

B.O.U. List Committee, Twentieth Report, *The Ibis*, vol. 91, no. 3, pp. 508-513, 1949.

Fleming, C. A., and Serventy, D. L., 'The Races of *Puffinus assimilis* in Australia and New Zealand', *The Emu*, vol. 43, 1943, pp. 113-125.

Giglioli, H. H., and Salvadori, Thomas, 1869. 'On Some new Procellariidae collected during a voyage round the world in 1865-68 by H.I.M's. S. 'Magenta,' *The Ibis*, vol. 5, pp. 61-68.

Godman, F. du Cane, *A Monograph of the Petrels*, pt. 2, 1908.

Gould, John, *A Synopsis of the Birds of Australia*, pt. 4, 1838, p. 7; *Birds of Australia*, vol. 7, pt. 35, 1848; *Handbook to the Birds of Australia*, vol. 2, 1865.

Hindwood, K. A., 'A Second Record of the Little Shearwater in eastern Australia', *The Emu*, vol. 49, 1950, pp. 291-292.

Mathews, G. M., *The Birds of Australia*, vol. 2, 1912, and Bibliography, 1925.

Mathews, G. M., *Bull. Brit. Orn. Club*, vol. 54, no. 371, p. 25, 1933.

Mathews, G. M., 'Notes on Petrels', *The Ibis*, 1946, pp. 400-402.

Mathews, G. M., 'Petrel Notes', *The Emu*, vol. 48, 1948, pp. 152-154.

Murphy, R. C., 'On Certain Forms of *Puffinus assimilis* and its Allies', *Amer. Mus. Nov.*, no. 276, 1927, pp. 1-15.

'Opinions Rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature', *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, vol. 73, no. 8, 1936, pp. 5-22.

Salvin, O., *Rowley's Ornithological Miscellany*, vol. 1, 1876.

Serventy, D. L., 'Notes on Western Australian Petrels', *The Emu*, vol. 37, 1937, pp. 56-60.

Serventy, D. L., 'The Identity of *Procellaria gavia* Forster', *The Emu*, vol. 40, 1941, pp. 403-408.

Serventy, D. L., '*Puffinus assimilis* in Eastern Australia', *The Emu*, vol. 42, 1942, pp. 49-50.

Stone, W., 'The Gould Collection in Philadelphia', *The Emu*, vol. 38, 1938, pp. 231-233.

Stone, W., and Mathews, G. M., 'A List of the Species of Australian Birds described by John Gould, with the Location of the Type-specimens', *Austral Avian Record*, vol. 1, 1913, pp. 129-180.

Field Notes on the Red Goshawk

By E. A. R. LORD, Murphy's Creek, Queensland.

In September, 1949, a pair of Red Goshawks (*Erythrotriorchis radiatus*) built their large stick nest in dense foliage at the top of a large spotted gum tree. In September, the following year, they again showed a desire to use the nest but were attacked by a pair of nesting Black-backed Magpies (*Gymnorhina tibicen*) whenever they approached the place. A week later I noticed that the Goshawks were using a Crow's old nest some 300 yards distant. A Red Goshawk approached with partly-closed wings and legs down, landed on the side of the structure and moved on to the eggs.

During nesting time the Red Goshawk is the terror of the area for some distance from its breeding place. When young are being fed the birds make repeated raids on the nests of other birds, and many distressed parents can be heard endeavouring to defend their young.

Many nests I have had under observation have been robbed of the fledgelings they contained. At dawn one morning a Magpie's nest near the house was attacked and a large nestling carried off. The adult Magpies, assisted

by other birds, forced the raider to the ground with its prey. When I rescued the young bird I found that it had been badly injured and it died soon afterwards. Recently a pair of Magpie-Larks (*Grallina cyanoleuca*), with week-old chicks in the nest, was attacked and one nestling carried off. Shortly afterwards the Goshawk returned and took a second bird. A third visit was made and the remaining young bird was eaten at the nest despite the frenzied attempts by the parents and many other birds to drive away the raider.

Some years ago I heard a rushing sound overhead and, upon looking up, I saw a Black-shouldered Kite (*Elanus notatus*) closely pursued by a large hawk. When the birds reached to within a hundred feet from the ground the Kite quickly turned upwards and passed above its pursuer, which then gave up the chase and passed low over where I was standing. I was able then to identify it as a Red Goshawk.

An individual of this species perched daily on a small oak tree by the creek and I was curious to ascertain what was attracting it to the place. One day I saw it capture a young snake about three feet in length, and I realized that there had probably been a brood of those reptiles there as I had killed two large red-bellied black snakes at the same place a week previously.

The Red Goshawk is a shy bird and can usually be examined only with binoculars from a distance. However, on one occasion I found a bird with a broken leg, which, though otherwise in healthy condition, allowed me to approach to within ten yards and showed no inclination to fly away. On a second occasion a bird perched on a tree in my garden and I viewed it from a distance of 20 yards.

The tragic attack on the young Magpie-Larks I have already mentioned took place on December 11. However, the birds used the nest again, and on December 15 material was being added. On December 18 a bird was brooding. The nest was too high to enable me to ascertain its contents so I had to await the arrival of the young birds to continue my notes. On January 8 I heard the soft 'peek-peek' of the female and saw her at the nest feeding young. I always hear this call from the parents when the young are in the early stages of development and surmise that it is the call employed to prepare young nestlings to accept food. Feeding took place regularly as the young continued growing, and on January 24 three fledgelings, well feathered, could be seen standing in the nest.

On January 28 the young birds were out of the nest at dawn and were guided by the parents to the thick foliage of a nearby tree. A Red Goshawk came to the nest a few hours after the young had vacated it, but I succeeded in driving it away before any raid could be made on the young Magpie-Larks.