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Vol. 67, Pt. 3

Part from Dr. K. Hicks indicated that Antarctic Petrel colony on Arctery for the 1962-63 breeding season. This unlike the Silver-greyl Petrel, containing nests would not be feasible.

May 1958

O xt o n: Notes on Antarctic Petrels 229

remaining of the summer. Two were seen in the vicinity of the colonies in November and December of 1961 but in neither case could the nest be found, all breeding birds having the usual dark napes and thighs.

Attempts to subsequently secure specimens of atypical birds have been unsuccessful. It remains of great interest however to follow up this variation and to observe also how the Antarctic Petrel with its nesting adaptability, polar wintering habits, and earlier breeding cycle can maintain its place in the Windmill Islands alongside its bullying seasonal neighbour, the Silver-grey Petrel.

Mean measurements and estimated dates for the Antarctic Petrel are as follows:

Bird: Length 17", Wing 12", Weight 480 gm

Egg: Length 70 mm, Width 48 8 mm, Weight 90 gm

Return to breeding ground: October 10

Laying commences: November 30

Hatching commences: January 15

Chicks depart: February 26

20 Westfield Road, Eastleigh, Victoria.

Henningsen station: November 26, 1958.

REFERENCES


Mistaken identification of the two "red-tailed" Black Cockatoos.

-Writing in the Enva Vol. 63, part 4, page 271, N. A. Wakefield queried the occurrence of the Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, Calyptorhynchus bankii, in Gippsland, Victoria. The record appears to have been based on three specimens collected during the R.A.D.O. Campout at Mallacoota in November 1914, two by the late S. A. White and one by the late J. W. Mallot.

Recently, by the courtesy of Mrs S. A. White, the writer was able to examine these three specimens and to identify them, without a shadow of doubt, as the Glossy Black Cockatoo, C. lafinae. This error, on the part of two very eminent ornithologists, has remained uncorrected for the past fifty odd years.

It seems probable that many field identifications of these two species are erroneous and yet this should not be the case, although possibly excesurable with male birds. Females of C. bankii are extensively spotted and streaked with yellow whilst females of C. lafinae have a variable number of asymmetrical yellow
feathers on the head and neck and are not spotted and barred with yellow over the rest of the body.—ALAN LENDON, 163 North Terrace, Adelaide.

Tree-Marinus heading out over Bass Strait.—At 10.00 on January 27, 1967, I observed a flock of 18 Tree-marinus, Hydrocolobus nigricans, flying over the coast at Cape Portland, Tasmania and reading directly out into Bass Strait. They crossed the coast at about 50 feet and by the time they passed over me, on a small island 100 yards from the shore, they had reached a height of some 200-250 feet and were still climbing when lost to sight.

Cape Portland is the northernmost point in north-east Tasmania. The birds crossed the coast at right angles some two miles from, and at a point further south than, the actual Cape. They made no attempt to follow the coast to its northernmost extremity nor was their course influenced by the Furneaux Group of islands clearly visible to the north-east.

The weather during this and the previous day was influenced by a high-pressure system with clear skies, good visibility, and a light to moderate easterly wind of approximately 5 knots. The birds' track was NW, and, assuming an air-speed of 20 knots they would have been flying on a WNW, by W, heading. Allowing for wind drift they would have reached the Victorian coast in the vicinity of Wilson Promontory.

Mollkoon (Emu 60: 55) has recorded birds flying across Franklin Sound, which separates Tasmania from the numerous islands of the Furneaux Group, in February. His birds were flying just above the water into a head wind of 15-20 knots. The difference in behaviour is quite marked but is as expected in view of the different wind conditions. The conditions in January, 1967, were favourable for long distance migration.—D. G. THOMAS, 9 Lulaby Road, Moonah, Tasmania.

SOME ASPECTS OF SILVERYESE

By S. G. L. LENDON

How often do we hear remarks that a species or particular location, yet it is obvious, is not a species or particular location. Remarks are usually based on visual observations being seen throughout the year. Observations of this nature do not necessarily concern any more than is the case with brown pelicans who are known to be resident in that area.

Writing of the Eastern Silvereye, North (1989) indicated a variety of movements near Sydney and drew the conclusion that the wintering grounds of this species were unknown. The wintering grounds were known to be in the area where the species was most common and was readily available. It is now known that the Silvereye winter in New South Wales, north as the Queensland border and west as the Queensland border. The longest recovery for a bird was from near Torquay in Victoria to Broken Hill in New South Wales. The bird wintered in Broken Hill in New South Wales and returned in early April. The bird was found in Broken Hill in New South Wales and returned in early April.

Some of the Tasmanian forms have been recorded as wintering far south of the main range of the species. The wintering grounds were known to be in the area where the species was most common and was readily available. It is now known that the Silvereye winter in New South Wales, north as the Queensland border and west as the Queensland border. The longest recovery for a bird was from near Torquay in Victoria to Broken Hill in New South Wales. The bird wintered in Broken Hill in New South Wales and returned in early April. The bird was found in Broken Hill in New South Wales and returned in early April.