

## Birds Seen in and around Broome, North-Western Australia.

(ADDITIONAL LIST.)\*

BY ALAN F. CROSSMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S. M.B.O.U.

✓ EMU (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*).—Though I have not seen this bird myself, I have been informed of its occurrence near Broome, not very close to the town.

✓ BARRED-SHOULDERED DOVE (*Geopelia humeralis*).—I saw a bird of this species which had been caught in a trap at Cocoanut Well, about 2 miles from Broome.

✓ MARSH TERN (*Hydrochelidon hybrida*).—Fairly common after the breeding season.

✓ LITTLE QUAIL (*Turnix velox*).—I have twice seen birds apparently belonging to this species.

✓ MASKED PLOVER (*Lobivanellus miles*).—I saw two pairs of these birds near Broome in October, 1909.

✓ GREY PLOVER (*Squatarola helvetica*).—One shot on the beach near Broome during the October migration of 1909.

✓ LESSER GOLDEN PLOVER (*Charadrius dominicus*).—Obtained here on migration.

✓ LITTLE WHIMBREL (*Mesoscolopax minutus*).—Common during the spring and autumn migration.

✓ GREENSHANK (*Glottis nebularius*).—In swampy country, about 16 miles from Broome, I saw a pair of birds which were apparently referable to this species. One was shot.

✓ SANDERLING (*Calidris arenaria*).—One seen during the October migration.

✓ WHITE-HEADED STILT (*Himantopus leucocephalus*).—Not uncommon around pools on the plains after a heavy rainfall.

✓ LONG-BILLED STONE-PLOVER (*Orthorhamphus magnirostris*).—Seen on two occasions on the sea-shore.

✓ WHITE IBIS (*Ibis molucca*).—Plentiful during the rainy season.

✓ BLACK-NECKED STORK (*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*).—One seen near Broome in February, 1910.

✓ REEF-HERON (*Demigretta sacra*).—Common along the coast.

✓ NIGHT-HERON (*Nycticorax caledonicus*).—Not uncommon in the mangrove thickets.

✓ BLACK DUCK (*Anas superciliosa*).—Common in the rainy season.

✓ LITTLE BLACK CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*).—Common on pools and swamps during the wet season.

✓ DARTER (*Plotus novæ-hollandiæ*).—Seen on one occasion in a mangrove swamp.

✓ SPARROW-HAWK (*Accipiter cirrhocephalus*).—Not uncommon in the Pindan country.

✓ LETTER-WINGED KITE (*Elanus scriptus*).—Not uncommon.

\* Continued from vol. ix., page 148.

✓ LITTLE FALCON (*Falco lunulatus*).—I have identified this species on one or two occasions.

✓ BOOBOOK OWL (*Ninox boobook*).—I saw an old bird which had been shot, and some young birds which had been taken from a nest, in the Pindan country, a few miles from Broome.

✓ MASKED OWL (*Strix novæ-hollandiæ*).—One seen in timber country in broad daylight.

GREAT-BILLED COCKATOO (*Calyptorhynchus macrorhynchus*).—I saw two birds apparently referable to this species about 20 miles from Broome.

✓ RED-WINGED LORY (*Ptilistes erythropterus*).—Not uncommon at times.

✓ ROLLER (*Eurystomus pacificus*).—Common about October, and apparently remaining to nest, as I saw a pair of young birds in a cage at Broome.

✓ FOREST KINGFISHER (*Halcyon macleayi*).—Seen on several occasions in the Pindan country.

✓ WHITE-RUMPED SWIFT (*Cypselus pacificus*).—Plentiful at intervals during the summer.

✓ COUCAL (*Centropus phasianus*).—This bird, locally known as the North-west Pheasant, is not uncommon in the scrub country. It can often be seen in the early morning and just before dusk sitting on a tree uttering a sort of booming note.

✓ HOODED ROBIN (*Petræca bicolor*).—Common.

✓ YELLOW-TINTED TREE-TIT (*Smicrornis flavescens*).—This bird may often be heard uttering its small, but not unpleasing, song in the timbered country.

✓ RESTLESS FLYCATCHER (*Sisura inquieta*).—Not uncommon.

✓ BROWN SONG-LARK (*Cinclorhamphus cruralis*).—Common on the plains.

✓ GRASS-WARBLER (*Cisticola exilis*).—I have seen a bird on several occasions on the plains apparently referable to this species.

✓ RED-BACKED WREN (*Malurus cruentatus*).—Common.

✓ MAGPIE-LARK (*Grallina picata*).—Not uncommon.

✓ NORTHERN THICKHEAD (*Pachycephala falcata*).—Not uncommon in the timbered country.

✓ BLACK-CAPPED TREE-RUNNER (*Neositta pileata*).—Common in Pindan country.

✓ BLACK-TAILED TREE-CREEPER (*Climacteris melanura*).—Common.

✓ BANDED HONEY-EATER (*Myzomela pectoralis*).—Identified on one occasion at least.

✓ GOLDEN-BACKED HONEY-EATER (*Melithreptus lætior*).—Seen on several occasions in the scrub country. It utters a somewhat loud note.

✓ RED-THROATED HONEY-EATER (*Conopophila ruficularis*).—Common.

✓ PIPIT (*Anthus australis*).—Common.

✓ MILLIGAN BUSH-LARK (*Mirafra milligani*).—Very common on the plains. This species sings at night, and has a peculiar soaring flight when flushed suddenly.

- \* CHESTNUT-EARED FINCH (*Tæniopygia castanotis*).—Common.
- \* BANDED FINCH (*Stictoptera bichenovii*).—Identified once.
- \* LONG-TAILED FINCH (*Poephila acuticauda*).—Seen occasionally in the Pindan.
- \* MASKED FINCH (*Poephila personata*).—Occasionally seen.
- \* CRIMSON FINCH (*Neochmia phaeton*).—Seen in hundreds during the winter months.
- \* GREAT BOWER-BIRD (*Chlamydodera nuchalis*).—Fairly plentiful in the scrub country. This bird has a habit of perching at the top of a tree, uttering a very harsh note, and bringing its tail right forward underneath, but in front of, the bough. I have seen but one bower, which was paved chiefly with cockle shells.
- \* CROW (*Corvus coronoides*).—Seldom seen round Broome, but common at Streeter's station, about 18 miles out.

## Notes on Pardalotes.

BY L. G. CHANDLER, MALVERN (VIC.)

(*Read before the Bird Observers' Club, 24th February, 1910.*)

FROM the cabinet worker's point of view, birds that undergo varying changes between immature and adult plumage have a greater interest than those that take on the garb of the mature bird while still in the nest. Pardalotes vary in their plumage to a marked degree. The Spotted Pardalote (*Pardalotus punctatus*) is a common form in the vicinity of the Dandenong Ranges (Vic.) When wandering through the bush you may hear their peculiar call at almost any time of the day. This call consists of two notes, the second note a trifle lower than the first. There are other calls. I have found the nesting-tunnel of this Pardalote in many places—in the earth, at the base of an uprooted tree; on flat ground, following the course of a decayed root; in the side of a furrow in ploughed land; again, in the bank of a creek, and lately in a tree-hollow. I think any of the Pardalotes will choose either the ground or a tree as a nesting site. Before Mr. F. E. Wilson and I noticed this unusual occurrence at Frankston on the 28th November last, I believe the nesting of *P. punctatus* in trees had not been recorded, although possibly observed. I think it probable that they choose the trees as nesting sites as often as any other members of the genus. My companion was passing a tree, and, on giving it an inquiring thump with a tomahawk, out darted a tiny bird from a hollow about 9 feet up the trunk. After some hard chopping the nest was revealed. A single glance showed us that the owners were a pair of *P. punctatus*. Two feathers from the breast of the bird were woven into the lining. The nest contained three young ones, about a day old. Presently the parent bird appeared with food in its bill, and the identity was complete.