

Cladorhynchus leucocephalus. Banded Stilt.—Found feeding in small companies of two or three. They were very timid.

Erolia acuminata. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.—Could often be seen in small companies of six or seven feeding around the margins of the salt lakes.

Casarca tadornoides. Chestnut-breasted Shelduck.—Found in large companies on the west coast. They were very timid, having evidently been frightened or chased.

Phalacrocorax fuscescens. White-breasted Cormorant.—Nesting in small colonies. Although most nests contained young birds, fresh eggs were also prevalent.

Falco cenchroides. Nankeen Kestrel.—Only two seen, but they were quite tame and easy to observe.

Neophema petrophila. Rock Parrot.—This bird was very common and found in flocks of many dozens. It was very tame and easy to observe while it was feeding.

Halcyon sanctus. Sacred Kingfisher.—Rather rare, only two seen and they were very timid.

Cuculus pallidus. Pallid Cuckoo.—This bird was also rare, only one being seen. Three were heard amongst the thick scrub.

Hirundo neoxena. Welcome Swallow.—The commonest bird on the island. Found nesting in caves, on rocks, on houses, and under jetties.

Petroica goodenovii. Red-capped Robin.—Very tame around the camp, becoming a frequent visitor. Five nests discovered within a quarter of a mile of the settlement. All except one contained young.

Rhipidura leucophrys. Black and White Fantail (Wagtail).—Only two seen and those were very tame as usual.

Epthianura albifrons. White-fronted Chat.—Very common and fairly tame. One could not walk through the bush without disturbing a Chat. Seven nests found in low bushes about 70 yards from the edge of the salt lake. All contained young.

Zosterops australasiae. Western Silvereye.—Many on the island and were to be heard everywhere. Many old nests discovered, but all the young had flown. An addled egg was found in one nest.

Meliphaga virescens. Singing Honeyeater.—Common and very tame. Found on all parts of the island. They often came to the camp to pick up scraps, to which they were by no means averse. Two nests containing young were found.

Corvus coronoides. Raven.—In the absence of guns, these birds have become very tame, and are very useful as scavengers amongst the rubbish left by campers.

Notable for their absence were Thornbills (*Acanthiza*), their place being taken by Chats and Silvereyes. Evidently they will not cross the sea and did not establish themselves before Rottnest became an island.

Amongst other birds which have been introduced are Peacocks, Pheasants and the Turtle Dove, all of which have become very common.

Rare Visitors

By E. A. R. LORD, R.A.O.U., Murphy's Creek, Qld.

The Murphy's Creek district is situated about eighty miles, by air line, from Moreton Bay, and about twelve miles, by air line, from Toowoomba. We are at the foot of the eastern slope of the Great Dividing Range, and near the head of the Murphy's Creek, which is the main branch of the Lockyer, which in its turn empties into the Brisbane River. Being so near the head of the creek, we have no large

waters which would attract our larger water birds, so our district is rarely visited by such birds. Occasionally we are visited by coastal birds, birds of the larger inland waters, and land birds, both coastal and inland, that are not often seen in this part of Queensland. The following list will give details of all such birds as mentioned above, with the years in which they were observed.

Chenopsis atrata. Black Swan.—Only one of these birds has been noted here of recent years, it was seen flying from east to west in 1929.

Pelecanus conspicillatus. Pelican.—In 1926, one bird was seen; it stayed about the creek for some days, but passed on again. In 1929, nine birds were seen flying over towards the east.

Numenius cyanopus. Eastern Curlew.—In 1915, a bird was seen early in the morning. Again in 1918 another bird was observed. Possibly these birds had been migrating with others and had stopped to rest.

Himantopus leucocephalus. White-headed Stilt.—Two of these birds arrived in 1926; they fed about the edge of the waters for a week, then passed on again.

Eupodotis australis. Bustard.—One bird was seen in 1927; it was very wild and though many attempts were made to shoot it, no one succeeded in doing so.

Turnix melanogaster. Black-breasted Quail.—There were many of these fine birds here during the autumn and winter of 1927; I have not seen them in this district since, nor had they been observed previously.

Geophaps scripta. Squatter Pigeon.—One bird was seen in 1928, one in 1929 and two this year, 1932. About thirty years ago they were often seen but seemed to disappear from the district for many years.

Ocyphaps lophotes. Crested Pigeon.—A bird made its appearance in 1930 and no more were seen until the beginning of this year, 1932, when two birds were observed. They were seen at odd times for about a month.

Chibia bracteata. Drongo.—Only once have these birds been noted here. In 1918, four birds appeared: they were frequently seen through the summer of that year, but left when the weather began to cool off in the autumn.

Astur novæ-hollandiæ. White Goshawk.—One bird was observed on several occasions in 1927.

Baza subcristata. Crested Hawk.—Five of these birds were seen together in 1920, but only stayed a short while.

Aprosmictus crythropterus. Red-winged Parrot.—In 1927, one was seen going from north to south; and again, this year, 1932, one bird passed from south to north.

Melopsittacus undulatus. Budgerygah.—A flock of twenty was seen feeding on the ground in 1931, but was not observed again, so must have moved on to more suitable feeding grounds.

Cinclorhamphus cruralis. Brown Song-Lark.—In 1931, a bird was seen on one occasion only; it was rather wild and was not heard singing.

Donacola castaneothorax. Chestnut-breasted Finch.—Large numbers of these birds have been seen since January of this year, 1932, and are still about. I have not noticed any of these birds in this district before.

Rhipidura rufifrons. Rufous Fantail.—One bird was seen in March, 1932. It is the only one I have seen here and was in exceptionally fine plumage.