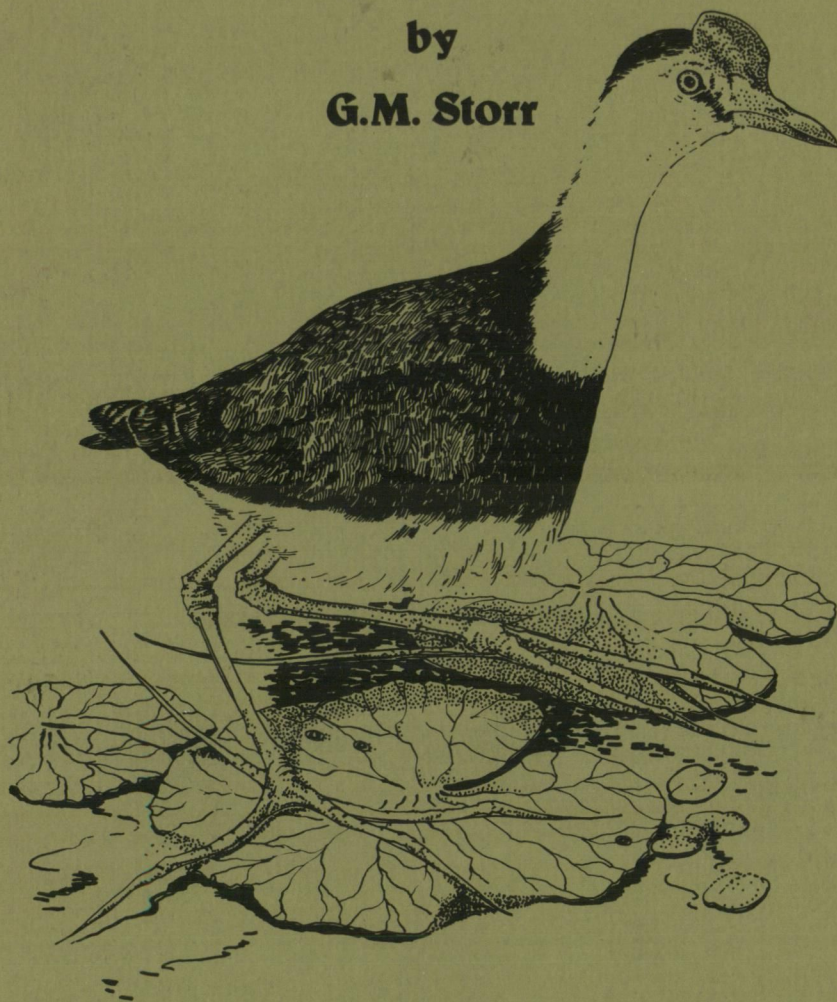


**Birds of the Kimberley Division,
Western Australia**

by
G.M. Storr



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INTRODUCTION

Serventy and Whittell's excellent *Birds of Western Australia* (first published in 1948) excluded the many species found in Western Australia only in the Kimberley Division. The far north of the State thus remained the last *terra incognita* in Australia. The present paper fills this gap by providing information on the distribution, ecological status, relative abundance, habitat preferences, movements and breeding season of Kimberley birds. Coverage is much the same as in my *List of Northern Territory birds* (1967, *Spec. Publs West. Aust. Mus.* no. 4), *List of Queensland birds* (1973, *Spec. Publs West. Aust. Mus.* no. 5) and *Birds of the Northern Territory* (1977, *Spec. Publs West. Aust. Mus.* no. 7). An innovation is data on clutch size.

The area covered by this paper is the Kimberley Land Division (i.e. that part of Western Australia north of lat. 19°30'S) and the seas and islands of the adjacent continental shelf, including specks of land, such as Ashmore Reef, that are administered by the Commonwealth of Australia. Distribution is often given in climatic as well as geographic terms by referring to the subhumid zone (mean annual rainfall 100-150 cm), semiarid zone (50-100 cm) or arid zone (less than 50 cm). Breeding season is defined as the months in which eggs are laid. Clutch size is given thus: C/3 (7), 4 (9), where I have records of seven clutches of three eggs and nine clutches of four eggs. Similarly brood size is given, for example, as B/1 (1). Taxonomic references cited in my earlier regional papers are not repeated here.

This compilation is based on the literature, the collections in the Western Australian Museum, and the unpublished notes of many naturalists, among whom I am especially grateful to my colleagues in the Western Australian Museum, Messrs R.E. Johnstone, L.A. Smith and John Dell, and to Mrs H.B. Gill and Mr W.H. Butler; collectively their observations embrace all seasons and most parts of the region. Other naturalists who gave me much information include the late Ivan C. Carnaby, Drs D.L. Serventy and A.A. Burbidge, and Messrs J.A. Smith, P.J. Fuller, K.G. Buller, M.J. Brooker and C. Smith. I am also grateful to Mr S.A. Parker for data on Kimberley specimens in the South Australian Museum, to Mr Julian Ford for taxonomic advice, to the British Museum (Natural History) for a photocopy of T.H. Bowyer-Bower's field diary, and to the Australian Biological Resources Study, whose grant financed W.H. Butler's field work in southeast and west Kimberley in June-September 1975 (see *West. Aust. Nat.* 13: 194-195).

The Kimberley, apart from its southern desert fringes, shares with the 'Top End' of the Northern Territory and far northwestern Queensland a distinctive avifauna, which to a large extent was described by John Gould

from material collected in the Northern Territory by John Gilbert, J.R. Elsey and the officers of HMS *Beagle*. Exploration of the Kimberley contributed little to our knowledge of what could be called the West Torresian avifauna. Indeed, all that was known in Gould's time of the birds of the Kimberley were the few observations and small collections made by Philip King in 1820, George Grey in 1836-37 and J. Lort Stokes in 1838.

The golden age of Kimberley field ornithology was the quarter-century beginning in 1886. In this short period eight men, T.H. Bowyer-Bower, K. Dahl, G.A. Keartland, J.T. Tunney, F.M. House, J.P. Rogers, G.F. Hill and R. Söderberg, made known all but a few of the birds on the Kimberley list. Apart from F.L. Whitlock's work around Fitzroy Crossing in 1924-25, little was accomplished between the two wars. On a brief visit to the lower Ord in 1944, C.F.H. Jenkins added two species to the Kimberley list: *Cygnus atratus* and *Microeca flavigaster*. In 1962 D.L. Serventy (*Emu* 52: 105-116) published the first detailed account of the region's marine birds. From 1958 to 1965 I.C. Carnaby collected eggs in east and south Kimberley; a copy of his data on 752 nests is lodged in the Western Australian Museum.

The last decade has been one of intensive field work. It began in 1968 with the Fifth Harold Hall Australian Expedition, led by Major B.D.McD. Booth and notable for the rediscovery of *Amytornis housei*. The Western Australian Museum, alone or in collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, collected and observed birds in the Coulomb Point Reserve in June-July 1971, at Lake Argyle in October 1971 and January-February 1972, in the Bonaparte Archipelago in May-June 1972 and June-July 1973, on the Mitchell Plateau and at Port Warrender in January-February 1973 and October-November 1976, in Dampier Land in June 1974 and April-May 1977, in the Prince Regent River Reserve in August 1974, in east and west Kimberley in June-July 1975 and October-November 1977, in arid southeast Kimberley in June-July 1975, on the Yampi Peninsula in August-September 1975, in the Drysdale River National Park in August 1975, and in the Edgar Ranges in August 1976; in the course of this work 12 birds were added to the Kimberley list, viz. *Botaurus stellaris poeciloptilus*, *Coturnix chinensis lineata*, *Porzana fluminea*, *Calidris tenuirostris*, *Sterna nilotica affinis*, *Sterna hirundo longipennis*, *Platycercus z. zonarius*, *Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus*, *Motacilla alba*, *Gerygone magnirostris*, *Meliphaga albilineata* and *Acanthagenys rufogularis*. During field work for the American Museum of Natural History in winter 1973 W.H. Butler collected the first Kimberley specimen of *Sphecotheres viridis flaviventris*; in the same period Mrs H.B. Gill added *Phalacrocorax carbo* and *Aphelocephala nigricincta* to the Kimberley list.

CASUARIIDAE

Dromaius novaehollandiae (Latham)

Emu

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Locally moderately common (e.g. Mitchell Plateau) but generally scarce. Sparsely to moderately densely wooded habitats, but not sandy deserts. Breeding from May to July; C/11 (1).

PODICIPEDIDAE

Podiceps novaehollandiae Stephens

Black-throated Grebe

P. n. novaehollandiae

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Moderately common in southern and eastern flatlands, especially about the lower and middle courses of major streams (Fitzroy, Ord, and Sturt); only casual in hilly north Kimberley (north of Munja Lagoon, Lake Gilbert, and Lake Gladstone). Freshwater lagoons, swamps, river-pools, and dams. Breeding from December to March; C/6 (1), 7 (1), 8 (1).

Taxonomy. For classification of grebes see Simmons (1962, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 82: 109).

Podiceps poliocephalus Jardine & Selby

Hoary-headed Grebe

Status uncertain; perhaps a rare winter visitor to south of Division. Two specimens in Western Australian Museum collected by A.M. Douglas and G.F. Mees in June 1960 at 30 km SSE of Derby.

Podiceps cristatus (Linnaeus)

Great Crested Grebe

P. c. australis Gould

Status. Rare visitor to southwestern and northeastern flatlands. Specimen collected by T.H. Bowyer-Bower on the lower Fitzroy 10 km upstream from Lukins Crossing in September 1886. J.P. Rogers collected a specimen in the same region in February 1902 (Hall, 1903, *Emu* 3: 43; Mathews, *Bds Aust.* 1: 268). Keartland told North (1898, *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 22: 191) that he saw several on the Fitzroy [in summer 1896-97]. R.H. Stranger observed one on the Ord above Bandicoot Bar in August 1975.

PROCELLARIIDAE

[*Puffinus pacificus* (Gmelin)

Wedge-tailed Shearwater

Status uncertain; perhaps a regular winter visitor to open seas. In late July 1965 Pocklington (1967, *Emu* 67: 134) observed about fifty birds of both phases, including two flocks of 20, north to lat. 16°50'S, but well to west of continental shelf.]

OCEANITIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl)

Wilson's Storm Petrel

Status etc. Common visitor (June-October) to all seas, including partly enclosed waters of Bonaparte and Buccaneer Archipelagos; usually in ones (40 sightings), also in twos (6) and threes (2).

[*Oceanodroma matsudariae* Kuroda

Matsudaira's Storm Petrel

Status etc. Common visitor to Timor Sea, where Pocklington (1967, *Emu* 67: 135) observed nearly a hundred in late July 1965, in flocks of up to 30. All observations well to west of continental shelf; here they outnumbered Wilson's Storm Petrel by twenty to one.]

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon rubricauda Boddaert

Red-tailed Tropic-bird

Status. Rare visitor. Hill (1911, *Emu* 10: 265) saw two in the Napier Broome Bay region. Serventy (1952, *Emu* 52: 33) saw one near Seringapatam Reef on two occasions in October 1949.

Phaethon lepturus Daudin

White-tailed Tropic-bird

P. l. fulvus Brandt

Status uncertain. In late July 1965 Pocklington (1967, *Emu* 67: 136) made ten sightings (mainly of single birds, also one party of five) and collected a specimen west of continental shelf (at 200 km NW of Rowley Shoals and 200 km W of Seringapatam Reef). For evidence that it reaches continental waters see Morgan (1922, *S. Aust. Orn.* 6: 104).

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck

Australian Pelican

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common; in ones, twos or flocks of up to fifty. Mainly open freshwaters (river-pools, lagoons, large station dams); also sheltered seas (as far offshore as Adele I.). Breeding in small colonies on low islands well offshore: Sand I. (Long Reef), West and Middle Is (Lacepede Is); April to July.

SULIDAE

Sula dactylatra Lesson

Masked Booby

S. d. personata Gould

Range. Timor Sea, remote from mainland, e.g. about Ashmore and Scott Reefs, in lat. 13°20'S between Cartier and Browse Is, and around Adele I.

Status etc. Scarce. Breeding in small numbers on Adele I.; March to August; C/2 (occasionally 1).

Sula leucogaster (Boddaert)

Brown Booby

S. l. plotus (Forster)

Range. Most blue-water seas, but no records from Joseph Bonaparte Gulf east of long. 127°45'E.

Status etc. Very common. Mainly open seas, especially in vicinity of breeding and roosting islands; also partly enclosed waters of Bonaparte and Buccaneer Archipelagos. Breeding in tens of thousands on West and Middle Is (Lacepede Is), in thousands on Adele I., and in unknown numbers on West I. (Ashmore Reef); February to August (mainly autumn); C/2 (occasionally 1).

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Brandt)

Little Black Cormorant

Range. Greater part of Division, but not recorded from Dampier Land and far southwest.

Status etc. Moderately common in southern and eastern flatlands, especially about the lower courses of major streams (Fitzroy, Sturt, Ord); usually single or in small parties, occasionally in large flocks (up to 300); scarce in hilly north Kimberley. Freshwater river-pools and lagoons. Unconfirmed reports of breeding on the lower Behn and Sturt Creek.

Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus)

Great Cormorant

P. c. novaehollandiae Stephens

Status etc. Until recently there were no acceptable records, but since the damming of the Ord in 1971 to form Lake Argyle it seems that this species is quickly establishing itself in the Division. In July 1973 H.B. Gill saw one on two occasions at Barred Creek (35 km N of Broome). In late June 1975 I. Cooke showed L.A. Smith and R.E. Johnstone two breeding colonies on Lake Argyle, comprising 2 and 30 nests. In August 1975 R.E. Johnstone found it moderately common along the larger streams in the Drysdale River National Park; here it was more numerous than *P. sulcirostris* and favoured fast-flowing open water in rocky pools.

Phalacrocorax varius (Gmelin)

Pied Cormorant

Range. Rocky western coasts from Napier Broome Bay southwest to Admiral Bay; offshore as far as Adele I. Recently established on Lake Argyle.

Status etc. Uncommon in coastal waters; usually in ones or twos, occasionally in flocks of up to 20 resting birds. Breeding in small colonies on Sand I. (Long Reef), Low Rocks (Admiralty Gulf), bare islet in Port Warrender, and Adele I.; April to June; C/3.

On the slowly filling Lake Argyle R.E. Johnstone saw single birds on three occasions in January and February 1972; he and L.A. Smith were shown two breeding colonies at Lake Argyle in late June 1975, comprising ca 60 and 150 nests.

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos (Vieillot)

Little Pied Cormorant

P. m. melanoleucos

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Common on Lake Argyle in flocks of up to 30; scarce to moderately common elsewhere, usually single, occasionally in small parties. Freshwater lakes, river-pools, lagoons, and swamps. Breeding in small colonies (up to 15 nests) along the Ord from The Bend upstream to the mouth of the Bow; January to March; C/4 (1), 5 (5), 6 (1).

Anhinga melanogaster Pennant

Darter

A. m. novaehollandiae (Gould)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to the southern edge of the Fitzroy drainage (e.g. Woolonwarra Creek and Tonka Spring) and to Sturt Creek.

Status etc. Moderately common in eastern and southern flatlands; scarce or uncommon in hilly north Kimberley; vagrant in southwest (one record from Broome mangroves). Freshwater river-pools, lagoons, lakes, springs, and large station dams. Breeding along the Ord (from The Bend south to the mouth of the Bow) and near the lower Fitzroy (Jimbaloorra Swamp); February to April; C/4 (usually), 5 (1).

FREGATIDAE

Fregata minor (Gmelin)

Greater Frigate-bird

Status. Rare visitor to Timor Sea, remote from mainland. L.A. Smith and J. Dell saw two all-black birds over Adele I. on 18 June 1972; they kept apart from the hordes of *F. ariel*; on the previous day Smith saw a large all-black frigate-bird off Browse I. In late July 1965 Pocklington (1967, *Emu* 67: 137) saw two off the continental shelf (200 km W of Seringapatam Reef).

Fregata ariel (Gray)

Lesser Frigate-bird

Range. Blue-water seas from western coasts out to beyond continental shelf. Not recorded from Joseph Bonaparte Gulf.

Status etc. Common; usually single at sea, occasionally in small parties; often associated with feeding terns and boobies. Many thousands breeding on Ashmore Reef (East and Middle Is), Adele I., and West I. (Lacepede Is); smaller colonies on Sand I. (Long Reef) and Middle I. (Lacepede Is); March to August; C/1.

ARDEIDAE

Ardea sumatrana Raffles

Great-billed Heron

Range. Western coasts and estuaries from Napier Broome Bay southwest nearly to Broome (Barred Creek); also Uwins I.

Status etc. Locally moderately common (e.g. Lawley River delta), but generally scarce; usually single. Mainly in and near tall dense mangroves of tidal creeks. No authentic breeding records.

Ardea pacifica Latham

Pacific Heron

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Moderately common in southern and eastern flatlands; scarce or uncommon in hilly north Kimberley; usually single, occasionally in small parties. Freshwaters: claypans, swamps, lagoons, river-pools, station dams, bore over-flows, and floodwaters. Breeding (nests isolated or in groups of two or three) from January to March; C/3 (usually), 4 (occasionally).

Ardea novaehollandiae Latham

White-faced Heron

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Darcy, Augustus). Vagrant on East I. (Ashmore Reef).

Status etc. Moderately common in southern and eastern flatlands; scarce or uncommon in hilly north Kimberley; usually single, occasionally in small parties. Mainly freshwaters; also tidal waters (especially on reef flats and about rocks) and short dry grasslands (e.g. airfields). Breeding (nests isolated or in groups of two) from January to March; C/3 or 4. Judging from the few breeding records, most individuals of this and the preceding species must originate outside of Division.

Ardea picata Gould

Pied Heron

Range. North-eastern, west to the King River and south to Lake Argyle. Vagrant to northwest and west Kimberley (two observations by J.A. Smith at Mitchell Plateau in 1970, and specimen collected by Söderberg at Beagle Bay in July 1911).

Status etc. Formerly scarce in dry season, numbers increasing in wet. Since the damming of the Ord at Bandicoot Bar and Lake Argyle it has become common in dry season as well as wet. Freshwater lagoons and ponds; also feeding on grasshoppers. Breeding colonially with cormorants and egrets in riverside forest along the Ord and lower Behn; late December to March.

Egretta alba (Linnaeus)

Great Egret

E. a. modesta (Gray)

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Very common at Lake Argyle in flocks of up to 200; moderately common elsewhere in southern and eastern flatlands and locally on coasts, in ones, twos or small parties; uncommon in hilly north Kimberley. Freshwaters (lagoons, swamps, river-pools, floodwaters, and large station

dams) and tidal waters (mangrove creeks and open flats). Breeding in large colonies along the lower Behn since it was flooded by Lake Argyle; December to February.

Egretta intermedia (Wagler)

Intermediate Egret

E. i. intermedia

Range. Northeastern, from Wyndham south to Lake Argyle. Also recorded at Lake Gladstone, Meda, and Derby.

Status etc. Uncommon in northeast; scarce elsewhere. Freshwater lagoons. Perhaps breeding in the large heronry on the lower Behn, where R.E. Johnstone saw one carrying nesting material in January 1972.

Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus)

Little Egret

E. g. nigripes (Temminck)

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Moderately common in northeast and locally on coasts; uncommon elsewhere; usually single. Freshwater lagoons and pools, and mangrove creeks and adjacent tidal flats. Breeding in small numbers in the heronry on the lower Behn; January and February.

Egretta sacra (Gmelin)

Eastern Reef Heron

Range. Rocky western coasts, estuaries and islands from Napier Broome Bay southwest to Admiral Bay, and as far offshore as Ashmore Reef, Cartier I., and Adele I.

Status. Common; in ones, twos or small parties. Tidal reef and mud flats. Breeding on islands in March, July, September, and October; C/1 (17), 2 (7), 3 (1). Frequency of white phase generally about 25% but on Ashmore Reef it is 77% and Adele I. 1%.

Egretta ibis (Linnaeus)

Cattle Egret

E. i. coromanda (Boddaert)

Status uncertain. In 1933 18 birds were released on the Lennard but soon disappeared (Jenkins, 1959, *Emu* 59: 206). Recent sightings are presumably of visitors from the Northern Territory. In October 1971 J. Dell saw occasional birds along the Ord at Old Lissadell. In January and February 1972 R.E. Johnstone saw a single bird and a few small parties (up to 5) at Lake Argyle. In late February 1972 J.A. Smith saw three

birds in breeding plumage on the Mitchell Plateau airfield. In August 1973 H.B. Gill saw eight at Bandicoot Bar.

Taxonomy. See Vaurie (1963, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 83: 164).

Butorides striatus (Linnaeus)

Mangrove Heron

B. s. cinereus Mayr

Range. Rocky coasts southwest to Admiral Bay, including continental islands from the Sir Graham Moore Is southwest to the Wood Is.

Status etc. Common; usually single. Tidal flats close to mangroves; also collected in a *Ficus* thicket on a near-coastal ridge. Breeding in December or January; C/2 (1).

Taxonomy. See Mayr (1943, *Emu* 43: 9).

Nycticorax caledonicus (Gmelin)

Rufous Night Heron

N. c. hilli Mathews

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs, Edgar Ranges, Old Cherrabun, and Sturt Creek; also Adele I.

Status etc. Very common in eastern and southern flatlands about lower and middle courses of larger streams; uncommon in hilly north Kimberley. Spending day in dense riverside forests and mangroves; also in dense melaleuca forest (at landward foot of coastal dunes in far southwest) and long grass (Adele I.). Breeding colonially in January and February.

Taxonomy. See White (1973, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 93: 175).

Ixobrychus flavicollis (Latham)

Black Bittern

Range. Greater part of Division, south to the Fitzroy and (?) Sturt Creek.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common; usually single. Usually flushed from dense waterside vegetation (cajaputs, pandanus, and long grass), but commonly seen by day at sheltered freshwater pools (where it largely feeds on insects, especially dragonflies). Breeding from August to January; C/3 (1), 4 (2).

Taxonomy. See White (1975, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 95: 106).

Botaurus stellaris (Linnaeus)

Brown Bittern

B. s. poeciloptilus (Wagler)

Status. Rare vagrant. A female (WAM A12495) collected by W.H. Butler on 22 October 1971 in reeds around a lagoon on Argyle Downs. [The

'bitterns' seen on Adele I. by Walker (1892, *Ibis* (6) 4: 260) were almost certainly *Nycticorax caledonicus*, whose presence on the island was established by Serventy (1952, *Emu* 52: 33).]

CICONIIDAE

Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus (Latham) Black-necked Stork

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs, Geegully Creek (Collins Pool), the middle Fitzroy (Noonkanbah), the lower Mary, and lower Sturt Creek; also Sir Graham Moore, Bigge and other continental islands.

Status etc. Moderately common on lower courses of larger rivers and locally on coast, but generally uncommon; usually single. Freshwater river-pools and lagoons, and pools in estuaries and sheltered bays; occasionally feeding on carrion. Breeding south to Frazier Downs (Whistle Creek mangroves), the Fitzroy and the Margaret, and on islands (e.g. Bigge); March and April; C/2 (2).

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Threskiornis aethiopicus (Latham) Sacred Ibis

T. a. moluccus (Cuvier)

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally common (e.g. on irrigated pastures) but generally uncommon to moderately common; usually in ones, twos or small parties, seldom in flocks of 50 or more. Freshwater lagoons, swamps, river-pools, and floodwaters; also estuarine pools, mangrove creeks, and tidal mudflats. Breeding colonially (up to a thousand nests) from December to March, in *Barringtonia* and *Melaleuca* along or near the lower Ord and lower Fitzroy; C/2 (6), 3 (15), 4 (1).

Taxonomy. See Holyoak (1970, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 90: 67).

Threskiornis spinicollis (Jameson) Straw-necked Ibis

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Common to moderately common in southern and eastern flatlands; scarce in hilly north Kimberley; usually in small parties, occasionally in flocks (up to 400). Freshwater swamps; margins

of lagoons, river-pools, and large station dams; grasshopper-infested country; irrigated pastures; occasionally tidal waters.

Kimberley birds evidently originate in southeast and southwest Australia (nestlings banded at Muchea have been recovered at Beagle Bay and Forrest River in June and July). Before the degradation of the grassy riverine plains the Division was an important drought refuge; see Kilgour (1904, *Emu* 4: 37) for description of immense flocks about the lower Ord.

Plegadis falcinellus (Linnaeus)

Glossy Ibis

Range. Northeastern, about the lower Ord (upstream to Argyle Downs); southwestern, about the lower Fitzroy (upstream to Camballin) and on the Roebuck Plains; casual in north Kimberley.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common but generally uncommon; usually in small parties, occasionally in flocks (up to 500). Freshwater swamps and pools. Breeding colonially in swamp 20 km SSE of Wyndham (*vide* I.C. Carnaby and I. Cooke); *ca* March and April.

Platalea regia Gould

Royal Spoonbill

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Moderately common in eastern and southern flatlands, about the lower courses of major streams (Pentecost, Ord, Sturt, Fitzroy, Meda and Robinson); scarce elsewhere; in ones, twos or small flocks (up to 42). Freshwater lagoons, river-pools, and large station dams; occasionally on tidal waters. Breeding colonially (up to 60 nests) in riverside trees (river gums and paperbarks); February to May; C/3 (1), 4 (3), 5 (1).

Platalea flavipes Gould

Yellow-billed Spoonbill

Range. Southern and eastern, north to Yampi Peninsula (Kimbolton Spring), Lake Gladstone, and the lower Ord (near House Roof Hill).

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common about the lower and middle Fitzroy and Sturt Creek; scarce elsewhere. Freshwater lagoons, river-pools, and large station dams.

ANATIDAE

Anseranas semipalmata (Latham)

Pied Goose

Range. Ordinarily south to the Roebuck Plains (Lake Eda), the middle Fitzroy, and the middle Ord (Old Lissadell).

Status etc. Nomadic. Formerly very common but now only moderately common in northeastern flatlands (about Cambridge Gulf and the Ord, south to Lake Argyle); formerly common but now uncommon in southwestern flatlands (about the Meda and lower Fitzroy); scarce elsewhere, except during severe droughts (e.g. large numbers at Wotjulum and Broome in 1952); usually in small flocks, occasionally in thousands. Freshwater swamps, inundated grasslands, irrigated pastures, drying lagoons and occasionally river-pools. Breeding colonially in swamps of northeastern and southwestern flatlands; late January to early April; C/7 (2), 8 (1), 9 (7), 10 (7), 11 (9), 12 (5), 13 (5), 14 (3), 15 (1). Many (if not most) birds leave Division soon after breeding (presumably for dry-season refuges in Northern Territory), returning in October-December. Overgrazing of riverine plains has greatly reduced their food supply this century.

Dendrocygna arcuata (Horsfield)

Chestnut Whistling Duck

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common in northeastern flatlands (about the Ord, upstream to Lake Argyle); scarce or uncommon in southern flatlands; rare or absent in much of hilly north Kimberley (north of Munja Lagoon, Lake Gilbert, and Lake Gladstone); usually in small parties, occasionally in flocks of a few hundreds; numbers generally increasing after heavy summer rains, indicating that principal dry-season refuges are outside of Division. Freshwater swamps and lagoons, inundated grasslands, and ricefields. Breeding in January, March and (?) April; C/9 (1), 12 (1), 13 (1).

Taxonomy. The holotypes of the Mathewsian subspecies *Dendrocygna javanica peronii*, *Malacorhynchus membranaceus assimilis* and *Nyroca nyroca dampieri* were collected by Dahl at Loomingoon Out-station (70 km ENE of Broome) in January 1896, not as given by Greenway (1973, *Bull. Am. Mus. nat. Hist.* 150: 250-253).

Dendrocygna eytoni (Eyton)

Plumed Whistling Duck

Range. Greater part of Division, but not hilly north Kimberley (north of Lakes Gilbert and Gladstone).

Status etc. Locally and seasonally very common (but generally only moderately common) in southern and eastern flatlands (especially about the lower Fitzroy and lower Ord); concentrating in dry season at permanent waters (especially in northeast) in flocks of hundreds or

thousands, dispersing widely (especially in south) after heavy summer rains. Freshwater swamps and lagoons and seeding grasslands (inundated or dry). Breeding from December to March; C/8 (1), 11 (1).

Cygnus atratus (Latham)

Black Swan

Status. Not recorded till recently, but becoming an increasingly frequent visitor and even breeding on southwestern coastal plains. Jenkins (1947, *Emu* 47: 37) saw two at Argyle Downs in autumn 1944. Birds were reported at Munja Lagoon in the 1950s, Camballin in the early 1970s, and Geikie Gorge and Brooking Springs in September-October 1976. In 1974 R.E. Johnstone recorded them in the Lagrange district; on 15 June he saw six birds, including two cygnets, on a large sheet of open water near Cape Bossut; on 21 June he saw five on open water in Injudinah Swamp. In September 1976 Johnstone was informed by Mr J. Grey of Thangoo that swans had bred on Lake Eda.

Stictonetta naevosa (Gould)

Freckled Duck

Status. Rare visitor. Whitlock (1925, *Emu* 25: 79) examined a specimen and heard of another three birds near Fitzroy Crossing in summer 1924-25.

Tadorna tadornoides (Jardine & Selby)

Mountain Duck

Status. Scarce visitor (mostly May-September), usually in pairs, mainly to the lower and middle Fitzroy, Sturt Creek, and the lower Ord.

Tadorna radjah (Garnot)

Burdekin Duck

T. r. rufitergum Hartert

Range. Northeastern flatlands, west to the King and south to Old Lissadell. Formerly southern flatlands (lower and middle Fitzroy and lower Margaret). An unconfirmed report from Sturt Creek.

Status etc. Formerly moderately common, now becoming uncommon in northeast; no records from south since 1897; usually in pairs or small parties (up to 20). Freshwater lagoons and river-pools. Breeding from January to March; C/11 (1).

Anas superciliosa Gmelin

Black Duck

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common in southern flatlands (especially about the lower and middle Fitzroy), numbers increasing in wet season;

uncommon to moderately common in northeastern flatlands (especially about the lower Ord); rare in hilly north Kimberley. Freshwater swamps, lagoons, river-pools and dams. Breeding (mainly in south) from January to May; broods of 8, 12 and 16 reported.

Anas gibberifrons Müller

Grey Teal

A. g. gracilis Buller

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Mainly a non-breeding visitor. Uncommon to common in southern flatlands (especially about the lower and middle Fitzroy, Christmas Creek, and Sturt Creek); uncommon to moderately common in northeastern flatlands (about the Ord, upstream to Old Lissadell); rare in hilly north Kimberley. Freshwater swamps, claypans, lagoons, river-pools, isolated springs, and dams; rarely tidal waters. Breeding reported on the Fitzroy in January and February 1897 (North, 1898, *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 22: 190).

Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Latham)

Pink-eared Duck

Range. Southern flatlands, north to Kimberley Downs, Brooking Creek and Gordon Downs; casual in northeast (Carlton Reach).

Status etc. Uncommon; mainly in small parties (up to 25) on claypans and small lagoons about the lower and middle Fitzroy and Sturt Creek. One breeding report: a brood near Liveringa in April 1947 (Shilling, 1948, *Emu* 48: 68).

Aythya australis (Eyton)

Hardhead

Range. Southern and eastern, north to Munja Lagoon, Lake Gladstone, and Wyndham.

Status uncertain; most birds probably non-breeding visitors. Locally and seasonally common (in flocks of up to 100), but generally scarce (in ones, twos or small parties). Freshwater lagoons and claypans. Two old breeding reports from the Fitzroy; ca February; C/9 (1).

Chenonetta jubata (Latham)

Wood Duck

Range. Southern flatlands (about the lower and middle Fitzroy upstream to Fitzroy Crossing, and Sturt Creek upstream to Anjammie Pool); casual in northeast (a single bird reported from the lower Dunham).

Status etc. Moderately common on Sturt Creek; formerly moderately common on the Fitzroy, now uncommon; usually in pairs or small parties (up to 30). Freshwater lagoons. Nesting in trees along the Fitzroy (Whitlock, 1925, *Emu* 25: 79).

Nettapus pulchellus Gould

Green Pygmy Goose

Range. Formerly greater part of Division.

Status etc. Formerly common in northeastern and southern flatlands, about the lower and middle courses of the Ord and Fitzroy, but now uncommon to moderately common in northeast (in parties of up to 16) and extinct on the Fitzroy (and presumably also in the Robinson drainage); rare in hilly north Kimberley (north of Munja Lagoon, Lake Gilbert, and Lake Gladstone). Freshwater swamps, lagoons, and river-pools. Breeding in February and March.

In 1886 T.H. Bowyer-Bower observed it in flocks of up to a hundred birds about the lower Fitzroy. In 1896-97 Keartland saw several parties about the middle Fitzroy (North, 1898, *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 23: 189). There were still a few around Fitzroy Crossing in 1925 (Whitlock, 1925, *Emu* 25: 79), but by 1947 they had disappeared from Liveringa (Shilling, 1948, *Emu* 48: 67). Most of this decline was probably due to the destruction of aquatic vegetation by cattle. The damming of the Ord in 1971 drowned good habitat in the northeast (e.g. Argyle Lagoon).

ACCIPITRIDAE

Elanus caeruleus (Desfontaines)

Black-shouldered Kite

E. c. notatus Gould

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status uncertain, but probably a non-breeding visitor. Numbers variable, e.g. common in 1969 and 1975 but scarce in 1971-74; almost invariably single. Lightly or sparsely wooded country.

Elanus scriptus Gould

Letter-winged Kite

Status. Ordinarily absent from the Division, but evidently present in good numbers in drought year 1952: A. Keast collected two at Forrest River in May and June (Parker, 1970, *S. Aust. Orn.* 25: 116), and H.T. Phillipps observed ten on remote Adele I. in July (Serventy, 1953, *West. Aust.*

Nat. 3: 191). In July 1977 K.F. Kenneally observed them on remote Ashmore Reef (2 on West I., 25 on East I.) and collected a specimen.

Aviceda subcristata (Gould)

Crested Hawk

A. s. subcristata

Status uncertain, but clearly rare. Whitlock (1925, *Emu* 25: 80) collected one near Fitzroy Crossing on 8 August 1924. On 1 July 1973 H.B. Gill saw two hawks, probably of this species, in palm savanna (*Livistona eastonii*, *Eucalyptus miniata*, *E. tetradonta*) on the Mitchell Plateau 20 km SE of AMAX Camp. On 30 January, 9 March, and 15 April 1976, J.A. Smith observed a pair at Mumbo Jumbo on the lower Drysdale; on the last occasion the birds were circling overhead, one of them tumbling and calling. On 28 October 1977 L.A. Smith and R.E. Johnstone collected a pair in Teronis Gorge (upper Chamberlain River).

Lophoictinia isura (Gould)

Square-tailed Kite

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, the middle Fitzroy (Noonkanbah), the lower Margaret (30 km E of Fitzroy Crossing), and the lower Negri; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Boongaree).

Status etc. Moderately common near west and northeast coasts of Dampier Land; scarce to uncommon elsewhere. Mainly melaleuca thickets (in swamps and at landward foot of coastal dunes) and riverside forest; also eucalypt forest.

Hamirostra melanosternon (Gould)

Black-breasted Kite

Range. Greater part of Division, south to edge of desert (Edgar Ranges, St George Ranges, Wattle Spring, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges); also continental islands (Bigge, Boongaree, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Moderately common in arid and semiarid south and east, in ones, twos or small parties (up to 5); scarce or uncommon in subhumid northwest. Open grasslands and lightly wooded country; attracted to fires.

Haliastur indus (Boddaert)

Brahminy Kite

H. i. girrenera (Vieillot)

Range. All coasts, including numerous islands close to mainland (from Sir Graham Moore southwest to Sunday), ascending larger rivers for short distances (e.g. the Ord to House Roof Hill, the Drysdale to Mumbo

Jumbo, the Prince Regent to The Loop, the Robinson to the lower Townsend, and the Fitzroy to Langey Crossing).

Status etc. Moderately common; usually in ones, occasionally twos. Estuaries, tidal creeks, and sheltered bays, especially about mangroves; occasionally visiting near-coastal freshwater lagoons. Breeding in July; C/2 (2).

Haliastur sphenurus (Vieillot)

Whistling Kite

Range. Greater part of Division, including continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Fenelon, Wollaston, South Maret, Augustus, Uwins, Kingfisher), but not sandy deserts.

Status etc. Very common in southern and eastern flatlands in vicinity of water, in ones, twos or small flocks (up to 16); moderately common in hilly north Kimberley (except uninhabited country, where it is uncommon); scarce or absent in waterless sandy country. The most numerous hawk in the Division and much more evenly distributed than *Milvus migrans*. Lightly to moderately densely wooded country, especially in vicinity of water and sources of carrion (roads, fires, and slaughter yards). Breeding from February to September; C/2 (1).

Milvus migrans (Boddaert)

Black Kite

M. m. affinis Gould

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Heywood, Koolan).

Status etc. In inhabited country locally very common in flocks (up to 200), but generally common to moderately common in ones, twos or small flocks; scarce in uninhabited country. Grasslands or lightly wooded country, especially about fires, grasshopper plagues, cattle musters, and sources of carrion (slaughter yards, homesteads, towns, kangaroo shooters' camps, roads, and airfields). Considerable exodus from lowland riverine plains in wet season. Breeding in February-May and August-September; C/1 (5), 2 (5).

Accipiter fasciatus (Vigors & Horsfield)

Brown Goshawk

A. f. didimus (Mathews)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to the Fitzroy and Lake Argyle; also (but ? subspecies) continental islands.

Status etc. Migratory, largely vacating southern half of range in winter. Uncommon to moderately common; usually single. Mainly waterside forests and thickets. Breeding in August and September; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

A. f. fasciatus

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Winter visitor (May-September). Moderately common in south (e.g. outnumbering *A. f. didimus* on the Fitzroy in winter), but generally uncommon. Mainly waterside forests and thickets.

Accipiter cirrocephalus (Vieillot)

Collared Sparrowhawk

A. c. cirrocephalus

Range. Greater part of Division, including continental islands but not sandy deserts.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common; usually in ones, occasionally twos. Favouring denser vegetation around water, but also in vine scrubs, *Melaleuca* thickets, and pindan. Breeding from August to October; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

Accipiter novaehollandiae (Gmelin)

Grey or White Goshawk

A. n. novaehollandiae

Range. Disjunct in northern half of Division: about the Ord from Wyndham south to the lower Behn; northwest coast from Admiralty Gulf (Lawley River delta) southwest to King Sound (Port Usborne).

Status etc. In northeast scarce (white phase greatly outnumbering grey); mainly riverside forests. In northwest scarce to uncommon (grey phase outnumbering white); tall dense mangroves.

Accipiter radiatus (Latham)

Red Goshawk

Status etc. Rare. Hill (1911, *Emu* 10: 266) observed four birds and collected two during his year-long stay at Napier Broome Bay; here it bred in June and July; C/1 (1). K.G. Buller collected a specimen in the Carlton Gorge in June 1945. Slater (1959, *West. Aust. Nat.* 7: 39) classified it as a casual visitor to the Kimberley Research Station (lower Ord).

Aquila morphnoides Gould

Little Eagle

A. m. morphnoides

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Deep Creek, St George Ranges, and Christmas Creek drainage (Wattle Spring), but not recorded from Dampier Land, far southwest or Sturt Creek drainage.

Status etc. Uncommon to scarce; usually single. Lightly wooded country, especially grassy plains about the lower and middle courses of the Fitzroy and Ord. Breeding from April to July; C/1 (2), 2 (1).

Aquila audax (Latham)

Wedge-tailed Eagle

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (Borda, Katers, Wollaston, Bigge, Augustus).

Status etc. Moderately common in pastoral country; usually in ones or twos, occasionally threes or fours (much larger aggregations were observed when sheep were commonly depastured in south Kimberley, e.g. 40 birds counted by J.P. Rogers in a lambing paddock on the Fitzroy); uncommon in subhumid northwest; scarce in sandy deserts. Lightly wooded country, especially along main roads (where they feed on dead wallabies and kangaroos). Breeding (often in baobabs) in June and July; C/2 (1).

Haliaeetus leucogaster (Gmelin)

White-breasted Sea Eagle

Range. Coasts (including numerous islands in the Bonaparte and Buccaneer Archipelagos), estuaries, and near-coastal swamps southwest to Lagrange Bay; ascending larger rivers for hundreds of kilometres (e.g. the Ord to Lake Argyle, the Lennard to Windjana Gorge, and the Fitzroy to Geikie Gorge).

Status etc. Moderately common on tidal waters; scarce on freshwaters; usually single; attracted to roosts of flying foxes (*Pteropus*). Breeding among rocks on islands (Cassini, Cockatoo, Sunday) or in tall trees along rivers (the lower Pentecost and lower Roe); May to August; C/2 (1).

Circus assimilis Jardine & Selby

Spotted Harrier

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Moderately common in southern arid and semiarid flatlands, north to Kimbolton, Napier Downs, Fitzroy Crossing, Louisa Downs, Ruby Plains, the Denison Plains, and the Ord River Agricultural Depot; uncommon in northeastern flatlands; scarce in hilly north Kimberley;

usually single. Open or sparsely wooded grasslands. Breeding in March and August; C/3 (1).

Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus)

Marsh Harrier

C. a. approximans Peale

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Non-breeding visitor (February to July). Uncommon about the lower Ord (upstream to Kununurra), the lower Fitzroy (upstream to Camballin), and the Meda; scarce elsewhere; usually single. Freshwater swamps and lagoons.

Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus)

Osprey

P. h. cristatus (Vieillot)

Range. All coasts south to Cape Bossut, including high and low islands (as far offshore as Troughton, Cassini, the Marets, and the Lacepedes); ascending the Chamberlain to El Questro, the Ord to Lake Argyle, and the Fitzroy to its sources (the Barnett and the lower Margaret).

Status etc. Moderately common to common around islands; uncommon to moderately common on mainland coasts, in estuaries, and on the lower and middle Fitzroy (upstream to Geikie Gorge); scarce on the Ord; in ones or twos. Breeding on islands (Sir Graham Moore, Troughton, rock in Parry Harbour, rock off Borda, Myres, Cassini, Katers, South Maret, Byam Martin, Champagne, Melomys, Sunday, and the Lacepedes); April to July; C/2 (2), 3 (8).

Taxonomy. See White (1975, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 95: 108).

FALCONIDAE

Falco subniger Gray

Black Falcon

Status uncertain (because of confusion with very dark individuals of *F. berigora*), but apparently a rare dry-season visitor to arid and semiarid, sparsely wooded, southern and northeastern plains. The Fifth Harold Hall Expedition collected a female 35 km SSE of Derby on 27 May 1968.

Falco peregrinus Tunstall

Peregrine Falcon

F. p. macropus Swainson

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Thangoo, the Edgar Ranges,

Christmas Creek HS, and Lake Argyle; also South-west Osborne I. (breeding).

Status etc. Uncommon in hilly northwest Kimberley, favouring rugged coasts and inlets; scarce elsewhere; in ones or twos. Mainly about cliffs and water. Breeding south to the Edgar Ranges; winter.

Falco longipennis Swainson

Australian Hobby

F. l. longipennis

Range. Greater part of Division, but not sandy deserts.

Status etc. Moderately common (at least in winter) in southern flatlands in vicinity of water; uncommon in northeastern flatlands; scarce in hilly north Kimberley; usually single, occasionally in twos or accompanied by a Pied Butcherbird when hunting birds (Slater, 1961, *West. Aust. Nat.* 8: 30). Feeding largely on grasshoppers and small birds in daytime, and on bats and beetles after dark. Breeding in October. There seems to be an influx (mainly of immatures) in winter.

Falco hypoleucos Gould

Grey Falcon

Range. Greater part of Division, but not subhumid northwest (precise limits uncertain because of confusion with *Accipiter novaehollandiae*).

Status etc. Scarce in southwest (north nearly to Derby and east to Mt Hardman, Mt Arthur and the Edgar Ranges); rare elsewhere; mainly single, occasionally in pairs or small parties (up to 5). Breeding in July; C/2 (1).

Falco berigora Vigors & Horsfield

Brown Falcon

F. b. berigora

Range. Throughout the Division; also Koolan I.

Status etc. Generally common on lightly wooded plains, but locally scarce during droughts (cf. Whitlock, 1925, *Emu* 24: 80); moderately common in hilly north Kimberley; uncommon in sandy deserts; usually single, commonly in twos, occasionally in small parties (up to 8). Sparsely to moderately densely wooded country; one of the first raptors to appear at fires; attracted to grasshopper plagues; occasionally feeding with kites at road-kills. Breeding from July to October; C/2 (3), 3 (2).

Falco cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield

Australian Kestrel

F. c. cenchroides

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (Champagny, Sunday) and remote islands (Browse, Adele).

Status etc. On open or lightly wooded, arid and semiarid grasslands of south and east (north to Cone Bay, the King Leopold Ranges, and Wyndham) an uncommon to moderately common resident and a moderately common to very common autumn-winter visitor; usually in ones or twos. In hilly north Kimberley an uncommon winter visitor. Attracted to grasshopper and locust plagues. Breeding (commonly in hollow baobabs) from August to October; also March in arid south.

MEGAPODIIDAE

Megapodius reinwardt Dumont

Scrub Fowl

M. r. tumulus Gould

Range. Subhumid northwest coast from Cape Londonderry southwest to Kunmunya, including continental islands (island in Vansittart Bay, Hecla, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, St Andrew, Augustus).

Status etc. Uncommon. Monsoon forest, mainly on islands and near coasts, but extending inland for 20 km in wettest region (Mitchell Plateau). Mounds active in October.

PHASIANIDAE

Coturnix novaehelandiae Quoy & Gaimard

Stubble Quail

C. n. pectoralis Gould

Status. Rare visitor. A.M. Douglas and G.F. Mees collected two females on coastal plain northeast of Lagrange on 27 May 1960 (Mees, 1964, *Emu* 63: 339).

Coturnix ypsilophora Bosc

Brown Quail

C. y. australis (Latham)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Lagrange Bay, upper Geegully Creek (Mungi Rock-hole), Mt Arthur, Louisa Downs, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also continental islands (Middle Osborne, Baudin, Sunday).

Status etc. Common in long grass of subhumid and semiarid zones, especially along watercourses and around swamps, usually in parties (up to 20); locally common in good years, but generally uncommon, in shorter and more open grasses of arid zone. Breeding from February to June; C/3 (1), 4 (2).

Coturnix chinensis (Linnaeus)

King Quail

C. c. lineata (Scopoli)

Status uncertain, but apparently a rare and local resident in subhumid northwest. Two records. A party of *ca* 10 birds discovered by J. Dell in August 1974 in *ca* 25 ha of bog in the Prince Regent River Reserve in 15°47'S, 125°20'E, which was shared with a covey of *Turnix maculosa*; two adults and a juvenile were collected. On 28 February 1979 W.H. Butler collected one on the Mitchell Plateau airfield.

TURNICIDAE

Turnix maculosa (Temminck)

Red-backed Button-quail

Range. Northern and northwestern, south to the King Leopold Ranges, and east to the Wyndham district.

Status etc. Uncommon. Dense grass and herbage in swamps and beside streams. Recorded from four localities: Parry Creek, Drysdale River National Park (14°49'S, 126°55'E), Prince Regent River Reserve (15°47'S, 125°20'E), and Mt Bell.

Turnix castanota (Gould)

Chestnut-backed Button-quail

Range. Northern and northwestern, from Mt Casuarina southwest to the Yampi Peninsula, inland to the head of the Calder.

Status etc. Moderately common; in small parties (up to 8). Sandstone and lateritic country.

Taxonomy. Both Hartert (1929, *Novit. zool.* 35: 43) and Greenway (1973, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 150: 300) recognise *T. c. magnifica* Mathews for the Kimberley isolate. The holotype female was collected on 18 July 1901 by the Kimberley Exploring Expedition (led by F.S. Brockman) at their Camp 32 on Synott Creek.

Turnix pyrrhоторax (Gould)

Red-breasted Button-quail

Status uncertain; perhaps a drought refugee from interior of eastern Australia. Collected at Parry Creek by J.P. Rogers in February and April 1909; at a grassy swamp on Brigham Creek by the Fifth Harold Hall Expedition in June 1968; at Derby by J.P. Rogers in March 1902; in 'N.W.A.' [probably near Fitzroy Crossing, summer 1896-97] by G.A. Kearland; at 21 km W of Fitzroy Crossing by J.R. Ford in May 1978; and near Cape Bertholet by R.E. Johnstone in April 1977.

Turnix velox (Gould)

Little Button-quail

Range. Southern and eastern arid and semiarid zones, north to Meda, Mt Bell, the Dunham, and Wyndham.

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Very common in good seasons on arid southern plains, but generally uncommon to moderately common; in ones, twos or small parties. Lightly wooded country with scattered grasses and herbage, including spinifex. Breeding from March to June; C/2 (1), 3 (4), 4 ('usually', G.A. Kearland).

GRUIDAE

Grus rubicundus (Perry)

Brolga

Range. Greater part of Division, including continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Bigge) but not sandy deserts.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common in well-watered northeastern flatlands (about the lower and middle Ord and mouths of streams running into west shore of Cambridge Gulf) and southern flatlands (mainly about the Lennard, Meda, lower and middle Fitzroy, Christmas Creek, and Sturt Creek); uncommon to moderately common in hilly country and on southwestern coastal plains; dispersing widely in wet season, usually in pairs or small parties; tending to gather into small flocks during dry season and droughts (concentrations of several hundreds only in most favourable refuges). Freshwater swamps, lagoons, claypans, and river-pools; irrigated pastures and sorghum fields, bore overflows; dried-out sedge beds, dry grassy plains, saltmarshes, and occasionally mangrove creeks. Breeding from December to March; C/1 (2), 2 (4).

RALLIDAE

Rallina fasciata (Raffles)

Red-legged Rail

Status. Accidental. A specimen collected by R.J. Baird at Broome on 16 July 1958 (Serventy, 1958, *Emu* 58: 415).

Gallirallus philippensis (Linnaeus)

Banded Land Rail

G. p. mellori (Mathews)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Fitzroy Crossing and Argyle Lagoon.

Status uncertain (few observations and only two specimens), but has possibly declined in well-watered but overgrazed northeastern and southern flatlands. Long grass, *Typha* and *Juncus* along swampy streams and around lagoons; also in wet season long grass away from water. Breeding in January or February; C/3 (1).

Taxonomy. For comments on *yorki*, *mellori*, *australis* etc., see Greenway (1973, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 150: 305-6).

Porzana pusilla (Pallas)

Baillon's Crake

P. p. palustris Gould

Status and range uncertain, but apparently widespread and locally common. Slater (1959, *West. Aust. Nat.* 7: 38) classified it as resident at the Kimberley Research Station (lower Ord). In January and February 1972 R.E. Johnstone observed several birds and collected two at Argyle Lagoon (then being flooded by the newly forming Lake Argyle). In September 1974 R.E. Johnstone and L.A. Smith observed four birds and collected one at Lake Gilbert. In January 1896 K. Dahl collected the holotype of *P. pusilla fitzroyi* at Loomingoon Out-station (70 km ENE of Broome).

Porzana fluminea Gould

Spotted Crake

Range and status unknown. On 11 February 1972 R.E. Johnstone collected a male (WAM A12217) on Argyle Lagoon, then being flooded by the newly forming Lake Argyle.

Porzana tabuensis (Gmelin)

Spotless Crake

One record: observations by J.A. Smith of an adult and chick on 5 February and an adult 11 March 1979 at a rocky creek 5 km east of AMAX Camp, Mitchell Plateau; on the second occasion the reddish legs were noted.

Poliolimnas cinereus (Vieillot)

White-browed Crake

Range. Northeastern flatlands, about the lower and middle Ord from Parry Creek south to Argyle Lagoon.

Status etc. Common. Freshwater swamps and rushy margins of lagoons. Breeding in February and March; C/5 (4), 6 (7).

Taxonomy. Greenway (1973, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 150: 314) casts doubt on the separability of *leucophrys* (Gould).

Eulabeornis castaneiventris Gould Chestnut Rail

Range. Northeastern and northwestern coasts, southwest to east shore of King Sound (south to Derby); also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Bigge, Boongaree).

Status etc. Moderately common. Extensive stands of mangroves rich in crabs (their principal, if not entire, diet). Nesting in mangroves.

Taxonomy. J.R. Ford informs me that Aru birds are inseparable from Australian.

Porphyrio porphyrio (Linnaeus) Swamphen

P. p. melanotus Temminck

Range. Greater part of Division, south nearly to Lagrange, Deep Creek, the lower and middle Fitzroy, and Lake Argyle.

Status etc. Common in northeastern flatlands about the lower and middle Ord (upstream to Lissadell). Formerly plentiful about the Fitzroy, but no recent records. Locally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed on southwestern coastal plains (from Myall Bore near Derby, southwest to Injudinah Swamp). Scarce and patchily distributed in hilly north Kimberley. Freshwater swamps and lagoon margins with dense beds of *Typha*, rushes and sedges. Breeding from January to April; C/4 (2), 5 (9), 6 (13), 7 (3), 8 (1), 9 (1).

Gallinula ventralis Gould Black-tailed Native Hen

Status etc. Uncommon visitor (mainly in wet season) to freshwater swamps in southern and eastern flatlands (about the lower and middle courses of the Fitzroy, Sturt Creek, and the Ord); usually in small flocks. Rare visitor to hilly north Kimberley.

Fulica atra Linnaeus Coot

F. a. australis Gould

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Mainly a dry-season visitor, seldom breeding. Scarce to moderately common in southern and eastern flatlands (about the lower and middle Ord upstream to Lake Argyle, Sturt Creek, the lower and middle Fitzroy upstream to Fitzroy Crossing, and Injudinah Swamp); usually in ones,

twos or small parties, rarely large flocks. Rare in hilly north Kimberley (north of Lake Gladstone). Freshwater lagoons and river-pools; rarely mangrove creeks. In 1963 I.C. Carnaby found two nests in rushy swamps, 16 and 20 km SSE of Wyndham; February and March; C/6 (2).

OTIDIDAE

Otis australis Gray

Australian Bustard

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally varying from uncommon to very common, largely according to abundance of grasshoppers; usually in ones, twos or small parties, occasionally flocks (up to 70). Open or lightly wooded grasslands, especially on arid southern plains; less numerous and more patchily distributed in semiarid and subhumid zones, where long grass country is not favoured until after it is burnt. Breeding from November to June (mainly January-March); C/1 (6).

JACANIDAE

Jacana gallinacea (Temminck)

Comb-crested Jacana

J. g. novaehollandiae (Salvadori)

Range. Mainly northeastern flatlands about the lower and middle Ord from Wyndham south to Argyle Lagoon. Also recorded from three isolated northwestern localities: the lower Drysdale (at a lagoon ca 30 km S of Barton Plains), Munja Lagoon, and the Townsend.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common in northeast; in ones, twos or small parties. Freshwater lagoons with *Nymphaea* and other floating vegetation.

ROSTRATULIDAE

Rostratula benghalensis (Linnaeus)

Painted Snipe

R. b. australis (Gould)

Status and range uncertain; but possibly not uncommon on southern and northeastern swampy plains before their degradation by cattle; now apparently extinct. In 1886 T.H. Bowyer-Bower found them in the Derby

district in parties of four or five; he collected two females at Munkayarra Pool on 19 July. Two decades later, J.P. Rogers evidently saw little or nothing of the species in this region; he collected a male at Parry Creek (Wyndham district) on 19 March 1909.

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Haematopus longirostris Vieillot Pied Oystercatcher

Range. Western coasts from Napier Broome Bay southwest to the Eighty Mile Beach, including islands (from Sir Graham Moore southwest to the Lacepedes, and as far offshore as Adele).

Status etc. Moderately common (outnumbering Sooty Oystercatcher south of King Sound); usually in pairs, occasionally small parties (up to 21). Sandy beaches and tidal reef and mud flats. One breeding report: Troughton I.; July.

Taxonomy. The type of *H. picatus* King was collected on an island near the Prince Regent River, not at Point Torment.

Haematopus fuliginosus Gould Sooty Oystercatcher

H. f. ophthalmicus Castelnau & Ramsay

Range. Northern and western coasts, from the Berkeley to Admiral Bay, including continental islands from Eric to Sunday (as far offshore as the Maret and Champagne Is). Not recorded from Cambridge Gulf or King Sound.

Status etc. Moderately common (slightly outnumbering the Pied Oystercatcher north of King Sound), usually in twos, occasionally small parties (up to 5). Mainly reef flats. Breeding reported on Troughton and Myres Is; July and August; C/2 (1).

CHARADRIIDAE

Vanellus miles (Boddaert) Masked Plover

V. m. miles

Range. Greater part of Division, south to the Roebuck Plains, upper Geegully Creek, the middle Fitzroy, Christmas Creek, and Sturt Creek.

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common (at least in wet season) in north-eastern and southern flatlands, usually in pairs or small parties; rare in hilly north Kimberley. Freshwater swamps, lagoons, claypans, river-pools, bore overflows, and floodwaters. Ordinarily breeding from December to April; in October and November on irrigated farmlands at Kimberley Research Station (Slater, 1959, *West. Aust. Nat.* 7: 35); C/3 (2), 4 (18).

Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus) Grey Plover

Range. Western coasts and continental islands north to Sir Graham Moore I.

Status etc. Visitor (all months). Ordinarily uncommon, in ones or twos; more numerous during northern passage in March, in flocks of up to 12. Sandy beaches and tidal mud and reef flats.

Pluvialis dominica (Müller) Eastern Golden Plover

P. d. fulva (Gmelin)

Range. Western coasts and continental islands north to Sir Graham Moore I.; also remote islands during passage (as far offshore as Ashmore Reef and Adele I.).

Status etc. Visitor (all months). Ordinarily scarce, in ones or twos; more numerous in passage (October and February-March), in flocks of up to 25. Beaches, tidal flats, and near-coastal grassy flats.

Charadrius ruficapillus Temminck Red-capped Plover

Range. Coasts, estuaries, and continental islands (as far offshore as South Maret).

Status etc. Moderately common, in pairs or small parties or associated with *Calidris ruficollis*. Mainly sandy beaches; also tidal mudflats and near-coastal saltmarshes and saltpans; records from freshwater habitats in interior of Division require confirmation. Breeding from March to September; C/2 (3).

Charadrius mongolus Pallas Mongolian Sand Plover

C. m. mongolus

Range. Western coasts from Troughton I. and Port Warrender southwest to the Eighty Mile Beach.

Status etc. Visitor (July-March). Moderately common; usually in small flocks (up to 42). Sandy beaches and tidal flats.

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson

Large Sand Plover

Range. Western coasts and continental islands from the Sir Graham Moore Is and Port Warrender southwest to the Lacepede Is and Cape Bossut; also remote islands (Ashmore Reef, Scott Reef, Adele I.) during passage.

Status etc. Visitor (most months). Common (at least during passage in September-October and February-April); usually in flocks (up to 100). Mainly sandy beaches; also tidal sand, reef and mud flats.

Charadrius melanops Vieillot

Black-fronted Plover

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, upper Geegully Creek, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek), and Sturt Creek.

Status etc. Common in well-watered eastern and southern flatlands, usually in pairs or small parties, rarely in large flocks (in June 1973 H.B. Gill saw a flock of more than 200 alight at a small pool in the Camballin irrigation area); in hilly north Kimberley moderately common on floodplains of larger rivers (e.g. the lower and middle Drysdale) but generally scarce or absent. Edge of freshwaters, however small in extent. Breeding north to Meda and the lower Ord (The Bend); October to June; C/1 (1), 2 (13), 3 (3).

Charadrius veredus Gould

Oriental Plover

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Visitor (September-February). Uncommon to moderately common; in flocks (up to 200). Sparsely vegetated plains, especially in arid and semiarid zones; also tidal flats during passage.

Charadrius cinctus (Gould)

Red-kneed Plover

Range. Northeastern flatlands (about the lower and middle Ord from Wyndham upstream to Argyle Downs); southeastern flatlands (Sturt Creek); and southwestern flatlands (about the lower and middle Fitzroy).

Status etc. Uncommon (perhaps more numerous in wet season) in northeast, in pairs or small flocks (up to 20); only one record from southeast (a specimen collected by W.H. Butler near Sturt Creek HS on 1 July 1975); no recent records from southwest. Freshwater swamps and claypans, rarely river-pools.

In June 1886 T.H. Bowyer-Bower collected five specimens at Yabba-goody Claypan (10 km SE of Derby); in the following September he collected a specimen on the lower Fitzroy (18 km S of Yeeda). In summer

1896-97 G.A. Keartland observed small flocks and collected four specimens on swamps around Fitzroy Crossing. J.P. Rogers evidently encountered it on the Fitzroy on several occasions in 1899-1901; he collected a specimen in February 1900 and another in December 1901. In November 1925 F.L. Whitlock saw a pair at a pool on the Fitzroy near the Crossing; there is no subsequent record for the region.

SCOLOPACIDAE

Numenius minutus Gould Little Whimbrel

Range. Northern and western, south to the Roebuck Plains and Lake Argyle.

Status etc. Visitor (late September to mid-April). Moderately common in open, short grasses of northeastern and southwestern flatlands; patchily distributed in hilly north Kimberley, on burnt grasslands, airfields, and dry river-beds; usually in small flocks (up to 52), but I. Cooke has seen flocks of more than 2,000 on sorghum stubble at Kununurra.

Numenius phaeopus (Linnaeus) Whimbrel

N. p. variegatus (Scopoli)

Range. All coasts and estuaries and many continental islands.

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly October-March). Common; in ones, twos or small flocks (up to 30). Mainly tidal mudflats; occasionally beaches.

Numenius madagascariensis (Linnaeus) Eastern Curlew

Range. All coasts and estuaries and a few continental islands.

Status etc. Visitor (all months). Common during passage (October and March), sometimes in flocks of hundreds; otherwise uncommon, in ones, twos or small flocks. Mainly tidal mudflats and beaches; occasionally mangroves.

Limosa limosa (Linnaeus) Black-tailed Godwit

L. l. melanuroides Gould

Range. Northeastern flatlands (about the lower Ord); also southwestern (lower Fitzroy and Broome).

Status etc. Visitor (July-February). Moderately common in northeast, in small flocks (up to 25); scarce in southwest. Freshwater lagoons and river-pools; only one coastal record (a bird in nuptial plumage observed by H.B. Gill at Broome on 11 July 1973).

Limosa lapponica (Linnaeus) Bar-tailed Godwit

L. l. baueri Naumann

Range. All coasts and estuaries; also islands (as far offshore as Ashmore Reef and Adele I.).

Status etc. Visitor (most months). Moderately common (but few wet-season records); in ones, twos or flocks (up to 56). Mainly sandy beaches; also tidal sand and mud flats.

Tringa stagnatilis (Bechstein) Marsh Sandpiper

Range. Northeastern flatlands (about the lower Ord); southwestern flatlands (lower Fitzroy and the Roebuck Plains).

Status etc. Visitor (recorded in August, September and April). Scarce; single or in small flocks (up to 17). Freshwater lagoons, ponds, and river-pools.

Tringa nebularia (Gunnerus) Greenshank

Range. Greater part of Division, including some continental islands.

Status etc. Visitor (recorded all months except March and November). Moderately common on northeastern flatlands (about the lower and middle Ord, south to Old Lissadell), southwestern flatlands (lower and middle Fitzroy and the Roebuck Plains), and coasts; rare or absent elsewhere; in ones, twos or flocks (up to 73). Freshwater claypans, lagoons, swamps, and river-pools; tidal creeks, mud flats, reef flats, and beaches.

Tringa glareola Linnaeus Wood Sandpiper

Range, status etc. Uncommon visitor (August-May) to freshwater lagoons and river-pools in northeastern flatlands (about the lower and middle Ord, upstream to Argyle Lagoon) and southwestern flatlands (the Robinson and lower Fitzroy), in ones, twos or threes; scarce elsewhere (Lake Gladstone).

Tringa terek (Latham) Terek Sandpiper

Range, status etc. Scarce visitor. Recorded at Ashmore Reef (October), Port Warrender (July), and Derby (December-March).

Tringa hypoleucos Linnaeus Common Sandpiper

Range. Greater part of Division, including islands (as far offshore as Ashmore Reef).

Status etc. Visitor (July-April). Moderately common; usually single. Tidal flats and creeks, especially in vicinity of rocks or mangroves; gravelly or rocky edges of estuarine pools and freshwater river-pools.

Tringa brevipes (Vieillot) Grey-tailed Tattler

Range. All coasts and many islands (as far offshore as Scott Reef). Casual inland (specimen from Argyle Lagoon, 6 October 1971).

Status etc. Visitor (recorded in all months except November-January). Moderately common to common; in ones, twos or small flocks (up to 16). Tidal mud and reef flats.

Arenaria interpres (Linnaeus) Ruddy Turnstone

A. i. interpres

Range. Western coasts (from Admiralty Gulf southwest to Admiral Bay) and islands (from Troughton southwest to the Lacepedes, and as far offshore as Ashmore and Scott Reefs and Adele I.).

Status etc. Moderately common on low islands and southwestern coasts (south of Beagle Bay); scarce on continental islands and mainland coasts from King Sound northwards; usually in flocks (up to 120). Beaches and tidal reef and mud flats.

Gallinago megala Swinhoe Swinhoe's Snipe

Range. Greater part of Division, south to the lower and middle Fitzroy and Lake Argyle.

Status etc. Visitor (October-April). Common; usually in small flocks (up to 20). Mainly freshwater swamps; also inundated crab-hole plain, small streams, and rushy edges of lagoons.

Calidris canutus (Linnaeus) Red Knot

C. c. canutus

Status. Rare visitor. Two records, both from west coast of Dampier Land: a specimen (WAM A9665) collected by M.C. MacDonald at Crab Creek (east of Broome), 7 January 1961, and a flock of 20 observed by R.E. Johnstone on eastern beach of Packer I., 25 April 1977.

- Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield) Great Knot
 Status. Rare visitor. One authentic record: R.E. and C. Johnstone collected one (WAM A12938) of a flock of 12 at Bamboo Landing, Lagrange Bay, 20 June 1974.
- Calidris alba* (Pallas) Sanderling
 Status. Rare visitor. One authentic record: a specimen collected by J.P. Rogers at Broome, 24 October 1903 (McGill, 1951, *Emu* 50: 200).
- Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas) Red-necked Stint
 Range. All coasts and estuaries and many islands (as far offshore as Ashmore Reef and Adele I.).
 Status etc. Visitor (all months). Common; usually in flocks (up to 200). Beaches and tidal mud and reef flats.
- Calidris subminuta* (Middendorff) Long-toed Stint
 Status unknown; possibly a rare passage migrant. One record: specimen collected by T.H. Bowyer-Bower on the lower Fitzroy, 10 km upstream from Lukins Crossing, 24 September 1886.
- Calidris melanotos* (Vieillot) Pectoral Sandpiper
 Status unknown. One record: two birds seen by J.A.K. Lane in an irrigation channel near Kununurra in early August 1972.
- Calidris acuminata* (Horsfield) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
 Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, the middle Fitzroy, and Lake Argyle.
 Status etc. Visitor (all months). Moderately common; in ones, twos or small flocks (up to 30). Freshwater swamps, lagoons, and river-pools; also tidal mud and sand flats.
- Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan) Curlew Sandpiper
 Status. Rare visitor. Four records: collected by J.P. Rogers in November 1901 and March 1911 (Hall, 1902, *Emu* 2: 66; Mathews, *Bds. Aust.* 3: 267), and observed in July 1973 by H.B. Gill at Port Warrender (flock of 7) and Coulomb Point (one).

Limicola falcinellus (Pontoppidan)

Broad-billed Sandpiper

L. f. sibiricus Dresser

Status. Rare visitor. Two records: J.P. Rogers collected one at Broome on 16 October 1903 (Mathews, 1912, *Aust. avian Rec.* 1: 31); and R.E. Johnstone observed three pairs on mudflats at mouth of the Lawley on 17 October 1977.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus)

Black-winged Stilt

H. h. leucocephalus Gould

Range. Northeastern flatlands (about the lower and middle Ord, from Wyndham south to Old Lissadell); southwestern flatlands (from Kimberley Downs and Fitzroy Crossing south to Frazier Downs, Roebuck Plains, Mowla Downs, and Noonkanbah); and southeastern flatlands (from Ruby Plains south to lower Sturt Creek).

Status etc. Nomadic. Common; usually in small flocks, occasionally in hundreds. Freshwater swamps, lagoons, and river-pools. No nests reported, but juveniles seen in January, May, June, August, and October.

Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Vieillot

Red-necked Avocet

Range. Southern flatlands: about Derby, the lower and middle Fitzroy (upstream to Fitzroy Crossing), and Sturt Creek. Casual further north (Port Warrender).

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon; usually in flocks (up to 30). Freshwater swamps and claypans.

BURHINIDAE

Burhinus grallarius (Latham)

Bush Stone-curlew

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, the Edgar and St George Ranges, and Old Lissadell; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Bigge, Cockatoo, Sunday).

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common in subhumid and semiarid zones and near coast in arid zone; scarce or absent in arid interior; in ones, twos or small parties (once a flock of 40 reported). Lightly wooded

grasslands in vicinity of daytime shelter (long grass, bushes, etc.). Breeding from September to January; C/2 (6).

Esacus magnirostris (Vieillot)

Beach Stone-curlew

Range. Northern and western coasts from Cape Bernier to Cape Bossut; also islands (Sir Graham Moore, Troughton, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Myres, Fenelon, East Montalivet, South Maret, Coronation, Uwins, Augustus, Heywood, Byam Martin, Kingfisher, Sunday, and the Lacepedes).

Status etc. Moderately common on islands; on mainland coasts uncommon south of King Sound and scarce north of it; usually in pairs. Beaches and reef flats. Breeding on islands; July.

GLAREOLIDAE

Stiltia isabella (Vieillot)

Australian Pratincole

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs, the Roebuck Plains, Kalyeeda, Cherrabun, Christmas Creek, and Gordon Downs.

Status etc. Nomadic. Very common (at least in wet years) on the Roebuck Plains; uncommon to common elsewhere in well-watered southern and northeastern flatlands; absent or a scarce dry-season visitor in hilly north Kimberley; usually in ones, twos or small parties, occasionally large flocks. Open or sparsely wooded short-grass plains, especially near water; also airfields and burnt long grass. Breeding on southern plains (Noonkanbah, Flora Valley, Nicholson); ca February; C/1 (1), 2 (1).

Glareola maldivarum Forster

Oriental Pratincole

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Visitor (late October to April; mainly November-December in subhumid zone, and January-March in semiarid and arid zones). Common; usually in small flocks, occasionally large loose flocks of hundreds or thousands. Feeding entirely in air, largely on locusts and winged termites.

LARIDAE

Larus novaehollandiae Stephens

Silver Gull

L. n. longirostris (Masters)

Range. Western coasts and islands (as far offshore as Adele), north to Cape Londonderry; also in northeast at Wyndham.

Status etc. Very common on and near the Lacepede Is, sometimes in flocks of several hundreds; moderately common at certain ports (Broome, Cockatoo I., Koolan I.); uncommon elsewhere. Mainly about breeding colonies of Brown Boobies and Lesser Frigate-birds, or accompanying terns at fish schools. Only one breeding report: 3 eggs collected on Jones I. (Oates, 1901, *Cat. Bds Eggs Br. Mus.* 1: 211).

Anous stolidus (Linnaeus)

Common Noddy

A. s. pileatus (Scopoli)

Range. Seas remote from mainland, especially about breeding and roosting islands (Ashmore, Seringapatam, and Scott Reefs, Adele I., and Lacepede Is); not recorded east of long. 124°E.

Status etc. Moderately common; usually in small flocks, occasionally large flocks (up to 300 at fish schools). Breeding on Ashmore Reef (East I.) and Lacepede Is (East and ? Middle); July to October (and ? May).

Sterna nilotica Gmelin

Gull-billed Tern

S. n. macrotarsa Gould

Status etc. Visitor (April-September) from southern Australia. Uncommon to moderately common in southwest (north to King Sound) and in northeast (estuaries of the Pentecost and Ord and about Wyndham), usually in small flocks (up to 30); scarce or absent elsewhere. Estuaries and shallow seas close to land; also near-coastal freshwater swamps and lagoons.

S. n. affinis Horsfield

Status. Rare visitor from eastern Asia. One of four birds collected on 17 October 1976 at mouth of the Lawley (Johnstone, 1977, *West. Aust. Nat.* 14: 26).

Sterna caspia Pallas

Caspian Tern

Range. Western coasts and adjacent islands (north to Admiralty Gulf), Adele I., and about the lower and middle Ord (upstream to Lake Argyle).

Status uncertain; perhaps mainly a winter visitor. Uncommon on southwestern coasts (north to Broome) and on Adele I., in pairs and small flocks (up to 23); scarce elsewhere. Mainly tidal waters; rarely freshwaters. Odd pairs breeding on islets off northwest coast (Myres I., Pascal I., and rock in Prince Frederick Harbour near mouth of the Hunter); June and July; C/2 (2).

Sterna bergii Lichtenstein

Crested Tern

Range. Most blue-water seas, as far offshore as Hibernia, Ashmore, and Scott Reefs; but not recorded from Adele I. or its vicinity.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common (more widespread and more evenly distributed than *S. bengalensis*); usually fishing in ones or twos and resting in flocks (up to 100). Occasionally visiting small tidal creeks but not penetrating far into major estuaries (e.g. Cambridge Gulf, Prince Regent River, and King Sound). Breeding in small numbers on a few islets: Middle I. (Ashmore Reef), Sand I. (Long Reef), Red I. (Vansittart Bay), and Sunday I.; January, March, May, September, October; C/1 (137).

Sterna bengalensis Lesson

Lesser Crested Tern

Range. Blue-water seas off western coasts and islands, northeast to long. 127°E, and as far offshore as Adele I.

Status etc. Common in the Bonaparte Archipelago; moderately common in the Buccaneer Archipelago; generally uncommon elsewhere but especially scarce in Brown Booby feeding grounds around the Lacepede Is; usually fishing in small flocks (up to 60); resting in flocks of up to 200. Commonly visiting small tidal creeks but not penetrating far into King Sound. Breeding in large numbers on Adele I.; ca March.

Sterna dougallii Montagu

Roseate Tern

S. d. gracilis Gould

Range. Blue-water seas off western coasts and continental islands, northeast to Sir Graham Moore Is.

Status uncertain; perhaps mainly a winter visitor. Common (at least in winter) on and near the Lacepede Is, in flocks of up to 500; moderately common (at least in winter) in the Bonaparte and Buccaneer Archipelagos, usually in flocks (up to 30); rare on mainland coasts and not penetrating deep inlets. Breeding (in unknown numbers) on Sunday I. and the Lacepede Is; July; C/2 (3).

Sterna hirundo Linnaeus

Common Tern

S. h. longipennis Nordmann

Status uncertain; possibly a regular but uncommon summer visitor to estuarine waters. L.A. Smith and R.E. Johnstone observed six and

collected two (WAM A14659-60) at Port Warrender on 4 November 1976; the birds were fishing close to shore and resting on rocks. On 15 October 1949 D.L. Serventy saw a flock of 40 unidentified terns east of the Sunday Is with black cap, white forehead and dark bill; they could have belonged to this species.

Sterna anaethetus Scopoli

Bridled Tern

S. a. anaethetus

Range. Blue-water seas close to northwest coast, from Admiralty Gulf southwest to the Lacepede Is; on or near remote islands (e.g. Adele) during passage.

Status etc. Visitor (late September to early May). Common near its breeding islands, usually in flocks (up to 120 when following schools of tuna). Breeding 'abundantly' on Low Rocks, Admiralty Gulf (Walker, 1892, *Ibis* (6) 4: 256), on Warn Rock (Montalivet Is), and in thousands on two sandstone rocks northeast of Sunday I. (Söderberg, 1918, *K. Svenska VetenskAkad. Hundl.* 51 (17): 37); October to January; C/1.

Sterna fuscata Linnaeus

Sooty Tern

Range. Seas remote from northwest and west coasts: about Ashmore Reef, Woodbine Shoal, Cartier I., Seringapatam Reef, Scott Reef, and Browse I., west of the Maret Is, and about the Lacepede Is.

Status etc. Common on and about Ashmore Reef; uncommon elsewhere; fishing in small flocks (up to 40), commonly following schools of tuna. Breeding in large numbers on Ashmore Reef (East I. and probably Middle I.) and in unknown numbers on the Lacepede Is (East and Middle); May to August.

Sterna hybrida Pallas

Whiskered Tern

S. h. javanica Horsfield

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Cape Bossut, the Roebuck Plains, Liveringa, Fitzroy Crossing, and Old Lissadell.

Status etc. Nomadic. During and after wet season a common visitor to freshwater swamps in southwestern flatlands (north to Meda, east to Fitzroy Crossing, and south to Frazier Downs) and northeastern flatlands (about the lower and middle Ord); usually in pairs or small parties; also visiting hilly north Kimberley (e.g. the lower Drysdale and rainwater pools on Mitchell Plateau airfield). At height of dry season retreating to

permanent freshwaters (e.g. lagoons and river-pools on and near the Ord and Fitzroy), in flocks of up to 60. An unconfirmed breeding report from Moulamen Swamp (Shilling, 1948, *Emu* 48: 66).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1977, *Zool. Verh. Leiden*, No. 157).

Sterna leucoptera Temminck

White-winged Black Tern

Status unknown. On 21 October 1945 one was collected from a large flock following schools of tuna 30 km SW of Broome (Serventy, 1947, *West. Aust. Nat.* 7: 39). L.A. Smith and R.E. Johnstone saw three birds and collected one on 17 October 1976 at the mouth of the Lawley; at nearby Port Warrender they saw a flock of 12 feeding close to shore on 4 November 1976 and collected two of them.

Sterna sinensis Gmelin

Little Tern

Status uncertain (because of confusion with *S. nereis*); but possibly an uncommon summer visitor and moderately common passage migrant (September-November and May-June) in sheltered seas and on near-coastal freshwater lagoons. T.H. Bowyer-Bower collected two *Sternula* on Yabbagoody Claypan (10 km SSE of Derby) on 14 and 24 June 1886; they were identified by Mathews (1916, *S. Aust. Orn.* 2: 111) as *S. albifrons tormenti*, as was the series collected by J.P. Rogers at Point Torment on 28 February (Mathews, *Bds Aust.* 2: 382).

I tentatively allocate to *sinensis* sightings of small flocks of ternlets at Port Warrender (4 November), Sunday Is (15 October), Cygnet Bay (16 October), Lacepede Is (17 October), and Willie Creek (23 September). Neither time of year nor observers' descriptions help to identify the ternlets seen at Borda I. (14 June), Port Warrender (2 July), East Montalivet I. (16 June), Darcy I. (20 May), St George Basin (26 May), Telegraph Pool on the lower Fitzroy (4 July), and north end of Eighty Mile Beach (16 July), though the habitat at Port Warrender and Telegraph Pool is unsuitable for *S. nereis*.

COLUMBIDAE

Ptilinopus regina Swainson

Red-crowned Pigeon

P. r. ewingii Gould

Range. Subhumid northwest coast from Napier Broome Bay southwest to Kunmunya, including islands in Bonaparte Archipelago (Middle Osborne,

South-west Osborne, St Andrew). Also semiarid far north of Dampier Land (Cygnet Bay and hinterland).

Status. Uncommon at Cygnet Bay, in small parties (up to 6); scarce in Bonaparte Archipelago, in ones or twos; rare on northwestern mainland. Monsoon forest; also cajaput (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) forest inland from Cygnet Bay.

Ducula bicolor (Scopoli)

Torres Strait Pigeon

D. b. spilorrhoea (Gray)

Range. Northwestern subhumid zone, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to Kunmunya, inland to the lower Drysdale (Mumbo Jumbo), lower Morgan (Theda), Mitchell Plateau (Amax Camp), and the Prince Regent (The Loop); also islands in Bonaparte Archipelago (Sir Graham Moore, Borda, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, St Andrew, Augustus, Byam Martin). An unconfirmed report from Yampi Sound.

Status. Moderately common; in ones, twos or small flocks (up to 20). Mainly monsoon forest; also vine thicket, mangroves, isolated fruiting trees (especially *Ficus*) in open country, and paperbark forest. Breeding in early August; C/1 (1).

This is the only population in Australia that is not migratory and which begins to breed in mid-winter.

Taxonomy. See R.E. Johnstone (in prep.).

Geopelia humeralis (Temminck)

Bar-shouldered Dove

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, the lower and middle Fitzroy (Noonkanbah, Old Cherrabun), Christmas Creek, the lower Mary, the Black Elvire, and the Negri; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Fenelon, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Byam Martin, Champagny, Kingfisher, Cockatoo, Sunday).

Status. Common to very common on coasts and coastal plains; common to moderately common along the largest rivers (e.g. the lower and middle courses of the Fitzroy and Ord), but uncommon, scarce or absent in much of interior; usually in pairs or small parties. Mangroves and other forests and thickets near water; also monsoon forest and vine scrub. Breeding from September to June; C/2 (46).

Geopelia striata (Linnaeus)

Peaceful Dove

G. s. placida Gould

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Injudinah Swamp, Logues Springs, Noonkanbah, Cherrabun, McDonald Spring, and Sturt Creek; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Wollaston, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Champagne, Koolan, Cockatoo, Sunday).

Status. Moderately common to very common; in pairs or small parties, occasionally in flocks of up to 100. Wooded grasslands in vicinity of water; dense long grass not favoured till after it is burnt. Breeding in all months (mostly February-May, least September-November); C/2 (41).

Geopelia cuneata (Latham)

Diamond Dove

Range. Throughout the Division, except possibly the extreme north.

Status etc. Common in arid zone; moderately common in semiarid zone; generally uncommon in subhumid zone, where probably only a dry-season visitor. Lightly wooded grasslands interspersed with thickets. Breeding in south and east Kimberley (north to Wyndham); January to October (mainly February-June); C/1 (1), 2 (17).

Chalcophaps indica (Linnaeus)

Green-winged Pigeon

C. i. longirostris Gould

Range. Northwestern subhumid zone from Mitchell Plateau southwest to the Prince Regent River; also continental islands (South-west Osborne, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Augustus); vagrant to the lower King Edward River and the Carson Escarpment.

Status etc. Locally moderately common, but generally uncommon; usually single, rarely in small flocks (up to 12). Monsoon forest, vine scrub and *Acacia* thicket, usually feeding on wild grapes and fallen fruits, berries, and leguminous seeds.

Petrophassa albipennis Gould

White-quilled Rock Pigeon

Range. Hilly north and central Kimberley, south to the Wyndham Range, King Leopold Ranges, Durack Range, and Lake Argyle; also continental islands (Wollaston, Boongaree, Uwins, Roe).

Status etc. Common; usually in ones or twos. Rugged sandstone and quartzite country. Breeding from April to October; C/1 (1), 2 (8).

Taxonomy. See Crome & Johnstone (1979, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 8: 117).

Phaps chalcoptera (Latham)

Common Bronzewing

Range. Greater part of Division, south nearly to Broome, the Edgar and St George Ranges, lower Sturt Creek, and the Gardiner Range; also continental islands (Bigge, Uwins, Darcy, Byam Martin, Koolan, Sunday).

Status etc. Moderately common in northwestern subhumid zone, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to the Yampi Peninsula; uncommon elsewhere; usually in ones or twos. Open woodlands and forests, especially near watercourses or in hills; mainly feeding on *Acacia* seeds. Breeding from March to September; C/2 (3).

Phaps histrionica (Gould)

Flock Pigeon

Range. Greater part of Division.

Status etc. Common on open black-soil plains in the Sturt Creek and Nicholson River drainages (i.e. the Denison Plains), usually in pairs or small parties, occasionally visiting water in flocks of hundreds or thousands; moderately common in other arid grasslands (e.g. about Gogo, Christmas Creek, and Cherrabun); casual elsewhere.

Geophaps smithii (Jardine & Selby)

Partridge Pigeon

G. s. smithii

Range etc. Formerly occurring on well-grassed sandy plains in the Keep River drainage in far northeast of Division, but now locally extinct. J.T. Tunney collected two specimens at Cockatoo Springs on 20 June 1902 (Hartert, 1905, *Novit. zool.* 12: 197); R.E. Johnstone (pers. comm.) has examined one of these specimens and identified it with the nominate race. Kilgour's observation (1904, *Emu* 4: 37-43) of a nest and two eggs of '*Petrophassa*' in a slight depression in sand lined with grass near Cockatoo Springs on 14 April 1904 almost certainly refers to this pigeon [*Petrophassa* places its nest of twigs on a rock ledge]. There is no later record.

G. s. blaauwi Mathews

Range. Northwestern subhumid zone from Napier Broome Bay southwest to the Yampi Peninsula, inland to the lower Drysdale (Mumbo Jumbo),

Mitchell Plateau, Wulumara Creek, the middle Charnley (16°17'S, 125°21'E), and the lower Isdell.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon to moderately common; in pairs or small flocks (up to 20). Lightly wooded country with relatively short open grasses. Breeding in May and June; C/2 (4).

Taxonomy. This subspecies is characterized by the yellow orbital skin. R.E. Johnstone (in prep.) describes differences in the supraciliary pattern.

Geophaps plumifera Gould

Spinifex Pigeon

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Beverley Springs, the Phillips Range, the sources of the Durack River (Brockman Camp 18), the New York Range, the lower Pentecost, Wyndham, and Kununurra; west to Inglis Gap, the Napier Range, Mt Anderson, and Logues Springs (Dampier Downs); and south to the Edgar Ranges, Mt Arthur, St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), Mt Bannerman, and the Gardiner Range.

Status etc. Common in arid zone; uncommon to moderately common in semiarid zone; usually in pairs or small parties, occasionally in large flocks (up to 100) at water. Stony country. Breeding from January to July; C/1 (1), 2 (7).

Taxonomy. See R.E. Johnstone (in prep.).

Ocyphaps lophotes (Temminck)

Crested Pigeon

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Oobagooma, Beverley Springs, Adcock Gorge, the middle Durack, and Wyndham.

Status etc. Common in arid zone and more open, flatter and drier parts of semiarid zone; scarce (and possibly only a dry-season visitor) in wetter, hillier, and more densely wooded parts of range; absent from sandy deserts; usually in pairs or small parties, occasionally in large flocks (up to 70) at water. Lightly wooded grasslands. Breeding from September to July; C/2 (9).

Originally confined to the arid zone, this pigeon has greatly expanded its range this century. In 1886 T.H. Bowyer-Bower, collecting around Derby and on the lower Fitzroy, did not meet with it till he had reached Mt Anderson. In east Kimberley it seems that Kilgour did not see it in 1904, nor Rogers in 1908-09.

PSITTACIDAE

Trichoglossus haematodus (Linnaeus) Rainbow Lorikeet

T. h. rubritorquis Vigors & Horsfield

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, Manguel Creek, Liveringa, Fitzroy Crossing, Alice Downs, and the Negri; also Augustus I.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common in subhumid zone and wetter half of semi-arid zone; scarce to moderately common in rest of range; usually in pairs or small parties, occasionally in small flocks (up to 30), rarely in large flocks (up to 200). All forests and woodlands with flowering trees, especially *M. leucadendron* and other melaleucas, and *E. tetradonta*, *E. miniata*, *E. houseana*, *E. nesophila* and other eucalypts; also *Grevillea pteridifolia*, *Erythrina vespertilio*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Verticordia cunninghamii*, *Tristania*, *Gardenia*, *Albizia*, and Loranthaceae. Breeding from April to November; C/2 (3).

Trichoglossus versicolor Lear Varied Lorikeet

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Roebuck Plains, Dampier Downs, Noonkanbah, Cherrabun, Fitzroy Crossing, Lansdowne, Alice Downs, and Spring Creek; also Augustus I.; casual in arid southeast (Wolf Creek and lower Sturt Creek, south nearly to Billiluna).

Status etc. Nomadic (much more so than *T. haematodus*). Common in wetter half of semiarid zone; moderately common in subhumid zone and drier half of semiarid zone; scarce to moderately common in rest of range; usually in small flocks, occasionally in flocks of hundreds. Open forests and woodlands with flowering trees, especially *E. tetradonta*, *E. miniata*, *E. houseana*, *E. camaldulensis* and other eucalypts, and *M. leucadendron* and other melaleucas; also *Grevillea pteridifolia*, *G. wickhami*, *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*, and *Acacia* spp.

Aprosmictus erythropterus (Gmelin) Red-winged Parrot

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Old Cherrabun (20 km SE of homestead), Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), lower Wolf Creek (Carranya), and Nicholson; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Wollaston, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Champagny, Kingfisher, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Moderately common to common (most plentiful in pindan of southwest, least plentiful in savanna woodland of east); usually in pairs or

family parties, occasionally in small flocks (up to 25). Visiting all well-wooded habitats in search of leguminous seeds (especially of *Acacia* spp., also *Crotalaria*), berries and drupes (*Ficus* spp., Loranthaceae), flowers (*Grevillea pteridifolia*, *Cochlospermum fraseri*), and flower-buds (*Plancho-
nia australis*). Breeding from March to August; C/2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (1).

Polytelis alexandrae Gould

Princess Parrot

Status. Occasionally wandering north from the Great Sandy Desert into the Fitzroy drainage. There are three records from upper Geegully Creek or its vicinity: (1) several birds seen by L.A. Wells in May 1897 (Kearland in North, 1898, *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 22: 130, and in Mathews, *Bds Aust.* 6: 275), (2) specimen collected by J.P. Rogers in 1913 near Mungi Rock-hole which served Mathews as type of *Spathopterus alexandrae rogersi* (Mathews, *Bds Aust.* 6: 272, 276), and (3) sightings by the manager of Mowla Downs (Söderberg, 1918, *K. Svenska VetenskAkad. Hundl.* 52 (17): 66). Further east it has been reported from Fossil Downs (Parker, 1971, *Emu* 71: 100) and Bohemia Downs (Whitlock, 1925, *Emu* 25: 81).

Platycercus zonarius (Shaw)

Ring-necked Parrot

P. z. zonarius

Range. Arid far southeast of Division, north to the Buchanan Highway and west to East Palm Spring.

Status etc. Common in the Gardiner and Denison Ranges about stony watercourses vegetated with *Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, *Acacia*, and *Grevillea* (W.H. Butler, pers. comm.). Little is known of the population occurring to the east of Nicholson; it is probably isolated by the Denison Plains.

Platycercus venustus (Kuhl)

Northern Rosella

Range. Hills of subhumid and semiarid zones, south to the Yampi Peninsula (Kimbolton Range), the Napier Range (Windjana Gorge), the King Leopold Ranges, Springvale, Texas Downs, Lake Argyle, and Cockatoo Springs; also continental islands (Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, Augustus, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Locally common (e.g. on the Mitchell Plateau), but generally uncommon to moderately common; in pairs or family parties. Open forest, especially about watercourses.

Pezoporus occidentalis (Gould)

Night Parrot

Status uncertain: four unconfirmed records from arid south of Division.

A.J. Jeapes saw parties of 2-5 birds in spinifex on sandy and gravelly soils east of the Sisters Plateau at night in 1933-36 (Storr, 1960, *Emu* 60: 88). In 1958 D.L. Serventy was told of sightings in the country southeast of Fitzroy Crossing: (1) H. Scrivener claimed that pairs were regularly seen at dusk in spinifex country around a flowing bore ca 50 km SE of Old Cherrabun towards the Poole Range; (2) the manager of Gogo said that he had recently flushed one at a local billabong and that the parrots had been flushed at Christmas Creek after dark.

Melopsittacus undulatus (Shaw)

Budgerigar

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Cape Leveque, Oobagooma, Inglis Gap, Adcock Gorge, Gibb River HS, Drysdale River HS, the lower Pentecost, and Wyndham; casual in subhumid zone (Wotjulum, the Roe River, Doongan).

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Very common in good years in arid zone; uncommon to common in semiarid zone; usually in small flocks, occasionally in flocks of many hundreds. Lightly wooded grasslands. Breeding from May to September; but records are few, indicating that most birds originate outside of Division.

Nymphicus hollandicus (Kerr)

Cockatiel

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Cape Leveque, Oobagooma, Blythe Creek (65 km N of Beverley Springs), Drysdale River HS, and Wyndham; casual in subhumid zone (Doongan).

Status etc. Nomadic. Common in good years in well-watered parts of arid zone, and drier half of semiarid zone, usually in small flocks (up to 30); uncommon in wetter half of semiarid zone, where mainly a dry-season visitor; scarce in sandy deserts. Lightly wooded grasslands, including irrigation paddocks. Breeding north to Cockatoo Springs; January and February, but very few records.

Calyptorhynchus magnificus (Shaw)

Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

C. m. macrorhynchus Gould

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Lagrange, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), lower Wolf Creek (Carranya), and the Gardiner Range; also continental islands (Sir

Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, Coronation, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Generally common (most plentiful in flatlands beside larger watercourses; least plentiful in hilly country); usually in pairs, family parties or small flocks (up to 30), rarely in flocks of hundreds. Visiting all forests and woodlands, to the very edge of the desert, in search of seeds of trees, shrubs and lianes (*Eucalyptus miniata*, *E. ptychocarpa*, *Terminalia*, *Acacia*, *Grevillea*, *Passiflora foetida*); they also strip the leaves from *Pandanus aquaticus* and devour the 'heart' (J.A. Smith, pers. comm.). Breeding from March to August; B/1 (1).

Cacatua roseicapilla Vieillot

Galah

Range. Greater part of Division, north and west to Pender Bay, Kimbolton, Beverley Springs, Doongan, and Napier Broome Bay, but not far south-west (south of Roebuck Plains and Dampier Downs).

Status etc. Common in well-watered parts of arid zone and in pastoral country in semiarid zone; scarce and probably only a dry-season visitor in rough, uninhabited parts of semiarid zone; scarce or absent in sandy deserts; usually in pairs, family parties or small flocks, occasionally in flocks of hundreds. Lightly wooded grasslands. Breeding north to Fitzroy Crossing and The Bend (lower Ord); February to August; C/3 (1).

Cacatua tenuirostris (Kuhl)

Corella

C. t. sanguinea Gould

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Nita Downs, the Edgar Ranges, Noonkanbah, Old Cherrabun, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), lower Sturt Creek, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also continental islands (Middle Osborne, Augustus, Kingfisher, Melomys, Koolan, Cockatoo, Sunday). No records from northern Dampier Land (north of Beagle Bay).

Status etc. Very common in flatlands about larger watercourses in arid and semiarid zones; uncommon in subhumid zone, except locally on coast; usually feeding in small flocks, but aggregating into large flocks for roosting, e.g. a flock of 60 to 70 thousand was seen near Wyndham by Kilgour (1904, *Emu* 4: 37). Lightly wooded grasslands. Breeding from March to September; C/1 (2), 2 (1), 3 (1); favourite nesting tree the baobab (*Adansonia gregorii*).

Cacatua leadbeateri (Vigors) Major Mitchell's Cockatoo
Range. Arid southern interior ordinarily west to Dampier Downs and north to Mt Bannerman and the Gardiner Range; casual further west (30 km S of Thangoo) and further north (Bohemia Downs, the Mary, and Halls Creek).
Status etc. Uncommon; in pairs or small parties (up to 10). Lightly wooded country, especially with *Brachychiton*, whose seeds they eat.

Cacatua galerita (Latham) Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
C. g. fitzroyi (Mathews)

Range. Mainly the subhumid and semiarid zones, south to Oobagooma, the Napier Range (Windjana Gorge), Geikie Gorge (whence they follow the Fitzroy downstream to Liveringa), 25 km N of Springvale, Mabel Downs, and the Behn; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, St Andrew, Augustus, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Uncommon; usually in pairs, occasionally in small flocks (up to 9). Riverside and monsoon forests. Breeding from May to August; C/2 (1).

CUCULIDAE

Cuculus saturatus Blyth Oriental Cuckoo

Range. Northern and western, south to Dampier Land (James Price Point), the lower Fitzroy (between Mt Anderson and Liveringa), and Kununurra.

Status etc. Non-breeding visitor (mainly October-April, also June-August). Scarce. Dense vegetation (riverside forest, monsoon forest, mangroves).

Cuculus pallidus (Latham) Pallid Cuckoo

Range. Throughout the Division, including Byam Martin and Melomys Is.

Status etc. Non-breeding visitor and passage migrant, mainly moving northwards in October and southwards in April, but recorded in all months. Moderately common in warmer half of year, uncommon in cooler half. Open forest and woodlands.

Cuculus variolosus Vigors & Horsfield Brush Cuckoo

C. v. variolosus

Range. Mainly subhumid and semiarid zones, south to northern Dampier Land (Cygnet Bay), the lower and middle Fitzroy (Willare Bridge, Liveringa, Geikie Gorge), and the Negri.

Status etc. Uncommon. Mainly dense vegetation. (waterside and monsoon forests, vine scrub, acacia thicket). Breeding from December (? November) to March; parasitizing *Ramsayornis fasciatus* (11 records), *Seisura inquieta* (2), *Meliphaga flavescens* (1).

Chrysococcyx osculans (Gould) Black-eared Cuckoo

Range. Greater part of Division, south to southern Dampier Land (Deep Creek), the lower Fitzroy (Mt Anderson), the Oscar Range, and the Negri; also Wollaston I.

Status etc. Non-breeding visitor and passage migrant, mainly moving northwards in October and southwards in April-May, but recorded in all months. Uncommon in arid and semiarid zones; rare in subhumid zone. Waterside forests and thickets.

Chrysococcyx basalis (Horsfield) Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo

Range. Throughout the Division, including South Maret I.

Status etc. Resident (at least it breeds in south and east) and non-breeding visitor (mainly October-April). Moderately common in south and east (arid and semiarid zones); scarce in subhumid zone, where present only or mainly in summer. Breeding in arid and semiarid zones, north nearly to Wyndham (Parry Creek); January to March; parasitizing *Malurus melanocephalus* (4 records), *M. lamberti assimilis* (1), *M. leucopterus* (1).

Chrysococcyx lucidus (Gmelin) Shining Bronze Cuckoo

C. l. plagosus (Latham)

Status uncertain; presumably a rare passage migrant. The only record is an immature collected by R.E. Johnstone in a *Melaleuca acacioides* thicket 3 km south of Cape Bertholet on 17 April 1977; it was being fed by a pair of *Gerygone levigaster*.

Chrysococcyx malayanus (Raffles) Little Bronze Cuckoo

C. m. minutillus Gould

Range. Northern and western coasts, from the Wyndham district (Parry Creek) southwest nearly to Broome (Barred Creek).

Status etc. Moderately common. Dense vegetation (mangroves, riverside forest, melaleuca thicket, acacia-stringybark thicket, vine thicket). Breeding reported in September, December, and March; parasitizing *Gerygone levigaster* (one record), *G. olivacea* (1), and *G. magnirostris* (1).

Eudynamys scolopacea (Linnaeus)

Koel

E. s. subcyanocephala Mathews

Range. South to the lower Fitzroy (Yeeda), middle Fitzroy (Fitzroy Crossing), Lansdowne, and Lake Argyle.

Status etc. Breeding visitor (October-April). Moderately common in sub-humid zone; uncommon in semiarid zone. Dense vegetation with fruiting trees (monsoon forest, riverside forest, vine thicket). Breeding reported in November and February; parasitizing *Philemon citreogularis* (4 records) and *P. argenticeps* (1).

Scythrops novaehollandiae Latham

Channel-billed Cuckoo

Range. Mainly the semiarid zone, south to the lower and middle Fitzroy (Liveringa, Gogo), the upper Ord (36 km SE of Bedford Downs), and the Behn.

Status etc. Uncommon visitor (October-March) to the semiarid zone; a rarely reported passage migrant in the subhumid zone. Visiting waterside vegetation and *Ficus* thickets in search of figs and other fruits. Breeding from November to January; broods of 2 and 3 found in *Corvus* nests.

Centropus phasianinus (Latham)

Pheasant Coucal

C. p. phasianinus

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Nita Downs, Injudinah Swamp, Dampier Downs, Liveringa, Fitzroy Crossing, Elgie Cliffs Outcamp, and Texas Downs; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Fenelon, Katers, East Montalivet, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Heywood, Byam Martin, Champagny, Koolan, Cockatoo, Sunday).

Status etc. Common on northwest coast and adjacent islands, but only moderately common in rest of subhumid zone; uncommon in semiarid zone; scarce in arid zone. Mainly long grass, rank herbage and pandanus along watercourses and around swamps; also edge of mangroves and monsoon forests and among spinifex (*Plectrachne*) in tumbled sandstone country. Breeding from November to March; C/4 (5).

STRIGIDAE

Tyto alba (Scopoli)

Barn Owl

T. a. delicatula (Gould)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Roebuck Plains, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), and the Gardiner Range.

Status etc. Mainly, if not entirely, a winter visitor (April to October, mostly June-August). Uncommon. Lightly wooded country.

Tyto novaehollandiae (Stephens)

Masked Owl

T. n. novaehollandiae

Range. Northern and northwestern coasts, from Cambridge Gulf southwest to the Yampi Peninsula (Wotjulum), inland to the Mitchell Plateau.

Status etc. Scarce. Open forest and edge of mangroves.

Ninox rufa (Gould)

Rufous Owl

N. r. rufa

Range. Subhumid northwest coast, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to the Prince Regent River, inland to the Mitchell Plateau.

Status etc. Scarce. Monsoon forest and closed riverside forest.

Ninox connivens (Latham)

Barking Owl

N. c. connivens

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, Frazier Downs, Geegully Creek, Nerrima Creek, Fitzroy Crossing, the upper Margaret (120 km WSW of Halls Creek), and the Negri.

Status etc. Common. Mainly cajaput forest along watercourses and around swamps; also mangroves, monsoon forest, and melaleuca thicket.

Ninox novaeseelandiae (Gmelin)

Boobook Owl

N. n. boobook (Latham)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), Mt Bannerman, lower Sturt Creek (Old Billiluna), and the Gardiner Range; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Bigge, Boongaree, Augustus, Kingfisher, Melomys, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Common. Most wooded habitats. One dated breeding report: July.

PODARGIDAE

Podargus strigoides (Latham) Tawny Frogmouth

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Nita Downs, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), and the Denison Range; also Carlia I.

Status etc. Common. Most wooded habitats. Breeding from August to February (mostly September-October); C/1 (1), 2 (14).

AEGOTHELIDAE

Aegotheles cristatus (White) Australian Owlet-nightjar

A. c. leucogaster Gould

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs (Ambrookah Well), the Edgar and St George Ranges, and Wolf Creek (near the Meteorite Crater); also Augustus I.

Status etc. Moderately common. Most wooded habitats, including mangroves. One breeding report: November; C/3.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Eurostopodus guttatus (Vigors & Horsfield) Spotted Nightjar

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Lagrange, the Edgar Ranges, Emanuel Range (18 km E of Christmas Creek HS), Egan Range (20 km F of Margaret River HS), and the Albert Edward Range (40 km SE of Halls Creek); also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Uwins, Augustus, Sunday).

Status etc. Uncommon resident and moderately common winter visitor (arriving in April-May). Lightly wooded, well-drained (especially stony) country. Breeding north to Sunday I. and Kununurra; June, July, and December; C/1 (2).

APODIDAE

Hirundapus caudacutus (Latham) Spine-tailed Swift

H. c. caudacutus

Status etc. Rare summer visitor to subhumid zone. Two acceptable records: observations by Hill (1911, *Emu* 10: 272) of small flocks at Napier

Broome Bay in February and March 1910, and by J.A. Smith (pers. comm.) of a flock of 42 over Mitchell Plateau on 22 December 1972.

Apus pacificus (Latham)

Fork-tailed Swift

A. p. pacificus

Status etc. Common visitor (late September to late April), single or in small parties on passage (see Serventy, 1951, *Emu* 51: 134), in flocks (sometimes of hundreds of birds) when feeding. Attracted to thunderstorms.

ALCEDINIDAE

Alcedo azurea Latham

Azure Kingfisher

A. a. ruficollaris (Bankier)

Range. Subhumid and semiarid zones south to the Yampi Peninsula (Stewart River), King Leopold Ranges (Mt Bell), Geikie Gorge, and the middle Ord (Brook Creek); also Augustus I.

Status etc. Uncommon in subhumid zone, scarce in semiarid zone; in ones or twos. Mangrove creeks and well-wooded freshwater streams, river-pools and lagoons. Breeding in December and January (season must be considerably longer; display has been observed in late August, and tunnelling in early March); C/5 (1).

Taxonomy. See Schodde & Mason (1976, *Emu* 76: 161). For the removal of *azurea* from *Ceyx* see Traylor (1960, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 80: 144).

Dacelo leachii (Vigors & Horsfield)

Blue-winged Kookaburra

D. l. leachii

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs, Dampier Downs, Noonkanbah, Old Cherrabun, Bohemia Downs, the upper Mary (near Lamboo), and the Negri; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Boongaree, St Andrew, Kingfisher).

Status etc. Moderately common, in ones or twos. Riverside forest; also open forest and woodlands in wetter parts of range. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (1), 3 (3), 4 (1).

Halcyon pyrrhopygia Gould

Red-backed Kingfisher

Range. Throughout the Division, including Cockatoo I.

Status etc. Common in arid and semiarid zones, scarce in subhumid zone;

in ones or twos. Lightly wooded country. Breeding in arid and semiarid zones; August to November (? December); C/3 (1), 4 (3).

Halcyon sancta Vigors & Horsfield

Sacred Kingfisher

H. s. sancta

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, Lagrange, Mowla Downs, St George Ranges, Christmas Creek, lower Sturt Creek (Weedy W.H.), and Nicholson; also inshore islands (Sir Graham Moore, Troughton, Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Fenelon, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Byam Martin, Kingfisher, Koolan, Cockatoo, Sunday) and, in passage, remote islands (Ashmore Reef and Browse I.).

Status etc. Winter visitor, passage migrant (moving south in October), and breeding visitor. Common in winter, especially along coasts; in summer moderately common in arid and semiarid zones but scarce in subhumid zone; in ones or twos. Well-wooded habitats in vicinity of water, including mangroves. Breeding from September to November; C/3 (2), 4 (3), 5 (2).

Halcyon chloris (Boddaert)

Mangrove Kingfisher

H. c. sordida Gould

Status uncertain, but clearly very rare. Two acceptable records: (1) specimen collected by Miss Merrilee MacDonald in the Crab Creek mangroves, Broome, on 7 January 1962, and (2) male specimen collected by R.E. Johnstone after it flew from mangroves on Kingfisher I. on 13 July 1973. Most of the numerous sight records of *H. chloris* are almost certainly based on wintering *H. sancta*.

MEROPIDAE

Merops ornatus Latham

Rainbow Bee-eater

Range. Throughout the Division, except sandy deserts; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Hecla, Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Champagny, Kingfisher, Melomys, Cockatoo) and, on passage, remote islands (Ashmore Reef, Browse).

Status etc. Very common winter visitor and passage migrant (moving northwards in February-May and southwards in October-November); in summer moderately common in arid and semiarid zones but scarce or absent in

subhumid zone; usually in pairs or family parties, occasionally in flocks (up to 50). Lightly wooded country, especially beside water. Breeding north and west to the Yampi Peninsula (Stewart River), Beverley Springs, and the lower Drysdale (Mumbo Jumbo); September to November; C/5 (8).

CORACIIDAE

Eurystomus orientalis (Linnaeus)

Dollarbird

E. o. pacificus (Latham)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, Mowla Downs, Noonkanbah, Fitzroy Crossing, the upper Ord (36 km SE of Bedford Downs), and the Negri.

Status etc. Breeding visitor, arriving in September-October and leaving in March-April (extreme dates 13 September and 26 April). Moderately common; in ones, twos or small parties. Tall trees along watercourses, in swamps, and around lagoons; also edge of monsoon forest and mangroves. Breeding from October to December.

PITTIDAE

Pitta moluccensis (Müller)

Blue-winged Pitta

Status. Rare non-breeding summer visitor from southeast Asia. One record: a specimen from Derby received at the Western Australian Museum on 2 February 1931 (Serventy, 1968, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 88: 160). [In November 1927 a dead bird was found on Mandora station, just outside the far southwestern corner of the Division (Serventy, *ibid.*.)] For comments on the spelling of *Cervinipitta kimberleyensis* see Whittell (1943, *Emu* 43: 76).

Pitta iris Gould

Rainbow Pitta

Range. Subhumid northwest coast, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to the Prince Regent River, inland to the Mitchell Plateau; also South-west Osborne and St Andrew Is.

Status etc. Uncommon. Monsoon forest. Breeding from December to April; C/2 (1), 5 (1).

ALAUDIDAE

Mirafra javanica Horsfield

Horsfield's Bushlark

Range. Greater part of Division, but not sandy deserts or the more rugged parts of north Kimberley.

Status etc. Very common in arid zone on black-soil plains (especially the Denison Plains) and the degraded grasslands between the Negri and Nicholson; common on alluvial and other grassy plains of the arid and semiarid zones; patchily distributed and generally uncommon in the subhumid zone. Breeding from November (? October) to March (? April); C/3 (2), 4 (5).

HIRUNDINIDAE

Cheramoeca leucosterna (Gould)

White-backed Swallow

Status uncertain; apparently an uncommon autumn visitor (April-June) to arid southern interior, north to Cudalgarra Claypan, the McLarty Hills, 15 km SW of Christmas Creek HS, and Mt Bannerman; occasionally wandering further north (Manguel Creek, Liveringa, Noonkanbah).

Hirundo rustica Linnaeus

Barn Swallow

H. r. gutturalis Scopoli

Status. Non-breeding summer visitor (extreme dates 26 October and 2 April). Common, at least in some summers (1959-60, 1960-61, 1962-63) in towns, viz. Derby (Slater, 1961, *West. Aust. Nat.* 8: 33) and Wyndham (I.C. Carnaby, pers. comm.); away from towns only a few records of single birds or small flocks (up to 14) in transit.

Hirundo neoxena Gould

Welcome Swallow

Status uncertain; apparently a rare autumn-winter visitor (May-June) to south of Division, north to Derby (Morgan, 1922, *S. Aust. Orn.* 6: 109), Mt Anderson (Freedman, 1974, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions 1962-70*, p. 143), and Old Billiluna (K.G. Buller, pers. comm.).

Hirundo nigricans Vieillot

Tree Martin

H. n. nigricans

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Katers, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Augustus, Heywood, Byam Martin, Champagne, Kingfisher).

Status etc. Non-breeding visitor (late March to late October). Very common in winter near coasts, usually in small flocks, occasionally in large flocks (up to 300); moderately common to scarce elsewhere (most plentiful about rivers and lagoons, least plentiful in hilly northern interior).

Hirundo ariel (Gould)

Fairy Martin

Range. Greater part of Division, but absent from sandy deserts and most coastal areas.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally common about cliffs, bridges and culverts in vicinity of water, but generally uncommon; usually in small flocks. Nesting colonially in the interior, west to the Edgar Ranges, Mt Anderson, Kimberley Downs, Inglis Gap, and the Carson Escarpment, and north to the lower Drysdale (Solea Falls), nearly to Wyndham (Moochalabra Creek), and Ivanhoe; August to January; C/2 (3), 3 (3), 4 (4).

MOTACILLIDAE

Anthus novaeseelandiae (Gmelin)

Richard's Pipit

A. n. australis Vieillot

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Cygnet Bay, Kimbolton, Mt Barnett, Drysdale River HS, and Wyndham.

Status etc. Locally common in arid zone, e.g. the Roebuck Plains, but generally uncommon to moderately common; absent, scarce or uncommon in semiarid zone, where largely a winter visitor (arriving in April); usually in ones or twos, rarely in small flocks. Sparsely vegetated country: plains with short open grasses; samphire flats; dried-out claypans, swamps, and lagoons; coastal beaches and dunes; bare ground around mills and homesteads and at foot of stony hills; overgrazed lands; and airstrips.

Motacilla flava Linnaeus

Yellow Wagtail

Status. Rare non-breeding summer visitor. One record: Lindgren & Slater (1961, *West. Aust. Nat.* 8: 36) saw one on 7 December 1960 at the overflow of Yabbagoody Mill, 12 km SE of Derby; from their description E. Mayr believed that it belonged to the subspecies *M. f. tschutschensis* Gmelin.

Motacilla alba Linnaeus

White Wagtail

Status. Rare non-breeding summer visitor. One record: Johnstone & Smith (1978, *West. Aust. Nat.* 14: 56) saw one feeding in the town of Broome on 18 November 1977.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Coracina maxima (Rüppell)

Ground Cuckoo-shrike

Range. Arid and semiarid interior, west to Dampier Downs (McHugh Bore), Liveringa, Windjana Gorge, the King Leopold Ranges, Beverley Springs, and Mt Elizabeth, and north to the middle Durack and Cockatoo Springs.

Status etc. Locally common or moderately common in arid zone, e.g. about Wolf Creek, but generally uncommon; usually in family parties. Sparsely vegetated country, but not sandy deserts. Breeding from December to February; C/3 (2).

Coracina novaehollandiae (Gmelin)

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

C. n. novaehollandiae

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), Mt Bannerman, lower Sturt Creek (Old Billiluna), and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Katers, Wollaston, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Bat, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Heywood, Byam Martin, Champagne, Kingfisher, Melomys, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Resident and winter visitor (passage movements observed in April and August). Very common; usually in ones and twos; in small flocks during passage. All wooded habitats, including monsoon forest and mangroves. Breeding from July to February; C/2 (7), 3 (1).

Coracina papuensis (Gmelin)

Little Cuckoo-shrike

C. p. hypoleuca (Gould)

Range. Mainly subhumid and semiarid zones, south to Oobagooma, the Napier Range, the middle Fitzroy (downstream to Old Cherrabun), the Mary (at Great Northern Highway), Texas Downs, and the Behn; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Middle Osborne, South-west

Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Melomys, Koolan).

Status etc. Common in subhumid zone in all wooded habitats, including mangroves and monsoon forest; uncommon in semiarid and arid zones, where largely confined to riverside forest; usually in ones or twos, occasionally in small parties. Breeding from October to January; C/2 (3).

Coracina tenuirostris (Jardine)

Cicadabird

C. t. tenuirostris

Range. Northwestern subhumid zone, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to the Prince Regent River, inland to the lower Drysdale (Mumbo Jumbo) and the Mitchell Plateau. [Keast (1958, *Aust. J. Zool.* 6: 257) examined six specimens said to have come from the Fitzroy.]

Status etc. Scarce; in ones and twos. Apparently confined in dry season to monsoon forest and dispersing in November or December to drier forests.

Lalage sueurii (Vieillot)

White-winged Triller

L. s. tricolor (Swainson)

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (Boongaree, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Byam Martin).

Status etc. Resident, winter visitor, and passage migrant (moving north in March-April and south in August-September). Common to very common in arid and semiarid zones; uncommon to moderately common in subhumid zone, which is largely vacated in wet season; ordinarily in ones, twos or small parties; during migration in flocks (up to 60). Lightly wooded country; attracted to flowering shrubs and trees (*Grevillea pteridifolia*, *G. eriostachya*, *G. refracta*, *G. wickhami*, *Eucalyptus miniata*, *E. tetradonta*, *E. housei*, *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*, *Erythrina vesper-tilio*). Breeding in arid and semiarid zones; August to April; C/2 (3), 3 (5).

Lalage leucomela (Vigors & Horsfield)

Varied Triller

L. l. rufiventris (Gray)

Range. Northwestern subhumid zone, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to Grevillea Creek (38 km NW of Beverley Springs), inland to the Mitchell Plateau and upper Prince Regent; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Katers, Boongaree, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy).

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common; usually in ones or twos, Mainly monsoon forest and vine thicket; also visiting riverside forest and open country in search of fruiting *Ficus* spp.

PACHYCEPHALIDAE

Microeca flavigaster Gould Lemon-breasted Flycatcher

Status uncertain. Two records from the northeast, about the lower Ord. Jenkins (1946, *Emu* 46: 231) saw several pairs along the banks of the Ord at Ivanhoe Station and on 30 May 1944 collected a female (WAM A5936). I.C. Carnaby (pers. comm.) saw two pairs in successive years (1965-66) in a swamp running into the south bank of the Ord, south of Carlton Hill Station; this patch of 'rubber-tree' scrub was shared with *Poecilodryas superciliosa*.

Microeca tormenti Mathews Brown-tailed Flycatcher

Range. Northwest and west coasts, from Napier Broome Bay (Pago) southwest to Barred Creek (40 km N of Broome); also continental islands (Bigge, Boongaree, Augustus).

Status etc. Uncommon; usually single. Mangroves. One breeding report (White, 1915, *Emu* 15: 35): October; C/1.

Microeca leucophaea (Latham) Jacky Winter

M. l. leucophaea

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs, the Dampier Downs track (12 km SE of Great Northern Highway), Mt Anderson, Noonkanbah, Fitzroy Crossing, 52 km ENE of Fossil Downs, Mt Amhurst, Wolf Creek (near the Meteorite Crater), and Nicholson; also Sunday I.

Status etc. Common in open forest and woodland of semiarid zone and in pindan of western arid zone; scarce to uncommon in rest of arid zone and in subhumid zone; usually in ones or twos. Breeding from September to February; C/2 (7).

Petroica goodenovii (Vigors & Horsfield) Red-capped Robin

Range. Far south, north to Broome, Meda, Fitzroy Crossing, Christmas Creek Station, and Old Billiluna.

Status etc. Non-breeding winter visitor (extreme dates 1 June and 23 August). Uncommon to moderately common in pindan of western arid

zone, scarce elsewhere; usually single and in immature plumage. Thickets of *Acacia* and *Parkinsonia*.

Petroica cucullata (Latham) Hooded Robin

Range. Northern interior, from Napier Broome Bay south to Beverley Springs and the upper Chamberlain (16°51'S). Southwestern, from Cygnet Bay, Meda and Leopold Downs south to Broome and the Edgar Ranges. Southeastern, from Mt Amhurst, Halls Creek and Nicholson south to Old Billiluna.

Status etc. Uncommon. Lightly wooded country. Breeding in December; C/2 (2).

Eopsaltria pulverulenta (Bonaparte) Mangrove Robin

E. p. leucura Gould

Range. Northern and western coasts south to Cygnet Bay and Point Torment; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Augustus, Champagny).

Status etc. Moderately common. Mangroves. Breeding from October to March; C/2 (2).

Poecilodryas superciliosa (Gould) White-browed Robin

P. s. cerviniventris (Gould)

Range. Northwestern subhumid zone, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to the Prince Regent River, inland to the Mitchell Plateau. Semiarid and arid zones, along the lower and middle courses of major rivers: the Drysdale upstream to Fern Gully (14°39'S), the Pentecost upstream to El Questro, the Ord and its tributaries (Parry Creek and the Negri) upstream to Brook Creek (17°33'S), and the Fitzroy upstream to Geikie Gorge.

Status etc. Formerly common but now scarce on the Fitzroy and Ord; common on the Drysdale; uncommon in subhumid zone; usually in pairs. Closed riverside forest (especially of *Barringtonia*); also monsoon forest and vine thicket. Breeding from October to December; also March and June; C/1 (4), 2 (13). For discussion of its decline on the Fitzroy and Ord see Smith & Johnstone (1977, *West. Aust. Nat.* 13: 185).

Pachycephala caledonica (Gmelin) Golden Whistler

P. c. melanura Gould

Range. Northern and western coasts, south to Frazier Downs (Rocky Creek); also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Hecla, South-west Osborne,

Carlia, Fenelon, Katers, East Montalivet, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Champagny).

Status etc. Common; usually in ones or twos. Mainly mangroves; occasionally in nearby vine thicket. Breeding from December to February; C/2 (1).

Taxonomy. At the Lawley River delta and eastwards females are yellow-breasted ('hilli').

Pachycephala rufiventris (Latham)

Rufous Whistler

P. r. rufiventris

Range. Throughout the Division, excluding sandy deserts but including continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Katers, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, Darcy, Byam Martin, Champagny, Sunday).

Status etc. Common; usually single. All kinds of wooded country but seldom mangroves or monsoon forest. Breeding from June to December; C/2 (3), 3 (8).

Pachycephala lanioides Gould

White-breasted Whistler

P. l. lanioides

Range. Cambridge Gulf, south to the King River. West coast from the Prince Regent River southwest to Frazier Downs (Whistle Creek).

Status etc. Common in far southwest, e.g. at Whistle Creek and Cape Bossut; scarce or uncommon on northwest coast north of Point Torment; moderately common in Cambridge Gulf. Mangroves. One breeding report: September; C/2.

Taxonomy. These whistlers are absent from the 500 km of coastline between the Prince Regent River and Cambridge Gulf. From Cambridge Gulf east to the Norman River, Qld, they are similar to west Kimberley birds in coloration but average slightly smaller. E. Mayr and G.F. Mees group these eastern populations under the name *P. l. fretorum* DeVis, but Galbraith (1974, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions 1962-70*, p. 252) doubts whether the size difference is consistent enough for subspecific separation.

Colluricincla megarhyncha (Quoy & Gaimard)

Little Shrike-thrush

C. m. parvula Gould

Range. Subhumid northwest coast, from Admiralty Gulf southwest to Kunmunya, inland to the Mitchell Plateau; also continental islands

(South-west Osborne, Boongaree, Augustus). (Records from Cambridge Gulf and King Sound require confirmation.)

Status etc. Common in the most luxuriant forests, uncommon to moderately common elsewhere; usually in pairs. Monsoon forest, vine thicket, closed riverside forest, and mangroves.

Colluricincla woodwardi Hartert Sandstone Shrike-thrush

Range. Subhumid and semiarid zones, south to the Yampi Peninsula (Kimbolton Spring), the Napier and Oscar Ranges, Geikie Gorge, the Laura, and the Albert Edward Range; also continental islands (Borda, South-west Osborne, Wollaston, Boongaree).

Status etc. Common to moderately common; usually in pairs. Cliffs, boulders, and rocky ridges, mainly of sandstone; also limestone, quartzite, and granite. Breeding from November to January; C/2 (4), 3 (1).

Colluricincla harmonica (Latham) Grey Shrike-thrush

C. h. harmonica

Range. Greater part of Division, south to 40 km NE of Lagrange, Dampier Downs, Mt Anderson, Camballin, Fitzroy Crossing, Christmas Creek, the Mary (at Great Northern Highway), the Black Elvire (at Duncan Highway), and Lighthouse Rock-hole (26 km W of Nicholson); also an isolated population in far southeast (Gardiner Range) and continental islands (Coronation, Augustus).

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common; in ones or twos. All kinds of wooded country but seldom mangroves and closed forest. Breeding from October to February; C/2 (1), 3 (2).

Taxonomy. As Galbraith observed (1974, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions 1962-70*, p. 256), specimens from the arid zone show an approach towards *C. h. rufiventris*.

Falcunculus frontatus (Latham) Crested Shrike-tit

F. f. whitei Campbell

Status etc. The only authentic records are inland from Napier Broome Bay: Hill (1911, *Emu* 10: 281) collected a pair near Pago and observed another pair in lightly wooded country 18 km SE of Pago. One breeding report (Mathews, *Bds Aust.* 11: 3): March; C/2.

Taxonomy. For colour plate see *Emu* 11, opp. p. 65.

Oreoica gutturalis (Vigors & Horsfield)

Crested Bellbird

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Cooan Well (20 km N of Broome), Beverley Springs, nearly to Napier Broome Bay (20 km SE of Pago), Bindoola Creek, and Golden Gate.

Status etc. Locally common in far south, e.g. about Wolf Creek, but generally scarce and patchily distributed; usually in pairs. Mainly pindan and other *Acacia* thickets. One dated breeding report: August; C/2.

MONARCHIDAE

Rhipidura rufifrons (Latham)

Rufous Fantail

R. r. dryas Gould

Range. Northern and northwestern coasts, south in east to the King River and Parry Creek, and in west to the Yampi Peninsula (Wotjulum), inland to the Mitchell Plateau (Camp Creek); also continental islands (Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Katers, East Montalivet, Boongaree).

Status etc. Uncommon; in ones or twos. Mangroves, monsoon forest, and closed riverside forest.

Rhipidura fuliginosa (Sparrmann)

Grey Fantail

R. f. phasiana DeVis

Range. All coasts south to Frazier Downs (Whistle Creek).

Status etc. Common in south, moderately common north of King Sound; usually in ones or twos. Mangroves and adjacent *Melaleuca* forest and thicket. Breeding from September to November; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

R. f. alisteri Mathews

Status etc. Uncommon winter visitor from southeastern Australia. J.R. Ford (pers. comm.) has examined specimens from the Carlton Gorge, Ord River (female in Western Australian Museum, 14 June 1945), Kalumburu (female in Western Australian Museum, 19 June 1960), Beagle Bay (two males and a female in Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, 12 and 17 July 1911; one of the males was collected on the same day and in the same patch of mangroves as a female *R. f. phasiana*), Derby (2 males in American Museum of Natural History, 27 June 1901), and dense *Melaleuca acacioides* 20 km SSW of Frazier Downs HS (male in Western

Australian Museum, 1 June 1975). The specimen of '*preissi*' collected by Whitlock (1925, *Emu* 25: 82) near Fitzroy Crossing on 15 June 1924 is in fact an *alisteri* (J.R. Ford).

Rhipidura leucophrys (Latham)

Willie Wagtail

R. l. leucophrys

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Fenelon, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, St Andrew, Augustus, Uwins, Heywood, Byam Martin, Champagny, Kingfisher, Cockatoo).

Status etc. As a resident common in semiarid zone, uncommon to moderately common in subhumid zone, scarce in arid zone. As a winter visitor or passage migrant most plentiful in arid zone, especially on the south-western coastal plains. Lightly wooded country, especially near water. Breeding from September to February; C/3 (9).

Rhipidura rufiventris (Vieillot)

Northern Fantail

R. r. isura Gould

Range. Northern and western, south to Ambrookah Well (20 km SSW of Frazier Downs), Injudinah Swamp (20 km NE of Lagrange), Point Torment, Oobagooma, the King Leopold Range (Inglis Gap, Mt Bell), Geikie Gorge, Lindesunjun Waterhole (60 km NE of Fossil Downs), the upper Ord (34 km SE of Bedford Downs), and Lake Argyle; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Cockatoo, Sunday). Formerly on the lower May (Meda) and lower Fitzroy (12 km S of Yeeda and between Mt Anderson and Liveringa).

Status etc. Common and widespread in subhumid zone, locally moderately common in wetter half of semiarid zone in vicinity of water, patchily distributed and restricted to vicinity of coast in drier half of semiarid zone and in arid zone; in ones or twos. Dense vegetation including monsoon forest, vine thicket, mangroves, riverside forest, *Melaleuca* and *Tristania* swamps, and *Pandanus* thickets around springs. Breeding from July to February; C/1 (2), 2 (8), 3 (4).

Myiagra ruficollis (Vieillot)

Broad-billed Flycatcher

M. r. mimikae Ogilvie-Grant

Range. Northern and western coasts south to Frazier Downs (Whistle Creek);

also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Carlia, Boongaree, Augustus, Heywood).

Status etc. Locally moderately common on western coasts (e.g. Lawley River estuary and Point Torment) but generally uncommon; scarce in Cambridge Gulf; in ones or twos. Mangroves.

Myiagra rubecula (Latham)

Leaden Flycatcher

M. r. concinna Gould

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Coulomb Point, the lower Fitzroy (Willare Bridge, Mt Anderson), Geikie Gorge, the Mary (at Great Northern Highway), the Black Elvire (at Duncan Highway), and the Behn; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Katers, Wollaston, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Byam Martin, Champagne, Kingfisher, Koolan, Cockatoo, Sunday).

Status etc. Common in subhumid zone, uncommon to moderately common in wetter half of semiarid zone, scarce and patchily distributed in driest parts of range; in ones or twos. Dense vegetation: waterside forest and thicket, mangroves, vine thicket, and edge of monsoon forest. Breeding from October to January; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

Myiagra inquieta (Latham)

Restless Flycatcher

M. i. nana (Gould)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Ambrookah Well (20 km SSW of of Frazier Downs), Duffers Bore (20 km NE of Dampier Downs), Noonkanbah, Gap Creek (19 km S of Old Cherrabun), Christmas Creek, Bohemia Downs, the Mary (at Great Northern Highway), the Black Elvire (at Duncan Highway), and upper Sturt Creek (Anjammie Pool); also continental islands (Coronation, Champagne, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Moderately common; in ones or twos. Mainly waterside forest (especially cajaputs and other melaleucas); also *Melaleuca acacioides* thickets behind coastal dunes, *Tristania* swamps, and vine thickets. Breeding from August to February; C/2 (2), 3 (5).

Myiagra alecto (Temminck)

Shining Flycatcher

M. a. rufolateralis (Gray)

Range. Western coasts, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to northern Dampier Land (Tilbata Creek and Cygnet Bay); also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Sunday). Casual in interior on larger watercourses: the middle Carson (near Woorakin Creek), the middle Drysdale (Johnson Creek), the lower Dunham ('about 40 miles inland'), the lower Ord (Ivanhoe), the Elvire (Coolabing).

Status etc. Uncommon; in ones or twos. Mainly dense mangroves; also closed and waterside forests. Breeding from December to March; C/2 (1).

ORTHONYCHIDAE

Pomatostomus temporalis (Vigors & Horsfield)

Grey-crowned Babbler

P. t. rubeculus (Gould)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Bohemia Downs, lower Sturt Creek, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also Augustus I.

Status etc. Common in semiarid and arid zones, uncommon in subhumid zone; usually in small parties. Open woodland. Breeding in all months; C/1 (1), 2 (8), 3 (2), 4 (1).

ACANTHIZIDAE

Aphelocephala nigricincta (North)

Banded Whiteface

Range. Arid southeast, about Wolf Creek.

Status etc. One record: observations by H.B. Gill in June 1973 of 1-5 birds in sandy country vegetated mainly with spinifex at 40 km S of Ruby Plains, 13 km NNW of Carranya, and 25 and 35 km SW of Carranya.

Gerygone olivacea (Gould)

White-throated Flyeater

G. o. rogersi Mathews

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Nita Downs, Thangoo, Manguel Creek, the Grant Range, Fitzroy Crossing, Teronis Gorge, and Lake Argyle.

Status etc. Common on west coast and coastal plains from Kimbolton Spring and Cape Leveque southwest to Thangoo; uncommon elsewhere; in ones or twos. Thickets, mainly of *Melaleuca* and *Acacia*. Breeding from September to November; C/2 (1), 3 (1); parasitized by *Chrysococcyx malayanus*.

Gerygone fusca (Gould)

Western Flyeater

G. f. fusca

Status. Rare non-breeding winter visitor to far south of Division. One record: specimen collected by J.P. Rogers at Mungi Rock-hole on 21 June 1911; it served Mathews as type of *G. culicivora dendyi*.

G. f. mungi Mathews

Status. Uncertain whether resident or non-breeding winter visitor. Three records from arid southern interior: two specimens collected by J.P. Rogers at Mungi Rock-hole in June 1911, specimen collected by F.L. Whitlock in the Oscar Range in July 1924 (J.R. Ford, pers. comm.), and two specimens collected by W.H. Butler at East Palm Spring (30 km SE of Sturt Creek HS) in June 1975.

Gerygone levigaster Gould

Mangrove Flyeater

G. l. levigaster

Range. Northern and western coastal plains, south to Nita Downs (Mannerie Swamp).

Status etc. Common in Cambridge Gulf and in southwest (north to King Sound); scarce on subhumid northwest coast (i.e. within range of *G. magnirostris*). Mangroves; also (and mainly) thickets of *Melaleuca* and *Acacia* on Dampier Land and further south. Breeding in March and July; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

Gerygone tenebrosa Hall

Dusky Flyeater

G. t. tenebrosa

Range. West coast from Kunmunya southwest to Frazier Downs (Whistle Creek).

Status etc. Common; usually in ones or twos. Mangroves. Breeding in June.

Taxonomy. See Johnstone (1975, *Emu* 75: 185-188).

Gerygone magnirostris Gould

Large-billed Flyeater

G. m. magnirostris

Range. Subhumid northwest coast from Napier Broome Bay (Pago) southwest to the Yampi Peninsula (Trent River estuary); also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, Uwins, St Andrew).

Status etc. Common; in ones or twos. Mangroves. Breeding in August and September; C/2 (1); parasitized by *Chrysococcyx malayanus*.

Gerygone chloronota Gould

Green-backed Flyeater

G. c. chloronota

Range. Northwestern from Napier Broome Bay (Anjo Point and Kalumburu) southwest to the Napier Range (Windjana Gorge), and inland to the Carson Escarpment (39 km ENE of Carson River HS), the Drysdale River National Park, Manning Creek, and the King Leopold Ranges (15 km E of Inglis Gap); also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Byam Martin). Also far northeast.

Status etc. Moderately common in northwestern subhumid zone; less plentiful and patchily distributed in drier parts of northwest; only one record from northeast (two specimens collected by J.P. Rogers at Parry Creek in September 1908); usually in pairs or family parties. Monsoon forest, deciduous vine thicket, dense waterside forest, mangroves, and thickets of *Ficus* and *Acacia*. Breeding in July; C/1 (1).

Smicrornis brevirostris (Gould)

Weebill

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Cape Boileau, Deep Creek, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), Mt Bannerman, lower Sturt Creek, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also Augustus I.

Status etc. Moderately common; usually in pairs or family parties. Mainly forests, woodlands and thickets of *Eucalyptus*. Apparently absent from pindan country of southwest Kimberley (the stronghold of *Gerygone olivacea*). Breeding in July; C/2 (2).

MALURIDAE

Amytornis housei (Milligan)

Black Grasswren

Range. Northwestern subhumid zone, from Admiralty Gulf (Crystal Head), south through the Mitchell Plateau (vicinity of Surveyors Pool and the Mitchell River Falls), Prince Regent River Reserve (for six localities see Storr *et al.*, 1975, *Wildl. Res. Bull. West. Aust.* No. 3: 80), and the upper Charnley, to Manning Creek (at 8 km SSW and 24 km S of Joint Hill). Unconfirmed reports from the Carson Escarpment, Beverley Springs, and the Yampi Peninsula.

Status etc. Moderately common; in pairs or small parties. Dense spinifex in vicinity of large boulders and crevices of sandstone. Breeding *ca* January.

Malurus coronatus Gould

Purple-crowned Fairy-wren

M. c. coronatus

Range. Formerly greater part of Division, south to the lower and middle Fitzroy, the Margaret, and the upper Ord.

Status etc. Formerly common, in small parties, in the dense vegetation (*Pandanus aquaticus*, canegrass, rushes etc.) along the Pentecost, the 'small rivers between Turkey Creek and Wyndham', the upper Ord (Ord River Station), and the lower Fitzroy (upstream to Liveringa); now rare or extinct in pastoral country. In the last twenty years it has only been recorded in small numbers on the Drysdale (at the Kalumburu road crossing and on nearby Meelarrie Creek), Manning Creek, Geikie Gorge, and the middle Ord (Old Lissadell). Smith & Johnstone (1977, *West. Aust. Nat.* 13: 185) attribute this decline to the destruction of riverside vegetation by cattle.

Malurus lamberti Vigors & Horsfield

Variegated Fairy-wren

M. l. rogersi Mathews

Range. Subhumid and semiarid zones south to the Robinson (at southern end of the Wyndham Range), the King Leopold Ranges (Mt Bell and Lindesunjun Waterhole), Springvale (granite hills 9 km N of homestead), Lissadell Hill, and Lake Argyle (Mt Misery); also continental islands (Wollaston, Boongaree, Uwins, Augustus).

Status etc. Moderately common; in family parties. Spinifex, shrubbery and long grass in rocky country (especially sandstone, but also quartzite and granite); occasionally in thickets at edge of mangroves and along watercourses. Breeding in December and July; C/3 (1).

Taxonomy. For conspecificity of *M. dulcis* and *M. lamberti* see Ford & Johnstone (in prep.).

M. l. assimilis North

Range. Southern, mainly in arid zone, north to Cape Leveque, 23 km S of Oobagooma, Meda, Mt Wynne, Gogo Outcamp No. 2, the Egan Range (25 km ENE of Margaret River HS), the Albert Edward Range (18 km SE of Halls Creek), and 20 km SW of Nicholson.

Status etc. Moderately common; in family parties. Thickets and scrubs of *Acacia*, *Melaleuca* and *Parkinsonia*; dense parts of pindan; mangroves; and swamp forest (*Melaleuca*, *Sesbania*). Breeding in January, March and August; C/3 (1); parasitized by *Chrysococcyx basalis*.

Malurus leucopterus Dumont

White-winged Fairy-wren

M. l. leuconotus Gould

Range. Arid southeast, west to Lake Betty, and north to Ruby Plains, 35 km SW of Flora Valley, and Brophy Creek. Record from Old Cherrabun requires confirmation.

Status etc. Common about Wolf Creek and lower Sturt Creek; common to moderately common elsewhere; in family parties. Sparsely vegetated country: *Triodia* and other grasses, with or without low shrubs. Breeding ca March; parasitized by *Chrysococcyx basalis*.

Malurus melanocephalus (Latham)

Red-backed Fairy-wren

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs, Dampier Downs, Noonkanbah, Old Cherrabun, Christmas Creek, Wolf Creek (42 km S of Ruby Plains), and Gordon Downs; also Boongaree I.

Status etc. Common in subhumid and semiarid zones; uncommon and patchily distributed in arid zone; in family parties. Mainly long grass and rank herbage along watercourses, around swamps, and at edge of vine scrubs and mangroves; also *Triodia*, *Spinifex longifolius* and other open low grasses, intermixed with shrubs. Breeding from November to April; C/2 (2), 3 (16), 4 (11), 5 (1); parasitized by *Chrysococcyx basalis*.

SYLVIIDAE

Acrocephalus stentoreus (Hemprich & Ehrenberg) Clamorous Reed Warbler

A. s. australis (Gould)

Range. Northern and western, south nearly to Lagrange (Injudinah Swamp),

the lower Fitzroy (upstream to the 17-Mile Dam), Lake Gladstone, and Lake Argyle.

Status etc. Moderately common in southwestern flatlands (the Derby district and lower Fitzroy); uncommon in northeastern flatlands; rare and patchily distributed elsewhere. Mainly *Typha* swamps; also *Pandanus* thickets, reeds and rushes along watercourses and around lagoons, and irrigated crops (e.g. sorghum). Breeding in February and 'autumn'; C/3 (1), 4 (1).

Because Kimberley birds are inseparable from those of other parts of the State (Johnstone *et al.*, 1977, *Wildl. Res. Bull. West. Aust.* No. 6: 93), it has been suspected that they are winter visitors from the south. However, most of the birds seem to be resident: (1) they are recorded in typical habitats and often in full song; (2) breeding has been reported at 20 km SSE of Wyndham (I.C. Carnaby, pers. comm.) and at Kimberley Research Station (Slater, 1959, *West. Aust. Nat.* 7: 87); and (3) observers at certain localities, e.g. Myall Bore, 6 km SE of Derby, never fail to report the species (these visits cover the months of May, June, July, and October). Nevertheless some of the sightings could have been of winter visitors, e.g. the solitary bird reported by Johnstone *et al.* (*ibid.*) in dense *Pandanus* on the Drysdale in August 1975.

Eremiornis carteri North

Spinifex-bird

Range. Arid southern interior, north to Mt Anderson, the Oscar Range, Mt Huxley (70 km ESE of Fitzroy Crossing), the Egan Range (12 km E of Margaret River HS), and the Hardman Range (80 km NE of Halls Creek), and south to the Edgar Ranges, the St George Ranges, the James Range (40 km SSW of Christmas Creek HS), lower Wolf Creek (Carranya), and the Denison Range.

Status etc. Moderately common; in ones or twos. Mainly tall dense spinifex (with or without shrubbery) along watercourses in hilly country.

Megalurus timoriensis Wallace

Tawny Grassbird

Range. Subhumid western coasts and coastal plains, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to the Yampi Peninsula; also Adele I.

Status etc. Uncommon. Long grass, especially in swampy places.

Cincloramphus mathewsi Iredale

Rufous Songlark

Range. Throughout the Division.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common in arid and semiarid zones; scarce in subhumid zone, where probably only a winter visitor. Long grass,

especially along watercourses; also short grass intermixed with shrubs and scattered trees. Breeding in September, February, and March; C/2 (3).

Cincloramphus cruralis (Vigors & Horsfield) Brown Songlark

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Broome, Derby, the Oobagooma road (70 km N of Meda), Beverley Springs, the southeast corner of the Drysdale River National Park, and Wyndham. Casual further north in winter (e.g. one seen on Mitchell Plateau airstrip).

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common in arid zone; scarce in semi-arid zone. Sparsely wooded grasslands, including spinifex flats.

Cisticola exilis (Vigors & Horsfield) Golden-headed Fantail Warbler

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Thangoo Station (6 km SSW of Sandy Point), the Roebuck Plains, the lower Fitzroy (upstream to the Grant Range), the Oscar Range, Geikie Gorge, Teronis Gorge, and Ord River Station; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Hecla, South-west Osborne).

Status etc. Common in subhumid zone; uncommon to moderately common in semiarid zone; scarce and patchily distributed in arid zone; in ones, twos or small parties. Long grass, especially beside watercourses; also *Typha* swamps, edge of vine scrub, ferny undergrowth of closed forest, and dense *Spinifex longifolius* (growing behind coastal dunes on Thangoo). Breeding in February and March.

DAPHOENOSITTIDAE

Daphoenositta chrysoptera (Latham) Australian Sittella

D. c. leucoptera (Gould)

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Christmas Creek HS, Alice Downs (6 km S of Little Panton River crossing), and the Negri.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common (more plentiful in west than east); in small parties. Open forest and woodland, especially of *Eucalyptus* and *Melaleuca*; also pindan. Breeding from July to September; C/3 (1).

CLIMACTERIDAE

Climacteris melanura Gould

Black-tailed Tree-creeper

C. m. melanura

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, Mowla Bluff, Noonkanbah, Gap Creek (19 km S of Old Cherrabun), Louisa Downs, Ruby Plains (15 km SSE of homestead), the Black Elvire, and Brook Creek.

Status etc. Common in semiarid interior; uncommon in Dampier Land and arid zone; scarce or absent in northwestern subhumid zone; usually in ones or twos. Open eucalypt forest and woodland. Breeding from September to November; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

DICAEIDAE

Dicaeum hirundinaceum (Shaw)

Mistletoebird

D. h. hirundinaceum

Range. Greater part of Division, south to 20 km SSW of Frazier Downs, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), Mt Bannerman, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Katers, Wollaston, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Bat, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Byam Martin, Champagne, Kingfisher, Melomys, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Common in subhumid zone; moderately common in semiarid and arid zones; usually in ones or twos. All wooded habitats. Breeding in September, December, January and April; C/2 (2), 3 (1).

PARDALOTIDAE

Pardalotus rubricatus Gould

Red-browed Pardalote

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Roebuck Plains, Yeeda, 40 km N of Meda, Yammera Gap (Napier Range), the foot of the King Leopold Ranges (W of Inglis Gap), Oscar Range, Geikie Gorge, Lerida Gorge, the upper Chapman, the middle Durack (34 km ENE of crossing on Gibb River-Wyndham road), the lower Pentecost, and Wyndham.

Status etc. Common, in ones or twos. Mainly in open eucalypts along small watercourses. Breeding from June to November; C/2 (9), 3 (7).

Pardalotus striatus (Gmelin)

Striated Pardalote

P. s. uropygialis Gould

Range. Greater part of Division, south nearly to Broome (Cocoanut Well), the Fitzroy (Willare Bridge, Liveringa, Noonkanbah, Old Cherrabun), Christmas Creek HS, the Mary (at Great Northern Highway and Lamboo), the Black Elvire (at Duncan Highway), and the Negri; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Boongaree, Uwins, Augustus, Darcy, Melomys, ? Koolan, Cockatoo) and an apparently isolated population in far south-east (Gardiner Range).

Status etc. Common; usually in ones or twos. Open forest and woodland of eucalypts, especially in sandy country and near watercourses. Breeding from May to October; C/1 (1), 2 (10), 3 (9).

P. s. substriatus Mathews

Status. Rare winter visitor to far south. Several specimens collected by J.P. Rogers at Mungi Rock-hole (Hindwood & Mayr, 1946, *Emu* 46: 52).

ZOSTEROPIDAE

Zosterops lutea Gould

Yellow White-eye

Range. All coasts; ascending the Ord estuary to House Roof Hill, and the Fitzroy estuary to Langey Crossing; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Hecla, Borda, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Fenelon, Katers, Wollaston, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Byam Martin, Champagny, Kingfisher, Sunday).

Status etc. Common, usually in small flocks (up to 40). Mangroves, vine scrubs, and melaleuca thickets. Breeding from November to March; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

MELIPHAGIDAE

Lichmera indistincta (Vigors & Horsfield)

Brown Honeyeater

L. i. indistincta

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, Welara Well, the Edgar and St George Ranges, 50 km SSW and 56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS, Mt Bannerman, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also continental

islands (Sir Graham Moore, Eclipse, Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Wollaston, East Montalivet, Bigge, South Maret, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Heywood, Byam Martin, Champagny, Kingfisher, Melomys, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Very common in all but the driest parts of range; in ones, twos or small flocks. In all wooded habitats, including mangroves and monsoon forest; attracted to flowering trees and shrubs (*Melaleuca*, *Eucalyptus*, *Grevillea*, *Acacia*, *Brachychiton*, *Erythrina*, *Verticordia*, *Albizia*, *Rhizophora*, *Aegiceras*, *Ceriops*, *Crotalaria*). Breeding from March to August; C/1 (1), 2 (8).

Myzomela erythrocephala Gould

Red-headed Honeyeater

M. e. erythrocephala

Range. Northern and western coasts, south to Frazier Downs (Whistle Creek); also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Middle Osborne, Carlia, Bigge, Boongaree, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Sunday).

Status etc. Common to moderately common; usually in pairs. Mainly mangroves; occasionally waterside forest, vine scrub, and melaleuca thicket. Breeding in March and September; C/2 (1).

Certhionyx niger (Gould)

Black Honeyeater

Range. Arid southern interior, west to Deep Creek, and north to the Grant Range, Fitzroy Crossing, and Mt Amhurst.

Status etc. Nomadic. At times common in far south, e.g. April 1973 and June 1975, but generally uncommon; usually in ones or twos. Lightly wooded country; attracted to flowering trees and shrubs (*Grevillea eriostachya*, *G. refracta*, *G. wickhami*, *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*).

Certhionyx variegatus Lesson

Pied Honeyeater

Range. Arid southern interior, west to the Edgar Ranges, and north to Geegully Creek (70 km S of the Fitzroy), Noonkanbah, 45 km SSW of Christmas Creek HS, and the Buchanan Highway (E of Nicholson).

Status etc. Nomadic. At times common, e.g. February 1900, December 1967 and June 1975, but generally scarce; usually in ones, twos or small parties, occasionally in large flocks. Lightly wooded country.

- Meliphaga albilineata* (White) White-lined Honeyeater
 Range. Northwestern subhumid zone from Admiralty Gulf and Drysdale River National Park southwest to the Prince Regent River; also continental islands (Wollaston, Bigge, Boongaree).
 Status etc. Moderately common; usually in ones or twos. *Ficus* and other thickets in rugged sandstone country.
- Meliphaga virescens* (Vieillot) Singing Honeyeater
 Range. Throughout the Division.
 Status etc. Moderately common to very common in arid zone, uncommon and patchily distributed in semiarid zone, scarce or absent in subhumid zone; usually in ones or twos. Thickets and shrubbery (including stunted mangroves and occasionally vine scrubs) in otherwise lightly wooded country; attracted to flowering trees and shrubs (especially *Grevillea* spp.). Breeding from June to August; C/2 (1).
- Meliphaga keartlandi* (North) Grey-headed Honeyeater
 Range. Arid southern interior, west to beyond Dampier Downs (Thangoo No. 2 Well), and north to Dampier Downs (McHugh Bore), Mungi Rockhole, 45 km SSW of Christmas Creek HS, Mt Bannerman, and the Denison Range. [I suspect that most, if not all, of the records from further north are based on *M. plumula*.]
 Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common; usually in pairs or small parties. Mainly in eucalypt woodlands; attracted to flowering *Grevillea wickhami*, *G. refracta*, and *G. eriostachya*.
- Meliphaga plumula* (Gould) Yellow-fronted Honeyeater
 Range. Arid and semiarid interior, west and north to Mt Anderson, the Napier Range, the Barnett River, Kennedy Creek (26 km N of Gibb River HS), southeastern corner of Drysdale River National Park, the Wyndham district (Parry Creek), and Kununurra, and south to the St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek), Wolf Creek (near Meteorite Crater), and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges. Also far north of subhumid zone: Sir Graham Moore I. and between Napier Broome Bay and the lower Drysdale.
 Status etc. Moderately common; usually in pairs or small parties. Mainly low eucalypt woodland and wattle scrub, especially along minor watercourses and in gullies in hilly country; attracted to flowering *Grevillea*

pteridifolia, *G. wickhami* and *Melaleuca leucadendron*. Breeding from April to July; C/2 (3).

***Meliphaga flavescens* (Gould)**

Yellow-tinted Honeyeater

M. f. flavescens

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, the Roebuck Plains (9 km S of Broome turnoff from Great Northern Highway), Mangel Creek, lower Geegully Creek (upstream for 50 km), Noonkanbah, Gap Creek (19 km S of Old Cherrabun), Tonka Spring (60 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), the Mary, the Black Elvire, and Brook Creek (47 km N of Nicholson); also Uwins I.

Status etc. Moderately common to very common (most plentiful on larger watercourses in semiarid zone, least plentiful in subhumid zone); in pairs or small flocks. Mainly waterside forests (especially of cajaputs and river gums); also town and homestead gardens; attracted to flowering trees (*Melaleuca*, *Eucalyptus*, *Lysiphyllum*, *Grevillea*, *Erythrina*). Breeding in all months, mostly May-August; C/1 (6), 2 (9).

***Meliphaga penicillata* Gould**

White-plumed Honeyeater

Range. Arid southwestern interior, south to the Edgar Ranges, west to Dampier Downs (Logues Springs), north to lower Geegully Creek (Clanmyra Pool), and east to Kalyeeda. Arid southeastern interior, from Moola Bulla, the Black Elvire (at Duncan Highway) and Nicholson, south to lower Wolf Creek (thence down Sturt Creek to Gregory Salt Lake) and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges.

Status etc. Common; in pairs or small flocks. River gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and melaleucas along watercourses, around lagoons and dams, and at springs. One breeding report: December; C/4.

***Meliphaga unicolor* (Gould)**

White-gaped Honeyeater

Range. Generally south to central Dampier Land (James Price Point), the lower and middle Fitzroy (including Noonkanbah and Old Cherrabun), the lower Margaret, the Mary (at Great Northern Highway), the Black Elvire (at Duncan Highway), and the Negri; patchily further south along arid southwest coast; also continental islands (South-west Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, Uwins, St Andrew).

Status etc. Locally common, but generally moderately common; in pairs or small parties. Most kinds of dense vegetation: closed waterside forest (*Melaleuca leucadendron*, *M. argentea*, *Barringtonia acutangula*, *Pandanus*

aquaticus), monsoon forest, vine thicket, mangroves, *Ficus* thicket, wattle (*Acacia*) scrub, and homestead gardens; visiting flowering trees (*Erythrina vespertilio*, *Grevillea pteridifolia*) in adjacent open country. Status in arid southwest unknown: on 25 September 1975 R.E. and C. Johnstone observed two birds in dense *Crotalaria cunninghamii* growing on dunes beside mangroves 6 km SSW of Sandy Point at south end of Roebuck Bay; on 12 July 1973 H.B. Gill recorded birds in paperbark scrub just south of Cape Missiessy at north end of Eighty Mile Beach. Breeding from October to June; C/1 (2), 2 (20).

***Melithreptus albogularis* Gould**

White-throated Honeyeater

Range. Subhumid and semiarid zones, south to 24 km N of Broome, Mt Anderson, Windjana Gorge, Leopold Downs (Derri Spring), Geikie Gorge, Lindesunjun Waterhole, the upper Ord (34 km SE of Bedford Downs), Texas Downs, Lake Argyle, and Cockatoo Springs; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Moderately common; in ones, twos or small parties. In subhumid zone most kinds of moderately dense forest (including vine scrub), visiting flowering trees and palms in adjacent open country (*Eucalyptus miniata*, *Grevillea pteridifolia*, *Livistona eastonii*); in semiarid zone largely confined to waterside forests (especially of *Melaleuca* spp.). Breeding from April to October.

***Melithreptus gularis* (Gould)**

Black-chinned Honeyeater

M. g. laetior Gould

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), Mt Bannerman, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also continental islands (Augustus, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to moderately common in arid and semi-arid zones; scarce visitor to subhumid zone; in pairs or small parties. Mainly waterside forests (especially of *Melaleuca* spp.), visiting flowering trees in open country (*E. miniata* and other eucalypts, and *G. pteridifolia* and other grevilleas). Breeding from January to May (building observed in July); C/1 (1).

Melithreptus cyanotis (Latham)

Blue-faced Honeyeater

M. c. albipennis (Gould)

Range. Subhumid zone and wetter half of semiarid zone, south to the King Leopold Ranges, Tableland, the Durack Range (6 km NE of Teronis Gorge), the Dunham, Lake Argyle, and Cockatoo Springs.

Status etc. Locally common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed; in pairs or small parties. Mainly waterside forests (especially of flowering melaleucas and eucalypts), visiting flowering trees in adjacent open country (*Grevillea pteridifolia*, *Erythrina vespertilio*). Breeding in December and May; C/2 (2); one of these nests was placed on an old nest of *Pomatostomus temporalis*.

Philemon citreogularis (Gould)

Little Friarbird

P. c. citreogularis

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Nita Downs, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Christmas Creek, Bohemia Downs, Wolf Creek (near Meteorite Crater), and the Gardiner Range (Granny Soak); also continental islands (Middle Osborne, Katers, East Montalivet, Coronation, Augustus, Darcy, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Common to very common in semiarid zone, especially about watercourses; common along coast and about well-wooded watercourses in arid zone but generally uncommon and patchily distributed; scarce in subhumid zone; in ones, twos or small flocks. Visiting most wooded habitats (including mangroves, semi-deciduous vine thicket, and town and homestead gardens, but not monsoon forest) in search of flowering trees (*M. leucadendron* and other melaleucas, *E. miniata*, *E. tetradonta* and other eucalypts, *G. pteridifolia* and other grevilleas, *Erythrina vespertilio*, *Brachychiton*). Breeding from November to late March; C/2 (23), 3 (1); parasitized by *Eudynamys scolopacea* (6 records).

Philemon argenticeps (Gould)

Silver-crowned Friarbird

Range. Subhumid zone and wetter half of semiarid zone, south to Oobagooma, the Napier Range, Brooking Gorge, Lindesunjun Waterhole, Elgie Cliffs Outcamp, Lake Argyle, and Cockatoo Springs; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Katers, Wollaston, East Montalivet, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Kingfisher, Melomys, Koolan, Cockatoo, Sunday).

Status etc. Common in subhumid zone; uncommon to moderately common in semiarid zone; in ones, twos or small flocks. Visiting most wooded habitats (including mangroves and vine scrub) in search of flowering trees (*Eucalyptus miniata*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Melaleuca leucadendron*, *Grevillea pteridifolia*, *Erythrina vespertilio*, *Brachychiton*) and fruiting trees (*F. virens* and other figs, and *Eugenia*). Breeding from July to March; C/2 (8).

Phylidonyris albifrons (Gould)

White-fronted Honeyeater

Range. Arid southern interior, west to the McLarty Hills and Edgar Ranges, and north to Mungi Rock-hole, 75 km SSW of Christmas Creek HS, and the Gardiner Range (Granny Soak). [Record from the Fitzroy (Hall, 1902, *Emu* 1: 102) requires confirmation.]

Status. Uncommon winter visitor (April-August); in ones or twos. Shrubbery on dunes and stony hills; attracted to flowering *G. eriostachya* and other grevilleas.

Cissomela pectoralis (Gould)

Banded Honeyeater

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, Collins Lagoon (38 km ENE of Broome turnoff), Mt Anderson, Mt Wynne, West Hardman Creek, Gogo, Brook Creek, and the Negri; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Boongaree, Sunday).

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally common in semiarid zone but generally uncommon; scarce in subhumid zone; usually in pairs or flocks. Visiting most wooded habitats, including mangroves but not monsoon forest, in search of flowering trees (*E. miniata*, *E. houseana*, *E. tetradonta*, *E. alba* and other eucalypts, *Melaleuca leucadendron*, *M. argentea*, *G. pteridifolia*, *G. wickhami* and other grevilleas, *Acacia*, *Brachychiton*, *Aegiceras*). Breeding from November to June; C/2 (5).

Ramsayornis fasciatus (Gould)

Bar-breasted Honeyeater

Range. Subhumid and semiarid zones, south to Derby, Kimberley Downs, the King Leopold Ranges, Lake Gladstone, Lake Argyle, and Cockatoo Springs; casual further south (Brooking Creek); also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Boongaree, Uwins, Augustus).

Status etc. Moderately common; in ones, twos or small flocks. Mainly waterside forest, also monsoon forest and vine scrub; attracted to flowering trees (*Melaleuca leucadendron*, *M. argentea*, *Eucalyptus miniata*, *E. houseana*, *E. tetradonta*, *Barringtonia*, *Grevillea pteridifolia*, *Erythrina*

vespertilio, *Brachychiton*, *Gardenia*). Breeding from November to April; C/1 (4), 2 (27). Of the 30 nests found by I.C. Carnaby in east Kimberley, 13 contained an egg of *Cuculus variolosus*; 9 of the latter nests contained two honeyeater eggs, 2 contained one honeyeater egg, and 2 contained no honeyeater eggs.

***Conopophila rufogularis* (Gould)** Rufous-throated Honeyeater

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Willie Creek (35 km N of Broome), Deep Creek, the Edgar Ranges, Old Cherrabun, Christmas Creek, Louisa Downs, lower Sturt Creek (Weedy Waterhole), and Nicholson; also continental islands (Boongaree, Uwins, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Moderately common to common in subhumid and semiarid zones; uncommon and patchily distributed in arid zone, where largely absent in winter (returning in August or September); usually in pairs or small flocks. Mainly waterside forests, but visiting adjacent open forests and woodlands in search of flowers; attracted to flowering *Eucalyptus miniata*, *E. houseana*, *E. tetradonta*, *E. camaldulensis*, *Melaleuca leucadendron*, *Grevillea pteridifolia*, *Erythrina vespertilio*, *Albizia*, *Lysiphylum cunninghamii*, *Tristania*, *Crotalaria cunninghamii*. Breeding from November to June; C/1 (2), 2 (13), 3 (37).

***Manorina flavigula* (Gould)** Yellow-throated Miner

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (Uwins, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Moderately common to common in arid and semiarid zones; in ones, twos or small flocks. Open forest and woodland. Breeding in May, July, August, November, December; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

***Acanthagenys rufogularis* Gould** Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

Range. Southeastern arid zone, about Sturt Creek HS and in the Denison Range (East Palm Spring). [Probably occurring further west, for W.H. Butler collected a specimen (WAM A13938) near Lake Betty in 19°35'S, 126°22'E.]

Status etc. Moderately common near East Palm Spring but generally scarce. Arid scrubs (*Acacia*, *Melaleuca*, *Eucalyptus*).

***Epthianura crocea* Castelnau & Ramsay** Yellow Chat

Range. Southwestern flatlands, about King Sound (Derby and Munkayarra) and the lower and middle Fitzroy (Yeeda, Lake Josceline, Noonkanbah,

and Fitzroy Crossing) and on the Roebuck Plains (15-19 km S of Broome turnoff). Also two records from northeastern flatlands: an observation by H.R. Officer (pers. comm.) at 12-mile Lagoon, Wyndham, on 10 August 1962; and a single bird observed by I.C. Carnaby in samphire at the King River on 28 April 1963.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed; usually in small flocks. Mainly samphire swamps. One breeding report: December.

Epthianura tricolor Gould

Crimson Chat

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Beagle Bay, Derby, the Napier Range, Mt House, Forrest River, Wyndham, and Rosewood (N.T.).

Status etc. Irregular visitor (February to November, but seldom seen after September), mainly immatures (judging from paucity of adult males). Numbers highly variable, e.g. very common in 1902, 1909, 1911, 1959, 1974, 1975, 1976, but scarce or absent in 1897, 1924, 1925, 1943, 1947, 1948, 1971, 1972, 1973; generally most numerous in far south and in autumn and winter (April-August); usually in small flocks, occasionally in hundreds. Lightly wooded country, including sandy deserts; attracted to flowering shrubs (*Grevillea eriostachya*, *G. refracta*, *G. wickhami*, *Hakea* sp.).

PLOCEIDAE

Emblema pictum Gould

Painted Finch

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Broome, Derby, the western foothills of the King Leopold Ranges (15 km W of Inglis Gap), the Oscar Range, Geikie Gorge, Lerida Gorge, Lindesunjun Waterhole, the lower Pentecost, Wyndham, and Carlton Gorge.

Status etc. Locally common in hilly arid interior, but generally uncommon; scarce and patchily distributed in hilly semiarid country; casual in southwestern flatlands; in pairs or small flocks. Spinifex-covered hills and stony plains. Breeding in April and July; C/3 (1).

Neochmia phaeton (Hombron & Jacquinot)

Crimson Finch

N. p. phaeton

Range. Subhumid and semiarid zones, south to the Stewart, Bell Creek, the upper Adcock, the upper Barnett, the upper Hann, the upper Durack,

El Questro, the Dunham, Lake Argyle, and the Negri; also the middle and lower Fitzroy from Geikie Gorge downstream to Yeeda.

Status etc. Locally common, but generally uncommon to moderately common and patchily distributed; usually in pairs or small parties. *Pandanus* and long grass along watercourses, in swamps, and around springs. Breeding from December to September (mostly January-April); C/3 (1), 4 (7), 5 (10), 6 (8), 7 (3); commonly nesting in buildings.

Neochmia ruficauda (Gould)

Star Finch

N. r. clarescens (Hartert)

Range. Northeastern flatlands: King River, Parry Creek, and the lower Ord (upstream to Ivanhoe, formerly to Argyle Downs). Southwestern flatlands: at Kimberley Downs, about Derby (Myall Bore and Munkayarra Pool), and the lower and middle Fitzroy (upstream to Fitzroy Crossing and Christmas Creek HS).

Status etc. Locally common (e.g. at Kimberley Research Station and in the Camballin irrigation area) but generally uncommon; usually in pairs or small flocks. Long grass in swamps, around lagoons, and along watercourses; also irrigated crops and pastures. Breeding from December to May and in August; C/3 (1), 4 (3), 5 (9), 6 (3), 8 (1).

Poephila guttata (Vieillot)

Zebra Finch

P. g. castanotis (Gould)

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north to Cape Leveque, Oobagooma, Napier Downs, Beverley Springs, the middle Durack, Bindoola Creek, Forrest River, Wyndham, and the Kimberley Research Station; also Sunday I.

Status etc. Very common in arid zone; moderately common in drier half of semiarid zone; uncommon and patchily distributed north of the Napier, King Leopold and Durack Ranges; usually in pairs or small flocks, occasionally aggregating in hundreds at water. Lightly wooded grasslands in vicinity of water and thorny or dense shrubs suitable for shelter and nesting. Breeding north to Meda and Wyndham, from February to June and in September and October; C/3 (4), 4 (6), 5 (6), 6 (1).

Poephila bichenovii (Vigors & Horsfield)

Double-barred Finch

P. b. annulosa (Gould)

Range. Mainly the subhumid and semiarid zones, south nearly to Broome (Waterbank), lower Manguel Creek, lower Geegully Creek (Clanmyra

Pool), Noonkanbah, Old Cherrabun, Fitzroy Crossing, the Black Elvire (at Duncan Highway), and the Negri; also continental islands (Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Generally common in semiarid zone and along the lower and middle Fitzroy, but scarce or absent in much of the Margaret and upper Ord drainage; uncommon to moderately common in subhumid zone; usually in pairs or small flocks. Mainly long grass along watercourses and around swamps, lagoons, vine scrubs, and monsoon forests; also shorter and more open grasses of adjacent open forests and woodlands. Breeding from January to August; C/3 (8), 4 (25), 5 (37), 6 (10); 'clutches' of 8-10 arise from birds laying a fresh set on top of an infertile set.

Poephila personata Gould

Masked Finch

P. p. personata

Range. Subhumid and semiarid zones, south to Derby, the upper Adcock, the upper Durack, the Dunham, Lake Argyle, and the Negri.

Status etc. Uncommon; in pairs, small parties, small flocks, or attached to flocks of *P. acuticauda*. Lightly wooded or open grasslands in vicinity of water. Breeding from February to June; C/3 (2), 4 (1), 5 (2).

Poephila acuticauda (Gould)

Long-tailed Finch

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Broome, Deep Creek, Mt Anderson, the Erskine Range, the Oscar Range, the Margaret (30 km NNW of Louisa Downs HS), Moola Bulla, Wild Dog Creek (Alice Downs), Old Lissadell, and Mt Hensman; casual further south (Mungi Rock-hole, the Mary, Halls Creek).

Status etc. Moderately common; usually in pairs or small parties, occasionally in small flocks. Lightly wooded grasslands in vicinity of water. Breeding from February to July; C/3 (3), 4 (10), 5 (10), 6 (3).

Erythrura gouldiae (Gould)

Gouldian Finch

Range. Generally south to Lombadina, Oobagooma, the King Leopold Ranges, the Barnett, the middle Durack, the Dunham, and Spring Creek; casual further south (Derby, the Logue, Mungi Rock-hole, Noonkanbah, Louisa Downs, the Mary, Moola Bulla).

Status etc. Scarce to moderately common; usually in small parties, occasionally in large flocks (up to 200) mostly of immatures. Grassy open forest and woodland in vicinity of water. Breeding in May and June.

Lonchura flaviprymna (Gould)

Yellow-rumped Mannikin

Range. Northeastern flatlands, about the Pentecost, Parry Creek, and the lower Ord (upstream to Kununurra).

Status etc. Nomadic, moving towards coast in dry season. Now scarce (apparently being supplanted by the recently established *L. castaneothorax*); usually in small parties, occasionally in large flocks. Usually in company of *L. castaneothorax*, with which it commonly interbreeds. Long grass in swamps; also ricefields. Breeding from February to April.

Lonchura castaneothorax (Gould)

Chestnut-breasted Mannikin

L. c. castaneothorax

Range. Northern and northwestern, from Napier Broome Bay southwest to far northern Dampier Land, and east to the lower King George, Pteropus Creek, the middle Drysdale, the Mitchell Plateau, and Derby; also Hecla and Coronation Is. At some time between 1910 and 1960 it became established in the northeastern flatlands (about the lower Ord, from Kimberley Research Station upstream to Old Lissadell).

Status etc. Nomadic, with some movement towards coast in dry season. Locally common but generally uncommon; usually in small flocks, occasionally in large flocks (100-150); no recent records from south or west of the Yampi Peninsula. Long grass (especially *Oryza australiensis*) in swamps and along watercourses; also ricefields; in dry-season refuges flocks have been observed in *Typha* and *Phragmites* swamps at edge of mangroves. Breeding from February to April; normally C/5 or 6 (Immelmann).

Lonchura pectoralis (Gould)

Pictorella Mannikin

Range. Mainly semiarid and arid interior, north to Mt Elizabeth, the middle Durack, Bindoola Creek, and Wyndham, and west to Beverley Springs, Inglis Gap, the Napier and Erskine Ranges, Mt Anderson, and Dampier Downs (Logues Springs), and south to the Edgar and St George Ranges, 25 km SSW of Christmas Creek HS, Bohemia Downs, and Wolf Creek (42 km S of Ruby Plains). Casual further west (Mitchell Plateau, Wotjulum, Derby, and far northern Dampier Land).

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to moderately common (least plentiful in the upper Ord drainage); usually in pairs or small parties, occasionally in large flocks (up to 200) towards end of dry season. Lightly wooded grasslands. Breeding from February to May; C/4 (2), 5 (1), 6 (4).

ORIOLIDAE

Oriolus sagittatus (Latham)

Olive-backed Oriole

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Frazier Downs, Thangoo, Manguel Creek, the Fitzroy Weir, Old Cherrabun, Landrigan Creek (24 km ENE of Bohemia Downs), 31 km N of Springvale HS, and the Negri; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Boongaree, Uwins, Coronation, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to moderately common in subhumid and semiarid zones; scarce in arid zone; usually in ones or twos. Waterside forest, monsoon forest, deciduous vine thicket, and melaleuca thicket; visiting fruiting trees and palms (*Ficus*, *Livistona*) in open country. Breeding from November to January; C/2 (6).

Oriolus flavocinctus (King)

Yellow Oriole

O. f. flavocinctus

Range. Subhumid northwest, from Kalumburu southwest to the Yampi Peninsula (Wilson Spring), inland to the Mitchell Plateau and Potts Camp (38 km NW of Beverley Springs); also continental islands (Mary, South-west Osborne, Katers, Wollaston, East Montalivet, Boongaree, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus). Semiarid northeast, at Parry Creek, the Dunham (just above its confluence with the Ord), and Cockatoo Springs.

Status etc. Moderately common in northwest; rare in northeast; usually single. In northwest mainly in monsoon forest and vine scrub; also mangroves, dense riverside forest, acacia-stringybark scrub, and flowering *Grevillea pteridifolia*. In northeast dense waterside forest. One breeding record: February; C/2.

Sphecotheres viridis Vieillot

Figbird

S. v. flaviventris Gould

Range. Patchily distributed in subhumid and semiarid northwest Kimberley: Lawley River delta, Mitchell Plateau (10 km NW of AMAX Camp, Camp Creek, and Mitchell River falls), Prince Regent River Reserve (Storr *et al.*, 1975, *Wildl. Res. Bull. West. Aust.* No. 3: 82), Potts Camp (38 km NW of Beverley Springs), Manning Creek (Butler, 1971, *West. Aust. Nat.* 12: 21), and the Napier Range (34 km NW of Napier Downs HS and 5 km SE of Tunnel Creek).

Status etc. Uncommon; usually in pairs or small parties. Mainly monsoon forest and vine scrub; also visiting fruiting *Ficus* in open country.

DICRURIDAE

Dicrurus megarhynchus (Quoy & Gaimard)

Spangled Drongo

D. m. bracteatus Gould

Range. Subhumid northwest coast from Cape Londonderry southwest to the Yampi Peninsula (Wotjulum), inland to the Mitchell River falls, Fern Gully (Prince Regent River Reserve), and the Edkins Range; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Borda, South-west Osborne, Katers, Wollaston, Boongaree, Coronation, St Andrew, Augustus).

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common; usually in pairs. Mainly monsoon forest and vine scrub; also *Ficus* and *Acacia* thickets, mangroves, and eucalypt forest.

GRALLINIDAE

Grallina cyanoleuca (Latham)

Magpie-lark

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, Dampier Downs, the St George Ranges, Wattle Spring (56 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), and lower Sturt Creek; also continental islands (Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Augustus, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Resident, passage migrant and dry-season visitor (moving north in March-May and south in October-December). Very common in well-watered parts of arid and semiarid zones; moderately common in dry season in subhumid zone but scarce or absent in wet; usually in pairs. Lightly wooded country in vicinity of water. Breeding north and west to the Yampi Peninsula (Kimbolton Spring), the Prince Regent River Reserve (Blyxa Creek), Gibb River, and the lower Drysdale (10 km E of Mumbo Jumbo); September to March; C/2 (2), 3 (5), 4 (3), 5 (2).

ARTAMIDAE

Artamus leucorhynchus (Linnaeus)

White-breasted Woodswallow

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, Mowla Downs, Noonkanbah, Fitzroy Crossing, Geikie Gorge, the Mary (at Great Northern Highway), and Sturt Creek HS; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Uwins, Augustus, Heywood, Champagny, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Moderately common (at least in dry season) on coasts and islands; scarce to uncommon and patchily distributed inland; in pairs or small

flocks (up to 50). Mainly about mangroves and river-pools. Breeding from August to February; commonly building in old *Grallina* nests.

Artamus personatus (Gould) Masked Woodswallow

Range. Arid and semiarid zones, north and west to Coulomb Point, the Stewart, Inglis Gap, Manning Creek, Doongan, the King Edward (at Port Warrender track), and the lower Drysdale (30 km ESE of Pago).

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Moderately common to very common in dry season (April to October), usually in small flocks, occasionally in large flocks (up to 500), uncommon in wet season (at least in semiarid zone). Visiting all lightly wooded habitats in search of flowering trees and shrubs (*Grevillea refracta*, *G. pteridifolia*, *G. wickhami*, *Melaleuca leucadendron*, *E. miniata* and other eucalypts, *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*, *Hakea pyramidalis*).

Artamus superciliosus (Gould) White-browed Woodswallow

Range, status etc. Rare visitor (May-August); usually in pairs attached to flocks of *A. personatus*. Only recorded in west Kimberley (Napier Downs, the Stewart, Derby, Munkayarra, Yeeda).

Artamus cinereus Vieillot Black-faced Woodswallow

A. c. melanops Gould

Range. Throughout the Division, including continental islands (South-west Osborne, Boongaree, Koolan).

Status etc. Resident and dry-season visitor. Very common in arid zone and drier half of semiarid zone; scarce to moderately common in subhumid zone and wetter half of semiarid zone; usually in pairs or family parties, occasionally in small flocks (up to 20). Lightly wooded country; occasionally attracted to flowering trees and shrubs (*Grevillea pteridifolia*, *G. wickhami*, *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*). Breeding from August to January; C/2 (3), 3 (6), 4 (7).

Artamus minor Vieillot Little Woodswallow

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Thangoo, the Edgar and St George Ranges, Christmas Creek, Bohemia Downs, the Mary, Old Halls Creek, and the Negri; also far southeast (Gardiner Range) and continental islands (Borda, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Katers, Wollaston, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Bat, Uwins, Augustus, Koolan, Cockatoo).

Status etc. Resident and winter visitor (arriving in March or April). Locally common in hilly parts of semiarid zone, but generally uncommon to moderately common; usually in pairs or small parties, occasionally (perhaps only in migration) in flocks of up to 200. Lightly wooded country, especially about cliffs and steep hillsides; occasionally attracted to flowering trees (*Eucalyptus miniata*, *Grevillea pteridifolia*). Breeding from September to December; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

CRACTICIDAE

Cracticus torquatus (Latham)

Grey Butcherbird

C. t. latens Ford

Range. Northern and northwestern, from Kalumburu southwest to the Yampi Peninsula, east to the Berkeley drainage (Pteropus Creek), the Drysdale River National Park (Johnstone *et al.*, 1977, *Wildl. Res. Bull. West. Aust.* No. 6: 95), Adcock Gorge, and Mt Bell; also Uwins I. Eastern: the Durack Range, from El Questro south to Mt King; also unconfirmed reports from the King River, Ivanhoe, and Argyle Downs.

Status etc. Moderately common; usually in pairs. Dense vegetation in sub-humid zone and wetter half of semiarid zone (i.e. annual rainfall greater than 75 cm): waterside forest (especially of cajaputs), vine scrub, edge of monsoon forest, acacia/stringybark scrub. Breeding in August.

Cracticus nigrogularis (Gould)

Pied Butcherbird

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, Gingerah Hill (60 km SE of Nita Downs), the Edgar and St George Ranges, Tonka Spring (59 km SE of Christmas Creek HS), Mt Bannerman, and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Bigge, Boongaree, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Kingfisher, Koolan).

Status etc. Common; in ones, twos or small parties. Lightly wooded country, but not sandy deserts. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (4), 3 (4).

Cracticus tibicen (Latham)

Australian Magpie

C. t. tibicen

Range. Hilly semiarid and arid interior, north to Beverley Springs, Mt Elizabeth, 15 km S of Drysdale River HS, the Gibb River-Wyndham road (33 km W of the Durack), Wyndham and Kununurra, and south to the Napier

Range, Connors Gap, Lamboo, Ruby Plains, and the Duncan Highway (50 km SW of Nicholson); also further south at Mt Bannerman, Wolf Creek (W of Meteorite Crater), and the Denison and Gardiner Ranges. Arid southwest coast and coastal plains, from the Roebuck Plains (47 km ENE of Broome) southwest to Frazier Downs.

Status etc. Locally moderately common (e.g. in the gently hilly country about the Ord-Fitzroy divide), but generally uncommon; in ones, twos or small parties. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from October to January; C/3 (2), 5 (1).

PARADISAEIDAE

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis Jardine & Selby

Great Bowerbird

P. n. nuchalis

Range. Greater part of Division, south to Anna Plains, Lagrange, Thangoo, Dampier Downs (Logues Springs), lower Geegully Creek (upstream to Collins Pool), Noonkanbah, Old Cherrabun, Christmas Creek (Tula Yards), Louisa Downs, Lamboo, the Black Elvire (at Duncan Highway), and Nicholson; also continental islands (Sir Graham Moore, Middle Osborne, South-west Osborne, Carlia, Katers, Wollaston, Bigge, Boongaree, Coronation, Uwins, St Andrew, Augustus, Darcy, Koolan, Cockatoo, Sunday).

Status etc. Common; usually in ones or twos, occasionally in small parties. Monsoon forest, vine scrub, *Ficus* thicket, waterside forest, mangroves, *Melaleuca* thicket, and town and homestead gardens, Breeding from August to January; C/1 (16), 2 (2); nests often placed in bauhinias (*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*).

CORVIDAE

Corvus orru Bonaparte

Australian Crow

C. o. salvadorii Finsch

Range. Greater part of Division, but not sandy deserts. It has been collected at Napier Broome Bay, Admiralty Gulf, Drysdale River National Park, Forrest River, Wyndham, Lake Argyle, the Stewart, Beagle Bay, Manning Creek, Fern Creek, Munkayarra, Noonkanbah, St George Ranges, and Sturt Creek HS.

Status etc. Common in more heavily stocked and populated parts of arid and semiarid zone; uncommon in subhumid zone; generally in ones, twos or

small parties; aggregating in scores or hundreds around homesteads and other sources of carrion. Breeding from August to February; C/4 (1); parasitized by *Scythrops novaehollandiae*.

Corvus bennetti North

Little Crow

Range. Mainly the southern third of the Division (no greater precision is possible because the vast majority of crows are not identified by observers to species). It has been collected at Oobagooma, Beagle Bay, 'West Kimberley', Mangel Creek, Gogo Station (Outcamp No. 2), near Christmas Creek HS, and Nicholson (eggs).

Status etc. Moderately common in arid zone; in small flocks. Breeding in February and March; C/5 (2).

GAZETTEER

Latitudes are south, longitudes east.

Co-ordinates for watercourses are taken at their mouth, cattle stations at their homestead, other features at their centre.

- Adcock Gorge 16.55, 125.46
Adele I. 15.31, 123.10
Admiral Bay 18.46, 121.38
Admiralty Gulf 14.20, 125.50
Albert Edward Range 18.26, 127.53
Alice Downs Station 17.45, 127.56
AMAX Camp 14.50, 125.50
Ambrookah Well 18.55, 121.38
Anjammie Pool 18.47, 128.19
Anjo Point 13.57, 126.33
Anna Plains Station 19.15, 121.29
Argyle Downs Station 16.17, 128.47
Argyle Lagoon 16.19, 128.41
Ashmore Reef 12.15, 123.00
Augustus I. 15.22, 124.34
- Bandicoot Bar 15.47, 128.41
Barnett River 16.52, 126.03
Barred Creek 17.40, 122.11
Barton Plains Outcamp 14.16, 126.53
Bat Camp (Tanganyika Holdings) 14.32, 127.28
Bat I. 15.06, 124.53
Baudin I. 14.09, 125.36
Beagle Bay Mission 16.58, 122.40
Bedford Downs Station 17.15, 127.27
Behn River 16.13, 128.44
Bend, The 15.34, 128.42
Berkeley River 14.20, 127.36
Beverley Springs Station 16.35, 125.29
Bigge I. 14.34, 125.09
Billiluna Station 19.33, 127.39
Bindoola Creek 15.42, 127.51
Black Elvire River 18.17, 127.57
Blythe Creek 16.14, 125.27
Blyxa Creek 15.48, 125.20
Bohemia Downs Station 18.53, 126.14
Boongaree I. 15.05, 125.10
Bonaparte Archipelago 14.30, 125.00
Borda I. 14.14, 126.01
Bow River 16.37, 128.39
Brigham Creek 16.52, 125.27
- Brockman Camp 18 16.45, 126.45
Brook Creek 17.30, 128.44
Brooking Creek 18.11, 125.35
Brooking Gorge 18.01, 125.32
Brooking Springs Station 18.06, 125.39
Broome 17.58, 122.14
Broome turnoff 17.50, 122.30
Brophy Creek 19.00, 128.45
Browse I. 14.07, 123.33
Buccaneer Archipelago 16.05, 123.30
Byam Martin I. 15.23, 124.21
- Calder River 16.26, 124.57
Camballin 18.00, 124.11
Cambridge Gulf 15.00, 128.10
Camp Creek 14.52, 125.42
Cape Bernier 14.00, 127.28
Cape Boileau 17.40, 122.10
Cape Bossut 18.41, 121.37
Cape Leveque 16.24, 122.55
Cape Londonderry 13.44, 126.57
Cape Missiessy 19.02, 121.31
Carlia I. 14.22, 125.58
Carlton Hill Station 15.29, 128.32
Carlton Reach 15.48, 128.45
Carranya Station 19.15, 127.47
Carson Escarpment 15.00, 126.50
Carson River Station 14.29, 126.45
Cartier I. 12.32, 123.35
Cassini I. 13.56, 125.38
Chamberlain River 15.58, 127.55
Champagny I. 15.18, 124.16
Chapman River 16.04, 127.12
Charnley River 16.27, 124.57
Cherrabun Station 18.55, 125.31
Christmas Creek 18.28, 125.28
Christmas Creek Station 18.53, 125.55
Clanmyra Pool 18.13, 123.45
Cockatoo I. 16.06, 123.38
Cockatoo Springs 15.41, 128.59
Cocoanut Well 17.49, 122.12
Collins Lagoon 17.47, 122.50

Collins Pool 18.28, 123.44
 Cone Bay 16.30, 123.45
 Connors Gap 17.52, 126.19
 Coronation Is 15.00, 124.55
 Coulomb Point 17.21, 122.09
 Crab Creek 17.59, 122.22
 Crystal Head 14.28, 125.51
 Cudalgarra Claypan 19.17, 122.03
 Cygnet Bay 16.32, 123.00

Dampier Downs Station 18.31, 123.27
 Dampier Land 17.10, 122.50
 Darcy I. 15.18, 124.23
 Deep Creek 17.53, 122.38
 Denison Plains 18.30, 128.30
 Denison Range 19.15, 128.20
 Derby 17.18, 123.38
 Derri Spring 17.51, 125.29
 Doongan Station 15.22, 126.18
 Drysdale River 13.59, 126.55
 Drysdale River National Park 15.00,
 127.00
 Drysdale River Station 15.41, 126.23
 Duffers Bore 18.23, 123.35
 Dunham River 15.46, 128.41
 Durack Range 16.40, 127.45
 Durack River 15.36, 127.50

East I., Ashmore Reef 12.15, 123.05
 East I., Lacepede Is 16.55, 122.12
 East Montalivet I. 14.17, 125.17
 East Palm Spring 19.18, 128.23
 Eclipse Is 13.55, 126.19
 Edgar Ranges 18.45, 123.20
 Edkins Range 16.15, 125.15
 Egan Range 18.35, 127.03
 Eighty Mile Beach 19.40, 121.00
 El Questro Station 16.01, 127.58
 Elgie Cliffs Outcamp 17.23, 127.16
 Elvire River 17.51, 128.12
 Emanuel Range 18.40, 126.00
 Eric I. 14.15, 127.43

Fenelon I. 14.08, 125.42
 Fern Gully 14.39, 126.55
 Fitzroy Crossing 18.11, 125.34
 Fitzroy River 17.34, 123.35
 Flora Valley Station 18.19, 128.00

Forrest River Mission 15.11, 127.51
 Fossil Downs Station 18.08, 125.47
 Frazier Downs Station 18.48, 121.44

Gap Creek 18.32, 125.17
 Gardiner Range 19.10, 128.45
 Geegully Creek 18.05, 123.54
 Geikie Gorge 18.05, 125.42
 Gibb River Station 16.27, 126.25
 Gingerah Hill 19.20, 122.08
 Gogo Outcamp No. 2 18.27, 125.45
 Gogo Station 18.17, 125.35
 Golden Gate 16.01, 128.53
 Gordon Downs Station 18.45, 128.35
 Granny Soak 19.08, 128.53
 Grant Range 18.00, 124.07
 Gregory Salt Lake 20.13, 127.27

Hann River 17.26, 126.17
 Hardman Range 17.52, 128.21
 Hecla I. 13.58, 126.00
 Heywood I. 15.16, 124.20
 Hibernia Reef 12.00, 123.25
 House Roof Hill 15.32, 128.30

Inglis Gap 17.07, 125.10
 Injudinah Swamp 18.38, 121.54
 Isdell River 16.26, 124.50
 Ivanhoe Station 15.42, 128.41

James Price Point 17.31, 122.09
 Jimbaloorra Swamp 18.00, 124.30
 Johnson Creek 14.41, 127.00
 Joint Hill 16.27, 125.56
 Jones I. 13.45, 126.22
 Joseph Bonaparte Gulf 14.10, 128.40

Kalumburu 14.17, 126.38
 Kalyeeda Station 18.32, 124.44
 Katers I. 14.28, 125.31
 Kennedy Creek 16.15, 126.30
 Kimberley Downs Station 17.24, 124.21
 Kimberley Research Station 15.39,
 128.42
 Kimbolton Spring 16.38, 123.42
 Kimbolton Station 16.42, 123.50
 King Edward River 14.15, 126.36
 King George River 13.58, 127.19

King Leopold Ranges 17.20, 125.30
King River 15.29, 128.04
King Sound 17.00, 123.30
Kingfisher I. 16.06, 124.05
Koolan I. 16.08, 123.45
Kunmunya 15.26, 128.44

Lacepede Is 16.43, 122.10
Lagrange 18.41, 121.46
Lagrange Bay 18.40, 121.40
Lake Argyle 16.20, 128.43
Lake Betty 19.32, 126.20
Lake Eda 17.53, 122.38
Lake Gilbert 16.34, 125.16
Lake Gladstone 17.11, 126.14
Lake Josceline 18.04, 124.24
Lamboo Station 18.32, 127.20
Landrigan Creek 18.51, 126.25
Langey Crossing 17.40, 123.34
Landsdowne Station 17.37, 126.44
Lawley River 14.40, 125.56
Lennard River 17.22, 124.22
Leopold Downs Station 17.52, 125.26
Lerida Gorge 17.55, 126.15
Lighthouse Rock-hole 17.59, 128.41
Lindesunjun Waterhole 17.45, 126.08
Lissadell Hill 16.48, 128.27
Lissadell Station 16.40, 128.33
Little Panton River 17.55, 127.51
Liveringa Station 18.02, 124.10
Logue River 17.41, 123.21
Logues Springs 18.26, 123.06
Lombadina 16.31, 122.54
Long Reef 13.56, 125.46
Loomingoon Outcamp 17.51, 122.37
Loop, The 15.48, 125.37
Louisa Downs Station 18.43, 126.42
Low Rocks 14.05, 125.52
Lukins Crossing 17.37, 123.34

Mabel Downs Station 17.11, 128.07
McDonald Spring 19.13, 126.08
McHugh Bore 18.22, 123.05
McLarty Hills 19.30, 123.30
Mandora 19.44, 120.51
Mangel Creek 17.49, 123.39
Mannerie Swamp 19.05, 121.36
Manning Creek 16.44, 125.57

Maret Is 14.25, 124.59
Margaret River 18.10, 125.37
Margaret River Station 18.37, 126.52
Mary I. 13.59, 126.23
Mary River 18.43, 126.50
Meda Station 17.22, 123.59
Meellarrie Creek 15.39, 126.23
Melomys I. 16.09, 124.05
Meteorite Crater 19.11, 127.48
Middle I., Ashmore Reef 12.16, 123.01
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