

5. Individual species and problems are discussed in the text.

REFERENCES:

10. Mayo, *The Emu*, Vol. xxxiv, p. 35.
11. Chisholm, *The Emu*, Vol. xxix, p. 81.
12. Hindwood, *The Emu*, Vol. xxxiii, p. 257.
13. Mack, *The Emu*, Vol. xxxiv, p. 50.
14. White, H. L., *The Emu*, Vol. xix, p. 257.
15. Gould, *Handb. Bds. of Austr.*, Vol. 1, p. 298.
16. Hindwood, *The Emu*, Vol. xxix, p. 193.
17. Marshall, *The Emu*, Vol. xxxii, p. 102.

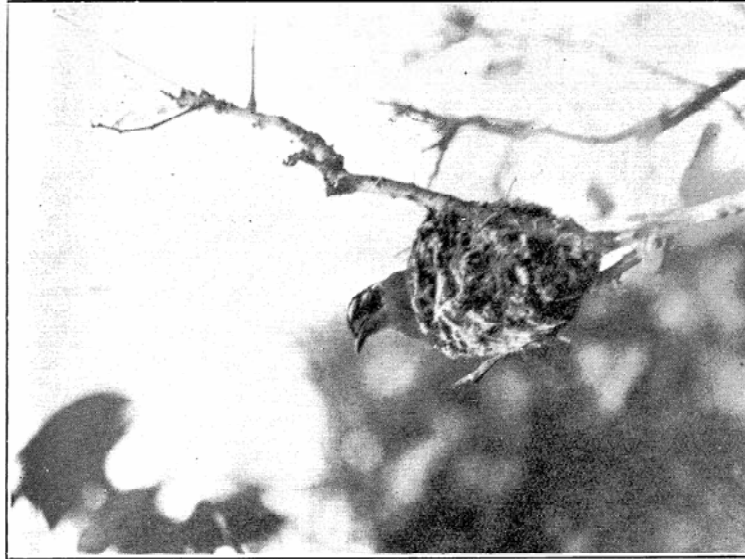
White-eared Flycatcher.—On October 21, 1934, a pair of White-eared Flycatchers (*Carterornis leucotis*) were seen surveying a fork of a tulip tree. Each bird straddled the fork, a leg on each limb, and peered down at it. Later they came and wiped spiders' webs on each limb. A week later (October 28) very little work had been done towards nest construction and no birds were seen in the vicinity. On November 4 the nest was about half-completed and both birds were working assiduously. By November 11 they were putting in the lining material. Five days later two eggs were in the nest and the birds were brooding. The sitting bird showed no concern until a finger was placed on the nest, and then it flew off.

During the following week all the leaves fell off the tree, leaving the nest exposed to the mid-day sun. The sitting bird could now be stroked with the hand and even lifted up on the nest with a stick. The eggs, which measured 19 mm. by 10 mm., were white, marked with spots of reddish brown of two shades, the markings being more dense towards the large end.

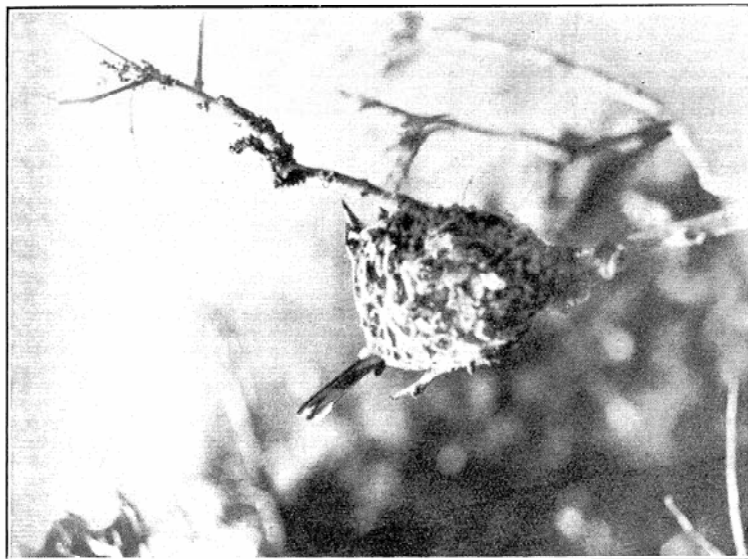
On December 2 two young were in the nest. They had a covering of grey downy feathers on the head, wings, and flanks, also a strip down the back. One or other of the parent birds was always sitting over them, the other bringing food and giving it to the bird on the nest with which to feed the young. Every now and again they changed places.

The chief nesting material used was green moss, together with twigs, pieces of leaves and bark bound with spiders' webs, and decorated with spiders' egg-bags, and the fluff of mealy-bugs. The lining material was composed of straws of grass. The nest measured 4 inches by 3 inches outside and 2 inches by 2 inches inside.

Another nest found was 48 feet up in a native elm. The lining material in this nest was a black, horsehair-like lichen. Both nests were built between three upright forks, one of which was dead.—H. THOROGOOD, Kelsey Creek, Proserpine, Qld.



White-eared Flycatcher at nest.



White-eared Flycatcher brooding.

Photos. by H. Thorogood.