



**canberra  
bird  
notes**

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EDITORIAL

This is the last issue of Canberra Bird Notes for which I am responsible as Editor. A change of employment and other circumstances have necessitated my resignation, more than three years and 14 issues after taking over from Graeme Chapman in August 1969.

I cannot say in truth that I loved every minute of it, but it was wholly a challenge and in large measure rewarding and enjoyable. My thanks go to all who have given this journal their support during my editorship, and a hope that they will continue to do so. I know I shall.

BIRDS IN THE CASWELL DRIVE AREA

S. Marchant

From late October 1964 to early December 1968 I studied regularly the birds of an area west of

Black Mountain, Canberra. Till the middle of August 1966 I went there only during the breeding season from August to late January, but thereafter I visited it more often, going there at least two mornings a week from dawn to about noon, while birds were nesting, and usually one morning a week at other times, i.e. from about February to August; but I never went there often in July of any year and usually could not do so from about Christmas to the middle of January when I was away from Canberra.

The study area lay on either side of what is now Caswell Drive, running from Lake Burley Griffin to Belconnen; it extended west of the Drive to the edge of dry sclerophyll on Black Mountain, and east of it as far as the gully that runs into Acacia Inlet and also ending at the edge of dry sclerophyll from the head of that creek back to Caswell Drive. I rarely

strayed outside these limits unless specially attracted by evidence of breeding. At the time, before Caswell Drive was made, that part of the area nearest to Lake Burley Griffin was open grassland crossed by gullies running down from Black Mountain. The gullies were lined by trees and more or less choked with bushes. Away from the lake the paddocks were only partly cleared and there were many large gum trees and groves of smaller trees with some patches of degraded sclerophyll. Along the edge of the Black Mountain bush were some rough heathy areas. There were four small dams in the area and two larger ones just outside.

The following account lists all the birds seen during the period and is designed as far as possible to give an idea of their numbers, especially of breeding pairs and the times at which they bred. For simplicity dates, given in brackets after the breeding status, refer to the start of laying of the earliest clutch found, as being the most convenient indication of the breeding season. Usually a peak of laying by each

species took place soon after that date. Second clutches or replacement layings extended the period for most species to late December or early January, but few nests were started in any new year except for finches. It can be seen from the data given for some common species like the Grey Fantail and Superb Blue Wren that the 1965/66 season was poorer than others for breeding, and this applied to all species, no doubt because that year was the driest of the four and the A.C.T. generally suffered from draught.

#### SYSTEMATIC LIST

WHITEFACED HERON Ardea novaehollandiae Occasional, singly. Nested in November 1967, but nest found only after young had fledged.

BLACK DUCK Anas superciliosa Regular, singly or in pair  
WOOD DUCK Chenonetta jubata Regular, up to 12 on the dams. Probably bred each year\* certainly in 1966 (19 August) and 1968 (about 20 Jul;). Perhaps as many as six pairs.

BROWN GOSHAWK Accipiter fasciatus One pair. Regular while breeding from early September to end of March, not noted at other times. Bred each year in one of two nests. Young fledged between 15 December and 22 January, so that clutches must have been started in October.

SPARROWHAWK Accipiter cirrhocephalus One 27 May, 1967;  
pair 3 June 1967; female 17 February 1968.

LITTLE EAGLE Hieraaetus morphnoides Single bird regular  
from September 1967 to February 1968, when known to  
be breeding on slopes of Black Mountain, and from August  
to December 1968.

WEDGETAILED EAGLE Aquila audax One flew low through  
the area on 13 December 1967,

BROWN FALCON Falco berigora Rare, occasional.

LITTLE FALCON Falco longipennis One pair nested probably  
each year, certainly in 6, 1967 and 1968, using  
one of two nests not occupied by Ravens; birds noted only  
between 17 September and 3 March, except one on 15 June  
1968. Young fledged between 12 January and 3 February, at  
which time species generally more commonly seen in

Canberra district; thus, clutches usually started in early  
November.

NANKEEN KESTREL Falco cenchroides Single birds or a pair  
fairly regular, usually just outside area to the west

PAINTED QUAIL Turnix varia Regular, maximum seen in one  
day, seven. Two nests found in 1967 (9 & 27 November)

SPURWINGED PLOVER Vanellus miles One or two pairs, usual  
just outside area to the west, but only while  
breeding

COMMON BRONZEWING Phaps chalcoptera Uncommon but regular  
One nest (11 November 1967) in which season commoner  
with at least three pairs in area.

GANG-GANG Callocephalon fimbriatum Uncommon, usually see  
or heard over Black Mountain, but regular from 12 Mar.  
to 15 October. Less regular, fewer at other times.-

WHITE COCKATOO Cacatua galerita Regular in small

numbers. Maximum flocks 25 and 45 on 14 January and 8 April 1968. One pair bred each year, perhaps two some years.

GALAH Cacatua roseicapilla Regular in pairs or small parties. At least two pairs bred each year, possibly six.

LITTLE LORIKEET Glossopsitta pusilla Small parties (12, 7,8) dashed through area on 14 January, 4 February 1967 and 25 November 1968.

CRIMSON ROSELLA Platycercus elegans Common, regular, breeding.

EASTERN ROSELLA Platycercus eximius Common, regular, breeding.

REDRUMPED PARROT Psephotus haematonotus Very rare.

Singly or two together on 25 November, 17 December. 1967 and 8 June 1968, once being chased by F.lonipennis. Two to four regular between 20 July and 14 September.

1968.

PALLID CUCKOO Cuculus pallidus One, perhaps two pairs regular breeding visitors. First dates from 1966 - 17, 16 and 14 September; not recorded after 17 December when birds became silent: Parasitising Rufous Whistler, Brown-headed Honeyeater and Yellow-faced Honeyeater 25 October to 1 January).

FANTAILED CUCKOO Cacomantis pyrrhophanus Rare in area, singly on 18 February and 4 March 1967.

Recorded by calls regularly in dry sclerophyll on Black Mountain from September to November.

BRUSH CUCKOO Cacomantis variolosus Recorded by call

fairly regularly in dry sclerophyll on Black Mountain from September to December inclusive, probably only one pair involved. Parasitised Grey Fantail once (29 December 1964).

HORSFIELD BRONZE CUCKOO Chrysococcyx basalis Regular.

between late August and end of February, but not often, noted after the end of December. Usual hosts Superb Blue Wren, Buff-rumped Thornbill also Redcapped Robin once (eggs laid 29 September to 20 January). One, perhaps three, pairs in area.

GOLDEN BRONZE CUCKOO Chrysococcyx lucidus Probably

regular, but less common than basalis with which perhaps confused at times.- Parasitised Yellow-tailed Thornbill, Western and Whitethroated Warblers (22 Oct to 1 January),

TAWNY FROGMOUTH, Podargus strigoides One pair bred

(5 November 1966, mid-October 1968). Probably regular but rarely recorded except at nests.

OWLET NIGHTJAR Aegotheles cristatus Two roosting holes known from 11 November 1967, intermittently occupied thereafter.

LAUGHING KOOKABURRA Dacelo gigas At least two groups regularly in, area, which probably covered one whole territory and parts of two others extending into dry sclerophyll on east and west. One nest site known, used in 1966 and 1967 (about 5 to 10 October).

SACRED KINGFISHER Halcyon sancta One or two pairs

regular breeding visitors from 8 October to 1 April. Repeatedly noted cutting holes in old nests of Whitewinged Chough.

RAINBOWBIRD Merops ornatus One to four pairs bred each year from 1966 (ail in first ten days of December). First appearance from 1966, 19 and 3 November and 19 October; latest record 18 February.

DOLLARBIRD Eurystomus orientalis One or two pairs bred each year. Recorded from 28 and 20 October to 18, 2 March.

WELCOME SWALLOW Hirundo neoxena Only records were of 25 on 13 July 1968 and two on 21 September 1968.

TREE MARTIN Petrochelidon nigricans Two pairs regular in 1966/67 from 21 August to 4 February, doubtlessly bred. Four on 8 October 1967, four on 17 August 1968. Passage noted 28 August and 17 September 1966.

PIPIT Anthus novaeseelandiae Irregular summer resident.

At least three pairs bred in 1964 (15 October), one pair in 1965 (1 November) and one in 1966 (4 October). None noted 1 July to 15 October 1967, then a pair occasionally and perhaps bred. None noted from 25 April to 17 October 1968 and one Pair bred later.

BLACKFACED CUCKOO-SHRIKE Coracina novaehollandiae One to three pairs bred each year (4 Nov 1965, 10 Nov 1966, 15 Oct 1967, 20 Nov 1968). Not noted from 6 May to 16 August 1967, 30 March to 27 July 1968:

WHITEWINGED TRILLER. Lalage sueurii Regular summer visitor in varying numbers. Recorded only between 13 November 1966 and 18 February 1967, 8 October 1967 and 11 February 1968, and from 11 October 1968. Nests found only in 1964 (4-6 pairs, 2 Dec) and 1965 (2-3 pairs 15 Nov), but probably bred each year. Apparently most common in 1968.

BLACKBIRD Turdus merula One pair probably resident

in deep gully, bred 1966 (12 Oct). Possibly absent in 1967/68 season (one record) but fairly regular again from 6 April 1968.

RUFOUS SONGLARK Cincloramphus mathewsi One pair

bred in 1965 (26 Nov). Only other records are of single birds occasionally from 7 October 1967 to 2 January 1968.

WHITEFACE Aphelocephala leucopsis One pair probably resident, but seen irregularly. Observed building in 1966; nest found in 1967 about 1 Oct).

WHITETHROATED WARBLER Gerygone olivacea Regular and common summer visitor from 24 September 1966,

26 August 1967, 5 October 1968 to 13 May 1967, 30 March 1968. Bred - four pairs in 1964 (11 Nov), two pairs in 1965 (20 Nov), four pairs in 1966 (1 Nov), six pairs in 1967 (19 Oct) and four pairs in 1968 (2 Nov).

WESTERN WARBLER Gerygone fusca Less common breeding summer resident than olivacea. One or two pairs bred each year (30 Oct 1965, 20 Oct 1966, 26 Oct 1967, 9 Nov 1968),

WEEBILL Smicrornis brevirostris Common resident from September 1966, though not recorded before. One

pair bred in 1966 (14 Sept), at least three in 1967 (20 Sept).

STRIATED THORNBILL Acanthiza lineata Resident and

breeding, but nests not often found (1 Oct 1965; mid-August 1967, 9 Oct 1968).

BROWN THORNBILL Acanthiza pusilla Breeding resident, but rarely away from heathy areas near dry sclerophyll (27 Sept 1966, 1 Sept 1967, 20 Aug 1968).



BUFF-RUMPED THORNBILL Acanthiza reguloides Common -

breeding resident usually along gullies. At least six pairs in the area (29 Aug 1966, 15 Aug 1967, 7 Sept 1968).

YELLOW-RUMPED THORNBILL Acanthiza Chrysorrhoa Breeding

resident in fluctuating numbers, 0-6+ pairs. None bred in 1966, one pair only in 1965 and 1967 at least three in 1964 and more than four in 1968 (10 Sept).

WHITEBROWED SCRUB-WREN Sericornis frontalis Recorded once or twice in gullies outside dry sclerophyll.

SPECKLED WARBLER Chthonicola sagittata Breeding resi-

dent, but numbers fluctuated. One nest found in 1967 (18 Oct); at least three pairs in 1968 (14 Sept). Probably two to six pairs bred each year.

SUPERB BLUE WREN Malurus cyaneus Regular common

resident, usually, along gullies or at edge of dry sclerophyll. At least groups or pairs bred in 1964 (9 Oct), two in 1965 (9 Oct), at least four in 1966 (27 Sept), eight in 1967 (6 Oct) and six in 1968 (1 Oct).

GREY FANTAIL Rhipidura fuliginosa Common breeding

summer visitor. First arrival 10 September 1966; not noted between 13 May and 26 August 1967, 25 April and 31 August 1968. Numbers greatly increased during passage 4 March to 15 April 1967, 26 August to 16 September 1967 and about 30 March 1968. Probably only six pairs bred in 1965 (30 Oct), eight to 12 pairs in other years (18 Oct to 1 Nov).

RUFOUS FANTAIL Rhipidura rufifrons One passage migrant on 19 November 1966.

WILLY WAGTAIL Rhipidura leucophrys Occasional, singly or in pairs. One pair bred in 1964 (15 Nov), two in 1965 (28 Oct).

LEADEN FLYCATCHER Myiagra rubecula Scarce summer visitor. One to four pairs each year, except 1965/66, when none. Dates: 23 October 1966 to 12 March 1967, 14 October 1967 to 2 March 1968, and from 6 October 1968. First eggs: 3 December 1964, 12 December 1966, 24 October 1967, 5 November 1968.

RESTLESS FLYCATCHER Myiagra seisura A single bird on 25 September 1966:

SCARLET ROBIN Petroica multicolor Presumably resident, but rarely seen in June and truly. One to three pairs probably bred each year, usually in or near edge of dry sclerophyll (30 Aug 1966, 11 Sept, 1968).

REDCAPPED ROBIN Petroica goodenovii One pair bred just inside the dry sclerophyll in 1967 (15 Oct), but birds noted only from 11 November to 16 March 1968. At least two pairs bred in 1968. (22 Oct) away from dry sclerophyll.

FLAME ROBIN Petroica phoenicea \_ One pair in 1966 from 24 Sept to 19 November; bred (4 Oct). Only two sightings in 1967 on 16 September and 7 October. Next records 13 July 1968, flocks passing 17-31 August, and three pairs stayed to breed (27 Sept).

HOODED ROBIN Petroica cucullata Resident. Up to four territories held each year, of varied size and position, always rather large and usually extending into dry sclerophyll, at the edge of which birds were inclined to nest (1, 18 and 20 Sept).

YELLOW ROBIN Eopsaltria australis Fairly regularly heard in the dry sclerophyll; occasionally one to three birds along the gullies.

GOLDEN WHISTLER Pachycephala pectoralis Noted only from 18 March to 17 September 1967, 16 March to

7 October 1968. Males in plumage very unusual.

RUFIOUS WHISTLER Pachycephala rufiventris Breeding summer visitor. Bates: 17 September 1966 to 22 April 1967, 23 September 1967 to 30 March 1968, from 14 September 1968. At least three to six pairs bred each year (14 Nov 1964, 9 Nov 1965 and 1966, 26 Oct 1967, 20 Nov 1960).

GREY SHRIKETHRUSH Colluricincla harmonica Resident,

but probably only one pair bred regularly in deep gully far from dry sclerophyll, where nests were found (1 Jan, 18 Oct 1967).

SHRIKETIT Falcunculus frontatus Irregular, probably

entering area only occasionally from dry sclerophyll but regular between 25 September and 6 November 1966, when perhaps one pair breeding in or near area.

ORANGEWINGED SITTELLA Neositta chrysoptera One to

three groups usually in area, probably coming together during winter. Nests found each year from 1965 (1 Dec 1965, 20 Oct 1966, 24 Oct 1967, 15 Nov 1968).

BROWN TREECREEPER Climacteris picumnus Colony of about a dozen birds resident. Undoubtedly bred each year, but nests not round or inaccessible.

WHITETHROATED TREECREEPER Climacteris leucophaea Very rarely seen outside the dry sclerophyll.

MISTLETOEBIRD Dicaeum hirundinaceum Uncommon summer

visitor. Dates: 23 October 1966 to 22 February 1967, 8 October to 17 December 1967, from 19 October 1968. Probably overlooked, but one pair bred in 1964 (10 Dec) and 1565 (15 Dec).

PARDALOTES Pardalotus spp Not studied, but punctatus and substriatus bred regularly, from 4 March to 5 May 1967 hundreds in area feeding in mixed, flocks, flying up and circling high over trees; numbers dropped in June. In March 1968 a small increase, but not nearly so spectacular.

SILVEREYE Zosterops lateralis Not common from 25 September to 19 November 1966 (flocks of 12-30 on passage during October); 1 April to 13 May 1967 (flocks noted flying NW on 15 April) 24 September to 29 October 1967 (much scarcer, but NW movement on 8 October), and 15 September to 6 October 1968. Virtually no records outside these periods, but two pairs bred in 1964 (20 Nov).

FUSCOUS HONEYEATER Meliphaga fusca Irregular passage migrant. Dates: from 28 August to 9 October 1966, (in hundreds on 10 and 17 Sept), one on 15 April 1967; singly or in twos on 3 January, 11 February, 25 April 1968; small numbers (2-10) 21 September to 7 October 1968.

YELLOWFACED HONEYEATER Meliphaga chrysops Regular in area. Up to six pairs, Possibly more, bred each year (19 Nov 1965, 25 Nov 1966, 23 Sept 1967' but next nest 20 Oct, 15 Dec 1968). Numbers greatly augmented by passage birds from 10 September to 9 October 1966

(movement in all directions noted), 8-29 April 1967 (dominantly moving N, NW and NE), no obvious spring passage in 1967, slight passage 23 March to 6 April 1968, very slight passage 14 September 1968.

WHITEPLUMED HONEYEATER Meliphaga penicillata Absent or very unusual, except for one to three birds regularly from 2 March to 21 September 1968.

WHITE-EARED HONEYEATER Meliphaga leucotis Winter visitor. Dates: until 16 October 1966, 8 April to 26 August 1967, 17 February to 31 August 1968. Up to 20 birds usual in area in winter.

BROWN-HEADED HONEYEATER Melithreptus brevirostris Fairly regular and probably resident, but not always seen. Probably one or two groups bred regularly, but only two nests found, one inaccessible and the other parasitised by Pallid Cuckoo in December.

WHITENAPED HONEYEATER Melithreptus lunatus Passage migrant. Plentiful from 10 September to 26 November 1966 (movement noted in all directions); also plentiful 29 April to 1 July 1967 (flying N, NW and NE); 12 flying SE on 17 September 1967; eastward passage on 6 April 1968, the only record in that season; plentiful on N, NW and SW passage 14 September to 6 October 1968.

NEW HOLLAND HONEYEATER Phylidonyris novaehollandiae A single bird on 15 January 1967.

EASTERN SPINEBILL Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris Singly or in pairs, occasional. Eleven records in 28 months.

NOISY MINER Myzantha melanocephala Four records of single birds: 15 January 1967, 26 August 1967, 23 March and 6 April 1968.

NOISY FRIARBIRD Philemon corniculatus Summer visitor.

Dates: 17 September 1966 to 29 April. 1967, 26 August 1967 to 20 April 1968, from 14 September 1968. Passage NW noted on 9 October 1966, W to NW 16-23 Sept 1967, SE 8 October 1967, NW 21 September 1968. Two or three pairs probably bred each year (1 Dec 1966, 22 Oct 1967, 30 Nov 1968).

RED WATTLEBIRD Anthochaera carunculata Rare, singly.

Eight records up September 1968, then one to three birds quite regular from 15 September to 20 October; 12 on 2 November' and 12 passing eastward on 8 December.

GOLDFINCH Carduelis carduelis Fairly common in 1964 when at least three pairs bred (10 Nov). Only one pair bred in 1965 and 1966 (25 and 6 Nov), and none in 1967 and 1968. Apparently decreased during the period, but flocks of 12 and 50 in May and July 1968.

REDBROWED FINCH Aegintha temporalis Rarely seen outside breeding season. At least three pairs

bred 1964/65 (1 Dec), probably one only in 1965 (3 Dec), 1966 and 1967 (2 Dec and 11 Nov).

DIAMOND FIRETAIL Zonaeginthus guttatus Pair occasional before January 1967, when two pairs found nesting (20 Dec). These remained in the area and next season three pairs had nests (17 Nov), but not recorded from 30 March to 9 November 1968, when again a nest was found.

BANDED FINCH Poephila bichenovii Fairly regular, but mostly recorded when breeding. At least six pairs bred in 1964/65 (27 Nov to 19 Feb), one to three in other years (5 Dec 1965, 21 Dec 1966 to 1 March 1967), 20 Sept 1968).

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STARLING Sturnus vulgaris- Regular, common breeding resident, but mostly in open paddocks on west of area. No special record kept.

OLIVEBACKED ORIOLE Oriolus sagittatus, One on 11 Nov. 1967; one on 10 November 1968.

MAGPIE LARK Grallina cyanoleuca One Pair resident near larger dams outside or on edge of area to the west; very rarely noted in area proper.

WHITEWINGED CHOUGH Corcorax melanorhamphus One or two groups nested in the area each year, but birds very rarely seen at other times. Breeding started, about 20 August 1966, 30 August 1967 and 23 August 1968.

MASKED WOODSWALLOW Artamus personatus One on 26 October 1968.

WHITEBROWED WOODSWALLOW Artamus superciliosus Eight on 11 and 26 October and five on 7 December 1968.

DUSKY WOODSWALLOW Artamus cyanopterus Breeding summer visitor in fluctuating numbers. Dates: 10 Sept. 1966 to 4 March 1967; 23 September to 16 December 1967; from 3 August 1968. Small groups of 2-4 pairs bred in the area in most years (5 Nov 1964, 6 Nov 1965, 17 Nov 1966, 27 Oct 1967).

GREY CURRAWONG Strepera versicolor One pair resident, usually along or near edge of dry sclerophyll, but not recorded on every visit. Nest found in 1967 (mid Sept) and 1968 (15 Sept).

PIED CURRAWONG- Strepera graculina Winter visitor.

Usually heard in the distance, but occasionally a few (20-30) passed through the area. Dates: until, 20 November 1966; 29 April, to 12 November 1967; 30 March to 20 October 1968.

BLACKBACKED MAGPIE Gymnorhina tibicen Breeding resident. At least five groups in the area in more open parts away from dry sclerophyll. Nests not often inspected, but eggs laid usual it. Wore the end of August or in early September.

RAVEN Corvus coronoides Regular, resident one pair bred (no details) in one of alternating with Falco longipennis.

63 Morey Road, Beaumaris, VIC., 3193.

SATIN FLYCATCHER IN THE SUBURB

Following a phone call on October 28, 1972 from Mr K.R. Campbell of Griffith, to the effect that an adult male Satin Flycatcher Myiagra cyanoleuca was in his garden, Mr S.J. Wilson went there and positively identified the bird. The day was Cool and fully overcast, and the bird is thought to have been on migration. Breeding by this species in the A.C.T. is confined to the Tidbinbilla and Brindabella Ranges, but it is completely migratory in this area, and there have been occasional sightings in suburban Canberra.



MYNAS HERE TO STAY

Mr Hugh Elliott, of Griffith, has been keeping tabs on Indian Mynas Acridotheres tristis since he saw two at Manuka on November 16, 1972, and has discovered them nesting. Mr Elliott writes:-

Further to my letter of 19 November I can now report the existence of three Mynah nests in which the adults were feeding young. One was in a Government building at Barton, the second at Yarralumla and the third in La Perouse Street, Red Hill. In each case 'I saw an adult entering a hole with food in its beak and emerging soon Afterwards without the food. The nests were too high to be examined without the aid of the Canberra Fire Department!

The one at Barton was under the ridge tiles of the building and *the* other two were in holes in eucalypts. When the sightings were made I was in the company of Col. Fred Ordish who confirmed them.

When observing Mynahs at Springwood recently I noticed that they appear to travel considerable distances from their territory at odd times of the day, but often in the morning and/or afternoon, probably foraging for food. They would suddenly appear in our friend's garden at North Springwood, fossick around for a bit then disappear. They might not be seen or heard again for days.

Mr Elliot's observations, together with other reports of nests at Hughes and Griffith, as well as Queanbeyan, indicate that the Indian Myna is in the process of establishing itself as a permanent resident in this city.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Colourbanded Crested Terns

Sir,

Three hundred adult Crested Terns were colour-banded on West Island, near Victor Harbour, S. A., in December 1972. I would ask your readers to look out for and report them to me, with full details including colour of band and leg on which banded. The success of this particular project depends largely on these kinds of report.

Banded juvenile Crested Terns of this population have been recovered on shores from Spencer Gulf to southern Queensland, with especially many recoveries from St Vincent Gulf and Port Phillip Bay. Adults may disperse similarly.

Although approved by the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, this is not a CSIRO project, so please write directly to me.

Yours,

30 Diosma Drive,  
Coromandel Valley,  
S.A. 5051

(Dr) D.H. Close

## NEW RAOU REP

Mr GA. Clark has been appointed Regional Representative in the A.C.T. for the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union. He succeeds Mr S.J. Wilson who resigned recently after three years of valuable and dedicated service in this capacity.

Mr Clark's address is: 24 Adair Street, Scullin, A.C.T., 2614 (telephone 541279). He has available for distribution copies of a pamphlet dealing with the treatment of oiled seabirds, and a brochure for intending members which gives information about the RAOU.

C.O.G. Meeting The next meeting of the Canberra

Ornithologists Group will be held on Wednesday February 14 at the CSIRO Lecture Theatre Black Mountain, at 8 p.m. A programme of conservation films will be shown.

SHORT OBSERVATIONS

BARTAILED GODWIT Limosa lapponica One at Jerrabomberra Creek in late December 1972 (J. McNaughton).

MISTLETOEBIRD Dicaeum hirundinaceum An adult male in a Hughes garden on 22/7/72 (D. Rushton).

SCARLET HONEYEATER Myzomela sanguinolenta Two adult males in flowering shrubs in dry sclerophyll forest 22 miles from Goulburn on 1/9/72 (J. Hone).

CONTENTS

Page

Birds in the Caswell Drive area	
- S. Marchant	2
Satin Flycatcher in the suburbs	16
Mynas here to stay	17
Letter to the Editor	18
New RAOU Rep	19
Short Observations	19

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Canberra Bird Notes is published quarterly by the Canberra Ornithologists Group. The annual subscription is \$1, payable to the Secretary.

Visitors are welcome at the Group's monthly meetings, which are usually held every second Wednesday at the CSIRO Lecture Theatre, Black Mountain at 8 p.m.

SECRETARY Mrs M. Cocks, P.O. Box 301, Civic Square,  
A.C.T., 2608.

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