeable call was heard often at night from the Camp.

Glossopsitta pusilla. Little Lorikeet.

A flock of four birds was reported from the Camp area on two occasions.

Calyptrorhynchus funereus. Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo.

A few were seen about the Camp, usually in a small flock flying over. It was reported also on Cambewarra Mountain.

Callocephalon fimbriatum. Gang Gang Cockatoo.

Five were recorded near Cambewarra. Observed also on the Budderoo Trail, where an occupied nest was found in the hollow of a messmate tree at 35 feet (F.G.J. and A.B.).

Kakatoë roseicapilla. Galah.

Three were seen from the bus near Kiama on November 11, and two reported from the same area a few days later.

Platycercus elegans. Crimson Rosella.

Fairly widespread throughout the timbered areas.

Platycercus eximius. Eastern Rosella.

A bird of the more open areas, where it was rather common.

Pezoporus wallicus. Ground Parrot.

A party of four observers searched for this beautiful and rare bird for nearly three hours one morning through typical habitat in the Barren Lands, without success. After lunch by the road it was decided to search the more open and smaller area on the other side. After the party proceeded fifty yards two birds were flushed close together, and a few hundred yards distant another bird arose. Each bird followed would fly only a short distance and was easily flushed again, but after three or four disturbances it would fly 100 to 200 yards before dropping swiftly to cover. Although a careful search was made, no nest was found. Several days later, another party visited the area, and were successful in also observing three birds.

Podargus strigoides. Tawny Frogmouth.

Adjacent to the road below the Camp a favoured perching tree of two birds (adult and young) was found. Mr. Walsh stated that the birds are not infrequently observed at night catching moths fluttering against the windows of his residence.

Eurystomus orientalis. Dollar-bird.

A few were seen in the vicinity of Wollongong, a pair at Douglas Park causeway, and one perched beside the road near Jamberoo.

Dacelo gigas. Laughing Kookaburra.

Well distributed throughout. A pair was feeding young, adjacent to the Camp, in a nesting hole in a staghorn about eighty feet from the ground. The adults regularly flew from the nest high over the Camp to favoured feeding grounds. Another bird was nesting, sixty feet high, in a hollow tree at Albion Park.

Halcyon sanctus. Sacred Kingfisher.

A few were observed in open timber at Mt. Keira, at Carrington Falls, and Jamberoo. At the last-mentioned place a pair was found nesting.

Merops ornatus. Rainbow-bird.

Two pairs were found at the Nepean River causeway at Douglas Park. A fresh nesting burrow was situated in a sand-pit and, judging by the amount of earth excavated, must have been nearing completion.

Hirundapus caudacutus. Spine-tailed Swift.

A flock of approximately forty was reported flying over the Camp, and another flock at Fitzroy Falls.

***Cuculus pallidus*. Pallid Cuckoo.**

Not as common as might be expected, except in the Wilton/Appin area. The only other records were one in the Camp area and a few at Albion Park.

***Cacomantis flabelliformis*. Fan-tailed Cuckoo.**

Common throughout, in either brush or open forest. A young bird was observed being fed by a pair of White-browed Scrub-Wrens near the Camp.

***Cacomantis pyrrhophanus*. Brush Cuckoo.**

Calling frequently in the brush and open forest areas adjacent to the Camp, particularly at night. It was also heard in the Wilton area.

***Chalcites basalis*. Horsfield Bronze-Cuckoo.**

Only recorded once—from Thirroul (J.D.G. and A.S.). McNamara (1948) stated that in the Cordeaux River area it was far more common than *Lamprococcyx plagosus*. The reverse was noticeable in the district during the Camp.

***Lamprococcyx plagosus*. Golden Bronze-Cuckoo.**

Common, particularly in the brush about the Camp. A young bird was found in the nest of a Brown Thornbill. Underneath the nest were the half eggshell of the Cuckoo and the broken remains of eggs of the Thornbill. Another egg was found in a deserted nest of the Little Thornbill. Apparently the Cuckoo has laid before the intended foster-parents, causing them to desert. A third nesting record was that of an egg in a Yellow-tailed Thornbill's nest at Appin, which contained three eggs of the Thornbill.

***Menura novæ-hollandiæ*. Superb Lyrebird.**

Found in suitable habitat throughout the area. They were often seen in brush near the Camp, and at times by the road on top of the range. An old nest was situated close to the Camp.

***Hirundo neoxena*. Welcome Swallow.**

Common. Nesting under the verandah of shops at Wollongong. In a cave at Douglas Park causeway three occupied nests were noted in a colony that contained a number of old nests also.

***Hylochelidon nigricans*. Tree Martin.**

A few seen, mainly on the Mt. Keira ridge. Two birds were watched selecting leaves from the edge of the road. Each would pick up a leaf two or three times, discard it, and, after finally selecting one, would fly off to a small hollow limb about 80 feet high.

***Hylochelidon ariel*. Fairy Martin.**

Not uncommon along the roadsides in the lowland areas. In some instances numbers would fly out from under bridges, where they undoubtedly were nesting.

***Rhipidura fuliginosa*. Grey Fantail.**

Common. In the Camp area one nest was being built, and another, about four feet high, contained two eggs when found, but later these disappeared.

***Rhipidura rufifrons*. Rufous Fantail.**

Fairly common throughout the rain-forest areas.

***Rhipidura leucophrys*. Willie-Wagtail.**

Common. At Wilton a nest, containing three eggs, was built on a slender branch of a recently-fallen tree, in which the foliage was quite dry. In another area a nest was being built.

***Myiagra rubecula*. Leaden Flycatcher.**

Recorded only in open timber near the Camp, on top of the range.

***Myiagra cyanoleuca*. Satin Flycatcher.**

A pair was observed in the vicinity of Carrington Falls. Also recorded in the range country at the top of Jamberoo Pass.

Seisura inquieta. Restless Flycatcher.

Seen only at Cambewarra (one bird) and in the Wilton/Appin area (three or four records). McNamara (1948) also stated that it was 'comparatively rare'.

Monarcha melanopsis. Black-faced Flycatcher.

Common throughout rain-forest areas. The call of this bird was a feature of the brush bordering the Camp. Three nests were located under construction and one of these contained two eggs a few days before the Camp concluded.

Microeca fascinans. Jacky-Winter.

Fairly common in the open areas, particularly at Wilton and Appin.

Petroica multicolor. Scarlet Robin.

Fairly common in the Barren Lands, and at Carrington Falls, where a pair was observed feeding young out of the nest. Also seen near Appin and at Minnamurra Falls.

Petroica phoenicea. Flame Robin.

Seen only in the elevated areas on top or west of the range, being rather common in the Barren Lands. At the top of Macquarie Pass a nest was found containing three eggs. This was built against the tree trunk, about seven feet high and on top of a broken-off branch. Apparently the site had been used for some time as three distinct nests were noticeable, each built on top of the other. Another pair was busy building in a broken tree-fork, about thirty-five feet high, at Carrington Falls.

Petroica rosea. Rose Robin.

Rather rare. Birds were observed in the Camp area, at Minnamurra Falls, and the Cordeaux River. At the last-mentioned place a nest, thirty-five feet high, proved difficult to examine, but it contained at least one egg.

Melanodryas cucullata. Hooded Robin.

Seen only at Wilton and the Cataract River area.

Eopsaltria australis. Southern Yellow-Robin.

Common. Quite a few nests were found, some containing eggs. Young birds were observed in the brush adjacent to the Camp.

Pachycephala pectoralis. Golden Whistler.

A common bird about the Camp, where their musical calls were heard regularly. There was no sign of nesting until the last day of the Camp, when an almost-completed nest was located about ten feet high.

Pachycephala rufiventris. Rufous Whistler.

Common in the open areas. Nests containing eggs were found on Mt. Keira ridge and at Albion Park. At a third nest, fourteen feet high, at Wilton, the female was sitting tightly.

Pachycephala olivacea. Olive Whistler.

Four birds were seen near the Mt. Keira and Camp road junction (S.A.L. and C.L.). Later the area was visited by a number of members, without seeing the birds. A pair was reported feeding a young bird out of the nest in the rain-forest on the edge of the Camp (D.O'G. and G.O'G.). McNamara gives records of two occurrences in the Cordeaux area up till 1948. The species is usually considered quite rare in eastern New South Wales. Whether these isolated occurrences are a northern extension of the southern form of *olivacea*, or lowland records of the otherwise montane northern race, is not clear.

Colluricincla harmonica. Grey Shrike-Thrush.

Fairly common throughout the district.

Grallina cyanoleuca. Magpie-Lark.

Plentiful in settled and open-timbered areas. The only breeding record was that of a bird sitting on a nest twenty-seven feet high.

Falcunculus frontatus. Eastern Shrike-Tit.

A few records from the Camp area, Cordeaux River and Wilton.

Psophodes olivaceus. Eastern Whipbird.

Common in suitable areas throughout the district. About the Camp they were frequently heard and seen. Some immature birds were seen being fed by the adults.

Coracina novæ-hollandiæ. Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike.

Rather common. Nesting recorded below the Camp and at Cordeaux River.

Edoliisoma tenuirostre. Cicada-bird.

A male was heard and seen early one morning on the ridge above the Camp. A few days later a female was reported from the Mt. Keira ridge, about half a mile distant.

Orthonyx temminckii. Spine-tailed Log-rumer.

Apparently common in the rain-forest about the Camp, although at times difficult to see. On the second last day of the Camp a nest was found and, due to usual late-winter breeding of the species, was thought to be an old one. However, on investigation, it was found that the nest had not been used and apparently was quite new. Green leaves and withering fronds of fern were noted about the mossy top and sides of the nest.

Cinclosoma punctatum. Spotted Quail-Thrush.

At Carrington Falls one was observed carrying food back to an area from which it had been flushed a few minutes before. Shortness of time prevented more than a casual search, so it was assumed that, as no nest could be found, the bird was feeding young hidden in the sparse undergrowth.

Oreocincla lunulata. Ground Thrush.

Not particularly common, although found throughout the rain-forest areas. A pair was feeding young out of the nest near the Camp, and a recently-discarded half eggshell was found in another patch of scrub. At Minnamurra Falls a bird was sitting closely on a nest, situated in a tree-fork and excellently camouflaged, about thirty feet from the ground, which contained three eggs.

Epthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat.

Rather common in grassy areas adjacent to swamps and lagoons. A nest containing three well-grown young was located in tall grass, bordering Tom Thumb Lagoon and only a few yards from a busy road.

Gerygone olivacea. White-throated Warbler.

Except for a few in the open forest near Albion Park, this bird was only recorded in the Wilton/Appin area.

Gerygone richmondi. Brown Warbler.

Plentiful in the rain-forest throughout the district. Breeding apparently was only commencing as only partly-completed nests were located. One blown down adjacent to the Camp was reported to contain a broken egg.

Smicrornis brevirostris. Brown Weebill.

Recorded only from the Wilton/Appin area, where they were not uncommon.

Acanthiza lineata. Striated Thornbill.

Fairly well distributed in small numbers. At Minnamurra Falls a pair was said to be feeding young in a nest that had fallen to the ground.

Acanthiza nana. Little Thornbill.

A few birds were observed at Wilton. It was occasionally noted about the Camp, where a fresh nest was found containing the egg of a Golden Bronze-Cuckoo. The Cuckoo's laying first had apparently caused the Thornbills to desert.

Acanthiza pusilla. Brown Thornbill.

Common in most areas except the settled lowlands. One nest was found containing three young, and in another was a young Golden Bronze-Cuckoo.

Acanthiza reguloides. Buff-tailed Thornbill.

A party of five was seen at Carrington Falls, and a few near Albion Park.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa. Yellow-tailed Thornbill.

Fairly common in the more open areas. This was the third species of thornbill imposed on by *Lamprococcyx plagosus* during the Camp. Near Appin a pair was feeding a young Cuckoo, and a nest was located containing three eggs of the Thornbill and one of the Cuckoo.

Sericornis frontalis. White-browed Scrub-Wren.

Common. Nests were found containing either eggs or young. One pair was busy feeding a young Fan-tailed Cuckoo.

Sericornis lathamii. Yellow-throated Scrub-Wren.

Not uncommon in rain-forest areas. Many nests were found, some being built and others containing eggs or young, and quite a few not in use.

Sericornis magnirostris. Large-billed Scrub-Wren.

A few were observed about the Camp. At Minnamurra Falls a Yellow-throated Scrub-Wren's nest was examined, which contained two eggs, pure white except a few minute spots, which almost certainly belonged to *S. magnirostris*. The birds, however, were not seen in the vicinity.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia. Heath-Wren.

Recorded at Robinson's Lookout, on the ridge above the Camp, and from the Barren Lands, where parties of four or five birds were not uncommon. McNamara stated that it is quite plentiful in the heathlands west of Mt. Keira.

Chthonicola sagittata. Speckled Warbler.

A party of three or four birds was seen near Appin.

Origma rubricata. Rock Warbler.

Birds were seen in most sandstone outcrops along the Illawarra Range. A pair was watched for some time on Mt. Keira collecting material, and then disappearing with it down the cliff face. Others were seen at Macquarie Pass and at the top of Jamberoo Pass. At Douglas Park causeway birds were not uncommon and an old nest was found under an overhanging rock ledge in the road cutting.

Pycnoptilus floccosus. Pilot-bird.

Not uncommon about the Camp, particularly in the scrubby undergrowth on Mt. Keira ridge, at Carrington Falls and the Barren Lands. Their loud ringing notes were heard more often than the birds were seen. They were calling frequently early on November 10 on Mt. Keira. After our carefully following their calls one bird was seen to return to a particular log three times to call. Watching from a suitable vantage point, the observers noted the female (presumably) disappear under a tussock with something in its bill. On investigation a nest was located, excellently camouflaged under a tussock. It was practically completed but still empty and unlined. It took one of us (Lane) over an hour to locate the nest after first following the calling birds. On November 13 and November 17 the nest was visited, but showed no further signs of progress, but on November 18 it was well lined with feathers and contained one egg. A nest with two eggs was also found on the Budderoo Trail (F.G.J. and A.B.).

Cinclorhamphus cruralis. Brown Song-Lark.

One was seen from the bus at Maldon flying over a crop.

Dasyornis brachypterus. Eastern Bristle-bird.

Not uncommon in the Carrington Falls/Barren Lands area where, as is usually the case, they were more often heard than seen. Two old nests, and one apparently deserted, were seen near Carrington Falls,

and a bird was seen at close quarters by a few members. In the Barren Lands two nests with young, and another with two eggs, had been found by E. and J. McNamara. The speed with which these timid birds move through the thick undergrowth is amazing. However, it was a memorable, and perhaps unique, experience for a few of us to find that the bird occupying the nest with eggs was sitting 'tight' and it was possible to move quietly to within a foot of the nest and watch it brooding. Quietly talking to each other did not disturb it, but immediately a hand was raised it flew out and was lost to sight in an instant. It was also pleasing to find, upon our moving away, that it returned readily to the nest.

Megalurus gramineus. Little Grassbird.

Heard calling persistently. A few birds seen at Albion Park swamp. Reported also from a small creek at Woonona. At the former place two nests were located, one with three eggs and the other with three young.

Acrocephalus australis. Reed-Warbler.

Observed only at the two localities where *Megalurus* occurred. A search through the reed-beds at Albion Park revealed a partly-completed nest.

Cisticola exilis. Golden-headed Fantail-Warbler.

Not uncommon in suitable habitats in the lowland areas, particularly at Tom Thumb Lagoon and Lake Illawarra. At the latter place a nest with four eggs was well patronized by the bus party.

Stipiturus malachurus. Southern Emu-Wren.

Rather common at Carrington Falls and the Barren Lands; reported also at Fairy Meadow, near Wollongong. On the edges of the western meadow at the Falls, a nest, with three young, was believed to be of this species, although the adult moved off the nest too fast for identification and did not return.

Malurus cyaneus. Blue Wren.

Well distributed throughout the district. Quite a few nests were found, some in the Camp area, with either eggs or young.

Malurus lamberti. Variegated Wren.

A few were found in thick undergrowth away from the rain-forest, at Mt. Keira, Cordeaux and Appin. One nest contained young and another three eggs.

Artamus cyanopterus. Dusky Wood-Swallow.

Sparsely scattered throughout most of the district, being seen at Kiama, Shellharbour, Robertson and Cordeaux. Birds were nesting at the last-mentioned place. In the Wilton/Appin area they were common, and in one small patch of timber, four nests, either with eggs or young, were found.

Neositta chrysoptera. Orange-winged Sittella.

Two were seen on the Appin side of the Illawarra Range, and birds were also heard calling at Wilton.

Climacteris leucophæa. White-throated Tree-creeper.

Well distributed throughout the timbered areas, usually avoiding the dense part of the rain-forest. A pair was feeding young, out of the nest, close to the Camp.

Climacteris erythroptera. Red-browed Tree-creeper.

One pair was seen near the Camp, and about six birds were reported from Mt. Keira ridge. Also seen on the Budderoo Trail, keeping to one area.

Dicaeum hirundinaceum. Mistletoe-bird.

Noticeably rare. A few were noted close to the Camp, and there were records also from Fitzroy Falls and Douglas Park.

Pardalotus punctatus. Spotted Pardalote.

Fairly common throughout most of the district. Three occupied nests, all in tunnelled-out burrows in road banks, were located.

Pardalotus ornatus. Red-tipped Pardalote.

Common in the vicinity of Wilton, but otherwise rare. Observations were reported of two birds at Carrington Falls and a few on the Budderoo Trail.

Zosterops lateralis. Grey-backed Silvereye.

Fairly common throughout. At Douglas Park causeway a nest was found, at which the birds were busily completing the lining.

Melithreptus lunatus. White-naped Honeyeater.

A few observed in the Douglas Park/Appin area. Not recorded elsewhere.

Melithreptus gularis. Black-chinned Honeyeater.

A pair was feeding young in an open forest area beside the road near Wilton. Because of their unconcerned behaviour with so many watching them, they proved interesting subjects for the bus party. The plumage of the young was somewhat similar to that of the adults except the markings on the head were golden-brown instead of black.

Melithreptus brevirostris. Brown-headed Honeyeater.

The only record was one bird at Fitzroy Falls.

Myzomela sanguinolenta. Scarlet Honeyeater.

Although this species was sought eagerly by some visiting members, the only record was from near Bulli, where one was heard calling (J.D.G.).

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris. Eastern Spinebill.

Common throughout the timbered areas. It was one of the first birds recorded on entering the Camp site, and the first found nesting. The nest was then partly built, but later contained two eggs. Another nest was found on the Illawarra ridge built into a clump of mistletoe, thirty feet high.

Gliciphila melanops. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater.

Not uncommon in the Barren Lands, but not seen elsewhere.

Zanthomiza phrygia. Regent Honeyeater.

While the bus party was watching birds in a flowering silky oak near the road at Wilton, two of these beautiful birds flew into an adjacent dead tree and later into the oak, where they fed for some minutes. Another pair was observed near Appin.

Meliphaga lewinii. Lewin Honeyeater.

Common about the Camp, where they were nesting, and other rain-forest areas.

Meliphaga fusca. Fuscous Honeyeater.

Common in the Wilton area, where young birds out of the nest were being fed. McNamara (1948) recorded them as an occasional visitor to the Cordeaux River and, as they are usually local, they apparently occur rarely in the Illawarra proper.

Meliphaga chrysops. Yellow-faced Honeyeater.

Although common throughout the area, no breeding records were reported.

Meliphaga leucotis. White-eared Honeyeater.

Only one was observed in the Barren Lands (where they had recently nested) and two were seen on the Mt. Keira/Wilton road, a few miles from Wilton.

Meliphaga melanops. Yellow-tufted Honeyeater.

Fairly common about the Douglas Park causeway, and a few other areas of the Wilton/Appin district, but not elsewhere.

Phylidonyris pyrrhoptera. Crescent Honeyeater.

Recorded only at the top of Jamberoo Pass and at Fitzroy Falls.

Meliornis novae-hollandiae. Yellow-winged Honeyeater.

Not uncommon in suitable habitat at Carrington Falls, Fitzroy Falls, the Barren Lands, and Douglas Park.

Myzantha melanocephala. Noisy Miner.

Common in certain selected areas, but certainly not widespread.

Anthochaera chrysoptera. Little Wattle-bird.

Rare during the Camp. A few were recorded in the Maldon/Appin area.

Anthochaera carunculata. Red Wattle-bird.

The only record was a few on the Budderoo Trail (F.G.J. and A.B.).

Philemon corniculatus. Noisy Friar-bird.

This usually widespread species was seen apparently only about Wilton.

Anthus australis. Pipit.

Common in most open and settled areas. A pair was feeding three young in a nest at Albion Park.

Mirafra javanica. Horsfield Bushlark.

Two were seen in typical flight over a crop at Maldon.

Zonæginthus bellus. Beautiful Firetail.

A few were reported from Fitzroy Falls. Although no birds were seen in an area in the Barren Lands, where they sometimes occur, an old nest was found.

Zonæginthus guttatus. Diamond Firetail.

A few were noted in the vicinity of Wilton.

Steganopleura bichenovii. Banded Finch.

Seen only in typical habitat near the Douglas Park causeway.

Ægitha temporalis. Red-browed Finch.

Common throughout most of the district. They were quite often seen carrying nesting material, and one pair had an almost completed nest near the Camp road entrance.

Oriolus sagittatus. Olive-backed Oriole.

More often heard, but sometimes observed, in the Camp area, at Albion Park and Wilton.

Ailuroedus crassirostris. Green Catbird.

The peculiar call of this bird was one of the features of the Camp area. It is difficult to understand why the Catbirds in the Royal National Park, south of Sydney, do not utter the cat-like notes, whilst their nearest neighbouring populations, south in the Illawarra scrubs and north in the Gosford scrubs, regularly do. Quite a few birds were observed about the Camp, but apparently nesting had not commenced.

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus. Satin Bower-bird.

Another well-known inhabitant of the brush about the Camp, and rain-forests elsewhere. Two bowers were located near the Camp and one of these proved a popular rendezvous for photographers. A partly-completed nest was found on the Mt. Keira ridge.

Corvus coronoides. Raven.

Identification of all crow-like birds in the district as Ravens was quite sound reasoning. They were common and widespread.

Strepera graculina. Pied Currawong.

Common in all timbered areas. Young were being fed out of the nest.

Strepera versicolor. Grey Currawong.

Apparently confined to the higher elevations. They were observed at Fitzroy Falls, Carrington Falls and the Barren Lands, and one was heard calling near the Camp. At the Barren Lands one was found with distinct brown plumage, and was believed to be an immature bird.

Cracticus torquatus. Grey Butcher-bird.

Surprisingly rare. Observed only during the Camp period near Wilton.

Gymnorhina tibicen. Black-backed Magpie.

Common and widespread. One pair was found nesting at Minnamurra Falls.

Gymnorhina hypoleuca. White-backed Magpie.

Reported during the Camp only from the Budderoo Trail (F.G.J. and A.B.). The same observers saw a pair of 'white-backs' at Carrington Falls a few weeks prior to the Camp. McNamara included the bird in his 1948 list, but said that by interliving with 'black-backs' "true white-backs are now an extreme rarity".

INTRODUCED SPECIES

Streptopelia chinensis. Spotted Dove.

Common in the settled areas, noticeably at Wollongong and Shellharbour.

Alauda arvensis. Skylark.

In the lowland areas, particularly adjacent to Lagoons, it is common.

Sturnus vulgaris. Starling.

Well dispersed throughout the settled areas of the district.

Passer domesticus. House Sparrow.

Abundant wherever settlement has spread.

Carduelis carduelis. Goldfinch.

Apparently as widespread as the House Sparrow, but not as common.

KEY TO INITIALS IN TEXT

A.B(rinsley), A.McG(ill), A.S(efton), C.L(awrence), D.O'G(rady), E.McN(amara), F.G.J(ohnston), G.O'G(rady), J.D.G(ibson), J.R.W(heeler), S.A.L(awrence), S.G.L(ane).

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF ILLAWARRA BIRDS

So that the birds of the Illawarra district might be brought up to date as far as records are known, and to prove an interesting summary in comparison with those recorded at the Camp-out, further species are here appended. Those mentioned in Ellis McNamara's 1948 list which were not recorded during the Camp period are included, but brief data are only given with those species known to have occurred in the district and not listed in that paper.

Eudyptes pachyrhynchus. Thick-billed Penguin.

A male was captured near Gerringong on October 2, 1938 (*cf. Emu*, vol. 38, p. 378.)

Alectura lathamii. Brush-Turkey.

Coturnix pectoralis. Stubble Quail.

Synoicus australis. Brown Quail.

Ptilinopus superbus. Purple-crowned Pigeon.

Megaloprepia magnifica. Wompoo Pigeon.

Columba norfolciensis. White-headed Pigeon.

Geopelia cuneata. Diamond Dove.

The remains of one were picked up on the Cambewarra road by A. J. Elliott on February 13, 1941 (*in litt.* to K. A. Hindwood, February 14, 1941).

Rallus pectoralis. Lewin Water-rail.

Recorded in the Wollongong area by B. Jessop.

Porzana tabuensis. Spotless Crane.

Podiceps cristatus. Crested Grebe.

Observed by J. Devitt (September 7, 1953) and J. D. Gibson at Lake Illawarra.

Podiceps poliocephalus. Hoary-headed Grebe.

Two in eclipse plumage were seen by Messrs. K. A. Hindwood, J. Jones and A. R. McGill on Albion Park swamp, August 30, 1954.

Pelagodroma marina. White-faced Storm-Petrel.

Pterodroma lessonii. White-headed Petrel.

One specimen (cf. *Emu*, vol. 53, p. 253).

Pterodroma brevirostris. Kerguelen Petrel.

Priocella antarctica. Silver-grey Petrel.

Halobæna cærulea. Blue Petrel.

Pachyptila vittata. Broad-billed Prion.

Pachyptila desolata. Dove Prion.

Pachyptila belcheri. Thin-billed Prion.

(All the foregoing six species have been collected by J. D. Gibson and A. Sefton; article awaiting publication).

Diomedea melanophris. Black-browed Albatross.

Diomedea cauta. Shy Albatross.

Phæbetria fusca. Sooty Albatross.

Recently observed at sea off Wollongong by Gibson and Sefton.

Anhinga novæ-hollandiæ. Dartar.

Noted at Albion Park swamp by Devitt (November 18, 1951, and June 8, 1952).

Anous stolidus. Common Noddy.

One collected off Kiama in March 1937 (cf. *Emu*, vol. 52, p. 157), and also observed by T. A. Everett in the same locality in late February, 1954.

Gabianus pacificus. Pacific Gull.

Some recent occurrences of immature birds by Messrs. Devitt, Gibson, McNamara and Sefton (article awaiting publication).

Stercorarius pomarinus. Pomarine Skua.

Hæmatopus fuliginosus. Sooty Oyster-catcher.

Charadrius bicinctus. Double-banded Dotterel.

Occasionally seen during winter months at Lake Illawarra.

Tringa brevipes. Grey-tailed Tattler.

Recorded by Messrs. N. Chaffer, R. P. Cooper, Don Miller and A. R. McGill at the entrance to Tom Thumb Lagoon on January 6, 1946.

Tringa incana. Wandering Tattler.

Specimen collected by S. Rohu on the Five Islands, February 24, 1913 (cf. *Emu*, vol. 43, p. 274).

Erolia ferruginea. Curlew Sandpiper.

A few known records.

Burhinus magnirostris. Southern Stone-Curlew.

Egretta garzetta. Little Egret.

Recorded by Devitt on June 14, 1953, and July 18, 1954.

Egretta intermedia. Plumed Egret.

A few recent records.

Notophoix pacifica. White-necked Heron.

Demigretta sacra. Reef Heron.

Ixobrychus minutus. Little Bittern.

Dupetor flavicollis. Black Bittern.

Both the two foregoing species have been recorded by Gibson and Sefton at Fairy Creek, a little north of Wollongong.

Chenonetta jubata. Maned Goose.

Anas castanea. Chestnut Teal.

An immature male observed at Albion Park swamp on August 30, 1954.

Malacorhynchus membranaceus. Pink-eared Duck.

Seen by Devitt and McNamara on Coomaditchee Lagoon on September 22, 1952, and by Devitt on Albion Park swamp on September 29, 1952, and July 25, 1953.

Aythya australis. White-eyed Duck.

Some recent records.

Biziura lobata. Musk Duck.

Accipiter cirrocephalus. Collared Sparrow-Hawk.

Baza subcristata. Crested Hawk.

Pandion haliaëtus. Osprey.

Ninox connivens. Barking Owl.

Devitt records a recent occurrence.

Ninox strenua. Powerful Owl.

Tyto alba. Barn Owl.

Tyto novæ-hollandiæ. Masked Owl.

Found breeding by A. J. Elliott at Cambewarra (cf. *Emu*, vol. 34, p. 196).

Trichoglossus moluccanus. Rainbow Lorikeet.

Glossopsitta concinna. Musk Lorikeet.

Calyptrorhynchus banksii. Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.

Kakatoë galerita. White Cockatoo.

Aprosmictus scapularis. King Parrot.

Neophema pulchella. Turquoise Parrot.

Lathamus discolor. Swift Parrot.

Alcyone azurea. Azure Kingfisher.

Eurostopodus mystacalis. White-throated Nightjar.

Apus pacificus. Fork-tailed Swift.

Eudynamis orientalis. Koel.

Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ. Channel-billed Cuckoo.

Recorded by Devitt over Wollongong, December 5, 1947.

Centropus phasianinus. Pheasant-Coucal.

Observed by K. A. Hindwood a few miles north of Bulli Lookout, some years ago.

Pitta versicolor. Noisy Pitta.

Coracina robusta. Little Cuckoo-Shrike.

Lalage sueurii. White-winged Triller.

Aphelocephala leucopsis. Eastern Whiteface.

Artamus personatus. Masked Wood-Swallow.

Observed by Devitt at Kiama on January 5, 1948.

Climacteris picumnus. Brown Tree-creeper.

Pardalotus striatus. Yellow-tipped Pardalote.

A dead bird was picked up by Mr. Walsh at the Scouts' Camp a few years ago.

Meliphaga penicillata. White-plumed Honeyeater.

Some recent records.

Meliornis niger. White-cheeked Honeyeater.

Manorina melanophrys. Bell Miner.

A recent report of a colony in the area.

Chibia bracteata. Spangled Drongo.

Corvus bennetti. Little Crow.

Corcorax melanorhamphus. White-winged Chough.

Otocompsa jocosa. Red-whiskered Bulbul.

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ADDENDUM

The two following additions to the list bring the total number of bird species to 265 as at September 1955.

Taeniopygia castanotis. Zebra Finch.

Recorded by J. D. Gibson at Port Kembla on two occasions. On 4th November 1954 a single adult was seen, and on 22nd March 1955 two young birds were observed, indicating that the species almost certainly breeds in the district. According to local aviculturalists, zebra finches were regularly seen at West Dapto about 1930 and in later years around Yallah and Port Kembla. It is possible that local birds originated from escaped aviary stock.

Pterodroma macroptera. Great-winged Petrel.

Dried-out remains were found on Bellambi Beach by A. Sefton on 11th April 1955. Only about six have previously been collected on N.S.W. beaches.

THE ILLAWARRA
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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THE ILLAWARRA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Illawarra Natural History Society held its inaugural meeting on 15th February 1946. It aims at promoting an interest in all branches of natural history and endeavours, by all means in its power, to conserve the fauna and flora of the Illawarra and adjacent districts. Meetings are held on the second Friday of the month (except January) and are addressed by prominent naturalists or suitable films are shown. Visitors are always welcome at meetings. Excursions are also held to places of natural history interest in the district.

Further information will be gladly supplied on request to any of the officers of the Society.