

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

SPECIAL PUBLICATION No 5

List of Queensland Birds

by

G. M. STORR

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM

SPECIAL PUBLICATION No. 5

List of Queensland Birds

by

G. M. STORR

World List Abbreviation:

Spec. Publs West. Aust. Mus.

EDITED BY
W. D. L. RIDE
and
A. NEUMANN

*Printed for the Trustees of the Western Australian Museum
by the Government Printer, Perth, Western Australia,*

FEBRUARY 1973

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
List of Birds	2
Gazetteer	147
Index	166

INTRODUCTION

In March 1967 I began to search the literature for information on Queensland birds—their distribution, ecological status, abundance, habitat preferences, movements, and taxonomy. No single date can be given for the closure of the manuscript; extracting for ratites effectively ceased in November 1970 when I commenced the species summaries, but data on certain passerines were still being incorporated as late as March 1972.

Not all the literature was searched; for example, no issues of the *Darling Downs Naturalist* were read after no. 100, and there are even larger gaps in my reading of other provincial journals. On the other hand, friends and correspondents have generously given me much unpublished information. Among these, I would especially thank Mrs H. B. Gill, Messrs J. R. Ford, S. A. Parker, R. L. Pink, R. K. Carruthers, L. Nielsen, D. Howe, and C. A. C. Cameron, Bro. Matthew Heron, and Dr D. L. Serventy. I am indebted to the Battye Library (Library Board of Western Australia), Perth, for a loan of W. B. Alexander's unpublished observations on Australian birds (typed version, edited by Dr D. L. Serventy).

The scope of this paper is much the same as that of my *List of Northern Territory birds*. Differences in presentation stem from the fact that Queensland, with about 550 species, has a much richer fauna, and that its literature is many times larger. To keep the paper within reasonable size, I have omitted the bibliography, limited the gazetteer to place-names mentioned in the present text, and have not repeated taxonomic references cited in my Northern Territory paper. There is no separate list of *species confirmandae*; the more plausible of these are enclosed in square brackets and placed in the body of the paper. Family names are inserted merely to help the reader find his way through the text.

I continue to take a hard view of subspecies and genera. My aim has been to recognize only those subspecies which can be precisely defined in terms of morphology and geography; and I have tried to eliminate genera that are not doing the work of genera, e.g. *Psephotus* (for the *Platycercus haematonotus* species-group), *Psephotellus* (for the *Platycercus pulcherrimus* superspecies), and *Barnardius* (for the *Platycercus zonarius* Rassenkreis).

Range is usually given first in broad terms, like "eastern" or "southern interior", and then with sufficient detail for the reader to draw a distribution map or to check whether an observation is beyond the known range of a taxon. Breeding and wintering ranges, when different from total range, are outlined under "status &c".

"Status" refers primarily to the bird's ecological status, i.e. whether it is a resident or a breeding or non-breeding visitor; sedentary, nomadic or migratory; and very common, common, moderately common, uncommon, scarce or rare. Habitat preferences, breeding season (i.e. months in which eggs are laid), and migrations are summarized. A field-guide is provided for certain subspecies, which under good conditions could be identified in the field; more needs to be learnt of their distribution and movements.

CASUARIIDAE

Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Latham). Emu.

Range.—Greater part of State, except humid northeast (Atherton Tableland and coastal mountains and lowlands between Cooktown and Ingham).

Status &c.—Formerly occurring in a wide variety of lightly to moderately densely wooded habitats; locally common wherever succulent fruits plentiful (including *Opuntia* spp. in former Prickly Pear belt), but generally uncommon to moderately common. Now rare or extinct in heavily settled areas. Some movement, especially towards coasts, during droughts. Breeding from April to August, mostly June and July.

Casuaris casuarius johnsonii Mueller. Cassowary.

Range.—Humid northeast; from Mt Amos south to Paluma, and inland to the Herberton Range; also Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Formerly common in lowland and foothill rainforest and closed gallery forest, but most of habitat now destroyed; uncommon in highland rainforest up to 1000 m. Breeding from late April to early October.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 1056: 1).

Casuarius casuarius subsp.

Range.—Humid mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Pascoe south to the Massy, and inland to the upper Wenlock.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Rainforest and closed gallery forest. Breeding in winter.

Taxonomy.—No replacement name should be proposed until it is established that *C. australis* Wall (not Shaw) differs from neighbouring races, including *sclaterii* of south New Guinea.

SPHENISCIDAE

Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae (Stephens). Little Penguin.

Range and status.—Rare straggler to southeastern seas, north to 26°40'S.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 35: 43).

PODICIPITIDAE

Podiceps novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Stephens. Little Grebe.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common on open freshwaters. Breeding from August to April (no reports from north of Innisfail and Kaban).

Podiceps poliocephalus Jardine & Selby. Hoary-headed Grebe.

Range.—North to Mt Isa and Townsville.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Scarce. Freshwaters (lakes, lagoons, deeper river-pools, and reservoirs). An irregular visitor, presumably from southeastern Aus-

tralia, mainly to western interior. Breeding reported only in southwest (Lake Dynevor, ca January 1963).

Podiceps cristatus australis Gould. Great Crested Grebe.

Range.—North to Mt Isa, Atherton Tableland, and Townsville.

Status &c.—Uncommon (but numbers apparently increasing following recent proliferation of man-made water storages). Deep freshwaters (lakes, lagoons, and reservoirs). Breeding reported only on western waters north to Mt Isa; August to October.

DIOMEDEIDAE

Diomedea exulans Linnaeus. Wandering Albatross.

Range.—Eastern seas, north to 19°43'S.

Status &c.—Moderately common visitor to southeastern seas (April to January), but seldom reported north of 24°S. See Amiet (*Notornis* 7: 219) and Norris (*Emu* 67: 35). Macquarie Island population is involved in this migration (*Aust. Bird Bander* 7: 40).

Diomedea melanophris Temminck. Black-browed Albatross.

Range and status.—Uncommon visitor (April to October) to southeastern seas, north to 24°07'S.

Diomedea cauta cauta Gould. White-capped Albatross.

Range and status.—Rare visitor to southeastern seas, north to 25°31'S. Two records; April and presumably October.

Taxonomy.—See Murphy (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 419: 1).

Diomedea chlororhynchos Gmelin. Yellow-nosed Albatross.

Range and status.—Scarce visitor (May to August) to southeastern seas, north to 24°24'S.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 33: 345).

Diomedea chrysostoma Forster. Grey-headed Albatross.

Range and status.—Rare visitor to southeastern seas, north to 24°45'S. Three records; April and September.

Phoebetria sp.

Status.—Two corpses found on Stradbroke Island in July and September 1959 (Hines, *Emu* 62: 62). Mack's identification of their head and feet as *Ph. palpebrata* requires confirmation.

PROCELLARIIDAE

Macronectes giganteus (Gmelin). Giant Petrel.

Range and status.—Rare visitor to southeastern seas, north to 23°50'S. Five records (June to November), including a bird banded as a nestling on Macquarie Island the previous February.

Taxonomy.—See Bourne & Warham (*Ardea* 54: 45).

Daption capense (Linnaeus). Cape Petrel.

Range.—Eastern seas, north to 20°35'S.

Status.—Ordinarily a rare winter visitor to southeastern seas. In some years, e.g. 1954, moderately common and ranging well north of the Tropic (Amiet, *Notornis* 7: 220).

Pachyptila vittata vittata (Gmelin). Broad-billed Prion.

Status.—One record: a beach derelict on Stradbroke Island in July (Hines, *Emu* 62: 63).

Pachyptila salvini salvini (Mathews). Medium-billed Prion.

Status.—One record: a specimen from near Brisbane in July (McKean & Vernon, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 16: 143).

Pachyptila desolata (Gmelin). Dove Prion.

Status.—One record: a beach derelict in May at Burleigh Heads on far south coast (Robertson, *Emu* 56: 226).

Pachyptila turtur (Kuhl). Fairy Prion.

Range and status.—Moderately common visitor (June to September) to southeastern seas, north to 23°18'S.

[Puffinus leucomelas (Temminck). White-fronted Shearwater.

One unconfirmed record: a Cockerell specimen from "Northeast Australia" (Godman, *Monograph of the petrels*, p. 73.)]

Puffinus carneipes Gould. Fleshy-footed Shearwater.

Range.—Eastern seas, north to 16°47'S.

Status &c.—Evidently the main flyway between Lord Howe Island and winter quarters in seas off Korea and Japan is well to east of Queensland coast, for the northward and southward passages have only been observed on single occasions, namely by Tubb in May (*Emu* 44: 244) and by Norris in September (*Emu* 67: 37). Summer observations in southeast Queensland (and northeast New South Wales) are possibly of birds foraging widely from breeding grounds.

Puffinus pacificus (Gmelin). Wedge-tailed Shearwater.

Range.—Eastern seas, north to 11°36'S.

Status &c.—Common. Dispersing widely between breeding seasons. Breeding in great numbers on a few low islets: Raine Island, Capricorn Group (mainly Tryon, North-west, Heron, and Masthead), Bunker Group (Hoskyn, Fairfax, and Lady Musgrave), and Lady Elliot Island; late November to late December. Birds commonly seen in summer off south coast probably breeding in northern New South Wales.

Taxonomy.—See Murphy (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 1512).

Puffinus tenuirostris (Temminck). Short-tailed Shearwater.

Range.—Southeastern seas, north to 23°50'S.

Status &c.—Passage migrant (between southeast Australian breeding grounds and north Pacific winter quarters). Commonly observed on southward migration,

September to December; also stragglers January and February. Northward migration in autumn evidently well to east of Queensland seas; only one record, a derelict at Burleigh Heads in May.

Taxonomy.—See Murphy (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 419: 9).

Puffinus gavia (Forster). Fluttering Shearwater.

Range and status.—Moderately common visitor (March to September) to southeastern seas, north to 24°05'S.

Taxonomy.—See Serventy (*Emu* 39: 95).

Puffinus assimilis assimilis Gould. Little Shearwater.

Range and status.—Rare visitor (presumably this subspecies) to far southeastern seas. Three records, none precisely dated.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 33: 350), Murphy (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 276), and Bourne (*Emu* 59: 212).

Puffinus lherminieri nugax Gray. Audubon Shearwater.

Status.—One record: specimen collected in Halifax Bay (northeast coast), June 1770, now only known from Solander's MS. description, which Murphy (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 276: 12) identified with birds collected in New Hebrides.

Pterodroma macroptera gouldi (Hutton). Great-winged Petrel.

Range and status.—Scarce visitor to southeastern seas, north to 24°45'S. Five records of beach derelicts, many in one December.

Taxonomy.—See Serventy (*Emu* 47: 213) and Murphy & Pennoyer (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 1580).

Pterodroma rostrata rostrata (Peale). Tahiti Petrel.

Status.—One record: a specimen from Fraser Island in May (McKean & Vernon, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 16: 141). Also observations in Coral Sea, north-northeast of Swain Reefs and southeast of Marion Reef, by Norris (*Emu* 67: 40).

Pterodroma solandri (Gould). Providence (Brown-headed) Petrel.

Status.—One record: a specimen from Fraser Island in May (McKean & Vernon, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 16: 142).

Pterodroma arminjoniana heraldica (Salvin). Trinidad Petrel.

Status.—One record: one observed at Raine Island in February by Warham (*Emu* 59: 153).

Pterodroma hypoleuca nigripennis (Rothschild). Stout-billed Petrel.

Status.—One record: two observed on Heron Island (Capricorn Group) in January (Reid, *Emu* 64: 99).

Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera (Gould). White-winged Petrel.

Status.—One record: a specimen from Burleigh Heads, extreme south coast, in April (Robertson, *Emu* 56: 225).

Taxonomy.—See Austin (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool.* 107: 392).

OCEANITIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl). Wilson Storm-petrel.

Range.—Eastern seas; and Gulf of Carpentaria (south at least to 13°S).

Status.—Common winter visitor to northern seas (May to September; occasionally to November). Occasionally reported further south, presumably in passage (March-June, and August).

Oceanites marinus dulciae (Mathews). White-faced Storm-petrel.

Status.—Two records (one in August): two specimens from Moreton Bay (Alexander, *Emu* 21: 263; and McKean & Vernon, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 16: 142).

[**Oceanites grallarius** (Vieillot). Vieillot Storm-petrel.

Observations by Norris (*Emu* 67: 41) in Coral Sea indicate that this petrel may range west to Queensland seas.]

Oceanites tropicus (Gould). Gould Storm-petrel.

Status.—Two records: specimens from "coast of Queensland" (Godman, *Monograph of the petrels*, p. 62) and "southeast Queensland" (Alexander, *Emu* 21: 263).

[**Oceanites nereis** (Gould). Grey-backed Storm-petrel.

Serventy, Serventy, and Warham (*Handbook of Australian sea-birds*, p. 142) include "southern Queensland" in its range.]

PELECANOIDIDAE

Pelecanoides urinatrix (Gmelin). Diving Petrel.

Status.—One record: a beach derelict on Stradbroke Island (Hines, *Emu* 62: 63).

Taxonomy.—See Bourne (*Bull. Br. Orn. Club* 88: 77).

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon rubricauda Boddaert. Red-tailed Tropic-bird.

Range.—Northern seas: south in Gulf to at least 13°S, and in Coral Sea ordinarily to 18°30'S.

Status &c.—Scarce. Breeding on Raine Island; probably all months. Accidental in southern seas (one record from Fairfax Island and one from Moreton Bay).

Phaethon lepturus lepturus Daudin. White-tailed Tropic-bird.

Status.—Only one fully authentic record: specimen collected in the Gulf by McLennan in June 1921. Provenance of Mathews' specimen from "near Cairns, October 1906" plausible, for there are several records from Coral Sea near Willis Island and further east.

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck. Australian Pelican.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Common. Nomadic (e.g., a subadult banded near the mouth of the Murray in South Australia was recovered at Clermont in central Queensland).

Saltwaters (estuaries and sheltered seas) and freshwaters (lakes, lagoons, river-pools, reservoirs, and large dams). Breeding (mainly June to August, also December and January) on small northern islands: Gulf (Ellis Island, and sandbanks in mouths of Staaten and Nassau Rivers), off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Claremont Isles, Howick Group, and Hope Islands), off Townsville, and off Mackay (rock near Brampton Island). Also breeding in interior in wet years at Lake Buchanan, Lake Machattie and Teeta Lake.

SULIDAE

Sula bassana serrator (Gray). Australian Gannet.

Range and status.—Non-breeding visitor (late April to early October) from New Zealand. Common off ocean beaches in south; numbers decreasing northwards, but still moderately common in 23°15'S; seldom reported further north.

Sula dactylatra personata Gould. Masked Gannet.

Range.—Northeastern seas, from Bramble Cay south to 22°S.

Status &c.—Moderately common about the Great Barrier Reef, but seldom seen near mainland. Breeding in large numbers on Raine Island and a cay in Swain Reefs, and in small numbers on Pandora Cay; probably all months.

Sula sula rubripes Gould. Red-footed Gannet.

Range.—Eastern seas.

Status &c.—Common in Coral Sea, but only casual south of 18°S and west of Great Barrier Reef. Breeding on Raine Island; probably all months.

Sula leucogaster plotus (Forster). Brown Gannet.

Range.—Northern and eastern seas, south to Moreton Bay.

Status &c.—Very common in Torres Strait and Coral Sea; moderately common in Gulf and eastern seas west of Great Barrier Reef; uncommon south of 24°S. Breeding (late June to November) on small islands and sandbanks in Gulf (Ellis and Rocky Islands), northern sector of Great Barrier Reef (Bramble and Pandora Cays, Raine Island, and Ashmore Banks), Swain Reefs ("Gillett Cay"), and Bunker Group (Hoskyn and Fairfax Islands). Dispersing widely between breeding seasons, *e.g.* birds banded as nestlings on Fairfax Island have been recovered in north Queensland and New Guinea.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Brandt). Little Black Cormorant.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common. Freshwaters (river-pools, lagoons, lakes and reservoirs) and to small extent saltwaters (estuaries and sheltered bays). Only natural breeding stations are in southern and western interiors, north nearly to the Gulf; since their recent construction also breeding on two northern reservoirs (Lakes Tinaroo and Moondarra); February to November. Presumably most birds originate in southeast Australia.

Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae Stephens. Black Cormorant.

Range.—Greater part of State, except northern Cape York Peninsula and far western interior (south of Mt Isa).

Status &c.—Ordinarily scarce or uncommon, but common in southeastern tidal waters during severe droughts in southeast Australia (*e.g.* 1965). Estuaries, sheltered seas, and freshwaters (reservoirs, lakes, and large lagoons and river-pools). Breeding at Lake Bullawarra (April), near Chinchilla (autumn), and possibly at Lake Tinaroo (spring). Presumably most birds originate in southeast Australia.

Phalacrocorax varius (Gmelin). Pied Cormorant.

Range.—North in eastern seas to 15°45'S and in Gulf to the Wellesley Group.

Status &c.—Common in Moreton Bay and southeastern estuaries, but numbers rapidly decreasing northwards along coast; occasional reports from Capricorn Group. Uncommon on fresh waters (lakes, reservoirs, and larger river-pools and lagoons). Breeding in Moreton Bay mangroves (including Bribie, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands), near Mackay, and in interior at Lakes Moondarra and Bullawarra and Goombi Swamp (near Chinchilla); April to September.

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos (Vieillot). Little Pied Cormorant.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Very common on freshwaters (few waterholes are too small for this versatile shag); much less numerous on saltwaters (estuaries and reef-sheltered seas). Breeding, usually in small colonies, in wooded swamps throughout the State, except Cape York Peninsula and far western interior; probably all months.

Anhinga novaehollandiae (Gould). Australian Darter.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Uncommon to moderately common (generally more numerous near coast than in interior, and in north than south). Freshwaters well screened with trees (*Melaleuca* etc.) and to smaller extent mangrove-fringed tidal waters. Breeding from March to August.

FREGATIDAE

Fregata minor (Gmelin). Greater Frigate-bird.

Range.—Torres Strait, and eastern seas south to 27°26'S.

Status &c.—Moderately common in Coral Sea; scarce west of Great Barrier Reef (except possibly in Torres Strait); casual south of 24°S. Apparently breeding in Torres Strait.

Fregata ariel (Gray). Lesser Frigate-bird.

Range.—All seas.

Status &c.—Common, especially north of 24°S and near tern and booby breeding grounds. Breeding in Gulf (Rocky Island), on Raine Island, and Swain Reefs ("Gillet Cay"); April to August.

ARDEIDAE

Ardea sumatrana Raffles. Great-billed Heron.

Range.—North and northeast: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Staaten, and on east coast to Broad Sound (Clairview Creek); also Hinchinbrook Island. Also far northwest.

Status &c.—Uncommon. In north and northeast almost confined to mangrove creeks; occasionally in freshwater swamp forest a few miles inland. In northwest (apparently an extension of Northern Territory population) ascending the Gregory to at least Planet Downs. Breeding from December to May.

[*Ardea cinerea* Linnaeus. Grey Heron.

Undated observations by Broadbent (*Emu* 10: 243) of single birds at Karumba and Cardwell require confirmation.]

Ardea pacifica Latham. White-necked (Pacific) Heron.

Range.—Greater part of State, except east coast north of Cairns.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Uncommon to moderately common (generally more numerous in south than north, in interior than on coast, and in winter than summer). Shallow freshwaters. Breeding north to Richmond and Torilla Plains; January to May (also late July to September in south). Evidently scarce as a breeding bird, especially north of Tropic. Presumably most birds originate in southeast Australia,

Ardea novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Latham. White-faced Heron.

Range.—Throughout the State, including many islands (west to Mornington in Gulf, and east to the Capricorn Group).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately to very common (generally more numerous in south than north, near coast than in interior, and in winter than summer). Shallow waters, fresh or salt; also pastures, especially when infested with grasshoppers. Breeding (mainland only) north to Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Richmond, Atherton, and Townsville; February to April, and August to October.

Ardea picata Gould. Pied Heron.

Range.—Northern.

Status &c.—Status uncertain (no breeding records). Moderately common on west coast and coastal plains of Cape York Peninsula, north nearly to Cape York and south to the Norman, usually in swamps but also accompanying cattle in grasslands. Irregular visitor to northeast (from Coen south to Townsville, inland to Atherton) and to the lower Leichhardt.

Butorides striatus macrorhynchus (Gould). Mangrove Heron.

Range.—North and east coasts, estuaries, islands, and inshore cays, from Dungeness Island (Torres Strait) south on Gulf coast to the Norman, and on east coast to Southport.

Status &c.—Common. Tidal flats and pools near mangroves. Breeding from September to December; also autumn in north.

Egretta ibis coromanda (Boddaert). Cattle Egret.

Range, status &c.—Recent immigrant, at present restricted to small areas in northeast and southeast.

At Innisfail a flock of 20-30 birds associated with dairy cattle, established by 1961 but not noticed before April 1960, attaining nuptial plumage each spring. Occasional visitor to pastures on Atherton Tableland.

In Brisbane area first noticed in November 1963 at Long Pocket, where four pairs nesting on following 7 December; in August 1967 flock of 16 observed here. At Bald Hills one bird observed in October 1964 and a flock of more than 40 in early winter 1970. A small flock in nuptial plumage near Wynnum in late October 1965.

Egretta alba modesta (Gray). White Egret.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Uncommon to moderately common (more numerous in winter than summer, and near coast than in interior). Shallow waters, fresh or salt. Breeding reported from a few localities in east (north to Townsville district) and in southern interior (west to Lake Bullawarra); January to March. Presumably most birds originate in southeast Australia.

Egretta garzetta nigripes (Temminck). Little Egret.

Range.—Northern and eastern coastal areas and patchily in interior (but not Lake Eyre drainage); also Mornington, Booby, Banks, and Hinchinbrook Islands.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Shallow waters, salt and fresh. Locally common, e.g. on swamps about the lower Archer and Broad Sound; generally uncommon to moderately common about mangrove-lined estuaries; scarce elsewhere, especially in interior. All but two of the few breeding reports are from saltwater habitats north to the lower Archer and south to Brisbane; February and March. Also breeding (autumn) in southern interior at Lake Bullawarra and near Chinchilla, evidently extensions of freshwater heronries of New South Wales interior (from which presumably come most of the birds seen in interior of Queensland, especially in winter and spring).

Egretta intermedia plumifera (Gould). Plumed Egret.

Range.—Northern and eastern coastal areas and patchily in interior (but not Lake Eyre drainage); Torres Strait islands (Banks etc.).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common in wet season in inundated grasslands of northern coastal plains. Withdrawing in dry season to permanent freshwater swamps (presumably including those of New Guinea) and to a smaller extent to tidal waters; also occurring on dry grasslands (including attendance on dairy cattle). All but two (Lake Bullawarra and Chinchilla) of the few breeding reports come from near-coastal sites north to the Nicholson and Townsville; February to April.

Egretta sacra (Gmelin). Reef Heron.

Range.—Northern coasts and islands, from northern Torres Strait (Deliverance and Darnley Islands) south in Gulf to the Wellesley Group and Karumba, and in east to Emu Park and Lady Elliot Island.

Status &c.—Common. Reefs, islets, and rocky and muddy coasts. Breeding in Gulf (Ellis Island) and on numerous northeastern and mideastern cays, rocks and sandbanks from Keats Island (northeast Torres Strait) south to Lady Elliot Island; August to June (mostly September to November; March-June reports only from Hope Islands and further north).

Taxonomy.—With very few exceptions, birds are either all-white or all-grey, these phases being generally reported in about equal numbers; but in parts of Torres Strait (*e.g.* Jervis Island) grey phase much the commoner, as is white phase in far southeast of range (Capricorn and Bunker Groups).

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli Mathews. Nankeen Night Heron.

Range.—Greater part of State, except far western interior (Georgina-Diamantina drainage); also islands in Gulf (Bountiful), Torres Strait (Darnley and Thursday), and northern sector of Great Barrier Reef (Raine Island and Pandora Cay); small islands off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (from Hannibal Islands south to Pethebridge Islets); also Hinchinbrook and Fraser Islands.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally very common, *e.g.* northern sector of Great Barrier Reef (? breeding season only) and Broad Sound mangroves (Torilla Plains); generally common near coast (mangrove creeks and teatree swamps); scarce or uncommon in interior (tree-lined lagoons and watercourses). Breeding north to Pandora Cay and inland to Lake Bullawarra; October to April. Mainly a spring-summer visitor to southeastern interior and a wet-season visitor to northwestern interior.

Ixobrychus minutus novaezealandiae (Potts). Little Bittern.

Range &c.—Status uncertain. One specimen and a few observations from southeast, north to Noosa and inland to Dalby; September to March. Two specimens (*vide* Ramsay) and a few observations from northeast, inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe; October to May. One record from the Gulf (observation near Norman-ton).

[**Ixobrychus sinensis** (Gmelin). Little Yellow Bittern.

Status.—One unconfirmed record: a Cockerell specimen from "Queensland". (This species is a moderately common visitor, October to May, to the Moluccas, New Guinea and New Britain.)]

Ixobrychus flavicollis (Latham). Black Bittern.

Range.—Northern and eastern: inland to Mt Isa, Blackall, and Columboola; also Banks and Hinchinbrook Islands.

Status &c.—Uncommon to moderately common in northern coastal areas; uncommon in southern coastal areas; scarce in interior. Mangrove creeks, mela-leuca swamps, and densely wooded watercourses. Breeding on east coast, north to Cape York, and inland to Coen, Coomooboolaroo (formerly), Biggenden, and Chinchilla; October to February.

Harvey & Harvey (*Emu* 19: 36) believe it may be only a breeding visitor to Mackay, arriving about September. This could well be its status in much of Queensland, judging from paucity of winter records.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 33: 174) and White (*Bull. Br. Orn. Club.* 58: 46).

Botaurus poeciloptilus (Wagler). Brown Bittern.

Range.—Southeastern.

Status.—Uncertain. Two specimens (Sandgate and near St George) and a few observations (north to Chinchilla); all but one record (late March) undated.

CICONIDAE

Xenorhynchus asiaticus (Latham). Black-necked Stork.

Range.—Northern and eastern: inland to Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Richmond, Prairie, Blackall, Springsure, Lake Brown, Glenmorgan, and Goondiwindi; also Mornington, Magnetic, Fraser, and Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Post-nuptial nomad. Scarce to moderately common (much more numerous near coast than in interior, and in north than south). Shallow waters, fresh or salt. Breeding south nearly to Brisbane, and inland to the Nicholson, Kamilaroi, Iffley, Pajingo, and Taroom; March to June. Northern breeding limits unknown, but evidently only a dry-season visitor to northern Cape York Peninsula. [A white stork seen by Broadbent (*Emu* 10: 243) near Cardwell in January 1889 was possibly a wintering *Ciconia boyciana*.]

Taxonomy.—Verheyen has merged *Xenorhynchus* and *Jabiru* in *Ephippiorhynchus*; but in view of the uncertainty whether these three large storks comprise a natural group, it seems better to broaden *Ciconia* to embrace all the ciconiine storks apart from *Leptoptilos* and possibly *Anastomus*.

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Threskiornis moluccus moluccus (Cuvier). White Ibis.

Range.—Throughout the State, including larger islands in Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Scarce to very common (more numerous in coastal areas than in interior, and in winter than summer). Mainly shallow freshwaters; commonly tidal waters in dry season and droughts; also seeking insects in grasslands, and scavenging round piggeries and abattoirs. A few breeding reports (February to April) north to the Nicholson, the Norman, and Townsville district; but in large numbers only at Lake Bullawarra. As indicated by banding, most birds originate in late spring-early summer breeding grounds in western New South Wales and Victoria.

Threskiornis spinicollis (Jameson). Straw-necked Ibis.

Range.—Throughout the State, including a few of the larger islands in Torres Strait and off east coast; accidental on Heron Island.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. In dry season and droughts, distribution broadly similar to White Ibis's, *i.e.* tending to concentrate near coast; but local distribution somewhat different owing to its being generally less aquatic: common on drying

swamps, adjacent grasslands, and newly ploughed land; seldom on tidal waters. In wet years locally very common in grasslands of interior, mainly feeding on grasshoppers and caterpillars in rapidly growing herbage. This is *the* ibis of the far western channel country (Diamantina and Coopers Creek) and of agricultural country (Darling Downs, the Burnett etc.). A few breeding reports (January to April) north to Townsville district, but colonies small except in southwest (Milkery Swamp and Lake Bullawarra). As indicated by banding, most birds originate in spring-breeding grounds in western Victoria and adjacent part of South Australia, and summer-breeding grounds in northwestern New South Wales (recoveries even include a bird from the small southwest Australian colony).

Plegadis falcinellus (Linnaeus). Glossy Ibis.

Range.—Greater part of State, except east coast north of Cooktown.

Status &c.—Common on Gulf-coastal plains, from Burketown east and north to the lower Wenlock; irregular visitor (sometimes in good numbers) to other northern regions; scarce elsewhere. Mainly grassy swamps and shallow lagoons. Breeding in small numbers in southern interior (Cunnamulla and Thargomindah districts); October and January.

Platalea regia Gould. Royal Spoonbill.

Range.—Throughout the State, including some islands in Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common near coast on freshwater lagoons and tidal waters. Less numerous in interior; mainly larger, long-standing waters. Breeding north to the Nicholson, the Norman, and the Claremont Group (mangroves of No. 1 Island), and inland to Lake Bullawarra; February to May.

Platalea flavipes Gould. Yellow-billed Spoonbill.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Generally uncommon (more numerous in interior than near coast). Shallow, often ephemeral freshwaters. Breeding north to the lower Leichhardt, Vergemont Creek, and Broad Sound (Torilla Plains); March to May; also August and September in Coopers Creek channel country.

ANATIDAE

Cygnus atratus (Latham). Black Swan.

Range.—North to Mt Isa, Byrimine, Chillagoe, Mareeba, and Cairns, and west to the Mulligan; also Fraser and Stradbroke Islands; accidental on Heron Island.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common (more numerous in south than north, and near coast than in interior). Extensive freshwaters (shallow or deep, temporary or permanent), brackish swamps, salt lakes, mangrove creeks, and shallow sheltered seas (*e.g.* *Zostera* beds in Moreton Bay). Breeding north to Lake Macattie, Lake Buchanan, and Townsville; February to June (also occasionally in spring in southeast).

Originally scarce in eastern lowlands north of the Burnett; but in recent decades, availing itself of man-made impoundments it has steadily increased its numbers and

breeding range northwards. Big autumn flocks on southeastern tidal waters presumably originate in southeastern Australia (at any rate, cygnets banded at Lake George, N.S.W., have been recovered in southeast Queensland).

Anseranas semipalmata (Latham). Pied Goose.

Range.—Gulf lowlands north to the Jardine, south to the swamps and lagoons of the Cloncurry (Byrimine) and of lower Julia Creek (Dalgona), and west to coastal plains about Northern Territory border. East coast north to the Olive (and exceptionally to Somerset), south to Moreton Bay, and inland to Musgrave, Fairview, Kings Plains, Atherton Tableland (recently), and the upper Burdekin. Accidental or in passage further inland (Pajingo, Augathella, lower Diamantina, and Lockyer Creek).

Status &c.—Post-nuptial nomad. Locally common, but numbers greatly reduced on east coast south of Bowen and now only a scarce visitor to southeastern waters; scarce on humid northeast-coastal plains (Cairns to Tully). In wet season mainly on flooded lands well vegetated with spike-rushes, sedges, aquatic grasses, and (on the Cloncurry River swamps) lignum. In dry season retiring to permanent freshwaters (especially lily lagoons), brackish coastal swamps, and dried-out coastal freshwater swamps (where they excavate bulbs of the spike-rush, *Eleocharis*). Breeding in Gulf drainage north to the Wenlock and inland to Byrimine and Dalgona; and on east coast from the Herbert south to Broad Sound (Torilla Plains); January to May (exceptionally in September). Swampy lowlands round Princess Charlotte Bay an important dry-season refuge, but uncertain (from Thompson's remarks) whether breeding in wet season near mouth of the Rocky.

Stictonetta naevosa (Gould). Freckled Duck.

Range.—Interior: north to Mt Isa, the Flinders, and Atherton; and east to the upper Burdekin (Gainsford), Balfes Creek district (including Lake Powlathanga), Lake Buchanan district (Yarrowmere), and Darling Downs (Lake Broadwater and south of Toowoomba).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Freshwater lagoons and swampy grasslands. Breeding at Lake Bullawarra and Bulloo Lake (March and April); otherwise a rare visitor (mostly June to September; once in February).

Dendrocygna arcuata (Horsfield). Whistling Tree-duck.

Range.—Greater part of State, but no reports from Cape York Peninsula north of the Watson and Coen, and very few from interior drainages.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Scarce to moderately common in Gulf and eastern drainages (numbers greatly reduced, especially in southeast, probably owing to spoliation of habitat by cattle). Inundated grasslands and freshwater swamps and lagoons well vegetated with aquatic herbage. Retiring in dry season and droughts to permanent freshwaters (including reservoirs) and occasionally to tidal waters. Breeding north to Georgetown and Kaban, and inland to the middle Cloncurry (Byrimine) and middle Dawson (Redcliffe); February and March in Gulf drainages; September to May in eastern drainages.

Dendrocygna eytoni (Eyton). Plumed Tree-duck.

Range.—Greater part of State, but no reports from east coast north of Innisfail and very few from east coast south of Rockhampton.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally and seasonally very common (generally more numerous in north than south, and in semi-arid and subhumid zones than humid zone). In wet season dispersing to inundated grasslands; also common in far western channel country after flooding of the Diamantina and Coopers Creek. In dry season and droughts retiring (generally towards coast) to permanent freshwaters and adjacent grasslands. Breeding in Gulf drainages (February to April) from Georgetown south to Richmond and west to the Nicholson; on east coast and hinterland (November to April) from Townsville south to Torilla Plains and inland to Kaban and Mingela; and on Coopers Creek (September) at Baryulah.

Chenonetta jubata (Latham). Wood Duck.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to the Nassau, Chillagoe, Atherton Tableland, and Innisfail; and west nearly to the Northern Territory border (Moonlight Creek, the upper Georgina, and Eyre Creek).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Widespread and generally common (more numerous in south than north, and in interior than near coast). Grassland, woodland savannah and crop stubbles, near water (lagoons, river pools, farm dams, and reservoirs) Breeding north to Richmond (rarely) and the Townsville district (presumably), east to Westwood and the Darling Downs, and west to Coopers Creek; December to February in north, May to October in southeastern interior, and autumn or spring in southwest. Many birds banded in interior of New South Wales have been recovered in southern interior of Queensland (all seasons).

Tadorna radjah rufitergum Hartert. Burdekin Duck.

Range.—Northern and eastern coastal lowlands: west in Gulf to Burketown and Bentinck Island, and south on east coast to the Burnett [and as a vagrant to northeastern New South Wales]; ascending larger rivers in dry season to considerable distances inland, *e.g.* the Etheridge to Georgetown, the Einasleigh to Dagworth, the Lynd to Torwood, and the Burdekin to Gainsworth.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Numbers greatly reduced in populated regions; still moderately common on west coast of Cape York Peninsula from the Staaten northwards (to at least the Watson). Last century locally common on east coast from the Herbert south to the Burnett (where it bred, according to Ramsay), but this century no records from south of Yeppoon and very few from north of Giru. Wet-season habitat little known; presumably mainly seasonal swamps of coastal plains of semi-arid and subhumid zones. Retiring in dry season to estuaries, mangrove creeks, and deeper freshwaters (lagoons, river pools, and dams). Breeding from November to March. Evidently only a dry-season visitor to east coast north of Townsville; it was always scarce north of Cardwell.

Tadorna tadornoides (Jardine & Selby). Mountain Duck.

Range and status.—Vagrant in far western interior. Two records: Lake Moondarra (Carruthers, *Qd Bird Notes* 2 (2): 7) and near Lake Machattie (H. B. Gill, *pers. comm.*).

Anas superciliosa Gmelin. Black Duck.

Range.—Throughout the State, including islands off southeast coast (Facing, Fraser, Moreton, Stradbroke, and Peel).

Status &c.—Nomadic. As a dry-season visitor, very common on larger and deeper freshwaters of subhumid zone (lagoons, river pools, and reservoirs) and moderately common on tidal waters (brackish coastal lagoons, estuaries, and mangrove creeks). As a breeding bird, widespread on freshwater swamps and lagoons, but only moderately common in interior and scarce or uncommon near coast; north to the Gulf, Fairview, Atherton Tableland, and Ingham; December to June (mainly March and April) in north; August to May (mainly September and October) in south. As indicated by banding, most birds apparently originate in southeastern Australia. See peculiar banding results of Lavery (*Qd J. agric. anim. Sci.* 23: 324): of adults banded at Townsville in various months and years, all 17 recoveries are from further north.

Taxonomy.—See Junge (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 20: 5) and Gyldenstolpe (*Ark. Zool.* 8: 21).

Anas querquedula Linnaeus. Garganey.

Status.—According to map in Slater's *Field guide to Australian birds*, p. 233, it has been recorded from three southeast Queensland localities. As it is a moderately common visitor to south New Guinea, it is almost certainly present in north Queensland in austral summer. Perhaps, in eclipse plumage, it has been mistaken for *A. gibberifrons*, e.g. the sole record of teal from the Cape York region, namely Macgillivray's observation of a few on Turtle Head Island in November 1910 (*Emu* 10: 228).

Anas castanea (Eyton). Chestnut Teal.

Range, status &c.—Ordinarily a rare visitor (May to September, including a bird banded in Victoria) to tidal and fresh waters of east coast north to Bowen, inland to Coomoooolaroo and Warwick; but from winter 1965 to winter 1967 individuals and small flocks apparently continually present in Moreton Bay at or near the mouth of the Brisbane. A few observations on Atherton Tableland (October to early January).

Anas gibberifrons Müller. Grey Teal.

Range.—Greater part of State, but only one report (see under *A. querquedula*) from Cape York Peninsula north of the Kendall, Atherton Tableland, and Innisfail.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Fresh and tidal waters. Numbers highly variable locally and seasonally (ordinarily more numerous in south than north, and in winter than summer). Breeding in interior, mainly on flood-plains of western rivers from

the middle Cloncurry (Sedan) south to Coopers Creek and east to Lake Bullawarra; and in much smaller numbers further east (Richmond, "northeast Australia", the lower Dawson, and western Darling Downs); January to September (usually autumn in north; commonly winter in south). The paucity of breeding records and the numerous recoveries of banded birds indicate that most birds originate in south-eastern Australia.

[*Anas clypeata* Linnaeus. Common Shoveler.

Status.—Possibly a rare vagrant. An unconfirmed report of one shot near Yandilla late last century (Campbell, *Nests and eggs of Australian birds*, p. 1044).]

***Anas rhynchotis rhynchotis* Latham. Blue-winged Shoveler.**

Range.—Eastern and southern: north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine), and inland to Richmond, Barcaldine, and Lake Bullawarra.

Status &c.—Uncommon visitor (mainly dry season) to south; rare in north (usually recorded only during severe droughts, e.g. 1902). Moderately deep freshwaters. Two breeding reports from mid-east: Torilla Plains (March) and the lower Dawson (late August).

***Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham). Pink-eared Duck.**

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula north of the Staaten, middle Lynd, Lake Tinaroo, and Innisfail.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Locally and seasonally common in far west, north to the Gulf; widespread but progressively less numerous towards east, and generally scarce on east-coastal lowlands. Breeding in freshwater swamps and lagoons filled by flooded western rivers, north to the middle Cloncurry and east to Chinchilla; usually March and April, also September on Coopers Creek. Apart from breeding occurrences mainly a dry-season and drought visitor to relatively permanent freshwaters.

***Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis* Gould. White-quilled Pygmy-goose.**

Range.—Eastern: north to a little beyond Innisfail (Alice River and Eubenangee); inland to the upper Barron (downstream nearly to Mareeba), the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy), Charters Towers district, Springsure district (Wealwandangie), Taroom, and Darling Downs.

Status &c.—Generally uncommon (formerly common south to the lower Dawson and lower Burnett); only a dry-season visitor to Atherton Tableland and far south of range (Condamine and Brisbane Rivers). Freshwater swamps and lagoons well covered with aquatic herbage. Breeding reported from near coast at Ayr, and inland near Charters Towers and the lower Dawson; November to March (and ?April).

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Feldiana Zool.* 20: 464, and *Emu* 46: 311).

***Nettapus pulchellus* Gould. Green Pygmy-goose.**

Range.—Gulf drainage: north to the Jardine; east to Coen, the middle Mitchell and middle Einasleigh; and south ordinarily to the Nicholson, lower Leichhardt

and middle Cloncurry (rarely to Mt Isa and Maxwelton). Northeast coast from the Claudie south to Inkerman; inland to Musgrave, Fairview, and Atherton.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Resident on permanent freshwater lagoons well vegetated with aquatic herbage. Some movement indicated by occasional appearances inland from normal range and by occupation of coastal marshes (*e.g.* near Normanton) temporarily freshened in wet season. Breeding south to Byrimine and Ayr; December to April.

***Aythya australis* (Eyton). Hardhead.**

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula north of the Watson, Julatten, and Cairns.

Status &c.—Nomadic. As a dry-season visitor or drought-refugee, formerly common but now uncommon to moderately common on deeper freshwaters, especially of east-coastal plains and eastern subinterior. As a breeding bird, mainly on flood-plains of western rivers north nearly to the Gulf and east to the Norman and Cunnamulla; occasionally in small numbers near east coast ("northeastern Australia" and Torilla Plains); February to April; also August and September on Coopers Creek. The paucity of nesting reports and the recovery of birds banded in Victoria suggest that most birds originate in southeast Australia.

***Oxyura australis* Gould. Blue-billed Duck.**

Range.—Far south, north to Sandgate and west to Chinchilla [and the lower Warrego, N.S.W.].

Status &c.—Status uncertain; probably a rare dry-season visitor to reservoirs and deeper lagoons. One breeding record: Lake McAuliffe (C. Cameron, *pers. comm.*); April.

***Biziura lobata* (Shaw). Musk Duck.**

Range.—South and southeastern: north to Rockhampton, and west to Yuleba and Lake Bullawarra; also Fraser Island. [Also recorded by Broadbent (*Emu* 10: 245) for the northeast: one bird on the Herbert, October 1888.]

Status &c.—Status uncertain; all dated records fall between April and October. Scarce. Coastal lakes, reservoirs, and inland lagoons (especially along the Condamine). One breeding record: Lake Bullawarra (June).

ACCIPITRIDAE

***Elanus caeruleus notatus* Gould. Black-shouldered Kite.**

Range.—Northern and eastern; inland to the lower Gregory (The Brook), the Cloncurry district, Barcaldine, and the Cunnamulla district.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Lightly wooded country. Scarce to moderately common (generally more numerous in winter than summer, in south than north, and in farming country than elsewhere). Breeding in farming country of southeast (Darling Downs and the lower Mary) and of northeastern interior (Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands); March to December (mainly spring).

Elanus scriptus Gould. Letter-winged Kite.

Range.—Greater part of State, but ordinarily western: Gulf drainages (north to the lower Norman and east to Richmond) and Lake Eyre drainages (the Georgina, Diamantina, and Coopers Creek).

Status &c.—Nomadic, mainly following plagues of *Rattus villosissimus*. Locally and seasonally common in arid grasslands with scattered clumps of trees. Breeding north to the Cloncurry district; May to July, and (?) January. Accidental or rare drought-refugee in east (Townsville, Dalby, upper Lockyer, and upper Condamine).

Aviceda subcristata subcristata (Gould). Crested Hawk.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to Helenvale, Mareeba, Atherton, Ravenshoe, Richmond (rarely), Jericho district (Rosedale), Carnarvon Range (Mt Moffat), Miles district (Columboola), and Goondiwindi.

Status &c.—Uncommon to moderately common in subinterior; generally scarce near coast except in winter. Well-wooded country: eucalypt forest, gallery forest, and edge of rainforest. Breeding north to Cape York and inland to Atherton Tableland and Columboola; September to March (mainly October and November).

Milvus migrans affinis Gould. Black Kite.

Range.—Greater part of State.

Status &c.—Ordinarily very common on lightly wooded western plains in vicinity of water, towns, and homesteads, but largely vacating arid sector of range during droughts. Common dry-season visitor to Gulf lowlands of Cape York Peninsula north to Weipa, and to settled parts of northeast coast and hinterland (towns, ports, meatworks, piggeries and farms). Elsewhere mainly a drought-refugee, sometimes in large numbers. Breeding mainly in west, north to the Gulf (the Gregory and lower Flinders), and east to Richmond, the Diamantina, Coopers Creek, and Lake Bullawarra; also breeding (? only since European settlement) in small numbers locally in east (Ingham, Townsville, and Darling Downs); all months, but mainly February-May in northwestern interior and August-October in better-watered regions.

Lophoictinia isura (Gould). Square-tailed Kite.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the Watson, Georgetown, Peak Range, Springsure, Charleville, and Chinchilla. Also far northwest: south to Riversleigh, and east to Armstrong Creek.

Status &c.—Locally moderately common in eastern interior but generally scarce; rarely reported from east coast. Open forest. Authentic breeding reports only from the lower Dawson (Coomooboolaroo and Bimbi); late August to early November.

Hamirostra melanosternon (Gould). Black-breasted Buzzard.

Range.—Northern and western: north to Cape York, and east to Cooktown, Cardwell, Charters Towers, the lower Dawson, and Darling Downs.

Status &c.—Uncommon in Gulf drainages; scarce in Lake Eyre drainages; rare elsewhere. Grasslands and lightly wooded savannahs. Breeding north nearly to the Gulf (Gregory and Leichhardt Rivers) and east to the Barcoo; apparently late winter and spring.

Haliastur indus girrenera (Vieillot). Red-backed Sea-eagle.

Range.—All coasts; casual inland.

Status &c.—Common on coasts of mainland and of large adjacent islands, especially near mangroves in creeks and estuaries; occasionally ascending larger rivers to tidal limits; seldom wandering to smaller and more remote islands. Breeding mainly from June to September, rarely in January and February.

Haliastur sphenurus (Vieillot). Whistling Eagle.

Range.—Throughout the State, including larger islands near east coast.

Status &c.—Common (certainly widest-spread hawk in State, and probably most numerous). Lightly wooded country, especially near water; with non-breeding concentrations round meatworks, garbage dumps, grass fires etc. Breeding in most of range including Moreton Bay islands but apparently not far north of Cape York Peninsula; all months but seldom in summer (mainly March-June in Gulf drainage and July-October in east).

Because of its ubiquity and attachment to breeding site, this hawk is generally believed to be relatively sedentary. However, considerable movement (? mainly by subadults) is indicated by dry-season aggregations in favourable areas (including New Guinea), desertion of drought-stricken regions, and banding (a bird bred near Adelaide was recovered near Gayndah).

Accipiter radiatus rufotibia (Campbell). Red Goshawk.

Range.—Northwestern: Gulf lowlands east to Kamilaroi and Sedan, and inland to the lower Gregory and middle Cloncurry (Byrmine).

Status.—Uncertain. Collected once and noted on "many occasions" by McLennan in 1910, but no other records.

Taxonomy.—Judging from data in Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11: 223), this race can be distinguished by reduction of rufous on underparts and of barring on tail.

Accipiter radiatus radiatus (Latham).

Range.—Eastern: north to Cooktown, and inland to Atherton, Kirrama, Lake Elphinstone, Emerald, and the upper Lockyer.

Status &c.—Formerly uncommon; now rare. Eucalypt forest and edge of rain-forest. Breeding from August to November; also May in north.

Accipiter novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Gmelin). Grey (White) Goshawk.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the lower Archer, Coen, Laura, Atherton, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla, and Inverramsay;

also Red Wallis, Dunk, Whitsunday, and Fraser Islands. Far northwest: east to Burketown, and south to the Nicholson.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Edge of rainforest, gallery forest, and waterside woodlands. Breeding from July to November; rarely January (Burketown) and April (Cape York).

Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus (Vigors & Horsfield). Australian Goshawk.

Range.—Throughout the State, including larger islands in Gulf (Mornington) and off east coast (Dunk, Goold, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, North Keppel and Fraser).

Status &c.—Migratory. Open forests and dry scrubs. As a winter visitor (April to October) moderately common in Gulf drainage; generally uncommon elsewhere, and especially scarce near east coast south of Cardwell. As a breeding bird, uncommon and confined to southern interior, north nearly to the Tropic, east to the lower Dawson and upper Lockyer, and west to the Bulloo; September and October.

Accipiter fasciatus didimus (Mathews).

Range.—Cape York Peninsula: south on Gulf coast to the Norman, and on east coast to the Bloomfield.

Status &c.—Moderately common in north; apparently less numerous in south and restricted to coastal plains. Breeding in September and October.

Field-guide.—Paler and smaller (*e.g.* length of wing in male 235-247, *v.* 255-278; female 270-287 *v.* 292-312) than nominate race.

Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus (Vieillot). Collared Sparrowhawk.

Range.—Greater part of State, except far western interior south of the Tropic and west of McGregor Range.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Open forests and dry scrubs. Breeding from August to October (exceptionally to December).

Aquila morphnoides morphnoides Gould. Little Eagle.

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula north of Karumba, Atherton, and Tully.

Status &c.—Scarce. Open forest, especially near water. Breeding from August to October, and in March (rarely).

Aquila audax audax (Latham). Wedge-tailed Eagle.

Range.—Throughout the State, including some large islands near east coast (Magnetic, Fraser, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Widespread, occurring in all kinds of habitat except heavy forest. Generally moderately common (most numerous in sheep country of western plains and in open-forested hills of eastern interior; scarce or absent in east-coastal lowlands). Breeding in lowlands north to Cloncurry, Richmond, and Mackay, and along Great

Dividing Range north past the Herberton district to Coen; late May to August, with one February report from northeast. Sporadic appearance on east coast, northern Cape York Peninsula, and south New Guinea, indicate some movement, as does recovery in south Queensland of a bird banded near Canberra.

Haliaeetus leucogaster (Gmelin). White-breasted Sea-eagle.

Range.—Northern and eastern, inland for considerable distances up larger rivers, e.g. the Leichhardt (to Mt Isa), Cloncurry (Byrimine), Flinders (Richmond), Norman (beyond Glenore), Mitchell (Highbury Lagoon), Morehead (Laura-Coen road), Barron (Yungaburra), Burdekin (Gainsford), Mackenzie (Coalmine Lagoon), Dawson (Taroom and Lake Murphy), Burnett (Gayndah), and Brisbane and tributaries (Lake Clarendon and Moogera Dam); also in interior drainages, viz. lower Bulloo (Lake Bullawarra) and the Condamine (Broadwater Lagoon). Islands in Gulf (Mornington), Torres Strait (Thursday), and off east coast.

Status &c.—Moderately common on islands, coasts, and estuaries; much less numerous on freshwaters (rivers, lagoons, and reservoirs). Breeding on numerous east-coast islands from Cairncross south to South Stradbroke; much less commonly on mainland coasts and freshwaters (inland to Lakes Murphy and Bullawarra); April to July (and ? August).

This hawk evidently does not venture far from mainland and high-island coasts (e.g. no reports from Great Barrier Reef). The population on the Capricorn and Bunker Groups is therefore possibly isolated, and moreover it seems to breed later.

Circus assimilis Jardine & Selby. Spotted Harrier.

Range.—Throughout the State; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks and Woody Wallis).

Status &c.—?Nomadic or migratory. Moderately common on grasslands of western plains north to Gulf; uncommon in eastern interior (mainly in agricultural country); scarce or absent near east coast and on Cape York Peninsula north of the Mitchell, Atherton Tableland, and Cairns. Breeding reported only in eastern interior, on the lower Dawson (before 1900) and Darling Downs; September, November, and March.

Apart from its following plagues of *Rattus villosissimus* in the west, its movements are far from clear. According to L. Nielsen (*pers. comm.*) breeding pairs arrive on the Darling Downs in spring and leave in autumn. Elsewhere mostly observed from May to October.

Circus aeruginosus approximans Peale. Swamp Harrier.

Range.—Throughout the State, including some islands off east coast (Bramble Cay, Three Isles, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migrant. Mainly lagoons and grassy swamps. Moderately common visitor (March to November) to better-watered parts of north. Scarce in south and western interior, and usually seen only in passage. Presumably most birds originate in Tasmania, which, according to Sharland (*Emu* 58: 77), is largely vacated in winter.

Pandion haliaetus cristatus (Vieillot). Osprey.

Range.—Most coasts and islands north to Cape York (but not the Capricorn and Bunker Groups); casual inland.

Status &c.—Moderately common in sheltered seas; occasionally entering estuaries; rarely ascending rivers, e.g. the Leichhardt (to East Leichhardt Dam), Barron (Lake Tinaroo), Burdekin (Lake Lucy), Fitzroy (the lower Dawson), and Brisbane (Somerset Dam). Breeding on numerous islands off east coast from Moreton Bay north to Endeavour Strait, and on Mornington Island in Gulf; much less commonly on mainland; April to September.

FALCONIDAE

Falco subniger Gray. Black Falcon.

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula and most of east-coastal lowlands.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally and seasonally moderately common, but generally uncommon, on sparsely wooded western plains north to Gulf and east to Karumba, Richmond, Barcaldine, Blackall, and the Warrego. Scarce in eastern interior. Rare drought-refugee on east coast (e.g. Townsville, 1951). Breeding north nearly to the Gulf (Augustus Downs) and east to Darling Downs (Jandowae); June and July.

Falco peregrinus macropus Swainson. Peregrine Falcon.

Range.—Greater part of State, excluding western lowlands of Cape York Peninsula, but including several continental islands off east coast.

Status &c.—Nomadic and evidently migratory. Scarce to uncommon (more numerous in winter than summer, in hilly country than on plains, and in east than west). Most wooded habitats except closed forest. A few eastern and southern breeding reports, north to Townsville district and west to lower Coopers Creek; August and September. Nearly all dated observations of this bird fall between April and October.

Falco longipennis longipennis Swainson. Little Falcon.

Range.—Greater part of State, except far western interior (i.e. Georgina-Diamantina drainage south of the Tropic); also Mornington, Fraser, and some Moreton Bay islands.

Status &c.—Nomadic and evidently migratory. Widely but sparsely distributed in all wooded habitats except dense forests. As a winter visitor (April to October) moderately common in north; uncommon in southern interior; generally scarce on east-coastal lowlands and especially rare in south. Uncommon as a breeding bird, north to the Edward and Coen, east to the Atherton Tableland (presumably), the lower Dawson, Darling Downs, and lower Moonie, and west to the lower Leichhardt and lower Coopers Creek; July to November.

Falco hypoleucos Gould. Grey Falcon.

Range.—Greater part of interior: north to the Gregory, Georgetown, and Atherton Tableland; and east to Kuranda, the Cardwell Range (head of the Murray), Emerald, Springsure, Chinchilla, and Mungindi.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Rare. Lightly wooded country. Breeding north to the Cardwell Range; July to September.

Falco cenchroides cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield. Nankeen Kestrel.

Range.—Greater part of State, except east coast of Cape York Peninsula north of Princess Charlotte Bay; also islands in Gulf (Rocky) and off east coast (Dunk, Magnetic, Hayman, Brampton, and Fraser).

Status &c.—Resident and migratory. Sparsely wooded plains and cultivation (including man-made grassland). As a winter visitor (April to October) very common on open coastal plains round southern shores of Gulf north to the Staaten; common in farming country of Darling Downs and (in good years) on open plains of western interior (Barkly Tableland, grassy plains about the Cloncurry and Flinders, the Georgina-Diamantina, the Thomson-Barcoo-Cooper, and the lower Warrego); moderately common in southern farmlands east of the Great Dividing Range (*e.g.* about the Lockyer and upper Burnett); generally scarce or uncommon elsewhere. As a breeding bird common only on plains of western interior and on the Darling Downs; locally in east (and possibly only since European settlement), *e.g.* the upper Lockyer, the "northeast", and Brisbane; August to November; also December and January in "northeast".

Falco berigora berigora Vigors & Horsfield. Brown Hawk.

Range.—Throughout the State, including islands off east coast (Dunk, Great Palm, North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, and Peel).

Status &c.—Resident and migratory. Lightly wooded country. As a winter visitor (April to October) very common in Gulf lowlands north to the Wenlock; common on Darling Downs and (in good years) on plains of western interior; uncommon to moderately common elsewhere, and in decreasing numbers on east-coastal lowlands north of Tully. As a breeding bird moderately common on western plains north to the Gulf; elsewhere widespread (north to Cape York) but generally uncommon, and apparently absent from more humid sectors of east-coastal lowlands (*i.e.* between the Bloomfield and Townsville in the northeast, and south of Gladstone in the southeast); May to December (mainly winter in west, and spring in east).

MEGAPODIIDAE

Megapodius freycinet duperryii Lesson & Garnot. Scrub Fowl.

Range and status.—"Not uncommon" (Masters) on low islands of northeast Torres Strait (including Dungeness and Bet, but apparently excluding those permanently inhabited by Torres Strait Islanders).

Taxonomy.—Masters distinguished these birds (as "*assimilis*") from those of north Queensland but failed to compare them with *duperryii*, which occurs on Daru, only 90 km to the north and on the same chain of reefs and islands.

Megapodius freycinet yorki Mathews.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula: south on Gulf coast to Weipa, and on east coast to just beyond the Bloomfield (Emmagen Creek), inland to the upper Jardine, upper Wenlock, Helenvale, and the eastern foot of Mt Peter Botte; also continental islands of southwest Torres Strait (Banks, Booby, Wednesday, Prince of Wales, and Possession) and small wooded islands off east coast (Cairncross, Clerke, and Haggerstone).

Status &c.—Common, especially on islands and coasts. Lowland rainforest, closed gallery forest, and coastal thickets. Breeding from August to January. Non-breeders occasionally wandering to highland rainforests.

Taxonomy.—Campbell's remarks (*Emu* 20: 49) on Banks Island birds indicate *yorki* rather than the darker "*assimilis*".

Megapodius freycinet castanonotus Mayr.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Cape Tribulation south to the Herbert, and inland to Kuranda, the Herberton Range, and Herbert Gorge; also Fitzroy, Russell, the Frankland, the North and South Barnard, Dunk, and Brook Islands.

Status &c.—Common. Lowland and highland rainforests. Breeding from sea-level up to at least 900 m; August to February.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 1006: 8).

Megapodius freycinet subsp.

Range.—Mid-east coast at Port Molle, Cape Hillsborough, Mackay, and Byfield; also Whitsunday and Cumberland Islands (Hayman, Hook, Double Cone, Lindeman, Carlisle, Brampton, Scawfell, and St Bees).

Status &c.—Formerly common, but now probably extinct on most of mainland and some of the islands. Coastal scrubs (including edge of mangroves) and lowland rainforest. Breeding from September to November (only two dated reports).

Taxonomy.—Because of their isolation (by 250 km of dry coast), much drier habitat (annual rainfall less than 2000 mm), and absence from highland rainforest (available in the Eungella Range), I hesitate to include these poorly collected and virtually undescribed populations in *castanonotus*.

Alectura lathamii purpureicollis (Le Souëf). Brush Turkey.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula: from Cape York south to the lower Mitchell (Kowanyama and Dunbar), the upper Archer, and the Stewart.

Status &c.—Common, especially where *Megapodius* is scarce or absent (*e.g.* inland riverside scrubs). Closed gallery forest and rainforest; occasionally visiting adjacent open forests and mangroves. Breeding from October to February; also March and April on west coast (Weipa and the lower Archer).

Alectura lathamii lathamii Gray.

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Finlayson); inland to the Little Kennedy, Chillagoe, head of the Lynd (40-mile Scrub), the middle Burdekin (20 km

N of Charters Towers), the Suttor, Clermont, the upper Barcoo, the head of the Nive, Orallo, and Thomby; also Dunk Island (introduced *ca* 1935) and Stradbroke Island (status uncertain).

Status &c.—Locally common, but now generally uncommon (numbers varying with intensity of human predation, drought, and clearing of scrubs). A wide variety of densely wooded habitats, from highland rainforest (optimal) westwards or downwards through closed gallery forests, deciduous vine thickets, softwood scrubs (*Brachychiton*, *Araucaria* etc.), and brigalow scrubs (especially those enriched with *Opuntia* spp.). The more humid lowland rainforests are not greatly favoured, especially north of the Herbert where it becomes increasingly scarce as a breeding bird below 300-600 m, though commonly supporting juveniles in winter. Breeding from September to February (mainly October to December), also exceptionally in autumn and winter (*e.g.* on the lower Dawson after breaking of drought in March 1889).

PHASIANIDAE

Coturnix novaezelandiae pectoralis Gould. Stubble Quail.

Range.—Greater part of interior: north nearly to the Gulf (Wernadinga), the upper Lynd (St Ronans), and Atherton Tableland; and east to Innisfail (rarely), Suttor Creek, Clermont, and the southeast-coastal plain (north to Glasshouse Mountains).

Status &c.—Nomadic; usually appearing in farming country in good seasons and in uncultivated grasslands after good rains. Common visitor to farmlands of southeastern interior (*e.g.* fodder and cereal crops of the upper Condamine and upper Lockyer); moderately common visitor to drier western sector of Darling Downs (wheat belt) and the dairying country of southeast corner; scarce elsewhere. Breeding in southeastern interior (Darling Downs and upper Lockyer); October to December.

Coturnix ypsilophora australis (Latham). Brown Quail.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: inland to the Gregory, Mt Isa (rarely), the upper Cloncurry (Dolomite), Barcaldine, Chinchilla, and Warwick; also continental islands in Gulf (Bountiful and Sweers), in Torres Strait (Banks, Mt Ernest, and Booby), and off east coast (from Albany south to Stradbroke, and as far offshore as Percy).

Status &c.—Nomadic (possibly sedentary in optimal habitats). Very common in long grass and rank herbage of coastal plains and islands; moderately common visitor to subinterior, mainly on riverside flats after rain and in growing crops; rare to uncommon further inland. Breeding inland to the Nicholson, Richmond, Clermont, the lower Dawson, upper Lockyer, and upper Condamine; most months but rarely from July to September (the driest time of year); tending to lay before the heaviest rains in humid regions, and after them in semi-arid regions.

Taxonomy.—Many races have been proposed for this species, but most of the descriptions are unconvincing. Generally size decreases from south to north, and coloration varies with humidity (darker and greyer in wet country, paler and redder

in dry). But even these slight effects are obscured by individual variation and almost certainly by the movements of the birds themselves.

Coturnix chinensis lineata (Scopoli). King Quail.

Range.—Disjunct in eastern humid zone. East-coastal plains of Cape York Peninsula from the Claudie south to Violet Vale. Northeast coast from the Bloomfield south to the Herbert, inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe. Southeast coast north to Broad Sound (Torilla), inland (in good years) to the lower Dawson, upper Lockyer, and upper Condamine; also Fraser and Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Locally and seasonally common (though not often observed except by farmers when cutting hay). Long grass, especially in and around swamps; fodder crops, especially lucerne. Breeding from November to July.

Reports of a "red-rumped quail", summarized by Chisholm (*Qd Nat.* 17: 87), are probably based on fleeting views of *chinensis*, observers mistaking the red under-tail coverts for a red rump or tail.

Gallus gallus (Linnaeus). Domestic Fowl.

Range, status &c.—Feral on two islands in Capricorn Group: North-west (since last century) and Heron (?since the 1940s). Common in closed forest (*Pisonia*, *Ficus* etc.). Breeding from September to November (McBride, *Qd Nat.* 19: 100).

For introduction of Guinea Fowl and Pea Fowl on Heron Island, see Kikkawa (*Sunbird* 1: 40).

TURNICIDAE

Turnix maculosa melanota (Gould). Red-backed Quail.

Range.—Disjunct in northern and eastern humid zones. Eastern Cape York Peninsula from Cape York south to Coen; also islands in Torres Strait and near Cape York (Darnley, Sue, Banks, Booby, Albany, and Turtle Head). Northeast coast from Cairns south to Townsville, inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe. South-eastern lowlands from the upper Fitzroy south to Moreton Bay, inland to the lower Dawson.

Status &c.—Common north of the Herbert; rare elsewhere. Long grass, rank herbage, and fodder crops. Breeding from November to March; also May to June in northeast (*vide* Lavery *et al.*).

Turnix melanogaster (Gould). Black-breasted Quail.

Range.—Southeastern: from Shoalwater Bay (Pine Mountain) south to the low hills west of Brisbane (near Moggill); inland to the lower Dawson, Gayndah, and Cooyar.

Status &c.—Formerly common, but numbers greatly reduced since *ca* 1890. Densely wooded habitats (but not humid rainforest), especially on hills of subinterior: dry rainforest, deciduous vine thicket, eucalypt forest enriched with *Lantana*, and brigalow scrub enriched with *Brachychiton* or *Opuntia* spp. Breeding from October to December.

Taxonomy.—The type of “*goweri*” came from Gowrie Scrub (presumably near Toowoomba), not Gowrie Creek (Cardwell Range) as implied in the R.A.O.U. Checklist (1926).

***Turnix varia* (Latham). Painted Quail.**

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown; inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe, the upper Burdekin (near Lake Lucy), Suttor Creek, Clermont, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla, and Southwood; also large islands close to east coast (Hinchinbrook, Fraser, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Moderately common in hilly subinterior, in open forest and grassy glades in scrubs; scarce in humid coastal lowlands. Breeding in September and October, and in March and April.

Taxonomy.—For rejection of “*subminuta*”, see Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 35: 45).

***Turnix olivii* Robinson. Buff-breasted Quail.**

Range.—Southeastern interior of Cape York Peninsula, from Coen southeast to vicinity of Cooktown.

Status &c.—Uncertain, but apparently common at Coen in short grass beneath eucalypt forest (stringybark). Breeding in March.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 34: 25) and Macdonald (*Sunbird* 2: 1).

***Turnix pyrrhothorax* (Gould). Red-chested Quail.**

Range.—Interior: north to the lower Norman (south of Glenore) and upper Burdekin (near Lake Lucy); west to the upper Diamantina and Quilpie; and east to the Peak Downs and upper Condamine.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Locally and seasonally very common, but generally uncommon. Open grasslands and wheat crops. Breeding from February to June in semi-arid northwestern interior (Richmond) and from August to December in more humid eastern interior (Cotherstone, Jandowae, and Warroo).

***Turnix velox* (Gould). Little Quail.**

Range.—Western and interior: north to the lower Mitchell; and east to the upper Burdekin, lower Dawson, upper Lockyer, and upper Condamine.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Locally and seasonally very common, but generally uncommon. Lightly wooded grasslands and fodder crops. Breeding north nearly to the Gulf (Glenore); January to July in northwest, and July to October in south and east.

PEDIONOMIDAE

***Pedionomus torquatus* Gould. Plain-wanderer.**

Range.—Southeastern interior.

Status.—Uncertain, but apparently an uncommon visitor to sheep country of Darling Downs last century (Roberts, *Emu* 29: 198) and a rare vagrant further north (a specimen from the lower Dawson *ca* 1890 and one in 1933).

GRUIDAE

Grus antigone (Linnaeus). Sarus Crane.

Range.—Northern: coastal plains round Gulf, north to the Archer and west to Burketown; also the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands.

Status &c.—Common. Habitat preferences apparently similar to those of Brolgas in same area. Breeding reported near Normanton: January and February.

Not distinguished from Brolga in field until 1966 (Gill, *Emu* 69: 49).

Taxonomy.—Lavery & Blackman (*Qd agric. J.* 95: 156) refer their specimens to *G.a. sharpii* Blanford.

Grus rubicunda (Perry). Brolga.

Range.—Throughout the State, including continental islands in Gulf (Sweers) and close to east coast (from Turtle Head south to Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Scarce to very common (much more numerous in north than south, and near coast than in interior). Mainly shallow, treeless or sparsely wooded freshwaters vegetated with low sedges and short grass; also dry open grassland (especially when infested with large insects), salt pans, river pools, and edge of lagoons. Widely dispersed in wet season; but in dry season concentrating sometimes in huge numbers in climatically dry but hydrologically wet sectors of coastal plains, e.g. Gulf coast north to the Archer, and on east coast round Princess Charlotte Bay, between the Murray and the Burdekin, and round Broad Sound. Rare vagrant to humid northeast-coastal plain (between the Bloomfield and Tully). Breeding north on Gulf coast to the lower Archer and on east coast nearly to Townsville (Cromarty), and inland to the lower Diamantina and lower Bulloo; late August to June.

RALLIDAE

Rallus pectoralis pectoralis Temminck. Lewin Water-rail.

Range &c.—Status uncertain, but evidently very rare. Five reports from east coast, north to Cairns, and inland to Julatten and the upper Lockyer.

Rallus philippensis yorki (Mathews). Banded Land-rail.

Range.—Torres Strait Islands (Banks, Booby, and Channel Rock), and low islands off east coast from Pandora Cay (northern Great Barrier Reef) to Lady Musgrave Island (Bunker Group).

Status &c.—Very common. Long grass, rank herbage, littoral thickets and forests (including *Pisonia* and mangroves), crevices in coral rock, and seabird nesting grounds. Breeding from October to January.

Taxonomy.—Compared with mainland birds (New South Wales and Victoria) the pectoral band in island birds (Banks, Raine, and Lady Musgrave) is darker (chestnut-cinnamon v. pale cinnamon) and narrower (6-10 mm wide v. 14-30)—S. A. Parker (*pers. comm.*).

Rallus philippensis subsp.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cairns, and inland to Atherton, Richmond, Chinchilla, and Warwick.

Status &c.—Scarce to moderately common (most plentiful in humid coastal areas; least in drier parts of range, especially where cattle have degraded waterside habitats). Long grass and rank herbage, especially beside water; grassy and sedgy swamps; canefields and fodder crops; and (at Richmond) *Typha*-lined bore-drains. Breeding from September to April.

Extent of movements unknown, but evidently some dry-season dispersal. See Dunlop's study (*Sunbird* 1: 3) of birds near Bribie Island, and Junge's comments (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 20: 11) on some Moluccan specimens inseparable from Sydney birds.

Taxonomy.—The current name for this weak race, *australis* (Pelzeln), is preoccupied in *Rallus*; whether *mellori* Mathews or even *assimilis* Gray can be applied to it is unknown.

Eulabeornis tricolor (Gray). Red-necked Rail.

Range.—Northeast coast, from Cape York south to the Herbert, inland to the McIlwraith Range and Atherton Tableland; also Booby Island (Torres Strait).

Status &c.—Wet-season visitor, arriving between October and early January, and leaving in April or early May. Lowland and highland rain forests, gallery forest, and monsoon forest in vicinity of water. Breeding from November to March.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 31: 262, and 34: 23) and Gyldenstolpe (*Ark. Zool.* 8: 219).

Eulabeornis castaneiventris castaneiventris Gould. Chestnut Rail.

Range.—South coast of Gulf, from the Albert east to the Smithburne.

Status &c.—Common. Estuarine mangroves. Breeding reported near Burketown; February.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 34: 22). The type came from the Albert (Stokes, *Discoveries in Australia* 2: 263), not the Flinders.

Porzana pusilla palustris Gould. Marsh Crake.

Range.—Greater part of State, north to Mt Isa, Nonda, and Cairns; also Fraser Island.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common, but scarce or absent in east-coastal lowlands north of Rockhampton. Waterside herbage (including *Typha* on western bore-drains); swamps with grasses, sedges, and rushes; and lagoons with floating herbage (*Nymphaea* and *Eichornia*). Breeding in southern interior (Cunnamulla and Dalby districts); October and presumably autumn.

Taxonomy.—See Junge (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 20: 16) and Sims (*Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)* 3: 399).

Porzana fluminea Gould. Spotted Crake.

Range.—North to Mt Isa, the upper Flinders (Spring Valley), and Innisfail; and inland to the lower Diamantina (Durrie).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Rare. Swamps with lignum, bulrushes, and water-lilies; also fodder crops. A breeding report from southeast (Campbell, *Nests and eggs of Australian birds*).

Porzana tabuensis (Gmelin). Spotless Crake.

Range.—Southeastern lowlands, north to Rockhampton, and inland to Westwood (casual); and northeastern highlands (Atherton and Malanda districts).

Status &c.—Moderately common in north. Formerly locally common in south, but not reported since 1922. Freshwater swamps. No breeding records. Dated observations (all but one from Atherton Tableland) falling between October and May; perhaps a wet-season visitor, wintering in New Guinea.

Poliolimnas cinereus leucophrys (Gould). White-browed Crake.

Range.—Northeast coast from Cape York south to the Herbert, and inland to Mareeba (Emerald Creek) and Atherton. Also far northwest, on the lower Nicholson.

Status &c.—Scarce. Rushy coastal swamps, especially near teatrees or mangroves; inland in herbage and shrubbery along watercourses. Breeding from October to March.

Gallinula olivacea ruficrissa Gould. Bush Hen.

Range.—Northern and eastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to Weipa, and on east coast nearly to New South Wales border, inland to Coen, Atherton, the Cape River, Gin Gin, and the hills west of Brisbane.

Status &c.—Nomadic (or migratory?). Scarce to common (much more numerous in north than south of the Herbert). Long grass, rank herbage, and thickets, especially on edge of water, roads, and scrubs. Breeding from October to April. Possibly resident in humid northeast-coastal lowlands, but in most of range apparently a wet-season visitor, arriving between November and January.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 1417: 18).

Gallinula ventralis Gould. Black-tailed Native Hen.

Range.—Mainly western and interior: north to Burketown, the lower Norman Georgetown, and the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy); and east to Townsville, Bowen ("some miles inland"), Lake Elphinstone, the Peak Downs, lower Dawson, lower Boyne, and Warwick.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Locally and seasonally common but often absent, according to incidence of droughts and floods in interior drainages. Grass and herbage, inundated or close to water. Breeding in arid southwest on floodplains of Coopers Creek and the lower Bulloo; June and July. Dispersing towards coasts during droughts, taking refuge mainly in lightly wooded but well-watered

sectors of semi-arid zone (e.g. the upper Flinders and upper Thomson) and less frequently and in smaller flocks in subhumid zone.

Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa Gould. Dusky Moorhen.

Range.—Mainly eastern: north on coastal plains to Innisfail, and in subinterior to Julatten; inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe, Georgetown district (Cumberland Dam), the middle Flinders (Nonda), Mt Isa district (East Leichhardt Dam), the upper Barcoo (Blackall), the Nive (near Augathella), Carnarvon Range, and the Condamine drainage (west to the Miles district).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Scarce to moderately common (generally most numerous east of the Great Divide, in south, and in dry season). Freshwater lagoons and swamps; long grass and rank herbage in and beside streams; in west mainly in *Typha* round dams and bore-drains. Breeding on east-coastal plains north to Townsville, and in eastern subinterior north to Atherton and inland to Westwood (?) and the upper Lockyer; August to April.

Gallinula porphyrio melanotus (Temminck). Eastern Swamp-hen.

Range.—Very unevenly distributed over greater part of State, including some islands in Torres Strait (Banks and Booby) and off east coast (Dunk, Magnetic, Carlisle, and Peel); accidental on Great Barrier Reef (Raine Islet) and in Capricorn Group (Heron Island).

Status.—Nomadic. Uncommon to very common in east-coastal lowlands north to Cairns, and in eastern subinterior north to Julatten, inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, the middle Burdekin, lower Dawson, and Gayndah; ordinarily in dense beds of rushes and sedges in swamps and on edges of lagoons and streams, but dispersing widely in wet season; also in canefields. Patchily distributed and generally scarce in remainder of State, including Gulf and Lake Eyre drainages. Mainly a dry-season visitor to northern Cape York Peninsula (and south New Guinea, including a bird banded near Townsville). Breeding north to Atherton and Innisfail, and west to Richmond, (?) the lower Diamantina, and Lake Bullawarra; all months.

In some regions it has recently expanded its range, e.g. humid coastal plains north of the Herbert following clearing of forest for sugar-cane etc., and on western plains following establishment of *Typha* about bore-drains and dams. However its habitat has been adversely affected by cattle grazing in parts of eastern interior, e.g. the lower Dawson and Lockyer Creek.

Taxonomy.—See Junge (*Zool. Verh.*, Leiden no. 20: 21). If Deignan's belief is confirmed that two forms of *porphyrio* are sympatric in Thailand (*Bull. U.S. natn. Mus.* no. 226: 31), the current concept of this species will need drastic revision.

Fulica atra australis Gould. Coot.

Range.—Northern and eastern (except Cape York Peninsula north of the Norman, Chillagoe, Julatten and Cairns); inland to Mt Isa, Nonda, Richmond, Tambo, Augathella, and Cunnamulla. Also far southwest in channel country of Coopers Creek (including the Wilson and Warri Warri Creek).

Status &c.—Nomadic. As a dry-season visitor or drought-refugee highly variable in numbers, but usually common on open freshwaters of east-coastal lowlands north to Townsville; scarce or uncommon elsewhere, but occasionally in large numbers on the Mt Isa reservoirs and Coopers Creek floodplains. As a breeding bird evidently uncommon and largely confined to southeast, north to Rockhampton and inland to the lower Dawson and Chinchilla; occasionally nesting at Mt Isa and in northeast; August to October, and in February and March.

OTIDAE

Otis australis Gray. Australian Bustard.

Range.—Greater part of State except southeast (south of Bustard Bay, and east of Cracow, the western foot of Bunya Mountains, the upper Lockyer, and upper Condamine); also islands in Gulf (Bountiful and Bentinck) and off mid-east coast (Curtis and Facing).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common in good years on grassy western plains, the Peak Downs, and (before advent of fox in 1912-14) the Darling Downs. In dry season and droughts dispersing north and east to subhumid grasslands and woodland savannahs of Cape York Peninsula and eastern interior, not infrequently reaching drier sectors of east coast; but rare in humid east-coastal lowlands except during severe droughts (*e.g.* numerous at Ingham in 1892, and at Cooktown and Emu Park in 1902). Breeding north to the Wenlock, and east to the upper Pascoe, Croydon, Richmond, Clermont, Miles, and (formerly) Toowoomba; all months, but mainly January-April in northwest interior and October-December in better-watered regions.

JACANIDAE

Jacana gallinacea novaehollandiae (Salvadori). Lotus-bird.

Range.—West-coastal plains of Cape York Peninsula, from Weipa south to hinterland of Normanton (Fish-hole Creek). Eastern: from Princess Charlotte Bay south to Moreton Bay, and inland to Violet Vale, Fairview, Kings Plains, Julatten, Mareeba, Atherton, Ravenshoe, Valley of Lagoons, Mingela, the lower Dawson, the Condamine (Nangram and Broadwater Lagoons), and Laidley.

Status &c.—Generally sedentary, but some movement to and from seasonal waters. Moderately common in well-watered but climatically less humid sectors of range; scarce in humid northeast-coastal lowlands north of the Murray. Lagoons, reservoirs, and ponds, well-covered with floating herbage (*Nymphaea*, *Nelumbium*, *Limnanthemum*, and *Eichornia*). Breeding from July to April, mainly before or after heaviest rains.

ROSTRATULIDAE

Rostratula benghalensis australis (Gould). Painted Snipe.

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula north of the Norman and the Herbert.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Scarce in west; rare in east. Rushes, long grass and other herbage in swamps and round lagoons and river pools. Breeding in southern interior (October-December) from the lower Diamantina east to St George, and in the lower northeast (February-April) at Ayr and Hughes Creek.

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Haematopus ostralegus longirostris Vieillot. Pied Oystercatcher.

Range.—Northwestern: south and east coasts of Gulf, north to Weipa; also Mornington Island. Eastern: north on mainland coast to Townsville (ignoring virtually insular Cape Grenville) and offshore to Sinclair Island. Torres Strait Islands: Cocoanut and Wednesday.

Status &c.—Resident and (?) migratory. Common. Ocean beaches, tidal sandflats, sandbanks, sandspits, and shores of small islands; also estuaries and mudflats in Gulf. Breeding on islands off east coast (Cairncross, Hannibal, Macarthur, Claremont, Morris, Howick, Temple, Fairfax, Lady Musgrave, and Fraser) and on mainland at Cape Upstart and Shoal Point; May to September in north; September to November south of Tropic.

Good-sized flocks (20-65) observed in autumn and winter from Moreton Bay north to Torres Strait and on south coast of Gulf. It is unknown whether they are aggregations of local birds or visitors from further south.

Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus Castelnau & Ramsay. Sooty Oystercatcher.

Range.—Northwestern: southwest coast of Cape York Peninsula from Salt Arm south to Karumba; also Mornington, Pisonia, Bountiful, and Bentinck Islands. Eastern: offshore from Sinclair Island south to Lady Elliot Island; lower northeast coast (Proserpine and Mackay districts); vagrant to upper northeast coast (Cooktown, Cardwell, and Townsville).

Status &c.—Moderately common. Reefs, rocky shores, beaches, and mangrove mudflats. Breeding on small islands off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Cairncross, Hannibal, Macarthur, and Bird), near Mackay, off Cape Palmerston, and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Wreck, formerly Heron, Fairfax, and Lady Musgrave); July to November.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 34: 17).

[**Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus** Gould.

The bird observed on extreme south coast by Robertson (*Emu* 57: 156) was possibly a vagrant of this race.]

CHARADRIIDAE

Vanellus miles miles (Boddaert). Masked Plover.

Range.—Mainly northern, including continental islands in Gulf (Bountiful and Sweers), Torres Strait (Thursday and Booby), and off east coast (Turtle Head and Dunk).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common. Open areas beside water, damp short-grass flats (including cultivated pastures), shallow open swamps, and ricefields. Breeding north to the Gulf, Kings Plains, and Cairns, and south to Mt Isa, Leilavale, Richmond, and presumably the Bowen-Mackay region (where it intergrades with *novae-hollandiae*); all months, but mainly January-May in drier parts of range and mainly August-November in wetter.

With the clearing of forests and establishment of pastures and water storages, both races of this species have increased their numbers and breeding range. Consequently contact between the races is more frequent than formerly, and ever-increasing hybridization is blurring subspecific boundaries.

***Vanellus miles novaehollandiae* Stephens. Spurwinged Plover.**

Range.—Mainly southeastern, including islands (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common on coastal plains and in farming country of eastern interior. Open areas beside water, and short grass (including cereal and fodder crops and cultivated pasture). Breeding north to Mackay, and inland to the lower and middle Dawson (Bimbi and Theodore), western Darling Downs (Columboola), and lower Moonie (Dareel), with isolated reports from far west (including Mt Isa); March to November (mainly spring). In dry season (especially winter) coastal populations are augmented, and some birds wander as far north as the Atherton Tableland and Cairns and west to Mt Isa and Birdsville.

***Vanellus tricolor* (Vieillot). Banded Plover.**

Range.—Interior: north to Mt Isa, Richmond, and Atherton; and east to Herbert Vale, Westwood, Cracow, and Brisbane.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common within breeding range and occasionally in good numbers on Mitchell-grass plains of northern interior; scarce elsewhere. Open plains with sparse low herbage or short grass (including stubbles and airstrips). Breeding in southern interior, north to Jundah and Blackall, and east to Westwood, Theodore, and eastern Darling Downs (rarely to the upper Lockyer); July to October, and February and March.

***Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus). Grey Plover.**

Range.—Gulf coast at Karumba; east coast and islands from Cairns and Raine Island south to Moreton Bay, and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group.

Status &c.—Visitor (September to April, but seldom recorded after December). Rare on east coast and usually occurring singly; much commoner in Gulf, judging from observation by H. B. Gill (*pers. comm.*) of a large flock. Mainly sea beaches; occasionally edges of near-coastal freshwater swamps.

***Pluvialis dominica fulva* (Gmelin). Eastern Golden Plover.**

Range.—Gulf coast at Karumba; Torres Strait islands; east coast and islands south to Moreton Bay, offshore as far as Capricorn and Bunker Groups.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, but mainly September-April). Common on coastal beaches and mudflats and adjacent short grass and ploughed land. Inland reports from Coen, Atherton Tableland, Richmond, and Mt Isa, mostly during spring passage. [The cinnamon-breasted bird observed at Cairns by White (*Emu* 46: 100) may have been a vagrant *P. obscura* from New Zealand.]

Charadrius ruficapillus Temminck. Red-capped Dotterel.

Range.—All coasts, including larger islands in Gulf (Mornington) and close to east coast; also western interior.

Status &c.—Common on beaches, estuarine flats, and coastal salt pans. Visitor to inland waters, generally rare but recently established at Lake Moondarra. Breeding north to southern shores of Gulf, and on east coast to Innisfail; March to November.

Charadrius bicinctus Jardine & Selby. Double-banded Dotterel.

Range.—Southeast coast, north to Noosa (and ? Sandy Cape).

Status &c.—Visitor (February to December). Moderately common in autumn and winter. Sea beaches and tidal flats; occasionally near-coastal airfields.

Charadrius mongolus mongolus Pallas. Mongolian Sand-dotterel.

Range.—Gulf coast at Karumba; Torres Strait islands; east coast and islands (including Capricorn Group); casual inland.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, but mainly September-April). Very common on sea beaches and tidal flats; occasionally airfields.

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson. Large Sand-dotterel.

Range.—Gulf coast at Karumba; Torres Strait islands; east coast.

Status &c.—Visitor (August to May). Moderately common in north; uncommon in south. Sea beaches and tidal flats.

Charadrius melanops Vieillot. Black-fronted Dotterel.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Generally common (more numerous inland than near coast, in south than north, and in winter than summer). Mainly bare margins of river-pools, lagoons and dams; also dry sandy and gravelly beds of seasonal water-courses, salt pans, and sea beaches. Breeding north to Mt Isa, Richmond, the Atherton Tableland, and Cairns (but apparently not in southeast corner, east of the upper Lockyer); August to December; also March and April in drier parts of north.

Charadrius veredus Gould. Oriental Dotterel.

Range.—Northern: south to Camooweal, Mt Isa, Julia Creek, Stamford, Clermont, Lake Elphinstone, and Townsville.

Status &c.—Visitor (late September to early June, but usually beginning to leave at onset of heavy rains, and seldom seen after early March). Moderately common on

sparsely vegetated plains of northwestern interior, usually close to water and often in association with *Stiltia*; scarce on humid coastal plains, where largely confined to airfields and ploughed land; apparently on coast only during passage.

Charadrius cinctus (Gould). Red-kneed Dotterel.

Range.—Greater part of State, north to the lower Watson, Atherton Tableland, and Innisfail.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common in western interior; rare on east-coastal plains. Shallow freshwaters and their muddy margins. Mainly a wet-season visitor to northern interior and a dry-season visitor to coastal regions. Breeding in western interior, north to Mt Isa and east to Cunnamulla; August to November, and April.

Peltohyas australis (Gould). Australian Dotterel.

Range.—Western interior: north to Mt Isa, Nelia, and Richmond; and east to Longreach and Noccundra.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common in arid, stony, sparsely vegetated plains and tablelands of Lake Eyre drainage. Irregular visitor (in flocks of up to 50) to Mitchell-grass plains north of breeding range. Breeding north to Tropic; May to October.

SCOLOPACIDAE

Numenius minutus Gould. Little Whimbrel.

Range.—Greater part of State, south to Farrars Creek (Currawilla) and Moreton Bay; in passage on some islands off east coast, including the Capricorn Group.

Status &c.—Visitor (September to May). Common in north on short-grass plains (including airfields and cultivation) and to smaller extent on tidal mudflats; scarce south of Tropic. Southward (spring) migration generally in small parties and leisurely till heavy summer rains stimulate movement inland from humid coastal plains. On northward (autumn) migration often assembling in flocks of thousands on damp grasslands of northern interior.

Numenius phaeopus variegatus (Scopoli). Whimbrel.

Range.—All coasts, including islands in Gulf and Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, but mainly September to April). Common. Tidal mudflats near mangroves; also sandy, shingly, and rocky shores.

Numenius madagascariensis (Linnaeus). Eastern Curlew.

Range, status &c.—As in *N. phaeopus variegatus*.

Limosa limosa melanuroides Gould. Black-tailed Godwit.

Range.—All coasts, including a few islands off east coast; also northern interior (inland to Camooweal, Mt Isa, Georgetown, and Atherton) during southward passage.

Status &c.—Visitor (September to May). Generally uncommon (possibly common on Gulf coast; scarce in southeast). Mainly sea beaches; also tidal mudflats and shallow freshwaters.

Limosa lapponica baueri Naumann. Bar-tailed Godwit.

Range.—All coasts, including most islands off east coast.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, but mainly September to February). Very common. Sea beaches and tidal sandflats and mudflats.

Tringa stagnatilis (Bechstein). Marsh Sandpiper.

Range.—Patchily distributed over greater part of State.

Status &c.—Visitor (August to May). Scarce to uncommon (generally most numerous in Gulf drainage and before onset of heavy summer rains; rare in southern interior). Shallow freshwaters and their muddy margins; occasionally tidal waters.

Tringa nebularia (Gunnerus). Greenshank.

Range.—All coasts, including some islands in Torres Strait and off east coast; also inland to Mt Isa, Winton, Longreach, and Taroom.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, but mainly September to April). Scarce to moderately common (most numerous on Gulf coast; rare in southern interior). Estuarine pools and tidal flats; also shallow freshwaters (mainly before onset of heavy summer rains).

Tringa glareola Linnaeus. Wood Sandpiper.

Range.—Western: north to Burketown and Normanton, and east to the Blackall district (Lorne). Northeastern: from Innisfail south to Townsville, inland to the Atherton Tableland. Southeastern: a few records from near Brisbane.

Status &c.—Visitor (late August to early May). Uncommon in west; scarce in east and seldom observed after onset of heavy summer rains. Shallow freshwaters; rarely tidal waters.

Tringa terek (Latham). Terek Sandpiper.

Range.—South coast of Gulf, north to the Staaten; east coast (including a few islands) north to Cooktown and the Pipon Islands.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, but mainly September to May). Locally moderately common, but generally uncommon. Tidal mudflats. Numbers apparently declining in north during height of wet season, at which time it is most numerous in south.

Tringa hypoleucos Linnaeus. Common Sandpiper.

Range.—Northern coasts and estuaries south to Townsville, including islands in Gulf and Torres Strait and off northeast coast. Northwestern rivers inland to Gregory Downs and Mt Isa. Southeast coast (a few records from lower reaches of the Noosa and the Brisbane).

Status &c.—Visitor (August to May). Moderately common in north; rare in south. Shallow, well-sheltered waters and their margins (*e.g.* mangrove creeks, lee side of islands, and tree-lined river pools and lagoons), especially where low perches are available.

Tringa brevipes (Vieillot). Grey-tailed Tattler.

Range.—All coasts, including many islands in Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, but mainly September to April). Very common on northern reefs and coral islets; generally common on east coast; apparently uncommon on Gulf coast. Reef flats, estuarine mudflats, shingly beaches, and sheltered rocky shores.

Tringa incana (Gmelin). Wandering Tattler.

Range.—East coast, from Cape York south to Moreton Bay; islands in Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status &c.—Visitor (late August to early April). Scarce on mainland coast; possibly more numerous on offshore reefs and coral beaches.

Arenaria interpres interpres (Linnaeus). Turnstone.

Range.—Gulf coast at Karumba; east coast from Cape York south to Southport; many islands in Gulf and Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, mainly August to April). Common on islands; moderately common locally on east coast but generally uncommon; apparently rare on Gulf coast. Shingly beaches, exposed reefs, sheltered rocky shores, shellbanks, sandy beaches, and tidal mudflats.

Gallinago hardwickii (Gray). Australian Snipe.

Range.—Northern and eastern: inland to Mt Isa (? species), Augathella, and Columboola.

Status &c.—Mainly a passage migrant. Common in eastern humid and sub-humid zones. Damp ground with scattered cover of long grass, sedges, rank herbage or shrubbery on edge of watercourses and freshwater swamps, and occasionally mangrove swamps. Southward passage in August-October evidently leisurely (judging from abundance of observations) and usually comprising single birds. Northward passage (February-April) evidently faster (judging from paucity of records) and frequently comprising flocks. Some summer reports from southeast (including Darling Downs), which is apparently at northern limit of contranuptial quarters.

[**Gallinago megala** Swinhoe. Pin-tailed Snipe.

Status.—Not yet collected. However the several summer records of snipe from the northwest (Burketown, Camooweal, and Mt Isa) almost certainly refer to this species.]

Calidris canutus canutus (Linnaeus). Knot.

Range.—East coast, from Cooktown and Claremont Islands south to Moreton Bay.

Status &c.—Visitor (perhaps only or mainly a passage migrant north of Townsville); September to April. Scarce. Beaches and tidal flats; rarely near-coastal freshwater swamps.

Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield). Great Knot.

Range.—Gulf drainage at the Norman and Mt Isa; Torres Strait islands (Sue and Cocoanut); east coast from Cairns south to Moreton Bay.

Status &c.—Visitor (perhaps only or chiefly a passage migrant on northeast coast); apparently all months, mainly September to April. Scarce (possibly more numerous in Torres Strait and Gulf). Beaches, tidal flats, and rarely freshwater swamps.

Calidris alba (Pallas). Sanderling.

Range.—Southeast coast, north to Sandy Cape (Fraser Island); also (? in passage) on Fairfax Island (Bunker Group).

Status &c.—Visitor (November to May). Possibly more numerous than the paucity of reports would suggest. Ordinarily on ocean beaches, but taking refuge during storms on sheltered shores (*e.g.* at Southport).

Calidris ruficollis (Pallas). Red-necked Stint.

Range.—All coasts, including islands in Gulf and Torres Strait and off east coast. Also northern interior south to Mt Isa and Richmond.

Status &c.—Visitor (late August to early May). Common on tidal flats and beaches of mainland and high-island coasts; uncommon on edge of freshwaters, damp grasslands, and (except in passage) shores of coral islands.

Calidris subminuta (Middendorff). Long-toed Stint.

Range &c.—Status uncertain; perhaps small numbers regularly visit northern freshwaters. Several observations at Mt Isa (September–November) and one at Coen. Some inland records of *ruficollis* possibly belong here.

[***Calidris melanotos*** (Vieillot). Pectoral Sandpiper.

One tentative record: observation of single bird by Amiet (*Emu* 57: 251) at Raby Bay in November 1955.]

Calidris acuminata (Horsfield). Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

Range.—Mainly coastal, including islands in Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status &c.—Visitor (August to May). Very common on coasts and coastal plains of mainland and high islands; moderately common (? mainly in passage) on small islands and in northern interior. Rare in southern interior. Coastal salt-marshes, mangrove swamps, inundated short grass and sedges, edge of freshwaters, and tidal flats.

Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan). Curlew Sandpiper.

Range.—South and southeast coasts of Gulf, north to the Mitchell; northeast coast and islands from Cairns and the Claremont Islands south to Townsville; south-

east coast and islands from Noosa and Fraser Island south to Moreton Bay; Capricorn Group (one record from Heron Island); northern interior at Mt Isa and the Atherton Tableland.

Status &c.—Visitor (August to June). Moderately common locally (e.g. at Karumba, Townsville, and Moreton Bay) but generally uncommon; in most of north evidently only a passage migrant. Beaches, tidal flats, and shallows and margins of freshwaters.

***Limicola falcinellus sibirica* Dresser.** Broad-billed Sandpiper.

Range.—Gulf coast at Karumba; northeast coast at Cairns and Mourilyan Harbour; southeast coast at Thornside.

Status &c.—Visitor (August to April). Locally common (e.g. at Cairns), but seldom reported from elsewhere. Tidal flats.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

***Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* Gould.** White-headed Stilt.

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula north of Weipa Kings Plains, and Cairns.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common. Shallow freshwaters (flood-waters, lagoons, river pools, and dams); also estuarine waters in dry season. Breeding mainly in western interior, north to Mt Isa and Maxwelton; also sporadically and in small numbers on east-coastal plains north to Innisfail; August to March.

[***Cladorhynchus leucocephala* (Vieillot).** Banded Stilt.

Reports from Brisbane require confirmation; they could be based on immature *Himantopus*. This bird is much more likely to be found in far southwest.]

***Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot.** Red-necked Avocet.

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula north of the Archer and the Bloomfield.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Uncommon. Shallow fresh or brackish waters; also estuarine waters in dry season. Breeding on temporary southwestern swamps from lower Farrars Creek east to Neebine Creek; February, May, and August. Dispersing in dry periods towards sea (mainly the Gulf, rarely the east coast).

BURHINIDAE

***Burhinus grallarius* (Latham).** Southern Stone-curlew.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to Karumba, Richmond, Barcaldine, Charleville, and Cunnamulla; also continental islands in Torres Strait (Banks) and off east coast (from Turtle Head south to Stradbroke, and offshore as far as the Whitsunday and Percy Groups). Far northwestern interior, from Lawn Hill and the upper Gregory south to Mt Isa. Far southwest, on lower Coopers Creek and the lower Bulloo.

Status &c.—Common on coast, its abundance steadily diminishing inland; scarce and patchily distributed towards drier limits of range. Open country in vicinity of good cover (coastal thickets, teatree scrubs, edge of rainforest etc.). Breeding from August to November. Possibly some movement in autumn and winter when flocks of up to 50 birds are commonly observed near mainland coasts.

Esacus magnirostris (Vieillot). Beach Stone-curlew.

Range.—East coast, from Cape Grenville south to Southport, and offshore on numerous islands from Mai south to Fraser; also islands in Gulf (Bountiful) and Torres Strait (Arden, Long, and East Strait).

Status &c.—Moderately common on reefs and low islands of Torres Strait and off east coast of Cape York Peninsula; scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Breeding from July to November.

GLAREOLIDAE

Stiltia isabella (Vieillot). Australian Pratincole.

Range.—Mainly western and northern.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Seasonally common in western interior, but largely dispersing in dry season and droughts to Gulf lowlands (north to Cape York) and recently in small but increasing numbers to Atherton Tableland and northeast-coastal plains. Very rare visitor to east coast and subinterior, south of Townsville and east of Lake Elphinstone, the lower Dawson, and Darling Downs; accidental on Heron Island. Open grasslands (especially of Mitchell grass) and other sparsely vegetated plains within a short distance of fresh water; also (in dry-season quarters) bare margins of lagoons and watercourses, dried-out swamps, airfields, ploughed land, and stubbles. Breeding in western interior, north to Mt Isa and Richmond, and east nearly to Hughenden, Blackall, and Noccundra; also isolated occurrences in east (Innisfail, Townsville, and Darling Downs); August to February.

Glareola maldivarum Forster. Oriental Pratincole.

Range.—Northern, from Torres Strait (Banks Island) south to Mt Isa, Oorindi, Richmond, Atherton, and Innisfail.

Status &c.—Visitor (November to early March, mainly December and early January). Numbers highly variable, sometimes occurring in flocks of many thousands over the open grasslands of northwest interior during thundery weather preceding wet season, but usually disappearing when the heavy rains set in; much less numerous in east and less frequent in its appearances.

LARIDAE

Stercorarius skua lonnbergi (Mathews). Southern Skua.

Range and status.—Rare visitor (presumably this subspecies) to southeastern seas, north to Sandy Cape. Three observations, all by W. B. Alexander; August.

Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck). Pomarine Skua.

Range and status.—Rare visitor to southeastern seas, north to the Tropic. Observations by Macgillivray (*Emu* 25: 235) and Norris (*Emu* 67: 45) well out to sea; August and November.

Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus). Arctic Skua.

Range and status.—Scarce visitor to southeastern seas. A few observations in Moreton Bay and off Cape Moreton and Noosa; October.

Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein. Dominican Gull.

Range and status.—Scarce visitor (February to August) to east coast, north to Cairns.

Larus novaehollandiae forsteri (Mathews). Silver Gull.

Range.—Northern: Gulf coast and islands; Torres Strait, north to Jervis and Darnley Islands; and northeast and mideast coasts and islands, south to Mackay and Lady Elliot Island; accidental inland.

Status &c.—Moderately common on low islands inhabited by nesting terns and boobies; generally uncommon on continental islands; rare on mainland coasts except at major east-coast ports (Cairns, Townsville, Bowen, and Mackay) and at Karumba (in Gulf); occasionally large numbers on Atherton Tableland after cyclones (February and March). Breeding on small islands in Gulf (Sweers), in Torres and Endeavour Straits (Tuesday Rock, Channel Rock, islet off Peak Point, and Red Wallis Island), off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Macarthur, Bird, Claremont, Howick, and Low Islands, and ? Michaelmas Cay), off lower northeast coast (Holbourne, Eshelby, Double Cone, and Black Islands, rock off Brampton, islet off Cape Palmerston, and Bird Rock in Percy Group), and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Tryon, North-west, Wilson, Wreck, Heron, One Tree, Erskine, Masthead, Fairfax, and Lady Musgrave); March to November.

Taxonomy.—See Carrick *et al.* (*CSIRO Wildl. Res.* 2:116).

Larus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Stephens.

Range.—Southeast coast, estuaries, and islands, north certainly to Bribie Island. Western interior north to Mt Isa, and southern interior east to Dalby, Toowoomba, Warwick, and Wallangarra.

Status &c.—Visitor (mainly autumn and winter). Common about southeast coast, especially near towns and ports. Scarce and generally sporadic in interior about freshwaters (river pools, reservoirs, lagoons, and flooded claypans), possibly becoming established at Mt. Isa. Breeding casually in western interior (Lake Moon-darra, Lake Machattie, and near Thargomindah); October. Banding analyses suggest that many, if not all, southeast-coastal birds originate in New South Wales and Victoria (coastal and inland gulleries).

Sterna hybrida fluvialis (Gould). Whiskered Tern.

Range.—Throughout the State.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Generally moderately common; scarce in far western interior, and on Cape York Peninsula north of the Mitchell and the Barron. Mainly

freshwaters (lagoons, flooded swamps and claypans, bore drains, reservoirs, and dams); occasionally sheltered tidal waters. A few breeding reports from southwest (Thargomindah and Cunnamulla districts); December to March. Presumably most birds originate in southeast Australia (a bird banded as a nestling in Victoria was recovered in New Guinea).

***Sterna leucoptera* Temminck. White-winged Black Tern.**

Range.—Northern and eastern seas, coasts, and coastal plains.

Status &c.—Visitor (October to May). Locally common, but generally uncommon. Sheltered seas, estuaries, tidal creeks, and near-coastal freshwater lagoons and swamps. In spring and summer dispersed in small parties; in autumn tending to form large flocks at favourable sites, e.g. sewer outfall in lower Brisbane River (Hamilton, *Emu* 66: 302), and 30 km out to sea at interface between saltwater and Burdekin floodwaters (Amiet, *Emu* 57: 56).

***Sterna nilotica macrotarsa* Gould. Gull-billed Tern.**

Range.—Northwestern: Gulf coast, estuaries and islands, north to the Staaten, and west to the Flinders and Sweers Island; and in the interior south to Mt Isa Byrimine, and Richmond. Eastern: islands, coasts, estuaries, and coastal plains, north to the Pipon Islands and Cairns. Southern interior at Coopers Creek (near Windorah), Lake Denyvov, and Broadwater Lagoon.

Status &c.—Visitor (all months, but mainly in dry season on coasts and wet season in northwestern interior). Moderately common on coasts; irregular but generally uncommon in northwestern interior; rare elsewhere. Sheltered seas, tidal flats, estuaries, freshwater lagoons, inundated grasslands, and ploughed land. One breeding report: a few pairs at Lake Moondarra, September and October 1963 (R. K. Carruthers, *pers. comm.*).

***Sterna caspia* Pallas. Caspian Tern.**

Range.—All coasts, including Wellesley Group in Gulf, southern islands of Torres Strait, and islands close to east coast. Northeastern interior, on lakes and lagoons of Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands. Western interior, north to Mt Isa and east to Lake Bulloo.

Status &c.—Mainly a dry-season visitor. Moderately common on coasts in dry season, scarce in wet; common in dry season at Lake Moondarra (Mt Isa), but otherwise rare in interior. Sheltered seas, estuaries, near-coastal lagoons (fresh and salt), and permanent freshwaters in interior. Breeding in good numbers (up to 200 pairs) on the recently impounded Lake Moondarra (R. K. Carruthers, *pers. comm.*); also on islands in Gulf (Bountiful and Sweers) and possibly off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Wharton Reef); June to November. A nestling banded at Lake Moondarra was recovered three years later in far southwestern New South Wales (*Aust. Bird Bander* 4: 62).

***Sterna hirundo longipennis* Nordmann. Common Tern.**

Range.—Torres Strait and northeastern seas and coasts, from Warrior Reef south to Cairns; also in southeast at Moreton Bay.

Status &c.—Irregular visitor (September to January, also July). Uncommon. Mainly estuarine waters. (A common visitor to the muddy coasts of New Guinea and New Britain, but evidently few cross the blue-water barriers of Torres Strait and the Coral Sea.)

***Sterna dougallii* Montagu. Roseate Tern.**

Range.—Torres Strait and northeastern seas, from Warrior Reef south to the Frankland Islands; also the Capricorn and Bunker Groups and Lady Elliot Island.

Status &c.—Uncommon north of 12°S; scarce further south. Mainly about coral reefs, often in association with *S. sumatrana*. Breeding on islets and cays in Torres Strait (East Strait Island), off northeast coast of Cape York Peninsula (Bushy and Bird Islands, and possibly on banks off Cairncross and Cockburn Islands), off northeast coast (Frankland Islands), and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Wilson, One Tree, Fairfax, and Lady Musgrave Islands); October to December.

***Sterna striata* Gmelin. White-fronted Tern.**

Range and status.—Rare visitor (autumn and winter) to southeastern coasts and estuaries, north to Rockhampton.

***Sterna sumatrana* Raffles. Black-naped Tern.**

Range.—Gulf of Carpentaria (south to Wellesley Islands), Torres Strait (north to Murray Islands), and eastern seas (south to Point Lookout).

Status &c.—Moderately common in northern seas south to Lady Elliot Island; rare further south. Mainly about coral reefs; seldom on or near mainland coasts, except when nesting on nearby islets. Breeding in Torres Strait (East Strait Island), on several rocks close to northeast coast (from Cape York south to Dunk Island), and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Wilson, Wreck, Heron, and Fairfax Islands); mainly September to December and single reports for April and June.

Taxonomy.—For geographic variation, see Baker (*Univ. Kans. Publs Mus. nat. Hist.* 3:156).

***Sterna anaethetus anaethetus* Scopoli. Bridled Tern.**

Range.—Torres Strait, and eastern seas south to Moreton Bay.

Status &c.—Breeding visitor (August to February). Moderately common north of 24°S; accidental in Moreton Bay. Blue-water seas; seldom on or near mainland coasts except when nesting islands close by. Breeding on numerous rocky and coralline islets and well-vegetated sandy cays and islands from Bramble Cay south to Lady Elliot Island; late September to late December (about a month earlier in north than south). Presumably wintering north of Equator.

***Sterna fuscata nubilosa* Sparrrman. Sooty Tern.**

Range.—Torres Strait, and northeastern seas south to Trinity Bay; casual elsewhere.

Status &c.—Very common on or near breeding grounds. Mainly about coral reefs (and in open seas east of Great Barrier Reef); seldom near mainland coasts.

Breeding in huge numbers on a few sandbanks and coral islets on or near the Great Barrier Reef, viz. Bramble Cay, sandbank near Murray Islands, Pandora Cay and Raine Island, and (much further south) Michaelmas Cay, Upolu Bank, and occasionally Fitzroy Bank; also Booby Island (southwest Torres Strait); April to August in north, July to December at Michaelmas Cay and nearby banks. Southeastern records include a bird banded on Lord Howe Island.

***Sterna sinensis* Gmelin. Little Tern.**

Range.—All coasts.

Status &c.—Migrant and resident. Moderately common in eastern seas; uncommon in Gulf. Sheltered seas close to land; occasionally estuaries. Breeding in moderate numbers on a few southeastern ocean beaches north to the Burnett, and in small numbers on Lady Elliot Island and northeastern beaches and inshore islets from Mackay north to Michaelmas Cay; August to November. Almost completely absent from southeast in winter (late May to late August). Australian breeders evidently wintering in northeastern and mideastern seas from Daru south to Capricorn Group. Distribution of "wintering" Asian breeders unknown, but possibly includes the Gulf and Torres Strait (judging respectively from wet-season occurrence at Weipa and September observation of a flock near Darnley Island mainly comprising "juveniles").

Status of summer-autumn flocks in muddier sectors of Moreton Bay, often in association with *S. leucoptera*, could be determined by noting plumage changes in critical March-May period.

***Sterna bergii* Lichtenstein. Crested Tern.**

Range.—All seas.

Status &c.—Resident and visitor. Common to very common about islands and (in winter) on southern coasts; uncommon to moderately common on northern mainland coasts. Mainly off sandy and coralline coasts; also estuaries. Breeding on small islands, cays, and sandbanks, in the Gulf (Sweers Island), Torres Strait, northeastern seas (from Bramble Cay south to Michaelmas Cay), the Capricorn and Bunker Groups (mainly Masthead Island; also Wilson, Fairfax, and Lady Musgrave Islands), and Lady Elliot Island; May to January. Numerous recoveries between January and October (but mostly April-August) on southeastern beaches north to Noosaville of birds banded in southeast Australian terneries (from Moon Island, N.S.W., west to the Coorong, S.A.).

***Sterna bengalensis* Lesson. Lesser Crested Tern.**

Range.—All seas south to Moreton Bay.

Status &c.—Moderately common in Gulf and Torres Strait, and (from September to May) in eastern seas south to 24°S; rare further south. Mainly off coralline, rocky, and sandy coasts; seldom in estuaries. Breeding off northeast coast (Pickersgill Reef, Upolu Bank, Michaelmas Cay, North Barnard Islands, and Sand Cay), and in very small numbers on Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Masthead and Fairfax Islands); November to January.

Anous stolidus pileatus (Scopoli). Noddy.

Range.—Torres Strait (north to Kumaderi Reef and Bramble Cay, and west to Booby Island), and eastern seas south to Stradbroke Island.

Status &c.—Very common about coral reefs of northeast Torres Strait and northernmost sector of Great Barrier Reef (south to Raine Island); common off east coast of Cape York Peninsula; accidental on northeast and mideast coasts and in Capricorn Group; moderately large flocks off Stradbroke Island in October and December. Breeding in great numbers on Bramble Cay and Raine Island, and in smaller numbers on low islands off southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula (Howick no. 10, Woody, Upolu, and Michaelmas) and on Lady Elliot Island; June to December.

Anous minutus minutus Boie. White-capped Noddy.

Range.—Eastern seas, from northeast Torres Strait (Nepean Island) south to Moreton Bay.

Status &c.—Very common in Capricorn and Bunker Groups; generally scarce in far north; accidental elsewhere. Breeding in great numbers on *Pisonia*-forested islands of Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Tryon, North-west, Heron, Masthead, Hoskyn, Fairfax, and Lady Musgrave); October to March. Almost certainly breeding on Quoin Island off mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula (Macgillivray, *Emu* 17: 86), and possibly also in northeast Torres Strait near Darnley Island (Macgillivray, *Emu* 13: 142).

COLUMBIDAE

Ptilinopus regina regina Swainson. Red-crowned Pigeon.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York; inland to the Atherton Tableland, Eungella Range, Berserker Range, Bunya Mountains, Lowood, and the Lamington Plateau; large islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Thursday, Prince of Wales, and Booby) and many wooded islands off east coast (from Turtle Head south to Stradbroke, and offshore as far as the Whitsunday and Capricorn Groups); casual in southeastern interior (the lower Dawson, northeast Darling Downs, and upper Condamine). An isolated population (? subsp.) about the lower Edward River (midwest coast of Cape York Peninsula).

Status &c.—Partly migratory. Moderately common. In north (*i.e.* within range of *P. superbus*) mainly on or near coast as a breeding bird, in mangroves, littoral forest, gallery forest, and patches of relatively dry, open rainforest. More numerous in south as a breeding bird and occupying a wider variety of habitats, including luxuriant lowland and highland rainforests and open forests enriched with fruit-bearing trees and shrubs. Breeding in north only on coastal plains and islands, and in south inland to Lowood and as high as Binna Burra; August to February. Vacating southeast in winter after forming small nomadic flocks in autumn.

Ptilinopus superbus superbus (Temminck). Purple-crowned Pigeon.

Range.—Northeastern and mideastern: from Cape York south to Byfield; inland to the McIlwraith Range, Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands, and Eungella

Range; also larger islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Prince of Wales, and Booby) and off northeast coast (Hinchinbrook). Casual in southeast.

Status &c.—Common in north; uncommon south of Cardwell. Mainly lowland and highland rainforests, but frequently nesting in adjacent open forest; commonly wandering in autumn and winter to more open country. Breeding from Cape York south to Proserpine, inland to the Herberton and Eungella Ranges; September to February.

Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus (Temminck). Wompoo Pigeon.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York; inland to the McIlwraith Range, Atherton Tableland, Eungella Range, Berserker Range, Bunya Mountains (formerly), Cunninghams Gap, and Lamington Plateau; also wooded islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Prince of Wales, and Thursday) and off east coast (Green, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Fraser, and formerly South Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Common in north; now scarce in south. Mainly lowland and highland rainforests, sometimes nesting in adjacent open forest; occasionally wandering in autumn and winter to more open country. Breeding north to Banks Island and inland to Atherton, Herbert Vale, and Kingaroy; August to January.

Ducula spilorrhhoa spilorrhhoa (Gray). Torres Strait Pigeon.

Range.—Northern and northeastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Norman, and on east coast and islands to 21°40'S and as far offshore as St Bees (Cumberland Group); also Torres Strait islands.

Status &c.—Migrant, appearing in July on Torres Strait islands and northern Cape York Peninsula, spreading south in August-October, and returning north in March-April. Very common on humid east coast of Cape York Peninsula and humid northeast coast south to the Herbert River and Palm Islands (though now greatly reduced in the Mossman-Ingham sugar-belt); moderately common on lower northeast coast (Proserpine and Mackay districts and Whitsunday Islands) and on Gulf coast south to the Mitchell; scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Mainly coastal lowlands in rainforest, palm woods, and *Terminalia* scrub; some flocks following gallery forests for considerable distances inland, especially in north of Cape York Peninsula; scarce in highland rainforest. Breeding in great numbers on wooded islands in Torres Strait and off east coast, and in very much smaller numbers on mainland coasts and along rivers (as far inland as Laura, Kings Plains, and Herbert Vale); September to January. For observations of large flocks wintering in Fly delta of New Guinea, see Bell (*Emu* 67: 70).

Lopholaimus antarcticus (Shaw). Topknot Pigeon.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to the Atherton Tableland, Eungella and Berserker Ranges, Aramara, Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, and Emu Vale; casual on wooded islands close to east coast (South Frankland, Fraser, and formerly South Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Nomadic (or irregular migrant). Common (formerly very common) in south, generally decreasing in abundance northwards; scarce and sporadic north

of Cooktown. Mainly highland and foothill rainforests; flocking in autumn and dispersing widely in search of ripening figs and other fruits. Breeding in southeastern highlands (inland to Bunya Mountains; September to December) and in northeastern highlands (Atherton Tableland and Cardwell Range; August to November).

Columba norfolciensis Latham. White-headed Pigeon.

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown, and inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe, Berserker Range, Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, and upper Dalrymple Creek; also forested islands off east coast (Dunk, Palm, Hayman, and Fraser).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally common, but generally uncommon. Mainly highland rainforest; wandering in autumn and winter to coastal lowlands. Breeding in highlands north to the Bloomfield; October to February.

Streptopelia chinensis tigrina (Temminck). Spotted Dove.

Range.—Northeastern: coastal plain from Cairns south to Innisfail, and at Townsville; also at Mareeba and Atherton. Lower northeast: Pioneer Valley from Mackay inland at least to Mirani. Southeastern: north to Maryborough, and inland to eastern Darling Downs (Yamsion, Toowoomba, and Warwick); also Stradbroke Island.

Status &c.—Established exotic. Common in several cities and towns; patchily distributed in farming country. Breeding from June to February.

Released in Brisbane in 1912 and well established by 1919 (Chisholm, *Emu* 19: 61), spreading in 1922 to nearby Sherwood where established in following year (W. B. Alexander, MSS.). Reaching Sandgate before 1942, and Stradbroke Island, Maryborough, and Toowoomba, before 1949.

First recorded in Townsville in 1926, when Macgillivray (*Emu* 27: 96) found them "all over the place", but not subsequently reported there till 1965, when Lavery described them as scarce. Released at Gordonvale in early 1940s and soon well established; appearing at Cairns and Innisfail in 1945 and becoming established in both of these towns and Babinda between 1950 and 1954. First recorded at Mackay in 1959 and at Atherton and Mareeba in 1964.

Macropygia amboinensis phasianella (Temminck). Brown Pigeon.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cooktown, and inland to the Atherton Tableland, Eungella and Berserker Ranges, Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, and Killarney; also forested islands off east coast (Dunk, Magnetic, Fraser, and rarely Stradbroke). Mideastern Cape York Peninsula, from the Claudie south to the upper Lockhart, inland to Mt Tozer and the McIlwraith Range.

Status &c.—Very common in humid highlands; moderately common in humid coastal lowlands, especially in autumn and winter; uncommon and patchily distributed in drier parts of range. Mainly edge of rainforest and in second-growth rich in berry-bearing shrubs and weeds. Breeding from May to February.

Geopelia humeralis (Temminck). Bar-shouldered Dove.

Range.—All coasts, including most wooded islands in Torres Strait (north to Jervis and Darnley) and off east coast (from Mai south to Stradbroke, and as far off shore as the Cumberland, Capricorn, and Bunker Groups) and Pisonia Island (Gulf of Carpentaria). Extending inland over much of Cape York Peninsula, south to the Georgetown district and east to the upper Mitchell (Mt Carbine) and upper Lynd (40-mile Scrub). In the northwest ascending the Gregory to Riversleigh, the Leichhardt to Floraville, and the Norman to beyond Glenore (The Lakes). From the mideast and southeast coasts extending west to the upper Isaac (Grosvenor Downs), the Comet (30 km N of Rolleston), the upper Barcoo, the Nive, the upper Warrego (north of Charleville), Morven, and the lower Moonie (Dareel).

Status &c.—Very common in north on islands and on and near coasts about mangroves, littoral forests and thickets, and riverside scrubs; in similar habitats on southern coasts but less numerous. Scarce to moderately common in interior, mainly about thickets, scrubs, and forests beside watercourses and lagoons; abundance generally declining with distance from sea. Breeding in all months (mostly in spring, least in autumn).

Geopelia striata placida Gould. Peaceful Dove.

Range.—Greater part of State, including large or inhabited islands in Gulf (Morningson), in Torres Strait (Banks, Wednesday, and Prince of Wales), and close to east coast (Dunk, Magnetic, Hayman, North Keppel, Fraser, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Moderately common to very common in lightly or moderately wooded grasslands over much of State, inland to the upper Gregory, Mt Isa, Winton, Barcardine, Blackall, and Quilpie (most numerous in well-watered woodland savannahs of northern subhumid zone, and in towns and about farms in northeast; least numerous in humid north and east of Cape York Peninsula, and in more arid parts of range). Scarce and patchily distributed in far western interior from the Barkly Tableland southwards (recorded from the Georgina, the Burke, the Diamantina near Monkira, and Coopers Creek at Nappamerrie). Breeding in all months (mainly late summer to early winter in northern interior; mainly spring and early summer in wet regions); no reports from north of Coen.

Geopelia cuneata (Latham). Diamond Dove.

Range.—Greater part of State, but ordinarily western: north to central Cape York Peninsula (the lower Edward and Musgrave), and east to Laura, Mt Carbine, Mt Garnet, the upper Einasleigh, Balfes Creek, Clermont, the upper Dawson, and the lower Moonie.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Lightly to moderately wooded grassland. Common in Gulf drainage (very common in droughts); moderately common in interior drainages but largely vacating them in droughts; sporadic in eastern interior, sometimes appearing in good numbers, but rarely reaching east coast except in dry sector between Townsville and Bowen. Breeding north to the Gulf, and east to the lower Norman, Richmond, and the Comet (exceptionally the lower Dawson); March to September, also December.

Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora (Wagler). Green-winged Pigeon.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to the upper Archer, Shiptons Flat, the Clohesy, the Herberton, Cardwell and Eungella Ranges, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla, and Cunninghams Gap; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks) and off east coast (Low, Green, Dunk, South Brook, Magnetic, Brampton, Fraser, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Moderately common. Rainforest (mainly edge and second-growth) and closed gallery forest. In winter (May to September) appearing in more open and drier habitats (e.g. brigalow-bottle-tree scrubs of the lower Dawson and Darling Downs) and even crossing considerable expanses of sea, e.g. observation by Laird (*Notornis* 6: 224) in western Torres Strait about 40 km west of Booby Island. Breeding from August to February.

Phaps chalcoptera (Latham). Common Bronzewing.

Range.—Eastern and southern interiors: north to Chillagoe; east to Atherton (rarely), the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy), Lake Elphinstone, Rockhampton (rarely), Kurrajong, Esk, and Emu Vale; and west to Croydon, Richmond (rarely), Winton, Opalton, and the Beal, Canaway, and Grey Ranges. Northwestern interior, from the Gregory southeast through Mt Isa to the Cloncurry district.

Status &c.—Ordinarily sedentary, but dispersing during droughts. Locally common in southeastern interior; becoming patchily distributed in north, and scarce towards western limits. Mainly *Acacia* scrubs, especially brigalow. Breeding from August to April.

Phaps histrionica (Gould). Flock Pigeon.

Range.—Ordinarily western: north to the Nassau, and east to the middle Mitchell (Highbury Lagoon), the middle Einasleigh (Abingdon Downs), the Saxby, the upper Flinders, upper Thomson, upper Barcoo, and upper Warrego. Casual in eastern interior (the middle Burdekin and Peak Downs), and occasionally reaching the dry lower-northeast-coastal plain (Townsville and Bowen districts).

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Very common on the western plains before the advent of sheep; since 1890 locally and seasonally common but generally uncommon. Mainly Mitchell-grass plains of southern Gulf lowlands and of Thomson and Barcoo drainages; also in flood years on the open plains about the Georgina and lower Diamantina. Breeding in western interior, east to the Richmond, Stamford, Muttaborra, and Tambo districts; February to early October.

Geophaps scripta peninsulae White. Squatter Pigeon.

Range.—Less humid parts of Cape York Peninsula (mainly in Gulf and Princess Charlotte Bay drainages): north to Merluna and the Chester; east to Laura, Maytown, Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Mt Garnet, and Conjuboy; and south to Glenore, Georgetown, and the upper Einasleigh.

Status &c.—Common. Dry woodland savannahs. Breeding from June to October.

Geophaps scripta scripta (Temminck).

Range.—Eastern (mainly interior): north to Kirrama (? subsp.); west to the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy), the Basalt River, Balfes Creek, Barcaldine, and Charleville; and east to Townsville, Inkerman, Bowen, Shoalwater Bay, Kurrajong, Biggenden, Esk, and Warwick.

Status &c.—Formerly very common, but sudden and widespread reduction in numbers about 1905; now locally common but generally rare. Mainly woodland savannahs and acacia scrubs on well-drained riverine flats. Breeding from July to May.

[**Geophaps smithii** (Jardine & Selby). Partridge Pigeon.

A "Squatter Pigeon" observed by R. L. Pink (*pers. comm.*) on 10 May 1964 in stunted scrub near Moonlight Creek in far northwest was probably of this species.]

Geophaps plumifera plumifera Gould. Plumed Pigeon.

Range.—Western interior: from Coopers Creek north nearly to the Gulf; east to beyond the lower Leichhardt (Punchbowl), Cloncurry, the John Hills (100 km W of Winton), Allens Range (33 km S of Winton), hills 84 km W of Longreach, Cheviot Range (23 km E of Retreat), and Nappamerrie. Arid southern interior of Cape York Peninsula: from the middle Palmer southwest through the sandstone country of the middle Lynd (about Torwood) to the Georgetown and Croydon districts.

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Mainly rocky country with *Triodia*; also stony and sandy ridges. Breeding from January to May, also September.

Ocyphaps lophotes (Temminck). Crested Pigeon.

Range.—At present throughout greater part of State, north to the Mitchell and the Walsh, and east to Chillagoe, the upper Lynd, Conjuboy, the upper Einasleigh, Charters Towers, Marlborough, Westwood, Monto, and Moreton Bay; with an apparently isolated population round Townsville.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Generally common, but largely abandoning drought-stricken regions. Lightly wooded country. Breeding in all months (mainly late autumn to early summer).

In contrast to the decline of most pigeons, this species has greatly expanded its range and numbers since European settlement. Originally it was probably uncommon and confined to well-watered localities in the arid and semi-arid zones. There are no pre-settlement records from Cape York Peninsula, the south-coastal plains of the Gulf, and the eastern interior east of the upper Barcoo and the Warrego; and Sturt apparently failed to see it in the far southwestern deserts.

It was well established in the southern Gulf lowlands by 1910. By 1925 it had spread to the mideastern and southeastern interiors, being common as far east as Blackwater and Goondiwindi, and was beginning to colonize the lower Dawson and western Darling Downs. By 1930 it was breeding in the eastern Darling Downs and was beginning to cross the Great Dividing Range. By 1935 it was established

in the drier valleys of the southeastern lowlands (the upper Lockyer and upper Albert). By 1947 it was well established in the lower valley of the Brisbane River (at Esk and further down) and was beginning to appear in the outskirts of Brisbane; soon after, it turned the flank of the D'Aguilar-Blackall Ranges, reaching Samford by 1950 and Pomona by 1958. Though it was established in Townsville by 1947, it does not seem to have spread far from that city. In 1968 three birds were observed in Cairns.

Leucosarcia melanoleuca (Latham). Wonga Pigeon.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Shoalwater Bay; inland to Westwood, Springsure, western foot of Expedition Range (Basalt Creek), the Valley of the Ruined Castles, Chinchilla, Toowoomba, and Warwick.

Status &c.—Formerly common; now generally scarce and locally extinct (e.g. most of Darling Downs). Mainly drier scrubs (brigalow and deciduous vine thicket); also rainforest (especially edge) and adjacent open forest. Breeding from July to December.

PSITTACIDAE

Trichoglossus haematodus rubritorquis Vigors & Horsfield. Red-collared Lorikeet.

Range.—Far northwest: south to the Nicholson and lower Gregory, and east nearly to Burketown.

Status &c.—Common (at least in winter) in flowering *Melaleuca* of coastal plains; much less numerous inland. Breeding in July.

Trichoglossus haematodus novaehollandiae (Gmelin). Rainbow Lorikeet.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the Flinders delta (Little Bynoe River), the lower Norman (The Lakes south of Glenore), Croydon, the head of the Einasleigh, Terang, Clermont, Anakie, Carnarvon Gorge, Dulbydilla, Dulacca, Condamine, and Pikedale; also wooded continental islands in Torres Strait (Mulgrave, Banks, Thursday, and Prince of Wales) and off east coast (from Dunk south to Stradbroke, and as far offshore as the Cumberland Group).

Status &c.—Locally nomadic in all kinds of forests, woodlands and scrubs, following flowering of wide variety of trees and tall shrubs and to a much lesser extent the ripening of fruits, *Casuarina* seeds, and coarse grains. Very common in northern humid and subhumid zones, generally decreasing in abundance towards south; common on south coast and adjacent islands but scarce in southern interior. Breeding from April to December, mainly in spring.

Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus (Kuhl). Scaly-breasted Lorikeet.

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown; and inland to Mt Molloy, Mareeba, Ravenshoe, the Burdekin-Einasleigh divide (southwest of Conjuboy), Balfes Creek, the Expedition and Carnarvon Ranges, Miles, Dalby, and Warwick; also Bribie and Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Relatively sedentary. Common in south; much less numerous north of the Tropic. Mainly eucalypt forest; occasionally visiting other habitats in

search of flowering trees and shrubs and ripening fruits and coarse grains. Breeding from May to February (mainly winter and spring.).

Trichoglossus versicolor Lear. Varied Lorikeet.

Range.—Northern and northwestern (almost wholly in Gulf drainage); north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine); east to Coen, Ebagooola, Hann River (Laura-Coen road), Georgetown, and the upper Flinders; and south to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Richmond, and Hughenden.

Status &c.—Nomadic, following the flowering of trees and tall shrubs (*Eucalyptus*, *Tristania*, *Melaleuca*, *Erythrina*, *Bauhinia* etc.): Locally and seasonally common. Semi-arid open forests and woodlands. Breeding from March to August.

Glossopsitta concinna concinna (Shaw). Musk Lorikeet.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape Upstart, and inland to the lower Dawson and Chinchilla.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common in far south on western slopes of Great Dividing Range north to the upper Condamine; scarce elsewhere.

Taxonomy.—See White (*Bull. Br. Orn. Club.* 58: 114).

Glossopsitta porphyrocephala (Dietrichsen). Purple-crowned Lorikeet.

Range and status.—Rare visitor to southeast. Two records: a flock on the upper Lockyer in January 1946 (Lord, *Emu* 56: 110), and a flock near Brisbane in autumn 1970 (Slater, *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.* 2 (3): 4).

Glossopsitta pusilla (Shaw). Little Lorikeet.

Range.—Eastern: north to beyond Cairns (Hartleys Creek); and inland to Julatten, Mt Garnet, Kirrama, the Eungella, Expedition, and Carnarvon Ranges, Condamine, Dalby, and Wallangarra.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common, but generally only moderately common in hilly interior and uncommon on coastal plains (rare north of Cardwell). Mainly drier eucalypt forests. Breeding from May to November.

Cyclopsitta diophthalma aruensis (Schlegel).

Range.—Only known from two localities on humid mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula: Claudie River at Iron Range, and seaward slope of Macrossan Range near Lockhart River Mission.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest up to 300 m.

Taxonomy.—For subspecies of *diophthalma* see Forshaw (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 15: 43). I agree with Holyoak (*Emu* 70: 198) in merging *Opopsitta* and *Psittaculirostris*, but I believe that the oldest name for the genus is *Cyclopsitta* Reichenbach (based on "Cyclopsitte double-oeil" = *Psittacula diophthalma* Hombron & Jacquinot) which was in universal usage, in either its original or amended form, until Mathews pretended that the name was indeterminable.

Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana Ramsay. Blue-faced Lorilet.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Mt Amos south to Cardwell, and inland to Mt Molloy, Myola, Tolga, Malanda, and (?) the Walter Hill Range.

Status &c.—Locally common but generally uncommon. Rainforest, gallery forest, and adjacent open forest; from sea-level to about 750 m. Breeding in October.

Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Gould. Red-faced Lorilet.

Range.—Humid southeast: north to beyond Maryborough (Urangan), and inland to Gympie and the Blackall, D'Aguilar, and Taylor Ranges.

Status &c.—Formerly scarce or uncommon; now rare or extinct (no authentic Queensland record since 1934). Apparently mainly in lowlands and foothills in closed or open forest rich in *Ficus* spp. (habitat types that are now largely destroyed). One breeding report (*Emu* 36: 31): July.

Lathamus discolor (White). Swift Parrot.

Range.—Southeastern and mideastern: north to Bowen and inland to the lower Dawson, Chinchilla, and Texas.

Status &c.—Winter visitor (May to August). Scarce in south; rare in north. Highly irregular in appearances and usually in small flocks. Open forest.

Probosciger aterrimus aterrimus (Gmelin). Palm Cockatoo.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula: south on Gulf coast to the Archer, inland to Kinloch Creek; and on east coast to Massy Creek, inland to western slopes of the Tozer and McIlwraith Ranges.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Rainforest, gallery forest, and adjacent open forests (especially when enriched with Nonda plums and *Pandanus*). Breeding from July to February.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 36: 106).

Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus (Shaw). Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Rockhampton (Berserker Range), and inland to Gogango, the lower Dawson, Taroom, Miles, Kogan, and Stanthorpe; also Fraser Island.

Status &c.—Locally nomadic. Moderately common locally (e.g. along the Mary) but generally uncommon. Open forest and occasionally brigalow scrub. Breeding from May to July.

Calyptorhynchus magnificus (Shaw). Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.

Range.—Northern subhumid and semi-arid zones (mainly in Gulf drainage): north to Weipa, and east to Ebagoola, the lower Morehead, Beattie Creek, the lower Endeavour, lower Bloomfield, Mt Molloy, the upper Mulgrave, Ravenshoe, the upper Murray, Cardwell, Townsville, and Cape Upstart; and south to the upper Gregory (Riversleigh), Cloncurry (formerly), Cabanda, Richmond, Glendower, and Charters Towers; also Goold Island. Watercourses of western interior; Eyre Creek (near

Glengyle), the Diamantina (near Monkira and Betoota), Farrars Creek (at Currawilla), Whitula Creek (west of Windorah), upper Thomson and tributaries (near Torrens Creek, Prairie, Muttaborra, and Aramac), the Alice (near Barcaldine), the Barcoo (near Blackall and Yaraka), the Wilson (near Conbar), and the Bulloo (near Quilpie). Formerly in southeast (Brisbane River).

Status &c.—Locally nomadic. Generally common (most numerous on lowland sectors of major Gulf rivers, especially the Mitchell, Staaten, and Einasleigh; least numerous and patchily distributed on eastern rivers south of the Endeavour and in western interior). Open forest. Breeding from May to September.

Status in mideast and southeast uncertain owing to confusion between it and *lathamii*. Both species occurred near Brisbane in the 1850s in sufficient numbers for Rawnsley (MS. diary extracted by Chisholm, *Emu* 43: 285) to distinguish between them morphologically and ecologically, though he transposed their scientific names. His description of one female specimen could apply only to *magnificus*.

***Calyptorhynchus lathamii* (Temminck).** Glossy Black Cockatoo.

Range.—Southeastern and mideastern: north certainly to Shoalwater Bay (Pine Mountain) and probably to the Mackay district; inland to Lake Elphinstone (? species), Hughes Creek (near Iffley), the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Range, Augathella district, Morven, Mitchell, Southwood, and Stanthorpe; also (but ? species) Percy Islands.

Status &c.—Formerly moderately common; now generally uncommon and locally extinct (e.g. on the lower Dawson and around Brisbane). Open forest (especially with *Casuarina* spp.) and brigalow scrub. Breeding from May to August.

***Cacatua galerita* (Latham).** White Cockatoo.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: north to Cape York; and inland to Thornton, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Cabanda, Richmond, Hughenden, Barcaldine, Blackall, the upper Bulloo (between Adavale and Quilpie), Cunnamulla, and the lower Moonie (Dareel). Also wooded continental islands in southern Torres Strait (Wednesday, Hammond, Thursday, and Prince of Wales), off northeast coast (from Fitzroy south to Magnetic), off lower northeast coast (from Hayman south to Percy), off southeast coast (Fraser).

Status &c.—Moderately common to very common at low and moderate elevations in subhumid and humid zones; uncommon in highlands (above about 1000 m in north and 600 m in south); scarce and largely confined to major watercourses in semi-arid sector of range; now rare or extinct in heavily settled parts of southeastern lowlands. All kinds of wooded country; also grain crops and pineapple plantations. Breeding from May to February (mainly August to October).

***Cacatua leadbeateri* (Vigors).** Pink Cockatoo.

Range.—Southwestern: west nearly to Birdsville; north to Mooraberree, Windorah, Charleville, and Mitchell; and east ordinarily to St George, casually to the Darling Downs (e.g., Warra, May 1962).

Status &c.—Uncommon on the lower Warrego and lower Paroo; generally scarce elsewhere. Lightly wooded plains. Breeding in winter.

***Cacatua tenuirostris sanguinea* Gould. Little Corella.**

Range.—Western arid zone: west to the upper Georgina and the Mulligan; north to the Gulf; and ordinarily east to the Saxby, upper Flinders, the Barcoo, and the Bulloo. Also Mornington Island and west coast of Cape York Peninsula north to Weipa. Occasional flocks wandering east to the Palmer, Mt Surprise, Townsville, and the Darling Downs.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Numbers locally and seasonally highly variable, but generally common. Mainly grassy plains in vicinity of waterside forests and woodlands; also estuarine mangroves. Breeding north to Burketown and east to Sedan, Isisford, and lower Coopers Creek; July to October; also (and mainly) December to April in northwest interior.

***Cacatua roseicapilla* Vieillot. Galah.**

Range.—Greater part of State, north to the lower Watson and Mein; and east to Coen, Princess Charlotte Bay, the Laura, Maytown, Chillagoe, the upper Lynd, upper Einasleigh, Balfes Creek, Anakie, Carnarvon Gorge, Barakula, Yarraman, the upper Lockyer, and upper Condamine; casual further east (Iron Range, Atherton, Townsville, Cooroy, Brisbane).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common. Woodland savannah; also wheat and sorghum fields. Breeding from July to October; also February to April in northwest.

Before European settlement and until at least 1880 it occurred nowhere east of the Great Dividing Range, except possibly in the Princess Charlotte Bay drainage; and in the south it apparently did not extend much further east than the Warrego. By the early 1920s its eastern limits in central and south Queensland were at Alpha, Dulbydilla, and Goondiwindi. By 1947 it was common on the Balonne south of Yuleba; within a year or two it was established on the Darling Downs and was soon beginning to spill over the Great Divide into the upper Lockyer. Eastward expansion in northern and central Queensland has been slight.

***Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr). Cockatiel.**

Range.—Greater part of State: north to the middle Mitchell; and east to High-bury Lagoon, the upper Lynd, upper Burdekin, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, Gayndah, Esk, and the upper Condamine; casual further east (Princess Charlotte Bay, Atherton, Innisfail, and Brisbane).

Status &c.—Nomadic (moving further and more completely during droughts than Galah). Very common on Darling Downs and (as a drought-refugee) in southern Gulf lowlands; generally common elsewhere in interior, but largely abandoning drought-stricken country. Lightly wooded grassy plains; also grain crops, especially sorghum. Breeding north to Cloncurry and Richmond, and east to Townsville (rarely), the lower Dawson, and the upper Lockyer; April to October.

The huge numbers observed by John Gilbert on the Mitchell in June 1845 suggest it was more numerous than it is now on the degraded grasslands of the western interior. In compensation is its spectacular colonization of the agricultural country of the southeastern interior, especially the Darling Downs where it is now the commonest psittacid.

In the 1880s Broadbent failed to see it in the Rockhampton, Springsure, Barcaldine, Charleville, and Chinchilla districts, though it is clear from Gilbert's observations that before European settlement it was locally a common drought-refugee in river valleys of the eastern interior. The severe drought of 1902 brought many flocks to the Peak Downs and lower Dawson (where it bred). The droughts of the 1920s also stimulated eastward movements in the south, flocks being observed on the upper Burnett and Darling Downs. It apparently became established on the eastern Darling Downs in the early 1930s and by 1937 was breeding on the upper Lockyer. By 1945 it was common on the eastern Darling Downs but still scarce or absent northwest of Dalby. It thus seems the Darling Downs was colonized from the southwest; at any rate it was well established by 1937 on the lower Moonie (where it was apparently absent as late as 1923.)

Eclectus roratus pectoralis (Müller). Red-sided Parrot.

Range.—Humid mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Claudie south to Massy Creek, and inland to the McIlwraith Range.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest. Breeding from October to December.

Psittinus geoffroyi aruensis (Gray). Red-cheeked Parrot.

Range.—Humid mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Pascoe south to the Rocky, and inland to the western slope of McIlwraith Range (Peach River).

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest, closed gallery forest, and (? only for nesting) adjacent open forest. Breeding from September to November.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 31:124) and Forshaw (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 14: 175).

[***Polytelis alexandrae*** Gould. Princess Parrot.

A rare visitor to the lower Diamantina according to Mrs Duncan-Kemp, who resided at Mooraberree during the droughty 1920s (*Our sandhill country, nature and man in south-western Queensland*, 1933: 268-9).]

Aprosmictus erythropterus (Gmelin). Red-winged Parrot.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to Cape York; inland to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Cabanda, Richmond, Hughenden, Barcaldine, Blackall, Quilpie, and the lower Warrego; and east to Cooktown, Mt Molloy, Ravenshoe, the upper Burdekin, Townsville, Bowen, Carmila, Rockhampton, Gayndah, Dalby, and Goondiwindi; casual further east (Atherton, Innisfail, Cardwell, Ingham, Toowoomba, the upper Lockyer, and Brisbane) and further west (upper Vergemont Creek). Also locally in far southwest on Farrars Creek (at Currawilla), in the Windorah district, and on the lower Diamantina (west of Durrie).

Status &c.—Moderately common in regions of medium rainfall (*i.e.* 600-1000 mm in north, 400-600 mm in south) but gradually decreasing in numbers towards both arid and humid limits of range (this and its tendency to wander towards east coast in dry years make it hard to define "normal" eastern limits). Woodlands and dry scrubs, especially those with trees and shrubs bearing leguminous seeds and small drupes; occasionally visiting sorghum fields; virtually confined to riverside trees in more arid parts of range. Breeding from April to December.

***Aprosmictus scapularis* (Lichtenstein).** King Parrot.

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown, and inland to the Herberton, Cardwell, Seaview and Eungella Ranges, the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Gorge, Miles, Kogan, and Warwick; also Fraser Island.

Status &c.—Common in humid highlands; uncommon in lowlands and drier regions. Densely wooded country: rainforest (especially second-growth rich in berry-bearing shrubs), gallery forest, eucalypt forest, and subhumid scrubs (especially when enriched with *Opuntia*); visiting maize and sorghum fields. Breeding in September and October.

***Platycercus elegans nigrescens* Ramsay.** Crimson Rosella.

Range.—Humid northeastern and lower northeastern highlands, from the hinterland of Cairns (Mt Haig) south to the Eungella Range, and inland to Herberton and Ravenshoe.

Status &c.—Common between 600 and 1500 m. Rainforest (mainly edge and second-growth) and adjacent eucalypt forest. Two breeding reports: August and November.

***Platycercus elegans elegans* (Gmelin).**

Range.—Humid southeastern highlands and foothills: north to Cooroy, and inland to the Bunya Mountains, Mt Perseverance, the upper Condamine, and Stanthorpe.

Status &c.—Common in extreme south (McPherson Range and southernmost sector of Great Dividing Range), decreasing in abundance northwards; apparently absent from the country between the Blackall Range and Bunya Mountains. Rainforest and dense eucalypt forest above 450 m; occasional flocks wandering in autumn and winter to lower and more open country. One breeding report: about November.

***Platycercus venustus* (Kuhl).** Northern Rosella.

Range &c.—Extreme northwest: four birds observed on the Nicholson at the Northern Territory border by W. B. Hitchcock in August 1967. The two young birds seen by McLennan in 1910 in a cage at Burketown probably came from same place. In August 1856 Elsey collected a specimen in the Northern Territory, 65 km northwest of this locality.

***Platycercus adscitus* (Latham).** Pale-headed Rosella.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north nearly to Cape York, and west to the lower Archer, middle Mitchell (Longreach Lagoon), Croydon, the upper Flinders (Boremba), Prairie, Barcaldine, Blackall, the Nive, upper Warrego (downstream

nearly to Charleville), Mitchell, Surat, and (?) the lower Moonie; including Fraser Island, but excluding extreme southern highlands (Granite Belt, the upper Condamine, and higher levels of the McPherson and Great Dividing Ranges) and most of the humid northeast-coastal lowlands (south to the Herbert).

Status &c.—Common. Woodland and open forest. Breeding in all months.

Platycercus eximius splendidus Gould. Eastern Rosella.

Range.—Far south: western slope of Great Dividing Range, north to Dalrymple Creek; and northern foot of McPherson Range (the upper Logan, upper Albert, and upper Nerang).

Status &c.—Common in the Warwick and Stanthorpe districts; scarce east of Great Dividing Range. Open forest. Status and subspecific identity of Eastern Rosellas reported from Brisbane area unknown.

Platycercus zonarius macgillivrayi North. Cloncurry Parrot.

Range.—Northwestern interior: north to the Thornton and Coolullah; east to the Fullarton; and south to Camooweal and Boulia.

Status &c.—Moderately common locally (*e.g.* on the upper Leichhardt), but generally uncommon. Woodland savannah and riverside forest, especially in hilly country. Breeding from February to May or June (R. K. Carruthers, *pers. comm.*).

Platycercus zonarius barnardi Vigors & Horsfield. Ringneck Parrot.

Range.—Southern interior: north to the Carnarvon Range (Mt Moffat); west to the Nive, Langlo, nearly to Quilpie (Winbin Creek), and Hungerford; and east to Mitchell, St George, and Goondiwindi. Western interior (Coopers Creek drainage): north nearly to Winton (Allens Range); east to Barcaldine and Blackall, and west to Windorah and nearly to Nappamerrie.

Status &c.—Moderately common locally (*e.g.* on the Paroo, the Warrego, lower Moonie, and lower Macintyre), but generally uncommon. Eucalypt woodland and riverside forest, and *Acacia* and *Callitris* scrubs. Breeding from August to October.

Platycercus haematogaster haematogaster Gould. Blue Bonnet.

Range.—Southern interior: west to Coopers Creek; north to the Windorah district (Tenham), Morven, and Surat; and east to Condamine and Texas.

Status &c.—Locally common in far south (*e.g.* on Warri Warri Creek, the lower Warrego, and lower Moonie), but generally scarce or uncommon. Eucalypt woodland and adjacent mulga and gidya scrubs. Breeding in winter.

Platycercus haematonotus Gould. Red-backed Parrot.

Range.—Disjunct in southern interior: river gums of lower Coopers Creek at South Australian border; the Barcoo (20 km E of Retreat); the Bulloo at North Comongin; the upper Warrego at Charleville and for some distance northwards; the Balonne at Warkon; northeastern Darling Downs (recently established in Goom-

bungee district, *vide* H. J. Coleman, *Darling Downs Nat.* no. 76: 6); lower western slopes of far south of Great Dividing Range and adjacent plains, north to Warwick and west to Mungindi; casual on the upper Lockyer.

Status &c.—Common in the Warwick and Texas districts; evidently scarce elsewhere. Open forest and farming country. Undated reports of breeding from Charleville and Goombungee.

Platycercus varius (Clark). Mulga Parrot.

Range.—Southern interior: west to the Grey Range (east of Nockatunga), north to Charleville, and east to the Moonie (Westmar and Dareel).

Status &c.—Locally common (*e.g.* at Gilruth Plains), but generally scarce and patchily distributed.

Platycercus pulcherrimus Gould. Paradise Parrot.

Range.—Southeastern interior: north to about the Tropic; west to the upper Nogoia (Mantuan Downs), upper Comet (Lake Brown), upper Dawson, Roma, and Goondiwindi; and east to Rockhampton ("a little west of"), Howard, and Esk (and occasionally further down the Brisbane). [If Major Mitchell's "rose-coloured paroquets of the Barwon" refer to this species, it occurred considerably further north, *viz.* on the Belyando in 22°20'S.]

Status &c.—Before European settlement locally common (*e.g.* on the upper and middle Dawson), but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Woodland savannah especially in broad river valleys (a habitat especially vulnerable to degradation by over-grazing during droughts). Breeding from September to May.

By 1880s in rapid decline (*e.g.* none observed by Broadbent in Chinchilla district, the type locality); by early 1900s rare or extinct in most of range; last published observation in 1927 on the upper Burnett. For list of extant study specimens in Australia, see Vernon (*Sunbird* 2: 17).

Platycercus chrysopterygius chrysopterygius (Gould). Golden-winged Parrot.

Range.—Southern and central Cape York Peninsula, in Gulf and Princess Charlotte Bay drainages: north to the lower Watson and 20 km north of Coen; east to the lower Stewart, lower Morehead, the Normanby (near Battle Camp), upper Palmer (Byerstown), and the middle Lynd (south of Bulimba); and south to the hinterland of Normanton (Clarina Creek).

Status &c.—Locally common, but not recorded this century in southwestern part of range. Woodland savannah in vicinity of flats studded with termitaria. Breeding from April to June.

[Neophema chrysopterygius chrysopterygius] (Kuhl). Blue-winged Parrot.

Range and status.—Possibly a rare, irregular winter visitor to southern interior. Recorded without details from Thargomindah, Cunnamulla, and Chinchilla districts.]

Neophema pulchella (Shaw). Turquoise Parrot.

Range.—Southeastern and mideastern interiors: north to vicinity of Bowen; west to Suttor Creek, the upper Isaac (Grosvenor Downs), eastern foot of Expedition

Range (west of Fairfield), Chinchilla, and nearly to St George (Thomby); and east to Gayndah, Esk, Warwick, and Wallangarra.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common, but generally scarce. Lightly wooded country. One breeding report: Stanthorpe district, spring (Barker, *Emu* 53: 262).

Neophema splendida (Gould). Scarlet-chested Parrot.

Range and status.—Irregular visitor to far western deserts. Two records: observed by Captain Sturt on Eyre Creek in September 1845, and in good numbers by Mrs Duncan-Kemp at Mooraberree during a severe drought (presumably 1927-9).

Neophema bourkii (Gould). Bourke Parrot.

Range.—Southwestern: north to Windorah, and east to Adavale and Cunnamulla.

Status.—Uncertain. Possibly regular inhabitant of arid mulga scrubs of extreme southwest, near which (in New South Wales) Sturt found it in abundance in 1844-5 and Macgillivray found it nesting in summer 1902-3. Further north and east a rare visitor, the Quilpie and Cunnamulla records of the early 1930s coinciding with an irruption into the south of the Northern Territory.

Melopsittacus undulatus (Shaw). Budgerigah.

Range.—Greater part of State, mainly western arid and semi-arid zones.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. In good seasons very common in far western interior, breeding in great numbers on the Mulligan, Diamantina, and Coopers Creek, but largely abandoning region during prolonged droughts. Very common as a drought-refugee and common as a dry-season visitor to Gulf drainage, north to the Mitchell, and east to Highbury, Chillagoe, the upper Lynd, upper Einasleigh, and upper Flinders. Drought-stimulated movements on a much smaller scale eastwards than northwards, but fairly frequently reaching as far east as Balfes Creek, the Peak Downs, lower and middle Dawson, upper Lockyer, and upper Condamine; during the severest droughts large flocks appearing in eastern interior, some birds even reaching lower northeast coast (Ingham, Townsville, and Bowen). Open or lightly wooded grasslands in vicinity of waterside trees. Breeding north to the upper Gregory and middle Leichhardt, and east to the Fullarton and lower Warrego (and exceptionally in the Clermont and Chinchilla districts); February to September (generally earlier in north than south).

Pezoporus wallicus wallicus (Kerr). Ground Parrot.

Range.—Southeast-coastal sandplains: from Wide Bay (Cooloola) south to Caloundra, inland to the Wolvi district; also Fraser Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common in its very small and possibly shrinking range. Swamy heathlands. Two undated reports of breeding.

Geopsittacus occidentalis Gould. Night Parrot.

Range.—Far southwest, about lower Coopers Creek.

Status.—Unknown. Two second-hand but acceptable reports (*Emu* 20: 94 and 32: 104), supported by John Stuart's collection of a specimen in October 1845 in adjacent South Australia (ca 80 km NW of Nappamerrie) and later records from the South Australian sector of Coopers Creek, east to Innamincka (*Emu* 37: 79).

CUCULIDAE

Cuculus saturatus Blyth. Oriental Cuckoo.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the lower Mitchell, lower Lynd, Richmond (rarely), Gin Gin, and the upper Lockyer; also islands in Gulf (Pisonia) and Torres Strait (including Banks).

Status &c.—Non-breeding visitor; all months, mainly November to April. Uncommon in humid and subhumid zones; scarce in drier western sector of range where usually observed only during northward passage. Mainly open forest.

Cuculus pallidus (Latham). Pallid Cuckoo.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to the lower Archer, Coen, and Cooktown; also larger islands close to east coast (Magnetic, Fraser, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Irregular migrant, tending to move north in late summer and autumn, and south in late winter and spring, the movement apparently more marked in juveniles than adults. Lightly wooded country. A few breeding reports north to 20°S, mainly in interior (east to the lower Dawson and western Darling Downs) but also in southeastern mangroves; July to February.

Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis (Latham). Fantailed Cuckoo.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York; west to the lower Staaten, the head of the Lynd (40-mile Scrub), middle Burdekin, Eungella Range, lower Dawson, Carnarvon Range, Chinchilla, and Warwick; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, moving north in autumn and south in spring (Queensland populations seem fairly sedentary; high proportion of birds wintering beyond breeding range are immature). Moderately common in humid southeast and in humid northeastern highlands; otherwise scarce to uncommon. Rainforest (chiefly edges and glades), wet sclerophyll forest, subhumid scrubs and (in migration) mangroves. A few breeding reports from northeast and southeast, inland to the 40-mile Scrub, Bunya Mountains, upper Lockyer, and upper Dalrymple Creek; August to December.

Taxonomy.—A small dark northeastern race, *athertoni* Mathews, may be separable (*cf.* Hartert, *Novit. zool.* 32: 164).

Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris (Gould). Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo.

Range.—East coast of Cape York Peninsula: south to the Bloomfield, and inland to the McIlwraith Range.

Status &c.—Apparently scarce. Rainforest. No breeding records (despite much searching for eggs by competent collectors in northern part of range).

Cacomantis variolosus variolosus (Vigors & Horsfield). Brush Cuckoo.

Range.—Far northwest: south and east to the lower Gregory. West coast of Cape York Peninsula, south to the Norman. Eastern: north to Cape York and Banks Island (Torres Strait); inland to Coen, Laura, Atherton, the middle Burdekin (near Macrossan), the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Range, Chinchilla, and the upper Condamine (Emu Vale); also islands off east coast (Dunk in winter; and Pine Peak, the Capricorn Group and Stradbroke during spring passage).

Status &c.—Migrant, moving north in February-March and south in September-October. Common in north (especially within breeding range of *Ramsayornis*); less numerous in south. Waterside thickets (especially of *Melaleuca*), rainforest (especially edge), and drier scrubs (including brigalow); also more open country in migration. Breeding north to Cape York; September to January.

Taxonomy.—A small pale greyish northern race, *dumetorum* Gould, may be separable.

Chrysococcyx osculans (Gould). Black-eared Cuckoo.

Range, status &c.—Migrant. Rare summer visitor (September to March) to southeastern interior, east to the lower Dawson and Darling Downs. Moderately common winter visitor (April to June) to south-coastal plains of Gulf, north and east to the lower Staaten. Reported at Mt Isa during autumn passage.

Chrysococcyx basalis (Horsfield). Horsfield Bronze-cuckoo.

Range.—Throughout the State, including Banks Island (Torres Strait); in migration (but species not certain) on islands off east coast (Pine Peak, North-west, and Fraser).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, tending to leave southeastern uplands in cold winters. Moderately common within breeding range; scarce on Cape York Peninsula. All well-wooded habitats from rainforest to arid scrub. Breeding north to the lower Norman, Atherton, and Innisfail; August to February, and one report in May.

Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus (Latham). Golden Bronze-cuckoo.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York; and west to the lower Mitchell, upper Einasleigh (Carpentaria Downs), Springsure, Miles, and Southwood; also Torres Strait (Booby Island on autumn passage).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring. Generally moderately common, but scarce in tropical lowlands north of Bowen. Rainforest, eucalypt forest, and subhumid scrubs; also more open country during migration. Breeding in eastern humid and subhumid zones (restricted to highlands in north), north to Atherton, and inland to the lower Dawson, Bunya Mountains, and upper Lockyer; August to December.

Chrysococcyx lucidus lucidus (Gmelin). Shining Bronze-cuckoo.

Range and status.—Rare passage migrant off southeast and mideast coasts. Two authentic records: North-west Island (October) and Sandy Cape.

Chrysococcyx malayanus russatus Gould. Rufous-breasted Bronze-cuckoo.

Range.—Northeast coast: from Cape York south to Bowen, including (but ? subsp.) larger islands of Torres Strait (Banks and Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Hinchinbrook).

Status &c.—Apparently sedentary except in south. Common. Mainly in habitats of *Gerygone magnirostris* and *G. palpebrosa*, i.e. mangroves, melaleuca swamps, waterside thickets, gallery forest, and edge of rainforest. Breeding from September to March.

Chrysococcyx malayanus barnardi Mathews. Little Bronze-cuckoo.

Range.—Northern and eastern: from Cape York south to Brisbane; and west to the lower Norman, Richmond (rarely), the lower Dawson, and Chinchilla.

Status &c.—Migratory. Common in Rockhampton district; scarce elsewhere. Breeding north to Byfield; October and November. Mainly wintering on Cape York Peninsula, including (but ? subsp.) small islands off east coast (Bushy and Sir Charles Hardy Group) and in Torres Strait (Cocoanut and Booby).

Eudynamys scolopacea subcyanocephala Mathews. Koel.

Range.—Northwestern: south to Mt Isa and Dolomite, and east to the Cloncurry.

Status &c.—Migrant, arriving in November or December, and leaving in March or April. Moderately common. Riverside scrubs. Breeding in January and February.

Eudynamys scolopacea cyanocephala (Latham).

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York; and west to the lower Mitchell, Gilbert River, Richmond (rarely), Blackall (rarely), Mitchell, Miles, Toowoomba, and Inverramsay; also islands off east coast (Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Fraser, Bribie, Peel, and South Stradbroke); on migration in Torres Strait (Jervis, Banks, and Booby Islands) and Capricorn Group (Tryon and Wreck Islands).

Status &c.—Migrant, arriving in August-November (usually about mid-September on coastal lowlands; two or three weeks later in southern interior) and leaving in January-May (usually late March on coastal lowlands; about a month earlier in southern interior). Common in east-coastal lowlands; much less numerous in highlands and interior. All kinds of wooded country with fruit-bearing trees, especially *Ficus* spp. Breeding north to Coen (and presumably to Cape York), and inland to Atherton, the 40-mile Scrub (presumably), Homestead (presumably), the lower Dawson (and presumably to Blackwater), Chinchilla, and the upper Lockyer; November to February.

Taxonomy.—A northern race, approaching *subcyanocephala* in female coloration, may prove separable (see Rand, *Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 1102: 9).

Scythrops novaehollandiae Latham. Channel-billed Cuckoo.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to Cape York, and inland to Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Richmond, Longreach, Quilpie, Cunnamulla, and Dareel; also far southwestern channel country; on Mulgrave Island (Torres Strait) on migration; casually on islands off east coast (Dunk, Brampton, and Fraser).

Status &c.—Migrant, arriving in August-December (usually late September or early October in north and east; but seldom before November on the upper Flinders, or before December in northwestern interior) and leaving in January-May (usually March or early April in north; about a month earlier in south); considerable numbers wintering in far northern Cape York Peninsula. Common in regions of medium humidity; considerably less numerous in more humid and more arid sectors of range and in highlands. Gallery forests, subhumid scrubs, and other not-too-heavily wooded habitats supporting *Ficus* spp. Breeding in eastern and southern interiors and drier sectors of east-coastal lowlands (north to Kirrama; west to Richmond, Strathdarr, Warkon, and Inglewood; and east to Townsville, Westwood, Gaydah, and the upper Lockyer), also in northwestern interior (Cloncurry district) and far southwest (lower Diamantina and Coopers Creek); October to December in southeastern interior, November to January in northeast, and January and February in northwestern interior.

Centropus phasianinus macrourus Gould. Pheasant Coucal.

Range.—Northwestern: east to the Albert and the Dugald, and south to the Cloncurry district; also Wellesley Islands (Sweers and Bountiful).

Status &c.—Now rare or extinct over most of range. Formerly common in Cloncurry district, but scarce by 1901 and not recorded since 1919. Only one recent report: a single bird near mouth of Moonlight Creek (R.L. Pink, *pers. comm.*). One breeding report: Nicholson River, October 1898 (S.W. Jackson).

Centropus phasianinus phasianinus (Latham).

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the lower Norman, the Saxby (Taldora), upper Flinders (Boremba), Homestead, Suttor Creek, the Isaac (near Iffley), lower Dawson, Carnarvon Range, Morven, Mitchell, Warkon, Dalby, and Warwick; also continental islands in Torres Strait (Goode and Prince of Wales), off north coast of Cape York Peninsula (Possession, Albany, and Turtle Head), and off east coast (South Barrow, Fitzroy, Dunk, Palm, Magnetic, Hayman, Whitsunday, Lindeman, Carlisle, Brampton, Beverley, Percy, North Keppel, Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Common in coastal lowlands; generally uncommon and patchily distributed in interior. Rank herbage in lightly wooded country; virtually confined to waterside vegetation in interior. Breeding from September to May.

STRIGIDAE

Tyto alba delicatula (Gould). Barn Owl.

Range.—Greater part of State, except east coast of Cape York Peninsula north of Cooktown; casual on islands off mideast and southeast coasts (Fairfax, Fraser, and Moreton).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common in interior and on coastal plains of Gulf north to the Archer, becoming locally abundant during rodent plagues (e.g. of *Rattus villosissimus* on grassy western plains, and of *Mus musculus* in Darling Downs wheat-belt); scarce in east-coastal lowlands where it seems to be only a winter visitor (at least north of Townsville). Lightly wooded grasslands. A few breeding reports north to the Nicholson and Evelyn Tableland, and east to the Darling Downs; June to February.

Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Stephens). Masked Owl.

Range.—Eastern: north to the Pascoe, and inland to Atherton, Lake Lucy (? species), Springsure, and the upper Lockyer (? species); also Percy Island.

Status.—Uncertain, but evidently scarce; dated records from coastal lowlands mostly fall in winter. Breeding reported from "northeast Australia" (April and June) and Percy Island (October).

Tyto capensis longimembris (Jerdon). Eastern Grass Owl.

Range.—Recorded from northwestern plains (Richmond and east of Cloncurry), Gulf coast (near mouth of the Staaten), Torres Strait (Banks Island), and east coast (Cooktown, Ingham, Palm Island, Bowen, Torilla, Noosa, Buderim, and Brisbane).

Status &c.—Though seldom reported, it could still be moderately common in little-grazed swampy grasslands near coasts; no recent reports from interior (where it is unlikely to have survived the degradation of the Mitchell-grass plains). Treeless or sparsely wooded grasslands. Breeding in March and April.

Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata Mathews. Sooty Owl.

Range.—Northeastern humid zone: from Cedar Bay south to Cardwell, inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Status &c.—Seldom reported. Lowland and highland rainforest.

Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa (Gould).

Range.—Southeastern: north to Brisbane, and inland to the heads of the Condamine (Inverramsay and Emu Vale). [May occur much further north: Broadbent observed one on the "upper Fitzroy" (presumably near Yaamba), and J.B. White collected one in the "interior of Queensland" (possibly near Springsure).]

Status &c.—Very rarely reported. Lowland and highland rainforest. An undated breeding report from Pimpama.

Ninox rufa humeralis (Bonaparte). Rufous Owl.

Range.—Northern and eastern: Gulf coast near mouth of the Archer; and east coast from the Claudie south to Byfield, and inland to Mareeba (Emu Creek), Atherton, the Herbert Gorge, and upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy).

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon. Lowland and highland rainforest, gallery forest, swamp forest (*Melaleuca*), and mangroves. Breeding in September.

Ninox strenua (Gould). Powerful Owl.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Rockhampton, and inland to the Expedition Range, Theodore, Chinchilla, Acland, and the upper Lockyer.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Mainly subhumid scrubs of interior and subinterior. Breeding about June (a November record was queried by Favaloro, *Emu* 46: 48).

Ninox connivens peninsularis Salvadori. Winking Owl.

Range.—Extreme north of Cape York Peninsula; also southern islands of Torres Strait (Banks and Thursday).

Status &c.—Common. Open forest and rainforest. Breeding in August and September.

Ninox connivens connivens (Latham).

Range.—Northwestern: south to Riversleigh, Mt Isa, and the Forsyth Range (15 km E of Fermoy); and east to the lower Leichhardt, Sedan, and Richmond; also Mornington Island. West coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Edward south to the Norman. Eastern: north to Cooktown (and ? the Stewart); inland to Atherton, Kaban, Kirrama, Pentland (? species), Lake Elphinstone, the lower Dawson, Mundubbera, Bunya Mountains, and the Granite Belt (Ballandean); also Gool Island. Locally on rivers of southern interior: Cooper's Creek (east of Innamincka), the Bulloo (at Lake Bullawarra), the Warrego (Charleville), and the Moonie (Thomby).

Status &c.—Locally common (e.g. on the Leichhardt and the Burnett), but generally scarce or uncommon. Mainly waterside vegetation (river gums and paperbarks); also *Casuarina* forests and scrubs. Breeding from July to November.

Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida De Vis. Red Boobook Owl.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Mt Amos south to the Seaview Range, inland to Atherton and the Herbert Gorge.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Rainforest and adjacent open forest of highlands and foothills. Breeding in October.

Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook (Latham). Boobook Owl.

Range.—Greater part of State, north nearly to Cape York; also islands in Gulf (Mornington) and off east coast (Dunk, Whitsunday Group, Brampton, Beverley Group, Percy, North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Partial migrant. Common in regions of medium humidity; scarce in arid interior and on humid east-coastal lowlands north of Townsville. Open forest and woodland savannah. Breeding from August to November. Autumn-

winter influx of birds, as observed on the Darling Downs, could be widespread; large southern-type birds have been examined by Mees from as far north as Innisfail, where Gill (*Emu* 70: 112) has recorded the species only in May and July.

PODARGIDAE

Podargus strigoides phalaenoides Gould. Tawny Frogmouth.

Range.—Northern: south to Mt Isa, Middleton, the Forsyth Range, Lake Elphinstone, and (?subsp.) Byfield.

Status &c.—Moderately common in regions of medium humidity; uncommon in more arid and more humid sectors of range. Mainly open forest and woodland savannah; also arid scrubs (gidya and lancewood). Breeding north to the Ducie, and east to Coen, the North Kennedy (Walwa, "south of Cooktown", Atherton, Cardwell district, Townsville, and Mackay; August to February (mainly spring in well-watered regions, and summer in arid northwest).

Podargus strigoides strigoides (Latham).

Range.—Greater part of State, north to central Cape York Peninsula; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser and Bribie).

Status &c.—Partial migrant. Common in southeastern humid and subhumid zones; uncommon in western interior. Abundance north of breeding range (and within range of *phalaenoides*) uncertain, but apparently fairly numerous in autumn and winter. Open forest and subhumid scrubs. Breeding north to about the Tropic, and west to at least Blackall; August to December.

Podargus papuensis Quoy & Gaimard. Papuan Frogmouth.

Range.—Northern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Staaten, and on east coast to Cardwell; also islands in southern Torres Strait (Thursday and Prince of Wales).

Status &c.—Common in north; scarce south of the Coleman and the Bloomfield and confined to vicinity of coast. Dense and moderately dense vegetation in lowlands: rainforest, gallery forest, swamp forest (*Melaleuca*), mangroves, and open forest. Breeding from August to December.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr & Rand (*Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 73: 71).

Podargus ocellatus marmoratus Gould. Marbled Frogmouth.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula at Cape York and the Claudie.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Rainforest. An unconfirmed report of breeding from the "scrub country bordering the Ducie River" (*Emu* 13: 158).

AEGOTHELIDAE

Aegotheles cristatus subsp. Owlet Nightjar.

Range.—Greater part of State, north to the Archer and the Pascoe; also Fraser Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common in interior; scarce and locally absent in east-coastal lowlands and humid highlands. Open forest and woodland savannah; in

drier parts of range virtually confined to riverside vegetation. Breeding from August to December.

Taxonomy.—Mees has examined specimens of *A.c.cristatus* (White) north to Charters Towers and Proserpine, and west to the Warrego. Other workers have identified specimens from Cooktown and the Bloomfield as *A.c.leucogaster* Gould.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ

Eurostopodus guttatus (Vigors & Horsfield). Spotted Nightjar.

Range.—Northern and western: north to Portland Roads (and ? to Cape York); and east to Cooktown, Cairns, Cardwell, Lake Elphinstone, the lower Dawson, Morven, Cunnamulla, and Hungerford; also (but ? species) Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Common (at least in autumn) in Gulf-coastal lowlands north to the Staaten; moderately common in hills of northwest interior; generally scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Breeding from September to December. Perhaps only an autumn-winter visitor to humid northeast, though Olive (*in* Robinson & Laverock) implies that it breeds near Cooktown.

Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis (Temminck). White-throated Nightjar.

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cairns (Mt Sapphire), and inland to the lower Dawson, Barakula, Kogan, and Warwick; also Fraser Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common in hilly country (but not highlands) of southeast; scarce north of the Tropic. Eucalypt forest and subhumid scrubs. Breeding north to Cardwell; September to December. There is little evidence that Queensland populations are migratory; perhaps birds taken in New Guinea (April to September) come from southeast Australia.

Caprimulgus macrurus macrurus Horsfield. Large-tailed Nightjar.

Range.—Northern and eastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Norman; and on east coast to Sandy Cape (Fraser Island), inland to Tozer Gap, Helenvale, Julatten, the Atherton Tableland, Kirrama, Peak Range (? species), Marmor, and Gin Gin; also forested islands off northeast coast (South Barnard, Dunk, Brook, and Hinchinbrook).

Status &c.—Common in coastal lowlands south to the Archer and Herbert; uncommon in highlands; scarce and patchily distributed south of Ingham. Open country in vicinity of dense cover (rainforest, gallery forest, subhumid scrubs, melaleuca swamps, and mangroves). Breeding from July to January (mainly September to November); no reports from south of the Pennefather and the Herbert, or from highlands.

APODIDÆ

[***Collocalia vanikorensis*** (Quoy & Gaimard). Uniform Swiftlet.

One record: a specimen said to have been collected by R. Kemp at Peak Point, Cape York, in September 1913, served Mathews as type of *C. francica yorki*.]

Collocalia spodiopygia terraereginae (Ramsay). Grey Swiftlet.

Range.—Disjunct in eastern humid zone between 12°40' and 21°05'S. Mid-eastern Cape York Peninsula from the Claudie south to the McIlwraith Range. Northeastern: north nearly to Cooktown (Helenvale and Mt Amos), south to Mt Elliot, inland to the Herberton Range, with a possibly isolated population at Chillagoe; also continental islands (Fitzroy, Dunk, Thorpe, Richards, Goold, and Hinchinbrook). Lower northeast at Mt Dalrymple (Eungella Range).

Status &c.—Very common in central and wettest part of range (*i.e.* around Tully), becoming less numerous towards northern and southern limits and in highlands above 500 m. Feeding in all kinds of country, but preferring natural and man-made clearings. Breeding in caves in mountains and island cliffs (no reports from north of Edmonton); September to January.

Collocalia esculenta (Linnaeus). Edible-nest Swiftlet.

Status.—One authentic record: a flock observed by J. L. McKean (*Emu* 67: 98) at Iron Range (humid mideast of Cape York Peninsula) in January 1966. Also commercial skins from "Cape York" (Cockerell and Flood).

Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus (Latham). Spine-tailed Swift.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to Weipa, the head of the Lynd, Richmond (some years), Barcaldine, the head of the Nive (Calderdale), Dulacca, Miles, and Warwick; also southern Torres Strait (west at least to 140°E) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status &c.—Passage migrant and non-breeding visitor (October to April). Generally common (more numerous in south than north, and over hills than plains).

Apus pacificus pacificus (Latham). Fork-tailed Swift.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to Mt Isa (rarely), Cloncurry, Richmond, the head of the Nive, Chinchilla, and Toowoomba; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks) and off southeast coast (Fraser and Peel).

Status &c.—Highly nomadic, non-breeding visitor (October to April). Frequently aggregating into flocks of thousands, but overall probably less numerous than *Hirundapus*. Much more common in north than south, and over plains (including coasts) than hills. Local occurrence and abundance determined, much more than in *Hirundapus*, by movements of thunder-storms and tropical cyclones.

ALCEDINIDAE

Alcedo azurea ruficollaris (Bankier). Azure Kingfisher.

Range.—Far northwest: east to Burketown, and inland to Riversleigh.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Pools on the Gregory and its major tributaries (Archie Creek) and distributaries (Beames Brook). One breeding report; September.

Alcedo azurea azurea Latham.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula (? subsp.): south on Gulf coast to the Norman; and on east coast to the Stewart, inland to the western slopes of the Mt Tozer and McIlwraith Ranges. Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown (the Annan), and inland to the upper Mitchell (Julatten), upper Barron (Lake Tinaroo), upper North Johnstone (Malanda), upper Herbert drainage (Kaban and Archer Creek), nearly to Mt Surprise (Elizabeth Creek), the Eungella Range, lower Dawson, Carnarvon Range, Chinchilla, Toowoomba (Cooby Dam), and the heads of the Condamine (Inverramsay and Killarney); also islands off northeast coast (Hope, North Barnard, Dunk, and Hinchinbrook) and off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Moderately common in lowlands and foothills; scarce or absent in highlands (above 600 m in north, and 400 m in south). Freshwater streams, lakes, and reservoirs, densely margined with trees; also mangrove creeks. Breeding from late August to November; also December to March in north.

Alcedo pusilla pusilla (Temminck). Little Kingfisher.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula, south on Gulf coast to the Archer, and on east coast to the Chester; also Long Island (Torres Strait).

Status &c.—Locally common but generally uncommon. Small streams near coast, salt or fresh, and completely screened with dense vegetation (mangroves, nipa palms, paperbarks, and rainforest). Two breeding reports: February.

Taxonomy.—In view of the variability of New Guinea birds (Mayr and Rand) and of Peninsula birds (Keast), it is doubtful whether the latter are separable; in any case their oldest name is *assimilis* (Diggles), not *yorki* (Mathews).

Alcedo pusilla halli (Mathews).

Range.—Humid northeast: north to beyond Cairns (Double Island and ? the Bloomfield) and south to Townsville, inland to the Herberton and Ravenshoe districts; also Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common in most humid part of range; scarce on the Herbert and further south. Mainly on small streams through rainforest, up to at least 750 m; also mangrove creeks and melaleuca swamps. One dated breeding report: late October.

Dacelo gigas (Boddaert). Laughing Kookaburra.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine), and west to Pera Head, the lower Archer, the Holroyd (80 km from coast), Chillagoe, the upper Lynd, Gilbert River, the upper Flinders (Boremba), Barcaldine, the upper Barcoo, upper Bulloo, and Cunnamulla; also islands off lower northeast coast (Hayman, Whitsunday, South Molle, and Lindeman) and the southeast coast (Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Generally common (least numerous in east-coastal lowlands north of Rockhampton and in semi-arid interior). Open forest; in drier parts of range largely confined to riverside forests. Breeding from August to January.

Dacelo leachii leachii Vigors & Horsfield. Blue-winged Kookaburra.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: north to Cape York, south to beyond Ipswich (Teviot Creek), and inland to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Richmond, Prairie, the lower Dawson, Taroom, Toogoolawah, and Gatton; also islands in Torres and Endeavour Straits (Goode, Thursday, Prince of Wales, and Possession) and off northeast coast (Dunk and Magnetic).

Status &c.—Generally common, but only a scarce winter visitor to humid north-east-coastal lowlands (between Cairns and Tully) and to southeastern lowlands (south of the Burnett and lower Mary). Open forest and woodland savannah; also melaleuca swamps and mangroves; in drier parts of range restricted to riverside forests. Breeding south to Maryborough; September to January.

Halcyon macleayii incincta Gould. Forest Kingfisher.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the lower Staaten, Mt Surprise, Woodstock, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla, Dalby, and Warwick; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Thursday, Prince of Wales, and Booby) and off east coast (from the Sir Charles Hardy Group south to Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, all birds from southern interior and most birds from southeast coastal lowlands leaving in autumn and returning in early spring. Very common, especially in winter, in humid northeast-coastal lowlands, becoming less numerous towards south and in drier and higher parts of range. Open forest (mainly near water in subhumid zone); also more open country (including cultivation) during migration. Breeding up to 700 m; late August to December.

Halcyon pyrrhopygia Gould. Red-backed Kingfisher.

Range.—Greater part of State, but mainly interior and western north to the Mitchell.

Status &c.—Irregular migrant, tending to move north and east in winter and during droughts. Locally common in arid and semi-arid interior; scarce in eastern highlands and humid east-coastal lowlands (including Fraser Island); rare on northern Cape York Peninsula (only one record north of Coen). Lightly wooded country. Breeding in lowlands north to southwestern Cape York Peninsula (presumably) and east to the lower Burdekin (presumably), Westwood, and nearly to Brisbane (Sherwood); September to February.

Halcyon torotoro flavirostris Gould. Yellow-billed Kingfisher.

Range.—Humid zone of Cape York Peninsula: Cape York, and mideast coast from the Claudie south to the Chester.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest. Breeding from late November to January.

Halcyon sancta sancta Vigors & Horsfield. Sacred Kingfisher.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to the upper Gregory, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Julia Creek, Richmond, Barcaldine, Blackall, Quilpie, and Cunnamulla; also numerous islands in Torres Strait (from Darnley southwest to Booby) and off east coast.

Status &c.—Migrant, most birds from greater part of breeding range leaving in late summer or autumn and returning in spring. Generally common. Within breeding range mainly in open forest near water; in winter or passage mainly in mangroves. Breeding north to Atherton and Cardwell, and west to Mt Isa, Charleville, and Dareel, and offshore as far as the Capricorn and Bunker Groups; September to January in south and east; January to March at Mt Isa (R. K. Carruthers, *pers. comm.*). Most migrants seem to leave Queensland (evidently by long flights across the Coral Sea as well as via Torres Strait), but considerable numbers winter on far northern coasts and islands, and progressively smaller numbers further south.

Halcyon chloris sordida Gould. Mangrove Kingfisher.

Range.—East coast, from Cape York south to Moreton Bay; low islands in Torres Strait (Dungeness and Long), and numerous islands off east coast (from Lloyd south to Stradbroke, and as far offshore as the Cumberland and Northumberland Groups).

Status &c.—Migrant, most birds leaving in autumn and returning in spring. Moderately common. Mangroves. Breeding from September to December.

Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia Gould. White-tailed Kingfisher.

Range.—Humid northeast coast and adjacent hills, from Cape York south to a little beyond the Herbert; also Banks Island (Torres Strait); accidental or in migration on Darnley Island, near the Stewart, and at Atherton and Bowen.

Status &c.—Migrant, arriving in October or November (sometimes not till December in north) and leaving in March or April. Locally common, but scarce south of Cardwell. Lowland and foothill rainforest, up to 350m. Breeding from Banks Island south to Paluma; early December to early February (earlier in south than north).

MEROPIDAE

Merops ornatus Latham. Australian Bee-eater.

Range.—Throughout the State, including during migration many islands in Torres Strait and off east coast (from Raine south to Stradbroke); also Bentinck Island (Gulf of Carpentaria).

Status &c.—Migrant, moving north in February-May, and south in August-November. Very common in humid and subhumid lowlands; common along rivers in semi-arid zone; much less numerous in highlands and arid zone. Lightly wooded country, especially near sandy soil and water. Breeding north to the Holroyd, Coen, and Cooktown, and on Fraser Island; September to December. Large numbers winter in Queensland, especially in north (including Prince of Wales Island) but also considerable numbers in coastal lowlands south to Moreton Bay; relatively few winter in central and southern interiors. Of the birds that leave Australia for winter, great majority evidently fly the shortest route to and from New Guinea, *i.e.* through Cape York and the larger islands of Torres Strait (Jervis, Mulgrave, Banks, West, Wednesday, Thursday, Prince of Wales, and Booby); unlike the Sacred Kingfisher, few if any make long flights across the Coral Sea.

CORACIDAE

Eurystomus orientalis pacificus (Latham). Dollar-bird.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to the Gregory, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Sedan, Richmond, the head of the Landsborough, Barcardine, Blackall, Charleville, Southwood, and Whetstone; on migration in Torres Strait and off east coast (as far offshore as Capricorn and Bunker Groups); casual in arid interior.

Status &c.—Very regular migrant; usually arriving in south in late September, in northeast in early October, and in Gulf drainages in late October or November; usually leaving southeastern interior in late February, southeast-coastal lowlands in March, the northeast in April, and Gulf lowlands in early May; some birds wintering in far north of Cape York Peninsula, and odd birds on east coast south to Brisbane. Common in subhumid zone; less numerous in humid and semi-arid zones. Open forest; in drier parts of range confined to riverside forests. Breeding north to Coen, and east to Laura, Atherton, Kirrama, Ingham etc.; October to January (about a month earlier in south than north).

PITTIDAE

Pitta versicolor simillima Gould. Noisy Pitta.

Range.—Eastern Cape York Peninsula, south to the McIlwraith Range; also islands in Torres Strait (Turtlebacked, Bet, Mt Ernest, Banks, and West) and off east coast (Haggerstone).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in March and April and south in October-December. Moderately common. Rainforest; also mangroves on migration. Breeding from December to February. Wintering in Torres Strait and south New Guinea.

Pitta versicolor versicolor Swainson.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cooktown, and inland to Helenvale, Mt Lewis, Atherton, the Eungella Range, Rockhampton, Biggenden, Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, and the upper Condamine; also islands off east coast (Dunk, Palm, Whitsunday, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving coastwards (and presumably northwards) in March-April and returning to breeding quarters in September-November. Locally moderately common, but generally uncommon. Rainforest; also mangroves and coastal thickets on migration. Breeding north to the Bloomfield, mainly in highlands and foothills; October to December. Wintering mainly on coastal plains and islands.

Pitta erythrogaster macklotii Temminck. Blue-breasted Pitta.

Range.—Eastern Cape York Peninsula, south to the McIlwraith Range, and west to the Ducie and the Wenlock.

Status &c.—Migratory, leaving in March-April and returning in October-December. Common. Rainforest and closed gallery forest. Breeding in January

(only one dated report). Presumably wintering in New Guinea but no records of passage.

ATRICHORNITHIDAE

Atrichornis rufescens (Ramsay). Rufous Scrub-bird.

Range.—Humid highlands in far southeast: McPherson Range and far south of Great Dividing Range (head of Dalrymple Creek and nearby Mt Mitchell).

Status &c.—Moderately common above 900 m; in decreasing numbers down to 500 m. Dense undergrowth, mainly in rainforest, rarely in eucalypt forest. Breeding in October.

MENURIDAE

Menura alberti Bonaparte. Albert Lyrebird.

Range.—Humid southeastern highlands: from Mt Tamborine south through Beechmont to Springbrook, thence west along the McPherson Range to Wilsons Peak, thence north along the Great Dividing Range to the head of Dalrymple Creek. Also the Blackall Range, from Cooran south nearly to Maleny.

Status &c.—Locally common in far southern U-shaped bloc. Status past and present in Blackall Range uncertain; for older records see Chisholm (*Emu* 57: 25) and Macdonald (*Emu* 69: 118), and for a recent record Nielsen (*Emu* 59: 249). Rainforest, beech forest, palm scrubs, and treefern gullies. Breeding from June to August.

Menura novaehollandiae Latham. Superb Lyrebird.

Range.—Subhumid highlands in extreme south: western slopes of Great Dividing Range, east and south of Ballandean.

Status &c.—Formerly common. Stunted open forest (*Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, and *Acacia*) strewn with granite boulders, 900-1200 m. Breeding in July and August.

ALAUDIDAE

Mirafrja javanica Horsfield. Horsfield Bushlark.

Range.—Western: Gulf and Lake Eyre drainages, north to the lower Mitchell, and east to the upper Einasleigh, upper Flinders (Glendower), Dartmouth, Blackall, and Noccundra. Northeastern and mideastern: from Gordonvale south to Rockhampton, and inland to Atherton, Valley of Lagoons, Balfes Creek, Lake Elphinstone, Capella, and Springsure. Southeastern interior: north to Jandowae, west to Chinchilla, and east to the northeastern slope of the Bunya Mountains, Laidley, and Boonah. Southern interior: the lower Warrego, north to Gilruth Plains.

Status &c.—Partial migrant (*e.g.* much more numerous in summer than winter at Richmond, and mainly a spring-summer visitor to the Darling Downs). Locally and seasonally common, but generally uncommon. Open or lightly wooded grasslands; also cultivated pastures, cereal crops, and canefields. Breeding from October to

March. It has only recently colonized the Atherton Tableland and the humid coastal plains north of the Herbert.

HIRUNDINIDAE

Cheramoeca leucosterna (Gould). White-backed Swallow.

Range.—Patchily distributed in interior; north to Kamilaroi, Sedan, and Maxwellton, and east to Hughenden, the lower Dawson, Yarraman, Brisbane, and the upper Nerang.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common in far western interior (about the lower Georgina, Eyre Creek, and lower Diamantina); uncommon on eastern Darling Downs (from Jandowae south to Warwick) and in drier southeastern lowlands (the Brisbane and its tributaries, Lockyer and Reynolds Creeks); scarce elsewhere. Open country near watercourses. Breeding in south, from Birdsville east nearly to Brisbane; July to October. Apparently only a winter visitor (March-September) to Gulf drainage. It colonized the southeastern interior and subinterior *ca* 1920, before which there were no records east of the Warrego.

Hirundo rustica gutturalis Scopoli. Barn Swallow.

Range &c.—Status uncertain; possibly a regular summer visitor to northern coastal lowlands. Several observations at Innisfail (January to March) and one at Sandy Cape, Fraser Island (late November).

Hirundo neoxena Gould. Welcome Swallow.

Range.—Greater part of State, north to Thursday Island and west to Mt Isa and Birdsville; also many islands off east coast north to Pipon.

Status &c.—Resident and migratory (moving north in March-May and south in July-October). As a winter visitor very common on coastal lowlands between Rockhampton and Cairns, common in southeastern lowlands, uncommon in southern interior, and scarce in northwest and on northern Cape York Peninsula. As a breeding bird common in southeastern cities, towns, and farmlands; less numerous northwards and westwards. Open country near water and in towns. Breeding north to Cairns, and inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe, the lower Dawson, Wallumbilla, and Mungindi; also on continental islands off east coast north to the Cumberland Group; July to November, and less frequently March and April. This swallow has greatly increased its breeding range since European settlement, *e.g.* colonization of northeastern cities and towns since 1920.

Taxonomy.—See White (*Bull. Br. Orn. Club* 57: 26). Because of its short bill, long tail and predominantly extra-tropical distribution, *neoxena* is probably not conspecific with *tahitica*.

[**Hirundo tahitica javanica** Sparman. Eastern Swallow.

Said to occur in Torres Strait, but the evidence is inadequate, *viz.* three Cockerell skins in the British Museum (Natural History), and a clutch of eggs from Thursday Island in the S. W. Jackson Collection.]

Hirundo nigricans nigricans Vieillot. Tree Martin.

Range.—Greater part of State, including islands in Torres Strait (Booby) and off east coast (north to Raine).

Status &c.—Irregular migrant or postnuptial nomad, tending to move north in summer-autumn and south in late winter and spring. As a non-breeding visitor common in east-coastal lowlands (in decreasing numbers north to Cairns); moderately common in northeastern highlands and southern Gulf lowlands and locally about rivers in western interior; scarce in southern interior and northern Cape York Peninsula. As a breeding bird locally common in southeastern lowlands (*e.g.* foot of McPherson Range) and moderately common in lower and warmer parts of Darling Downs, but generally scarce. Open forest, woodland savannah, and cultivation; in arid and semi-arid regions restricted to vicinity of water. Breeding in southeast at low and moderate altitudes, north to Rockhampton and west to Springsure and Columboola; also Peel and Stradbroke Islands; August to December. Apparently great majority of Queensland birds originate in southeastern Australia and Tasmania.

Hirundo ariel (Gould). Fairy Martin.

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula north of the lower Mitchell, upper North Kennedy, Laura, and Mossman; casual on Banks and Fraser Islands.

Status &c.—Migrant, moving north in February-May and south in August-September. Common. Open country near water. Breeding north to Augustus Downs, Lake Tinaroo (presumably), and Innisfail; also Magnetic Island; August to January (there are records of building as early as May). In winter mainly in coastal lowlands north of Tropic.

MOTACILLIDAE

Motacilla flava simillima Hartert. Yellow Wagtail.

Status.—Probably a regular summer visitor to northern and northeastern coastal plains. Several observations between November and February on the Innisfail airfield (Gill, *Emu* 66: 369 and 70: 113), and said to be a regular visitor to marshy areas round Ayr. Accidental on the lower Dawson (type of *M. barnardi* North collected in June 1905).

Motacilla cinerea Tunstall. Grey Wagtail.

One observation: a single bird west of Innisfail in February 1970 (Gill, *Emu* 70: 141).

Anthus novaeseelandiae australis Vieillot. Australian Pipit.

Range.—Greater part of State, except Cape York Peninsula north of Weipa and the Stewart; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Generally sedentary, but apparently some movement in more arid parts of range. Common. Bare or sparsely vegetated ground, from the vicinity

of beaches, estuaries, and saltmarshes of coastal regions to the gibber plains of southwestern deserts. Since European settlement it has profited from man-made habitats, e.g. forest clearings, short-grass pastures, playing fields, airports, and roadsides. Breeding from July to December, and in March and April.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Coracina maxima (Rüppell). Ground Cuckoo-shrike.

Range.—Western and interior: north to Burketown, Normanton, Croydon, and Forsayth, and ordinarily east to the upper Einasleigh, upper Flinders, Barcaldine, Tambo, the Darling Downs, and upper Lockyer; occasionally further east, especially in winter and during droughts (reports from Atherton Tableland, Townsville, Charters Towers, the lower and middle Dawson, and Brisbane).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common in southern Gulf lowlands and locally elsewhere in arid and semi-arid zones; uncommon on the Darling Downs and upper Lockyer. Bare ground in lightly wooded country, especially riverine plains. Breeding from August to January (usually earlier in south than north). Originally only (and still mainly) a winter visitor to southeastern interior, becoming established as a breeding bird on the eastern Darling Downs ca 1930 and the upper Lockyer a few years later.

Coracina novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Gmelin). Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike.

Range.—Throughout the State, and in winter and migration on islands in Gulf (Mornington and Sweers), Torres Strait (Sue, Banks, Thursday, Prince of Wales, and Booby), and off east coast (from the Sir Charles Hardy Group south to Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migrant or postnuptial nomad, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring. Generally common (most numerous in subhumid and semi-arid zones, least numerous in arid interior). Mainly open forest and woodland savannah; also commonly mangroves in winter. Breeding north to Coen (but not in coastal lowlands north of Townsville), and inland to Mt Isa, Richmond, Charleville, and Dareel; also Fraser and Peel Islands; September to February (mainly October). Wintering mainly in coastal lowlands, but some birds may be found in all parts of State. Migratory urge evidently strongest in immatures, which comprise the greater part of flocks wintering on northern Cape York Peninsula and in Torres Strait.

Coracina papuensis hypoleuca (Gould). White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike.

Range.—Northwestern: east to the Leichhardt, and south to Lawn Hill, Mt Isa, and Fountain Springs.

Status &c.—Moderately common near coast and on the lower Gregory; scarce in south. Mangroves and riverside forests.

Field-guide.—Breast almost white, instead of grey as in *robusta*.

Coracina papuensis robusta (Latham). Little (or Papuan) Cuckoo-shrike.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the lower Norman, Taldora, Richmond (rarely), Barcaldine, Blackall, the Nive, and the Warrego; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Thursday, and Prince of Wales), off north-east coast (Low, Woody, Dunk, Goold, Hinchinbrook, and Palm), and off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migrant and postnuptial nomad, tending to flock in autumn and move northwards and coastwards. Locally common in north; uncommon to moderately common in southern interior; scarce in southeastern lowlands. Open forest, subhumid scrubs, gallery forest, edge of rainforest, and mangroves; in drier parts of range virtually restricted to rivers. Breeding north to Cape York, but not on islands or humid northeast-coastal lowlands (between Cairns and Ingham) and very rarely in southeastern lowlands; September to January (a month earlier in south than north). Absent in autumn and winter from colder parts of southeastern interior. Galbraith's analysis of coloration and measurements showed that north-south clines were little affected by inclusion of autumn-winter specimens, indicating generally small scale of migratory movements.

Taxonomy.—Galbraith (*Emu* 69: 9) recognizes a smaller and paler northern race, *stalkerii* Mathews.

Coracina lineata lineata (Swainson). Barred Cuckoo-shrike.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to Helenvale, Julatten, Herberton Range, Cardwell Range, Suttor Creek, Westwood, Carnarvon Gorge, Chinchilla, Toowoomba, and Cunninghams Gap; also wandering to islands off east coast (Dunk, Hinchinbrook, North-west, Fraser, and Peel).

Status &c.—Postnuptial nomad, wandering in flocks from March to October. Moderately common in wettest parts of northeastern highlands and lowlands, but generally uncommon, and especially scarce north of Cooktown and south of Rockhampton. Mainly rainforest (especially edges, clearings, and second-growth) and adjacent open forest. Breeding north to the Endeavour; October to December.

Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris (Jardine). Cicada-bird.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to the upper Archer (Peach River), Helenvale, Atherton, Lake Elphinstone, Springsure, the upper Dawson (Ruined Castle Creek), Columboola, Toowoomba, and Emu Vale; also Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Tryon, North-west, Fraser, and Bribie Islands. Also Torres Strait (Banks Island) and west coast of Cape York Peninsula, south to the Mitchell (rarely to the Norman).

Status &c.—Migrant, leaving between late February and late April and returning between late August and early November. Generally uncommon. Eucalypt forest, gallery forest, edge of rainforest, brigalow scrub, and mangroves. Breeding from November to February (no reports from north of Atherton and Innisfail). Principal winter quarters unknown; in Queensland only a few winter records (the Archer and the Bloomfield).

Taxonomy.—Perhaps the short-winged, long-billed birds of Torres Strait and Cape York Peninsula would be better placed with *C. t. aruensis* (Sharpe).

Lalage sueurii tricolor (Swainson). White-winged Triller.

Range.—Throughout the State; also in winter or migration on islands in Gulf (Mornington) and off east coast (Dunk, Wilson, Mast Head, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c..—Irregular migrant, moving north in summer and autumn and south in late winter and spring. Overall plentiful, but numbers varying greatly according to condition of ground herbage and resultant abundance of insects. As a breeding bird generally common in subhumid zone; in good seasons very common in semi-arid and arid zones; scarce in east-coastal lowlands; and apparently absent from south-eastern highlands. As a winter visitor most numerous in Gulf lowlands, least numerous in east-coastal lowlands and southern interior. Lightly wooded country. Breeding north to Coen, but not on islands or in humid coastal lowlands north of Townsville; October to January, also February and March in north.

Lalage leucomela yorki Mathews. Varied Triller.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula; south on Gulf coast to the Staaten, and on east coast to the Stewart, inland to the upper Archer; also continental islands in southern Torres Strait (Banks, Goode, Thursday, Friday, and Prince of Wales).

Status &c..—Moderately common. Edge of rainforest, gallery forest, mangroves, and open forest enriched with drupaceous trees. Breeding from November to January.

Field-guide.—Under-tail coverts ochraceous (rather than rufous as in *L. l. leucomela*). Under surface of male almost pure white (rather than greyish and faintly barred).

Lalage leucomela leucomela (Vigors & Horsfield).

Range.—Eastern: north to Cooktown, and inland to Jansen, Helenvale, Mt Molloy, Kairi, Valley of Lagoons, Mt Elliott, Yaamba, the lower Dawson, Yarraman, and Toowoomba; also continental islands off northeast coast (Fitzroy, South Barnard, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, and Magnetic), lower northeast coast (Hayman, Hook, Whitsunday, and Carlisle), and southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c..—Common on humid coasts; scarce in drier and higher parts of range. Edge of rainforest, subhumid scrubs, coastal and waterside thickets, mangroves, and open forest where enriched with lantana and other drupaceous plants. Breeding from August to April (mainly September to December).

TURDIDAE

[**Zoothera lunulata lunulata** (Latham). Australian Ground-thrush.

North (*Nests and eggs* 1: 237) mentions three specimens from Dungay Creek on New South Wales slope of McPherson Range. The question arises whether this race wanders to Queensland in winter. See unusual observation of a ground-thrush

at Wellington Point in June 1965 (Robertson, *Qd Bird Notes* 1 (4): 8), which gives some support to Agnew's winter records on Peel Island.]

Zoothera lunulata heinei (Cabanis).

Range.—Eastern: north at least to Mackay; inland to the Eungella, Expedition, and Bunya Ranges, Ravensbourne, upper Dalrymple Creek, and Mt Wilson. [Identity of ground-thrushes observed by Ramsay in the "coast range" at Rockingham Bay, by Broadbent in the "hill scrubs" of the Herbert Gorge, and by Hore-Lacy in deciduous vine-thicket on the Lynd-Burdekin divide requires confirmation.]

Status &c.—Moderately common in highlands above 750m; at lower levels becoming increasingly scarce and restricted to areas of highest rainfall. Rainforest. Breeding from September to December.

Zoothera cuneata (De Vis).

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: Mt Bellenden Ker and the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands.

Status &c.—Scarce. Rainforest above 750 m. One breeding report: late October.

Taxonomy.—In *Z. lunulata* size decreases from south to north. As *Z. cuneata*, much the largest of the Australo-Papuan members of the *Z. dauma* species-group, takes no part in this cline, and because of Broadbent's claim that *heinei* occurs in the Herbert Gorge, I tentatively treat *cuneata* as a separate species.

Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris Gould. Northern Scrub-robin.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula, south to the lower Archer and Coen.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Rainforest, gallery forest, and monsoon thickets. Breeding from November to January.

Poecilodryas superciliosa cerviniventris (Gould). Buff-sided Robin.

Range.—Far northwest: the Gregory and its tributaries, from Beames Brook (30 km SW of Burketown) upstream to 8 km south of Lawn Hill and to Riversleigh. [Record from the Leichhardt requires confirmation.]

Status &c.—Common. Dense riverside vegetation.

Poecilodryas superciliosa superciliosa (Gould). White-browed Robin.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine), south to Rockhampton (*vide* Mack), and west to the lower Edward, the Coleman, the Lynd (near Torwood), the middle Burdekin (between Ewan and Gainsford), and ? Carnarvon Gorge; but absent from humid northeast between the Annan and Cardwell, and east of Shiptons Flat, the Clohesy, Rocky Creek, the Millstream, and Herbert River Gorge.

Status &c.—Patchily distributed, mainly in subhumid zone. Locally common but generally uncommon in north; scarce south of Townsville. Gallery forest, sub-humid scrubs, waterside and coastal thickets, and mangroves. Breeding from July to February.

Heteromyias albispecularis cinereifrons (Ramsay). Grey-headed Robin.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: from Mt Amos south to the Seaview Range (near Paluma), and inland to Ravenshoe.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest between 250 and 1200 m. Breeding from September to January.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 36: 69).

Eopsaltria pulverulenta leucura Gould. Mangrove Robin.

Range.—Northern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Norman and on east coast to Cardwell; also Clerke Island.

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon; inexplicably absent from certain localities, e.g. Cairns. Mangroves. Breeding from August to April.

Eopsaltria australis australis (Shaw). Yellow Robin.

Range.—Eastern: north to beyond the Bloomfield (Shiptons Flat), and inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, Mt Elliot, Suttor Creek, Lake Elphinstone, Peak Range, the lower Nogoa, Carnarvon Gorge, Columboola, Southwood, and Dareel; but absent from coastal lowlands north of Tully. Also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Generally common, but patchily distributed in drier parts of range. In south and centre mainly in densely wooded country (rainforest, subhumid vine scrub, wet eucalypt forest, and teatree, brigalow, and belah scrubs); in north mainly open forest (casuarina and eucalypt) but also teatree and waterside thickets. Breeding from July to December.

Eopsaltria capito capito Gould. Pale-yellow Robin.

Range.—Humid southeastern highlands and foothills: Blackall and D'Aguilar Ranges from Mt Tinbeerwah south to Mt Glorious; Mt Tamborine and south through Canungra to the McPherson Range (east nearly to Coolangatta, and west to Wilsons Peak); thence north along the Great Dividing Range to upper Dalrymple Creek.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Rainforest, up to 1050 m. Breeding from September to November.

Eopsaltria capito nana Ramsay.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Mt Amos south to Paluma, and inland to Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, Atherton, and the Herbert River Gorge; also Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest, up to 1500 m. Breeding from July to December.

Eopsaltria leucops albigularis (Rothschild & Hartert). White-faced Robin.

Range.—Humid zone of Cape York Peninsula: vicinity of Cape York; and mid-east coast from the Claudie south to the Chester, inland to Mt Tozer and the eastern slope of the McIlwraith Range (Leo Creek).

Status &c.—Common on mid-east coast; scarce at Cape York. Rainforest. Breeding from October to January.

Microeca griseiceps griseiceps De Vis. Little Yellow Robin.

Range.—Humid zone of Cape York Peninsula: vicinity of Cape York; and mideast coast about the Claudie, inland to Tozer Gap.

Status &c.—Scarce on the Claudie; rare at Cape York. Edge of rainforest.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 36: 65) and Rand (*Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 79: 341). More needs to be known of this bird, including its nidification, for confirming that it really is a *Microeca* rather than a "*Tregellasia*".

Microeca flavigaster Gould. Lemon-breasted Flycatcher.

Range.—Torres Strait islands: Dungeness, Long, and Prince of Wales. Cape York Peninsula: south to the lower Staaten, and east to the Annan, lower Bloomfield, Mt Molloy, Mareeba, the upper Walsh, and Mt Surprise. Northeast-coastal lowlands: north nearly to Cairns (Yarrabah) and south nearly to Broad Sound (Carmila); also Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Locally common in lowlands; scarce above 550 m. Open forest; in drier parts of range largely restricted to waterside vegetation. Breeding from August to December.

Microeca leucophaea leucophaea (Latham). Brown Flycatcher.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to Coen; east nearly to Cooktown, the upper Palmer (Mulligan Highway), Atherton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, Lake Lucy, Bowen etc.; and inland to Camooweal, Mt Isa, Diamantina Lakes, the middle Barcoo (Ruthven), upper Bulloo, and lower Paroo. Also extreme southwest: lower Coopers Creek at Nappamerrie and 25 km further east.

Status &c.—Common in regions of moderately low rainfall (400-800 mm p.a.); uncommon in southeast-coastal lowlands, becoming successively scarce and absent further north; patchily distributed in arid zone and virtually confined to rivers. Open forest (including riverside forests), and the more open semi-arid scrubs. Breeding from August to December. Southern populations apparently augmented in autumn and winter by visitors from south.

Petroica rosea Gould. Rose Robin.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Rockhampton, and inland to the lower and middle Dawson (Coomooboolaroo and Cracow), Chinchilla, Toowoomba, and Warwick; also Fraser, Bribie, Peel, and Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Migrant, arriving in winter quarters in late March or April, and leaving in August or September. As a winter visitor moderately common in southern humid and subhumid lowlands and foothills in moderately dense vegetation; scarce in northern and drier western parts of range. As a breeding bird uncommon and confined to highlands above 750 m in rainforest, beech forest, and treefern gullies. Breeding in McPherson Range and presumably also in higher parts of Great Dividing Range (north to upper Dalrymple Creek, and again in the Bunya Mountains); October (one report).

Petroica goodenovii (Vigors & Horsfield). Red-capped Robin.

Range.—Greater part of interior, north to the O'Shanassy, the upper Einasleigh, and upper Burdekin (Greenvale); casual on east coast, north to Bowen.

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in autumn (exceptionally in late January) and south in August or September. In winter common in most of interior, but scarce east of Westwood, Gayndah, and the Darling Downs. Open ground beside moderately low and dense vegetation (mulga, gidya, eucalypts, teatree, brigalow, *Callitris*, and mesquite); more open vegetation acceptable on migration, e.g. bushes of *Acacia farnesiana* in northern grasslands, and about farm-houses in Darling Downs wheatbelt. Breeding north to 80 km south of Winton, and east to Chinchilla and Warwick; August to October in south; presumably December in single northern record. Migratory urge strongest in immatures, judging from great predominance of plain-coloured birds in northern parts of range.

Petroica phoenicea Gould. Flame Robin.

Range.—Far south: upper western slopes of Great Dividing Range, from the Wallangarra district (Mt Norman) north to Dalrymple Creek.

Status &c.—Autumn-winter visitor. Uncommon. Open forest.

Petroica multicolor boodang (Lesson). Scarlet Robin.

Range.—Far south: western slopes of Great Dividing Range, north to Dalrymple Creek; casual further north and east (reports from White Mountain, Mt Coot-tha, and Murwillumbah).

Status &c.—Winter visitor (April to August). Common in extreme south (Granite Belt); moderately common on the upper Condamine. Open forest.

Petroica cucullata (Latham). Hooded Robin.

Range.—Interior: north nearly to Lawn Hill, Yelvertoft, the Corella, the upper Diamantina, upper Flinders (Glendower), and the middle Burdekin (19°31'S): east to Lake Elphinstone, Westwood, Gayndah, the upper Lockyer, Warwick, and Wallangarra. Also recorded from Normanton. Apparently absent from the Eyre Creek and lower Diamantina drainages, south of the Toko Range and west of the Beal Range.

Status &c.—Locally common or moderately common (e.g. on the Warrego, upper Barcoo, lower Dawson, and the Burnett), but generally uncommon. Open forest and arid and semi-arid scrubs (gidya, mulga, lancewood, brigalow-belah, and wilga). Breeding from July to January (earlier in south than north.)

PACHYCEPHALIDAE

Pachycephala caledonica melanura Gould. Black-tailed Whistler.

Range.—South coast of Gulf, north to the Staaten. Torres Strait islands: Darnley, Arden, Long, Bet, Banks, West, and Booby. East coast of Cape York Peninsula at Somerset and Cape Grenville; also Mai, Cairncross, Clerke, and Haggerstone Islands.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Mangroves on mainland; various subhumid scrubs on islands (*Pisonia*, *Terminalia*, and depauperate rain forest). Breeding in December (one report from Darnley).

Field-guide.—Belly (and locally breast) of females yellow, not buffy or greyish as in *pectoralis*.

***Pachycephala caledonica pectoralis* (Latham). Golden Whistler.**

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos), but not on coastal lowlands north of the Johnstone; inland to Atherton, the Lynd-Burdekin divide (40-mile Scrub), Herbert Vale, the Seaview and Eungella Ranges, the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Gorge, Dulacca, Southwood, and Goondiwindi; also islands off northeast coast (Goold), lower northeast coast (Whitsunday Group), and southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Green, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Resident and migratory. As a breeding bird (proved or inferred from presence in summer) common in northeast highland rainforest (500-1500 m); scarce in northeast highland subhumid scrubs (Lynd-Burdekin divide); moderately common in southeast highland rainforest of McPherson Range and Bunya Mountains; uncommon to moderately common elsewhere in southeast highland and foothill rainforest (*e.g.* Blackall, D'Aguiar and Taylor Ranges, Mt Tamborine, and on or near the Great Dividing Range at Cooyar, Crows Nest, Ravensbourne, and Cunninghams Gap); patchily distributed in brigalow scrubs of southeastern interior (the lower Dawson, Wonga Hills, Dulacca, and Southwood); also Whitsunday Islands. As a winter visitor (arriving in March-April and leaving in August-early October) common in southeastern lowlands and foothills, in open forest as well as denser vegetation; uncommon on Darling Downs; and generally uncommon in coastal lowlands north of Rockhampton, but locally common in Tully and Cardwell districts. Breeding from September to December (based on a few reports from the Atherton Tableland, Cardwell Range, lower Dawson, Cooyar district, and McPherson Range).

***Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris* (Latham). Rufous Whistler.**

Range.—Throughout the State; also (but mainly in winter or migration) on islands in Gulf (Mornington) and off east coast (Turtle Head, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, Hook, Pine Peak, North-west, Mast Head, Fairfax, Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Resident and migratory (moving north in late February-April and south in August-September). Generally common (most numerous in subhumid and semi-arid zones; least numerous in arid western interior). All kinds of well-wooded country, including mulga and gidya scrubs but not rainforest; also mangroves and sparsely wooded country in winter and migration. Breeding from August to February (earliest in southeastern lowlands, latest in northwestern interior). Extent of migration uncertain; autumn passage observed on Darling Downs, and spring passage on Atherton Tableland and Pine Peak Island. Only part of State where birds noticeably scarcer in winter than summer is higher parts of southeastern interior. In winter very common in Gulf drainage, specimens and observations indicating presence of richly coloured southern birds.

Pachycephala lanioides lanioides Gould. White-breasted Whistler.

Range.—South coast of Gulf, east to the Norman.

Status &c.—Seldom reported, but possibly common. Mangroves, especially their seaward zone. One breeding report: late March.

Pachycephala olivacea Vigors & Horsfield. Olive Whistler.

Range.—Humid highlands in extreme southeast.

Status &c.—Almost all records are by observers visiting a small area on crest of McPherson Range near Mt Hobwee between October and December; here it is scarce, restricted to beech forest above 1000 m, and breeding in late October and early November. An early-August aural record by Keast at 400 m on nearby New South Wales slope of McPherson Range suggests winter movement to lower levels, which lends some support to unconfirmed winter records on Peel and Stradbroke Islands. Also undated observations on the Great Dividing Range at head of Dalrymple Creek.

Pachycephala simplex peninsulae Hartert. Grey Whistler.

Range.—Humid zone of Cape York Peninsula: far north, about Cape York; and mid-east coast and hills from the Pascoe south to the Chester, inland to Tozer Gap and the McIlwraith Range. Humid northeast: from Cooktown south to Cardwell, and inland to Shiptons Flat and Atherton; also Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Common in more humid parts of coastal lowlands; less numerous in higher and drier parts of range. Gallery forest, rainforest (mainly edge and second-growth), and occasionally adjacent open forest; up to 900 m. Breeding from October to January.

Colluricincla megarhyncha rufogaster Gould. Rufous Shrike-thrush.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the lower Edward, the Coleman, Laura, Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, Atherton, the Seaview Range, the lower Dawson, Biggenden, Ravensbourne, and Spicers Gap; also forested islands in Torres Strait (Banks and Thursday) and off east coast (Fitzroy, Barnard, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Whitsunday, Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Generally common (more numerous in north than south, on coast than inland, and in lowlands than highlands). All kinds of densely wooded country with good ground cover: landward fringe of mangroves, coastal thickets, subhumid scrubs, gallery forest, rainforest (especially edge and second-growth), and occasionally adjacent open forest. Breeding from September to January.

Taxonomy.—The populations brought together under this heading urgently require revision; they could well comprise more than one subspecies or even species. Especially problematic are the birds from the humid northeast (*e.g.* the specimens from Mts Bellenden Ker and Sapphire examined by Robinson & Laverock); as to be expected they are darker and more richly coloured than birds from the drier parts of Cape York Peninsula (Thomson), Banks Island (A. J. Campbell) and Cooktown; but their longer bill and considerably shorter wing and tail are not predictable from Allen's Rule.

Colluricincla boweri Ramsay. Bower Shrike-thrush.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec, and inland to the Herberton Range.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest between 400 and 1200 m. Breeding from September to December.

Colluricincla harmonica harmonica (Latham). Grey (or Brown) Shrike-thrush.

Range.—Greater part of State, except far western interior (west of Mt Isa, Boulia, Springvale, and Coopers Creek); also islands in Gulf (Sweers) and off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Common in southeast, becoming less numerous and patchily distributed northwards and westwards. Scarce on east-coastal lowlands north of the Tropic, and apparently absent between the Tully and the Stewart. Also scarce or absent in Gulf-coastal lowlands south of the Archer (where only recorded from the Norman River mangroves). All kinds of forests and scrubs except rainforest; largely confined to riverside forests in drier parts of range. Breeding from late July to early December.

Taxonomy.—See Macdonald (*Emu* 67: 215).

Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris Gould. Western Shrike-thrush.

Range.—Far western interior: the middle Georgina and its tributaries (Moonah and Pituri Creeks) from Urandangie south to Glenormiston.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Riverside forests (river gums, coolabahs, and paperbarks) and thickets along small watercourses (mulga, gidya, and minnarichi).

Colluricincla woodwardi Hartert. Brown-breasted Shrike-thrush.

Range &c.—Extreme northwest. Specimens were collected by CSIRO in August 1967 on the Nicholson at the Northern Territory border (S. A. Parker, *pers. comm.*).

FALCUNCULIDAE

Falcunculus frontatus frontatus (Latham). Eastern Shrike-tit.

Range.—Subhumid northeastern highlands, from Atherton south through Herberton and Kaban to Kirrama. Southeastern: north to Byfield, and inland to the lower Dawson, the head of Zamia Creek, Cadarga, Chinchilla, Goombungee, the upper Lockyer, Warwick, and Wallangarra. Southern interior, on upper courses of major western rivers: the Alice at Barcardine, the Langlo at Minnie Downs, and the Warrego from Augathella to 23 km below Charleville.

Status &c.—Uncommon. In northeast, open forest at 600-900 m. In southeast, mainly rainforest and heavy eucalypt forest in hilly country up to 900 m. In interior, eucalypt forests along rivers. Breeding in September and October.

Oreoica gutturalis (Vigors & Horsfield). Crested Bellbird.

Range.—Western and southern interior, mainly in Lake Eyre and Murray-Darling drainages: north to Yelvertoft, Mt Isa, Winton, and the upper Flinders (Glendower); and east to Torrens Creek, Barcaldine, Tambo, Mitchell, St George, and Mungindi; casually further east along the Condamine (Warkon, Chinchilla, and Kogan). Eastern interior, mainly in the Herbert, Burdekin, and Fitzroy drainages: from Herberton south to the upper Dawson (Palmtree Creek); west to Lake Lucy, Charters Towers, and Comet; and east to Kirrama, "Bowen", Lake Elphinstone, and Westwood.

Status &c.—Locally common in arid and semi-arid zones; now generally scarce in eastern interior and locally extinct (Westwood and Coomoooolaroo). Open arid and semi-arid scrubs in west; mainly eucalypt forest in east. Breeding from September to December.

Psophodes cristatus cristatus (Gould). Wedgebill.

Range.—Southwestern: north to the lower Diamantina (Mooraberree) and Adavale, and east to Cunnamulla.

Status &c.—Locally common. Arid scrub (mulga and other acacias) and dense shrubbery (lignum and saltbush), mainly on floodplains. Breeding from August to October (also March in adjacent part of South Australia).

Psophodes cristatus occidentalis (Mathews).

Range &c.—One record from far western interior, in dense gidya scrub on Northern Territory border, 55 km SW of Urandangie (J. R. Ford & S. A. Parker, *pers. comm.*).

Psophodes olivaceus lateralis North. Eastern Whipbird.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec, inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Status &c.—Common. Mainly rainforest (especially edge and second-growth) between 300 and 1500 m, but descending to coast in belt of very high rainfall (3000-4500 mm p.a.) between the Russell and the Murray. Breeding from August to November.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 37: 52) and Keast (*Emu* 58: 249).

Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus (Latham).

Range.—Southeastern: north to Byfield, and inland to the lower Dawson, Biggenden, Kingaroy, Bunya Mountains, Cooyar, Toowoomba, upper Dalrymple Creek, and Killarney; also Fraser Island. Also (but ? subsp.) the Eungella Range.

Status &c.—Moderately common in humid zone; patchily distributed in sub-humid zone; now scarce or extinct in drier northern parts of range (the Fitzroy and lower Dawson); elsewhere it has colonized streams through open forest since their infestation with lantana. Dense undergrowth, especially on edge of rainforest and

watercourses and in subhumid scrubs; up to 1050 m. Breeding from September to November.

Field-guide.—Tail tipped with white (not pale brown as in *lateralis*) and flanks greyish brown (not greenish brown).

RHIPIDURIDAE

Rhipidura rufifrons dryas Gould. Rufous Fantail.

Range.—Gulf-coastal lowlands: north to the Watson, and inland to Gregory Downs, Augustus Downs, and Georgetown.

Status &c.—Scarce. Mangroves and (presumably) gallery forest.

Field-guide.—Tail broadly tipped with white (not narrowly tipped with pale brown or grey as in *r. rufifrons*); extent of scale-like black-and-white feathers on breast and of rufous on base of tail much less than in *r. rufifrons*.

Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia North.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: from Mt Amos south to the Seaview Range, and inland to the Herberton Range.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Rainforest, 550-1200 m. Breeding from October to January.

Field-guide.—Tail tipped with white; otherwise generally intermediate between *r. dryas* and *r. rufifrons*.

Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons (Latham).

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to Coen, Jansen, Shiptons Flat, Julatten, Atherton, beyond Ravenshoe (Archer Creek), Suttor Creek, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla, Toowoomba, and Killarney; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks, East Strait, and Booby) and off east coast (Albany, Sir Charles Hardy, "vegetated sandbank near Point Piper", Barnard, Dunk, Magnetic, Fraser, Bribie, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in February-April and south in September-November. Generally moderately common. Rainforest, gallery forest, subhumid scrubs, and waterside thickets. Breeding in humid southern highlands (McPherson Range and Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains); October to January. Wintering on coastal lowlands and islands, mainly north of the Herbert; large numbers evidently cross Torres Strait; in drier and higher parts of non-breeding range mainly a passage migrant.

Rhipidura fuliginosa phasiana De Vis. Grey Fantail.

Range.—South and east coasts of Gulf, north to the Archer.

Status &c.—Seldom reported, but possibly common. Estuarine mangroves. One breeding report: near Normanton, late December.

Taxonomy.—Keast's concept of this race (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24: 79) is apparently based on wintering *f. alisteri*.

Field-guide.—Smaller, paler, and drabber than *f. alisteri*; back greyish brown (rather than dark grey); breast band reduced to a pale smudge of greyish brown. For colour plate, see *Emu* 10: 1.

***Rhipidura fuliginosa frerei* Mathews.**

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: from Mt Amos south to the Cardwell Range, and inland to the Herberton Range.

Status &c.—Common. Mainly rainforest (especially edge and second-growth), 400-1500 m. Breeding from September to December.

Field-guide.—Darker than *f. alisteri*: head, tail, and breast band blackish.

***Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri* Mathews.**

Range.—Northwestern, northern, eastern, and southern: north to Cape York, and inland to Mt Isa, Julia Creek, Richmond, the Paroo-Bulloo divide (east of Adavale), and the Grey Range (west of Thargomindah); also islands off east coast (Dunk, Magnetic, Hayman, Fraser, Bribie, Green, Peel, and Stradbroke), and at sea off the Capricorn Group.

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in March-May and south in August-October. As a winter visitor and passage migrant, very common in eastern humid and subhumid zones north to Cairns, common in southern Gulf lowlands and central and southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, uncommon on north and east coasts of Cape York Peninsula and in more arid parts of range. As a breeding bird, uncommon to moderately common and restricted to southeast. In winter and migration in all kinds of dense to moderately open vegetation from rainforest and mangroves to mulga and gidya scrubs. Breeding in moderate numbers in highland forests of McPherson Range and Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains, and in much smaller numbers in brigalow-belah scrubs of Darling Downs (west to Columboola) and in hilly country north of Brisbane (Mt Tinbeerwah and Glasshouse Mountains); September to December. As Amiet (*Townsville Nat.* 3 (13): 2-4) was first to appreciate, the vast majority of Queensland birds must originate in southeast Australia. Judging from the amount of white observed in the tail, some of the birds wintering in the northwest could be *f. preissi* of southwestern Australia.

***Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys* (Latham). Willie Wagtail.**

Range.—Throughout the State, including islands in Gulf (Mornington, Sweers, and Bentinck) and off east coast (Magnetic, Hayman, North-west, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Green, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in April-May and south in August-September. Generally common, and locally and seasonally very common; scarce in arid zone during droughts and in northern half of Cape York Peninsula. All kinds of lightly wooded country, especially near water, human habitation, and grazing livestock; in winter and migration also in mangroves and crops. Breeding north to Coen and Cairns; July to December; also January to March in more arid parts of north; no reports from islands; apparently breeding in east-coastal lowlands north

of Tropic only in settled regions. As it is plentiful in winter in all but higher and colder parts of southeastern interior, there is evidently a substantial influx of south-east Australian birds.

Rhipidura rufiventris isura Gould. Northern Fantail.

Range.—Far northwest: east to the Gregory, and inland to Riversleigh. West coast of Cape York Peninsula, from Weipa south to Karumba. Northeastern: from the Claudie south to Townsville; inland to Coen, Jansen, Shiptons Flat, Julatten, Kairi, and Mt Elliot; also Hope, Dunk, and Hinchinbrook Islands.

Status &c.—Moderately common near coast; less numerous inland and above 400 m. Moderately dense vegetation: gallery forest, open forest, subhumid scrubs, edge of rainforest, coastal and waterside thickets, and mangroves. Breeding from July to December.

MONARCHIDAE

Myiagra rubecula concinna Gould. Leaden Flycatcher.

Range.—Northwestern: east to the Leichhardt, and inland to Archie Creek and Kamilaroi.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Waterside scrubs. One breeding report: December.

Field-guide.—Smaller than *r. rubecula* (wing in male usually less than 77 mm); bill shorter (less than 11 mm long) and relatively narrow. Lores in male velvety black, joined by a black line immediately above bill.

Myiagra rubecula rubecula (Latham).

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to the lower Norman (Karumba and Glenore), Gilbert River, Mt Surprise, Lake Lucy, Balfes Creek, Suttor Creek, Lake Elphinstone, Springsure, Lake Brown, Columboola, and Southwood; also islands in Torres Strait (Darnley, Jervis, Banks, West, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Prince of Wales, and Booby) and numerous islands off east coast from Albany south to Stradbroke.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, moving north in March-April, and south in August-October. Common. Open forest, especially damp areas dominated by melaleucas; also mangroves and brigalow scrub. Breeding from August to January; reported from Banks but no other island. All populations south of the Tropic seem to be migratory. In winter mainly on coastal lowlands and islands, in increasing numbers north from Broad Sound.

Taxonomy.—Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24: 89) restricts nominate *rubecula* to south-east Australia, where males have grey lores; he has examined breeding-season specimens from as far north as Sydney and wintering specimens north to Cape York. Keast separates, under *M.r. yorki* Mathews, the populations where males have the lores black, as in *concinna*; such birds were examined from as far south as the Burnett and Fraser Island.

Myiagra cyanoleuca (Vieillot). Satin Flycatcher.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and west to Fairview, Atherton, and Chinchilla; also islands off east coast (Fitzroy, Magnetic, ? Fraser, Bribie and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Mainly a passage migrant (between Tasmania and New Guinea etc.), moving north in February-early May and south in late August-November, mainly along coast and over adjacent seas. Some birds may winter at Innisfail and northwards in mangroves and melaleuca swamps, judging from a few observations in June and July.

Myiagra ruficollis mimikae Ogilvie-Grant. Broad-billed Flycatcher.

Range.—Gulf coast north to Cape York, and east coast of Cape York Peninsula south to Cape Grenville and Haggerstone Island; also islands in Torres Strait (Long, Banks, and West).

Status &c.—Common. Mangroves. Breeding from November to February.

Myiagra inquieta nana (Gould). Restless Flycatcher.

Range.—Northwestern: east to the Leichhardt, and inland to Thornton, Mt Isa, and East Leichhardt. Southwest of Cape York Peninsula: from the lower Edward south to the lower Norman, and east to the middle Mitchell (Highbury Lagoon) and Georgetown.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Waterside scrubs, especially of *Melaleuca*.

Myiagra inquieta inquieta (Latham).

Range.—Eastern: north in interior to the Atherton Tableland, and on coast to Townsville; and inland to Mt Garnet, the head of the Einasleigh, Richmond, Winton, Vergemont Creek (Fermoy), and the Bulloo (Toompine); also in winter on islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in March-May and south in August-October. Open forest, especially near water. Locally common in southern interior, but generally uncommon; scarce winter visitor in far north of range. Breeding north at least to the Tropic, west to Longreach, Blackall, and Wyandra, and east to the lower Dawson, (?) Biggenden, and (?) Brisbane; August to November.

Field-guide.—Larger than *nana*, e.g. wing more than 95 mm.

Myiagra alecto rufolateralis (Gray). Shining Flycatcher.

Range.—Far northwest.

Status &c.—One record, presumably of this race: a breeding report (S. W. Jackson) from the mangroves of the lower Nicholson; December.

Taxonomy.—The oldest name for this weak race is preoccupied in *Myiagra* by *M. nitida* Gould (= *M. cyanoleuca*).

Field-guide.—Back of female darker than in *a. chalybeocephala* (chestnut brown, not cinnamon rufous), and abdomen of male not so glossy.

Myiagra alecto chalybeocephala (Garnot).

Range.—Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Archer and on east coast to Noosa; also islands in Torres Strait (Dungeness, Long, Jarvis, Banks, Thursday, Horn, and Prince of Wales) and off southeast coast (Fraser).

Status &c.—Moderately common south to the Herbert; scarce and patchily distributed further south. On or near coast in mangrove creeks, freshwater streams heavily screened with rainforest and other vegetation, and melaleuca thickets in swamps and round lagoons. In humid mid-east of Cape York Peninsula, extending inland to the McIlwraith Range (heads of the Archer and the Nesbit). Breeding from September to March.

Taxonomy.—Judging from remarks of A. J. Campbell and of A. L. Rand, “*wardelli*” intergrades completely with the main New Guinea populations via Cape York, Torres Strait islands, southwestern Papua, and the lower and middle Fly.

Arses telescopthalmus lorealis De Vis. Frill-necked Flycatcher.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula, south to the lower Archer, the Coen, and the Chester.

Status &c.—Uncommon to moderately common. Rainforest, gallery forest, and (in wet season) adjacent open forest. Breeding in November and December.

Arses kaupi Gould. Pied Flycatcher.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Mt Amos south to Paluma, and inland to Shiptons Flat, Mt Lewis, Atherton, and Evelyn; also South Barnard, Dunk, and Hinchinbrook Islands.

Status &c.—Uncommon to moderately common. Rainforest, gallery forest, and occasionally adjacent open forest. Breeding from October to December.

Monarcha melanopsis melanopsis (Vieillot). Black-faced Flycatcher.

Range.—Eastern: north to the Bloomfield (and ? Cape York); and inland to the upper and middle Burdekin (near Lake Lucy and west of Ewan), Lake Elphinstone, the upper Isaac, the lower Dawson, the Bunya Mountains, Cooyar, Toowoomba, upper Dalrymple Creek, and the Killarney district (Queen Mary Falls); also in migration or winter on islands (Green (? subsp.), Dunk (? subsp.), Magnetic, Pine Peak, Fraser, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in February-May and south in September-November. Common in breeding quarters. Mainly rainforest; in winter and migration also in mangroves, gallery forest, and humid open forest. Breeding in humid southern highlands (McPherson Range and Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains); October to January. Wintering in east-coastal lowlands from Rockhampton north to the Bloomfield and (judging from data in Mayr & Rand, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 73: 148) in southeast New Guinea.

Monarcha melanopsis pallidus Mathews.

Range.—Northern and northeastern: from Cape York south to Cardwell, inland to Shiptons Flat, Julatten, Atherton, and Tully Falls.

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in February-April and south in September-November. Moderately common. Rainforest (especially edge); also gallery forest and subhumid scrubs in migration. Breeding in humid northeast (? highlands only), from Mt Amos (presumably) south to the Cardwell Range, and inland to the Atherton district (Wongabel); November to January. Wintering in south-central New Guinea, from Merauke east to the Fly (judging from data in Rand, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 79: 336). Recorded in passage at Cape York (February to April) and on the Claudie (October).

Taxonomy.—I follow Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24: 91) in calling this weak race *pallidus*. However *kurandi* Mathews may be an older name for it. Keast says that the type of *kurandi* (which he identifies with *M. frater*) was a male collected on 17 March; whereas Mathews (*Birds of Australia* 9: 94) says the type was a female collected on 27 February 1911 (the bird figured is clearly not a specimen of *frater*).

Field-guide.—Probably not distinguishable in field from *m. melanopsis*. Smaller (e.g. wing 85-93, against 89-97); according to North the bill is narrower and side of head paler; and according to Mayr & Rand the black of forehead is not so extensive.

Monarcha frater canescens Salvadori. Pearly Flycatcher.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula: at Cape York, and on the humid mideast coast about the Claudie.

Status &c.—Rare at Cape York; moderately common on the Claudie. Rainforest and (? wet season only) open forest. One breeding report: the Claudie, January.

Taxonomy.—Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24: 91 and 107) tentatively merges *canescens* in *periophthalmicus* Sharpe of New Guinea, but the former name has priority. It is very doubtful whether *M. frater* can be maintained as specifically distinct from *M. melanopsis*.

Monarcha trivirgatus albiventris Gould. Spectacled Flycatcher.

Range.—East coast of Cape York Peninsula, south to the Rocky, and inland to the upper Archer (Peach River); also islands in Torres Strait (Darnley, Sue, and Banks).

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest. Breeding in December and January.

Field-guide.—Lower breast and flanks white, not rufous as in *t. gouldi*. See colour plate in *Emu* 31: 1.

Monarcha trivirgatus gouldi Gray.

Range.—Eastern: ordinarily north to Cooktown, and inland to Jansen, Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, Atherton, Tully Falls, Eungella Range, Rockhampton district (The Caves and Gracemere), Yarraman, Ravensbourne, and the Lamington National Park; also islands off east coast (Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Hayman, Carlisle, Pine Peak, Fraser, and Stradbroke). Casual in autumn and winter further north and west: Thursday Island, Cape York, the lower Watson, and the Nassau.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, southern populations moving north in February-March and south in September-October. Common in humid northeast; south of

Cardwell locally common (Byfield and lower levels of McPherson Range) but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Mainly lowland and highland rainforest; also mangroves, gallery forest, subhumid scrubs, and open forest in winter and migration. Breeding north to Cooktown, inland to Tully Falls and Yarraman, and on Fraser Island; October to January in north; September to November in south. Migrants mainly wintering on east-coastal lowlands and islands.

Monarcha leucotis Gould. White-eared Flycatcher.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to Tozer Gap, Julatten, Atherton, Mt Spec, Rockhampton district (The Caves, Mt Etna, and Gracemere), Esk, and the Killarney district (Queen Mary Falls); also Dunk, Goold, Magnetic, Hayman, Pine Peak, Fraser, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Uncommon to moderately common (most numerous on coasts and islands in central part of range). Mainly in dense coastal vegetation (subhumid scrubs, gallery forest, rainforest, teatree swamps, and mangroves); scarce in highland rainforest. Breeding north to Innisfail and on Fraser and Stradbroke Islands; September to January. Apparently nomadic in autumn and winter.

MACHAERIRHYNCHIDAE

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer Gould. Boat-billed Flycatcher.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula, south on Gulf coast to the Archer and on east coast to the Rocky.

Status &c.—Locally common (*e.g.* on the Claudie), but generally uncommon. Rainforest and gallery forest. Breeding from October to February.

Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus Mathews.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Mt Amos south to Paluma, and inland to Mt Lewis and Atherton; also Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon. Rainforest (especially edge), gallery forest, and occasionally adjacent open forest. Breeding from September to January.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24: 90).

GRALLINIDAE

Grallina cyanoleuca (Latham). Magpie-lark.

Range.—Throughout the State; also (but mainly in winter) on islands in Gulf (Mornington) and off east coast (Low, Dunk, Magnetic, Hayman, North-west, Wreck, Fraser, Bribie, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, tending to flock in autumn and winter and move northwards and coastwards, especially during droughts. Generally common, but scarce on humid east coast of Cape York Peninsula and in arid region away from major watercourses. Lightly wooded country near water. Breeding north to Kings Plains and Cairns, and on Peel and Stradbroke Islands; all months, but rarely in

south in May-July. Has greatly expanded its numbers and breeding range since the advent of towns, agriculture, and grazing; became established as a breeding bird in humid northeast-coastal lowlands about beginning of this century.

CINCLOSOMATIDAE

Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum (Shaw). Spotted Quail-thrush.

Range.—Southeastern interior: north nearly to Biloela, east nearly to Brisbane (Mt Coot-tha), and west to the Carnarvon Range (Mt Moffat), Jandowae, beyond Warwick (Greymare), and Wallangarra.

Status &c.—Locally common (e.g. Warwick and Stanthorpe districts), but generally scarce and patchily distributed. Mainly in dry eucalypt forest in hilly, boulder-strewn country. Breeding from July to December.

Cinclosoma cinnamomeum castaneothorax Gould. Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush.

Range.—Western interior: north in the Diamantina drainage to 22°40'S; west to the Finucane Range (60 km E of Hamilton Hotel) and the Beal Range (74 km W of Windorah); and east to the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), the Blackall district, and the Warrego (Charleville and Enngonia).

Status &c.—Common. Arid scrubs, especially mulga and gidya on stony ridges; also brigalow. Breeding in January, April and July.

Cinclosoma cinnamomeum cinnamomeum Gould. Cinnamon Quail-thrush.

Range.—Far western interior: north to Tobermory (N.T.), Glenormiston, and Mt Cuttiguee (47 km NW of Monkira); and east to Morney (hybridizing with *castaneothorax* in the Beal Range) and the Wilson drainage (30 km SW of Nocundra, and Warri Warri Gate).

Status &c.—Common. Sparsely vegetated stony or sandy country, especially about bushes along small watercourses.

ORTHONYCHIDAE

Orthonyx temminckii temminckii Ranzani. Log-runner.

Range.—Humid southeastern highlands and foothills: north to Cooroy, and inland to the Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, upper Dalrymple Creek, and Wilsons Peak.

Status &c.—Common in eastern, more humid parts of range; uncommon and patchily distributed along the Great Dividing Range. Rainforest. Breeding from May to September.

Orthonyx spaldingii Ramsay. Chowchilla.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec, and inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Status &c.—Common in highlands (450-1500 m); also occurring, but in smaller numbers, in lowlands of wettest districts (e.g. Innisfail and Tully). Rainforest. Breeding from March to November.

TIMALIIDAE

Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus (Gould). Red-breasted Babbler.

Range.—Northwestern: east nearly to Inverleigh (Poingdestre Creek), Sedan, and the Fullarton; and south to Glenormiston and Boulia. Also further to southeast, about the sources of Western River and Vergemont Creek (from Winton and Vindex south to Fermoy).

Status &c.—Common. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from March to August.

Field-guide.—Much darker than *t. temporalis*; back blackish brown (rather than greyish brown) and breast dark rufous (rather than pale rufous).

Pomatostomus temporalis temporalis (Vigors & Horsfield). Grey-crowned Babbler.

Range.—Northern, eastern, and southern: north to Cape York, and west to Normanton (where it intergrades with *rubeculus*), Richmond, Barcaldine, Blackall, the upper Bulloo, Eulo, and Barringun.

Status &c.—Common in regions of medium rainfall; scarce or absent in east-coastal lowlands except locally in some of the drier sectors (Princess Charlotte Bay, Broad Sound, and Moreton Bay). Lightly wooded country. Breeding from July to November; also December to March in north.

Pomatostomus superciliosus (Vigors & Horsfield). White-browed Babbler.

Range.—Southeastern interior: north to Chinchilla, west nearly to St George (Thomby), and east to Warwick. Also far western interior, in the Toko Range and at Sandringham and Monkira.

Status &c.—In southeast evidently scarce and patchily distributed. In far west in small flocks in arid scrubs (mainly gidya).

Pomatostomus halli Cowles. Hall's Babbler.

Range.—Western interior: north to the upper Diamantina (the John Hills); east nearly to Winton, to 58 km W of Longreach, the Cheviot Range (73 km SW of Yaraka), Langlo Crossing, and nearly to Cunnamulla; and west to the Finucane Range (60 km E of Hamilton Hotel), the Beal Range (east of Morney), the Canaway Range (50 km SE of Windorah), the McGregor Range, and the Grey Range (east of Nockatunga).

Status &c.—Common. Arid scrub, especially mulga, minnarichi, gidya, lancewood, and other acacias on stony ridges. (Habitat requirements, and therefore distribution, much the same as those of *Cinlosoma cinnamomeum castaneothorax*.)

Pomatostomus ruficeps (Hartlaub). Chestnut-crowned Babbler.

Range.—Southern interior: north to the lower Barcoo (Retreat), west to Nap-pamerrie, and east to Morven, Mitchell, and nearly to the lower Moonie (Danum-bral, N.S.W.)

Status &c.—Common in Coopers Creek drainage; becoming uncommon east of the Bulloo. Arid woodlands and more open scrubs, especially copses of tall mulga on floodplains. Breeding from May to September.

ACANTHIZIDAE

Gerygone olivacea flavigasta (Diggle). White-throated Warbler.

Range.—Northwestern and northern (mainly in Gulf drainage): north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine); east to Coen, Musgrave, Laura, Mt Carbine, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, and the upper Einasleigh; and south to Lawn Hill and Sedan.

Status &c.—Common. Open forest in subhumid zone; mainly waterside thickets in drier parts of range. Breeding from September to March.

Field-guide.—Smaller than *o. olivacea* (wing 52-57, against 56-62 mm) and white band on tail narrower (5-11, against 17 mm).

Gerygone olivacea olivacea (Gould).

Range.—Eastern: north to Rockingham Bay, and inland to Lake Lucy, the upper Flinders (Glendower), Anakie, Carnarvon Gorge, Miles, and Southwood; casual in winter or migration further inland (Richmond and Augathella) and on islands (Magnetic, Fraser, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in March-April and south in August-September. As a breeding bird common in southeastern lowlands and locally on Darling Downs, becoming uncommon north of Tropic. In winter common in coastal lowlands north to Broad Sound, but scarce in southern interior and far north. Mainly open forest. Breeding north to Glendower and Mackay; September to January.

Gerygone mouki Mathews. Brown (or Northern) Warbler.

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos), and inland to the Atherton Tableland, Bunya Mountains, Cooyar, and upper Dalrymple Creek.

Status &c.—Common in humid highlands (e.g. Atherton Tableland, Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains, and the McPherson Range); uncommon in lowlands and foothills north to Proserpine; north of Tully occurring only above 250 m. Mainly rainforest; also subhumid scrubs. Breeding from September to January.

Taxonomy.—From north to south, these birds become darker above and below; whether there are sufficient steps in these clines for recognizing "*amalia*", the Wide Bay population (briefly described by North), and "*richmondi*", is doubtful. Also uncertain is their relationship to *G. igata* of New Zealand.

Gerygone levigaster levigaster Gould. Buff-breasted Warbler.

Range.—South coast of Gulf, north and east to the Staaten.

Status &c.—Common. Mangroves.

Field-guide.—Smaller than *l. cantator* (wing 51-56, against 56-61 mm) and paler above (more greyish, less brownish). The vernacular name, utterly inappropriate for adults, has led to confusion with *G. magnirostris* (which is readily distinguished by absence of white eyebrow).

Gerygone levigaster cantator (Weatherill). Mangrove Warbler.

Range.—East coast, north to Townsville; also islands in Moreton Bay (Bribie, Green, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Very common. Mainly mangroves; also coastal and waterside thickets (especially of *Ficus*), and adjacent parks and gardens. Breeding from August to January.

Gerygone fusca (Gould). Western Warbler.

Range.—Eastern and northern interiors: north to base of Cape York Peninsula (Normanton, Croydon, and Forest Home); east to the upper Einasleigh, Suttor Creek, the upper Isaac, Westwood, Cracow, Durong, and Esk; and west to Sedan, Julia Creek, the upper Diamantina (77 km W of Winton), the head of Vergemont Creek, Blackall, Tambo, Charleville and Gilruth Plains.

Status &c.—Apparently in much of range only an uncommon, irregular winter visitor (March to September). As a breeding bird (judging from October-February occurrences) common in far north and locally in far south (lower Warrego and lower Moonie). Open eucalypt forest, waterside thickets, and edge of semi-arid scrubs; also in lower and more open vegetation in winter and passage.

Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris Gould. Large-billed Warbler.

Range.—Northern and northeastern: from Cape York south to Mackay, and west to the lower Edward, Laura, and Mt Carbine; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks and Thursday) and off northeast coast (Hinchinbrook). Also far northwest, on the lower Nicholson (clutch of eggs reported by S. W. Jackson).

Status &c.—Common. Dense vegetation overhanging water (salt or fresh): mangroves, paperbarks, and rainforest. South of the upper Mitchell apparently confined to coast. Breeding from late August to late March.

Gerygone palpebrosa personata Gould. Black-throated Warbler.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula: south to the Staaten, and east to the Cairns district (Hartleys Creek and Kuranda), Mareeba, and the Lynd-Burdekin divide (40-mile Scrub); also Albany Island.

Status &c.—Common near coasts, becoming uncommon and patchily distributed inland. Subhumid scrubs, gallery forest, and edge of rainforest and of mangroves. Breeding from August to April.

Gerygone palpebrosa flavida Ramsay. Fairy Warbler.

Range.—East coast: north nearly to Cairns (Yarrabah), south to Yeppoon, and inland to the upper Barron (Lake Tinaroo) and the Rockhampton district (The Caves and Gracemere); also islands off northeast coast (Hinchinbrook and Palm).

Status &c.—Moderately common in humid coastal lowlands; uncommon in drier and higher parts of range. Subhumid scrubs, gallery forest, and edge of rainforest and of mangroves. Breeding from October to March.

Smicronis brevirostris (Gould). Weebill.

Range.—Greater part of State, north to Weipa, and east to Coen, Musgrave, the lower Endeavour (Marton), Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Herberton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, Lake Lucy, Charters Towers, Mt Abbot, Rockhampton, Gladstone, Gayndah, and Brisbane.

Status &c.—Common in regions of medium rainfall; in arid zone virtually restricted to rivers; absent from most of east coast and only approaching it in least humid sectors. Open forest and woodland, especially of eucalypts. Breeding from June to November; also February to May in northwest.

Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis (Gould). Eastern Whiteface.

Range.—Southern interior: north to Birdsville, Cordillo Downs (S.A.), the McGregor Range (53 km N of Nockatunga), Cunnamulla, and St George; and east to Warwick and Wallangarra; casual on Darling Downs (Chinchilla, Bell, and Oakey districts).

Status &c.—Locally common in far south, but generally scarce. Lightly wooded country with scattered shrubs, especially on flats beside watercourses.

Aphelocephala nigricincta (North). Banded Whiteface.

Range.—Far western interior: north to beyond Sandringham (Mirrica Spring), and east nearly to Monkira (Goomerchie Bore) and Warri Warri Gate.

Status &c.—Uncommon (or at least seldom reported). Open shrubbery, especially in sandhill country. Breeding in August.

Acanthiza lineata Gould. Striated Thornbill.

Range.—Southeastern highlands and foothills: north to Imbil, and west to the Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, Warwick, and Wallangarra.

Status &c.—Common in far south on western slopes of Great Dividing Range north to Dalrymple Creek; uncommon elsewhere and perhaps only or mainly a winter visitor. Mainly heavy eucalypt forest. One breeding report: Dalveen, September.

Acanthiza nana Vigors & Horsfield. Little Thornbill.

Range.—Central and southern interiors: north to Lake Elphinstone; east to Rockhampton district (The Caves and Westwood), Yarraman, the upper Lockyer, and Warwick; and west to Blackall, the Paroo-Bulloo divide (east of Adavale), and nearly to Eulo. Also subhumid northeastern highlands, from Atherton south to Ravenshoe.

Status &c.—Generally common. A wide variety of open forests and dry scrubs, especially of eucalypts, casuarinas, and acacias. Breeding from late July to October.

Acanthiza pusilla katherina De Vis. Mountain Thornbill.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: north to beyond the Bloomfield (Mt Finnegan), south to Ravenshoe and the Palmerston Highway, west to the Herberton Range, and east to Mt Bellenden Ker.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Rainforest, 450-1500 m. Breeding in September and October.

Field-guide.—Dorsally much greener than *p. pusilla*; dark stripes on throat and upper breast poorly developed.

***Acanthiza pusilla pusilla* (Shaw). Brown Thornbill.**

Range.—Eastern: north to beyond Proserpine (Mt Dryander), and inland to Lake Elphinstone, the lower and middle Dawson (Rio and Cracow), Wonga Hills, Jimbour, Toowoomba, Dalveen, and Wallangarra; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Common in humid zone (e.g. on Fraser Island and the McPherson Range); uncommon and patchily distributed in drier northern and western parts of range. Rainforest, heavy eucalypt forest, subhumid scrubs, and waterside thickets. Breeding from August to November.

***Acanthiza pusilla apicalis* Gould. Red-tailed Thornbill.**

Range.—Western and southern interiors: north and east to Duchess, the John Hills (65 km S of Kynuna), 23 km S of Winton, the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), Blackall, Mt Playfair, Mt Moffatt, Miles, nearly to Jandowae (Burra Burri), and Millmerran; and south and west to the Toko Range (68 km W of Glenormiston), Mt Woneala (64 km E of Bedourie), 74 km W of Windorah, the Canaway Range (80 km N of Eromanga), and the lower Moonie (Cambo Cambo, N.S.W.).

Status &c.—Generally uncommon and patchily distributed throughout this peculiarly long and narrow northwest-southeast belt. Arid and semi-arid scrubs, mainly of *Acacia* spp. (gidya, mulga, minnarichi, lancewood, and brigalow) but also of *Callitris* and leopardwood. One breeding report (L. Nielsen, *pers. comm.*): Burra Burri, September.

Field-guide.—Upper tail-coverts bright chestnut, not pale, slightly rufous brown, as in *p. pusilla*; black tailband broader (12-14, against 6-7 mm); black streaks on throat and pale flecking of forehead more conspicuous.

***Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan. Robust Thornbill.**

Range &c.—One record from arid southwest: two birds seen in acacia scrub 26 km W of Eromanga on 30 December 1971, one of them collected (J. R. Ford & S. A. Parker, *pers. comm.*).

***Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould. Chestnut-tailed Thornbill.**

Range.—Western and southern interiors: north nearly to Winton; west to Opalton, the Beal Range (east of Morney), and Innamincka (S.A.); and east to the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), 58 km W of Longreach, 26 km SW of Yaraka, Charleville, Mitchell, Chinchilla [and the Moree district, N.S.W.]. Also in far western interior: Toko Range (68 km W of Glenormiston).

Status &c.—Common. Arid and semi-arid scrubs (gidya, mulga, lancewood, mallee, *Callitris*, and brigalow). Breeding from August to October.

Acanthiza reguloides Vigors & Horsfield. Buff-tailed (or Varied) Thornbill.

Range.—Eastern interior: north to the Atherton Tableland (Tinaroo); west to Herberton, nearly to Mt Surprise, the upper Einasleigh, nearly to Torrens Creek (Great Dividing Range, 25 km E of town), Blackall, Mitchell, Kogan, Warwick, and Wallangarra; and east to Mt Bartle Frere, Westwood, Mt Morgan, Gaydah, the Blackall Range (Bald Knob), nearly to Brisbane (Mt Coot-tha), and Canungra.

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Open forest (mainly eucalypts and casuarinas), especially in hilly country; in north not below 550 m. Breeding from August to November.

Taxonomy.—Most authors recognize a northern race "*squamata*", but no two agree where to draw its southern boundary.

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa (Quoy & Gaimard). Yellow-tailed Thornbill.

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly interior): north to base of Cape York Peninsula (between Croydon and Georgetown); west to Mt Isa, the Georgina (34 km S of Urandangie, the Toko Range (68 km W of Glenormiston), the Canaway Range (80 km NW of Eromanga), and the Grey Range (east of Nockatunga); and east to the upper Einasleigh, Balfes Creek, Rockhampton, Murgon district (Cloyne Creek), Glasshouse Mountains, and Moreton Bay (Bribie Island and Wellington Point).

Status &c.—Common in semi-arid and subhumid southern interior; becoming scarce and patchily distributed west of the Warrego and upper Barcoo, north of the Tropic, and east of the Great Dividing Range; apart from its very local occurrence on the Fitzroy, it only approaches the east coast in far south. Lightly wooded country, especially about cultivation. Breeding from July to January in south; December to March in northwest (R. K. Carruthers, *pers. comm.*).

Sericornis frontalis laevigaster Gould. Buff-breasted Scrub-wren.

Range.—Eastern: north to the Atherton Tableland (Tinaroo), and inland to Herberton, the Lynd-Burdekin divide (40-mile Scrub), the Seaview, Eungella and Expedition Ranges, Carnarvon Gorge, Wonga Hills, Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, upper Dalrymple Creek, and Wallangarra; also Bribie Island.

Status &c.—In south, common in humid zone, becoming less numerous and patchily distributed in drier parts of range; in far north, moderately common but confined to highlands above 600 m. Dense undergrowth: creekside thickets (especially teatree and lantana), rainforest (especially edge and second-growth), and sub-humid scrubs. Breeding from September to December.

Taxonomy.—A. G. Campbell (*Emu* 34: 249) treated *laevigaster* as a full species, but Mayr (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 904: 7) so effectively demonstrated its intergradation with *frontalis* that it is doubtful whether it can even be maintained as a subspecies.

Sericornis beccarii Salvadori. Little Scrub-wren.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula, south to the lower Archer, the Coen, and the Rocky.

Status &c.—Common in humid north and east; apparently less numerous in west. Rainforest and gallery forest. Breeding from September to at least November.

Taxonomy.—I follow Diamond (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 2362: 25) in restricting *beccarii* to lowland populations but cannot at present accept any of the subspecific names, each of which is based on (and apparently applicable only to) specimens from a single locality. For variation in Queensland populations, see Parker (*Emu* 70: 69).

***Sericornis citreogularis* Gould.** Yellow-throated Scrub-wren.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands, from Mt Amos south to the Seaview Range, and inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe. Humid southeastern highlands and foothills, north to Cooroy, and inland to Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, and Cunninghams Gap.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest; not below 550 m in north. Breeding from September to December; also January and February in north.

***Sericornis magnirostris* (Gould).** Large-billed Scrub-wren.

Range.—Disjunct in eastern humid zone. Northeastern: from Cooktown south to Mt Spec, and inland to Jansen, Helenvale, and Atherton; also Hinchinbrook Island. Lower northeast: Mt Dryander and the Eungella Range. Mideast coast: from Byfield south to Emu Park. Southeastern: north to Cooloola and Fraser Island, and inland to Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, and the heads of the Condamine (upper Dalrymple Creek and Queen Mary Falls).

Status &c.—Common in north; in south locally common (McPherson and Great Dividing Ranges) but generally uncommon. Rainforest, gallery forest, and subhumid scrubs. Breeding from August to January.

***Sericornis kerri* Mathews.** Bellenden Ker Scrub-wren.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: Mt Bellenden Ker and Walter Hill Range.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Rainforest, 600-1500 m.

Taxonomy.—See Galbraith & Parker (*Emu* 69: 212).

Field-guide.—Darker than *S. magnirostris*, especially forehead and face which are only a little paler than top of head.

***Oreoscopus gutturalis* (De Vis).** Fern Wren.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec, and inland to the Herberton Range.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Rainforest, 400-1500 m. Breeding from August to December.

***Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould.** Redthroat.

Range.—Western interior: north to the John Hills (96 km W of Winton); west to the Beal Range (east of Morney); and east to Allens Range (40 km S of Winton), the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), the Cheviot Range (73 km SW of Yaraka), the Canaway Range (30 km NW of Kyabra), the McGregor Range (43 km SW of Eromanga), and the lower Bulloo (Adelaide Gate).

Status &c.—Uncommon. Mainly arid acacia scrubs; also lignum and saltbush on the floodplains of the lower Bulloo.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia (Vigors & Horsfield). Chestnut-tailed Ground-wren.

Range &c.—Only known from two localities in far south of Great Dividing Range: Cunninghams Gap, and upper western slopes north of Wallangarra (see Elks, *Qd Bird Notes* 4 (1): 5).

Chthonicola sagittata (Latham). Speckled Warbler.

Range.—Southeastern and mideastern interiors: north to Suttor Creek; east to Rockhampton, Marmor, Yarraman, Esk, and Brisbane; and west to Lake Brown, Carnarvon Gorge, Tambo, Charleville, Morven, and Southwood.

Status &c.—Locally moderately common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Edge of thickets in open forest, subhumid scrubs, and brigalow, especially in hilly country. Breeding in October (only one dated report).

Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus (Latham). Eastern Bristlebird.

Range.—Extreme south: McPherson Range near Mt Lindesay and Binna Burra.

Status &c.—Locally common. Heathy country above 600 m (see Robertson, *Emu* 45: 265). Breeding in December.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Proc. R. zool. Soc. N.S.W.* 1955-56: 43).

MALURIDAE

Amytornis purnelli ballarae Condon. Dusky Grass-wren.

Range.—Hills of northwestern interior: from Thorntontonia southeast through Mt Isa and Mary Kathleen to Kuridala.

Status &c.—Patchily distributed and locally common. Spinifex (*Triodia*) on rocky hills. Breeding from late July to December.

Taxonomy.—See Carruthers *et al.* (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 15: 335).

Amytornis barbatus Favalaro & McEvey. Grey Grass-wren.

Range.—Southwestern: channel country of the lower Bulloo, close to the New South Wales border.

Status &c.—Apparently uncommon. Shrubbery and herbage, especially lignum and canegrass, on floodplains. Breeding in July.

Taxonomy.—For original description etc., see *Mem. natn. Mus. Vict.* no. 28: 1.

Amytornis striatus whitei Mathews. Rufous Grass-wren.

Range.—Upper western interior: low hills about the sources of Vergemont Creek (recorded at 10 km NW of Fermoy, Opalton, and 30 km S of Opalton).

Status &c.—Locally common. Mallee-spinifex.

Malurus cyaneus (Latham). Superb Blue Wren.

Range.—Southeastern (mainly interior): north to lat. 24°S; west to Springsure, Morven, Surat, and Southwood; and east to Rannes, Eidsvold, Nanango, Kilcoy, Brisbane (western suburbs), and Southport.

Status &c.—Common. Dense shrubbery and herbage, especially on edge of watercourses and scrubs: lantana, bramble, teatree, bracken, and blady grass; also gardens and mangroves (lower Nerang). Breeding from late July to December.

Taxonomy.—Queensland birds are usually separated subspecifically as *cyanochlamys* Sharpe, which seems to be no more than one end of a north-south cline in increasing darkness of male plumage, especially of blues.

Malurus splendens melanotus Gould. Black-backed Blue Wren.

Range.—Western interior: north to Namarva (85 km S of Winton); west to the Beal Range (74 km W of Windorah), and the Canaway and McGregor Ranges; and east to Blackall, Augathella, Mitchell, nearly to Bollon (Warrambah), and the lower Moonie (Dareel).

Status &c.—Locally moderately common, but generally uncommon. Arid scrubs (mulga and gidya) with bushy understory, waterside vegetation (teatree and long grass), and homestead gardens. One breeding report: December.

Malurus lamberti assimilis North. Purple-backed Wren.

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly arid and semi-arid zones): north to the Gulf (Moonlight Creek and Karumba) and the base of Cape York Peninsula (Croydon, Venture Creek, and Torwood); and east to the upper Flinders (Glendower), lower Mistake Creek, Suttor Creek, Westwood, Cracow, and the eastern Darling Downs (Cooranga North and Goombungee).

Status &c.—Common. A great variety of dense cover: coastal thickets (including mangroves), waterside thickets (teatree and lignum), arid scrubs (acacia-spinifex, mallee, mulga, and gidya), semi-arid scrubs (brigalow-belar), and subhumid scrubs. Breeding in south from August to November, and in northwest in December and from March to September.

Field-guide.—Blue of male's head and mantle darker and more purplish than in *l. lamberti*.

Malurus lamberti lamberti Vigors & Horsfield. Variegated Wren.

Range.—Humid southeast: north to Wide Bay, and inland to Biggenden, Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, Toowoomba, and Cunninghams Gap; also Bribie Island.

Status &c.—Common. Mainly waterside thickets (especially lantana); also coastal thickets, rainforest (edge and second-growth), subhumid scrub, and shrubby understory of heavy eucalypt forest. Breeding from August to November.

Malurus amabilis amabilis Gould. Lovely Wren.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula: south on Gulf coast to the Edward (and ? to the Norman); and on east coast presumably to about the Rocky, inland to Tozer Gap.

Status &c.—Locally moderately common. Rainforest (especially edge), gallery forest, and coastal thickets. One dated breeding report: January.

Field-guide.—Blue of male's head and mantle darker and more purplish than in *a. barroni*.

Malurus amabilis barroni Mathews.

Range.—Humid northeastern lowlands and foothills (up to about 550 m): from Cooktown south to the Herbert, and inland to Shiptons Flat, Julatten, Kuranda, Mt Bellenden Ker, Jarra Creek, and the upper Murray.

Status &c.—Moderately common near coast, becoming uncommon inland and scarce above 300 m. Dense shrubbery and herbage: rainforest (edge and second-growth), landward edge of mangroves, gallery forest, waterside thickets (especially teatree), and lantana. Breeding from April to December.

Malurus melanocephalus (Latham). Red-backed Wren.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: north to Cape York, and inland nearly to Camooweal (the Georgina-O'Shanassy divide), Yelvertoft, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Sedan, Richmond (rarely), the upper Flinders (Glendower), nearly to Torrens Creek (Great Dividing Range, 24 km E of town), Jericho district (Rosedale), Carnarvon Gorge, Wonga Hills, Jandowae (rarely), Cooyar, Toowoomba, and the heads of the Condamine (upper Dalrymple Creek and Queen Mary Falls); also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Common. Mainly long grass and rank herbage in lightly wooded country; also lantana and other shrubbery. Breeding in south from August to March, in northwest from December to April, and in humid tropical lowlands all months (least commonly in winter).

Taxonomy.—From west Kimberley to New South Wales back of male changes from deep red to orange-red. It is very doubtful whether there are breaks or steps in this cline sufficient for defining races.

Malurus leucopterus leuconotus Gould. Blue-and-white Wren.

Range.—Western interior (mainly Lake Eyre drainage): north to Mt Isa, Sedan, Julia Creek, and Richmond; and east to the upper Flinders (Glendower), nearly to Stamford (Elvira Bore), Winton, Fermoy, 45 km SE of Windorah, 30 km E of Eromanga, Nockatunga, and Naryilco. Southern interior: from the lower Bulloo (near Adelaide Gate) east to the lower Moonie (Dareel), and north to the Grey Range (43 km NW of Thargomindah), Eulo, and beyond Wyandra. Locally in eastern interior: Peak Downs (east of Capella) and Fairfield.

Status &c.—Locally common, *e.g.* on the Georgina and Diamantina. Scattered herbage and low shrubbery on open or sparsely wooded plains: saltbush, samphire, roly-poly, lignum, canegrass, *Triodia*, and *Acacia farnesiana*. Breeding in September.

Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi Mathews. Purple-crowned Wren.

Range.—Far northwestern: east to the Leichhardt, and south to Riversleigh and Kamilaroi.

Status &c.—Common on the Gregory; uncommon on the Leichhardt. Riverside shrubbery and herbage, especially pandanus and canegrass.

Stipiturus ruficeps Campbell. Rufous-crowned Emu-wren.

Range.—Upper western interior: low hills about the sources of Western and Vergemont Creeks, from Allens Range (30 km S of Winton) south to Opalton.

Status &c.—Locally common. Spinifex, usually mixed with stunted eucalypts (mallee or bloodwood). One breeding record: December.

SYLVIIDAE

Acrocephalus stentoreus australis (Gould). Australian Reed-warbler.

Range.—Greater part of State; also during spring migration on islands off east coast (Hinchinbrook, Pine, and North-west).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north in February-April and south between late August and early October. Moderately common in winter in southeastern lowlands; otherwise generally uncommon, and especially rare on Cape York Peninsula north of the Mitchell, Atherton Tableland, and Innisfail. Beds of reeds, bulrushes etc. bordering swamps and streams; also during migration in mangroves and other trees, canefields, gardens, and lantana. Breeding north to Richmond and Rockhampton; October to December. Winter visitors to northeast Queensland include birds from Victoria (*Aust. Bird Bander* 7: 65). Much of interior occupied only since advent of pastoral industry, the birds colonizing bulrushes (*Typha*) adventitious along bore-drains.

Eremiornis carteri North. Spinifex-bird.

Range.—Arid hills of northwestern interior: from Mt Isa and Sulieman Creek (34 km S of Dajarra) east to the Allens Range (35 km S of Winton) and Forsyth Range (20 km E of Fermoy).

Status &c.—Locally common. Spinifex (*Triodia*), especially big clumps growing on flats. Breeding in September and October.

Taxonomy.—On the basis of a single specimen from Malbon, allegedly smaller and less rufous than western specimens, Mathews & Neumann (*Bull. Br. Orn. Club* 59: 154) erect the race "*queenslandicus*".

Megalurus timoriensis Wallace. Tawny Grassbird.

Range.—Northern and eastern. Gulf-coastal lowlands, south to Augustus Downs. East coast and subinterior: north to Cape York, and inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe, Clarke River, Springsure, Chinchilla, and Warwick. Also islands in Gulf (*Pisonia*), in Torres Strait (Banks), and off east coast (Dunk, North Keppel, Fraser, and Bribie).

Status &c.—Possibly only a summer visitor to southern parts of range. Locally common but generally uncommon. Long grass (including crops), rank herbage, lantana, and rushes and other swampy vegetation. Breeding from October to February.

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (*Novit. zool.* 30: 79-81).

Megalurus gramineus (Gould). Little Grassbird.

Range.—Greater part of State, north to the East Leichhardt (27 km E of Mt Isa), Sedan, Atherton Tableland, and Innisfail.

Status &c.—Some populations, especially in south and east, seem to be sedentary; other records mainly fall in winter (May to September) and seem to refer to migrants [Morgan (*S. Aust. Orn.* 6: 170) states that it leaves southern South Australia in winter]. Generally uncommon. Reeds, rushes, long grass, and lignum, bordering lagoons, swamps, and streams; in arid west largely confined to bulrushes along bore-drains. Only one dated breeding record: Baryulah, lower Coopers Creek; September.

Taxonomy.—See Junge (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 20: 44).

Cinclorhamphus mathewsi Iredale. Rufous Songlark.

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly interior): north to the Gulf and central Cape York Peninsula (the upper Morehead); and east to Fairview, Atherton, Millaa Millaa, Mingela, Suttor Creek, Lake Elphinstone, Westwood, Gayndah, Esk, Laidley, and the upper Condamine; occasionally on east coast (Wellington Point) and islands (Goold and Bribie) during migration.

Status &c.—Migratory, generally moving north in late summer and autumn and south in late winter and spring, but movements erratic and depending much on local rainfall. Locally and seasonally common. Lightly wooded grasslands and partly cleared forest; in arid zone largely confined to flats bordering watercourses. Breeding from October to February (no records north of Tropic). Semi-arid highlands at base of Cape York Peninsula an important wintering area.

Cinclorhamphus cruralis (Vigors & Horsfield). Brown Songlark.

Range.—Greater part of State, except for Cape York Peninsula north of the Staaten, Atherton, and Innisfail, and for much of east coast.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common in good years in arid and semi-arid grasslands and in cereal crops, but generally uncommon, and especially scarce east of the upper and middle Burdekin, Peak Downs, Springsure, and Darling Downs. Breeding north to Richmond; January to March, and in August. During summer 1967-8 it visited east-coastal localities from Innisfail south to Murwillumbah.

Cisticola exilis (Vigors & Horsfield). Golden-headed Fantail-warbler.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to the lower Gregory (Planet Downs), lower Leichhardt (Augustus Downs), middle and upper Flinders (Richmond and Glendower), lower Dawson, and Darling Downs; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Mt Ernest and Thursday) and off east coast (Pelican, South Molle, Moreton, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Common in damp coastal lowlands; uncommon and patchily distributed inland. Long grass, rank herbage, swamp vegetation, lantana, canefields and other gramineous crops. Breeding from September to May, mostly January to March.

Cisticola juncidis normani Mathews. Common Fantail-warbler.

Range.—Gulf coast about the lower Norman; lower northeast coast from Giri and Alva southeast to Proserpine; and mideast coast about the lower Fitzroy (Fitzroy Vale).

Status &c.—Moderately common. Open, relatively short grass in vicinity of coastal salt pans. Breeding from February to April (Lavery & Seton).

SITTIDAE

Neositta chrysoptera leucoptera (Gould). White-winged Sittella.

Range.—Northwestern: east to Inverleigh, Sedan, the Fullarton, and Allens Range (35 km S of Winton); and south to the Toko Range (67 km W of Glenormiston), Opalton, and 84 km W of Longreach (where it intergrades with *pileata*).

Status &c.—Moderately common. Eucalypt woodland and arid acacia scrubs (gidya, lancewood, and minnarichi).

Neositta chrysoptera striata (Gould). Striated Sittella.

Range.—Northern: north to Cape York, west to the lower Flinders (Magoora), south to Richmond, Torrens Creek, Charters Towers, and the lower Burdekin (where it intergrades (“*magnirostris*”) with *albata*); but absent from humid northeast-coastal lowlands between Cooktown and Cardwell.

Status &c.—Locally common. Open eucalypt forest and woodland savannah; also casuarina scrub. Breeding from July to October and (mainly in drier regions) February to April.

Neositta chrysoptera albata (Ramsay). Pied Sittella.

Range &c.—Only known from the type locality, Bowen, on the lower northeast coast.

Neositta chrysoptera leucocephala (Gould). White-headed Sittella.

Range.—Eastern: north to beyond Mackay (Bloomsbury), and inland to Suttor Creek, Clermont, Carnarvon Range, Injune, the Darling Downs (where it intergrades with *chrysoptera*), and Warwick; also islands in Moreton Bay (Bribie, Stradbroke, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo).

Status &c.—Moderately common. Open eucalypt forest and edge of brigalow and subhumid scrubs. Breeding from July to October; also December and March.

Neositta chrysoptera chrysoptera (Latham). Orange-winged Sittella.

Range.—Southern interior: north to Blackall; west to Ambathala, Cunnamulla, and the lower Moonie; and east to Augathella, Mitchell, Dulacca, and Tenterfield (N.S.W.).

Status &c.—Moderately common. Edge of semi-arid scrubs (belah and brigalow) and arid scrubs (gidya and mulga). Breeding from September to December.

Neositta chrysoptera pileata (Gould). Black-capped Sittella.

Range.—Southwestern arid zone: north through the Grey and Canaway Ranges to Tampoon Creek (96 km SE of Windorah).

Status &c.—Uncommon and patchily distributed. Arid acacia scrubs (mulga and gidya) near watercourses. One breeding record: August (C.A.C. Cameron, *Sunbird* 2: 60).

CLIMACTERIDAE

Climacteris melanura melanura Gould. Black-tailed Tree-creeper.

Range.—Northwestern (almost wholly in Gulf drainage): east to beyond the lower Leichhardt (Punchbowl), Kamilaroi, and a little beyond Cloncurry; and south to the upper O'Shanassy, Yelvertoft, Mt Isa, Fountain Springs, and the Selwyn Range.

Status &c.—Common in interior; less numerous on coastal plains. Open eucalypt forest and woodland savannah. Breeding in September (S. W. Jackson) and January-March (R. K. Carruthers, *pers. comm.*).

Climacteris picumnus melanota Gould. Black Tree-creeper.

Range.—Northern (mainly in Gulf drainage): north to the lower Watson, middle Archer, and Coen; east to Ebagoola, Fairview, Helenvale, Biboohra, Ravenshoe, Kirrama (where it intergrades with *p. picumnus*), and Conjuboy; and south to the lower Norman (Glenore), Forsayth, and the head of the Einasleigh.

Status &c.—Common. Open eucalypt forest and woodland savannah. Breeding from September to December.

Climacteris picumnus picumnus Temminck. Brown Tree-creeper.

Range.—Eastern and southern (mainly interior): north nearly to Townsville; and west to the upper Flinders (Glendower and ? Richmond), upper Vergemont Creek (Fermoy), Powell Creek (45 km SW of Yaraka), McGregor Range (64 km SW of Eromanga), and lower Coopers Creek (Nappamerrie).

Status &c.—Common in semi-arid zone, becoming uncommon or scarce in eastern subinterior and rare or absent in coastal lowlands and humid highlands. Open eucalypt forest (especially where partly cleared) and woodland savannah, occasionally in arid acacia scrubs (gidya and mulga); in driest quarter of range confined to riverside eucalypts. Breeding from July to October.

Taxonomy.—See Harrison (*Emu* 70: 9).

Climacteris leucophaea minor Ramsay. Little Tree-creeper.

Range.—Northeastern humid highlands: from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec, and inland nearly to Herberton.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest (especially edge and partial clearings), 300-1400 m. Breeding from August to November.

Climacteris leucophaea leucophaea (Latham). White-throated Tree-creeper.

Range.—Southeastern and mideastern: north to Mackay, and inland to the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Range, Columboola, and the upper Moonie (Southwood); also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Stradbroke, and Peel).

Status &c.—Common in humid and subhumid southeast, but becoming scarce and patchily distributed in northern and western parts of range. Heavy eucalypt forest (especially in hilly country), edge of rainforest and of subhumid scrubs, and semi-arid scrubs (brigalow and belah). Breeding from August to October.

Climacteris erythroptera Gould. Red-browed Tree-creeper.

Range.—Far south of southeastern highlands: east to the Lamington Plateau, north to the heads of the Condamine (Inverramsay, Spicers Gap, and Emu Vale), and west to Warroo.

Status &c.—Locally common on western slopes of Great Dividing Range; uncommon on McPherson Range. Eucalypt forest. Breeding in October.

Climacteris affinis affinis Blyth. White-browed Tree-creeper.

Range.—Southern interior: north to Blackall; west to Eromanga and Yanko; and east to Augathella and Mitchell.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Arid acacia scrubs (mulga and gidya) and semi-arid eucalypt thickets. One breeding record: August.

Taxonomy.—See Macdonald (*Emu* 69: 110).

DICAEIDAE

Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum (Shaw). Mistletoe-bird.

Range.—Throughout the State; also continental islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Wednesday, Goode, Thursday, and Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Albany, Turtle Head, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, Whitsunday, Brampton, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Stradbroke, and Peel).

Status &c.—Common. Most wooded habitats. Breeding from July to February (mainly spring in well-watered regions, and summer in arid northern interior).

Pardalotus punctatus (Shaw). Spotted Pardalote.

Range.—Northeastern highlands: from Kuranda south to Mt Spec, and inland to Mareeba, Atherton, Archer Creek, and the 40-mile Scrub. Southeastern and mid-eastern: north to the Mackay district, and inland to the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Range, Miles, and Southwood; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Stradbroke, and Peel).

Status &c.—Moderately common in southeast; scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Open forest. Breeding from June to October. From autumn to early spring, numbers in southeastern lowlands augmented by flocks of visitors.

Pardalotus rubricatus Gould. Red-browed Pardalote.

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly western): north nearly to Cape York, and east to Coen, Musgrave, Laura, Mareeba, Herberton, Forsayth, Prairie, Barcaldine, Charleville, and the lower Warrego. Also patchily distributed in semi-arid eastern lowlands: Townsville, the lower Burdekin, Charters Towers, Lake Elphinstone, the lower Dawson, and the Mitchell district.

Status &c.—Moderately common in west; scarce in east. Open forest along watercourses. Breeding from March to November.

Pardalotus striatus uropygialis Gould. Black-headed Pardalote.

Range.—Northwestern: east to Sedan, and south to Mt Isa and the Selwyn Range. Cape York Peninsula (mainly Gulf drainage): north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine); and east to the upper Archer, Coen, the lower Stewart, Laura, Kings Plains, Julatten, Mareeba, Atherton, Ravenshoe, and the 40-mile Scrub; with a small population on east coast round the mouth of the Barron (this and other southern populations intergrading ("*barroni*") with *s. melanocephalus*).

Status &c.—Very common. Open eucalypt forest and woodland, especially along watercourses or in sandy country. Breeding from March to September.

Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus Gould.

Range.—Eastern and interior: north to Cardwell, and west to Normanton (where it intergrades with *uropygialis*), Taldora, Richmond, Barcaldine, Glenusk, and the Great Dividing Range (in the vicinity of which it intergrades with striped-crowned races); also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Very common. Open eucalypt forest and woodland, especially along watercourses. Breeding from May to January. Tending to flock and wander in off-season. Occasionally visiting coastal plains between Cardwell and Innisfail in early winter.

Pardalotus striatus substriatus Mathews. Striated Pardalote.

Range.—Southern half of State, north to the upper Diamantina (Old Cork) and Rockhampton, and west to Birdsville.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, appearing in non-breeding part of range only in winter. Common. Open eucalypt forest and woodland, especially beside watercourses. Breeding in southern interior: west to Charleville (where it intergrades with *melanocephalus*); north to Augathella, Wallumbilla, Columboola, and Jandowae; and east to the upper Lockyer (where it hybridizes with *melanocephalus* and *ornatus*); June to October.

Pardalotus striatus ornatus Temminck. Eastern Striated Pardalote.

Range.—Southern interior and eastern: north to Bowen, and west to beyond Charleville (Langlo Crossing).

Status &c.—Mainly a winter visitor (May to August), presumably from eastern New South Wales and eastern Victoria. As a breeding bird recorded only from

southeastern interior, where it seems to form one of the constituents of a trihybrid population on the upper Lockyer (Lord, *Emu* 39: 301 and 56: 122).

Pardalotus striatus striatus (Gmelin). Yellow-tipped Pardalote.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Rockhampton, and inland to the lower Dawson and Chinchilla.

Status &c.—Winter visitor (May to July), presumably from Tasmania. Common in some years. Open eucalypt forest.

NECTARINIIDAE

Nectarinia jugularis frenata Müller. Yellow-breasted Sunbird.

Range.—Northern and eastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Staaten, and on east coast to lat. 24°13'S (*i.e.* 6 km S of Round Hill Head). Also on islands in Torres Strait (Darnley, Murray, Keats, Warrior, Jervis, Banks, Mt Ernest, Sue, East Strait, Thursday, and Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Eborac, Albany, Turtle Head, Clerke, Forbes, Lloyd, Green, Little Fitzroy, Russell, Dunk, South Brook, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Hayman, Whitsunday, and Brampton).

Status &c.—Common on humid coasts and well-wooded islands; uncommon on drier coasts (annual rainfall less than 1250 mm); numbers rapidly declining inland, and not normally occurring more than about 25 km from the sea or much more than 200 m above sea-level; but now occurring in small numbers, mainly round human habitation, in lower parts of Atherton Tableland, which it probably reached via the Barron River valley. Mangroves, coastal thickets, gallery forest, monsoon forest, open forest enriched with *Loranthus*, *Melaleuca*, *Lantana* etc., coco palms, and gardens. Breeding in all months (mainly October-December, rarely at height of wet season).

ZOSTEROPIDAE

Zosterops citrinella albiventris Reichenbach. Pale Silvereye.

Range.—Small wooded islands in Torres Strait (Deliverance, Darnley, Murray, Warrior, Bet, Sue, West, East Strait, Wednesday, and Booby) and off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Eborac, Cairncross, Cape Grenville, Haggerstone, Forbes, Quoin, Eagle, and Palfrey).

Status &c.—Common. Thickets of shrubs and low trees. Breeding recorded in June and December.

Taxonomy.—See Mees (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 102: 276).

Zosterops lutea Gould. Yellow Silvereye.

Range.—South coast of Gulf, east and north to the Edward, extending inland along watercourses for up to 60 km (*e.g.* to Beames Brook bridge, Armstrong Creek at Normanton-Burketown road, and Glenore). Also on Mornington Island.

Status &c.—Common. Mangroves, gallery forest, monsoon thickets, and occasionally adjacent open forest. One breeding record: November.

Zosterops lateralis chlorocephala Campbell & White. Grey-breasted Silvereye.

Range.—Islands off mideast coast (Capricorn and Bunker Groups): Tryon, North-west, Wilson, Wreck, Heron, One Tree, Mast Head, Hoskyn, Fairfax, and Lady Musgrave.

Status &c.—Very common on larger forested islands; generally less plentiful on smaller islands. Mainly *Pisonia-Ficus* forest; also littoral shrubbery. Breeding from late October to December.

Field-guide.—Mainly differing from *l. westernensis* in greater size, e.g. wing more than 63, and tail more than 44 mm.

Zosterops lateralis ramsayi Masters.

Range.—Northeastern and mideastern: from the Claudie south to Mackay (and ? Yeppoon); and inland to Coen, Helenvale, Mt Molloy, the 40-mile Scrub, Lake Lucy, and Charters Towers; also islands off northeast coast (Green, Frankland, South Barnard, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Whitsunday Group, Carlisle, and Brampton).

Status &c.—Locally common in humid zone; scarce or uncommon in drier parts of range. Rainforest (especially edge and second-growth), gallery forest, monsoon scrub, coastal thickets, mangroves, gardens, and lantana. Breeding in all months, but mainly August to November; no reports from south of Cardwell.

Taxonomy.—It remains to be established whether geographic variation in *Z. lateralis* of east Australian mainland is clinal or not. The validity of *ramsayi* is thus uncertain (as are its southern limits).

Field-guide.—Throat and vent yellow, flanks greyish white.

Zosterops lateralis westernensis (Quoy & Gaimard).

Range.—Southeastern and mideastern: north at least to Rockhampton; and inland to Clermont, Springsure, Carnarvon Range, Morven, and Southwood; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, North and South Stradbroke, Green, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, erratically moving north in April-May and south in July-August. As a winter visitor common in humid and subhumid southeastern lowlands, becoming scarce northwards and inland. As a breeding bird locally common in southeastern humid and subhumid zones. Rainforest (especially edge and second-growth), waterside thickets, subhumid scrubs, lantana, mangroves, gardens, and richer open forest. Breeding north to Cooran, and inland to eastern Darling Downs; September to December; also March and April.

Field-guide.—Throat yellow, vent yellowish white, flanks buff.

Zosterops lateralis lateralis (Latham).

Range &c.—Winter visitor (from Tasmania) to southeast coast, north to Moreton Bay.

Field-guide.—Centre of throat usually greyish (occasionally dull yellow), vent whitish or pale yellow, flanks reddish brown.

MELIPHAGIDAE

Glycichaera fallax Salvadori. Green-backed Honeyeater.

Range.—Humid mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Claudie south to the Rocky.

Status &c.—Scarce. Rainforest.

Lichmera indistincta indistincta (Vigors & Horsfield). Brown Honeyeater.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to Pera Head, Coen, Musgrave, and Cooktown; and inland to the upper O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Richmond, the Forsyth Range (14 km E of Fermoy), Blackall, Ambathala, and Eulo; also islands in Gulf (Sweers) and off mideast and southeast coasts (Percy, North and Great Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, and North and South Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Generally common in regions of moderate rainfall, but becoming patchily distributed on humid northeast-coastal plain north of Ingham and in arid interior. Flowering trees and shrubs in most wooded habitats, including mangroves but excluding rainforest. Breeding from April to November, mainly July to September.

Lichmera cockerelli (Gould). White-streaked Honeyeater.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula: from Cape York south to the Archer and Coen.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Flowering trees (especially melaleucas) in most habitats, but not rainforest or mangroves. Breeding from January to May.

Myzomela obscura harterti Mathews. Dusky Honeyeater.

Range.—Northern and eastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Edward; and on east coast to Brisbane, inland to Tozer Gap, Coen, Jansen, Helenvale, Julatten, Mareeba, Lake Eacham, Tully Falls, Mt Spec, Rockhampton, and Kenilworth. Also continental islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Goode, Thursday, and Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Mai, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, Hook, South Molle, and Fraser.)

Status &c.—Common to very common on east-coastal lowlands north of Cardwell; scarce south of Yeppoon. Mangroves, gallery forest, monsoon and waterside thickets, edge of rainforest, and flowering trees and shrubs in adjacent open forest. Breeding from July to October; also autumn at Cape York.

Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala Gould. Red-headed Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern and northern: Gulf coast from Point Parker to Cape York, and east coast of Cape York Peninsula south to the Stewart. Also islands in Torres Strait (Warrrior, Long, Banks, and Thursday) and off east coast (Clerke and Haggerstone).

Status &c.—Common. Mainly mangroves; also coastal thickets and near-coastal gallery forest. Breeding from June to August.

Taxonomy.—It is very doubtful whether this population is separable from that of Northern Territory. At any rate it cannot be called *infuscata* Forbes, which is a *nomen nudum*.

Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta (Latham). Scarlet Honeyeater.

Range.—Eastern: north nearly to Cooktown (Trevethan Creek); inland to Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Atherton, Archer Creek (west of Ravenshoe), Mt Surprise, Hughes Creek (near its confluence with the Isaac), the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Gorge, Bunya Mountains, and the upper Condamine; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Stradbroke, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, moving north in January-May and south in August-October. Very common in southeast-coastal lowlands as a passage migrant and winter visitor; common resident in subhumid sector of northeastern highlands; moderately common along mideast and lower northeast coasts and in southeastern subinterior; generally uncommon elsewhere, and especially scarce in humid northeast-coastal lowlands. Flowering trees and shrubs in most habitats. Breeding from July to November.

Certhionyx niger (Gould). Black Honeyeater.

Range.—Western interior: north to the lower Gregory and upper Nassau; and east to Sedan, the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), Blackall, Augathella, and the lower Moonie. Also recorded from small part of eastern interior: Lake Elphinstone and Hughes Creek (near its confluence with the Isaac).

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Moderately common locally and seasonally in arid western interior, but generally scarce. Flowering trees and shrubs. Breeding in arid southwest, north to Jundah and east to Noccundra and Yanko; March, August, and September.

Certhionyx variegatus Lesson. Pied Honeyeater.

Range.—Arid western interior: north to Mt Isa, and east to 58 km W of Longreach, Eromanga, and Cunnamulla.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Scarce. Mulga and shrubbery along watercourses; flowering trees and shrubs.

Meliphaga gracilis gracilis (Gould). Graceful Honeyeater.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Edward; and on east coast to the Chester, inland to Tozer Gap and Coen. Also Banks Island (and possibly other Torres Strait islands).

Status &c.—Moderately common. Gallery and monsoon forests and adjacent open forest. One dated breeding report: October.

Taxonomy.—See Rand (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 872: 17).

Meliphaga gracilis imitatrix (Mathews).

Range.—Northeastern: from Cooktown south to Ingham; inland to Helenvale, Mt Molloy, Lake Eacham, and Kaban; also Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common locally in lowlands, but generally uncommon; scarce in highlands above 450 m. Rainforest (especially edge and second-growth), gallery forest, and open forest (especially where enriched with lantana and waterside shrubbery). Breeding from September to January.

Meliphaga notata (Gould). Lesser Lewin Honeyeater.

Range.—Northern and northeastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Archer; and on east coast to Townsville, inland to Coen, Laura, and Mareeba. Also islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Thursday, and Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Albany, Turtle Head, Bird, Night, Dunk, and Hinchinbrook).

Status &c.—Common in humid lowlands; scarce above 450 m. Gallery forest, monsoon forest, edge of rainforest, richer open forest (especially about streams and lantana), mangroves, orange and banana groves, and gardens. Breeding from August to March.

Meliphaga lewinii Swainson. Lewin Honeyeater.

Range.—Eastern: north on coast ordinarily to the Burdekin, and in highlands nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos); inland to Mareeba, Atherton, Kaban, the 40-mile Scrub, Lake Lucy, Suttor Creek, the Expedition and Carnarvon Ranges, Dulacca, Chinchilla, Jimbour, Toowoomba, and Warwick; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Coochie Mudlo, and South Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Common in humid zone (except northeast-coastal lowlands and foothills below 450 m, where it is only an uncommon winter visitor); much less numerous and patchily distributed in drier half of range. Rainforest (especially edge, second-growth, and along watercourses), gallery forest, waterside thickets (including lantana), softwood and brigalow scrubs, orange and mango groves, and gardens. Breeding from September to December.

Meliphaga virescens (Vieillot). Singing Honeyeater.

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly western and interior): north to the Coleman, and east to the middle Lynd (Torwood), upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy), Reid River, Suttor Creek, Rockhampton, Westwood, Cracow, Taroom, Warra, Southwood, and the lower Moonie.

Status &c.—Moderately common in west (*i.e.* Gulf and Lake Eyre drainages); uncommon and very patchily distributed in eastern interior. Arid and semi-arid scrubs (including gidya, mulga, mallee, belah, and brigalow), and thickets in otherwise open country. Breeding from August to December.

Meliphaga versicolor versicolor (Gould). Varied Honeyeater.

Range.—Northeast coast: from Cape York south to Cardwell; also islands in Torres Strait (Dungeness, Long, and Horn) and off east coast (Albany, Bushy, Cairncross, Hannibal, Macarthur, Bird, Clerke, Lloyd, King, Pipon, Barrow, Howick, Coquet, Sinclair, Morris, Pethebridge, Three, Hope, Low, Double, Frankland, South Barnard, and Dunk).

Status &c.—Locally common. Mainly mangroves; occasionally adjacent scrubs and town gardens. Breeding from May to October.

Meliphaga versicolor fasciogularis (Gould). Mangrove Honeyeater.

Range.—East coast: north to Townsville; also South Molle, Daydream, Mud, Green, Victor, North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Green, Peel, and Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Common. Mainly mangroves; occasionally adjacent scrubs and town gardens. Breeding from August to November; also April in north.

Meliphaga fusca fusca Gould. Fuscous Honeyeater.

Range.—Eastern (mainly subhumid and semi-arid interior): north to beyond Atherton (Rocky Creek); west to the upper Walsh (Watsonville), Mt Garnet, Lake Lucy, Charters Towers, Mt Douglas, Duaranga, Fairfield, Chinchilla, Warwick, and Wallangarra; and east to Kirrama, the western slopes of Mt Dryander and of the Eungella Range, Rockhampton etc.

Status &c.—Patchily distributed and generally uncommon. Mainly open eucalypt forest on hills in wetter parts of range, and in waterside forests and thickets in drier parts. Breeding from June to October; also January. Apparently a small influx of southeast Australian birds in winter, when they are commonly seen on southeast-coastal lowlands and Darling Downs.

Meliphaga fusca flavescens (Gould). Yellow-tinted Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern (Gulf drainage): south to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, and Cloncurry; and east to beyond the lower Leichhardt (Punchbowl) and to Sedan. Southwestern Cape York Peninsula (Gulf lowlands): north to the lower Mitchell (Dunbar), east to the middle Lynd (Torwood), and south to Glenore, Croydon, and Georgetown.

Status &c.—Common. Mainly gallery forest (especially of river gums); also adjacent eucalypt woodlands. Breeding from March to July.

Taxonomy.—Relying on observations that indicate marginal sympatry, Parker (*Sunbird* 2: 41) treats *flavescens* and *fusca* as full species.

Meliphaga plumula (Gould). Yellow-fronted Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern (Gulf drainage): south to Mt Isa and Fountain Springs, and east to Karumba. Eastern interior: north to "Cardwell" [presumably well inland from town]; west to Torrens Creek, (?) Barcaldine, and Mitchell; and east to the Rockhampton district (Yaamba and Gracemere), Cracow, and Chinchilla.

Status &c.—Locally common, e.g. in Mt Isa district (*vide* Liddy) and in the "scrubs of the McKenzie and Dawson" (H. G. Barnard), but generally scarce and very patchily distributed. Semi-arid scrubs (eucalypts, melaleucas, and brigalow, especially with flowering mistletoes), mainly along gullies in hilly country. Breeding from July to January; also autumn in northwest.

Meliphaga chrysops (Latham). Yellow-faced Honeyeater.

Range.—Northeastern subhumid highlands: north to beyond the Bloomfield (Shiptons Flat and Mt Finnegan); south to the Herbert; and inland to Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Atherton, Kaban, and Kirrama. Southeastern and mideastern: north to

Mackay, and inland to Suttor Creek, the Expedition and Carnarvon Ranges, Columboola, Kogan, and Wallangarra; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, moving north in April-June and south in July-August. As a winter visitor and passage migrant numbers varying widely from year to year, but generally very common in southeastern humid and subhumid zones; uncommon in drier western parts of range; northern limits of migration unknown, but very few birds seem to reach the Tropic. As a breeding bird, locally common in northeast and apparently uncommon in south. Breeding from August to December. For details of migration, see Robertson (*Aust. Bird Bander* 3:33).

Meliphaga keartlandi (North). Grey-headed Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern interior: north to the upper Nicholson, N.T., and Coolullah; east to Leilavale, Allens Range (30 km S of Winton), and the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy); and south to Sulieman Creek (34 km S of Dajarra), Middleton, and Opalton.

Status &c.—Locally and seasonally common. Low eucalypts, mainly on stony ridges and hillsides. One dated breeding record: September.

Meliphaga penicillata leilavalensis (North). White-plumed Honeyeater.

Range.—Western interior (Lake Eyre and southern Gulf drainages); north to the O'Shanassy, Sedan, Richmond, and Glendower; and east to Torrens Creek, Rosedale, Jericho, Blackall, Thylungra (where it intergrades with *p. penicillata*), Conbar, and Yanko.

Status &c.—Common. Eucalypts (especially river gums) along watercourses and around lagoons. Breeding from March to October.

Meliphaga penicillata penicillata Gould.

Range.—Southern and eastern interiors: north to the middle Herbert; west to Lake Lucy, the middle Burdekin (near Charters Towers), Emerald, the upper Nive, Langlo Crossing, Quilpie, and Lake Bullawarra; and east to Suttor Creek, Rockhampton (rarely), Jandowae, Oakey, and Wallangarra.

Status &c.—Common along rivers in drier southern and western parts of range (e.g. the Bulloo, Warrego, Balonne, Moonie, and Barwon); generally scarce and patchily distributed in northern and eastern parts of range. River gums and other eucalypts fringing watercourses and lagoons; also open eucalypt forest in more humid parts of range. Breeding from May to October.

Meliphaga leucotis (Latham). White-eared Honeyeater.

Range.—Southeastern interior: north to the Tropic; west to the Dawson and Carnarvon Ranges, the upper Maranoa, and Goondiwindi; and east to Westwood, Gayndah, Dalby, Warwick and Wallangarra.

Status &c.—Uncommon and patchily distributed. Open forest, brigalow and *Callitris* scrubs, and waterside thickets. One breeding record: July.

Meliphaga melanops melanops (Latham). Yellow-tufted Honeyeater.

Range.—Southeastern interior: north to the Tropic; west to Blackwater, the Carnarvon Range, Wonga Hills, Durong, Crows Nest, Warwick, and the upper Dumaresq (65 km W of Tenterfield, N.S.W.); and east to Rosedale, Gin Gin, the Blackall Range (Tinbeerwah), Glasshouse Mountains, Redbank Plains, and Murwillumbah (N.S.W.).

Status &c.—Locally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Eucalypt forest, and *Callitris* and other subhumid scrubs. Breeding from July to October.

Taxonomy.—See Wakefield (*Emu* 58: 163).

Meliphaga flava (Gould). Yellow Honeyeater.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine); west to the Flinders delta (Armstrong Creek); and south to Croydon, Georgetown, Lake Lucy, Ewan, and Broad Sound (Elalie).

Status &c.—Common in some cities and towns, but generally patchily distributed and only moderately common. Mainly gallery forest and other waterside vegetation in otherwise open or lightly wooded country below 450 m.; also mangroves, towns, gardens, and plantations. Breeding from August to February; also April and June.

Meliphaga unicolor unicolor (Gould). White-gaped Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern: east to the Leichhardt, and south to the Seymour and Kamaroi. Southwest of Cape York Peninsula: from the lower Edward south to Normanton; east to the middle Mitchell (Highbury Lagoon), middle Lynd (20 km S of Bulimba), and Georgetown.

Status &c.—Common, except in far south of Cape York Peninsula, whence there are no reports this century. Gallery forest, melaleuca thickets along watercourses and around lagoons, and mangroves.

Meliphaga unicolor yarra (Mathews).

Range.—Northeastern: subhumid coastal lowlands from the Burdekin north to Rockingham Bay; thence patchily northward in subinterior, through Mareeba and Mt Carbine, nearly to Cooktown (Helenvale).

Status &c.—Moderately common in Townsville; elsewhere scarce. Gallery forest and town gardens. Breeding from July to September and January to March (*vide* Lavery *et al.*).

Meliphaga flaviventer filigera (Gould). Tawny-breasted Honeyeater.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula: south to the lower Archer and "Coen" (presumably the Rocky).

Status &c.—Common at Cape York; generally uncommon elsewhere. Edge of rainforest and adjacent open forest, gallery forest, and mangroves. Breeding from November to March.

Meliphaga macleayana (Ramsay). Macleay Honeyeater.

Range.—Northeastern humid zone: from Cooktown south to Ingham; and inland to Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, the Clohesy, Atherton, Millaa Millaa, and the Walter Gill Range; also Hinchinbrook Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common in wet coastal lowlands; uncommon in drier and higher parts of range. Rainforest and adjacent open forest, up to 750 m. Breeding from October to December.

Meliphaga frenata (Ramsay). Bridled Honeyeater.

Range.—Northeastern humid zone: north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos); south to the hinterland of Mackay (Eungella Range); and inland to Atherton and beyond Ravenshoe (Millstream).

Status &c.—Common in highlands (450-1500 m), mainly edge of rainforest and adjacent open forest; occasionally descending in winter to flowering trees and shrubs in foothills. Breeding from September to December.

Melithreptus brevirostris (Vigors & Horsfield). Brown-headed Honeyeater.

Range.—Eastern interior: north to Bowen (presumably its hinterland); west to beyond Tambo (Minnie Downs), Langlo Crossing, and Cunnamulla; and east to the lower Dawson and Chinchilla.

Status.—Uncertain, owing to observers' often mistaking young of other *Melithreptus* spp. for *brevirostris*. One breeding record: August.

Melithreptus lunatus lunatus (Vieillot). White-naped Honeyeater.

Range.—Northeastern highlands: from the Herberton Range south to the Sea-view Range, west to Ravenshoe, and east to the Cardwell Range. Southeastern highlands and foothills: north to the Tropic; west to the Dawson, Expedition and Carnarvon Ranges, Ravensbourne, Warwick, and Wallangarra; and east to Dayboro, Moggill, Canungra, and the Lamington Plateau; occasionally in winter on coast (e.g. Wellington Point).

Status &c.—Locally common. Mainly eucalypt forest. Breeding from late July to November. Southeastern populations possibly augmented in winter; in New South Wales Hindwood (*Emu* 56: 421) noted a regular northward movement in April-May and return in August-September.

Melithreptus albogularis Gould. White-throated Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to the Seymour, the middle Leichhardt (Lorraine), Inverleigh, Glenore, Croydon, Georgetown, Einasleigh, Lyndhurst, Glendower, Anakie, Carnarvon Gorge, Cracow, the upper Lockyer, Ipswich, and the lower Nerang; also islands in Gulf (Mornington) and off southeast coast (Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Stradbroke, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo).

Status &c.—Common. Open forest (especially flowering eucalypts and melaleucas); also visiting flowering mangroves. Breeding from March to October.

Taxonomy.—See Hindwood (*Emu* 50: 183).

Melithreptus gularis laetior Gould. Golden-backed Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern interior: north nearly to the Gulf (Beames Brook), east to Sedan, and south to Riversleigh, Mt Isa, Fountain Springs, and Opalton. Also (but ? subsp.) in semi-arid lowlands of Cape York Peninsula: from the Archer south to the Norman, and east to Laura and Georgetown.

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Waterside vegetation, especially melaleucas; visiting flowering eucalypts in adjacent woodlands. Breeding from March to October.

Melithreptus gularis gularis (Gould). Black-chinned Honeyeater.

Range.—Eastern interior and subinterior: north to the Atherton Tableland; west to Kaban, Homestead, Charleville, and Mungindi; and east to the middle Herbert, Inkerman, Carmila, Rockhampton, Maryborough, and nearly to Brisbane (Ferry Grove and Sherwood).

Status &c.—Uncommon and patchily distributed. Waterside vegetation, especially flowering melaleucas and eucalypts; also brigalow scrub.

Entomyzon cyanotis albipennis (Gould). Blue-faced Honeyeater.

Range.—Far northwest: south and east to the Albert (Beames Brook bridge).

Status &c.—Very common in flowering melaleucas and eucalypts near Moonlight Creek (R. L. Pink, *pers. comm.*); seldom reported further inland.

Entomyzon cyanotis cyanotis (Latham).

Range.—Northern and eastern: north nearly to Cape York; west to Normanton, Taldora, Richmond (rarely), Hughenden, Rosedale, Blackall, Augathella, Charleville, Gilruth Plains, and the lower Moonie; and east to Wenlock, Coen, the lower Stewart, Cooktown, Helenvale, Mt Molloy, Mareeba, Atherton, Ravenshoe, Lake Lucy, Townsville etc.; also islands off southeast coast (Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke). [Note: distribution much the same as that of *Pomatostomus t. temporalis*, whose nest it commonly takes over.]

Status &c.—Generally common below 450 m in regions of medium rainfall (about 500-1000 mm p.a.), becoming uncommon in northeastern highlands, and scarce or absent in southeastern highlands. Open forest and woodland savannah, especially of eucalypts and melaleucas; confined to riverside vegetation in drier parts of range. Breeding from July to April (mainly spring). For movements on Darling Downs, see Nielsen (*Emu* 65: 305).

Philemon citreogularis citreogularis (Gould). Little Friarbird.

Range.—Northwestern: east to Wernadinga, Melinda Downs, Sedan, and Oorindi; and south to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, and Malbon. Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to Inverleigh, Richmond, the Forsyth Range (14 km E of Fermoy), the Darr (45 km W of Longreach), Blackall, Ambathala, the middle Bulloo (Toompine), and the lower Paroo; also islands off mideast and southeast coasts (Heron, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, and North and South Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, moving north in late March to early June and south in mid-July to August. Generally common, but scarce or absent in humid east-coastal lowlands north of Cardwell; and in most winters absent from colder parts of southeastern interior (e.g. Darling Downs and upper Lockyer). Open forest and woodlands, especially at flowering melaleucas and eucalypts; in drier parts of range mostly in riverside vegetation, but visiting flowering eremophilas in adjacent arid scrubs. Breeding from November to March in northwest; September to January elsewhere.

Taxonomy.—See Miller (*Emu* 38: 341).

***Philemon novaeguineae yorki* Mathews.** Helmeted Friarbird.

Range.—Northeastern: from Cape York south on east coast to Mackay (and ? Shoalwater Bay); also larger continental islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Thursday, Horn, and Prince of Wales) and off northeast coast (Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, and Magnetic).

Status &c.—Common in humid coastal lowlands, seldom extending more than 30 km inland or above 300 m. Richer open forests (including their favourite nest tree, *Eucalyptus tessellaris*), gallery and monsoon forests (especially with flowering *Castanospermum* and *Bombax*), edge of rainforest, coco palms, and gardens. Breeding from October to January.

***Philemon argenteiceps argenteiceps* (Gould).** Silver-crowned Friarbird.

Range.—Northwestern: east to Burketown, (?) Floraville, and Cloncurry; and south to Police Creek and Mt Isa.

Status &c.—Common in subcoastal thickets of flowering teatrees and eucalypts near Moonlight Creek (R. L. Pink, *pers. comm.*); scarce further inland and confined to riverside forest. One breeding record: July.

***Philemon argenteiceps kempfi* Mathews.**

Range.—Eastern Cape York Peninsula: from Cape York south to the Bloomfield, and inland to Wenlock, Coen, Musgrave, and Shiptons Flat.

Status &c.—Locally and seasonally common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Eucalypt forest (chiefly bloodwood and stringybark). Breeding from October to February.

***Philemon corniculatus* (Latham).** Noisy Friarbird.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cooktown, and west to the upper Palmer, middle Mitchell (Highbury), nearly to Croydon (Inorunie), the Robertson, Hughenden, Barcardine, Blackall, Charleville, Gilruth Plains, and the lower Moonie; also islands off mideast and southeast coasts (North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel and Russell). Upper west coast of Cape York Peninsula: from Weipa south to the Archer.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, moving north between late March and late June, and south between late July and early September. Common (locally and seasonally very

common) in subhumid and semi-arid zones; scarce or absent in northeast humid zone. Flowering trees and tall shrubs in all wooded habitats except rainforest; in drier regions mainly riverside vegetation. Breeding from September to December. Colder parts of southeastern interior (e.g. Darling Downs and the upper Lockyer) largely vacated in winter.

Phylidonyris novaehollandiae (Latham). Yellow-winged Honeyeater.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Gympie, and inland to the D'Aguiar and McPherson Ranges.

Status &c..—Rare (perhaps only a vagrant from northern New South Wales). Waterside thickets in hilly country.

Phylidonyris nigra herbertoni (Mathews). White-cheeked Honeyeater.

Range.—Subhumid northeastern highlands: from Lake Tinaroo south through Herberton, Ravenshoe, and Kirrama, to the upper Burdekin (Valley of Lagoons).

Status &c..—Common. Thickets (especially of *Callistemon*) along watercourses through open forest, 450-900 m. Breeding from April to November.

Phylidonyris nigra nigra (Bechstein).

Range.—Southeast coast, north to Cooloola; also adjacent islands (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North and South Stradbroke, and Coochie Mudlo).

Status &c..—Common. *Banksia* and other shrubs and low trees of coastal sandplains. Breeding from May to October.

Phylidonyris albifrons (Gould). White-fronted Honeyeater.

Range.—Interior: north to Mt Isa and Richmond, and east to Mitchell and Warwick.

Status &c..—Highly nomadic. Scarce. Flowering shrubs and low trees (eucalypts, melaleucas, acacias, and cassias). For movements at Mt Isa, see Caruthers (*Aust. Bird Bander* 5: 51).

Ramsayornis fasciatus modestus (Gray). Brown-backed Honeyeater.

Range.—Northern and eastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Archer; and on east coast to Mackay (and ? Torilla), inland to Coen, Musgrave, the upper North Kennedy, the upper Herbert (Kaban and Millstream), and the lower Dawson; also islands in Torres Strait (Banks) and off northeast coast (Goold).

Status &c..—Migratory, moving south in August and north in April. Common in humid coastal lowlands; uncommon and patchily distributed in drier and higher parts of range. Waterside thickets, especially of melaleucas and callistemons; also mangroves. Breeding from September to February (also one April record). Winter quarters apparently include northwest New Guinea; specimens from Tanjong Kasuari and Batanta examined by Mayr & de Schauensee (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 91: 139 and 162) were larger, darker, less rufous, and more strongly barred than resident birds and seem to agree with northeast Queensland birds.

Taxonomy.—South from Cape York size gradually increases and coloration tends towards *f. fasciatus*, but whether there are steps in these clines adequate for delimiting races is unknown. At present, the names *ramsayi* (= *subfasciata*) for birds from the Bloomfield to the Herbert, and *inkermani* (= *pectoralis*) for southern birds, must remain in abeyance.

Ramsayornis fasciatus fasciatus (Gould). White-breasted Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern: south-coastal Gulf lowlands, east and north to the Mitchell.

Status &c.—Presumably migratory (no records from May to September). Uncommon and patchily distributed. Waterside vegetation. Breeding from January to March.

Plectorhyncha lanceolata Gould. Striped Honeyeater.

Range.—Eastern (mainly interior): north to Kirrama; west to Hughenden, Opalton, the Langlo, and Cunnamulla; and ordinarily east to Charters Towers, Lake Elphinstone, Rockhampton, Gayndah, Kingaroy, the middle Brisbane (Esk-Ipswich), Warwick, and Wallangarra; casual on east coast (Goold Island, Bowen, Mackay, Moreton Bay, and South Stradbroke Island).

Status &c.—Common in semi-arid interior; uncommon in subhumid zone, where usually present only during droughts. Semi-arid scrubs (belah and brigalow), softwood scrubs (kurrajong etc.), melaleucas and other waterside vegetation, and open forest. Breeding east to at least Westwood, Mundubbera, and Lowood; August to December. It is spreading into southeastern lowlands; it first appeared on the upper Lockyer in 1929 and was well established by 1953 (Lord, *Darling Downs Nat.* no. 16: 13), and in the last decade it has been commonly recorded around Brisbane.

Conopophila albogularis yorki (Mathews). Rufous-banded Honeyeater.

Range.—West coast of Cape York Peninsula: from Cape York south to the Staaten.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Mainly mangroves; also gallery forest.

Conopophila rufogularis (Gould). Rufous-throated Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern and northern (mainly Gulf drainage): north to the Archer; east to Coen, the upper Walsh (Watsonville), and middle Burdekin (Macrossan); and south to Camooweal, Mt Isa, Duchess, Julia Creek, Richmond, and Hughenden; also Mornington Island. East-coastal lowlands: from Ingham south to Noosa.

Status &c.—Migrant, moving south in August and north in April-May. Common in southern Gulf lowlands; generally scarce and highly irregular in visitations to eastern lowlands. Mainly waterside vegetation (*Melaleuca*, *Eucalyptus*, *Tristania*, and *Erythrina*); also mangroves. Breeding from December to April.

Grantiella picta (Gould). Painted Honeyeater.

Range.—Greater part of interior: east to the upper Barron (Kairi) and the Bunya Mountains; and west to Mt Isa, Thylungra, and Cunnamulla.

Status &c.—Uncommon breeding visitor to northeastern Darling Downs (Jandowae and Dalby districts), arriving in September and leaving in December-February. Brigalow-belah scrubs, open eucalypt forest, and creekside melaleucas. Breeding in November. Reported from north only in May-September.

Zanthomiza phrygia (Shaw). Regent Honeyeater.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Byfield, and inland to the lower Dawson and Chinchilla.

Status &c.—Highly irregular visitor, mainly in off-season (February-July). Open forest, mainly in hilly parts of interior. One breeding record: Pikes Creek, October.

Cissomela pectoralis (Gould). Banded Honeyeater.

Range.—Northwestern and northern: north to Cape York; east nearly to Cooktown (Marton), the upper Palmer (Mulligan Highway), the Clohesy, Atherton, Kaban, and Kirrama; and south to the Seymour, Mt Isa, and Pentland. Also Goode Island (Torres Strait).

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common. Mainly flowering waterside trees and shrubs (*Melaleuca*, *Callistemon*, and *Tristania*); also flowering eucalypts in open forest, and flowering mangroves. Breeding from December to July.

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris cairnsensis Mathews. Eastern Spinebill.

Range.—Humid and subhumid northeastern highlands: north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos); south to the hinterland of Mackay (Eungella Range); and inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Mountain heaths, rainforest (mainly second-growth), and adjacent open forest; 350-1500 m. Breeding in November and December.

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris (Latham).

Range.—Southeastern: north to Gin Gin, and inland to Gayndah, the Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, Warwick, and Wallangarra; also on islands (Bribie, North Stradbroke, Peel, and Coochie Mudlo). Casual in the Carnarvon Range.

Status &c.—Migratory, moving north (or coastwards) in March-May and south in July-September. As a winter visitor moderately common in lowlands and foothills. As a breeding bird locally common but confined to D'Aguilar and McPherson Ranges and the Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains. In breeding quarters mainly edge of rainforest and heavier eucalypt forests. In winter quarters flowering trees and shrubs in most habitats. Breeding in spring and summer (Lord).

Manorina melanophrys (Latham). Bell Miner.

Range.—Southeastern interior: north to Kandanga; west to Jimna, Blackbutt, Toowoomba, Cunninghams Gap, and Mt Ballow; and east to the western slope of Blackall Range, the D'Aguilar Range, Brisbane, and Numinbah Valley.

Status &c.—Moderately common in subhumid hilly country. Mainly heavy eucalypt forest in gullies. One breeding record: October.

Manorina melanocephala (Latham). Noisy Miner.

Range.—Northern interior (both slopes of Great Dividing Range): north nearly to Musgrave; east to Fairview, Mt Molloy, the Clohesy, Herberton, Millstream Falls, and Greenvale; south to the head of the Einasleigh; and west to Chillagoe and nearly to Mt Surprise. Southern and mideastern: north to Suttor Creek; west to Clermont, Anakie, the Carnarvon Range, Caldervale, Augathella, Charleville, and the lower Moonie; and east to Byfield, Rockhampton, Gladstone etc.; also Bribie Island.

Status &c.—Common in regions of medium rainfall (500-1000 mm p.a.). Lightly wooded country. Breeding in all months, mostly August and September, least in autumn.

Manorina flavigula (Gould). Yellow-throated Miner.

Range.—Greater part of interior: north to the lower Staaten, and east to Georgetown, the upper Einasleigh, Clarke River, Townsville, Millaroo, Emerald, Springsure, Mitchell, and the lower Moonie; with isolated colonies further east, at Fairfield and in northern Darling Downs (Chinchilla east to Bell).

Status &c.—Common about watercourses in semi-arid zone; scarce or uncommon in downs country, Gulf-coastal lowlands, and in arid zone away from water. Lightly wooded country. Breeding in all months, mainly September and October in south and east and January-March in northwest.

Taxonomy.—See Ashby (*Emu* 21: 255).

Acanthagenys rufogularis Gould. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater.

Range.—Northern, eastern, and southern interiors: north to Karumba; west to Melinda Downs, Mt Isa, Duchess, Middleton, the Beal Range (near Morney), and lower Coopers Creek (Baryulah); and east nearly to Georgetown (Cumberland Dam), Balfes Creek, Suttor Creek, Blackwater, Jandowae, and Goondiwindi; casual further east, e.g. Bowen and Rockhampton districts, the Bunya Mountains, the upper Lockyer, and Moreton Bay. Also far western interior: the Toko Range.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally common in southern interior; generally uncommon and patchily distributed in north. More open arid and semi-arid scrubs, especially those with flowering shrubs and low trees. Breeding from August to November (no reports from north of lat. 26°).

Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera (Latham). Little Wattlebird.

Range.—Southeast coast: north to Cooloola, and inland to Dayboro, Brisbane, and the Logan; also Bribie, North Stradbroke, and South Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Common at flowering banksias in coastal sandplains, occasionally following streams inland when bottlebrushes flowering. No egg dates, but possibly breeding at Noosa in August or September.

Anthochaera carunculata (Shaw). Red Wattlebird.

Range.—Far south of southeastern interior: western slope of Great Dividing Range, north to Dalrymple Creek. Casual further north and east (the upper Lockyer, Brisbane, and Lamington Plateau).

Status &c.—Common. Open forest. One breeding record: November.

EPHIANURIDAE

Epthianura albifrons (Jardine & Selby). White-fronted Chat.

Range.—Southeastern: north to the Darling Downs and Moreton Bay, and inland to the lower Moonie.

Status.—Possibly only a vagrant or autumn-winter visitor. Scarce: two specimens from Emu Vale and a few observations.

Epthianura crocea Castelnau & Ramsay. Yellow Chat.

Range.—Known from a few localities in southern Gulf lowlands (the Nicholson, lower Norman, and Sedan), western interior (11 km N and 44 km S of Coorabulka), and mideast-coastal lowlands (Torilla and Fitzroy Vale).

Status &c.—Patchily distributed in locally wet places in otherwise arid or semi-arid plains. Long grass and rushes in and around swamps; also bulrushes along bore-drains. One breeding record: January.

Epthianura aurifrons Gould. Orange Chat.

Range.—Western interior: north to Mt Isa and Cloncurry; and east to Richmond and Gilruth Plains; casual further east.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common in Lake Eyre drainage (*i.e.* about the lower Hamilton, Eyre Creek, the lower and middle Diamantina, lower Coopers Creek, the Wilson, and Warri Warri Creek). Uncommon and irregular visitor to far south of Gulf drainage and to the Bulloo and Warrego drainages; during 1902 drought it appeared much further east (Clermont and Daringa districts); also an irruption "about 1931" on the Atherton Tableland. Low green herbage, usually near water. Breeding in September.

Epthianura tricolor Gould. Crimson Chat.

Range.—Western: north to the Gulf, and east to Normanton, Croydon, Hughenden, Blackall, Minnie Downs, Lolworth, and the lower Moonie. Casual in eastern interior: *e.g.* on the Herbert and Peak Downs during 1902 drought, and at Lake Elphinstone, Darr Creek, and Chinchilla.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common in arid zone. Lightly wooded country, especially after rain when there is a flush of green herbage; also visiting flowering eucalypts. Breeding in January-April in north and September-October in south.

Ashbyia lovensis (Ashby). Gibber Bird.

Range.—Western arid zone: west to the lower Mulligan; north to the Tropic; and east to the middle Diamantina (Mayne), Farrars Creek (between Palparara and Currawilla), Tanbar Creek (16 km E of Morney), the foot of the McGregor Range (near Kihee), the western slope of the Grey Range (east of Nockatunga), and the lower Bulloo (Wompah Gate).

Status &c.—Common. Sparsely vegetated plains. Breeding from June to October.

FRINGILLIDAE

Carduelis carduelis (Linnaeus). Goldfinch.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Brisbane, and inland to the western slope of the Great Dividing Range (north to Dalrymple Creek).

Status &c.—Introduced species, first reported in 1919 (Chisholm, *Emu* 19: 60). Moderately common and well established in Brisbane and suburbs, breeding from October to January (*vide* Vernon). Apparently casual elsewhere.

ESTRILDIDAE

Emblema guttata (Shaw). Diamond Firetail.

Range.—Eastern interior: north to Kirrama; west to Pentland, Blackall, Charleville, Gilruth Plains, and the lower Moonie; and east to Westwood, Gayndah, the upper Lockyer (formerly), upper Condamine, and Wallangarra.

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Woodland savannah, especially near watercourses. One dated breeding record: June.

Emblema picta Gould. Painted Finch.

Range.—Northwestern interior: from Mt Isa southeast to Middleton. Northeastern interior: recorded at Homestead in July 1905 (*Emu* 5: 82).

Status &c.—Common in vicinity of Mt Isa reservoirs. Mainly spinifex growing on stony hillsides. Breeding at Mt Isa “normally in July-October, also March-April” (R. K. Carruthers, *pers. comm.*).

Aegintha temporalis (Latham). Red-browed Finch.

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape Grenville, and inland to Tozer Gap, Coen, Laura, Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, the Clohesy, Herberton Range, Ravenshoe, Herbert River gorge, the middle Burdekin (Sellheim), Eungella Range, the lower Dawson, Expedition and Carnarvon Ranges, Wonga Hills, Chinchilla (formerly), Goombungee, Warwick, and Wallangarra; also islands off southeast coast (Fraser, Bribie, and North Stradbroke). West coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Archer south to the Mitchell.

Status &c.—Common. Grass and herbage in vicinity of dense cover (rainforest, gallery forest, subhumid scrubs, waterside thickets, lantana, and mangroves). Breeding in all months.

Neochmia phaeton phaeton (Hombron & Jacquinet). Crimson Finch.

Range.—Northwestern: east to the Leichhardt, and inland to Riversleigh. Northeastern: now established on coastal plains about Cairns (including Smithfield and Redlynch) and Innisfail (including Mourilyan).

Status &c.—Moderately common in northwest along the larger watercourses (e.g. the Nicholson, Beames Brook, the Gregory, Archie Creek, and Lawn Hill Creek); in fringing pandanus and canegrass; breeding from July to September.

In northeast common about farms, mainly in guinea grass and pineapples; apparently becoming established in 1920s or 1930s (not observed by W. B. Alexander in 1925 or by earlier workers, but observed by S. R. White during World War II and by subsequent workers).

***Neochmia phaeton iredalei* Mathews.**

Range.—Northeastern and mideastern: from Tully south to Rockhampton; and inland to Herberton, Ravenshoe, Greenvale, Homestead (and to the upper Flinders during the 1902 drought), Comet, and the upper Dawson (near Verbena Park).

Status &c.—Locally common on coastal plains and in valleys of major rivers (the Herbert, Burdekin, and Fitzroy systems), but generally scarce south of Ingham, and no recent records south of Proserpine. Breeding in all months. Extinction in much (if not all) of southern and inland parts of range doubtless due to destruction of waterside vegetation by cattle.

***Neochmia phaeton evangelinae* d'Albertis & Salvadori. Pale Crimson Finch.**

Range.—West coast of Cape York Peninsula: from the Watson south to the Mitchell, and inland to Kingfish Lagoon. Also mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula, about the Claudie.

Status &c.—Common on the Archer and probably other Gulf rivers; scarce on east coast. Pandanus and long grass about watercourses and swamps. One breeding record: April.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr & Rand (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* 73: 247) and Rand (*Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 79: 365).

***Neochmia ruficauda clarescens* (Hartert). Star Finch.**

Range.—West coast of Cape York Peninsula: from the Watson south to the Norman, and inland to Kingfish Lagoon. Also mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula, about the Chester.

Status &c.—Moderately common in pandanus about the Watson; no recent records from south of the Staaten or from east coast. Breeding in March and April.

Field-guide.—Middle of breast and belly golden yellow, not yellowish white as in *r. ruficauda*.

***Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda* (Gould).**

Range.—Mideastern (Fitzroy drainage): recorded from the Comet (Lake Brown), upper Dawson (Verbena Park and Taroom), and Rockhampton. Also (but ? subsp.) in northeast: recorded by H. G. Barnard from Cardwell district during drought of 1925.

Status &c.—Uncommon and patchily distributed. Long grass, sedges, and shrubs, about swamps. One dated breeding record: November.

***Poephila guttata castanotis* (Gould). Zebra Finch.**

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly interior): north to the lower Staaten, and east to Mungana, nearly to Mt Garnet, Lake Lucy, Mingela, Broad Sound (north of

St Lawrence), Rockhampton, Biggenden, the Lockyer, and upper Condamine; isolated colonies further east (Ingham, Townsville, and Brisbane); casual elsewhere on east coast (north to Cairns), on Atherton Tableland (Yungaburra), and offshore (North Keppel Island).

Status &c.—Common in arid zone; locally common in semi-arid zone; scarce in subhumid zone except around towns and farms. Lightly-wooded short grassland near water. Breeding in all months.

This species has spread eastwards since European settlement. Formerly it extended east only to Homestead, Barcaldine, and Cunnamulla. It was established on the eastern Darling Downs by 1919, and at Townsville and the upper Lockyer by 1925.

Poephila bichenovii bichenovii (Vigors & Horsfield). Double-bar Finch.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, and eastern: north to Mapoon; east to the upper Archer (at Telegraph Line), Coen, Musgrave, the upper Endeavour (Jansen), upper Palmer (Mulligan Highway), Julatten, Mareeba, Herberton, Ravenshoe, Lake Lucy, Townsville etc.; and inland to Thornton, Mt Isa, Fountain Springs, Cloncurry, Sedan, Taldora, Richmond (during droughts), Prairie, Barcaldine, Blackall, Charleville, Gilruth Plains, and the lower Moonie. Also established about some cities and towns on northeast coast (Cairns, Yarrabah, and Ingham).

Status &c.—Common in semi-arid and subhumid zones; generally scarce and patchily distributed in humid zone, though locally common in cities, towns, and farmlands. Grass and rank herbage near dense cover (edge of semi-arid and sub-humid scrubs, waterside thickets, lantana, and gardens). Breeding in all months.

Poephila bichenovii annulosa (Gould). Black-ringed Finch.

Range.—Northwestern (Gulf drainage): southeast to the Selwyn Range.

Status.—Uncertain; perhaps a drought-refugee from the Northern Territory. Only three records: three birds watched by R. L. Pink (*pers. comm.*) drinking at a spring near Parker Point in May 1964; and observations by Mrs H. G. Gill (*pers. comm.*) east of Mt Isa, *viz.* at East Leichhardt on 30 October 1966, and a party of about 10 birds drinking at Fountain Springs on 1 November 1969. On all three occasions the nominate race was also recorded.

Poephila personata leucotis Gould. Masked Finch.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula: north to the Watson and the Chester; east to Port Stewart, the upper Kennedy, Chillagoe, and Fossilbrook; and south to Normanston and Georgetown.

Status &c.—Moderately common, except in far south where now rarely reported. Breeding in April and August.

Field-guide.—Ear-coverts white, not brown as in *p. personata*.

Poephila personata personata Gould.

Range.—Northwestern (Gulf drainage): east to the Leichhardt, and south to Thornton and Augustus Downs.

Status.—Formerly moderately common on the Gregory. No records since 1929.

Poephila acuticauda (Gould). Long-tailed Finch.

Range.—Northwestern (Gulf drainage): east to Brokera, nearly to Burketown (Beames Brook), and the middle Leichhardt (Kamilaroi); and south to Riversleigh, Thornton, Mt Isa, and Fountain Springs.

Status &c.—Common. Woodland savannah. Breeding from March to October.

Poephila cincta atropygialis Diggles. Black-tailed Finch.

Range.—Cape York Peninsula and south-coastal plains of Gulf: west to the lower Leichhardt; north to the lower Watson, upper Archer, and the Chester; east to Port Stewart, nearly to Cooktown, nearly to Helenvale, Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Kaban, the head of the Lynd (40-mile Scrub), and the upper Einasleigh (where it hybridizes with *P. c. cincta*); and south to Wernadinga, Glenore, Croydon, and Forsayth (where it hybridizes with *P. c. cincta*, *fide* H. G. Gill).

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally only moderately common. Short-grass savannah, especially near water and good cover. Breeding in all months, mainly autumn.

Poephila cincta cincta (Gould). Black-throated Finch.

Former range.—Eastern (mainly interior): north to Ingham; west to the upper and middle Burdekin (Valley of Lagoons and Greenvale), the upper Flinders (rarely downstream to Richmond), Barcaldine, and Cunnamulla; and east to Townsville, Bowen, Mackay, Rockhampton, Kingaroy, and the upper Lockyer.

Status &c.—Formerly locally and seasonally common; now extinct over most of range and nowhere common. Woodland savannah; in drier and less wooded parts of range mainly near edge of scrubs. Breeding in all months.

As early as 1870 Ramsay was complaining of their scarcity at Rockhampton, which he attributed to trapping for the European market. However they were still common in the neighbouring Westwood district in 1923, and moderately common on the lower Dawson in 1924. They occurred on the upper Lockyer till 1931; a small party reappeared there in 1935 but was entirely trapped by a local aviculturist; there is no subsequent record for the valley. Even in the dry Barcaldine district this finch was common in 1887, but it was apparently gone by the 1920s. The last record for the Warrego was in 1903, and there is no record from the Darling Downs this century.

Not counting sightings in the Moreton Bay district, which are probably of escapees, the only records since 1935 are of occasional small flocks in the Townsville, Charters Towers, and Mackay districts.

Erythrura trichroa sigillifera (De Vis). Blue-faced Finch.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands and foothills: from Shiptons Flat south to Ravenshoe; also on coast at Lloyd Island, Double Island, and (? species) at Cooktown and Brisbane.

Status &c.—? Nomad or irregular migrant. Uncommon. Grassy glades in forest. Two breeding reports from about 900 m in Ravenshoe district: November and March. Apparently wintering in coastal lowlands, including those of New Guinea.

***Chloebia gouldiae* (Gould). Gouldian Finch.**

Range.—Northwestern (Gulf drainage): south and east to Cloncurry. Northern (mainly drier parts of Cape York Peninsula): north to the lower Archer; east to Coen, Laura, the middle Herbert (presumably near Cashmere), the upper and middle Burdekin (Greenvale and Maryvale), and Homestead; south to Torrens Creek; and west to Normanton, Croydon, Forsayth, and the upper Flinders.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, visiting southeast part of range only in wet season (December-April). Formerly locally moderately common; now rare in settled regions; no reports from northwest since 1910. Woodland savannah. Breeding in February-May and August-September (no reports from northern half of range, where it is possibly only a dry-season visitor).

***Aidemosyne modesta* (Gould). Plum-headed Finch.**

Range.—Eastern (mainly interior): north to Atherton (rarely); west to the upper Burdekin (Valley of Lagoons), Prairie, Barcaldine, Morven, and the lower Moonie; and east to Woodstock, Bowen, St Lawrence, Yaamba, Dululu, Mundubbera, the upper Lockyer, and Warwick.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common in regions of moderate rainfall (600-900 mm p.a.). Long grass and rank herbage; also grain crops (millet, sorghum etc.). Breeding from August to March.

***Lonchura punctulata topela* (Swinhoe). Nutmeg Finch.**

Range.—Northeastern: from Cooktown south to Mackay, and inland to Atherton. Mideastern: at Rockhampton. Southeastern: north to Noosa, and inland to Miles and Meandarra.

Status &c.—Introduced. Common. Long grass and rank herbage, especially about towns, roads, and farms; also canefields and other crops. Breeding in all months in north.

In north, well established at Townsville by 1951. From here it apparently spread rapidly north and south, reaching Innisfail and Yungaburra by 1954, Mackay by 1959, Cairns by 1960, Cooktown by 1961, and Atherton by 1964. In south, established at Brisbane in 1930s, from which it spread slowly north and west, reaching the upper Lockyer by 1950; presence on Darling Downs not reported till 1970, presumably long after it was established. First reported from Rockhampton in 1966.

***Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax* (Gould). Chestnut-breasted Finch.**

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula: south on Gulf coast to the Mitchell, and on east coast to the Claudie; also islands in Torres Strait (Jervis, Mulgrave, Banks, West, East Strait, and Thursday) and islets off Somerset (Albany Rock and

Mai). Eastern: north to Cooktown, and inland to Jansen, Mareeba, Atherton, Kirrama, Clarke River, Homestead, Suttor Creek, Rolleston, and the upper Lockyer; also Fraser Island.

Status &c.—Common in humid northern coastal lowlands, especially the Cairns-Ingham sugar-belt; now scarce or absent in much of southern and drier parts of range. Long grass, including gramineous crops. Breeding in all months, mainly summer and autumn, rarely winter.

Lonchura pectoralis (Gould). Pictorella Finch.

Range.—Northwestern and northern arid zones: north to the Gulf, Croydon, and Georgetown; east to Homestead; and south to Mt Isa and Richmond.

Status &c.—Locally and seasonally common, but generally uncommon; mainly an after-rains visitor to drier southern parts of range. Long grass and rank herbage (especially of peaweed, *Sesbania aculeata*). Breeding in April and May.

PLOCEIDAE

Passer domesticus domesticus (Linnaeus). House Sparrow.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to Taldora, Georgetown, Mt Garnet, Mareeba, and Cairns; and west to Mt Isa, Urandangie, Glenormiston, Bedourie, Durrie, and Naryilco; also Lady Elliot, Fraser, and Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Established exotic, apparently reaching southeastern interior of Queensland via the New England Tableland of New South Wales. Very common in cities, towns, and areas of intensive farming. Breeding in all months, mainly spring.

By 1903 it had reached Toowoomba. It was established in Brisbane and on the Darling Downs by 1919; in Rockhampton by 1926; Cloncurry by the early 1950s; Taldora by 1962; Mt Isa, Townsville, Innisfail, Cairns, and the Atherton Tableland by 1965; and Georgetown by 1967.

Taxonomy.—According to Sage (*Emu* 57: 349), Victorian birds belong to the nominate race. In contrast to its slow advance northward from the Darling Downs and Rockhampton, its spread throughout north Queensland in 1962-5 was so rapid as to make one wonder whether a tropical race (*e.g. indicus*) was involved.

STURNIDAE

Aplonis metallica metallica (Temminck). Shining Starling.

Range.—Eastern: from Cape York south nearly to Mackay (St Helens), and inland to Atherton and Herbert Vale; also on continental islands in Torres Strait (Banks and Thursday) and off east coast (Lloyd, Dunk, South Brook, Hinchinbrook, and Whitsunday).

Status &c.—Migratory, moving south in July-September (mainly in early August) and north in February-April (mainly late March and early April). Common in humid lowlands and foothills; moderately common in humid highlands up to 750m; scarce and patchily distributed south of the Herbert. Mainly rainforest and gallery

forest; also richer open forest (*Alstonia* etc.) for nesting. Breeding from late September to January (mainly November and December).

Taxonomy.—See Amadon (*Am. Mus. Novit.* no. 1803: 21).

***Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* Linnaeus.** Common Starling.

Range.—Southeastern: north to Maryborough, and inland to Monto, Roma, and Goondiwindi; also Stradbroke Island. Casual or winter visitor further north and west (Port Douglas, Innisfail, 42 km E of Camooweal, Rockhampton, and Sandy Cape).

Status &c.—Self-introduced. Resident and migrant. Established in Stanthorpe and Brisbane by 1919, Gympie by 1921, the lower Albert by 1923, and the upper Lockyer and Darling Downs by ca 1925. Very common in agricultural country of Darling Downs and in cattle country of the Lockyer and Brisbane valleys. One breeding record: spring. A bird found in Brisbane on 11 October 1959 was ringed a month earlier in Tasmania (*Qd Bird Notes* 2 (1): 7).

***Acridotheres tristis tristis* (Linnaeus).** Indian Myna.

Range.—Northeastern: from Mossman south to Proserpine (and ? Mackay), and inland to Mt Carbine, Chillagoe, and Mt Garnet. Southeastern interior: eastern Darling Downs from Jondaryan and Goombungee south to Pittsworth and Clifton; casual in Chinchilla and upper Lockyer districts.

Status &c.—Introduced. Common. Mainly cities, towns, and intensive farming areas. Breeding from August to March in north.

According to Chisholm (*Emu* 19: 60) birds from Melbourne (Victoria) were released in 1883 near Innisfail, Ingham, and Townsville. They were well established in Townsville by 1914, Cairns by 1925, and Atherton by 1931. According to Walker (*Emu* 52: 64), birds from Cairns were released in 1918 on the outskirts of Toowoomba.

ORIOLIDAE

***Oriolus sagittatus* (Latham).** Olive-backed Oriole.

Range.—Northwestern: east to Kamilaroi and Granada, and south to Mt Isa and Fountain Springs. Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to Normanton, Gilbert River, the head of the Einasleigh, the upper Flinders (Glendower), Barcardine, Blackall, Charleville, and the lower Moonie (Cambo Cambo, N.S.W.); also islands in Torres Strait (Sue, Banks, and Prince of Wales), and off east coast (Claremont, Dunk, Magnetic, Pine Peak, North-west, Fairfax, Fraser, Bribie, Peel, Green, and North and South Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, southern birds moving north in February-April and south in August-October. Moderately common. Gallery forest, edge of rain-forest, and richer open forests. Breeding from July to February, mainly October to December; no reports from northwest, and very few from north of Townsville. Migrants wintering from Moreton Bay (including islands) north at least to Ebagoola and the Claremont Isles. Scarce or absent in winter in southeastern interior.

Oriolus flavocinctus kingi Mathews. Yellow Oriole.

Range.—Northern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Staaten; and on east coast to Ingham, inland to the upper Archer (Telegraph Line), Musgrave, Laura, and Atherton Tableland (rarely); also Thursday Island.

Status &c.—Common in coastal lowlands, occasionally wandering to highlands. Gallery and monsoon forests, edge of rainforest, and mangroves. Breeding from September to January.

Sphecotheres viridis flaviventris Gould. Yellow Figbird.

Range.—Northern and northeastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Norman; and on east coast to Mackay (? subsp.), inland to the upper Archer, Coen, Laura, Atherton, the 40-mile Scrub, Millaroo, and Mirani; also continental islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Thursday, and Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Albany, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, and Magnetic).

Status &c.—Common. Gallery forest, edge of rainforest, and monsoon forest; also town parks and gardens and any other habitat with fruiting trees. Breeding from September to December.

Taxonomy.—If there really are two species of figbird coexisting in Townsville and elsewhere in north Queensland, it is strange that no naturalist has pointed out differences between them in behaviour and ecology, and that no taxonomist has shown us how to distinguish the females of one from the other. I therefore suspect that "stalker" is not a race of the Southern Figbird but a variant of the Yellow Figbird in which males fail to attain fully adult plumage.

Sphecotheres viridis vieilloti Vigors & Horsfield. Southern Figbird.

Range.—Southeastern and mideastern: north to Byfield, and inland to Mt Etna, the lower Dawson, Expedition and Carnarvon Ranges, Wonga Hills, Jandowae, Toowoomba, and Spicers Gap; also Fraser, Bribie, and North and South Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Common. Edge of rainforest, subhumid scrubs, and open forest enriched with lantana and other fruiting trees and shrubs; also town parks and gardens. Breeding from October to January. Tending to flock in autumn and to vacate higher and colder parts of range in winter.

DICRURIDAE

Dicrurus megarhynchus bracteatus Gould. Spangled Drongo.

Range.—Northern and eastern: from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Staaten, and inland to Dunbar; and south on east coast to New South Wales, and inland to Coen, Laura, Atherton, Lake Lucy, the Star-Burdekin confluence, Suttor Creek, the lower Dawson, Cadarga, the upper Lockyer, and Cunninghams Gap; also larger islands in Torres Strait (Banks, Goode, Friday, Thursday, Horn and Prince of Wales) and off east coast (South Brook, Dunk, Palm, Magnetic, Hayman, Hook, Brampton, Curtis, Fraser, Moreton, and North and South Stradbroke). During migration further west (e.g. Normanton, Springsure, Chinchilla, and Warwick) and on small islands in Gulf (Pisonia) and Torres Strait (East Strait and Booby).

Status &c.—Partial migrant, moving north and coastwards in March-May and back to breeding quarters in September-November. Common. Richer open forests in vicinity of rainforest, gallery forest, monsoon forest, and mangroves. Breeding from October to February. Wintering on coastal lowlands and islands (including New Guinea).

Taxonomy.—The Spangled and Hair-crested Drongos are currently regarded as conspecific, but they are sympatric on Celebes (*D. megarhynchus montanus* and *D. hottentottus leucops*).

CORCORACIDAE

Corcorax melanorhamphos (Vieillot). White-winged Chough.

Range.—Eastern interior: north to the middle Burdekin (lat. 19°30'S); west to Prairie (rarely to Richmond), Barcaldine, Blackall, Charleville, and Hungerford; and east to Mingela, Lake Elphinstone, nearly to Rockhampton (Gracemere), nearly to Gladstone, Esk, Warwick, and Ballandean.

Status &c.—Common in semi-arid zone (rainfall 450-650 mm p.a.), becoming uncommon and patchily distributed in wetter eastern parts of range. Open forest and woodland savannah. Breeding from August to October.

Struthidea cinerea Gould. Apostle-bird.

Range.—Greater part of interior: north nearly to the Gulf (Burketown and Inverleigh), the Staaten, and Laura; east to the upper Mitchell (Desailly Creek and Biboohra), Watsonville, Innot Hot Springs, Conjuboy, Mingela, Westwood, Marmor, Biggenden, Toowoomba, and Emu Vale; and inland to Lawn Hill, Gregory Hotel, Quamby, the upper Diamantina (30 km NE of Old Cork), nearly to Windorah (Hammond Downs), the McGregor Range (65 km SW of Eromanga), Grey Range (47 km E of Nockatunga), and Hungerford.

Status &c.—Very common in semi-arid zone (from southwest of Cape York Peninsula south through the upper Flinders and upper Barcoo to the Maranoa and the Balonne), but patchily distributed in arid and subhumid sectors of range. A wide variety of woodlands and of arid and semi-arid scrubs. Breeding from August to January; also March and April in northwest.

It has spread east since European settlement. East of the Great Dividing Range it was recorded by John Gilbert in 1844-5 at only one locality; viz. on the western slope of the Expedition Range (near present-day Purbrook). By 1882 the Barnard family had noted it on the east side of the Expedition Range, and a few years later it reached Coomooboolaroo. By the early 1920s it had crossed the Dawson and reached the Gogango Range. It reached Westwood some time between 1925 and 1966.

In the north it reached Pajingo in the early 1920s. In the far south it has not become established east of the Darling Downs, though parties have wandered as far east as the western outskirts of Brisbane.

ARTAMIDAE

Artamus leucorhynchus (Linnaeus). White-breasted Wood-swallow.

Range.—Northwestern, northern, eastern, and southern: north to Cape York, and inland to Thornton, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Maxwellton, Elvira Bore, Blackall, Eromanga, and lower Coopers Creek; also many islands from Banks (Torres Strait) south to Stradbroke.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, moving north or coastwards in February-May, returning in August-September. Locally common but patchily distributed. On coasts mainly about mangroves and towns; inland mainly about tall eucalypts along watercourses. Breeding from September to January. In autumn vacating most of interior south of lat. 20°S; wintering on coasts and islands.

Taxonomy.—See Gyldenstolpe (*Ark. Zool.* 8: 293).

Artamus personatus (Gould). Masked Wood-swallow.

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly interior): north to the middle Mitchell (Dunbar and Highbury), and east to Chillagoe (rarely to Atherton and Kaban), Glenharding, the Star-Burdekin confluence, Balfes Creek, the upper Isaac (Grosvenor Downs), Westwood, Gayndah, the upper Lockyer, and Warwick; casual further east (e.g. Ayr, Daydream Island, Fraser Island, and Brisbane).

Status &c.—Nomad or irregular migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring, though occurrence in south depending much on local rainfall and in north on flowering of trees and shrubs (*Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, *Erythrina*, *Bauhinia*, and *Eremophila*). Locally very common in semi-arid and arid zones in good seasons. Lightly wooded country, usually with *A. superciliosus* (which it generally outnumbers in western half of shared range). Breeding north to Mt Isa and Richmond; September to February.

Artamus superciliosus (Gould). White-browed Wood-swallow.

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly interior): north to the Mitchell (Dunbar); west to Burketown, Gregory Downs, Urandangie, Glenormiston, and Morney; and east to Atherton, Ravenshoe, the middle Burdekin, the upper Isaac, Westwood, Gayndah, the upper Lockyer, and Warwick; casual on east-coastal lowlands (Townsville, Gladstone, Noosa, and Brisbane).

Status &c.—Nomad or irregular migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring. Locally and seasonally common in eastern semi-arid zone. Lightly wooded country, usually with *A. personatus*. Breeding from August to January; seldom reported north of Tropic.

Artamus cinereus melanops Gould. Black-faced Wood-swallow.

Range.—Western: north to the Gulf; east to the middle Gregory (Planet Downs), Gilliat, Whitewood, Jericho, Tambo, Mitchell, and Goondiwindi; also Mornington Island (presumably this subspecies). Southeastern interior: northeastern Darling

Downs from Chinchilla and Jandowae southeast to Toowoomba; casual on the upper Lockyer and at Emu Vale.

Status &c.—Common. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from August to February.

Artamus cinereus albiventris Gould.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to the lower Archer, Coen, and the lower Stewart; west to the lower Leichhardt, Taldora, Nelia, Hughenden, Capella, and Springsure; south to Cracow; and east to Laura, the Atherton Tableland (rarely), Ingham, Townsville, Ayr, St Lawrence, Rockhampton, and Mt Morgan; casual at Cairns.

Status &c.—Locally common. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from August to January.

Taxonomy.—See Macdonald (*Emu* 66: 341).

Field-guide.—Under-tail coverts white, not black as in *c. melanops*.

Artamus cyanopterus (Latham). Dusky Wood-swallow.

Range.—Eastern: north to the Atherton Tableland; west to the head of the Lynd, the upper Flinders, Clermont, Blackwater, Carnarvon Range, Southwood, and Inglewood; and east to Kirrama, Townsville etc.; also Fraser and Bribie Islands.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring. Locally common in hilly subinterior; uncommon and mainly a winter visitor near coast; scarce and mainly a passage migrant in semi-arid interior. Open forest. Breeding from August to December.

Artamus minor Vieillot. Little Wood-swallow.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to the Archer; east to Coen, Alderbury, Maitland Downs, the Atherton Tableland, Cardwell etc.; and inland to Sulieman Creek (34 km S of Dajarra), the Finucane Range (64 km SW of Middleton), Opalton, the Cheviot Range, Langlo Crossing, Cunnamulla, and the lower Moonie.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring. Moderately common in semi-arid interior, but only a scarce or uncommon visitor (mainly in winter) to subhumid and humid zones east of Chillagoe, Mt Garnet, the middle Burdekin, Suttor Creek, the lower Dawson, and Darling Downs. Lightly wooded country, including ring-barked open forests. Also edge of scrubs and forests. Breeding from September to January.

CRACTICIDAE

Strepera graculina magnirostris White. Pied Currawong.

Range.—Hills of central Cape York Peninsula: from Wenlock south through Coen and Ebagooola to Musgrave.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Open forest. Breeding in October and November.

***Strepera graculina graculina* (Shaw).**

Range.—Eastern: north to Cape York, and inland to the upper Mitchell (Desaillily Creek), Chillagoe, Einasleigh, the upper Flinders (Glendower), Anakie, Caldervale, Tyrone, Morven, and the lower Moonie; also numerous islands off east coast from Dunk south to Stradbroke.

Status &c.—Partial migrant, tending to move northwards or to lowlands in autumn and returning to breeding quarters in spring. Common. Rainforest, open forest, subhumid scrubs, and semi-arid scrubs enriched with *Opuntia*; also more open country during migration (including farms, orchards, and towns). Breeding in northeastern highlands (south to the Cardwell Range and inland to the 40-mile Scrub), off lower northeast and mideast coasts (Magnetic Island and Whitsunday, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Capricorn Groups), and southeastern hills and foothills (north to the Tropic, and inland to the Dawson Range, Chinchilla, and Warroo); September to November.

***Cracticus quoyi quoyi* (Lesson & Garnot). Black Butcherbird.**

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula: south to the Archer and the Stewart; also Turtle Head Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common in humid zone of far north and of mideast coast; uncommon elsewhere. Mangroves, gallery and monsoon forests, rainforest, and adjacent open forest. Breeding in October and November.

***Cracticus quoyi rufescens* De Vis.**

Range.—Northeastern: from the Endeavour south to the Herbert, and inland to Jansen, Helenvale, Kairi and Millaa Millaa; also North Barnard and Hinchinbrook Islands.

Status &c.—Common on coast; uncommon in highlands. Mangroves, littoral forest, swamp forest, gallery forest, and rainforest (up to 900 m). Breeding from September to January.

Field-guide.—Distinguishable from all other subspecies by its having a brown phase.

***Cracticus quoyi* subsp.**

Range.—Lower northeastern: north nearly to Proserpine (Thompsons Creek), and south to Port Clinton.

Status &c.—Locally common in Mackay district. Mainly mangroves; also melaleuca swamp-forest. Breeding in October and November.

Taxonomy.—These birds, separated by 300 km of relatively dry coast from the nearest population of *rufescens*, are unknown taxonomically, apart from their being monophasic.

***Cracticus torquatus torquatus* (Latham). Grey Butcherbird.**

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly eastern and southern): north nearly to Mareeba; west to Mt Garnet, Mt Surprise, the Newcastle Range (35 km W of Einasleigh), the upper Flinders (Spring Valley), Carters Range (13 km NE of Middleton),

the Beal Range (74 km W of Windorah), and lower Coopers Creek (30 km E of Nap-pamerrie); and east to Millaa Millaa, Kirrama, Townsville (rarely), Mackay etc., also islands off southeast coast (Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, and Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Subhumid, semi-arid and arid scrubs and denser parts of open forest. Breeding from September to December.

Cracticus mentalis Salvadori & d'Albertis. Black-backed Butcherbird.

Range.—Northern Cape York Peninsula (mainly Gulf and Princess Charlotte Bay drainages): from Cape York south to the Coleman and Laura, and east to Moreton, Wenlock, Coen, Violet Vale, and Welcome.

Status &c.—Common. Open eucalypt forest. Breeding in October and November.

Cracticus nigrogularis (Gould). Pied Butcherbird.

Range.—Greater part of State: north to the lower Archer, Coen, and the Stewart; east to Helenvale, Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Atherton Tableland, Kirrama, Ingham, Townsville etc.; and inland to the Toko Range, Boulia, the upper Diamantina, Opalton, Windorah, Kyabra, Conbar, and Hungerford; also islands off east coast (Magnetic, Fraser, Bribie, Stradbroke, and Coochie Mudlo).

Status &c.—Common. Lightly wooded country, including farmlands. Breeding from September to November.

Cracticus tibicen tibicen (Latham). Black-backed Magpie.

Range.—Greater part of State; north to Coen; west to the upper Coleman, lower Staaten etc.; and east to the Normanby, Mt Molloy, Mareeba, Atherton Tableland, Kirrama, Ingham etc.; also Curtis and Bribie Islands; casual on northeast coast (Cooktown and Cairns) and on islands off southeast coast (Fraser to Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Common in well-settled regions; generally scarce or uncommon in sparsely inhabited country. Lightly wooded country with bare ground or short grass, including farmlands, parks, playing fields etc. Breeding from July to December. Has greatly increased in numbers since European settlement; its primaeval scarcity can be judged from the fact that in 1844-5 John Gilbert only noted magpies on four occasions between the Darling Downs and the Gulf.

PTILONORHYNCHIDAE

Ailuroedus crassirostris maculosus Ramsay. Spotted Catbird.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Cooktown south to the Herbert, and inland to Helenvale, Mt Lewis, the Herberton Range, and Herbert Vale. Also (but ? subsp.) the humid mideast coast of Cape York Peninsula: from the Claudie south to the Rocky.

Status &c.—Common in highlands; uncommon to moderately common in lowlands. Rainforest. Breeding from September to January.

Ailuroedus crassirostris crassirostris (Paykull). Green Catbird.

Range.—Humid southeast: north to the Kingaroy district (Coolabunia), Imbil, and Pomona; and inland to the Great Dividing Range (from the Bunya Mountains south to Wilsons Peak).

Status &c.—Common in highlands (especially the McPherson Range); uncommon in lowlands. Rainforest. Breeding from October to January.

Ailuroedus dentirostris (Ramsay). Tooth-billed Bowerbird.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec, and inland to Mt Lewis, the Herberton Range, and Tully Falls.

Status &c.—Common between 600 and 1400 m; occasionally down to 350 m in wettest regions. Rainforest. Breeding in November and December.

Amblyornis newtonianus (De Vis). Golden Bowerbird.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: from Mt Peter Botte south to the upper Tully, and inland to Mt Lewis and the Herberton Range.

Status &c.—Moderately common between 900 and 1500 m; occasionally down to 600 m in winter. Rainforest. Breeding in November and December.

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor Campbell. Satin Bowerbird.

Range.—Humid northeastern highlands: from the Atherton Tableland south to the Seaview Range, and inland to the Herberton Range.

Status &c.—Moderately common in Herberton Range above 900m; scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Rainforest, 600-1150 m. Breeding from October to December.

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus (Vieillot).

Range.—Southeastern humid zone: north to Cooroy, and inland to the upper western slope of the Great Dividing Range (from the Bunya Mountains south to Wallangarra); casual on Bribie, Peel, and South Stradbroke Islands.

Status &c.—Common in highlands, tending to move down to adjacent lowlands in winter. Mainly rainforest (especially edge and second-growth); also open forest in winter. Breeding in highlands; October to January.

Ptilonorhynchus chrysocephala (Lewin). Regent Bowerbird.

Range.—Southeastern and mideastern: north to the Eungella Range, and inland to the upper Isaac (near Grosvenor Downs), the lower Dawson (rarely), Cadarga, Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, and the upper Condamine; casual on Moreton Bay islands (Bribie, Green, and South Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Uncommon to moderately common in humid highlands; tending to move down to adjacent lowlands in winter. Rainforest (especially edge and second-growth) and subhumid scrubs; in winter visiting fruiting trees and shrubs in open country (including towns and gardens) and waterside thickets (including lantana). Breeding in highlands; November and December.

Ptilonorhynchus maculatus maculatus (Gould). Spotted Bowerbird.

Range.—Greater part of interior: north to Kajabbi, Sedan, the upper Flinders, and Charters Towers; east nearly to Nebo, Westwood, Gayndah, Jondaryan, and Inglewood; and west to Mt Isa, Middleton, Opalton, Quilpie, and Hungerford. [Observations on the Georgina at Lake Katherine and Roxborough Downs possibly refer to the Western Bowerbird, *P. m. guttatus* (Gould).]

Status &c.—Locally common, especially near water and homestead gardens. Edge of arid and semi-arid scrubs (*e.g.* gidya, bimble box, wilga, brigalow, belah, and bonewood) and of waterside forests and thickets. Breeding from September to February.

Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris (Gould). Fawn-breasted Bowerbird.

Range.—North and east coasts of Cape York Peninsula: from Cape York south to the Chester, and west to the mouth of the Jardine and Tozer Gap.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Vicinity of dense coastal vegetation (tea-tree, littoral, and waterside thickets; mangroves; and glades in rainforest and monsoon forest). Breeding in November.

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis Jardine & Selby. Great Bowerbird.

Range.—Far northwest: east to the Leichhardt, and south to the O'Shanassy; also Mornington Island.

Status &c.—Common. Most records are from vicinity of watercourses. One breeding record: August.

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis orientalis (Gould).

Range.—Northern and northeastern (mainly semi-arid and subhumid zones): from Cape York south to the Flinders delta (Bynoe River), Taldora, Glendower, Pajingo, and Mackay; and east to the upper Ducie, Wenlock, Coen, the Stewart, Cooktown, Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, Atherton, Innot Hot Springs, Herbert Gorge, Rollingstone etc.; casual at Kuranda, Cardwell, Herbert Vale, and Long Island (Whitsunday Group).

Status &c.—Moderately common. Small patches of vine scrub and other thickets in otherwise lightly wooded country; also edge of gallery forest. Breeding from September to February.

PARADISAEIDAE

Manucodia keraudrenii gouldii Gray. Manucode.

Range.—Humid zone of Cape York Peninsula: far north (vicinity of Cape York, including Albany and Mai Islands); and mideast coast from the Claudie south to the Chester, inland to Tozer Gap.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Rainforest. Breeding from November to January.

Ptiloris magnificus alberti Elliot. Magnificent Riflebird.

Range.—North and east of Cape York Peninsula: from Cape York south to the Chester, and inland to Tozer Gap and the head of the Archer (Peach River); also Albany Island.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest, monsoon forest, and gallery forest. Breeding from September to February.

Ptiloris paradiseus victoriae Gould. Victoria Riflebird.

Range.—Humid northeast: from Mt Amos south to the Seaview Range, and inland to Mt Lewis, Herberton Range, Tully Falls, and Herbert Vale; also North Barnard, Dunk, Goold, and Hinchinbrook Islands.

Status &c.—Common. Rainforest, gallery forest, and occasionally adjacent open forest; up to 1200 m. Breeding from September to December.

Ptiloris paradiseus paradiseus Swainson. Paradise Riflebird.

Range.—Southeastern humid zone: north to Imbil and Cooroy, and inland to the Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, and Cunninghams Gap.

Status &c.—Common in the McPherson Range and Bunya Mountains; scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Highland and foothill rainforest; also beech forest. Breeding in spring.

CORVIDAE

Corvus orru salvadorii Finsch. Australian Crow.

Range.—Northern and eastern: north to Cape York, and west to Normanton, Hughenden, Barcaldine, Charleville, Mitchell, Roma, Kogan, and Warwick; also islands off lower northeast coast (from Hayman to Temple), mideast coast (North Keppel and Curtis), and southeast coast (Fraser to Stradbroke).

Status &c.—Locally common in semi-arid and subhumid zones; only a scarce dry-season or drought visitor to northern Cape York Peninsula and to humid east-coastal lowlands north of Townsville. Open forest and woodland savannah, especially near Aboriginal camps, cattle stations, slaughter-yards, piggeries, farms, and towns. Breeding north to Coen; August to December.

Taxonomy.—For separating *orru* from *macrorhynchus*, see Mayr and de Schauensee (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 91: 34).

Corvus bennetti North. Little Crow.

Range.—Southwestern arid zone: north to Monkira, and east to Quilpie and Eulo. [Reports from further north and east require confirmation.]

Status &c.—Locally common. Lightly wooded country. Breeding in August and September.

Corvus coronoides Vigors & Horsfield. Australian Raven.

Range.—Greater part of State (mainly interior): north to the Gulf, Normanton, and nearly to Charters Towers; and east to the lower and middle Dawson, Bunya Mountains, and Wallangarra; casual in eastern lowlands, north to Townsville.

Status &c.—Locally common in arid and semi-arid zones; generally scarce east of the Great Dividing Range. Lightly wooded western plains, especially about sheep and cattle stations; also open forest and farmlands. Breeding from May to November.

GAZETTEER

Latitudes are south and longitudes are east.

- Abingdon (17°36', 143°11'). Homestead in southwest interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Einasleigh.
- Acland. Settlement in southeast interior (Darling Downs), 15 km N of Dalby.
- Adavale (25°54', 144°36'). Settlement in western interior (Bulloo drainage).
- Adelaide Gate (29°00', 142°34'). In southwest, in Queensland-New South Wales border fence.
- Albany Island (10°44', 142°36'). Off northeast tip of Cape York Peninsula.
- Albany Rock (10°44', 142°40'). Off northeast of Cape York Peninsula.
- Albert River. Flowing into south coast of Gulf in 17°34', 139°44'.
- Albert River. Flowing into southeast coast in 27°41'.
- Alderbury (15°25', 144°55'). Stopping place on Cooktown-Laura railway, near the Normanby.
- Alice River. Right-bank tributary of the Barcoo, which it joins in 24°02', 144°51'.
- Allens Range (22°45', 142°55'). In western interior (upper Diamantina drainage).
- Alpha (23°39', 146°38'). Town in mideastern interior (upper Belyando drainage).
- Alva. Settlement on lower northeast coast, 18 km NE of Ayr.
- Ambathala (25°58', 145°20'). Telegraph office in western interior.
- Anakie (23°34', 147°45'). Settlement in mideastern interior (Nogoa drainage).
- Annan River. Flowing into northeast coast in 15°31'.
- Aramac (22°59', 145°14'). Town in western interior (Thomson drainage.)
- Aramara (25°36', 152°19'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior (Mary drainage).
- Archer River. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 13°28'.
- Archie Creek. Left-bank tributary of the lower Gregory, which it joins in 18°10'.
- Arden Islet (9°52', 143°10'). In northeast Torres Strait.
- Armstrong Creek. Left-bank tributary of the lower Flinders, which it joins in 17°50'.
- Ashmore Banks (11°53', 143°38'). 45 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
- Atherton (17°16', 145°29'). Town in northeastern subinterior (Atherton Tableland).
- Atherton Tableland. Rolling uplands in northeastern subinterior about the sources of the Barron.
In its broadest sense includes the Evelyn Tableland and similar country about the sources of the North Johnstone.
- Augathella (25°47', 146°35'). Town in western interior, on the upper Warrego.
- Augustus Downs (18°33', 139°53'). Homestead in northwest, on the lower Leichhardt.
- Ayr (19°34', 147°24'). Town on lower-northeast-coastal plain near mouth of the Burdekin.
- Babinda (17°20', 145°55'). Town on northeast-coastal plain.
- Bald Hills. Town on southeast-coastal plain 17 km N of Brisbane.
- Bald Knob (26°47', 152°55'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior (Blackall Range).
- Balfes Creek (20°13', 145°55'). Settlement in northern interior (Cape drainage).
- Ballandean (28°48', 151°51'). Town in southeastern interior (Granite Belt).
- Balonne River. Name of the Condamine west of long. 149°40'.
- Banks Island (10°12', 142°16'). Continental island (400 m) in western Torres Strait. Native name, Moa.
- Barakula (26°25', 150°31'). Settlement in southeastern interior (upper Balonne drainage).
- Barcaldine (23°33', 145°17'). Town in western interior (Alice drainage).
- Barcoo River. Flowing (with the Thomson) into Coopers Creek in 25°10', 142°50'.
- Barkly Tableland. Plains in northwestern interior about the upper Georgina.
- Barrington (29°01', 145°43'). Settlement in northern interior of New South Wales, on the Warrego.
- Barron River. Flowing into northeast coast in 16°52'.
- Barrow Islands (14°20', 144°39'). Off Barrow Point, southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.
- Barwon River. Right-bank tributary of the Darling (which it joins in New South Wales); forming part of Queensland-New South Wales border.
- Baryulah (27°34', 141°41'). Homestead in far southwest, on lower Coopers Creek.
- Basalt Creek (24°38', 148°53'). Homestead in mideastern interior (Comet drainage).
- Basalt River. Right-bank tributary of the Burdekin, which it joins in 19°38'.

Battle Camp (15°24', 144°50'). Stopping-place on the Cooktown-Laura railway, near the Normanby.
 Beal Range. In western interior, forming part of divide between Farrars Creek and Coopers Creek drainages.
 Beames Brook. Right-bank distributary of the lower Gregory, bridged by the Burketown-Mt Isa road in 17°57', 139°17'.
 Beattie Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Normanby, which it joins in 14°58'.
 Bedourie (24°21', 139°28'). Settlement in far western interior, on Eyre Creek.
 Beechmont (28°07', 153°12'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior (north slope of McPherson Range).
 Bell (26°56', 151°27'). Town in southeastern interior (northern Darling Downs).
 Belyando River. Left-bank tributary of the Suttor, which it joins in 21°25', 146°53'.
 Bentinck Island (17°04', 139°30'). Largest of the South Wellesley Islands, in south of Gulf.
 Berserker Range. In mideastern subinterior, 8 km NE of Rockhampton, culminating in Mt Archer (604 m).
 Bet Island (10°09', 142°49'). One of the Three Sisters Group, Torres Strait.
 Betoota (25°42', 140°45'). Settlement in far western interior.
 Beverley Group (21°28', 149°53'). Islands in Northumberland Group, off lower northeast coast.
 Biboohra (16°55', 145°25'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior, on the Barron.
 Biggenden (25°31', 152°03'). Town in southeastern subinterior (Burnett drainage).
 Biloela (24°24', 150°30'). Town in mideastern interior (Dawson drainage).
 Binna Burra (28°11', 153°11'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior (north slope of McPherson Range).
 Bird Islands (11°46', 143°05'). 15 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Birdsville (25°54', 139°21'). Settlement in far western interior, on the lower Diamantina.
 Blackall (24°25', 145°28'). Town in western interior, on the Barcoo.
 Blackall Range. In southeastern subinterior, dividing the upper Mary drainage from those of coastal plain.
 Blackbutt (26°53', 152°06'). Town in southeastern subinterior (upper Brisbane drainage).
 Blackwater (23°35', 148°53'). Settlement in mideastern interior (Mackenzie drainage).
 Bloomfield River. Flowing into northeast coast in 15°55'.
 Bloomsbury (20°43', 148°36'). Settlement near lower northeast coast.
 Bollon (28°02', 147°29'). Town in southern interior (Culgoa drainage).
 Booby Island (10°36', 141°55'). In southwest Torres Strait.
 Boonah (28°00', 152°41'). Town in southeastern subinterior, on Teviot Brook.
 Boremba (20°35', 143°51'). Homestead in northern interior (upper Flinders drainage).
 Boulia (22°55', 139°54'). Town in far western interior, on the Burke.
 Bountiful Islands (16°40', 139°50'). In the Wellesley Group, in south of Gulf.
 Bowen (20°01', 148°15'). Town on lower northeast coast.
 Boyne River. Right-bank tributary of the Burnett, which it joins above Mundubbera.
 Bramble Cay (9°08', 143°52'). At far north of Great Barrier Reef.
 Brampton Island (20°49', 149°16'). High island (216 m), one of Cumberland Group, 26 km off lower northeast coast.
 Bribie Island. Off southeast coast in about 27°00'.
 Brisbane (27°28', 153°02'). City on southeast-coastal plain, on the lower Brisbane.
 Brisbane River. Flowing into Moreton Bay (southeast coast) in 27°23'.
 Broad Sound. Large bay in mideast coast in 22°15'.
 Broadwater Lagoon. In southeastern interior (Darling Downs), 27 km SW of Dalby.
 Brokera (17°20', 139°07'). Cattle station on south-coastal lowlands of Gulf, on Moonlight Creek.
 Brook Islands (18°09', 146°18'). 10 km off north coast of Hinchinbrook Island (northeast coast).
 Brook, The. *See* Beames Brook.
 Buderim (26°41', 153°03'). Town near southeast coast.
 Bulimba (16°53', 143°29'). Homestead in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the lower Lynd.
 Bullarine, The. Floodplains of the lower Bulloo, north and south of the New South Wales border, in about 142°30'.

Bulloo Lake (28°45', 142°20'). In southwest, fed by the lower Bulloo.
 Bulloo River. Flowing into swamps about the New South Wales border, in about 142°30'.
 Bunker Group. Low islands off mideast coast in about 23°50'.
 Bunya Mountains. Part of Great Dividing Range in about 26°55'.
 Burdekin River. Flowing into lower northeast coast in 19°41'.
 Burke River. Left-bank tributary of the Georgina, which it joins in 23°12'.
 Burketown (17°44', 139°33'). Settlement on south-coastal plain of gulf, on the Albert.
 Burleigh Heads (28°05', 153°27'). Town on southeast coast.
 Burnett River. Flowing into mideast coast in 24°45'.
 Burra Burra (26°29', 151°00'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Condamine drainage).
 Bushy Island (11°15', 142°53'). 7 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Bustard Bay. In mideast coast in 24°05'.
 Byerstown (16°02', 144°42'). Former settlement in northeastern interior, on the upper Palmer.
 Byfield (22°50', 150°40'). Settlement near mideast coast.
 Bynoe River. Distributary of the Flinders, flowing into south coast of Gulf in 17°31', 140°43'.
 Byrimine (20°03', 140°58'). Homestead in northwestern interior, on the Cloncurry.

Cabanda (20°11', 141°29'). Homestead in northern interior (Cloncurry drainage).
 Cadarga (26°07', 150°57'). Homestead in southeastern interior (upper Burnett drainage).
 Cairncross Island (11°14', 142°56'). 12 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Cairns (16°56', 145°46'). City on northeast coast.
 Caldervale (25°06', 146°50'). Homestead in western interior (upper Nive drainage).
 Caloundra (26°48', 153°08'). Town on southeast coast.
 Cambo Cambo (29°06', 148°36'). Homestead in northern interior of New South Wales, on the lower Moonie.
 Camooweal (19°55', 138°07'). Town in northwestern interior (upper Georgina drainage).
 Canaway Range. In southwest, in 26°05', 142°50'.
 Canungra (28°01', 153°10'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior (upper Albert drainage).
 Cape Grenville (11°59', 143°14'). On east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Cape Hillsborough. On lower northeast coast in 20°55'.
 Cape Palmerston. On lower northeast coast in 21°32'.
 Cape River. Left-bank tributary of the Suttor, which it joins in 20°49'.
 Cape Tribulation. On northeast coast in 16°05'.
 Cape Upstart. On lower northeast coast in 19°42'.
 Cape York (10°41', 142°32'). Northernmost point of mainland.
 Capella (23°06', 148°01'). Settlement in mideastern interior (Nogoa drainage).
 Capricorn Group. Low islands off mideast coast in about 23°25'.
 Carandotta (21°58', 138°37'). Homestead in far western interior (Georgina drainage).
 Cardwell (18°14', 146°02'). Town on northeast coast.
 Cardwell Range. Northeast-coastal range, dividing the drainages of the Tully, Murray etc. from the Herbert.
 Carlisle Island (20°47', 149°17'). High island (396 m), one of Cumberland Group, 30 km off lower northeast coast.
 Carmila (21°54', 149°25'). Settlement near lower northeast coast.
 Carnarvon Gorge (25°07', 148°14'). In mideastern interior (upper Comet drainage).
 Carnarvon Range. Part of Great Dividing Range in about 25°.
 Carpentaria Downs (18°43', 144°20'). Homestead in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the upper Einasleigh.
 Carters Range (22°20', 141°40'). In western interior (upper Diamantina drainage).
 Cashmere (18°08', 145°21'). Homestead in northeastern interior, on the Herbert.
 Cedar Bay. In northeast coast in 15°49'.
 Channel Rock (10°33', 142°15'). In southwestern Torres Strait.
 Charleville (26°24', 146°15'). Town in southern interior, on the Warrego.
 Charters Towers (20°05', 146°16'). Town in northern interior (Burdekin drainage).
 Chester River. Flowing into east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 13°42'.

Cheviot Range. In western interior, forming divide between Kyabra Creek and the lower Barcoo.
 Chillagoe (17°09', 144°31'). Settlement in northeastern interior (Walsh drainage).
 Chinchilla (26°44', 150°38'). Town in southeastern interior (northwest Darling Downs).
 Clairview Creek. Flowing into Broad Sound (mideast coast) in 22°09'.
 Claremont Isles. Off east coast of Cape York Peninsula in about 13°50'.
 Clarina Creek. Right-bank tributary of the lower Norman, which it reaches (by way of Blackbull
 Creek) in 17°54'.
 Clarke River (19°13', 145°27'). Telegraph office in northeastern interior (Burdekin drainage).
 Claudie River. Flowing into east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°50'.
 Clerke Island (11°58', 143°17'). 5 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Clermont (22°50', 147°39'). Town in mideastern interior (Nogoa drainage).
 Clifton. Town in southeastern interior (Darling Downs), 40 km S of Toowoomba.
 Clohesy River. Right-bank tributary of the Barron, which it joins in 16°50', 145°31'.
 Cloncurry (20°42', 140°30'). Town in northwestern interior, on the Cloncurry.
 Cloncurry River. Left-bank tributary of the Flinders, which it joins in 18°20'.
 Coalmine Lagoon (23°25', 148°44'). In mideastern interior, on the Mackenzie.
 Cockburn Islands (11°50', 143°19'). 17 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Coconut Island (10°03', 143°04'). Low island in eastern Torres Strait.
 Coen (13°57', 143°12'). Settlement in interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the upper Coen.
 Coen River. Left-bank tributary of the Archer, which it joins in 13°33', 142°10'.
 Coleman River. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 15°04'.
 Columboola (26°41', 150°21'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Balonne drainage).
 Comet (23°36', 148°33'). Settlement in mideastern interior, on the Comet.
 Comet River. Tributary of the Mackenzie, which it joins (with the Nogoa) in 23°33', 148°32'.
 Conbar (27°25', 142°55'). Homestead in far southwest, on the Wilson.
 Condamine (26°55', 150°08'). Settlement in southeastern interior, on the lower Condamine.
 Condamine River. Flowing into the Balonne in 27°04', 149°38'.
 Conjuboy (18°40', 144°45'). Homestead in northeastern interior (Burdekin drainage).
 Cooby Creek Dam. In southeastern interior, 23 km N of Toowoomba.
 Coochiemudlo Island. Close to southeast coast in 27°34'.
 Cooktown (15°28', 145°15'). Town on northeast coast.
 Coolabunia (26°36', 151°54'). Settlement in southeast interior (Burnett drainage).
 Coolangatta (28°10', 153°32'). Town on southeast coast.
 Cooloola. Reserve on southeast coast in about 26°10'.
 Coolullah (19°50', 140°10'). Homestead in northwestern interior (Leichhardt drainage).
 Coomooboolaroo (23°52', 149°34'). Homestead in mideastern interior (lower Dawson drainage).
 Coopers Creek. Flowing from the confluence of the Thomson and the Barcoo to the South Australian
 border in 27°40', 141°00', its waters eventually reaching Lake Eyre.
 Coorabulka (23°42', 140°19'). Homestead in far western interior (Eyre Creek-Diamantina divide).
 Cooran (26°20', 152°49'). Town in southeastern subinterior (Blackall Range).
 Cooranga North (26°47', 151°24'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Condamine drainage).
 Cooroy (26°25', 152°55'). Town in southeastern subinterior (Blackall Range).
 Cooyar (26°59', 151°50'). Town in southeastern interior (upper Brisbane drainage).
 Coquet Island (14°33', 144°59'). One of the Howick Group, 11 km off southeast coast of Cape
 York Peninsula.
 Coral Sea. Waters east of the Great Barrier Reef.
 Cordillo Downs (26°43', 140°38'). Homestead in northeastern South Australia.
 Corella River. Left-bank tributary of the Cloncurry, which it joins (with the Dugald) in 19°30'.
 Cotherstone (22°37', 148°15'). Homestead in mideastern interior (Isaac drainage).
 Cracow (25°18', 150°17'). Town in southeastern interior (Dawson drainage).
 Cromarty (19°28', 147°03'). Settlement on lower-northeast-coastal plain.
 Crows Nest (27°15', 152°02'). Town in southeastern subinterior (Brisbane drainage).
 Croydon (18°12', 142°14'). Settlement in southwestern interior of Cape York Peninsula (Norman
 drainage).
 Cumberland Dam. In southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, 20 km W of Georgetown.

Cumberland Group. High islands off lower northeast coast in about 20°50'.
 Cunnamulla (28°04', 145°41'). Town in southern interior, on the lower Warrego.
 Cunninghams Gap (28°02', 152°22'). In southeastern subinterior, in Great Dividing Range.
 Currawilla (25°08', 141°21'). Homestead in western interior, on Farrars Creek.
 Currumbin (28°08', 153°28'). Town on southeast coast.
 Curtis Island. Close to mideast coast in about 23°40'.

D'Aguilar Range. In southeastern subinterior, forming divide between upper and middle Brisbane in west and the coastal plain in east.
 Dagworth (17°51', 143°42'). Homestead in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Einasleigh.
 Dajarra (21°42', 139°31'). Settlement in northwestern interior (Burke drainage).
 Dalby (27°10', 151°16'). Town in southeastern interior (Darling Downs).
 Dalgona (20°07', 141°19'). Homestead in northern interior, on Julia Creek (Cloncurry drainage).
 Dalrymple Creek. Right-bank tributary of the upper Condamine, which it joins in 27°59', 151°45'.
 Dalveen (28°29', 151°58'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Granite Belt).
 Dareel (28°52', 148°49'). Settlement in southern interior, on the lower Moonie.
 Darling Downs. Rolling uplands in southeastern interior, drained by the Condamine.
 Darnley Island (9°35', 143°46'). High island (177 m) in northeast Torres Strait.
 Darr Creek (26°33', 151°08'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Condamine drainage).
 Darr River. Right-bank tributary of the Thomson, which it joins in 23°40'.
 Dartmouth (23°30', 144°43'). Settlement in western interior (Thomson drainage).
 Daru Island (9°05', 143°12'). 5 km off south coast of Papua.
 Dawson Range. In mideastern interior, west of the lower Dawson.
 Dawson River. Tributary of the Fitzroy, which it joins (with the Mackenzie) in 23°37', 149°46'.
 Dayboro (27°11', 152°49'). Town in southeastern subinterior, 40 km NNW of Brisbane.
 Deliverance Island (9°32', 141°35'). In northwest of Torres Strait.
 Desailly Creek. Right-bank tributary of the upper Mitchell, which it joins in 16°30', 144°55'.
 Diamantina Lakes (23°46', 141°09'). Homestead in western interior, on the Diamantina.
 Diamantina River. Flowing into South Australia in 26°00', 139°21', its waters reaching Lake Eyre by way of the Warburton.
 Dolomite. In northwestern interior, 9 km SW of Cloncurry.
 Double Cone Island (20°06', 148°42'). In Whitsunday Group, 10 km off lower northeast coast.
 Double Island. Within 1 km of northeast coast, 24 km NNW of Cairns.
 Duaringa (23°43', 149°40'). Town in mideastern interior (lower Dawson drainage).
 Duchess (21°22', 139°51'). Town in northwestern interior, near the head of the Burke.
 Ducie River. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°03'.
 Dugald River. Left-bank tributary of the Cloncurry, which it joins in 19°30'.
 Dulacca (26°39', 149°46'). Town in southern interior (Balonne drainage).
 Dulbydilla (26°27', 147°22'). Settlement in southern interior (Culgoa drainage).
 Dululu (23°50', 150°15'). Settlement in mideastern subinterior (lower Dawson drainage).
 Dumaresq River. A right-bank tributary of the Macintyre, which it joins in 28°40', 150°28'. It forms part of the Queensland-New South Wales border.
 Dunbar (16°02', 142°23'). Homestead in southwestern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the upper Nassau.
 Dungeness Island (9°51', 142°55'). In northern Torres Strait.
 Dunk Island (17°57', 146°09'). High island (250 m) 7 km off northeast coast.
 Durong (26°20', 151°15'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Boyne drainage).
 Durrie (25°39', 140°14'). Homestead in far western interior, on the lower Diamantina.

Eagle Island (14°42', 145°23'). 22 km off southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 East Leichhardt Dam. In northwestern interior, 32 km ESE of Mt Isa.
 East Strait Island (10°30', 142°27'). In southwestern Torres Strait.
 Ebagooola (14°19', 143°16'). Homestead in interior of Cape York Peninsula, near the head of the Coleman and of the Holroyd.
 Eborac Island (10°41', 142°32'). Off Cape York.

Edmonton (17°01', 145°45'). Town on northeast coastal plain.

Edward River. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 14°44'.

Eidsvold (25°22', 151°08'). Town in southeastern interior, on the upper Burnett.

Einasleigh (18°31', 144°05'). Settlement in northeastern interior, on the Einasleigh.

Einasleigh River. Right-bank tributary of the Gilbert, which it joins in 16°24'.

Elalie (22°04', 149°30'). Settlement near mideast coast (Broad Sound).

Elizabeth Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Einasleigh, which it joins in 17°56'.

Elvira (21°26', 143°40'). Homestead in northern interior (Flinders-Thomson divide).

Emerald (23°32', 148°09'). Town in mideastern interior, on the Nogoa.

Emerald Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Barron, which it joins 6 km N of Mareeba.

Emmagen Creek. Flowing into northeast coast in 16°02'.

Emu Park (23°15', 150°50'). Town on mideast coast.

Emu Vale (28°14', 152°14'). Settlement in southeastern interior (upper Condamine drainage).

Endeavour River. Flowing into the northeast coast in 15°28'.

Endeavour Strait (10°50', 142°15'). Between Cape York and southwestern islands of Torres Strait.

Enngonia (29°19', 145°51'). Settlement in northern interior of New South Wales, on the Warrego.

Eromanga (26°40', 143°16'). Settlement in southwest (Kyabra Creek drainage).

Erskine Island (23°29', 151°46'). One of the Capricorn Group, off mideast coast.

Eshelby Island (20°01', 148°37'). 8 km off lower northeast coast.

Esk (27°15', 152°25'). Town in southeastern subinterior (Brisbane drainage).

Etheridge River. Left-bank tributary of the Einasleigh, which it joins in 17°35', 142°58'.

Eubenangee (17°27', 145°59'). Settlement on northeast-coastal plain, 10 km NNW of Innisfail.

Eulo (28°10', 145°03'). Settlement in southwest, on the Paroo.

Eungella Range. In lower-northeastern subinterior, in about 21°00', 148°40', culminating in Mt Dalrymple (1277 m).

Evelyn (17°30', 145°26'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (Evelyn Tableland).

Evelyn Tableland. Rolling uplands in northeastern subinterior about the sources of the Herbert.

Ewan (19°07', 145°51'). Settlement in northeastern interior (Burdekin drainage).

Expedition Range. In mideastern interior, forming divide between the Comet and lower Dawson drainages.

Eyre Creek. Flowing from the confluence of the Georgina and the Hamilton to the South Australian border in 26°00', 138°54', its waters eventually reaching Lake Eyre by way of the Warburton.

Facing Island (23°50', 151°23'). 5 km off mideast coast.

Fairfax Islands (23°51', 152°22'). In the Bunker Group, off mideast coast.

Fairfield (24°45', 149°13'). Homestead in mideastern interior (Dawson drainage).

Fairview (15°30', 144°17'). Telegraph Station in southeastern interior of Cape York Peninsula (Laura drainage).

Farrars Creek. Left-bank tributary of the lower Diamantina.

Fermoy (23°10', 143°01'). Homestead in western interior, on Vergemont Creek.

Ferny Grove. Suburb, 12 km NW of Brisbane.

Finucane Range (22°20', 141°20'). In western interior (upper Diamantina drainage).

Fishhole Creek. Right-bank tributary of the lower Norman, which it reaches by way of Walker Creek; A. C. Gregory's camp of 16-17 September 1856 was about 50 km ENE of Normanton.

Fitzroy Island (16°56', 145°59'). 5 km off northeast coast.

Fitzroy River. Flowing into mideast coast in 23°32'.

Flinders River. Flowing into south coast of Gulf in 17°36', 140°35'.

Floraville (18°14', 139°53'). Homestead on south-coastal plain of Gulf, on the lower Leichhardt.

Forbes Islands (12°17', 143°25'). 20 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Forest Home (18°13', 143°02'). Telegraph office in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Gilbert.

Forsyth (18°34', 143°36'). Settlement in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the upper Etheridge.

Forsyth Range. In western interior in about 23°, 143°10'.

Forty-mile Scrub (18°07', 144°50'). Deciduous vine thicket on the Lynd-Burdekin divide.

Fossilbrook (17°49', 144°23'). Settlement in northeastern interior, on the upper Lynd.
Fountain Springs (20°57', 139°58'). In northwestern interior, near the head of the Corella.
Frankland Islands (17°14', 146°05'). 10 km off northeast coast.
Fraser Island. Off southeast coast in about 25°10'.
Friday Island (10°36', 142°10'). Continental island in southwest Torres Strait.
Fullarton River. Right-bank tributary of the Cloncurry, which it joins in 20°03'.

Gainsford (19°49', 146°05'). Homestead in northern interior, on the Burdekin.
Gatton (27°33', 152°17'). Town in southeastern subinterior, on Lockyer Creek.
Gayndah (25°37', 151°36'). Town in southeastern interior, on the Burnett.
Georgetown (18°17', 143°33'). Town in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Etheridge.
Georgina River. Flowing (with the Hamilton) into Eyre Creek in about 23°30'.
Gilbert River. Flowing into southwest coast of Cape York Peninsula in 16°35'.
Gilbert River (18°09', 142°51'). Post office in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Gilbert.

Gilliat (20°41', 141°30'). Settlement in northern interior (Cloncurry drainage).
Gilruth Plains. Homestead in southern interior, 40 km E of Cunnamulla.
Gin Gin (25°00', 151°57'). Town in mideastern subinterior, near the Burnett.
Giru (19°30', 147°06'). Settlement near lower northeast coast.
Gladstone (23°51', 151°16'). Town on mideast coast.
Glasshouse Mountains (26°54', 152°57'). Town in southeast-coastal lowlands.
Glendower (20°40', 144°32'). Homestead in northern interior, on the upper Flinders.
Glengyle (24°47', 139°36'). Homestead in far western interior, on Eyre Creek.
Glenharding (18°15', 145°08'). Homestead in northeastern interior (upper Burdekin drainage).
Glenmorgan (27°15', 149°41'). Settlement in southern interior (lower Condamine drainage).
Glenore (17°51', 141°08'). In southern Gulf lowlands, on the lower Norman.
Glenormiston (22°55', 138°48'). Homestead in far western interior, on Pituri Creek (Georgina drainage).

Glenusk. Railway station in western interior, 23 km NE of Blackall.
Gogango (23°40', 150°02'). Settlement in mideastern interior (Fitzroy drainage).
Goode Island (10°34', 142°10'). Continental island in southwestern Torres Strait.
Goold Island (18°10', 146°10'). High island (408 m) 6 km off north coast of Hinchinbrook Island.
Goombungee. Settlement in southeastern interior, 30 km NNW of Toowoomba.
Goomerchie Bore (24°31', 140°21'). In far western interior, 40 km NNW of Monkira.
Goondiwindi (28°32', 150°18'). Town in southeastern interior, on the Macintyre.
Gordonvale (17°05', 145°47'). Town on northeast-coastal plain.
Gracemere. Settlement in mideastern subinterior, 10 km SW of Rockhampton.
Granada (20°05', 140°22'). Homestead in northwestern interior, on the Dugald.
Granite Belt. Upper western slope of Great Dividing Range in southeastern interior, from the New South Wales border north to about 28°25'.

Great Barrier Reef. Chain of coral reefs off east coast between lats. 9° and 23°.
Great Dividing Range. Mountains, hills, and plains, dividing eastern waters from those flowing west (*i.e.* into the Gulf, Lake Eyre, Murray-Darling etc.).
Great Keppel Island (23°10', 150°58'). High island (170 m) 16 km off mideast coast.
Great Palm Island (18°44', 146°37'). High island (554 m), largest of the Palm Islands, 30 km off northeast coast. Usually referred to as "Palm Island".
Green Island (16°46', 145°59'). 13 km off northeast coast.
Green Island (20°59', 149°09'). 2 km off Shoal Point (lower northeast coast).
Green Island (27°25', 153°14'). In Moreton Bay (southeast coast).
Greenville (18°59', 145°07'). Homestead in northeastern interior, on the Burdekin.
Gregory Downs (18°40', 139°15'). Homestead and hotel in northwestern interior, on the Gregory.
Gregory River. Flowing into the Nicholson in 17°54'.
Greymare (28°10', 151°46'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Condamine drainage).
Grey Range. In southwest, dividing the Coopers Creek and Bulloo drainages.
Grosvenor Downs (22°03', 148°05'). Homestead in mideastern interior, on the upper Isaac.

Gulf of Carpentaria. In northwest. Usually referred to simply as "the Gulf".
Gympie (26°11', 152°40'). Town in southeast-coastal lowlands, on the Mary.

Haggerstone Island (12°02', 143°18'). 10 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Halifax Bay. In northeast coast in 19°.

Hamilton Hotel (22°47', 140°36'). In far western interior, on the Hamilton.

Hamilton River. Left-bank tributary of the Georgina, which it joins in about 23°30'.

Hammond Downs (25°25', 142°49'). Homestead in western interior, on Coopers Creek.

Hammond Island (10°33', 142°12'). Continental island (153 m) in southwest Torres Strait.

Hannibal Island (11°35', 142°56'). 10 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Hann River. Left-bank tributary of the North Kennedy, which it joins in 14°44', 144°04'.

Hartleys Creek (16°39'), 145°34'). Settlement on northeast coast.

Hayman Island (20°03', 148°53'). High island (247 m) off lower northeast coast, one of the Whitsunday Group.

Helenvale (15°42', 145°13'). Homestead and hotel in northeastern subinterior, on the Annan.

Herbert Gorge. On the middle Herbert in about 18°15', 145°35'.

Herberton (17°23', 145°23'). Town in northeastern subinterior, near the head of the Herbert.

Herberton Range. In northeastern subinterior, dividing the upper Barron and upper Herbert drainages.

Herbert River. Flowing into northeast coast in 18°32'.

Herbert Vale (18°28', 145°51'). Homestead in northeastern subinterior, on the Herbert.

Heron Island (23°26', 151°54'). One of the Capricorn Group, off mideast coast.

Highbury (16°25', 143°09'). Homestead in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on Highbury Lagoon (Mitchell River).

Hinchinbrook Island (18°22', 146°14'). High island (1140 m) off northeast coast.

Holbourne Island (19°44', 148°22'). High island (110 m) 30 km off lower northeast coast.

Holroyd River. Flowing (with the Kendall) into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 14°11'.

Homestead (20°22', 145°40'). Settlement in northern interior (Cape drainage).

Hook Island (20°07', 148°55'). High island (450 m), one of the Whitsunday Group, off lower northeast coast.

Hope Islands (15°44', 145°27'). 10 km off northeast coast.

Horn Island (10°37', 142°17'). Continental island in southwest Torres Strait.

Hoskyn Islands (23°48', 152°17'). In the Bunker Group, off mideast coast.

Howard (25°19', 152°34'). Town on southeast-coastal plain.

Howick Island (14°30', 144°58'). One of the Howick Group, 14 km off southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Hughenden (20°51', 144°12'). Town in northern interior, on the upper Flinders.

Hungerford (29°00', 144°25'). Settlement in southwest, on the Paroo.

Iffley (18°52', 141°11'). Homestead in south-coastal lowlands of Gulf (Norman drainage).

Iffley (22°14', 148°26'). Homestead in mideastern interior, on the Isaac.

Ifracombe (23°29', 144°30'). Town in western interior (Thomson drainage).

Imbil. Settlement in southeastern subinterior, 30 km S of Gympie (upper Mary drainage).

Ingham (18°39', 146°09'). Town on northeast-coastal plain, on the lower Herbert.

Inglewood (28°25', 151°05'). Town in southeastern interior (Dumaresq drainage).

Injune (25°50', 148°33'). Town in southern interior (upper Dawson drainage).

Inkerman (16°15', 141°26'). Homestead on southwest-coastal plain of Gulf.

Inkerman (19°45', 147°29'). Settlement on lower-northeast-coastal plain, near mouth of the Burdekin.

Innamincka (27°44', 140°46'). Homestead in northeastern South Australia, on Coopers Creek.

Innisfail (17°32', 146°02'). Town on northeast-coastal plain, at confluence of the North and South Johnstone Rivers.

Innot Hot Springs (17°40', 145°14'). Settlement in northeastern interior (upper Herbert drainage).

Inorunie (18°12', 142°40'). Homestead in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula (Gilbert drainage).

Inverleigh (18°01', 140°34'). Homestead on south-coastal plain of Gulf.

Inverramsay (28°01', 152°15'). Settlement in southeastern interior, on Dalrymple Creek.

Ipswich (27°37', 152°46'). City in southeastern subinterior (Brisbane drainage).

Iron Range (12°47', 143°18'). Telegraph office in mideast lowlands of Cape York Peninsula, on the Claudie.

Isaac River. Left-bank tributary of the Mackenzie, which it joins in 22°54', 149°20'.

Isisford (24°16', 144°27'). Town in western interior, on the Barcoo.

Jandowae (26°47', 151°06'). Town in southeastern interior (northern Darling Downs).

Jansen (15°26', 145°06'). Stopping-place on Cooktown-Laura railway, in northeastern subinterior, on the Endeavour.

Jardine River. Flowing into northwest coast of Cape York Peninsula in 10°55'.

Jarra Creek (17°54', 145°51'). Left-bank tributary of the Tully.

Jericho (23°36', 146°08'). Town in western interior (Alice drainage).

Jervis Island (9°58', 142°11'). Continental island (160m) in western Torres Strait. Native name, Mabuiaig.

Jimbour (26°57', 151°13'). Town in southeastern interior (northern Darling Downs).

Jimna (26°39', 152°27'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior (upper Mary drainage).

John Hills. In western interior (upper Diamantina drainage) in about 22°15', 142°10'.

Johnstone River. Flowing into northeast coast in 17°31'.

Jondaryan. Settlement in southeastern interior (Darling Downs) 42 km WNW of Toowoomba.

Julatten (16°36', 145°20'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (upper Mitchell drainage).

Julia Creek (20°39', 141°45'). Town in northern interior (Cloncurry drainage).

Jundah (24°50', 143°03'). Settlement in western interior, on the lower Thomson.

Kaban (17°32', 145°25'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (upper Herbert drainage).

Kairi (17°13', 145°32'). Town in northeastern subinterior (Atherton Tableland).

Kajabbi (20°02', 140°02'). Settlement in northwestern interior, on the Leichhardt.

Kamilaroi (19°22', 140°02'). Homestead in northwestern interior, on the Leichhardt.

Kandanga. Settlement in southeastern subinterior, on the Mary, 23 km S of Gympie.

Karumba (17°29', 140°51'). Settlement on south-coastal plain of Gulf, at mouth of the Norman.

Keats Islet (9°41', 143°26'). In northeastern Torres Strait.

Kendall River. Flowing (with the Holroyd) into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 14°11'.

Kenilworth (26°35', 152°44'). Town in southeastern subinterior (upper Mary drainage).

Kennedy River. Left-bank tributary of the Normanby, which it joins in 15°07'.

Keswick Island (20°54', 149°24'). One of the Cumberland Group, 27 km off lower northeast coast.

Kihee (27°23', 142°37'). Homestead in far southwest (Wilson drainage).

Kilcoy (26°57', 152°33'). Town in southeastern subinterior (upper Brisbane drainage).

Killarney (28°20', 152°18'). Town in southeastern interior, near the head of the Condamine.

Kingaroy (26°32', 151°50'). Town in southeastern interior (Boyne drainage).

Kingfish Lagoon (16°10', 142°49'). Interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Mitchell.

King Island (14°05', 144°20'). One of the Flinders Group, 20 km off southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Kings Plains (15°41', 145°02'). Homestead in northeastern subinterior (upper Normanby drainage).

Kinloch Creek. Left-bank tributary of the Archer, which it joins in 13°41', 142°06'.

Kirrama (18°08', 145°36'). Homestead in northeastern subinterior (Herbert drainage).

Kogan (27°03', 150°46'). Settlement in southeastern interior (northwestern Darling Downs).

Kowanyama (15°28', 141°44'). Settlement near west coast of Cape York Peninsula, formerly known as the Mitchell River Mission Station.

Kumaderi Reef (9°17', 143°11'). In northeastern Torres Strait.

Kuranda (16°49', 145°38'). Town in northeastern subinterior, on the Barron.

Kuridala (21°17', 140°30'). Settlement in northwestern interior (upper Cloncurry drainage).

Kurrajong (24°43', 150°28'). Homestead in mideastern interior (Dawson drainage).

Kyabra (26°18', 143°09'). Homestead in southwest, on Kyabra Creek.

Kyabra Creek. Left-bank tributary of Coopers Creek, which it joins in 25°36'.

Kynuna (21°35', 141°55'). Settlement in western interior, on the upper Diamantina.

Lady Elliot Island (24°07', 152°43'). Low island 80 km off mideast coast.
 Lady Musgrave Island (23°54', 152°23'). One of the Bunker Group, off mideast coast.
 Laidley. Town in southeastern subinterior, midway between Ipswich and Toowoomba.
 Lake Broadwater. See Broadwater Lagoon.
 Lake Brown (24°49', 148°43'). In mideastern interior (upper Comet drainage).
 Lake Buchanan (21°35', 145°50'). Salt-lake in northern interior, close to Great Dividing Range.
 Lake Bullawarra (27°53', 143°35'). In southwest (Bulloo drainage).
 Lake Clarendon (27°30', 152°21'). In southeastern interior (Lockyer Creek drainage).
 Lake Dynevor (28°05', 144°10'). In southwest.
 Lake Eacham (17°18', 145°37'). In northeastern subinterior (Atherton Tableland).
 Lake Elphinstone (21°32', 148°15'). In eastern interior (upper Isaac drainage).
 Lake Katherine (22°24', 138°49'). In far western interior, on the Georgina.
 Lake Lucy (18°33', 145°14'). In northeastern interior, on the upper Burdekin.
 Lake McAuliffe. In southeastern interior, on the Condamine near Chinchilla.
 Lake Machattie (24°50', 139°47'). In far western interior, on flood-plain of Eyre Creek.
 Lake Murphy (25°29', 149°39'). In southern interior (Dawson drainage).
 Lake Nuga Nuga (25°01', 148°42'). In mideastern interior (Comet drainage).
 Lake Powlathanga (20°13', 145°58'). In northern interior (Cape drainage).
 Lake Tinaroo (17°12', 145°34'). Reservoir in northeastern subinterior, on the upper Barron.
 Lamington Plateau (28°20', 153°05'). In southeastern subinterior (north slope of McPherson Range).
 Landsborough Creek. Tributary of the Thomson, which it joins in 22°30'.
 Langlo Crossing (26°07', 145°40'). Post office in southern interior, on the Langlo.
 Langlo River. Right-bank tributary of the Warrego, which it joins (by way of the Ward) in 26°32'.
 Laura (15°33', 144°27'). Settlement in southeastern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Laura.
 Laura River. A left-bank tributary of the Normanby, which it joins in 15°10', 144°25'.
 Lawn Hill (18°35', 138°35'). Homestead in northwest interior, on Lawn Hill Creek.
 Lawn Hill Creek. Left-bank tributary of the lower Gregory, which it joins in 18°05'.
 Leichhardt River. Flowing into south coast of Gulf in 17°34', 139°47'.
 Leila Vale (20°41', 141°12'). Homestead in northern interior (Fullarton drainage).
 Leo Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Nesbit, which it joins in 13°31', 143°28'.
 Lindeman Island (20°27', 149°03'). One of the Whitsunday group, off the lower northeast coast.
 Little Fitzroy Island (16°55', 146°01'). 7 km off northeast coast.
 Lizard Island (14°40', 145°27'). High island (360 m) 30 km off southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Lloyd Bay. In east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°50'.
 Lloyd Island (12°45', 143°24'). 2 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Lockhart River. Flowing into east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°55'. The Mission Station is in 12°58', 143°30'.
 Lockyer Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Brisbane, which it joins in 27°25', 152°37'.
 Logan River. Flowing into southeast coast in 27°41'.
 Lolworth or Lulworth (27°50', 146°25'). Homestead in southern interior.
 Long Island (10°02', 142°51'). In Torres Strait.
 Long Island (20°22', 148°52'). High island (272 m), one of the Whitsunday Group, off lower northeast coast.
 Longreach (23°26', 144°15'). Town in western interior, on the Thomson.
 Longreach Lagoon (16°32', 143°24'). In southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Mitchell.
 Lorne (24°49', 145°17'). Homestead in western interior (Barcoo drainage).
 Lorraine (19°00', 139°54'). Homestead in northwestern interior, on the Leichhardt..
 Low Islands (16°23', 145°33'). 13 km off northeast coast.
 Lowood. Town in southeastern subinterior, 24 km NW of Ipswich.
 Lyndhurst (19°12', 144°23'). Homestead in northeastern interior, on the upper Einasleigh.
 Lynd River. Left-bank tributary of the Mitchell, which it joins in 16°28', 143°18'.

Macarthur Islands. Off east coast of Cape York Peninsula in about 11°45'.
 McGregor Range. In southwest, dividing the Coopers Creek and Wilson drainages.

McIlwraith Range. In Cape York Peninsula, forming part of Great Dividing Range between lats, 13° and 14°.

Macintyre River. Upper part of the Barwon River, with which it forms part of New South Wales border, west to about 149° E.

Mackay (21°08', 149°11'). City on lower northeast coast, at mouth of the Pioneer.

Mackenzie River. Flowing (with the Dawson) into the Fitzroy in 23°37', 149°46'.

McPherson Range. In southeast, forming New South Wales border between long. 152°30' and sea.

Macrossan (20°00', 146°27'). In lower-northeastern interior, on the Burdekin.

Macrossan Range. Close to east coast of Cape York Peninsula between lats. 13° and 13°30'.

Magnetic Island (19°08', 146°50'). High island (496 m) 5 km off northeast coast.

Magoura (17°46', 140°53'). Homestead on south-coastal plain of Gulf.

Mai Island (10°43', 142°37'). Off northeastern tip of Cape York Peninsula.

Maitland Downs (16°13', 144°43'). Homestead in northeastern subinterior (upper Palmer drainage).

Malanda (17°21', 145°36'). Town in northeastern subinterior, on the upper North Johnstone.

Malbon (21°05', 140°18'). Settlement in northwestern interior, on the upper Cloncurry.

Maleny (26°45', 152°51'). Town in southeastern subinterior (Blackall Range).

Mantuan Downs (24°25', 147°14'). Homestead in mideastern interior (upper Nogoa drainage).

Mapoon (11°58', 141°54'). Mission station on west coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Maranoa River. Right-bank tributary of the Balonne, which it joins in 27°50'.

Mareeba (17°00', 145°25'). Town in northeastern subinterior, on the Barron.

Marion Reef. In Coral Sea in about 19°10', 152°20'.

Marmor (23°40', 150°43'). Settlement near mideast coast.

Marton. Stopping-place on Laura Railway, on the lower Endeavour 8 km W of Cooktown.

Maryborough (25°32', 152°42'). City on southeast-coastal plain, on the lower Mary.

Mary Kathleen (20°47', 139°59'). Town in northwestern interior (upper Corella drainage).

Mary River. Flowing into southeast coast in 25°26'.

Maryvale (19°32', 145°16'). Homestead in northeastern interior (Burdekin drainage).

Massy Creek. Flowing into east coast of Cape York Peninsula, in 13°55'.

Mast Head Island (23°32', 151°44'). One of the Capricorn Group, off mideast coast.

Maxwellton (20°43', 142°40'). Settlement in northern interior (Flinders drainage).

Mayne (23°33', 141°22'). Homestead in western interior, on the Diamantina.

Maytown (16°03', 144°17'). Settlement in northeastern interior, on the Palmer.

Meandarra (27°20', 149°53'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Balonne drainage).

Mein (13°11', 142°48'). Telegraph office in central Cape York Peninsula (Archer drainage).

Melinda Downs (19°46', 140°23'). Post office in northwestern interior (Cloncurry drainage).

Merluna (13°04', 142°29'). Homestead in central Cape York Peninsula (upper Watson drainage).

Michaelmas Cay (16°34', 145°59'). 32 km off northeastern coast.

Middleton (22°22', 141°33'). Settlement in western interior (upper Diamantina drainage).

Miles (26°40', 150°12'). Town in southeastern interior (Balonne drainage).

Millaa Millaa (17°31', 145°37'). Town in northeastern subinterior (upper North Johnstone drainage).

Millaroo (20°03', 147°16'). Settlement in lower-northeastern subinterior, on the lower Burdekin.

Millmerran (27°52', 151°16'). Town in southeastern interior (Condamine drainage).

Millstream, The. Flowing (with the Wild River) into the upper Herbert in 17°40', 145°17'.

Mingela (19°52', 146°38'). Settlement in lower-northeastern subinterior (Burdekin drainage).

Minnie Downs (25°02', 145°52'). Homestead in western interior, on the upper Langlo.

Mirani (21°10', 148°52'). Town in lower-northeast-coastal lowlands, on the Pioneer.

Mirrica Springs (23°51', 138°30'). In far western interior (Simpson Desert).

Mistake Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Belyando, which it joins in 21°38'.

Mitchell (26°29', 147°58'). Town in southern interior, on the Maranoa.

Mitchell River. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 15°12'.

Moggill. Settlement in southeastern subinterior 24 km SW of Brisbane.

Monkira (24°49', 140°32'). Homestead in far western interior, on the Diamantina.

Monto (24°52', 151°07'). Town in mideastern subinterior (Burnett drainage).

Moogera (Dam (28°02', 152°32'). In southeastern subinterior, on Reynolds Creek.

Moonah Creek. Left-bank tributary of the Georgina, which it joins in 22°02'.
Moonie River. Right-bank tributary of the Barwon which it joins in 29°19' (northern New South Wales).
Moonlight Creek. Flowing into south coast of Gulf in 17°17', 139°12'.
Mooraberree (25°14', 140°59'). Homestead in far western interior.
Morehead River. Left-bank tributary of the North Kennedy, which it joins in about 14°40', 144°.
Moreton Bay. In southeast coast, in about 27°20'.
Moreton Island. Off southeast coast in about 27°10'.
Morney (25°22', 141°27'). Homestead in western interior (Farrars Creek drainage).
Mornington Island (16°35', 139°20'). Largest of the Wellesley Islands, in south of Gulf.
Morris Island (13°29', 143°43'). 15 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Morven (26°25', 147°07'). Town in southern interior (Warrego drainage).
Mossman (16°27', 145°22'). Town on northeast-coastal plain.
Mt Abbot (20°05', 147°45'). In lower-northeastern subinterior.
Mt Amos (15°42', 145°18'). Mountain (860 m) near northeast coast. Big Tableland, a mining camp, is located on its southwestern slope.
Mt Ballow (28°16', 152°37'). In southeastern subinterior (McPherson Range).
Mt Bartle Frere (17°23', 145°48'). Mountain (1612 m) in northeastern subinterior.
Mt Bellenden Ker (17°15', 145°51'). Mountain (1590 m) in northeastern subinterior.
Mt Carbine (16°32', 145°08'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (upper Mitchell drainage).
Mt Coot-tha. In southeastern subinterior, 10 km WSW of Brisbane.
Mt Cuttiguee (24°30', 140°22'). In far western interior.
Mt Dalrymple (21°02', 148°38'). In lower-northeastern subinterior (Eungella Range).
Mt Dryander (20°14', 148°33'). Near lower northeast coast.
Mt Elliot (19°30', 146°57'). Mountain (1235 m) near lower northeast coast.
Mt Ernest Island (10°15', 142°29'). Continental island (230 m) in western Torres Strait.
Mt Etna (23°09', 150°27'). In mideastern subinterior, 25 km N of Rockhampton.
Mt Douglas (21°32', 146°53'). Homestead in northern interior, on the lower Belyando.
Mt Finlay (15°49', 145°20'). Near northeast coast.
Mt Finnigan (15°49', 145°17'). Mountain (1148 m) near northeast coast.
Mt Garnet (17°42', 145°07'). Town in northeastern interior (Herbert drainage).
Mt Glorious (27°20', 152°45'). In southeastern subinterior (D'Aguilar Range).
Mt Haig (17°06', 145°36'). Mountain (1270 m) in northeastern subinterior (Emerald Creek drainage).
Mt Hobwee (28°15', 153°13'). In southeastern subinterior (McPherson Range).
Mt Isa (20°43', 139°30'). Town in northwestern interior, on the upper Leichhardt.
Mt Lewis (16°34', 145°16'). Mountain (1227 m) near northeast coast.
Mt Lindesay (28°21', 152°43'). In southeastern subinterior (McPherson Range).
Mt Mitchell (28°03', 152°22'). In southeastern subinterior (Great Dividing Range).
Mt Moffat (25°03', 148°03'). In southern interior (Carnarvon Range).
Mt Molloy (16°41', 145°20'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (upper Mitchell drainage).
Mt Morgan (23°38', 150°24'). Town in mideastern subinterior.
Mt Norman (28°52', 151°58'). In southeastern interior (Great Dividing Range).
Mt Perseverance. Hill (808 m) in southeastern subinterior, 26 km NE of Toowoomba.
Mt Peter Botte (16°05', 145°22'). Mountain (1044 m) in northeastern subinterior (Bloomfield drainage).
Mt Playfair (24°50', 146°57'). Homestead in mideastern interior, on the upper Nogoa.
Mt Spec (18°56', 146°11'). In northeastern subinterior (Seaview Range).
Mt Surprise (18°09', 144°19'). Settlement in northeastern interior, on Elizabeth Creek.
Mt Tamborine. See Tamborine Mountain.
Mt Tinbeerwah (26°25', 152°58'). In southeastern subinterior (Blackall Range).
Mt Tozer (12°45', 143°13'). In eastern subinterior of Cape York Peninsula.
Mt Wilson. See Wilsons Peak.
Mt Woneeala (24°15', 140°06'). In far western interior.
Mourilyan Harbour. In northeast coast in 17°36'.

Mud Island. In Moreton Bay, 10 km NE of mouth of the Brisbane.

Mulgrave Island (10°07', 142°09'). Continental island (209 m) in western Torres Strait. Native name, Bādu.

Mulgrave River. Flowing (with the Russell) into northeast coast in 17°14'.

Mulligan River. Right-bank tributary of Eyre Creek, which it joins in about 25°00', 138°45'.

Mundubbera (25°36', 151°18'). Town in southeastern interior, on the upper Burnett.

Mungana (17°06', 144°23'). Settlement in northeastern interior (Walsh drainage).

Mungindi (28°59', 149°00'). Town in northern interior of New South Wales, on the Barwon.

Murgon (26°14', 151°57'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Burnett drainage).

Murray Islands (9°55', 144°02'). High islands in eastern Torres Strait. Native names, Mer and Dowar.

Murray River. Flowing into northeast coast in 18°05'.

Murwillumbah (28°20', 153°24'). Town in northeast-coastal lowlands of New South Wales.

Murgrave (14°47', 143°30'). Telegraph office in central Cape York Peninsula.

Muttaborra (22°36', 144°33'). Town in western interior, on the upper Thomson.

Myola. In northeastern subinterior, on the Bairon 5 km NW of Kuranda.

Namarva (22°50', 142°44'). Homestead in western interior (upper Vergemont Creek drainage).

Nanango (26°40', 152°00'). Town in southeastern interior (Burnett drainage).

Nangram (26°50', 150°17'). Homestead in southeastern interior, on the Condamine.

Nappamerrie (27°36', 141°05'). Homestead in far southwest, on lower Coopers Creek.

Naryilco (28°43', 141°51'). Homestead in far southwest, on Warri Warri Creek. Now known as Old Naryilco.

Nassau River. Tributary of the Mitchell, flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 15°54'.

Nebine Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Culgoa, which it joins in northern New South Wales.

Nebo (21°41', 148°41'). Settlement in eastern interior (Isaac drainage).

Nelia (20°39', 142°12'). Settlement in northern interior (Flinders drainage).

Nepean Islet (9°34', 143°40'). In northeastern Torres Strait.

Nerang River. Flowing into southeast coast in 27°58'.

Nesbit River. Flowing into east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 13°32'.

Newcastle Range. In southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, dividing the upper Etheridge and upper Einasleigh drainages.

Nicholson River. Flowing into south coast of Gulf in 17°30', 139°36'.

Night Island (13°11', 143°35'). 5 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Nive River. Right-bank tributary of the upper Warrego, which it joins in 25°58'.

Noccundra (27°50', 142°34'). Settlement in far southwest, on the Wilson.

Nockatunga (27°43', 142°42'). Homestead in far southwest, on the Wilson.

Nogoā River. Flowing (with the Comet) into the upper Mackenzie in 23°33', 148°32'.

Nonda (20°40', 142°29'). Settlement in northern interior (Flinders drainage).

Noosa Heads (26°23', 153°06'). Town on southeast coast, at mouth of the Noosa.

Noosa River. Flowing into southeast coast in 26°23'.

Noosaville (26°24', 153°04'). Settlement on the lower Noosa.

Normanby River. Flowing into Princess Charlotte Bay (east coast of Cape York Peninsula) in 14°25', 144°08'.

Norman River. Flowing into southeast coast of Gulf in 17°28'.

Normanton (17°40', 141°04'). Town on southeast-coastal plain of Gulf, on the lower Norman.

North Barnard Islands (17°40', 146°10'). 5 km off northeast coast.

North Comongin (26°30', 144°19'). Homestead in southwest, on the Bulloo. Now known as Comongin.

North Johnstone River. Flowing (with the South Johnstone) into the northeast coast in 17°31'.

North Kennedy River. Flowing into Princess Charlotte Bay (east coast of Cape York Peninsula) in 14°30', 143°57'.

North Keppel Island (23°04', 150°57'). High island (123 m) 13 km off mideast coast.

North Stradbroke Island. Off southeast coast in about 27°35'.

Northumberland Group. High islands off lower northeast coast in about 21°40'.
North West Island (23°17', 151°43'). One of the Capricorn Group, off mideast coast.
Numinbah Valley (28°08', 153°14'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior, on the upper Nerang.

Oakey. Town in southeastern interior (Darling Downs), 27 km WNW of Toowoomba.
O'Connell River. Flowing into lower northeast coast in 20°34'.
Old Cork (22°56', 141°52'). Homestead in western interior, on the upper Diamantina.
Olive River. Flowing into east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°10'.
One Tree Island (23°30', 152°06'). One of the Capricorn Group, off mideast coast.
Oorindi (20°42', 141°04'). Settlement in northern interior (Fullarton drainage).
Opalton (23°15', 142°46'). Former mining centre in western interior (Vergemont Creek drainage).
Orallo (26°16', 148°32'). Settlement in southern interior (Balonne drainage).
O'Shanassy River. Right-bank tributary of the upper Gregory, which it joins in 18°59'.

Pajingo (20°47', 146°10'). Homestead in northern interior (Cape drainage).
Palfrey Island (14°41', 145°27'). 28 km off southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Palmer River. Right-bank tributary of the Mitchell, which it joins in 16°05', 142°42'.
Palmerston Highway. Main road from Innisfail west to Millaa Millaa.
Palm Island. *See* Great Palm Island.
Palmtree Creek. Left-bank tributary of the upper Dawson, which it joins in 25°35', 149°50'.
Palparara (24°49', 141°29'). Homestead in western interior, on Farrars Creek.
Paluma (19°00', 146°13'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (Seaview Range).
Pandora Cay (11°25', 144°00'). In north of Great Barrier Reef.
Paroo River. Flowing into New South Wales in 29°00', 144°24'.
Pascoe River. Flowing into east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°30'.
Peach Creek. Tributary of the upper Archer, into which it flows (with Croll Creek) in 13°36', 143°04'.
Peak Downs. Rolling grasslands in mideastern interior, drained by the Nogoa.
Peak Point (10°43', 142°26'). On northwest coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Peak Range. In mideastern interior, dividing the Nogoa and Isaac drainages.
Peel Island (27°30', 153°21'). In Moreton Bay between North Stradbroke Island and southeastern mainland.
Pelican Island (13°55', 143°50'). One of the Claremont Isles, 20 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Pennefather River. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°13'.
Pentland (20°32', 145°24'). Town in northern interior (Cape drainage).
Pera Head. On west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°59'.
Percy Islands. Part of the Northumberland Group, off lower northeast coast in about 21°40'.
Pethebridge Islets (14°44', 145°05'). 7 km off southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Pialba (25°17', 152°50'). Town on southeast coast, 30 km NE of Maryborough.
Pickersgill Reef (15°52', 145°34'). 10 km off northeast coast.
Pike Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Dumaresq, which it joins in 29°00', 151°31'.
Pikedale (28°39', 151°37'). Settlement in southeastern interior, on Pike Creek.
Pimpama (27°48', 153°18'). Settlement on southeast-coastal plain, 45 km SSE of Brisbane.
Pine Island or Islet (21°39', 150°13'). One of the Percy Islands, off lower northeast coast.
Pine Mountain (22°25', 150°12'). Near mideast coast (Shoalwater Bay).
Pine Peak Island (21°31', 150°15'). High island (228 m), one of the Northumberland Group, off lower northeast coast.
Pioneer River. Flowing into lower northeast coast in 21°08' (at Mackay).
Piper Islands (12°14', 143°15'). 15 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Pipon Island (14°07', 144°31'). 5 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Pisonia Island (16°29', 139°48'). One of the Wellesley Islands, in south of Gulf.
Pittsworth. Town in southeastern interior (Darling Downs), 36 km WSW of Toowoomba.
Pituri Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Georgina which it joins in 22°57'.

Planet Downs (18°30', 139°17'). Homestead in northwestern interior, on the Gregory.

Poingdestre Creek (18°06', 140°21'). In south-coastal lowlands of Gulf.

Point Lookout (27°26', 153°32'). Northeastern point of North Stradbroke Island.

Point Parker (17°02', 139°08'). On south coast of Gulf.

Police(mans) Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Gregory, crossed by the Mt Isa-Burketown road in 19°10'.

Pomona (26°22', 152°51'). Town in southeast-coastal lowlands.

Port Clinton. Bay in mideast coast in 22°32'. Formerly known as Port Bowen.

Port Douglas (16°29', 145°28'). Settlement on northeast coast.

Portland Roads. In east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°36'.

Port Molle. In lower northeast coast in 20°20'.

Port Stewart. In east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 14°03', at mouth of the Stewart.

Possession Island (10°43', 142°24'). Off northern tip of Cape York Peninsula.

Powell Creek. Left-bank tributary of the lower Barcoo, which it joins in 25°03', 143°39'.

Prairie (20°52', 144°35'). Settlement in northern interior (upper Thomson drainage).

Prince of Wales Island (10°42', 142°12'). Continental island (243 m) in southwest Torres Strait.

Princess Charlotte Bay. In east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 14°20'.

Proserpine (20°24', 148°35'). Town near lower northeast coast.

Punchbowl (18°08', 140°10'). Cattle station on south-coastal plain of Gulf.

Purbrook (24°47', 148°46'). Homestead in mideastern interior (Comet drainage).

Quamby (20°22', 140°17'). Settlement in northwestern interior (Corella drainage).

Queen Mary Falls (28°20', 152°22'). In southeastern interior, near head of the Condamine.

Quilpie (26°37', 144°15'). Town in southwest, on the Bulloo.

Quoin Island (12°24', 143°29'). 23 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Raby Bay. In southeast coast (Moreton Bay), 25 km ESE of Brisbane.

Raine Island or Islet (11°36', 144°01'). In north of Great Barrier Reef.

Rannes (24°06', 150°07'). Settlement in mideastern interior (lower Dawson drainage).

Ravensbourne. Settlement in southeastern subinterior (Brisbane drainage), 30 km NE of Toowoomba.

Ravenshoe (17°36', 145°29'). Town in northeastern subinterior (upper Herbert drainage).

Redbank Plains. Settlement in southeastern subinterior, 10 km ESE of Ipswich (Brisbane drainage).

Redcliffe (24°19', 149°35'). Homestead in mideastern interior (Dawson drainage).

Redlynch. Settlement on northeast-coastal plain, on the lower Barron, 8 km NW of Cairns.

Red Wallis Island (10°51', 142°01'). Off northwest tip of Cape York Peninsula.

Reid River (19°46', 146°50'). Settlement in lower-northeastern subinterior.

Retreat (25°12', 143°17'). Homestead in western interior, on the lower Barcoo.

Reynolds Creek. In southeastern subinterior (Brisbane drainage), in about 28°00', 152°35'.

Richards Island (18°00', 146°09'). 6 km off northeast coast.

Richmond (20°44', 143°08'). Town in northern interior, on the Flinders.

Rio (23°51', 149°51'). Homestead in mideastern interior, on the lower Dawson.

Riversleigh (19°02', 138°44'). Homestead in northwestern interior, on the upper Gregory.

Robertson River. Right-bank tributary of the upper Gilbert, which it joins in 18°40'.

Rockhampton (23°23', 150°32'). City in mideastern subinterior, on the lower Fitzroy.

Rockingham Bay. In northeast coast in about 18°10'.

Rocky Creek (17°10', 145°27'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (Barron drainage).

Rocky Island (16°18', 139°17'). One of the Wellesley Islands, in south of Gulf.

Rolleston (24°28', 148°37'). Settlement in mideastern interior, on the Comet.

Roma (26°35', 148°48'). Town in southern interior (Balonne drainage).

Rosedale (23°10', 146°04'). Homestead in western interior, near head of the Alice.

Rosedale (24°38', 151°55'). Settlement in mideast-coastal lowlands.

Round Hill Head. On mideast coast in 24°10'.

Roxborough Downs (22°31', 138°50'). Homestead in far western interior, on the Georgina.

Ruined Castle Creek (25°05', 149°13'). Homestead in mideastern interior (Dawson drainage).

Russell Island (17°10', 146°01'). 6 km off northeast coast.

Russell Island (27°40', 153°23'). In Moreton Bay, between North Stradbroke Island and southeast mainland.

Russell River. Flowing (with the Mulgrave) into northeast coast in 17°14'.

Ruthven (24°21', 144°09'). Homestead in western interior, on the Barcoo.

St Bees Island (20°55', 149°27'). High island (380 m), one of the Cumberland Group, 30 km off lower northeast coast.

St George (28°03', 148°35'). Town in southern interior, on the Balonne.

St Helens. On lower northeast coast, 20 km NW of Mackay.

St Lawrence (22°21', 149°31'). Town on mideast-coastal plain.

St Ronans (18°03', 144°46'). Homestead in northeastern interior, near head of the Lynd.

Salt Arm. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 16°11'.

Sand Cay (18°03', 146°50'). Off northeast coast, on Great Barrier Reef.

Sandgate. Suburb of Brisbane on Moreton Bay (southeast coast), 18 km NNE of city.

Sandringham (24°03', 139°03'). Homestead in far western interior.

Sandy Cape (24°41', 153°16'). Northern point of Fraser Island (southeast coast).

Sapphire (23°27', 147°44'). Settlement in mideastern interior (Nogoa drainage).

Sarina (21°25', 149°13'). Town near lower northeast coast.

Saxby River. Right-bank tributary of the lower Flinders, which it joins in 18°25'.

Scawfell (20°52', 149°36'). High island (398 m), one of the Cumberland Group, 48 km off lower northeast coast.

Seaview Range. Northeast-coastal range, in about 19°.

Sedan (20°02', 141°07'). Cattle station in northern interior, on the Cloncurry.

Sellheim (20°00', 146°26'). Settlement in lower-northeastern interior, on the Burdekin.

Selwyn Range. In northwestern interior, dividing the Georgina, Burke and Hamilton drainages from those of Gulf.

Seymour River. Right-bank tributary of the O'Shanassy, which it joins in 19°15'.

Sherwood. Suburb of Brisbane, on the Brisbane, 9 km SW of city.

Shiptons Flat (15°48', 145°14'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (Annan drainage).

Shoal Point. On lower northeast coast in 21°00'.

Shoalwater Bay. In mideast coast in about 22°20'.

Sinclair Island (11°07', 143°01'). 25 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Sir Charles Hardy Islands (11°55', 143°28'). 25 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.

Smithburne River. Flowing into southwest coast of Cape York Peninsula in 17°03'.

Smithfield. Settlement near northeast coast, 10 km NW of Cairns.

Somerset (10°45', 142°35'). Former settlement 10 km SE of Cape York.

Somerset Dam (27°07', 152°34'). In southeastern subinterior, on the upper Brisbane.

South Barnard Islands (17°44', 146°10'). 6 km off northeast coast.

South Molle Island (20°22', 148°51'). 4 km off lower northeast coast.

Southport (27°56', 153°24'). Town on southeast coast.

South Stradbroke Island. Off southeast coast in about 27°50'.

Southwood (27°46', 150°04'). Homestead in southeastern interior, on the Moonie.

Spicers Gap (28°04', 152°23'). In southeastern subinterior, in Great Dividing Range.

Springbrook (28°14', 153°16'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior (north slope of McPherson Range).

Springure (24°07', 148°05'). Town in mideastern interior (Nogoa drainage).

Springvale (23°33', 140°42'). Homestead in far western interior (Diamantina drainage).

Spring Valley (20°35', 143°59'). Homestead in northern interior, on the upper Flinders.

Staaten River. Flowing into southwest coast of Cape York Peninsula in 16°24'.

Stamford (21°16', 143°49'). Settlement in northern interior (Flinders drainage).

Stanthorpe (28°39', 151°56'). Town in southeastern interior (Granite Belt).

Star River. Left-bank tributary of the middle Burdekin, which it joins in 19°32'.

Stewart River. Flowing into east coast of Cape York Peninsula in 14°03'.

Stradbroke Island. *See* North Stradbroke Island.

Strathdarr (23°17', 144°00'). Homestead in western interior, on the Darr.
 Sue Island (10°12', 142°49'). One of the Three Sisters Group in Torres Strait.
 Sulieman Creek. Right-bank tributary of Wills Creek (a right-bank tributary of the Burke).
 Surat (27°09', 149°04'). Town in southern interior, on the Balonne.
 Suttor Creek (21°20', 147°59'). Homestead in lower-northeastern interior, on Suttor Creek (upper Suttor drainage).
 Suttor River. Right-bank tributary of the Burdekin, which it joins in 20°36', 147°01'.
 Swain Reefs. South end of Great Barrier Reef, in about 22°, 152°30'.
 Sweers Island (17°06', 139°36'). One of the South Wellesley Islands, in south of Gulf.

Taldora (19°23', 141°17'). Homestead in northern interior (Norman drainage).
 Tambo (24°53', 146°15'). Town in western interior, on the upper Barcoo.
 Tamborine Mountain (27°58', 153°12'). Settlement in southeastern subinterior, on hill of same name.
 Tampoorn Creek. Right-bank tributary of Kyabra Creek, which it joins in 26°02', 143°28'.
 Tanbar Creek. In western interior, 10 km E of Morney.
 Taroom (25°38', 149°48'). Town in southern interior, on the upper Dawson.
 Taylor Range. In southeastern subinterior, about 15 km W of Brisbane.
 Teeta Lake (25°15', 140°54'). In far western interior.
 Temple Island (21°36', 149°30'). 2 km off lower northeast coast.
 Tenham (25°42', 143°00'). Homestead in western interior, on Kyabra Creek.
 Tenterfield (29°03', 152°01'). Town in northeastern interior of New South Wales (upper Dumaresq drainage).
 Terang (20°47', 145°15'). Homestead in northern interior, in Great Dividing Range.
 Teviot Brook. Left-bank tributary of the Logan, which it joins in 27°51'.
 Texas (28°51', 151°10'). Town in southeastern interior, on the Dumaresq.
 Thargomindah (28°00', 143°49'). Town in southwest, on the Bulloo.
 The Caves (23°10', 150°28'). Settlement in mideastern subinterior, 23 km N of Rockhampton.
 The Lakes (18°03', 141°08'). In south-coastal lowlands of Gulf, on the lower Norman.
 Theodore (24°57', 150°05'). Town in mideastern interior, on the Dawson.
 Thomby (27°53', 148°59'). Homestead in southern interior (Moonie drainage).
 Thompson Creek. Flowing into lower northeast coast in 20°33'.
 Thomson River. Flowing (with the Barcoo) into Coopers Creek in about 25°20', 142°50'.
 Thorneside. Town on Moreton Bay (southeast coast), 17 km E of Brisbane.
 Thornton (19°30', 138°56'). Homestead in northwestern interior (Thornton drainage).
 Thornton River. Right-bank tributary of the O'Shanassy, which it joins in 19°20'.
 Three Isles (15°07', 145°25'). 16 km off southeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Thursday Island (10°35', 142°10'). Continental island in western Torres Strait.
 Thylungra (26°05', 143°27'). Homestead in southwest, on Kyabra Creek.
 Tinbeerwah. See Mt Tinbeerwah.
 Tobermory (22°16', 137°58'). Homestead in far eastern interior of Northern Territory, on Pituri Creek.
 Toko Range. In far western interior, in about 23°.

Tolga (17°13', 145°29'). Town in northeastern subinterior (Atherton Tableland).
 Toogoolawah (27°05', 152°22'). Town in southeastern subinterior (Brisbane drainage).
 Toompine (27°13', 144°22'). Settlement in southwest (Bulloo drainage).
 Toowoomba (27°34', 151°58'). City in southeastern interior (Darling Downs).
 Torilla (Plains) (22°27', 150°03'). Homestead near mideast coast (Broad Sound).
 Torrens Creek (20°47', 145°01'). Settlement in northern interior, on upper Torrens Creek.
 Torrens Creek. Tributary of the Thomson which it joins (by way of Cornish Creek) in 22°28'.
 Torres Strait. Separating Queensland from Papua.
 Torwood (17°22', 143°44'). Homestead in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the Lynd.
 Townsville (19°15', 146°48'). City on northeast coast.
 Tozer Gap (12°44', 143°11'). In eastern subinterior of Cape York Peninsula, on road from Portland Roads to Coen.

Trevethan Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Annan, which it joins in 15°36'.
Trinity Bay. In northeast coast in about 16°50'.
Tryon Island (23°14', 151°47'). One of the Capricorn Group, off mideast coast.
Tully (17°56', 145°56'). Town on northeast-coastal plain (lower Tully drainage).
Tully Falls (17°47', 145°33'). In northeastern subinterior, on the upper Tully.
Tully River. Flowing into northeast coast in 18°02'.
Turtle Backed Island (9°55', 142°47'). In northern Torres Strait. Native name, Yama.
Turtle Head Island (10°56', 142°41'). Off northeast coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Tyrone (26°08', 145°43'). Homestead in southern interior, on the lower Langlo.

Upolu Bank (16°38', 145°57'). 32 km off northeast coast. Also known as Oyster Cay.
Urandangi (21°37', 138°19'). Settlement in far western interior on the upper Georgina.
Uranang (25°18', 152°54'). Settlement on southeast coast, 35 km NE of Maryborough.

Valley of Lagoons (18°40', 145°05'). In northeastern interior, on the upper Burdekin.
Valley of the Ruined Castles (25°05', 149°10'). In mideastern interior (Dawson drainage).
Venture Creek (18°13', 142°49'). In southern interior of Cape York Peninsula (Gilbert drainage)
Verbena Park (25°31', 149°41'). Homestead in southern interior (Dawson drainage).
Vergemont Creek. Right-bank tributary of the Thomson, which it joins in 24°15'.
Victor Islet (21°19', 149°19'). 2 km off lower northeast coast.
Vindex (22°33', 143°20'). Homestead in western interior (upper Diamantina drainage).
Violet Vale (14°43', 143°35'). Homestead in central Cape York Peninsula (Princess Charlotte drainage).

Wallangarra (28°55', 151°56'). Town in southeastern interior (Granite Belt).
Wallumbilla (26°35', 149°11'). Town in southern interior (Balonne drainage).
Walsh River. Left-bank tributary of the Mitchell, which it joins in 16°32', 143°41'.
Walter Hill Range. In northeastern subinterior, dividing the South Johnstone and Tully drainages.
Walwa (14°50', 144°05'). Former homestead in southeastern interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the North Kennedy.
Warkon (27°00', 149°30'). Homestead in southern interior, on the Balonne.
Warra (26°56', 150°55'). Settlement in southeastern interior (northern Darling Downs).
Warrego River. Flowing into New South Wales in 29°00', 145°41', and eventually joining the Darling.
Warrior Islet (9°48', 142°58'). In northern Torres Strait.
Warrior Reef. In northern Torres Strait in about 9°40', 143°05'.
Warri Warri Creek. Left-bank tributary of lower Coopers Creek which it reaches by way of the lower Wilson.
Warri Warri Gate (29°00', 141°55'). In far southwest, in Queensland-New South Wales border fence.
Warroo (28°32', 151°23'). Homestead in southeastern interior (Dumaresq drainage).
Warwick (28°13', 152°01'). Town in southeastern interior, on the upper Condamine.
Watson River. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 13°23'.
Watsonville (17°22', 145°19'). Settlement in northeastern interior (upper Walsh drainage).
Wealwandangie (24°27', 148°03'). Homestead in mideastern interior (Nogoa drainage).
Wednesday Island (10°32', 142°19'). Continental island in southwestern Torres Strait.
Weipa (12°38', 141°52'). Town on west coast of Cape York Peninsula.
Welcome (15°21', 144°40'). Stopping-place on Cooktown-Laura railway (Normanby drainage).
Wellesley Islands. In south of Gulf, in about 16°35', 139°20'.
Wellington Point. On southeast coast (Moreton Bay) in 27°28'. Nearby settlement of same name, 22 km E of Brisbane.
Wenlock (13°05', 142°57'). Former settlement (the Batavia River Goldfield) in interior of Cape York Peninsula, on the upper Wenlock.
Wenlock River. Flowing into west coast of Cape York Peninsula in 12°05'.
Wernadinga (18°07', 139°57'). Homestead on south-coastal plain of Gulf.

Western River. Left-bank tributary of the upper Diamantina, which it joins in 22°20'.
 West Island (10°21', 142°03'). In western Torres Strait.
 Westmar (27°55', 149°43'). Settlement in southeastern interior (Moonie drainage).
 Westward (23°37', 150°09'). Town in mideastern subinterior (Fitzroy drainage).
 Wharton Reef (14°07', 144°01'). 25 km off east coast of Cape York Peninsula.
 Whetstone (28°30', 150°56'). Settlement in southeast interior (Dumaresq drainage).
 Whitewood (21°28', 143°36'). Settlement in northern interior (Diamantina-Thomson divide).
 Whitsunday Group. High islands off lower northeast coast in about 20°15'.
 Whitsunday Island (20°15', 148°59'). High island (438 m), largest of the Whitsunday Group, off lower northeast coast.
 Whitula Creek. Right-bank tributary of Coopers Creek which it joins in about 25°30', 142°10'.
 Wide Bay. In southeast coast in about 25°50'.
 Wilson Island (23°18', 151°55'). One of the Capricorn Group, off mideast coast.
 Wilson River. Left-bank tributary of lower Coopers Creek, which it joins in about 27°40'.
 Wilsons Peak (28°15', 152°29'). In southeastern interior, at junction of McPherson and Great Dividing Ranges.
 Winbin Creek. In southwest, 23 km SE of Quilpie.
 Windorah (25°25', 142°39'). Town in western interior, on Coopers Creek.
 Winton (22°23', 143°02'). Town in western interior (upper Diamantina drainage).
 Wolvi. Settlement in southeast-coastal lowlands, 18 km E of Gympie.
 Wompah Gate (29°00', 142°06'). In southwest, in Queensland-New South Wales border fence.
 Wongabel (17°19', 145°28'). Settlement in northeastern subinterior (Barron drainage).
 Wonga Hills (26°10', 150°46'). Homestead in southeastern interior (upper Burnett drainage).
 Woodstock (19°36', 146°50'). Settlement in lower-northeastern subinterior.
 Woody Island (16°24', 145°34'). 14 km off northeast coast.
 Woody Wallis Island (10°53', 142°02'). Off northwest tip of Cape York Peninsula.
 Wowan (23°54', 150°12'). Settlement in mideastern subinterior (lower Dawson drainage).
 Wreck Island (23°20', 151°58'). One of the Capricorn Group, off mideast coast.
 Wyandra (27°15', 145°59'). Settlement in southern interior, on the Warrego.
 Wynnum. Town on southeast coast (Moreton Bay), 15 km E of Brisbane.

 Yaamba (23°08', 150°23'). Settlement in mideastern subinterior, on the Fitzroy.
 Yamsion (26°59', 151°34'). Settlement in southeastern interior (northern Darling Downs).
 Yandilla (27°51', 151°22'). Settlement in southeastern interior, on the Condamine.
 Yanko (28°33', 141°55'). Homestead in far southwest (Warri Warri drainage). Now known as Naryilco.
 Yaraka (24°53', 144°04'). Settlement in western interior (Barcoo drainage).
 Yarrabah (16°55', 145°51'). Mission station on northeast coast.
 Yarraman (26°50', 151°59'). Town in southeastern interior (upper Brisbane drainage).
 Yarrowmere (21°27', 145°51'). Homestead in northern interior (Lake Buchanan drainage).
 Yelvertoft (20°05', 138°46'). Cattle station in northwestern interior (upper Georgina drainage).
 Yeppoon (23°07', 150°45'). Town on mideast coast.
 Yuleba (26°37', 149°23'). Town in southern interior (Balonne drainage).
 Yungaburra (17°16', 145°34'). Town in northeastern subinterior (Atherton Tableland).

 Zamia Creek. Left-bank tributary of the Dawson, which it joins in 24°30'.

INDEX

- Acanthagenys rufogularis*, p. 128
Acanthiza chrysorrhoa, p. 103
Acanthiza lineata, p. 101
Acanthiza nana, p. 101
Acanthiza pusilla, p. 101
Acanthiza reguloides, p. 103
Acanthiza robustirostris, p. 102
Acanthiza uropygialis, p. 102
 ACANTHIZIDAE, p. 99
Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris, p. 127
Accipiter cirrocephalus, p. 21
Accipiter fasciatus, p. 21
Accipiter novaehollandiae, p. 20
Accipiter radiatus, p. 20
 ACCIPITRIDAE, p. 18
Acridotheres tristis, p. 136
Acrocephalus stentoreus, p. 108
Aegintha temporalis, p. 130
Aegotheles cristatus, p. 69
 AEGOTHELIDAE, p. 69
Aidemosyne modesta, p. 134
Ailuroedus crassirostris, p. 142
Ailuroedus dentirostris, p. 143
 ALAUDIDAE, p. 76
 Albatross, Black-browed, p. 3
 Albatross, Grey-headed, p. 3
 Albatross, Wandering, p. 3
 Albatross, White-capped, p. 3
 Albatross, Yellow-nosed, p. 3
 ALCEDINIDAE, p. 71
Alcedo azurea, p. 71
Alcedo pusilla, p. 72
Alectura lathamii, p. 25
Amblyornis newtonianus, p. 143
Amytornis barbatus, p. 105
Amytornis purnelli, p. 105
Amytornis striatus, p. 105
Anas castanea, p. 16
Anas clypeata, p. 17
Anas gibberifrons, p. 16
Anas querquedula, p. 16
Anas rhynchotis, p. 17
Anas superciliosa, p. 16
 ANATIDAE, p. 13
Anhinga novaehollandiae, p. 8
Anous minutus, p. 47
Anous stolidus, p. 47
Anseranas semipalmata, p. 14
Anthochaera carunculata, p. 128
Anthochaera chrysoptera, p. 128
Anthus novaeseelandiae, p. 78
Aphelocephala leucopsis, p. 101
Aphelocephala nigricincta, p. 101
Aplonis metallica, p. 135
 APODIDAE, p. 70
 Apostle-bird, p. 138
Aprosmictus erythropterus, p. 58
Aprosmictus scapularis, p. 59
Apus pacificus, p. 71
Aquila audax, p. 21
Aquila morphnoides, p. 21
Ardea cinerea, p. 9
Ardea novaehollandiae, p. 9
Ardea pacifica, p. 9
Ardea picata, p. 9
Ardea sumatrana, p. 9
 ARDEIDAE, p. 9
Arenaria interpres, p. 39
Arses kaupii, p. 94
Arses telescopthalmus, p. 94
 ARTAMIDAE, p. 139
Artamus cinereus, p. 139
Artamus cyanopterus, p. 140
Artamus leucorhynchus, p. 139
Artamus minor, p. 140
Artamus personatus, p. 139
Artamus superciliosus, p. 139
Ashbyia lovensis, p. 129
Atrichornis rufescens, p. 76
 ATRICHORNITHIDAE, p. 76
Aviceda subcristata, p. 19
 Avocet, Red-necked, p. 41
Aythya australis, p. 18

 Babbler, Chestnut-crowned, p. 98
 Babbler, Grey-crowned, p. 98
 Babbler, Hall's, p. 98
 Babbler, Red-breasted, p. 98
 Babbler, White-browed, p. 98
 Bee-eater, Australian, p. 74
 Bellbird, Crested, p. 89
 Bittern, Black, p. 11
 Bittern, Brown, p. 12
 Bittern, Little, p. 11
 Bittern, Little Yellow, p. 11
Biziura lobata, p. 18
 Blue Bonnet, p. 60
Botaurus poeciloptilus, p. 12
 Bowerbird, Fawn-breasted, p. 144

Bowerbird, Golden, p. 143
 Bowerbird, Great, p. 144
 Bowerbird, Regent, p. 143
 Bowerbird, Satin, p. 143
 Bowerbird, Spotted, p. 144
 Bowerbird, Tooth-billed, p. 143
 Bowerbird, Western, p. 144
 Bristlebird, Eastern, p. 105
 Brolga, p. 29
 Bronze-cuckoo, Golden, p. 64
 Bronze-cuckoo, Horsfield, p. 64
 Bronze-cuckoo, Little, p. 65
 Bronze-cuckoo, Rufous-breasted, p. 65
 Bronze-cuckoo, Shining, p. 65
 Bronzewing, Common, p. 51
 Budgerigah, p. 62
BURHINIDAE, p. 41
Burhinus grallarius, p. 41
 Bushlark, Horsfield, p. 76
 Bustard, Australian, p. 33
 Butcherbird, Black, p. 141
 Butcherbird, Black-backed, p. 142
 Butcherbird, Grey, p. 141
 Butcherbird, Pied, p. 142
Butorides striatus, p. 9
 Buzzard, Black-breasted, p. 19

Cacatua galerita, p. 56
Cacatua leadbeateri, p. 56
Cacatua roseicapilla, p. 57
Cacatua tenuirostris, p. 57
Cacomantis castaneiventris, p. 63
Cacomantis flabelliformis, p. 63
Cacomantis variolosus, p. 64
Calidris acuminata, p. 40
Calidris alba, p. 40
Calidris canutus, p. 39
Calidris ferruginea, p. 40
Calidris melanotos, p. 40
Calidris ruficollis, p. 40
Calidris subminuta, p. 40
Calidris tenuirostris, p. 40
Calyptorhynchus funereus, p. 55
Calyptorhynchus lathamii, p. 56
Calyptorhynchus magnificus, p. 55
CAMPEPHAGIDAE, p. 79
CAPRIMULGIDAE, p. 70
Caprimulgus macrurus, p. 70
Carduelis carduelis, p. 130
 Cassowary, p. 2
CASUARIIDAE, p. 2
Casuaris casuaris, p. 2
 Catbird, Green, p. 143
 Catbird, Spotted, p. 142

Centropus phasianinus, p. 66
Certhionyx niger, p. 117
Certhionyx variegatus, p. 117
Chalcophaps indica, p. 51
CHARADRIIDAE, p. 34
Charadrius bicinctus, p. 36
Charadrius cinctus, p. 37
Charadrius leschenaultii, p. 36
Charadrius melanops, p. 36
Charadrius mongolus, p. 36
Charadrius ruficapillus, p. 36
Charadrius veredus, p. 36
 Chat, Crimson, p. 129
 Chat, Orange, p. 129
 Chat, White-fronted, p. 129
 Chat, Yellow, p. 129
Chenonetta jubata, p. 15
Cheramoeca leucosterna, p. 77
Chloebia gouldiae, p. 134
 Chough, White-winged, p. 138
 Chowchilla, p. 97
Chrysococcyx basalis, p. 64
Chrysococcyx lucidus, p. 64
Chrysococcyx malayanus, p. 65
Chrysococcyx osculans, p. 64
Chthonicola sagittata, p. 105
 Cicada-bird, p. 80
CICONIIDAE, p. 12
Cinclorhamphus cruralis, p. 109
Cinclorhamphus mathewsi, p. 109
Cinlosoma cinnamomeum, p. 97
Cinlosoma punctatum, p. 97
CINCLOSOMATIDAE, p. 97
Circus aeruginosus, p. 22
Circus assimilis, p. 22
Cissomela pectoralis, p. 127
Cisticola exilis, p. 109
Cisticola juncidis, p. 110
Cladorhynchus leucocephala, p. 41
CLIMACTERIDAE, p. 111
Climacteris affinis, p. 112
Climacteris erythrops, p. 112
Climacteris leucophaea, p. 111
Climacteris melanura, p. 111
Climacteris picumnus, p. 111
 Cockatiel, p. 57
 Cockatoo, Glossy Black, p. 56
 Cockatoo, Palm, p. 55
 Cockatoo, Pink, p. 56
 Cockatoo, Red-tailed Black, p. 55
 Cockatoo, White, p. 56
 Cockatoo, Yellow-tailed Black, p. 55
Collocalia esculenta, p. 71
Collocalia spodiopygia, p. 71
Collocalia vanikorensis, p. 70

- Colluricincla boweri*, p. 88
Colluricincla harmonica, p. 88
Colluricincla megarhyncha, p. 87
Colluricincla woodwardi, p. 88
Columba norfolciensis, p. 49
COLUMBIDAE, p. 47
Conopophila albogularis, p. 126
Conopophila rufogularis, p. 126
Coot, p. 32
CORACIIDAE, p. 75
Coracina lineata, p. 80
Coracina maxima, p. 79
Coracina novaehollandiae, p. 79
Coracina papuensis, p. 79
Coracina tenuirostris, p. 80
CORCORACIDAE, p. 138
Corcorax melanorhamphos, p. 138
Corella, Little, p. 57
Cormorant, Black, p. 8
Cormorant, Little Black, p. 7
Cormorant, Little Pied, p. 8
Cormorant, Pied, p. 8
CORVIDAE, p. 145
Corvus bennetti, p. 145
Corvus coronoides, p. 146
Corvus orru, p. 145
Coturnix chinensis, p. 27
Coturnix novaezelandiae, p. 26
Coturnix ypsilophora, p. 26
Coucal, Pheasant, p. 66
CRACTICIDAE, p. 140
Cracticus mentalis, p. 142
Cracticus nigrogularis, p. 142
Cracticus quoyi, p. 141
Cracticus tibicen, p. 142
Cracticus torquatus, p. 141
Crake, Marsh, p. 30
Crake, Spotless, p. 31
Crake, Spotted, p. 31
Crake, White-browed, p. 31
Crane, Sarus, p. 29
Crow, Australian, p. 145
Crow, Little, p. 145
Cuckoo, Black-eared, p. 64
Cuckoo, Brush, p. 64
Cuckoo, Channel-billed, p. 66
Cuckoo, Chestnut-breasted, p. 63
Cuckoo, Fantailed, p. 63
Cuckoo, Golden Bronze-, p. 64
Cuckoo, Horsfield Bronze-, p. 64
Cuckoo, Little Bronze-, p. 65
Cuckoo, Oriental, p. 63
Cuckoo, Pallid, p. 63
Cuckoo, Rufous-breasted Bronze-, p. 64
Cuckoo, Shining Bronze-, p. 65
Cuckoo-shrike, Barred, p. 80
Cuckoo-shrike, Black-faced, p. 79
Cuckoo-shrike, Ground, p. 79
Cuckoo-shrike, Little, p. 80
Cuckoo-shrike, Papuan, p. 80
Cuckoo-shrike, White-breasted, p. 79
CUCULIDAE, p. 63
Cuculus pallidus, p. 63
Cuculus saturatus, p. 63
Curlew, Eastern, p. 37
Currawong, Pied, p. 140
Cyclopsitta diophthalma, p. 54
Cygnus atratus, p. 13

Dacelo gigas, p. 72
Dacelo leachii, p. 73
Daption capense, p. 4
Darter, Australian, p. 8
Dasyornis brachypterus, p. 105
Dendrocygna arcuata, p. 14
Dendrocygna eytoni, p. 15
DICAЕIDAE, p. 112
Dicaeum hirundinaceum, p. 112
DICRURIDAE, p. 137
Dicrurus megarhynchus, p. 137
Diomedea cauta, p. 3
Diomedea chlororhynchos, p. 3
Diomedea chrysostoma, p. 3
Diomedea exulans, p. 3
Diomedea melanophris, p. 3
DIOMEDEIDAE, p. 3
Dollar-bird, p. 75
Dotterel, Australian, p. 37
Dotterel, Black-fronted, p. 36
Dotterel, Double-banded, p. 36
Dotterel, Large Sand-, p. 36
Dotterel, Mongolian Sand-, p. 36
Dotterel, Oriental, p. 36
Dotterel, Red-capped, p. 36
Dotterel, Red-kneed, p. 37
Dove, Bar-shouldered, p. 50
Dove, Diamond, p. 50
Dove, Peaceful, p. 50
Dove, Spotted, p. 49
Dromaius novaehollandiae, p. 2
Drongo, Spangled, p. 137
Drymodes supercilialis, p. 82
Duck, Black, p. 16
Duck, Blue-billed, p. 18
Duck, Burdekin, p. 15
Duck, Freckled, p. 14
Duck, Mountain, p. 16
Duck, Musk, p. 18

- Duck, Pink-eared, p. 17
 Duck, Wood, p. 15
Ducula spilorrhoa, p. 48
- Eagle, Little, p. 21
 Eagle, Wedge-tailed, p. 21
 Eagle, Whistling, p. 20
Eclectus roratus, p. 58
 Egret, Cattle, p. 10
 Egret, Little, p. 10
 Egret, Plumed, p. 10
 Egret, White, p. 10
Egretta alba, p. 10
Egretta garzetta, p. 10
Egretta ibis, p. 10
Egretta intermedia, p. 10
Egretta sacra, p. 10
Elanus caeruleus, p. 18
Elanus scriptus, p. 19
Emblema guttata, p. 130
Emblema picta, p. 130
 Emu, p. 2
 Emu-wren, Rufous-crowned, p. 108
Entomyzon cyanotis, p. 123
Eopsaltria australis, p. 83
Eopsaltria capito, p. 83
Eopsaltria leucops, p. 83
Eopsaltria pulverulenta, p. 83
Epthianura albifrons, p. 129
Epthianura aurifrons, p. 129
Epthianura crocea, p. 129
Epthianura tricolor, p. 129
 EPTHIANURIDAE, p. 129
Eremiornis carteri, p. 108
Erythrura trichroa, p. 133
Esacus magnirostris, p. 42
 ESTRILDIDAE, p. 130
Eudynamys scolopacea, p. 65
Eudiptula minor, p. 2
Eulabeornis castaneovenris, p. 30
Eulabeornis tricolor, p. 30
Eurostopodus guttatus, p. 70
Eurostopodus mystacalis, p. 70
Eurystomus orientalis, p. 75
- Falco berigora*, p. 24
Falco cenchroides, p. 24
Falco hypoleucus, p. 24
Falco longipennis, p. 23
Falco peregrinus, p. 23
Falco subniger, p. 23
 Falcon, Black, p. 23
 Falcon, Grey, p. 24
- Falcon, Little, p. 23
 Falcon, Peregrine, p. 23
 FALCONIDAE, p. 23
 FALCUNCULIDAE, p. 88
Falcunculus frontatus, p. 88
 Fantail, Grey, p. 90
 Fantail, Northern, p. 92
 Fantail, Rufous, p. 90
 Fantail-warbler, Common, p. 110
 Fantail-warbler, Golden-headed, p. 109
 Figbird, Southern, p. 137
 Figbird, Yellow, p. 137
 Finch, Black-ringed, p. 132
 Finch, Black-tailed, p. 133
 Finch, Black-throated, p. 133
 Finch, Blue-faced, p. 133
 Finch, Chestnut-breasted, p. 134
 Finch, Crimson, p. 130
 Finch, Double-bar, p. 132
 Finch, Gouldian, p. 134
 Finch, Long-tailed, p. 133
 Finch, Masked, p. 132
 Finch, Nutmeg, p. 134
 Finch, Painted, p. 130
 Finch, Pale Crimson, p. 131
 Finch, Pictorella, p. 135
 Finch, Plum-headed, p. 134
 Finch, Red-browed, p. 130
 Finch, Star, p. 131
 Finch, Zebra, p. 131
 Firetail, Diamond, p. 130
 Flycatcher, Black-faced, p. 94
 Flycatcher, Boat-billed, p. 96
 Flycatcher, Broad-billed, p. 93
 Flycatcher, Brown, p. 84
 Flycatcher, Frill-necked, p. 94
 Flycatcher, Leaden, p. 92
 Flycatcher, Lemon-breasted, p. 84
 Flycatcher, Pearly, p. 95
 Flycatcher, Pied, p. 94
 Flycatcher, Restless, p. 93
 Flycatcher, Satin, p. 93
 Flycatcher, Shining, p. 93
 Flycatcher, Spectacled, p. 95
 Flycatcher, White-eared, p. 96
 Fowl, Domestic, p. 27
 Fowl, Scrub, p. 24
Fregata ariel, p. 8
Fregata minor, p. 8
 FREGATIDAE, p. 8
 Friarbird, Helmeted, p. 124
 Friarbird, Little, p. 123
 Friarbird, Noisy, p. 124
 Friarbird, Silver-crowned, p. 124
 Frigate-bird, Greater, p. 8

- Frigate-bird, Lesser, p. 8
 FRINGILLIDAE, p. 130
 Frogmouth, Marbled, p. 69
 Frogmouth, Papuan, p. 69
 Frogmouth, Tawny, p. 69
Fulica atra, p. 32
- Galah, p. 57
Gallinago hardwickii, p. 39
Gallinago megala, p. 39
Gallinula olivacea, p. 31
Gallinula porphyrio, p. 32
Gallinula tenebrosa, p. 32
Gallinula ventralis, p. 31
Gallus gallus, p. 27
 Gannet, Australian, p. 7
 Gannet, Brown, p. 7
 Gannet, Masked, p. 7
 Gannet, Red-footed, p. 7
 Garganey, p. 16
Geopelia cuneata, p. 50
Geopelia humeralis, p. 50
Geopelia striata, p. 50
Geophaps plumifera, p. 52
Geophaps scripta, p. 51
Geophaps smithii, p. 52
Geopsittacus occidentalis, p. 63
Gerygone fusca, p. 100
Gerygone levigaster, p. 99
Gerygone magnirostris, p. 100
Gerygone mouki, p. 99
Gerygone olivacea, p. 99
Gerygone palpebrosa, p. 100
 Gibber-bird, p. 129
Glareola maldivarum, p. 42
 GLAREOLIDAE, p. 42
Glossopsitta concinna, p. 54
Glossopsitta porphyrocephala, p. 54
Glossopsitta pusilla, p. 54
Glycichaera fallax, p. 116
 Godwit, Bar-tailed, p. 38
 Godwit, Black-tailed, p. 37
 Goldfinch, p. 130
 Goose, Pied, p. 14
 Goshawk, Australian, p. 21
 Goshawk, Grey, p. 20
 Goshawk, Red, p. 20
 Goshawk, White, p. 20
Grallina cyanoleuca, p. 96
 GRALLINIDAE, p. 96
Grantiella picta, p. 126
 Grassbird, Little, p. 109
 Grassbird, Tawny, p. 108
 Grass-wren, Dusky, p. 105
 Grass-wren, Grey, p. 105
 Grass-wren, Rufous, p. 105
 Grebe, Great Crested, p. 3
 Grebe, Hoary-headed, p. 2
 Grebe, Little, p. 2
 Greenshank, p. 38
 Ground-thrush, Australian, p. 81
 Ground-wren, Chestnut-tailed, p. 105
 GRUIDAE, p. 29
Grus antigone, p. 29
Grus rubicunda, p. 29
 Gull, Dominican, p. 43
 Gull, Silver, p. 43
- HAEMATOPODIDAE, p. 34
Haematopus fuliginosus, p. 34
Haematopus ostralegus, p. 34
Halcyon chloris, p. 74
Halcyon macleayii, p. 73
Halcyon pyrrhopygia, p. 73
Halcyon sancta, p. 73
Halcyon torotoro, p. 73
Haliaeetus leucogaster, p. 22
Haliastur indus, p. 20
Haliastur sphenurus, p. 20
Hamirostra melanosternon, p. 19
 Hardhead, p. 18
 Harrier, Spotted, p. 22
 Harrier, Swamp, p. 22
 Hawk, Brown, p. 24
 Hawk, Crested, p. 19
 Hen, Black-tailed Native, p. 31
 Hen, Bush, p. 31
 Heron, Great-billed, p. 9
 Heron, Grey, p. 9
 Heron, Mangrove, p. 9
 Heron, Nankeen Night, p. 11
 Heron, Pacific, p. 9
 Heron, Pied, p. 9
 Heron, Reef, p. 10
 Heron, White-faced, p. 9
 Heron, White-necked, p. 9
Heteromyias albispecularis, p. 83
Himantopus himantopus, p. 41
Hirundapus caudacutus, p. 71
 HIRUNDINIDAE, p. 77
Hirundo ariel, p. 78
Hirundo neoxena, p. 77
Hirundo nigricans, p. 78
Hirundo rustica, p. 77
Hirundo tahitica, p. 77
 Honeyeater, Banded, p. 127
 Honeyeater, Black, p. 117
 Honeyeater, Black-chinned, p. 123

Honeyeater, Blue-faced, p. 123
Honeyeater, Bridled, p. 122
Honeyeater, Brown, p. 116
Honeyeater, Brown-backed, p. 125
Honeyeater, Brown-headed, p. 122
Honeyeater, Dusky, p. 116
Honeyeater, Fuscous, p. 119
Honeyeater, Golden-backed, p. 123
Honeyeater, Graceful, p. 117
Honeyeater, Green-backed, p. 116
Honeyeater, Grey-headed, p. 120
Honeyeater, Lesser Lewin, p. 118
Honeyeater, Lewin, p. 118
Honeyeater, Macleay, p. 122
Honeyeater, Mangrove, p. 119
Honeyeater, Painted, p. 126
Honeyeater, Pied, p. 117
Honeyeater, Red-headed, p. 116
Honeyeater, Regent, p. 127
Honeyeater, Rufous-banded, p. 126
Honeyeater, Rufous-throated, p. 126
Honeyeater, Scarlet, p. 117
Honeyeater, Singing, p. 118
Honeyeater, Spiny-cheeked, p. 128
Honeyeater, Striped, p. 126
Honeyeater, Tawny-breasted, p. 121
Honeyeater, Varied, p. 118
Honeyeater, White-breasted, p. 126
Honeyeater, White-cheeked, p. 125
Honeyeater, White-eared, p. 120
Honeyeater, White-fronted, p. 125
Honeyeater, White-gaped, p. 121
Honeyeater, White-naped, p. 122
Honeyeater, White-plumed, p. 120
Honeyeater, White-streaked, p. 116
Honeyeater, White-throated, p. 122
Honeyeater, Yellow, p. 121
Honeyeater, Yellow-faced, p. 119
Honeyeater, Yellow-fronted, p. 119
Honeyeater, Yellow-tinted, p. 119
Honeyeater, Yellow-tufted, p. 121
Honeyeater, Yellow-winged, p. 125
Hylacola pyrrhopygia, p. 105

Ibis, Glossy, p. 13
Ibis, Straw-necked, p. 12
Ibis, White, p. 12
Ixobrychus flavicollis, p. 11
Ixobrychus minutus, p. 11
Ixobrychus sinensis, p. 11

Jacana gallinacea, p. 33
JACANIDAE, p. 33

Kestrel, Nankeen, p. 24
Kingfisher, Azure, p. 71
Kingfisher, Forest, p. 73
Kingfisher, Little, p. 72
Kingfisher, Mangrove, p. 74
Kingfisher, Red-backed, p. 73
Kingfisher, Sacred, p. 73
Kingfisher, White-tailed, p. 74
Kingfisher, Yellow-billed, p. 73
Kite, Black, p. 19
Kite, Black-shouldered, p. 18
Kite, Letter-winged, p. 19
Kite, Square-tailed, p. 19
Knot, p. 39
Knot, Great, p. 40
Koel, p. 65
Kookaburra, Blue-winged, p. 73
Kookaburra, Laughing, p. 72

Lalage leucomela, p. 81
Lalage sueurii, p. 81
Land-rail, Banded, p. 29
LARIDAE, p. 42
Larus dominicanus, p. 43
Larus novaehollandiae, p. 43
Lathamus discolor, p. 55
Leucosarcia melanoleuca, p. 53
Lichmera cockerelli, p. 116
Lichmera indistincta, p. 116
Limicola falcinellus, p. 41
Limosa lapponica, p. 38
Limosa limosa, p. 37
Log-runner, p. 97
Lonchura castaneothorax, p. 134
Lonchura pectoralis, p. 135
Lonchura punctulata, p. 134
Lophoictinia isura, p. 19
Lopholaimus antarcticus, p. 48
Lorikeet, Little, p. 54
Lorikeet, Musk, p. 54
Lorikeet, Purple-crowned, p. 54
Lorikeet, Rainbow, p. 53
Lorikeet, Red-collared, p. 53
Lorikeet, Scaly-breasted, p. 53
Lorikeet, Varied, p. 54
Lorilet, Blue-faced, p. 55
Lorilet, Red-faced, p. 55
Lotus-bird, p. 33
Lyrebird, Albert, p. 76
Lyrebird, Superb, p. 76

MACHAERIRHYNCHIDAE, p. 96
Machaerirhynchus flaviventer, p. 96

- Macronectes giganteus*, p. 3
Macropygia amboinensis, p. 49
 Magpie, Black-backed, p. 142
 Magpie-lark, p. 96
Malacorhynchus membranaceus, p. 17
 MALURIDAE, p. 105
Malurus amabilis, p. 106
Malurus coronatus, p. 107
Malurus cyaneus, p. 105
Malurus lamberti, p. 106
Malurus leucopterus, p. 107
Malurus melanocephalus, p. 107
Malurus splendens, p. 106
Manorina flavigula, p. 128
Manorina melanocephala, p. 128
Manorina melanophrys, p. 127
 Manucode, p. 144
Manucodia keraudrenii, p. 144
 Martin, Fairy, p. 78
 Martin, Tree, p. 78
Megalurus gramineus, p. 109
Megalurus timoriensis, p. 108
 MEGAPODIIDAE, p. 24
Megapodius freycinet, p. 24
Meliphaga chrysops, p. 119
Meliphaga flava, p. 121
Meliphaga flaviventer, p. 121
Meliphaga frenata, p. 122
Meliphaga fusca, p. 119
Meliphaga gracilis, p. 117
Meliphaga keartlandi, p. 120
Meliphaga leucotis, p. 120
Meliphaga lewinii, p. 118
Meliphaga macleayana, p. 122
Meliphaga melanops, p. 121
Meliphaga notata, p. 118
Meliphaga penicillata, p. 120
Meliphaga plumula, p. 119
Meliphaga unicolor, p. 121
Meliphaga versicolor, p. 118
Meliphaga virescens, p. 118
 MELIPHAGIDAE, p. 116
Melithreptus albogularis, p. 122
Melithreptus brevirostris, p. 122
Melithreptus gularis, p. 123
Melithreptus lunatus, p. 122
Melopsittacus undulatus, p. 62
Menura alberti, p. 76
Menura novaehollandiae, p. 76
 MENURIDAE, p. 76
 MEROPIDAE, p. 74
Merops ornatus, p. 74
Microeca flavigaster, p. 84
Microeca griseiceps, p. 84
Microeca leucophaea, p. 84
Milvus migrans, p. 19
 Miner, Bell, p. 127
 Miner, Noisy, p. 128
 Miner, Yellow-throated, p. 128
Mirafra javanica, p. 76
 Mistletoe-bird, p. 112
Monarcha frater, p. 95
Monarcha leucotis, p. 96
Monarcha melanopsis, p. 94
Monarcha rivirgatus, p. 95
 MONARCHIDAE, p. 92
 Moorhen, Dusky, p. 32
Motacilla cinerea, p. 78
Motacilla flava, p. 78
 MOTACILLIDAE, p. 78
Myiagra alecto, p. 93
Myiagra cyanoleuca, p. 93
Myiagra inquieta, p. 93
Myiagra rubecula, p. 92
Myiagra ruficollis, p. 93
 Myna, Indian, p. 136
Myzomela erythrocephala, p. 116
Myzomela obscura, p. 116
Myzomela sanguinolenta, p. 117

Nectarinia jugularis, p. 114
 NECTARINIIDAE, p. 114
Neochmia phaeton, p. 130
Neochmia ruficauda, p. 131
Neophema bourkii, p. 62
Neophema chrysostoma, p. 61
Neophema pulchella, p. 61
Neophema splendida, p. 62
Neositta chrysoptera, p. 110
Nettapus coromandelianus, p. 17
Nettapus pulchellus, p. 17
 Nightjar, Large-tailed, p. 70
 Nightjar, Owlet, p. 69
 Nightjar, Spotted, p. 70
 Nightjar, White-throated, p. 70
Ninox connivens, p. 68
Ninox novaeseelandiae, p. 68
Ninox rufa, p. 67
Ninox strenua, p. 68
 Noddy, p. 47
 Noddy, White-capped, p. 47
Numenius madagascariensis, p. 37
Numenius minutus, p. 37
Numenius phaeopus, p. 37
Nycticorax caledonicus, p. 11
Nymphicus hollandicus, p. 57

Oceanites gallarius, p. 6
Oceanites marinus, p. 6
Oceanites nereis, p. 6

Oceanites oceanicus, p. 6
Oceanites tropicus, p. 6
 OCEANITIDAE, p. 6
Ocyphaps lophotes, p. 52
Oreoica gutturalis, p. 89
Oreoscopus gutturalis, p. 104
 Oriole, Olive-backed, p. 136
 Oriole, Yellow, p. 137
 ORIOLIDAE, p. 136
Oriolus flavocinctus, p. 137
Oriolus sagittatus, p. 136
 ORTHONYCHIDAE, p. 97
Orthonyx spaldingii, p. 97
Orthonyx temminckii, p. 97
 Osprey, p. 23
 OTIDAE, p. 33
Otis australis, p. 33
 Owl, Barn, p. 67
 Owl, Boobook, p. 68
 Owl, Eastern Grass, p. 67
 Owl, Masked, p. 67
 Owl, Powerful, p. 68
 Owl, Red Boobook, p. 68
 Owl, Rufous, p. 67
 Owl, Sooty, p. 67
 Owl, Winking, p. 68
Oxyura australis, p. 18
 Oystercatcher, Pied, p. 34
 Oystercatcher, Sooty, p. 34

Pachycephala caledonica, p. 85
Pachycephala lanioides, p. 87
Pachycephala olivacea, p. 87
Pachycephala rufiventris, p. 86
Pachycephala simplex, p. 87
 PACHYCEPHALIDAE, p. 85
Pachyptila desolata, p. 4
Pachyptila salvini, p. 4
Pachyptila turtur, p. 4
Pachyptila vittata, p. 4
Pandion haliaetus, p. 23
 PARADISAEIDAE, p. 144
 Pardalote, Black-headed, p. 113
 Pardalote, Eastern Striated, p. 113
 Pardalote, Red-browed, p. 113
 Pardalote, Spotted, p. 112
 Pardalote, Striated, p. 113
 Pardalote, Yellow-tipped, p. 114
Pardalotus punctatus, p. 112
Pardalotus rubricatus, p. 113
Pardalotus striatus, p. 113
 Parrot, Blue-winged, p. 61
 Parrot, Bourke, p. 62
 Parrot, Cloncurry, p. 60

Parrot, Golden-winged, p. 61
 Parrot, Ground, p. 62
 Parrot, King, p. 59
 Parrot, Mulga, p. 61
 Parrot, Night, p. 63
 Parrot, Paradise, p. 61
 Parrot, Princess, p. 58
 Parrot, Red-backed, p. 60
 Parrot, Red-cheeked, p. 58
 Parrot, Red-sided, p. 58
 Parrot, Red-winged, p. 58
 Parrot, Ringneck, p. 60
 Parrot, Scarlet-chested, p. 62
 Parrot, Swift, p. 55
 Parrot, Turquoise, p. 61
Passer domesticus, p. 135
 PEDIONOMIDAE, p. 28
Pedionomus torquatus, p. 28
 PELECANIDAE, p. 6
Pelecanoides urinatrix, p. 6
 PELECANOIDIDAE, p. 6
Pelecanus conspicillatus, p. 6
 Pelican, Australian, p. 6
Peltohyas australis, p. 37
 Penguin, Little, p. 2
 Petrel, Brown-headed, p. 5
 Petrel, Cape, p. 4
 Petrel, Diving, p. 6
 Petrel, Giant, p. 3
 Petrel, Great-winged, p. 5
 Petrel, Providence, p. 5
 Petrel, Stout-billed, p. 5
 Petrel, Tahiti, p. 5
 Petrel, Trinitade, p. 5
 Petrel, White-winged, p. 5
Petroica cucullata, p. 85
Petroica goodenovii, p. 85
Petroica multicolor, p. 85
Petroica phoenicea, p. 85
Petroica rosea, p. 84
Pezoporus wallicus, p. 62
Phaethon lepturus, p. 6
Phaethon rubricauda, p. 6
 PHAETHONTIDAE, p. 6
 PHALACROCORACIDAE, p. 7
Phalacrocorax carbo, p. 8
Phalacrocorax melanoleucos, p. 8
Phalacrocorax sulcirostris, p. 7
Phalacrocorax varius, p. 8
Phaps chalcoptera, p. 51
Phaps histrionica, p. 51
 PHASIANIDAE, p. 26
Philemon argenticeps, p. 124
Philemon citreogularis, p. 123
Philemon corniculatus, p. 124

- Philemon novaeguineae*, p. 124
Phoebastria palpebrata, p. 3
Phylidonyris albigrons, p. 125
Phylidonyris nigra, p. 125
Phylidonyris novaehollandiae, p. 125
Pigeon, Brown, p. 49
Pigeon, Crested, p. 52
Pigeon, Flock, p. 51
Pigeon, Green-winged, p. 51
Pigeon, Partridge, p. 52
Pigeon, Plumed, p. 52
Pigeon, Purple-crowned, p. 47
Pigeon, Red-crowned, p. 47
Pigeon, Squatter, p. 51
Pigeon, Topknot, p. 48
Pigeon, Torres Strait, p. 48
Pigeon, White-headed, p. 49
Pigeon, Wompoo, p. 48
Pigeon, Wonga, p. 53
Pipit, Australian, p. 78
Pitta erythrogaster, p. 75
Pitta versicolor, p. 75
Pitta, Blue-breasted, p. 75
Pitta, Noisy, p. 75
PITTIDAE, p. 75
Plain-wanderer, p. 28
Platalea flavipes, p. 13
Platalea regia, p. 13
Platycercus adscitus, p. 59
Platycercus chrysopterygius, p. 61
Platycercus elegans, p. 59
Platycercus eximius, p. 60
Platycercus haematogaster, p. 60
Platycercus haematonioides, p. 60
Platycercus pulcherrimus, p. 61
Platycercus varius, p. 61
Platycercus venustus, p. 59
Platycercus zonarius, p. 60
Plectorhyncha lanceolata, p. 126
Plegadis falcinellus, p. 13
PLOCEIDAE, p. 135
Plover, Banded, p. 35
Plover, Eastern Golden, p. 35
Plover, Grey, p. 35
Plover, Masked, p. 34
Plover, Spurwinged, p. 35
Pluvialis dominica, p. 35
Pluvialis squatarola, p. 35
PODARGIDAE, p. 69
Podargus ocellatus, p. 69
Podargus papuensis, p. 69
Podargus strigoides, p. 69
Podiceps cristatus, p. 3
Podiceps novaehollandiae, p. 2
Podiceps poliocephalus, p. 2
PODICIPITIDAE, p. 2
Poecilodryas superciliosa, p. 82
Poephila acuticauda, p. 133
Poephila bichenovii, p. 132
Poephila cincta, p. 133
Poephila guttata, p. 131
Poephila personata, p. 132
Poliolimnas cinereus, p. 31
Polytelis alexandrae, p. 58
Pomatostomus halli, p. 98
Pomatostomus ruficeps, p. 98
Pomatostomus superciliosus, p. 98
Pomatostomus temporalis, p. 98
Porzana fluminea, p. 31
Porzana pusilla, p. 30
Porzana tabuensis, p. 31
Pratincole, Australian, p. 42
Pratincole, Oriental, p. 42
Prion, Broad-billed, p. 4
Prion, Dove, p. 4
Prion, Fairy, p. 4
Prion, Medium-billed, p. 4
Probosciger aterrimus, p. 55
PROCELLARIIDAE, p. 3
PSITTACIDAE, p. 53
Psittinus geoffroyi, p. 58
Psophodes cristatus, p. 89
Psophodes olivaceus, p. 89
Pterodroma arminjoniana, p. 5
Pterodroma hypoleuca, p. 5
Pterodroma leucoptera, p. 5
Pterodroma macroptera, p. 5
Pterodroma rostrata, p. 5
Pterodroma solandri, p. 5
Ptilinopus magnificus, p. 48
Ptilinopus regina, p. 47
Ptilinopus superbus, p. 47
PTILONORHYNCHIDAE, p. 142
Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris, p. 144
Ptilonorhynchus chrysocephala, p. 143
Ptilonorhynchus maculatus, p. 144
Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis, p. 144
Ptilonorhynchus violaceus, p. 143
Ptiloris magnificus, p. 145
Ptiloris paradiseus, p. 145
Puffinus assimilis, p. 5
Puffinus carneipes, p. 4
Puffinus gavia, p. 5
Puffinus leucomelas, p. 4
Puffinus lherminieri, p. 5
Puffinus pacificus, p. 4
Puffinus tenuirostris, p. 4
Pygmy-goose, Green, p. 17
Pygmy-goose, White-quilled, p. 17
Pyrrholaemus brunneus, p. 104

Quail, Black-breasted, p. 27
Quail, Brown, p. 26
Quail, Buff-breasted, p. 28
Quail, King, p. 27
Quail, Little, p. 28
Quail, Painted, p. 28
Quail, Red-backed, p. 27
Quail, Red-chested, p. 28
Quail, Stubble, p. 26
Quail-thrush, Chestnut-breasted, p. 97
Quail-thrush, Cinnamon, p. 97
Quail-thrush, Spotted, p. 97

Rail, Chestnut, p. 30
Rail, Red-necked, p. 30
RALLIDAE, p. 29
Rallus pectoralis, p. 29
Rallus philippensis, p. 29
Ramsayornis fasciatus, p. 125
Raven, Australian, p. 146
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae, p. 41
RECURVIROSTRIDAE, p. 41
Redthroat, p. 104
Reed-warbler, Australian, p. 108
Rhipidura fuliginosa, p. 90
Rhipidura leucophrys, p. 91
Rhipidura rufifrons, p. 90
Rhipidura rufiventris, p. 92
RHIPIDURIDAE, p. 90
Rifle-bird, Magnificent, p. 145
Rifle-bird, Paradise, p. 145
Rifle-bird, Victoria, p. 145
Robin, Buff-sided, p. 82
Robin, Flame, p. 85
Robin, Grey-headed, p. 83
Robin, Hooded, p. 85
Robin, Little Yellow, p. 84
Robin, Mangrove, p. 83
Robin, Pale-yellow, p. 83
Robin, Red-capped, p. 85
Robin, Rose, p. 84
Robin, Scarlet, p. 85
Robin, White-browed, p. 82
Robin, White-faced, p. 83
Robin, Yellow, p. 83
Rosella, Crimson, p. 59
Rosella, Eastern, p. 60
Rosella, Northern, p. 59
Rosella, Pale-headed, p. 59
Rostratula benghalensis, p. 33
ROSTRATULIDAE, p. 33

Sand-dotterel, Large, p. 36
Sand-dotterel, Mongolian, p. 36
Sanderling, p. 40

Sandpiper, Broad-billed, p. 41
Sandpiper, Common, p. 38
Sandpiper, Curlew, p. 40
Sandpiper, Marsh, p. 38
Sandpiper, Pectoral, p. 40
Sandpiper, Sharp-tailed, p. 40
Sandpiper, Terek, p. 38
Sandpiper, Wood, p. 38
SCOLOPACIDAE, p. 37
Scrub-bird, Rufous, p. 76
Scrub-robin, Northern, p. 82
Scrub-wren, Bellenden Ker, p. 104
Scrub-wren, Buff-breasted, p. 103
Scrub-wren, Large-billed, p. 104
Scrub-wren, Little, p. 103
Scrub-wren, Yellow-throated, p. 104
Scythrops novaehollandiae, p. 66
Sea-eagle, Red-backed, p. 20
Sea-eagle, White-breasted, p. 22
Sericornis beccarii, p. 103
Sericornis citreogularis, p. 104
Sericornis frontalis, p. 103
Sericornis kerri, p. 104
Sericornis magnirostris, p. 104
Shearwater, Audubon, p. 5
Shearwater, Fleshy-footed, p. 4
Shearwater, Fluttering, p. 5
Shearwater, Little, p. 5
Shearwater, Short-tailed, p. 4
Shearwater, Wedge-tailed, p. 4
Shearwater, White-fronted, p. 4
Shoveler, Blue-winged, p. 17
Shoveler, Common, p. 17
Shrike-thrush, Bower, p. 88
Shrike-thrush, Brown, p. 88
Shrike-thrush, Brown-breasted, p. 88
Shrike-thrush, Grey, p. 88
Shrike-thrush, Rufous, p. 87
Shrike-thrush, Western, p. 88
Shrike-tit, Eastern, p. 88
Silvereye, Grey-breasted, p. 115
Silvereye, Pale, p. 114
Silvereye, Yellow, p. 114
Sittella, Black-capped, p. 111
Sittella, Orange-winged, p. 110
Sittella, Pied, p. 110
Sittella, Striated, p. 110
Sittella, White-headed, p. 110
Sittella, White-winged, p. 110
SITTIDAE, p. 110
Skua, Arctic, p. 43
Skua, Pomarine, p. 43
Skua, Southern, p. 42
Smicronis brevirostris, p. 101
Snipe, Australian, p. 39

- Snipe, Painted, p. 33
 Snipe, Pintailed, p. 39
 Songlark, Brown, p. 109
 Songlark, Rufous, p. 109
 Sparrow, House, p. 135
 Sparrowhawk, Collared, p. 21
Sphecotheres viridis, p. 137
 SPHENISCIDAE, p. 2
 Spinebill, Eastern, p. 127
 Spinifex-bird, p. 108
 Spoonbill, Royal, p. 13
 Spoonbill, Yellow-billed, p. 13
 Starling, Common, p. 136
 Starling, Shining, p. 135
Stercorarius parasiticus, p. 43
Stercorarius pomarinus, p. 43
Stercorarius skua, p. 42
Sterna anaethetus, p. 45
Sterna bengalensis, p. 46
Sterna bergii, p. 46
Sterna caspia, p. 44
Sterna dougallii, p. 45
Sterna fuscata, p. 45
Sterna hirundo, p. 44
Sterna hybrida, p. 43
Sterna leucoptera, p. 44
Sterna nilotica, p. 44
Sterna sinensis, p. 46
Sterna striata, p. 45
Sterna sumatrana, p. 45
Stictonetta naevosa, p. 14
 Stilt, Banded, p. 41
 Stilt, White-headed, p. 41
Stiltia isabella, p. 42
 Stint, Long-toed, p. 40
 Stint, Red-necked, p. 40
Stipiturus ruficeps, p. 108
 Stone-curlew, Beach, p. 42
 Stone-curlew, Southern, p. 41
 Stork, Black-necked, p. 12
 Storm-petrel, Gould, p. 6
 Storm-petrel, Grey-backed, p. 6
 Storm-petrel, Vieillot, p. 6
 Storm-petrel, White-faced, p. 6
 Storm-petrel, Wilson, p. 6
Strepera graculina, p. 140
Streptopelia chinensis, p. 49
 STRIGIDAE, p. 67
Struthidea cinerea, p. 138
 STURNIDAE, p. 135
Sturnus vulgaris, p. 136
Sula bassana, p. 7
Sula dactylatra, p. 7
Sula leucogaster, p. 7
Sula sula, p. 7
 SULIDAE, p. 7
 Sunbird, Yellow-breasted, p. 114
 Swallow, Barn, p. 77
 Swallow, Eastern, p. 77
 Swallow, Welcome, p. 77
 Swallow, White-backed, p. 77
 Swamp-hen, Eastern, p. 32
 Swan, Black, p. 13
 Swift, Fork-tailed, p. 71
 Swift, Spine-tailed, p. 71
 Swiftlet, Edible-nest, p. 71
 Swiftlet, Grey, p. 71
 Swiftlet, Uniform, p. 70
 SYLVIIDAE, p. 108

Tadorna radjah, p. 15
Tadorna tadornoides, p. 16
Tanyptera sylvia, p. 74
 Tattler, Grey-tailed, p. 39
 Tattler, Wandering, p. 39
 Teal, Chestnut, p. 16
 Teal, Grey, p. 16
 Tern, Black-naped, p. 45
 Tern, Bridled, p. 45
 Tern, Caspian, p. 44
 Tern, Common, p. 44
 Tern, Crested, p. 46
 Tern, Gull-billed, p. 44
 Tern, Lesser Crested, p. 46
 Tern, Little, p. 46
 Tern, Roseate, p. 45
 Tern, Sooty, p. 45
 Tern, Whiskered, p. 43
 Tern, White-fronted, p. 45
 Tern, White-winged Black, p. 44
 Thornbill, Brown, p. 102
 Thornbill, Buff-tailed, p. 103
 Thornbill, Chestnut-tailed, p. 102
 Thornbill, Little, p. 101
 Thornbill, Mountain, p. 101
 Thornbill, Red-tailed, p. 102
 Thornbill, Robust, p. 102
 Thornbill, Striated, p. 101
 Thornbill, Varied, p. 103
 Thornbill, Yellow-tailed, p. 103
Threskiornis moluccus, p. 12
Threskiornis spinicollis, p. 12
 THRESKIORNITHIDAE, p. 12
 Thrush, Australian Ground-, p. 81
 TIMALIIDAE, p. 98
 Tree-creeper, Black, p. 111
 Tree-creeper, Black-tailed, p. 111
 Tree-creeper, Brown, p. 111
 Tree-creeper, Little, p. 111

Tree-creeper, Red-browed, p. 112
Tree-creeper, White-browed, p. 112
Tree-creeper, White-throated, p. 112
Tree-duck, Plumed, p. 15
Tree-duck, Whistling, p. 14
Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus, p. 53
Trichoglossus haematodus, p. 53
Trichoglossus versicolor, p. 54
Triller, Varied, p. 81
Triller, White-winged, p. 81
Tringa brevipes, p. 39
Tringa glareola, p. 38
Tringa hypoleucos, p. 38
Tringa incana, p. 39
Tringa nebularia, p. 38
Tringa stagnatilis, p. 38
Tringa terek, p. 38
Tropic-bird, Red-tailed, p. 6
Tropic-bird, White-tailed, p. 6
TURDIDAE, p. 81
Turkey, Brush, p. 25
TURNICIDAE, p. 27
Turnix maculosa, p. 27
Turnix melanogaster, p. 27
Turnix olivii, p. 28
Turnix pyrrhоторax, p. 28
Turnix varia, p. 28
Turnix velox, p. 28
Turnstone, p. 39
Tyto alba, p. 67
Tyto capensis, p. 67
Tyto novaehollandiae, p. 67
Tyto tenebricosa, p. 67

Vanellus miles, p. 34
Vanellus tricolor, p. 35

Wagtail, Grey, p. 78
Wagtail, Yellow, p. 78
Warbler, Black-throated, p. 100
Warbler, Brown, p. 99
Warbler, Buff-breasted, p. 99
Warbler, Fairy, p. 100
Warbler, Large-billed, p. 100
Warbler, Mangrove, p. 100

Warbler, Northern, p. 99
Warbler, Speckled, p. 105
Warbler, Western, p. 100
Warbler, White-throated, p. 99
Water-rail, Lewin, p. 29
Wattlebird, Little, p. 128
Wattlebird, Red, p. 128
Wedgebill, p. 89
Weebill, p. 101
Whimbrel, p. 37
Whimbrel, Little, p. 37
Whipbird, Eastern, p. 89
Whistler, Black-tailed, p. 85
Whistler, Golden, p. 86
Whistler, Grey, p. 87
Whistler, Olive, p. 87
Whistler, Rufous, p. 86
Whistler, White-breasted, p. 87
Whiteface, Banded, p. 101
Whiteface, Eastern, p. 101
Willie Wagtail, p. 91
Wood-swallow, Black-faced, p. 139
Wood-swallow, Dusky, p. 140
Wood-swallow, Little, p. 140
Wood-swallow, Masked, p. 139
Wood-swallow, White-breasted, p. 139
Wood-swallow, White-browed, p. 139
Wren, Black-backed Blue, p. 106
Wren, Blue-and-white, p. 107
Wren, Fern, p. 104
Wren, Lovely, p. 106
Wren, Purple-backed, p. 106
Wren, Purple-crowned, p. 107
Wren, Red-backed, p. 107
Wren, Superb Blue, p. 105
Wren, Variegated, p. 106

Xenorhynchus asiaticus, p. 12

Zanthoniza phrygia, p. 127
Zoothera cuneata, p. 82
Zoothera lunulata, p. 81
ZOSTEROPIDAE, p. 114
Zosterops citrinella, p. 114
Zosterops lateralis, p. 115
Zosterops lutea, p. 114

This Special Publication is the first to appear in the new format. Previous numbers in the series are:

- No. 1 *A systematic list of the birds of Western Australia*; by H. M. Whittell and D. L. Serventy.
- No. 2 *Report on the Aboriginal engravings and flora and fauna of Depuch Island, Western Australia*; by W. D. L. Ride *et al.*
- No. 3 *Catalogue of Western Australian meteorite collections*. Vol. 1. Irons, stony-irons and stones; by G. J. H. McCall and J. R. De Laeter.
- No. 4 *List of Northern Territory birds*; by G. M. Storr.

All these publications are available from the Museum Bookshop, Western Australian Museum, Francis Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000.

