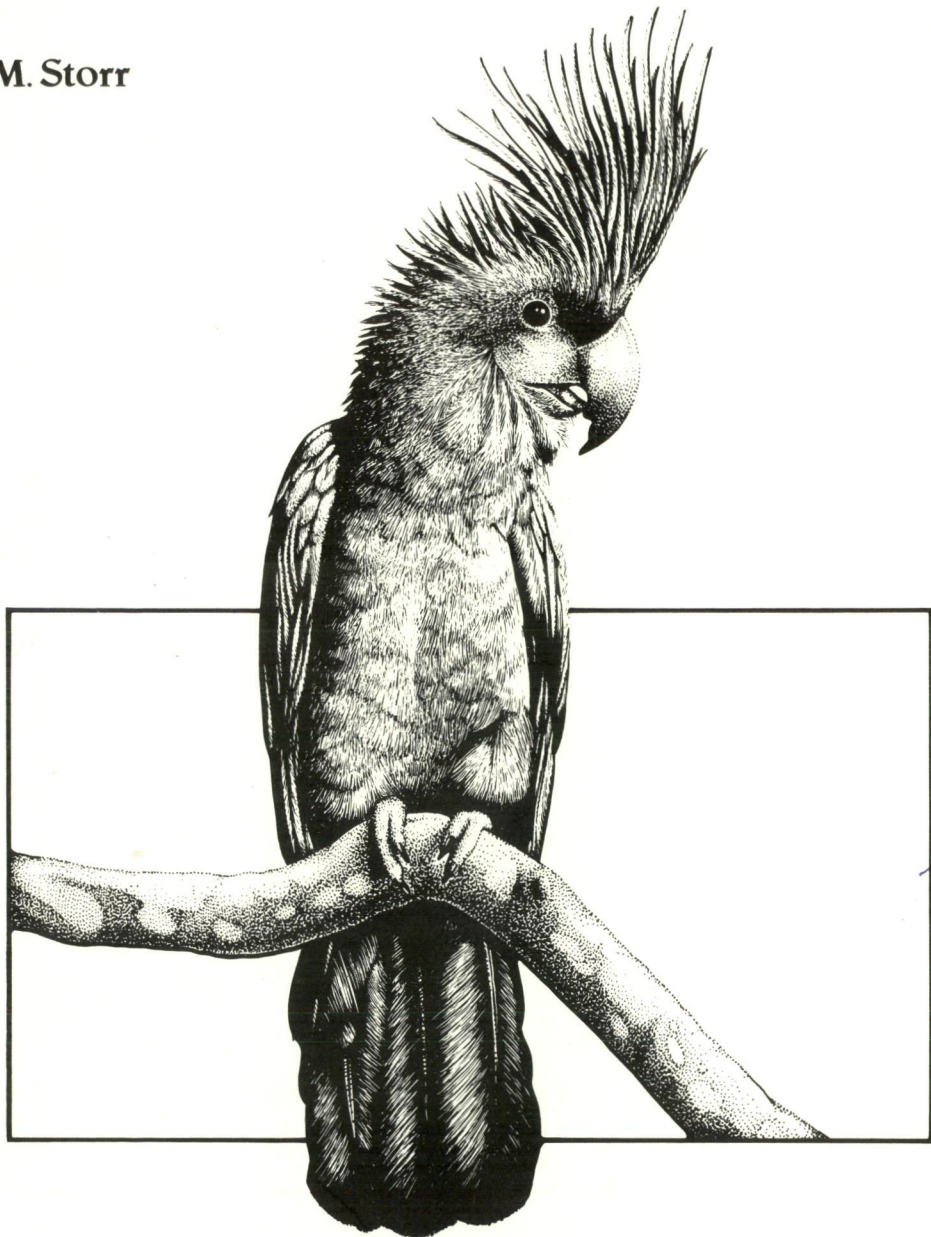


Records of the Western Australian Museum
Supplement No 19. 1984

Revised List of Queensland Birds

G.M. Storr



Records of the Western Australian Museum
Supplement No. 19

Revised List of Queensland Birds

G. M. Storr

Perth 1984

World List Abbreviation:
Rec. West. Aust. Mus. Suppl. no. 19

Cover
Palm Cockatoo (*Probosciger aterrimus*),
drawn by Jill Hollis.

© Western Australian Museum 1984

ISBN 0 7244 8765 4

Printed and Published by the Western Australian Museum,
Francis Street, Perth 6000, Western Australia.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction.....	5
List of birds.....	7
Gazetteer	179

INTRODUCTION

In 1967 I began to search the literature for information on Queensland birds — their distribution, ecological status, relative abundance, habitat preferences, breeding season, movements and taxonomy. In addition much unpublished information was received from Mrs H.B. Gill, Messrs J.R. Ford, S.A. Parker, R.L. Pink, R.K. Carruthers, L. Neilsen, D. Howe, C.A.C. Cameron, Bro. Matthew Heron, Dr D.L. Serventy and the late W.B. Alexander. These data formed the basis of the *List of Queensland birds* (Storr 1973, *Spec. Publs West. Aust. Mus.* No. 5).

During the last decade the increase in our knowledge of Queensland birds has been such as to warrant a re-writing of the *List*. Much of this progress has been due to three things: (1) survey work by J.R. Ford, A. Greensmith and N.C.H. Reid in central Queensland and southern Cape York Peninsula (Ford *et al.* 1981, *Sunbird* 11: 58-70), (2) research into the higher categories of classification, especially C.G. Sibley's work on passerines, and (3) the increasing attention paid by naturalists to littoral and marine birds.

The scope of this work is substantially the same as its precursor's. Range is usually given first in broad terms, like 'north-eastern humid zone' or 'southern interior', and then with sufficient detail for the reader to draw a distribution map or to check whether an observation is beyond the known range for that taxon. Breeding and wintering ranges, when different from total range, are outlined under *Status etc.*

Status refers primarily to the bird's ecological status, i.e. whether it is a resident or a breeding or non-breeding visitor; sedentary, nomadic or migratory; and very common, common, moderately common, uncommon, scarce or rare. Habitat preferences, breeding season (defined by the months in which eggs are laid) and migrations are summarized. The only innovation is data on clutch size; they are mostly given, for example, in the form C/2 (5), where I have five records of two-egg clutches. Taxonomic references cited in previous regional works (*Spec. Publs West. Aust. Mus.* Nos 4, 5, 7 and 11) are not repeated here.

For the preparation of this edition Messrs J.R. Ford and G.J. Roberts kindly loaned me their field diaries. I am also grateful to Mr D.P. Vernon for the loan of many of the bird skins formerly in his charge at the Queensland Museum, to Mr L. Joseph for records from central and western Queensland, to Mr S.A. Parker for information on specimens in the South Australian Museum, and to Mr J.R. Ford for criticism of the manuscript.

LIST OF BIRDS

CASUARIIDAE

Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Latham) Emu

Range. Greater part of State but not humid north-eastern lowlands and adjacent mountains and plateaux (from Cooktown south to Ingham and inland to the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands) or sandy deserts of far western interior (west of the Mulligan and lower Eyre Creek); also Bribie I.

Status etc. Formerly moderately common throughout lightly or moderately wooded plains and gently hilly country in arid and semi-arid zones and on south-east coastal sandplains, becoming locally common towards end of last century with the decline of its principal predators (Aborigines and dingoes) and the spread of prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.), but now greatly reduced in the more densely inhabited parts of its range. Apparently always scarce or absent in the rougher or more heavily wooded parts of eastern Queensland (east of Coen, the upper Normanby, upper Mitchell, upper Herbert, upper Burdekin, Mingela, the upper Isaac, lower Dawson, upper Burnett and Darling Downs). Breeding from April to August; C/6 (5), 7 (8), 9 (3), 11 (2), 12 (3), 13 (2).

Casuarius casuarius subsp. Southern Cassowary

Range. Humid mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula from the Pascoe south to Massy Creek.

Status etc. Uncommon. Lowland rainforest. Breeding from June to August (Thomson); C/3 (1).

Taxonomy. It is still unknown whether this population is subspecifically distinct. For type locality of *C. australis* Wall (not Shaw) see Somerville (1950, *Emu* 49: 214).

Casuarius casuarius johnsonii Mueller

Range. Humid north-east from Mt Amos south to Paluma and inland to the Herberton Range; also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Formerly common in lowland and foothill rainforest and closed gallery forest, but most of habitat now destroyed; uncommon in highland rainforest up to 1000 m. Breeding from mid-April to late October; C/2 (5), 3 (11), 4 (6), 5 (4). For observations on its biology see Crome (1976, *Emu* 76: 8).

SPHENISCIDAE

Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae (Stephens) Little Penguin

Range etc. Rare visitor (mostly May) to south-eastern seas and beaches north to Mooloolaba (26°40'S).

Taxonomy. See Kinsky and Falla (1976, *Nat. Mus. N. Zeal. Rec.* 1: 105).

PODICIPEDIDAE

Podiceps novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Stephens Black-throated Grebe

Range. Throughout the State including large islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Horn, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Turtle Head, Fraser, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common except in far north, i.e. scarce north of the Archer and Princess Charlotte Bay. Open fresh waters including reservoirs and farm dams. Breeding from July to April; C/2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (5), 6 (1), 7 (1).

Podiceps poliocephalus Jardine and Selby Hoary-headed Grebe

Range. North to Mt Isa and Rockhampton.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common visitor to far western interior, in flocks (up to 200), occasionally breeding in south-west; scarce and usually single in central and eastern zones. Open fresh waters including reservoirs. Breeding recorded in Thargomindah district (Dynevor Downs) c. January 1963 and in December 1974.

Podiceps cristatus australis Gould Great Crested Grebe

Range. Greater part of State north to Mt Isa, the Atherton Tableland and Townsville.

Status etc. Formerly a rare vagrant; now uncommon in coastal lowlands and moderately common in interior, in ones, twos or small flocks (up to 70). Deep open fresh waters including reservoirs and large dams. Breeding from August to November and in late summer.

Before 1952 there were only two records: one shot at Coomooboolaroo c. 1890, and one observed at Sandgate Lagoon in October 1923. Since November 1952, when one was seen on Broadwater Lagoon, observations have been continuous. Breeding was first reported in 1956.

DIOMEDEIDAE

Diomedea exulans Linnaeus Wandering Albatross

Range. Eastern seas north to 19°43'S.

Status. Uncommon visitor (April-January) to south-eastern seas, but seldom observed north of 24°S or after October.

Diomedea melanophris melanophris Temminck Black-browed Albatross

Range etc. Uncommon visitor (April-October) to south-eastern seas north to 24°07'S.

Diomedea cauta cauta Gould Shy Albatross

Range etc. Scarce visitor (April-January) to south-eastern seas north to 25°31'S, but seldom observed north of 27°S or after October.

Diomedea chlororhynchos Gmelin Yellow-nosed Albatross
Range etc. Scarce visitor (May-August) to south-eastern seas north to 24°24'S.
Taxonomy. See Brooke *et al.* (1980, *Durban Mus. Novit.* 12: 171).

Diomedea chrysostoma Forster Grey-headed Albatross
Range etc. Scarce visitor (April-October) to south-eastern seas north to 24°45'S.

Phoebetria spp.

Status. One or both species of sooty albatross are rare winter visitors to mid-eastern and south-eastern seas. Two beach derelicts have been identified as *P. fusca* (Hilsenberg): one was found on One Tree I. in July 1974 (Chilvers 1975, *Sunbird* 6: 48), the other on North Stradbroke I. in July 1973 (Roberts 1977, *Sunbird* 8: 69). Another two derelicts found on North Stradbroke I. in July and September 1959 have been identified as *P. palpebrata* (Forster) (Roberts, *ibid.*).

PROCELLARIIDAE

Macronectes giganteus (Gmelin) Southern Giant Petrel
Range. Eastern seas north to 20°S.

Status etc. Moderately common visitor (May-November) to south-eastern seas, but seldom observed north of 26°S or after September. Among the recoveries were birds banded as nestlings on Macquarie I., Bellinghausen Station (South Shetlands), Signy I. (South Orkneys) and Possession I. (Crozetts).

Macronectes halli Mathews Northern Giant Petrel
Range etc. Rare visitor (August) to south-eastern seas north to 23°15'S.

Fulmarus glacialisoides (Smith) Southern Fulmar
Status. One record from south-eastern seas: a beach derelict on Moreton I. in October 1972 (Vernon and Martin 1974, *Sunbird* 5: 68).

Daption capense (Linnaeus) Cape Petrel
Range. Eastern seas north to 20°35'S.
Status. Ordinarily a rare visitor (June-January) to south-eastern seas, but in some winters (e.g. 1954) moderately common and ranging well north of Tropic.

Pterodroma macroptera gouldi (Hutton) Great-winged Petrel
Range etc. Uncommon visitor (most months but mainly January-June) to south-eastern seas north to 24°45'S.

- Pterodroma lessonii*** (Garnot) White-headed Petrel
 Status. One record from south-eastern seas: a beach derelict on North Stradbroke I. in May 1974 (Roberts 1974, *Sunbird* 8: 71).
- Pterodroma rostrata rostrata*** (Peale) Tahiti Petrel
 Range etc. Scarce visitor (March-October) to eastern seas north to 19°32'S.
 Taxonomy. See Murphy (1928, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 322: 1).
- [*Pterodroma neglecta*** (Schlegel) Kermadec Petrel
 Status. Probably reaching far south-eastern seas. A beach derelict found at Kingscliff, just south of NSW border, in January 1974 (Rogers 1975, *Aust. Bds* 9: 79).]
- Pterodroma solandri*** (Gould) Providence Petrel
 Range etc. Rare visitor (April-October) to south-eastern seas north to 25°20'S.
- Pterodroma arminjoniana heraldica*** (Salvin) Herald Petrel
 Status. Two records: one from far north-eastern seas, a bird observed on Raine I. in February 1959 by Warham (1959, *Emu* 59: 113); and one from extreme south-eastern seas, a specimen taken off Burleigh Heads in January 1971 (Vernon and McKean 1972, *Emu* 72: 115).
- Pterodroma brevirostris*** (Lesson) Kerguelen Petrel
 Status. One record from south-eastern seas: a specimen collected at Gold Coast (28°04'S) in September 1975 (Vernon and Fleay 1975, *Sunbird* 6: 90).
- Pterodroma mollis mollis*** (Gould) Soft-plumaged Petrel
 Status. One record from south-east coast: a specimen blown ashore at Maryborough in July 1984 (Smith and Smith 1984, *Bd Observer* No. 632: 92).
- Pterodroma nigripennis*** (Rothschild) Black-winged Petrel
 Range etc. Uncommon but regular visitor (December-February) to mid-eastern and south-eastern seas. Probably breeding in the Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Ingram 1975, *Sunbird* 6: 92).
- Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera*** (Gould) White-winged Petrel
 Range etc. Scarce visitor (January-April) to far south-eastern seas north to 27°30'S.

- Pachyptila vittata*** (Forster) Broad-billed Prion
 Status. One record: a beach derelict on North Stradbroke I. in August 1961 (Hines 1962, *Emu* 62: 63).
 Taxonomy. For revisions of the prions see Cox (1980, *Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 18: 91) and Harper (1980, *Notornis* 27: 235).
- Pachyptila salvini*** (Mathews) Medium-billed Prion
 Status. Two records: a bird found near Brisbane in July 1954 (McKean and Vernon 1971, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 16: 143) and a beach derelict on Stradbroke I. in August 1975 (Corben *et al.* 1975, *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.* 6 (10): 1).
- Pachyptila desolata*** (Gmelin) Antarctic Prion
 Range etc. Uncommon visitor (May-September) to south-eastern seas north to 25°30'S.
- Pachyptila belcheri*** (Mathews) Thin-billed Prion
 Range etc. Rare visitor (August-September) to south-eastern seas north to 25°40'S.
- [***Pachyptila crassirostris*** (Mathews) Fulmar Prion
 Status. The record from off North Stradbroke I. (Vernon and Martin 1975, *Proc. R. Soc. Qd* 86: 62) is evidently no longer accepted by one of the observers, viz. Roberts (1979, *Birds of south-east Queensland*). This was possibly the same bird as mentioned by Anon. (1973, *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.* 4 (8): 2).]
- Pachyptila turtur*** (Kuhl) Fairy Prion
 Range etc. Moderately common visitor (May-October) to south-eastern seas north to 23°20'S.
- [***Procellaria westlandica*** Falla Westland Petrel
 Status. Probably reaching far south-eastern seas. One found alive at Kingscliff, just south of NSW border, in January 1976 (Vernon 1977, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 7: 46).]
- Procellaria aequinoctialis*** Linnaeus White-chinned Petrel
 Status. One record from far south-eastern seas: a bird found alive at Coolangatta in January 1974 (Vernon and Fleay 1974, *Sunbird* 5: 50).

Calonectris leucomelaena (Temminck) Streaked Shearwater

Status. Possibly a regular summer visitor to eastern seas but only one authentic record: three beach derelicts on North Stradbroke I. in March 1975 (Roberts 1979, *Birds of south-east Queensland*).

Taxonomy. See Murphy (1930, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 419: 11).

Puffinus carneipes Gould Fleshy-footed Shearwater

Range. Eastern seas north to 16°47'S.

Status etc. Evidently the flyway between Lord Howe I. and winter quarters off Korea and Japan is well to east of Queensland coast, for north-bound migrants have only been observed in one season (May 1939); south-bound migrants have been observed in south-eastern seas on several occasions in September and October. Observations off south-east Queensland (and northern New South Wales) between late November and late February are presumably of birds foraging widely from breeding grounds.

Puffinus pacificus (Gmelin) Wedge-tailed Shearwater

Range. Eastern seas north to 11°36'S.

Status etc. Common. Dispersing widely between breeding seasons, e.g. several birds banded on New South Wales breeding grounds have been recovered in Queensland (and even in the Philippines). Breeding in small numbers (e.g. 500 pairs) to very large numbers (e.g. 14 000 pairs) on a few low islands off east coast: Raine I., Rocky Islets (20 km S of Lizard I.), Capricorn Group (Tryon, North West, Wreck, Heron and Masthead Is), Bunker Group (Hoskyn, Fairfax and Lady Musgrave Is) and Lady Elliot I.; late November and early December; C/1 (invariably). Birds commonly seen in summer off south-east coast probably breeding in northern New South Wales.

Puffinus bulleri Salvin Buller's Shearwater

Range etc. Rare visitor (November-March) to south-eastern seas north to 27°25'S.

Puffinus griseus (Gmelin) Sooty Shearwater

Range etc. Scarce visitor (October-June) to south-eastern seas north to 23°04'S.

Puffinus tenuirostris (Temminck) Short-tailed Shearwater

Range. Eastern seas north to 17°30'S.

Status etc. Very common passage migrant (between north Pacific winter quarters and south-east Australian and Tasmanian breeding grounds) off south-east coast from mid-August to late November, with stragglers from December to February. Northward migration evidently well to east of Queensland, for there are only a few records from late April to early June.

Puffinus gavia (Forster) Fluttering Shearwater
Range etc. Visitor (January-October) to eastern seas north to 24°05'S. Common from June to August; uncommon in other months. (This and the next species are hard to distinguish in the hand, let alone the field. As my generalizations on their status are based largely on sight records, confirmation is needed with specimens.)

Puffinus huttoni Mathews Hutton's Shearwater
Range etc. Scarce visitor (February-August) to eastern seas and Torres Strait.

Puffinus assimilis assimilis Gould Little Shearwater
Range etc. Scarce visitor (February-October, mainly June-September) to south-eastern seas north to 27°25'S.

Puffinus lherminieri nugax (Gray) Audubon's Shearwater
Status. One record from north-eastern seas: a specimen collected in Halifax Bay on 6 June 1770 (Murphy 1927, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 276: 12).
Taxonomy. See Mathews (1922, *Austral Avian Rec.* 5: 2).

OCEANITIDAE

Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl) Wilson's Storm Petrel
Range. Eastern seas, Torres Strait, and Gulf of Carpentaria (south at least to 13°S).
Status. Common winter visitor (May-September) to tropical seas; a seldom-reported passage migrant (March-June and August-October) in south-eastern seas.

Oceanites marinus dulciae (Mathews) White-faced Storm Petrel
Range etc. Rare visitor (August) to south-eastern seas north to 27°25'S.

Oceanites tropicus (Gould) Black-bellied Storm Petrel
Range etc. Rare visitor (July-September) to far south-eastern seas.

PELECANOIDIDAE

Pelecanoides urinatrix (Gmelin) Common Diving Petrel
Status. One record from south-eastern seas: a beach derelict on North Stradbroke I. in August 1961 (Hines 1962, *Emu* 62: 63).

PHAETHONTIDAE

Phaethon rubricauda Boddaert Red-tailed Tropicbird

Range. Eastern seas, from Raine I. south ordinarily to 18°30'S; casual further south. Distribution and status in Gulf uncertain.

Status etc. Scarce. Breeding on Raine I. throughout year; C/1 (9), 2 (1). Visiting mid-eastern and south-eastern seas only in warmer months (October-April).

Phaethon lepturus lepturus Daudin White-tailed Tropicbird

Range etc. Scarce visitor (mainly July-November) to Gulf, north-east Torres Strait and eastern seas.

PELECANIDAE

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck Australian Pelican

Range. Throughout the State, including many islands north to Saibai and Stephens.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common. Large open fresh waters (including reservoirs and large dams), estuaries and sheltered seas. Breeding in Gulf (Ellis and Rocky Is off Mornington I. and sandbanks in mouth of Nassau, Staaten and Smithburne Rivers), off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Claremont Isles, Howick Group and Hope Is), off lower north-east coast (Cleveland Bay, Cape Bowling Green, Whitsunday Group and Broad Sound), and in interior during wet years at Lakes Buchanan, Machattie and Teeta and on Coopers Creek east of Windorah: mainly April-August, also December-January; C/1 or 2.

SULIDAE

Sula bassana serrator (Gray) Gannet

Range etc. Visitor (all months but mostly April-September, when adults are present) to eastern seas close to mainland (not reported from remote seas, e.g. Capricorn and Bunker Groups). Common in winter off ocean beaches in south; numbers gradually decreasing in summer and northwards, but still moderately common in 23°15'S; only one record from further north (a bird banded in New Zealand and recovered in 19°14'S).

Sula dactylatra personata Gould Masked Booby

Range. North-eastern seas from Bramble Cay south to Swain Reefs; casual in mid-eastern and south-eastern seas.

Status etc. Moderately common about Great Barrier Reef but seldom seen near mainland; rare summer visitor (November-February) south of 22°S. Breeding in large numbers on Raine I. and in small numbers on Pandora, Riptide, Bacchi,

Thomas, Gillett, Price, Bylund, Bell and Gannet Cays: March-January, mostly August-October; C/1 or 2. Birds ringed as nestlings on Lord Howe I. have been recovered a few months later near Cape York, on Fraser I. and near Tin Can Bay, and a nestling banded on Raine I. has been recovered in Papua New Guinea.

Sula sula rubripes Gould

Red-footed Booby

Range. Eastern seas.

Status etc. Moderately common at Raine I.; casual elsewhere along Great Barrier Reef (Fairfax I.) and in eastern Torres Strait; only a rare victim of tropical cyclones (February-March) on mainland coast (Gold Coast) and continental islands (Fitzroy and North Stradbroke Is). Breeding on Raine I. and in very small numbers on Pandora Cay: May-December, mostly August-September; C/1 (invariably). A nestling banded on Raine I. has been recovered in Papua New Guinea.

Sula leucogaster plotus (Forster)

Brown Booby

Range. Northern and eastern seas south to 27°30'S.

Status etc. Very common about the Great Barrier Reef; common in Torres Strait; moderately common in Gulf and eastern seas west of Great Barrier Reef; uncommon south of 24°40'S. Breeding on coral cays, sandbanks and small islands in Gulf (Rocky and Ellis Is off Mornington I.), northern sector of Great Barrier Reef (Bramble, Maclellan and Pandora Cays, Raine I., Ashmore Banks and Sandbanks No. 8 and 7), Swain Reefs (Riptide, Thomas, Gillett, Price, Bell and Gannet Cays) and Bunker Group (Hoskyn and Fairfax Is): generally May-December (mostly August-October) but also February-April on the relatively arid Swain Reefs [and Willis I.]; C/1 (37), 2 (52); only one young reared. Reported breeding on Peaked I. (58 km NNE of Yeppoon) and on wreck off Heron I. (Capricorn Group) requires confirmation. Dispersing widely between breeding seasons, e.g. birds banded as nestlings on Fairfax I. have been recovered in New Guinea and north-eastern and mid-eastern Queensland (south to 25°32'S), and nestlings from Raine I. have been recovered in New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (Brandt)

Little Black Cormorant

Range. Greater part of State but not humid east-coastal lowlands between Cape York and Innisfail; casual on islands in Torres Strait and off mid-east and south-east coasts (as far offshore as Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Nomadic. Common. Mainly open fresh waters; also estuaries and sheltered seas. Breeding colonially north to Dalgongally, Tinaroo Falls Reservoir and Bowling Green Bay, mainly on lakes and reservoirs in the interior, but also

mangrove creeks and lagoons near east coast, often in company with Little Pied Cormorants, occasionally with Darters, herons and Sacred Ibises: February-October; C/3-6 (MacLennan). Most birds presumably originating in south-eastern Australia, e.g. a nestling banded at Lake Brewster, NSW, and recovered 15 months later at Eidsvold.

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 10).

Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae Stephens Great Cormorant

Range. Greater part of State but not ordinarily Cape York Peninsula north of Croydon, Tinaroo Falls Reservoir and Innisfail, or western interior south of Mt Isa and west of Coopers Creek; casual on islands in south-west Torres Strait and off mid-eastern and south-eastern coasts (as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Nomadic. Ordinarily scarce or uncommon, but plentiful in Moreton Bay in winter 1965. Estuaries, sheltered seas and open fresh waters (reservoirs, lakes and larger river-pools). Breeding in autumn in southern interior at Lake Bullawarra and Goombi Swamp. Most birds presumably originating in south-eastern Australia, e.g. nestling banded near the Murray mouth, SA, and recovered near Cunnamulla six months later (the reverse movement has also been recorded, viz. a nestling banded at Lake Bullawarra and recovered on the lower Murray three months later).

Phalacrocorax varius (Gmelin) Pied Cormorant

Range. Coasts and estuaries north to Karumba and Cairns and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group; patchily in the interior north to Lake Moondarra, Tinaroo Falls Reservoir and Gracemere.

Status etc. In estuaries and sheltered seas common in south-east but scarce north of Mackay. Uncommon at times on more extensive fresh waters in south, but generally scarce or absent in interior. Breeding in moderately large numbers in Moreton Bay mangroves and in small numbers elsewhere (north to Lake Moondarra and Mackay): March-September; C/2 (1). A nestling banded at Menindee Lakes, NSW, was recovered eight months later at Redcliffe; and nestlings banded at Lake Woodburn were recovered near Wentworth and Grafton, NSW, three and five months later.

Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos (Vieillot) Little Pied Cormorant

Range. Throughout the State north to Saibai I. and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group.

Status etc. Nomadic. Very common in all but far northern fresh waters (few waterholes are too small for this versatile species); moderately common on all but far northern estuaries and sheltered seas; uncommon in Torres Strait and on Cape York Peninsula north of 16°S. Breeding, usually in small colonies and sometimes with the Little Black Cormorant and Darter, north to the lower Leichhardt, lower Norman, Tinaroo Falls Reservoir and Bowling Green Bay: January-October (mostly February-April and August-October); C/2-7 (mostly 3). A juvenile banded near Narrandera, NSW, was recovered three years later near Millmerran. Four beach-washed birds were found on North Stradbroke I. in September 1977.

Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae (Gould) Darter

Range. Throughout the mainland; casual on islands north to north-eastern Torres Strait.

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to moderately common. Mainly fresh waters well-screened with trees, especially paperbarks; less frequent on mangrove creeks. Breeding north to the lower Archer and Dunk I.: February-September; C/3 (3), 4 (6), 5 (1).

Taxonomy. For osteological evidence that *A. melanogaster* is best kept separate from *A. anhinga* see Harrison (1978, *Emu* 78: 230). For differences between *A. m. novaehollandiae* and *A. m. rufa* see Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 13).

FREGATIDAE

Fregata minor (Gmelin) Greater Frigatebird

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

Status. Uncommon in Torres Strait; scarce in eastern seas west of Great Barrier Reef; rare south of 24°S.

Fregata ariel (Gray) Lesser Frigatebird

Range. Gulf of Carpentaria, Torres Strait and eastern seas south to NSW border.

Status etc. Common north of 22°S, especially about nesting or feeding boobies and terns; moderately common in Capricorn and Bunker Groups; uncommon in south-eastern seas. Breeding on small islands in Gulf (Rocky I.) and Great Barrier Reef (Raine I., Gillett Cay, Bell Cay): March-August; C/1 (invariably).

ARDEIDAE

Ardea sumatrana Raffles Great-billed Heron

Range. Far north-west (Moonlight Creek). North and east, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Staaten and on east coast to Broad Sound (Clairview Creek); also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Uncommon. Mainly mangrove creeks; also near-coastal, densely wooded, freshwater swamps and streams. Breeding from late August to May; C/1 (occasionally), 2 (usually); probably only one young reared (Seton).

Ardea pacifica Latham

Pacific Heron

Range. Greater part of State but not east coast north of Cairns; casual in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa and Thursday Is).

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce to moderately common (generally more numerous in south than north and in interior than on coast); in wetter parts of range mainly a dry-season visitor. Shallow fresh waters. Breeding mainly in arid and semi-arid interior north to Richmond; also mid-east coastal plains at Torilla: January-May, also late July to early October in south; C/3 (3), 4 (3). Evidently scarce as a breeding bird, especially north of Tropic; most birds presumably originating in south-east Australia.

Ardea novaehollandiae Latham

White-faced Heron

Range. Throughout the State including islands in Gulf (Mornington), Torres Strait (north to Boigu, Saibai and Yorke) and off east coast (from Turtle Head south to North Stradbroke and as far offshore as the Capricorn and Bunker Groups).

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common to very common (generally more numerous in south than north and near coast than in interior). Shallow waters, fresh or salt; also pastures, especially when infested with grasshoppers. Breeding on mainland north to the Cloncurry River, Richmond, Atherton and Townsville: January-April in arid western interior, August-November in semi-arid south-eastern interior, both seasons in semi-arid north-east; C/3 (4), 4 (3), 5 (1).

Ardea picata Gould

Pied Heron

Range. Gulf-coastal plains from Cape York south to the lower Leichhardt; north-eastern, from Coen south to Bowling Green Bay and inland to the Atherton Tableland; Torres Strait (north to Boigu, Saibai and Mer).

Status etc. On the mainland it seems to be mainly a non-breeding visitor (October-May); there are no records for August, and very few for June, July and September. [The flock of 1100 birds observed by Bell near the mouth of the Fly, PNG, in October 1965 (cited in *Qd Bd Notes* 2 (2): 5) could have been a premigratory assemblage.] Moderately common on west-coastal plains of Cape York Peninsula south to the Norman, usually in shallow water (fresh or salt) but also accompanying cattle in grasslands; uncommon and irregular visitor to north-east. One breeding report (Ey 1976, *Sunbird* 7: 77): a few birds nesting in a large egret colony on a mangrove creek 22 km NW of Ayr; January-March; C/3 or 4.

Egretta ibis coromanda (Boddaert)

Cattle Egret

Range. Disjunct in east-coastal lowlands: north-east (around Innisfail), lower north-east (near Ayr), mid-east (near Rockhampton) and south-east (north to Bald Hills and inland to Gatton). Casual elsewhere (Atherton Tableland, Gunpowder and Meandarra).

Status etc. Recent immigrant, first observed in early 1960s by which time it was established. Moderately common (and increasing rapidly) in south-east; uncommon elsewhere. Pastures (where it attends cattle and other livestock and follows the plough) and shallow fresh waters. Breeding reported only in south-east: about the lower Brisbane since 1963, near Gatton since 1974 and near Murwillumbah (just south of NSW border) since 1975; October-December; mostly broods of three near Murwillumbah (E. Pratt). Nestlings banded near Gatton have been recovered in NSW, Vict., Tas. and NZ.

Egretta alba alba (Linnaeus)

Great Egret

Range. Throughout the State, including islands in western Torres Strait (north to Boigu and Saibai) and close to east coast south to South Stradbroke.

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to common (much more numerous near coast than in interior). Shallow waters, fresh or salt. Breeding colonially, usually with other egrets, in a few localities in east-coastal lowlands (north to Bowling Green Bay) and in southern interior (west to Lake Bullawarra): December-April. Most birds presumably originating in south-east Australia.

Egretta garzetta nigripes (Temminck)

Little Egret

Range. Northern and eastern coastal areas including islands in Gulf (Mornington), western Torres Strait (north to Boigu and Saibai) and close to east coast; also patchily in interior.

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common near coast, scarce in interior. Mainly mangrove creeks and adjacent mudflats and tidal pools; also shallow fresh waters. Breeding (usually colonially and with other egrets) mainly in mangroves, north to the lower Archer; also in southern interior at Lake Bullawarra and near Chinchilla: January-April.

Egretta intermedia (Wagler)

Intermediate Egret

Range. Northern and eastern coastal areas, including islands in western Torres Strait (north to Badu and Yam) and off south-east coast (Moreton, North Stradbroke); also patchily in interior but not Lake Eyre drainage.

Status etc. Common in northern coastal and near-coastal areas; moderately common in southern coastal lowlands; scarce in interior. Mainly shallow fresh waters;

especially inundated grasslands; also tidal waters and dry grasslands (where they attend cattle). Breeding colonially (usually with other egrets) mainly in mangroves, north to the Nicholson and Bowling Green Bay; also southern interior at Lake Bullawarra and near Chinchilla: November-April.

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 15).

Egretta sacra (Gmelin)

Eastern Reef Heron

Range. Northern and eastern coasts and islands from northern Torres Strait (Deliverance, Boigu and Dauan Is and Bramble Cay) south in Gulf to the Wellesley Group and the Norman, and in east to North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Relatively sedentary (most recoveries of banded birds have been at banding place, but a nestling banded on Heron I. was found dead near Bowen eight months later). Common in Torres Strait and on east coast south to 24°S; uncommon in Gulf; rare on south-eastern coasts. Tidal reef and mud flats. Breeding in Gulf (Ellis I.) and on numerous cays, rocks and sandbanks from Keats I. (north-east Torres Strait) south to Lady Elliot I.: August-February (mostly September-November), also March-June north of 16°S; C/1 (5), 2 (18), 3 (7).

With very few exceptions birds are either all-white or all-grey, these phases usually being reported in about equal numbers, but the white phase is much the commoner in the Capricorn and Bunker Groups.

It seems that on Raine I. this species has been replaced by *Nycticorax caledonicus* (Warham 1977, *Corella* 1: 47).

Butorides striatus macrorhynchus (Gould)

Mangrove Heron

Range. Northern and eastern coasts, estuaries, continental islands and inshore cays from northern Torres Strait (Boigu I.) south on Gulf coast to the Norman and east coast to Burleigh (Tallebudgera Creek).

Status etc. Common. Tidal flats and pools near mangroves. Breeding in September-December, also April-May in north; C/1 (1), 2 (2), 3 (4).

Taxonomy. See Schodde *et al.* (1980, *Emu* 80: 203).

Nycticorax caledonicus hilli Mathews

Rufous Night Heron

Range. Greater part of State but not far western interior (Georgina drainage); also islands in Gulf (Bountiful), Torres Strait (north to Boigu and Bramble Cay) and northern sector of Great Barrier Reef (Pandora Cay and Raine I.) and off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Hannibal Is south to Pethebridge Islets), north-east coast (Hinchinbrook) and south-east coast (Fraser).

Status etc. Nomadic (e.g. a nestling banded in NSW was recovered in PNG). Locally very common, e.g. on Deliverance I. and Raine I. and in Broad Sound mangroves (Torilla); generally common near coast in mangrove creeks and teatree swamps; rare to moderately common in interior on tree-lined lagoons and watercourses. Breeding north to Deliverance I. and inland to Lake Bullawarra: October-May; C/3 (1).

None of the early visitors to Raine I., e.g. J. Macgillivray in 1844, reported the Night Heron. By 1913 they were numerous on Raine I. and nearby Pandora Cay (W.D.K. MacGillivray). In 1959 J. Warham estimated their numbers on these islands as respectively 'well over 1000 birds' and 'up to 300 at one time'. The cause for this explosive increase is unknown, likewise its effect on birds other than the Reef Heron.

Ixobrychus minutus novaezelandiae (Potts) Little Bittern

Range. Eastern, north to Julatten and inland to Ravenshoe and Dalby; also Moreton and North Stradbroke Is. Also Torres Strait (Hammond and Booby Is) during migration and an isolated observation near Normanton.

Status etc. Uncommon visitor (late September-March with single observations in April and May). Freshwater swamps; also canefields. Probably wintering in New Guinea; a female ready to lay was collected in southern PNG on 13 September 1936 (Rand 1938, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 990: 3).

Ixobrychus flavicollis (Latham) Black Bittern

Range. Northern and eastern, inland to Mt Isa, Blackall, Columboola and Stanthorpe; also islands in Torres Strait (north to Saibai) and off east coast (Hinchinbrook, North West, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Moderately common and possibly resident in Gulf drainages of Cape York Peninsula. Elsewhere a scarce to uncommon visitor (mainly September-May). Mangrove creeks, teatree swamps and heavily wooded watercourses. Breeding reported only from south-west Torres Strait and east coast north to Cape York and inland to Coen, Coomooboolaroo, Biggenden and Chinchilla: October-February; C/3 (4), 5 (1).

Botaurus poiciloptilus (Wagler) Brown Bittern

Range. South-eastern, north to Chinchilla and Sandgate and west to the Warrego (Wyandra).

Status. Uncertain. Two specimens (Sandgate and St George) and a few observations, only two dated (both March). Densely vegetated swamps and bore-drains.

Taxonomy. See McKean (1979, *Sunbird* 10: 44) for case against merging this species in *B. stellaris* (Linnaeus).

CICONIIDAE

Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus (Latham)

Black-necked Stork

Range. Northern and eastern, inland to Mt Isa, Richmond, Longreach, Blackall, Lake Brown, Surat and Mungindi; also continental islands in Gulf (Mornington), western Torres Strait (Boigu, Badu, Tuesday, Hammond, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Booby) and close to east coast (Turtle Head, Magnetic, Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce to moderately common (more numerous near coast than in interior and in north than south). Shallow fresh waters and estuarine pools. Breeding south to North Stradbroke I. and inland to Kamilaroi, Iffley, Pajingo and Lake Murphy: March-June; C/2 (2), 3 (1). Northern breeding limits uncertain (? Claudie River), but evidently only a dry-season visitor to far northern Cape York Peninsula.

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Plegadis falcinellus (Linnaeus)

Glossy Ibis

Range. Greater part of State including western Torres Strait (Saibai, Badu, Booby and Prince of Wales Is).

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common on Gulf-coastal plains from the Wenlock south and west to Burketown; uncommon to moderately common visitor (mainly in wet season) to other northern regions; scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Mainly grassy swamps and shallow lagoons; also grasslands and freshly ploughed ground. Breeding in small numbers in south (Brisbane, Cunnamulla and Thargomindah districts): October-January; C/4 (2).

Threskiornis aethiopicus moluccus (Cuvier)

Sacred Ibis

Range. Throughout the State including larger islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu) and off east coast; vagrant on Fairfax I.

Status etc. Nomadic. Mainly a dry-season visitor and passage migrant, though considerable numbers remain throughout summer in less humid areas. Scarce to very common (more numerous in coastal areas than interior). Mainly shallow fresh waters; commonly tidal waters in dry season and droughts; also seeking insects in grasslands and scavenging around piggeries and slaughter yards. A few breeding reports north to the Nicholson, lower Norman and Bowling Green Bay, but in large numbers only at Lake Bullawarra: January-April; C/3 (1). As indicated by banding, most birds originate in summer-autumn breeding grounds in western New South Wales and spring-summer breeding grounds in western Victoria and far south-eastern South Australia. There is a considerable passage across Torres Strait; flocks have been observed flying towards north-north-east in July and towards south and south-west from September to February.

Threskiornis spinicollis (Jameson)

Straw-necked Ibis

Range. Throughout the State, including several islands in western Torres Strait (north to Yam); vagrant on islands off east coast (Heron, Fraser, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic. In dry season and droughts distribution broadly similar to Sacred Ibis's, i.e. tending to concentrate near coasts, but local distribution somewhat different owing to its being less aquatic. Common on drying swamps, adjacent grasslands and newly ploughed land; also visiting piggeries and attending grass fires (including trash-burning in canefields); seldom on tidal waters. In wet years locally very common on grasslands of interior, feeding on grasshoppers and caterpillars in rapidly growing herbage. A few breeding reports, mainly from southern interior but also from mangrove creeks of lower north-east coast (Bowling Green Bay and Broad Sound), only in large numbers in south-west (Milkra Lagoon and Lake Bullawarra), colonially and sometimes in company of Sacred Ibis or herons: January-April. As indicated by banding, most birds originate in spring breeding colonies of south-eastern SA and western Victoria and summer-autumn breeding colonies of western NSW (recoveries even include a bird from the small south-west Australian colony).

Platalea regia Gould

Royal Spoonbill

Range. Throughout the State including some islands in western Torres Strait (north to Boigu) and close to east coast.

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to moderately common (more numerous near coast than in interior). Shallow waters, fresh or salt. Breeding colonially north to the Nicholson, lower Norman and the Claremont Group (mangroves of No. 1 Island) and inland to Lake Bullawarra: January-May; C/4 (1).

Platalea flavipes Gould

Yellow-billed Spoonbill

Range. Throughout the State.

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce to uncommon (more numerous in interior than on coast, and in south than north). Shallow, often ephemeral, fresh waters. Breeding colonially north to the lower Leichhardt, Bluebush Creek and Broad Sound (Torilla): generally March-June, also July-September in Coopers Creek channel country.

ANATIDAE

Anseranas semipalmata (Latham)

Pied Goose

Range. Gulf lowlands north to the Jardine, south to the swamps and lagoons of the Cloncurry (Byrimine) and of lower Julia Creek (Dalgonally) and west to coastal plains about the Northern Territory border. East coast and subinterior from Cape York south to the Fitzroy and inland to Musgrave, Fairview, Kings Plains, Atherton Tableland (recently) and formerly the upper Burdekin (Valley

of Lagoons and Great Basalt Wall); also western Torres Strait (north to Boigu and Saibai Is). Casual further south and inland (The Lynd, Pajingo, Mt Isa, the lower Diamantina, Augathella, upper Lockyer Creek and around Brisbane).

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally common but now scarce or uncommon on east coast except around Townsville and Ayr. In wet season mainly on flooded lands well-vegetated with spike-rushes, sedges, aquatic grasses and (on the Cloncurry River swamps) lignum. In dry season retiring to permanent fresh waters (especially lily lagoons), brackish coastal swamps and dried-out coastal freshwater swamps (where they excavate the bulbs of the spike-rush *Eleocharis dulcis*). Breeding colonially in Gulf drainage north to the Wenlock and formerly inland to Byrimine and Dalgona, and on east coast from the Herbert south to the Fitzroy: January-April; C/9 (1), 11 (1), 12 (2), 16 (1); these consistently high counts could be due to bias of collectors, who tend to take or report only the largest clutches they find, partly because of the notion that smaller clutches are incomplete (see *Emu* 48: 338); Maclennan's observation (*Emu* 13: 146) of 6-11 on the Cloncurry is probably a better indication of clutch size.

Dendrocygna arcuata (Horsfield)

Chestnut Whistling Duck

Range. Greater part of State, including western Torres Strait (Boigu, Saibai, Moa and Booby Is) but not far western interior (west of the Diamantina).

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce to moderately common in Gulf and eastern drainages (more numerous, e.g. on the Dawson, before degradation of habitat by cattle); rarely reported from interior drainages. Inundated grasslands and freshwater swamps and lagoons well-vegetated with aquatic herbage. Retiring in dry season and droughts to permanent fresh waters (including reservoirs) and occasionally to tidal waters. Breeding from Georgetown district (Cumberland Dam) and Kaban south to the Cloncurry (Byrimine) and Baralaba district (Redcliffe): February-April in Gulf drainages, October-May in eastern drainages; C/4 (1), 7 (1), 15 (1).

Dendrocygna eytoni (Eyton)

Plumed Whistling Duck

Range. Greater part of State but no reports from east coast north of Innisfail.

Status etc. Nomadic (e.g. birds banded at Townsville have been recovered on the Ord, WA, and the Murrumbidgee, NSW). Locally and seasonally very common but generally uncommon to common (more numerous in north than south, and in semi-arid and subhumid zones than humid zone). In wet season dispersing to inundated grasslands; also common in far western channel country after flooding of the Diamantina and Coopers Creek. In dry season retiring (generally towards coasts) to permanent fresh waters (including reservoirs) and adjacent grasslands. Breeding in Gulf drainages (February-April) from Georgetown district (Cumberland Dam) south to Mt Isa and Richmond; on east coast and hinterland (November-April) from Townsville south to Rockhampton district (Parkhurst) and inland to Kaban, Mingela, Meandarra and Mungindi, and on Coopers Creek (September) at Baryulah: C/9-13.

Cygnus atratus (Latham)

Black Swan

Range. Greater part of State north to Normanton, Lakefield and Cairns; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke); vagrant in Capricorn Group.

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce to common (generally more numerous near coast than in interior, and much more numerous in south than north). Extensive fresh waters (shallow or deep, temporary or permanent), brackish swamps, salt lakes, mangrove creeks and shallow sheltered seas (e.g. *Zostera* beds in Moreton Bay). Breeding in small numbers north to Lake Machattie, Valley of Lagoons and Townsville: all months (mostly summer-autumn, also winter-spring in south); mean clutch size 4.5 in Queensland (Lavery).

Stictonetta naevosa (Gould)

Freckled Duck

Range. Southern two-thirds of State north to Mt Isa, the Flinders, the middle Burdekin (Gainsford) and Rockhampton district.

Status etc. Nomadic. Fresh waters, mainly in interior. Two autumn breeding records from south-west (Lake Bullawarra and Bulloo Lake); otherwise a rare visitor.

Tadorna tadornoides (Jardine and Selby)

Mountain Duck

Range. Far western interior north to Mt Isa and west of 140°E.

Status etc. Rare visitor (February-September), usually in twos or threes. One breeding report: pair with two large downy young at Muncoonie Lake on 20 September 1977 (Boles and Muller 1979, *Sunbird* 10: 49).

Tadorna radjah rufitergum Hartert

Burdekin Duck

Range. Gulf drainages north to Cape York, east to the Palmer, Chillagoe, Mt Garnet and Georgetown, and west to Burketown; also islands in Gulf (Bentinck) and south-west Torres Strait (north to Badu). East coast about the Pascoe and Claudie Rivers and from Innisfail south to the Fitzroy (formerly as a breeding bird south to the Burnett, and as a vagrant to north-eastern NSW), inland to the middle Burdekin and Lotus Creek; also Curtis I.

Status etc. Still common on west coast of Cape York Peninsula from the Staaten north at least to the Archer, mainly in estuaries and mangrove creeks, and in smaller numbers on fresh waters (river-pools, swamps and dams). Numbers greatly reduced on east coast: scarce to moderately common on lower north-east and mid-east coasts from Giru south to Yeppoon; rare or extinct elsewhere. Breeding north to Friday I.: November to March.

Anas superciliosa Gmelin

Black Duck

Range. Throughout the State including islands in western Torres Strait (north to Boigu) and off east coast (Turtle Head, Carlisle, Facing, Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, Peel); vagrant on Mer (north-east Torres Strait).

Status etc. Nomadic. As a dry-season visitor very common on larger and deeper fresh waters of subhumid zone (lagoons, river-pools and reservoirs) and moderately common on tidal waters (brackish coastal lagoons, estuaries and mangrove creeks). As a breeding bird widespread on freshwater swamps and lagoons but only moderately common in interior and scarce or uncommon near coast; north nearly to the Gulf (Floraville, Inverleigh), Bolwarra, Fairview, Atherton Tableland, Reid River and Broad Sound (Torilla) and in north-west Torres Strait (Boigu, Saibai Is): all months (mainly February-May in north); C/5 (1), 6 (1), 8 (2), 9 (5), 10 (1). Most birds presumably originating in south-eastern Australia (several birds banded in New South Wales and south-eastern South Australia have been recovered in Queensland).

Anas gibberifrons gracilis Buller

Grey Teal

Range. Greater part of State north to Weipa, the Kendall, the Lynd-Mitchell confluence, Chillagoe, Atherton and Innisfail (i.e. not northern and eastern Cape York Peninsula); also islands off south-east coast (Facing, Fraser, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Mainly fresh waters; also sheltered seas. Numbers highly variable (generally more numerous in south than north, in interior than on coast, and in winter than summer). Breeding in interior, mainly on flood-plains of western rivers from the middle Cloncurry (Sedan) south to Coopers Creek and east to Lake Bullawarra, and in much smaller numbers further east (Innisfail, Richmond, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla, Glenmorgan, Canungra): January-November; C/5-12. The paucity of breeding records and the numerous recoveries of banded specimens indicate that most birds originate in south-eastern Australia.

Anas castanea (Eyton)

Chestnut Teal

Range. Eastern, north to the Innisfail district (Eubenangee) and inland to Atherton, Gracemere and Laidley; also islands off south-east coast (Moreton, St Helena, Peel). Far western interior north to Mt Isa and east to Naryilco.

Status etc. Moderately common on south-east coast north to Caloundra; rare visitor elsewhere (including a bird banded in Victoria). Tidal creeks and sheltered seas; also freshwater lagoons, reservoirs and dams. Nesting reported in Brisbane area in October 1973 (*Sunbird* 5: 5).

Anas rhynchotis rhynchotis Latham

Blue-winged Shoveler

Range. Greater part of State north to Atherton and west to Mt Isa and the Mulligan.

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce in mid-east and south-east; rare elsewhere. Fresh waters. Three breeding reports from mid-east and south-east: Torilla (March), the lower Dawson (late August) and Minto Swamp (c. September); C/9 (1). Most birds presumably originating in south-eastern Australia.

[*Anas querquedula* Linnaeus

Garganey

Status. Two unconfirmed records: an observation by P. O'Reilly at Weipa in July 1976 (Kikkawa 1976, *Sunbird* 7: 105) and the report of a probable female by J. and R. Walter (1976, *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.* 7 (10): 2) at Cecil Plains on 26 September 1976.]

Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Latham)

Pink-eared Duck

Range. Greater part of State but not Cape York Peninsula north of the lower Staaten, the middle Lynd, Atherton and Innisfail.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common in flood years in far west, north to the Gulf; widespread but progressively less numerous towards east, and generally scarce in east-coastal lowlands. Fresh waters. Breeding in western and southern interior north to the middle Cloncurry and east nearly to Chinchilla (Goombi Swamp): March, April, September and December.

Aythya australis (Eyton)

Hardhead

Range. Greater part of State but not northern and eastern Cape York Peninsula (north of Weipa, Palmerville, Julatten and Cairns); also large islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic. Numbers highly variable. As a dry-season visitor or drought-refugee, formerly common but now uncommon on deeper and more extensive fresh waters (including large farm dams), especially of east-coastal plains and eastern subinterior. As a breeding bird, mainly on flood-plains of western rivers north nearly to the Gulf (Byrimine) and east to Cunnamulla; occasionally in small numbers near east coast ('north-eastern Australia' and Torilla); mainly February-April, also August-September on Coopers Creek; C/9 (1), 10 (1), 15 (1). The paucity of breeding reports and the recovery of birds banded in Victoria and New South Wales indicate that most birds originate in south-eastern Australia.

Chenonetta jubata (Latham)

Wood Duck

Range. Greater part of State but not Cape York Peninsula north of the upper Nassau, Chillagoe, Atherton Tableland and Innisfail district (Eubenangee).

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to common (generally more numerous in south than north, and in interior than on coast). Open short grass (including improved pastures, sprouting crops and crop stubbles) in vicinity of fresh water including

farm dams. Breeding north to Mt Isa (rarely) and Townsville (presumably): December-October (mainly February-March in north and August-September in south); C/9 (1).

Nettapus coromandelianus albigularis Gould White-quilled Pygmy Goose

Range. Eastern, north to beyond Innisfail (Alice River and Eubenangee) and west to Mareeba, the Valley of Lagoons, Maryvale, beyond Charters Towers (Powlathanga), Springsure district (Wealwandangie), the upper Balonne (Warkon), Darling Downs (Broadwater Lagoon) and Gatton.

Status etc. Uncommon. Freshwater swamps and lagoons well covered with aquatic herbage. Breeding north to the Valley of Lagoons and Ayr: October-April.

Nettapus pulchellus Gould Green Pygmy Goose

Range. Northern, ordinarily south to the Nicholson, the middle Cloncurry, Croydon, Georgetown, the Valley of Lagoons and Inkerman. Casual in south-west Torres Strait north to Badu I., western interior south to Thargomindah, and east-coastal lowlands south to Laidley and Sandgate.

Status etc. Generally moderately common; but scarce or absent in highlands and on east-coastal plains north of Innisfail. Mainly shallow freshwater lagoons well-vegetated with water-lilies and other aquatic herbage. Breeding south to Byrmine, Glenore and Ayr: December-April; C/9 (1), 11 (1).

Oxyura australis Gould Blue-billed Duck

Range. Far south, north to Eyre Creek (Muncoonie Waterhole), Thargomindah district (lagoons on Dynevor Downs), Chinchilla district (Lake McAuliffe), the upper Brisbane (dam 64 km N of Kilcoy), and 'the Beerwah-Maleny area'.

Status etc. Rare visitor (presumably from south-eastern Australia). Fresh waters. One breeding report: two nests found at Lake McAuliffe in April 1968.

Biziura lobata (Shaw) Musk Duck

Range. Southern and south-eastern, north and west to the Rockhampton district (no records since 1924), Roma (Wedderkops Lagoon) and the Bulloo (Lake Bullawarra); also Fraser, Moreton and North Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Scarce visitor (presumably from south-eastern Australia). Fresh waters (including reservoirs and farm dams). Two breeding records from Lake Bullawarra: March-June.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Elanus caeruleus notatus Gould

Black-shouldered Kite

Range. Greater part of State, north to Cape York and inland to Mt Isa, Longreach and Thargomindah; casual in far western interior and on islands in Torres Strait (Moa) and close to east coast (Albany, Fraser, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Nomadic. Lightly wooded country. Scarce to moderately common (generally more numerous in winter than summer, in wetter than drier regions, in south than north, and in farmlands than elsewhere). Breeding in farming country of north-eastern interior (Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands) and of south-east (Darling Downs, the lower Mary and Moreton Bay): March (? February)-November (? December); C/3 (2).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 30).

Elanus scriptus Gould

Letter-winged Kite

Range. Ordinarily in arid western interior; casual in north and east, including North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce to very common in western interior, numbers building up rapidly during a run of good seasons and crashing during droughts; occasionally in moderate numbers but only a drought-refugee in semi-arid grasslands, e.g. about the lower Norman, Peak Downs and Darling Downs. Open grasslands, especially when infested with rodents or locusts. Breeding colonially in copses of trees (especially coolabahs) on riverine plains of Lake Eyre drainage, north to Glenormiston and east to Springvale and Morney; also on Mitchell-grass plains east of Cloncurry: all months, i.e. whenever *Rattus villosissimus* abundant; C/2 (2), 3 (4), 4 (7), 5 (5), 6 (2).

Aviceda subcristata subcristata (Gould)

Crested Hawk

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Weipa, the Coen, the Hann (at Laura-Coen road), Helenvale, Julatten, Atherton, Ravenshoe, Carpentaria Downs, Lyndhurst, Richmond (rarely), Jericho district (Rosedale), Warrego Range (17 km N of Tambo), Mungallala Creek, Surat and Goondiwindi; also Dunk I. Casual in south-west Torres Strait (Prince of Wales I.).

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common in subhumid subinterior; scarce near coast (except in winter) and in drier parts of range. Searching for large insects (especially phasmids) in canopy of eucalypt forests, gallery forests and edge of rainforests. Breeding north to Cape York and west to Atherton, the lower Dawson and Columboola: August-March (mostly October-November); C/2 (3), 3 (8).

Lophoictinia isura (Gould)

Square-tailed Kite

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Archer, Wrotham Park, Georgetown, the Peak Range, Springsure, Wieambilla Creek (30 km SW of Chinchilla) and Allora. Also far north-west, south to Riversleigh and east to Armstrong Creek.

Status etc. Locally moderately common in eastern interior but generally scarce; rarely reported from east coast. Open forest. Breeding reported on the lower Dawson and Wieambilla Creek: late July to late October; C/2 (7), 3 (5).

Hamirostra melanosternon (Gould)

Black-breasted Kite

Range. Northern and western, north to Cape York and east to the Claudie, Cooktown, Ravenshoe, Charters Towers, the Peak Range, the Comet (formerly to the lower Dawson), St George and Mungindi; casual in south-west Torres Strait (Hammond and Thursday Is) and on Darling Downs (Kogan, Allora) and in south-east (Maleny, Burleigh Heads).

Status etc. Uncommon in Gulf drainages; scarce in Lake Eyre drainages; rare elsewhere. Open or lightly wooded grasslands. Breeding east to Charters Towers and the Barcoo: July-September.

As early as 1875 J.B. White (*in* Mathews' *Bds Aust.* 5: 419) observed that they were fast becoming extinct in central Queensland owing to poisoning for dingoes. The Barnard brothers (1925, *Emu* 24: 257) remarked on their decline in status on the lower Dawson from a frequent visitor in the 1880s to complete disappearance by 1920.

Haliastur indus girrenera (Vieillot)

Brahminy Kite

Range. All coasts, including the larger islands close to PNG coast and east coast; casual on islands remote from mainland (Yam, Sue, Thursday, North West).

Status etc. Common, especially near mangroves in creeks and estuaries; occasionally ascending larger rivers to tidal limits. Breeding on or near mainland coasts and on North Keppel and North Stradbroke Is: mainly June-October, rarely January-February; C/1 (3), 2 (11).

Haliastur sphenurus (Vieillot)

Whistling Kite

Range. Almost whole of State, including islands in western Torres Strait (Boigu, Saibai, Badu, Moa, Thursday, Friday, Prince of Wales) and close to east coast but not the Simpson Desert.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common (certainly the widest-spread raptor in State, and probably the most numerous). Lightly wooded country, especially near water (fresh or salt), with non-breeding aggregations about meatworks, garbage dumps,

grass fires and other sources of carrion. Breeding throughout range, including islands in Moreton Bay: all months but rarely in summer (mainly autumn in arid north-west, and winter and spring elsewhere); C/1 (1), 2 (6), 3 (2).

The rapid dispersal of this hawk was demonstrated by a nestling banded in South Australia and shot 61 days later near Baralaba, 1561 km to north-east.

Milvus migrans affinis Gould

Black Kite

Range. Greater part of mainland; casual on Thursday I.

Status etc. Ordinarily very common on lightly wooded western plains in vicinity of water, towns and homesteads, but largely vacating more arid parts of range during droughts. Common dry-season visitor to west-coastal lowlands of Cape York Peninsula north to Weipa (and recently to Cape York), and to settled parts of north-east coast and hinterland (around towns, ports, meatworks, piggeries, farms and grass fires). Elsewhere mainly a drought-refugee, sometimes in large numbers. Breeding mainly in west, north to the Gulf (the Gregory and lower Flinders) and east to Richmond, Coopers Creek and the Bulloo; also in small numbers in east (Atherton, Ingham, Townsville, Dalby), presumably only since European settlement: all months but mainly late summer and autumn in arid north-west and late winter and spring in better-watered regions; C/1 (1), 2 (7), 3 (1).

Accipiter radiatus (Latham)

Red Goshawk

Range. Eastern, north to Iron Range and west to Moreton, Coen, 38 km SW of Chillagoe, 18 km E of Croydon, Clermont, Emerald, Spring Creek (43 km SSW of Springsure) and upper Lockyer Creek. Far north-west, south to Byrmine.

Status etc. Scarce. Eucalypt forests and edge of rainforests. Breeding from August to October; C/1 (1), 2 (8), 3 (1); see Favaloro (1981, *Aust. Bd. Watcher* 9: 44).

Accipiter novaehollandiae (Gmelin)

Grey Goshawk

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Archer, Coen, Hann River (at Laura-Coen road), nearly to Mt Surprise (Gorge Creek), the lower Dawson, Chinchilla, Pittsworth and the Granite Belt (Thulimbah); also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa) and close to east coast (Dunk, Whitsunday, Fraser, Bribie, South Stradbroke); accidental in Capricorn Group (One Tree I.). Far north-west, east to Burketown and south to the Nicholson.

Status etc. Uncommon. Mainly rainforests, especially edges and clearings; also waterside forests and the denser open forests. Breeding from July to November, rarely in January and April; C/2 (5), 3 (1).

Taxonomy. Schodde (1977, *CSIRO Aust. Div. Wildl. Res. Tech. Pap. No. 34: 36*) groups the several extra-Australian representatives of this hawk as an allospecies *A. hiogaster* Mueller, hence the binomial for *A. novaehollandiae*.

Accipiter fasciatus didimus (Mathews) Brown Goshawk

Range. Cape York Peninsula south to the lower Norman (Glenore), Croydon, Chillagoe and the Bloomfield; also (but ? subspecies) south-west Torres Strait north to Badu I.

Status etc. Moderately common. All kinds of well-wooded country. Breeding in September and October; C/2 (2), 3 (3).

Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus (Vigors and Horsfield)

Range. Greater part of State (north at least to the upper Wenlock); also larger islands in Gulf (Mornington) and close to east coast (Dunk, Goold, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, North Keppel, Fraser, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Migratory. All kinds of well-wooded country. As a winter visitor (April-October), moderately common in Gulf drainages, scarce to uncommon elsewhere. As a breeding bird (September-October) uncommon and confined to southern and central interior, north to Opalton, west to the Bulloo and east to the lower Dawson and upper Lockyer Creek: C/2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (1).

Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus (Vieillot) Collared Sparrowhawk

Range. Greater part of State but not far western interior south of the Tropic and west of the McGregor Range; also large islands in south-west Torres Strait (Thursday, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (South Percy, ? Fraser, Moreton, Stradbroke).

Status etc. Uncommon. All kinds of well-wooded country. Breeding north to Cape York and west to Mt Isa and beyond Thargomindah: August-October (exceptionally to December); C/2 (1), 3 (8), 4 (2); one record of parasitization by *Scythrops novaehollandiae*.

Aquila morphnoides morphnoides Gould Little Eagle

Range. Greater part of State but not Cape York Peninsula north of Karumba, Georgetown, Julatten and Tully; also large islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Stradbroke).

Status etc. Scarce to uncommon (generally more numerous in west than near east coast, in south than north; and in winter than summer). Lightly wooded country. Breeding north to the Tropic: mainly August-October, also March; C/1 (5), 2 (3).

Aquila audax (Latham) Wedge-tailed Eagle

Range. Throughout the State, including the Simpson Desert and large islands off east coast (Magnetic, South Percy, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common on western plains (especially in sheep country), moderately common in open-forested hills of eastern interior, scarce or absent in east-coastal lowlands. Sparsely wooded grasslands to moderately dense eucalypt forests. Breeding in lowlands north to Cloncurry, Richmond and Mackay and along the Great Dividing Range through the Forty-Mile Scrub and Herberton district to Coen: late May to early August; C/2 (9), but usually only one reared. A bird banded in Australian Capital Territory was shot at Cunningham eight months later.

Haliaeetus leucogaster (Gmelin)

White-breasted Sea Eagle

Range. Northern and eastern coasts, estuaries and near-coastal fresh waters; also extending inland for considerable distances up larger rivers, e.g. the Leichhardt to Mt Isa, the Cloncurry to Byrmine, the Flinders to Richmond, the Norman to beyond Glenore, the Mitchell to Highbury Lagoon, the Archer-Coen to within 50 km of Coen, the Morehead and Hann to the Laura-Coen road, the Barron to Yungaburra, the Burdekin to the Valley of Lagoons and the Forty-Mile Scrub, the Mackenzie to Coalmine Lagoon, the Dawson to Taroom, the Burnett to Wallaville, the Mary to Conondale, the Brisbane and its tributaries to Lake Clarendon and Moogerah Dam, and the Coomera to Canungra; also islands in Gulf (Mornington), Torres Strait (north to Boigu and east to Yorke) and off east coast. Also some interior drainages, viz. the Condamine (Broadwater Lagoon, Oakey), the Dumaresq (Texas), and Lake Bullawarra and other lagoons in Thargomindah district.

Status etc. Moderately common on islands, coasts and estuaries; much less plentiful on fresh waters (rivers, lagoons and reservoirs). Breeding in south-west Torres Strait and on numerous east-coast islands from Cairncross south to South Stradbroke; much less commonly on mainland coasts and fresh waters (inland to Lakes Moondarra, Murphy and Bullawarra): generally March-August (mainly May-July); ? July-October in Capricorn and Bunker Groups; C/1 (1), 2 (17). A nestling banded at Cowell, SA, was found dead on Fraser I. 13 months later.

Circus assimilis Jardine and Selby

Spotted Harrier

Range. Greater part of State.

Status etc. ? nomadic or migratory. Moderately common on grasslands of western plains north to the lower Norman; uncommon in eastern interior (mainly in agricultural country); rare or absent near east coast and on Cape York Peninsula north of the Mitchell and Julatten. Breeding in September-November and March; C/2 (1), 3 (2). A nestling banded near Adelaide, SA, was recovered at Lake Clarendon.

Circus aeruginosus approximans Peale

Marsh Harrier

Range. Throughout the State, including islands in Torres Strait (Bramble Cay, Badu, Hawkesbury, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Three Isles, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Non-breeding visitor, presumably from Tasmania and south-eastern Australia (all months, mainly March-October). Moderately common in winter and passage in better-watered parts of north; uncommon in south (where mainly a passage migrant); scarce in arid western interior. Mainly lagoons and grassy swamps; also farmlands and *Typha*-lined bore-drains.

Taxonomy. See Baker-Gabb (1979, *Notornis* 26: 325).

Pandion haliaetus cristatus (Vieillot) Osprey

Range. Most coasts and continental islands north to south-west Torres Strait (north to Badu) and south to Moreton Bay and South Stradbroke I.; casual inland (but not interior drainages), in the Capricorn Group (Heron I.) and in northern and central Torres Strait (north to Boigu I. and east to Sue and Poll Is).

Status etc. Moderately common in sheltered seas, occasionally entering estuaries and visiting near-coastal lakes, rarely ascending rivers. Breeding mainly on islands off east coast (but not Capricorn and Bunker Groups or other remote low islands), much less commonly on mainland and on islands in Gulf (Mornington) and south-west Torres Strait: April-August; C/2 (5), 3 (10), but usually only 1 or 2 young reared, seldom 3.

FALCONIDAE

Falco subniger Gray Black Falcon

Range. Greater part of State but not Cape York Peninsula or most of east-coastal lowlands.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally moderately common, but generally uncommon, on sparsely wooded western plains north to the Gulf and east to the lower Norman, Richmond, Barcaldine, Blackall and the Warrego, where it hunts for quail, young Flock Pigeons and grasshoppers flushed by driven stock, horsemen, Spotted Harriers and grass fires; also following plagues of *Rattus villosissimus*. Scarce in eastern interior; rare drought-refugee on east coast. Breeding north nearly to the Gulf and east to Julia Creek, Barcaldine and Jandowae: May-August; C/2 (1), 3 (1), 4 (1).

Falco peregrinus macropus Swainson Peregrine Falcon

Range. Greater part of State, including several continental islands off east coast (from Mt Adolphus south to North Stradbroke); casual in Capricorn Group.

Status etc. Nomadic (perhaps migratory). Rare to uncommon (more numerous in east than west, in south than north, and in autumn and spring than in summer and winter). Most wooded habitats but not rainforests. Breeding north to the base of Cape York Peninsula: June-September.

Falco longipennis longipennis Swainson

Australian Hobby

Range. Greater part of State, including Mornington, Badu, Friday, Prince of Wales, Fraser and some Moreton Bay islands but not far western interior (Georgina and Diamantina drainages south of the Tropic).

Status etc. Migratory. Widely but sparsely distributed in all wooded habitats except dense forests. As a winter visitor or passage migrant (March-October) moderately common in northern interior, uncommon in southern interior, and scarce in east-coastal lowlands. As a breeding bird uncommon and confined to the interior north to the lower Edward and Coen, east to the lower Dawson and Darling Downs, and west to the Leichhardt and lower Coopers Creek: July-October; C/2 (2), 3 (7). A nestling banded near Canberra, ACT, was recovered four months later at Bald Hills.

Falco hypoleucos Gould

Grey Falcon

Range. Arid and semi-arid interior north nearly to the Gulf and east to Georgetown, the upper Flinders (Spring Valley), Emerald, Springsure, Chinchilla and Mungindi (NSW). [Records from humid north-east are probably based on *Accipiter novaehollandiae*.]

Status etc. Nomadic. Rare or scarce (most numerous in the Diamantina, Cooper and Bulloo drainages). Lightly wooded country. Breeding north to the Tropic: July-September; C/2 (3), 3 (1), 4 (1).

Falco berigora berigora Vigors and Horsfield

Brown Falcon

Range. Throughout the State, including the Simpson Desert and islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Thursday, Goode) and off east coast (Great Palm, South Percy, North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Migratory. Sparsely to moderately densely wooded country; attracted to grass fires. As a passage migrant or winter visitor (April-October) very common in Gulf lowlands north to the Wenlock, common on Darling Downs and in good years on plains of western interior, and scarce to moderately common elsewhere (least numerous on humid east-coastal plains north of Tully). As a breeding bird moderately common on western plains north to the Gulf; elsewhere widespread (north to Cape York) but generally uncommon, and apparently absent from more humid sectors of east-coastal lowlands, i.e between the Bloomfield and Townsville in north-east, and south of Cooloola in south-east: May to early December (mainly winter in west and spring in east); C/1 (1), 2 (3), 3 (2), 4 (1).

Falco cenchroides cenchroides Vigors and Horsfield

Australian Kestrel

Range. Greater part of State, including islands in Gulf (Rocky), Torres Strait (north to Boigu and east to Yorke) and off east coast (Dunk, Magnetic, Hayman, Brampton, South Percy, Keppel, Fairfax, Fraser, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Migratory. Treeless or lightly wooded grasslands including farming country. As a winter visitor or passage migrant (April-October) very common on open coastal plains around southern and lower eastern shores of Gulf; common in farmlands of Darling Downs, in southern interior of Cape York Peninsula, and in good years on open plains of western interior; moderately common in southern farmlands east of Great Dividing Range; rare to uncommon elsewhere (least numerous in humid north-east-coastal lowlands and in far northern and eastern Cape York Peninsula). As a breeding bird common only on plains of western interior (north to the Cloncurry and Richmond districts) and on the Darling Downs; also locally (but possibly only since European settlement) in south-east, e.g. upper Lockyer Creek, the upper Condamine and city of Brisbane: August-October; C/2 (1), 3 (3), 4 (1).

MEGAPODIIDAE.

Megapodius reinwardt duperreyii Lesson and Garnot Scrub Fowl

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu, Saibai and Deliverance Is). Formerly 'many' of the low islands of north-east and central Torres Strait, including Dungeness, Bet, Saddle, Sue and Poll.

Status. Common in north-west Torres Strait but probably extinct elsewhere, at least on inhabited islands.

Taxonomy. That *M. assimilis* Masters is a synonym of *M. r. duperreyii* has still to be confirmed. For correct spelling of *duperreyii* see Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh.*, *Leiden* No. 191: 38).

Megapodius reinwardt yorki Mathews

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, south on west coast to Weipa, and on east coast to the Stewart and inland to the upper Jardine and upper Wenlock; also continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Bond, Badu, Clarke, Moa, Wednesday, Tuesday, Hammond, Goode, Booby, Friday, Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Possession, Great Woody) and off east coast (Cairncross, Clerke, Haggerstone). North-eastern humid zone from the Endeavour south to the Herbert and inland to Helenvale, Julatten, the Herberton Range and the Herbert Gorge; also continental islands (Low, Fitzroy, Russell, Frankland, North and South Barnard, Dunk, Family, Brook). Lower north-east and mid-east coasts at Port Molle, Cape Hillsborough, Mackay and Byfield; also continental islands in Whitsunday and Lindeman Groups and Cumberland Is (Hayman, Hook, Double Cone, Lindeman, Carlisle, Brampton, Scawfell, St Bees).

Status etc. Common, especially on islands and coasts. Lowland rainforests, gallery forests and vine scrubs, and coastal thickets and edge of mangroves; also highland rainforests (to at least 900 m) in humid north-east, e.g. Atherton Tableland and

Mt Bellenden Ker. Breeding from August to February, mostly October-November; C/8 (1), 13 (1). For notes on social organization and breeding see Crome and Brown (1979, *Emu* 79: 111).

Alectura lathamii purpureicollis (LeSouef)

Brush Turkey

Range. Northern and central Cape York Peninsula south to the lower Mitchell (Kowanyama and Dunbar), the upper Kennedy (St George River at Overland Telegraph), Laura and Mt Webb (formerly to Cooktown); also continental islands in far south-west Torres Strait (Friday, Prince of Wales and formerly Wednesday).

Status etc. Common, especially where *Megapodius* is scarce or absent, e.g. inland riverside scrubs. Closed gallery forests, deciduous vine thickets and rainforests; occasionally visiting adjacent open forests and mangroves. Breeding from late October to early April; C/30 (1).

Alectura lathamii lathamii Gray

Range. Eastern humid, subhumid and semi-arid zones north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Finlay) and west to the head of the East Normanby (Mt Poverty), Chillagoe, Rosella Plains, the Great Basalt Wall, the upper Barcoo, the head of the Nive, Orallo, Glenmorgan and Thomby; also Dunk I. (introduced c. 1935) and formerly North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Locally common but now generally uncommon, numbers varying with intensity of scrub-clearing, droughts and human predation. A wide variety of densely wooded habitats from highland rainforests (optimal) westwards or downwards through closed gallery forests, deciduous vine thickets, softwood scrubs (*Brachychiton*, *Araucaria* etc.) and brigalow scrubs (especially those enriched with *Opuntia*); occasionally visiting adjacent open forests, home gardens and fowlyards. The more humid lowland rainforests are not greatly favoured, especially north of the Herbert, where it becomes increasingly scarce as a breeding bird below 600 m (however, juveniles are commonly found in these northern lowland forests in winter). Breeding ordinarily from late October to late February, exceptionally in autumn and winter (e.g. on the lower Dawson after breaking of drought in March 1889); C/31 (1), 36 (1).

PHASIANIDAE

Coturnix novaezelandiae pectoralis Gould

Stubble Quail

Range. Greater part of interior north nearly to Gulf (Wernadinga) and the upper Lynd; casual on Atherton Tableland and in east-coastal lowlands north to Innisfail.

Status etc. Highly nomadic; usually appearing in farming country in good seasons and in uncultivated grasslands after good rains. Common visitor, especially in spring and summer, to farmlands of south-eastern interior (e.g. fodder and cereal

crops of the upper Condamine and upper Lockyer Creek); moderately common visitor to drier western sector of Darling Downs; generally scarce elsewhere. Breeding in south-eastern interior from October to December, and in south-western interior (Thylungra) in autumn: C/12 (1), 16 (1).

Coturnix ypsilophora australis (Latham)

Brown Quail

Range. Northern and eastern, inland to the Gregory (rarely to Mt Isa), Richmond, Barcardine (rarely to Longreach), Springsure, Isla Gorge National Park, Chinchilla and Pittsworth; also islands in Gulf (Bountiful, Sweers), south-west Torres Strait (north to Badu) and off east coast (from Cape York to South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic (perhaps sedentary in optimal habitats). Very common in long grass and rank herbage of coastal plains and islands; moderately common visitor to subinterior, mainly on riverside flats after rain and in growing crops; rare to uncommon further inland. Breeding inland to the Nicholson, Richmond, Clermont, the lower Dawson and Darling Downs: most months (mainly October-April); C/3 (2), 6 (1), 8 (1), 13 (1).

Coturnix chinensis lineata (Scopoli)

King Quail

Range. Patchily distributed in eastern humid and subhumid zones north to the Claudie and west to Violet Vale, Julatten, Atherton, Ravenshoe, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla and Warwick; also Fraser and North Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Locally and seasonally common, but not often observed except by farmers when cutting hay. Long grass and other rank herbage in and around swamps; also fodder crops, especially lucerne. Breeding from November to July.

Gallus gallus (Linnaeus)

Domestic Fowl

Range etc. Feral on two islands in the Capricorn Group: North West (since last century) and Heron (since 1940s). Formerly common in closed forest (*Pisonia*, *Ficus* etc.). Breeding from September to November; C/8-13.

Still present on North West I. in December 1979, but no recent reports of its status (or of feral Guinea Fowl and Peafowl) on Heron I., where there have been attempts to eradicate exotic birds.

TURNICIDAE

Turnix maculosa (Temminck)

Red-backed Button-quail

Range. Far north, i.e. Cape York Peninsula south on west coast to the Staaten and on east coast presumably to the Stewart; also islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu and east to Mer) and near Cape York (Albany, Turtle Head). Eastern humid and subhumid zones north to Cairns and inland to Mareeba, Atherton, Ravenshoe, the lower Dawson, Gin Gin and Lake Clarendon.

Status etc. Common north of the Herbert; rare elsewhere. Long grass, rank herbage and fodder crops. Breeding from November to March; C/3 (1), 4 (3).

Turnix melanogaster (Gould) Black-breasted Button-quail

Range. Mid-eastern and south-eastern, from the Rockhampton district (Pine Mountain) south to the low hills west of Brisbane (Moggill) and inland to the lower Dawson (Coomooboolaroo), Gayndah district (Blackdown) and Toowoomba district (Gowrie Scrub).

Status etc. Formerly common; now moderately common in the Blackbutt and Cooyar Ranges but uncommon, scarce or extinct elsewhere. Densely wooded habitats (but not humid rainforests), especially in hills of subinterior: dry rainforests, deciduous vine thickets, eucalypt forests enriched with *Lantana*, and brigalow scrubs enriched with *Brachychiton* or *Opuntia*. Breeding from September to December; C/3 (6).

Turnix varia varia (Latham) Painted Button-quail

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cooktown (the Annan-Bloomfield divide) and west to Atherton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, Lake Lucy, Suttor Creek, Clermont, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla and Southwood; also large islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common in hilly subinterior in open forest and grassy glades in scrubs; scarce or absent in humid coastal lowlands. Breeding from September to December and in March and April; C/4 (2).

Turnix olivii Robinson Buff-breasted Button-quail

Range. South-eastern interior of Cape York Peninsula from Coen south-east to vicinity of Cooktown.

Status etc. Uncertain but apparently common at Coen in short grass of stringybark forests (*Eucalyptus tetradonta*). Breeding in March; C/4 (4).

Turnix pyrrhоторax (Gould) Red-breasted Button-quail

Range. Interior, north to the lower Norman (south of Glenore), east to the upper Burdekin (near Lake Lucy), the Peak Downs and upper Condamine, and west to the upper Diamantina (23 km SW of Old Cork) and Quilpie.

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Locally and seasonally very common but generally uncommon. Open grasslands, including wheatfields; also lucerne crops. Breeding from February to June in arid north-west (Richmond) and from August to January in semi-arid eastern interior (Peak Downs, Darling Downs and Mungindi); C/4 (2).

Turnix velox (Gould) Little Button-quail

Range. Western and interior, north to the lower Mitchell and east to the Peak Downs, lower Dawson, upper Lockyer Creek and the upper Condamine.

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Locally and seasonally very common but generally uncommon to moderately common. Lightly wooded grasslands, including spinifex; occasionally crops (wheat and fodder grasses). Breeding from late December to April and from July to October (mainly summer and autumn in arid west, and winter and spring in semi-arid east); C/3 (1), 4 (1).

PEDIONOMIDAE

Pedionomus torquatus Gould

Plains-wanderer

Range. South-eastern interior.

Status. Uncertain, but apparently an uncommon visitor to sheep country of Darling Downs last century (Roberts 1930, *Emu* 29: 198) and a rare vagrant further north (a specimen from Coomooboolaroo c. 1890 and another in 1933).

Taxonomy. For relationships of the Pedionomidae see Olson and Steadman (1981, *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* No. 337).

GRUIDAE

Grus antigone sharpii Blanford

Sarus Crane

Range. Northern: mainly Gulf-coastal plains north to the Archer and west to Burketown; in dry season (July-November) visiting Atherton Tableland in good numbers and occasionally the Evelyn Tableland and north-east-coastal plain (south of Ingham).

Status etc. Moderately common (e.g. abundance on the lower Norman in May 1976 about one-tenth that of Brolga). Swamps vegetated with sedges, grasses and other herbage, ploughed fields, bore-drains, saltpans and dry grasslands. Breeding in January and February; C/2 (1).

Not distinguished in field from Brolga until 1966, by which time it was well established. See Blackman (1971, *Emu* 71: 137) and Gill (1971, *Emu* 71: 140).

Grus rubicunda (Perry)

Brolga

Range. Throughout the State, including continental islands in Gulf (Sweers), south-west Torres Strait (Friday, Horn) and off east coast (from Turtle Head south to Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce to very common (much more numerous in north than south, and near coast than in interior). Mainly open, shallow fresh waters vegetated with low sedges and short grass; also dry open grassland (especially when infested with large insects), saltpans, river-pools, edge of lagoons and freshly ploughed fields. Widely dispersed in wet season, but in dry season concentrating (sometimes in huge numbers) in climatically dry but hydrologically wet sectors of coastal plains, e.g. Gulf coast north to the Archer, and east coast around

Princess Charlotte Bay, between the Murray and the Burdekin, and around Broad Sound. Rare vagrant to humid north-east-coastal plain between the Bloomfield and Tully. Breeding north on Gulf coast to the lower Archer and on east coast nearly to Townsville (Cromarty) and inland to the lower Diamantina and lower Bulloo: late August to late May; C/1 (3), 2 (26), 3 (2).

RALLIDAE

Rallina tricolor robinsoni (Mathews) Red-necked Rail

Range. Patchily distributed in northern humid zone from Cape York south on east coast to the Herbert and inland to the McIlwraith Range and Atherton Tableland; also islands in Torres Strait (Mer, Moa, Booby) and off north-east coast (South Barnard, Hinchinbrook, Palm).

Status etc. Moderately common. Closed forests in vicinity of water, up to 700 m. Breeding from November to March; C/3 (2), 4 (3), 5 (4), 6 (1). Because they only heard this rail in summer, certain workers concluded that it was a wet-season visitor; however, there are enough records (aural as well as visual) to establish that it is largely sedentary. For natural history and taxonomy see Mason *et al.* (1981, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 9: 69).

Gallirallus philippensis yorki (Mathews) Banded Land Rail

Range. Western Torres Strait north to Saibai I. and low islands off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Pandora, Raine, Morris, Pelican and another cay in the Claremont Isles, Nymph, Lizard) and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Tryon, North West, Heron, One Tree, Masthead Fairfax, Lady Musgrave).

Status etc. Very common. Long grass, rank herbage, and littoral thickets and forests (including *Pisonia* and mangroves); on unwooded islands sheltering in rock crevices and shearwater burrows. Breeding from early October to late January; C/4 (1), 6 (2).

Taxonomy. See Schodde and de Naurois (1982, *Notornis* 29: 131).

Gallirallus philippensis mellori (Mathews).

Range. Eastern, north to beyond the Daintree (Hutchinson Creek) and west to Atherton, Richmond, the Peak Range and St George; also Moreton Bay islands (Little Goat, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Nomadic (? migratory). Scarce to moderately common (most numerous in humid coastal areas, least in drier parts of range, especially where cattle have degraded waterside habitats). Long grass and rank herbage (especially beside water), grassy and sedgy swamps, canefields, fodder crops, mangroves, and (at Richmond) *Typha*-lined bore-drains. Breeding from late September to early April; C/3 (1), 4 (1), 6 (2); a clutch of 11 reported by Berney may have been laid by two birds.

Rallus pectoralis pectoralis Temminck Lewin's Water Rail
Range. South-eastern humid zone north to Cooloola and west to the upper Mary (6 km N of Conondale), Woodford and Canungra.
Status etc. Rare. Densely vegetated coastal swamps, long grass in vicinity of water, and edge of mangroves (Roberts 1979, *Birds of south-east Queensland*).
Taxonomy. See Harrison (1975, *Emu* 75: 39).

Porzana pusilla palustris Gould Baillon's Crake
Range. Greater part of State north to Mt Isa, Nonda and Cairns; also Fraser I.
Status etc. Nomadic or ? migratory (only recorded from early August to early April, mostly September-November). Locally and seasonally common in interior but generally uncommon; scarce or absent in east-coastal lowlands. Waterside herbage (including *Typha* on western bore-drains) and swamps with grasses, sedges, rushes and floating herbage (*Nymphaea*, *Eichhornia*). Breeding in southern interior (Cunnamulla and Dalby districts): October and presumably autumn.

Porzana fluminea Gould Spotted Crake
Range. North to Mt Isa (Lake Moondarra), the upper Flinders (Spring Valley) and Innisfail.
Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally uncommon in south-western interior; rare elsewhere. Swamps with lignum, *Typha* and *Nymphaea*; also rank herbage along streams, edge of mangroves, and fodder crops. One breeding report from south (Slab Creek): C/5.

Porzana tabuensis (Gmelin) Spotless Crake
Range. Humid north-eastern highlands (Julatten, Atherton and Malanda districts); vagrant to Thursday I. and Michaelmas Cay. South-eastern lowlands north to Port Curtis and inland to Westwood; also North Stradbroke I.
Status etc. Uncertain (perhaps a wet-season visitor to north, where only recorded from October to May; and a passage migrant in south, where only recorded in October and May). Moderately common in north; rare in south. Freshwater swamps.
Taxonomy. See Onley (1982, *Notornis* 29: 75).

Poliolimnas cinereus (Vieillot) White-browed Crake
Range. North-east coast from Cape York south to Townsville and inland to the upper Daintree, Mareeba and Atherton; also Torres Strait (Sue, Badu and Thursday Is) and far north-west (the lower Nicholson):

Status etc. Scarce. Mainly rushy coastal swamps, especially near teatrees, mangroves or nipa palms; also inland along watercourses and around lakes. Breeding from September to January; C/3 (3), 5 (1).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 42).

Eulabeornis castaneiventris Gould

Chestnut Rail

Range. Southern and south-eastern shores of Gulf from the Albert east to the Smithburne.

Status etc. Moderately common. Estuarine mangroves. One breeding report (near Burketown): February.

Taxonomy. See Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 382).

Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus Temminck

Swamphen

Range. Very unevenly distributed over greater part of State, including some islands in Torres Strait (north to Saibai and east to Mer) and close to east coast (Dunk, Magnetic, Carlisle, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel); accidental on Great Barrier Reef (Raine and Heron Is).

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to very common in eastern humid and subhumid zones north to Julatten and Cairns and west to Atherton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, the middle Burdekin, lower Dawson and Lake Clarendon; ordinarily in dense beds of rushes and sedges in swamps, around lagoons and along streams, but dispersing widely in wet season; also in canefields. Patchily distributed and generally scarce in rest of State, including Gulf and Lake Eyre drainages. Mainly a dry-season visitor to northern Cape York Peninsula (and southern New Guinea). Breeding north to Lake Barrine and Innisfail and west to Ravenshoe, Richmond, the lower Diamantina and Lake Bullawarra: all months; C/4 (1), 5 (3), 10 (1).

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

Gallinula olivacea ruficrissa Gould

Bush-hen

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to Weipa, and on east coast to the Tweed and inland to Coen, Julatten, Atherton, Kirrama, the Cape River, Pleystowe, Rockhampton, Gin Gin, Maleny, Moggill and Numinbah Valley; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Booby, Thursday, Mt Adolphus) and close to east coast (Fitzroy, Bribie, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common on east coast north of the Herbert, uncommon further south. Long grass, rank herbage and thickets (*Pandanus*, *Lantana* etc.), especially at edge of streams, swamps, springs, roads and scrubs. Breeding from October to April (mainly December-February); C/3 (2), 4 (3), 5 (3), 6 (4), 7 (4). There are very few records of this species outside the breeding season, and none for June or July.

Gallinula ventralis Gould

Black-tailed Native-hen

Range. Greater part of State (mainly western and interior), north to Burketown, the lower Norman, Georgetown and the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy), and east to Townsville, Bowen ('some miles inland'), Rockhampton, Mundubbera and Warwick.

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Locally and seasonally absent, scarce or common, depending on droughts and floods in interior drainages. Grass and herbage, inundated or near water. Breeding in arid south-west on flood-plains of Coopers Creek and the lower Bulloo: June, July and December; C/8 (1). Dispersing towards coasts in droughts, taking refuge mainly in lightly wooded but well-watered sectors of semi-arid zone, e.g. the upper Flinders, upper Thomson and the Mackenzie, and less frequently and in smaller flocks in subhumid zone.

Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa Gould

Dusky Moorhen

Range. Greater part of State (mainly eastern), north on east-coastal plains to Townsville and in subinterior to Julatten, and west to Atherton, Ravenshoe, the Georgetown district (Cumberland Dam), the middle Flinders (Nonda), Mt Isa district (Lake Moondarra, East Leichhardt Reservoir), the upper Barcoo (Blackall) and the Thargomindah district (lagoons on Dynevor Downs); also islands in Moreton Bay (Bribie, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce to common (generally most numerous east of the Great Dividing Range, in south and in dry season). Freshwater lagoons and swamps, long grass and rank herbage in and beside streams, and in west mainly in *Typha* around dams and bore-drains. Breeding north to Atherton and Townsville and west to Dynevor Downs: August-April; C/5 (1), 6 (1), 7 (2).

Fulica atra australis Gould

Coot

Range. Greater part of State but not Cape York Peninsula (north of the lower Norman, Chillagoe, Julatten and Cairns).

Status etc. Nomadic. As a dry-season visitor or drought-refugee highly variable in numbers, but usually common on open fresh waters of east-coastal lowlands north to Townsville; scarce or uncommon elsewhere, though occasionally in large numbers on Mt Isa reservoirs and the flood-plains of Coopers Creek and the lower Bulloo. As a breeding bird evidently uncommon and largely confined to south-east, north to Rockhampton and west to the lower Dawson and Chinchilla; occasionally nesting at Mt Isa, in north-east and near Thargomindah: August-March (mainly spring in south-east).

OTIDIDAE

Otis australis Gray

Australian Bustard

Range. Greater part of State but not extreme western interior (Simpson Desert) or south-east (south of Bustard Bay and east of Biloela, Cracow, western foot of Bunya Mountains, upper Lockyer Creek and the upper Condamine); also islands in Gulf (Bountiful, Bentinck) and close to east coast (Curtis, Facing). Casual in south-west Torres Strait (Horn and Prince of Wales Is).

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common in good years on grassy western plains, the Peak Downs and (before the advent of the fox in 1912-14) the Darling Downs. In dry season and droughts dispersing north and east to semi-arid and subhumid grasslands and woodlands of Cape York Peninsula and eastern interior, and frequently reaching drier sectors of east coast; but rare in humid east-coastal lowlands except during severe droughts, e.g. numerous at Ingham in 1892 and at Cooktown and Emu Park in 1902. Breeding north to the Wenlock and east to the upper Pascoe, Croydon, Hughenden, Clermont, Miles and Millmerran (formerly to Toowoomba); all months (mainly January-April in arid north-western interior); C/1 (12), 2 (9), 3 (2).

JACANIDAE

Jacana gallinacea novaehollandiae (Salvadori)

Comb-crested Jacana

Range. Western lowlands of Cape York Peninsula from Weipa south to the Normanton district (Fish Hole Creek) and Georgetown district (Cumberland Dam). Eastern, north nearly to Princess Charlotte Bay (Violet Vale) and west to the Hann (Laura-Coen road), Fairview, Kings Plains, Julatten, Mareeba, Atherton, Ravenshoe, Valley of Lagoons, Mingela, the lower Dawson, the Condamine (Nangram and Broadwater Lagoons), Laidley and Canungra. In arid north-western interior isolated occurrences at East Leichhardt Reservoir and Lake Moondarra.

Status etc. Generally sedentary, but some movement to and from seasonal waters. Moderately common in well-watered but climatically less humid sectors of range; scarce in humid north-east-coastal lowlands north of the Murray. Lagoons, reservoirs and ponds well-covered with floating herbage (*Nymphaea*, *Nelumbium*, *Limnanthemum*, *Eichhornia*, *Salvinia*). Breeding from September to April; C/4 (6); seldom more than two young reared.

Taxonomy. Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh.*, *Leiden* No. 191: 50) doubts whether this jacana is divisible into subspecies.

ROSTRATULIDAE

Rostratula benghalensis australis (Gould)

Painted Snipe

Range. Greater part of State but not Cape York Peninsula north of the lower Norman and the Herbert.

Status etc. Nomadic. Scarce in west, rare in east. Rushes, long grass and other herbage in freshwater or brackish swamps and around lagoons and river pools. Breeding in lower north-east (Ayr and Hughes Creek) from February to April, and in southern interior (the lower Diamantina, Cunnamulla and near St George) from October to December; C/4 (2).

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Haematopus longirostris longirostris Vieillot

Pied Oystercatcher

Range. North-western: southern and eastern shores of Gulf north to Weipa; also Mornington I. Torres Strait (north and east to Campbell Islet). East coast north to Cape Grenville and Sinclair I.

Status etc. Resident (and ? migratory). Common. Ocean beaches, tidal sand and mud flats, and shores of small islands. Breeding mainly on islands off east coast (Cairncross, Hannibal, Macarthur, Claremont, Morris, Howick, Temple, Fairfax, Lady Musgrave, Fraser), also in Torres Strait and on lower north-east coast at Cape Upstart and Shoal Point: May-September north of 20°S, August-November further south; C/1 (4), 2 (4), 3 (2). From February to July good-sized flocks (20-68 birds of undetermined subspecies) are observed from Moreton Bay to Torres Strait; their origin is unknown.

Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus Castelnau and Ramsay

Sooty Oystercatcher

Range. North-western: south-east shore of Gulf from Salt Arm Creek south to Karumba; also Mornington, Pisonia, Bountiful and Bentinck Is. Eastern: offshore from Sinclair I. south to Lady Musgrave I.; lower north-east and mid-east coasts from Proserpine south to Emu Park; vagrant to southern Torres Strait and upper north-east coast (Cooktown, Cardwell, Townsville).

Status etc. Moderately common. Exposed reefs, rocky shores, and beaches. Breeding on small islands off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Cairncross, Hannibal, Bird), off lower north-east coast (near Mackay and Cape Palmerston), off mid-east coast (presumably the Keppel Is) and in the Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Wreck, formerly Heron, One Tree, Masthead, Fairfax, Lady Musgrave): July-November; C/2 (5), 3 (1).

Taxonomy. McKean (1978, *Sunbird* 9: 4) believes that this form, characterized by the wider ring of bare skin around the eye, is specifically distinct from *H. fuliginosus*.

Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus Gould

Range. South-east coast north to Round Hill Head; also Moreton and North Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Rare non-breeding visitor (November-June). Restricted to 'coastal rocky outcrops' (Roberts 1979, *Birds of south-east Queensland*).

CHARADRIIDAE

Vanellus miles miles (Boddaert)

Masked Plover

Range. Mainly northern, including islands in Gulf (Bountiful, Sweers) and western Torres Strait (north to Boigu and east to Yam and Sue) and off east coast (Turtle Head, Dunk); casual south of 21°S.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common in humid zone; uncommon in arid zone. Open areas beside fresh waters, damp or dry short-grass flats (including cultivated pastures and airfields), shallow open swamps, coastal salt-marshes, and ricefields. Breeding north to the Gulf (Moonlight Creek and Glenore), Kings Plains and Cairns, and south to Mt Isa, Oorindi, Maxwellton, Hughenden, Townsville (and presumably Mackay): all months (mostly January-May in drier parts of range and August-November in wetter); C/3 (1), 4 (12), 5 (1), 6 (1).

Vanellus miles novaehollandiae Stephens

Range. Mainly south-eastern, including islands (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke); also further north and west (north to Einasleigh and Cairns, and west to Mt Isa, the Mulligan and Birdsville).

Status etc. Nomadic. Common on coastal plains and in farmlands of eastern interior. Open areas beside fresh waters, short-grass flats (including cereal and fodder crops, cultivated pastures and parks) and coastal salt-marshes. Breeding in south-east and mid-east, north to Mackay and west to the Dawson (Bimbi, Theodore), western Darling Downs (Columboola) and lower Moonie (Dareel), and in north-western interior (Mt Isa): March-November (mainly spring); C/4 (5).

Vanellus tricolor (Vieillot)

Banded Plover

Range. Mainly the interior, north to Mt Isa, Richmond and Atherton, and east to Herbert Vale, Ridgeland, Brisbane and Southport.

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common in western arid and semi-arid zones north to about the Tropic and east to the Darling Downs; scarce or uncommon further north or east. Open plains with sparse low herbage or short grass, including stubbles and airfields. Breeding north nearly to Malbon (Spring Creek) and east to Westwood, Theodore and the Darling Downs (rarely to upper Lockyer Creek, Brisbane and Southport): February-October (mainly autumn in drier parts of range, and winter and spring in wetter); C/4 (9), 6 (1).

Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus)

Grey Plover

Range. Gulf coast at Karumba; Torres Strait (north and east to Yorke I.); east coast and islands north to Quintell Beach and Raine I.

Status etc. Visitor (mid-July to April, mostly September-January). Rare on east coast; evidently more plentiful in Gulf. Sea beaches and tidal flats; rarely edge of near-coastal freshwater swamps.

Pluvialis fulva (Gmelin)

Eastern Golden Plover

Range. Gulf coast at Karumba; many islands in Torres Strait (north to Mabuiag, Aureed, Campbell and Bramble Cay); east coast and islands (as far offshore as the Capricorn and Bunker Groups and Lady Elliot I.).

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mostly September-March). Common on coastal beaches and mudflats and near-coastal short grass (especially airfields) and ploughed land. Scarce in interior, at edge of fresh waters and on short-grass flats (including man-made pastures).

Taxonomy. For treating *P. dominica* and *P. fulva* as full species see Connors (1983, *Auk* 100: 607).

Charadrius ruficapillus Temminck

Red-capped Plover

Range. All coasts, including larger islands in Gulf (Morningson), south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Horn, Friday, Prince of Wales) and close to east coast (from Turtle Head south to North Stradbroke); also edge of inland waters and, in passage or winter, on small remote islands (Sue in Torres Strait and Heron and One Tree in Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Common on sea beaches, tidal flats and coastal salt pans. Infrequent visitor (sometimes in large flocks) to inland waters. Breeding on mainland coasts and estuaries north to southern shores of Gulf (Moonlight Creek and Karumba) and on east coast to Innisfail district (Coquette Point), and in south-west Torres Strait (Prince of Wales I.) and far western interior at Mt Isa (Lake Moondarra) and near Thargomindah (lagoons on Dynevor Downs): August-November and March-May; C/1 (1), 2 (2), 3 (1).

Charadrius bicinctus Jardine and Selby

Double-banded Plover

Range. South-east coast north to Round Hill Head, including Fraser, Bribie, Moreton and North Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Visitor (late January to early December, mostly April-September). Common on ocean beaches of North Stradbroke and Moreton Is; scarce to moderately common elsewhere, on beaches, tidal flats and near-coastal airfields.

Taxonomy. See Falla (1978, *Notornis* 25: 101).

Charadrius mongolus mongolus Pallas Mongolian Sand Plover

Range. Gulf coast at Karumba; Torres Strait (north to Boigu I. and Bramble Cay); east coast and islands, including the Capricorn Group.

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly September-April). Very common on east coast and islands; common in Torres Strait; less plentiful in Gulf. Sea beaches and tidal sand and mud flats.

Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson Large Sand Plover

Range. Gulf coast at Karumba; Torres Strait islands (north to Dauan and east to Darnley); east coast from Cape York south to Southport.

Status etc. Visitor (August-May). Moderately common in north; uncommon in south; casual on islands in Torres Strait and off east coast. Sea beaches and tidal sand and mud flats.

Charadrius melanops Vieillot Black-fronted Plover

Range. Throughout the State, including Moreton and North Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Nomadic. Rare in northern Cape York Peninsula; elsewhere moderately common to common (generally more numerous inland than near coast, in south than north and in winter than summer). Mainly bare margins of river-pools, lagoons and dams; also dry sandy and gravelly beds of seasonal watercourses, saltpans and sea beaches. Breeding north to Mt Isa, Maxwellton, Hughenden, Atherton Tableland and Cairns: August-November, also March-May in arid zone; C/2 (3), 3 (3), 4 (1).

Charadrius veredus Gould Oriental Plover

Range. Mainly northern interior, south to Camooweal, Mt Isa, Julia Creek, Stamford, Clermont and Lake Elphinstone; also north-east coast and coastal plains from Cooktown south to Townsville.

Status etc. Visitor (late September to early June, but usually beginning to leave at onset of heavy rains and seldom seen after early March). Moderately common on sparsely vegetated plains of north-western interior, usually close to water and often in company of *Stiltia*; scarce on humid coastal plains, where largely confined to airfields and ploughed land; casual on coast.

Charadrius cinctus (Gould) Red-kneed Plover

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

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon to moderately common in western and southern interior north to Mt Isa and east to Laidley; scarce or rare elsewhere. Shallow fresh waters and their muddy margins. Mainly a wet-season visitor to northern interior and a dry-season visitor or drought-refugee in coastal areas. Breeding in western interior north to Mt Isa and east to Cunnamulla: August-November, also March-April in arid north-west; C/4 (1).

Peltohyas australis (Gould) Australian Dotterel

Range. Arid western interior north to Mt Isa, Nelia and Richmond, and east to Longreach, the lower Barcoo (near Mt Welford) and Noccundra.

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common on stony, sparsely vegetated plains and tablelands of Lake Eyre drainage. Irregular visitor (in flocks of up to 50) to Mitchell-grass plains north of breeding range. Breeding north to the Tropic: April-May and August-October; C/3 (2).

SCOLOPACIDAE

Numenius minutus Gould Little Whimbrel

Range. Greater part of State south to Currawilla and Moreton Bay; in passage on some islands in Torres Strait and off east coast, including Capricorn Group.

Status etc. Visitor (September-May). Common in north; scarce south of Tropic. Mainly short-grass plains and flats, including airfields, cultivation and parks; also tidal mudflats. Southward (spring) passage generally in small parties and leisurely till heavy summer rains stimulate movement inland from humid coastal plains. On northward (autumn) passage often assembling in flocks of thousands on damp grasslands of northern interior.

Numenius phaeopus variegatus (Scopoli) Whimbrel

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

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly September-April). Common. Tidal mudflats (especially near mangroves) and sandflats; also beaches.

Numenius madagascariensis (Linnaeus) Eastern Curlew

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

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly August-March). Common. Tidal mudflats (especially near mangroves) and sandflats; also beaches.

Limosa limosa melanuroides Gould Black-tailed Godwit

Range. All coasts, including a few islands off east coast; also northern interior during southward passage; casual in south-western interior (Dynevor Downs).

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly September-December in north and January-March in south). Uncommon to moderately common (generally more numerous in north than south). Tidal flats and shallow fresh waters.

Limosa lapponica baueri Naumann

Bar-tailed Godwit

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

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly August-February in north and September-April in south). Very common. Sea beaches and tidal sand and mud flats.

Tringa stagnatilis (Bechstein)

Marsh Sandpiper

Range. Greater part of State; also some Torres Strait islands in passage.

Status etc. Visitor (late August to early May, mainly September-November in north and November-March in south). Uncommon to moderately common on and near coasts; scarce in interior. Mainly shallow fresh waters and their muddy margins; also tidal mudflats.

Tringa nebularia (Gunnerus)

Greenshank

Range. Greater part of State, including some islands in Gulf and Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly September-December and April-May in north, and November-March in south and interior). Moderately common to common on and near coasts; scarce or uncommon in interior. Estuarine pools, shallow fresh waters and tidal mud and sand flats.

Tringa glareola Linnaeus

Wood Sandpiper

Range. Western, north nearly to the Gulf (Burketown, Normanton) and east to Lorne and Dynevor Downs. Eastern, north to Innisfail and west to Atherton and Lake Clarendon.

Status etc. Visitor (late August to early May, mainly September-January in north and November-March in south). Uncommon in west; rare in east. Shallow fresh waters and their muddy margins; rarely tidal waters.

Tringa terek (Latham)

Terek Sandpiper

Range. Southern and south-eastern shores of Gulf north to the Staaten; Torres Strait islands; east coast and islands north to Quintell Beach and Pipon I.

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mostly September-January and April-May in north and November-April in south). Moderately common. Mainly tidal mudflats.

Tringa hypoleucos Linnaeus Common Sandpiper

Range. All coasts and estuaries, including islands in Gulf and Torres Strait and off east coast (as far offshore as the Swain Reefs and Capricorn Group); northern interior south to Mt Isa; casual in central and southern interior.

Status etc. Visitor (August-May). Moderately common in north, scarce in south. Shallow well-sheltered waters and their margins (mangrove creeks, lee side of islands, and tree-lined lagoons and river-pools), especially where low perches are available.

Tringa brevipes (Vieillot) Grey-tailed Tattler

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

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly September-April). Very common on northern reefs and coral islets south to the Capricorn Group; generally common on east coast; apparently uncommon on Gulf coast (where only recorded in small numbers at Karumba). Tidal reef, mud and sand flats.

Tringa incana (Gmelin) Wandering Tattler

Range. East coast and islands north to Cape York and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group; also Torres Strait islands.

Status etc. Visitor (all months). Scarce on mainland; possibly more numerous on offshore reefs and coral beaches.

Arenaria interpres interpres (Linnaeus) Ruddy Turnstone

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

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mainly September-April). Common on islands; locally moderately common on east coast but generally uncommon; apparently rare in Gulf. Shingly beaches, shellbanks, sheltered rocky shores and tidal reef, mud and sand flats.

Limnodromus semipalmatus (Blyth) Asian Dowitcher

Range etc. Very rare visitor (September-March). A few reports of single birds on tidal mudflats at Cairns (Lane 1978, *Sunbird* 9: 13) and in Moreton Bay (Gardner and Gardner 1976, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 6: 177; Venables and Cusa 1978, *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.* 8 (3): 2).

Gallinago hardwickii (Gray) Latham's Snipe

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Coen, Julatten, Atherton, Ravenshoe, Augathella, Mitchell and Mungindi; also North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Mainly a passage migrant. Common in humid and subhumid zones; casual in semi-arid zone. Damp ground or shallows with scattered cover of long grass, sedges, rank herbage or shrubbery at edge of fresh waters; occasionally mangrove swamps. Southward passage in August-October leisurely (judging from abundance of observations) and usually comprising single birds. Northward passage in February-April faster (judging from paucity of records) and frequently comprising flocks. Some summer reports from south-east (including Darling Downs and North Stradbroke I.), which is apparently at northern limit of contranuptial quarters. For biology see Frith *et al.* (1977, *Aust. J. Ecol.* 2: 341).

Gallinago megala Swinhoe

Swinhoe's Snipe

Range etc. Uncertain, owing to paucity of specimens. Apparently an uncommon visitor (August-April) to northern freshwater swamps, lagoons and river-pools, south to Mt Isa, Normanton and the Claudie; also Booby I. (Torres Strait) in passage.

Calidris canutus canutus (Linnaeus)

Red Knot

Range. East coast from the Claudie south to Moreton Bay, including Claremont, One Tree, Fraser, Moreton and North Stradbroke Is; also a few islands in Torres Strait.

Status etc. Visitor (July-April). Rare north of Townsville; scarce to moderately common further south. Beaches and tidal flats; rarely freshwater swamps. An adult banded in New Zealand was recovered at Sandy Cape during autumn (northward) migration.

Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield)

Great Knot

Range. Gulf coast at the lower Norman; some islands in Torres Strait; east coast from the Claudie south to Moreton Bay; the Capricorn Group (North West and One Tree Is); casual inland (Innisfail, Mt Isa).

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mostly September-April). Locally common (Badu I., Cleveland Bay, Bowling Green Bay) but generally rare to uncommon. Tidal mud and sand flats and beaches; rarely fresh waters.

Calidris alba (Pallas)

Sanderling

Range. Mid-east and south-east coasts north to Farnborough, including Fraser, Moreton and North Stradbroke Is; casual further north and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups.

Status etc. Visitor (August-May). Uncommon. Ordinarily sandy beaches exposed to ocean swell; occasionally taking refuge during storms on sheltered coasts (Wellington Point, Southport).

Calidris ruficollis (Pallas)

Red-necked Stint

Range. All coasts, including many islands in Gulf and Torres Strait and off east coast; also sparsely in interior, inland to Mt Isa and Thargomindah.

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mostly September-April). Common to very common on tidal flats and beaches of mainland and continental islands; scarce to moderately common at edge of fresh waters, in damp grasslands and on coral islands.

Calidris subminuta (Middendorff)

Long-toed Stint

Range etc. Rare visitor (September-December) to reservoirs and freshwater lagoons in arid western interior. Recorded at Mt Isa (Horton 1975, *Sunbird* 6: 60) and Dynevor Downs (Roberts 1975, *Sunbird* 6: 73).

[***Calidris melanotos*** (Vieillot)

Pectoral Sandpiper

Status. Uncertain. Since the tentative identification by Amiet (1957, *Emu* 57: 251) of a single bird at Raby Bay in November 1955, several sight records have been published (mostly in *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.*), none accompanied by a description. Most sightings are of single birds at freshwater swamps and lagoons on or near east coast in November and December, but there are also sightings in January and March of 2, 5 and 6 birds, and in the interior (Mt Isa, Longreach, Oakey).]

Calidris acuminata (Horsfield)

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

Range. Mainly coastal, including islands in Torres Strait and off east coast; also sparsely in interior.

Status etc. Visitor (August-May). Very common on coasts and coastal plains of mainland and continental islands; uncommon to moderately common (? mainly in passage) on small low islands and in northern interior; scarce in southern interior. Coastal salt-marshes, mangrove swamps, inundated short grass and sedges, shallow fresh waters and their edges, and tidal flats.

Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan)

Curlew Sandpiper

Range. South and east shores of Gulf north to Weipa; some Torres Strait islands; east coast and islands north to Cairns and the Claremont Is; sparsely in interior, inland to Mt Isa, the Atherton Tableland and Lake Clarendon.

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mostly September-April). Locally common (Karumba, Townsville, Emu Park, Moreton Bay) but generally uncommon. Mainly tidal flats and beaches; also shallow fresh waters and their margins.

Limicola falcinellus sibiricus Dresser

Broad-billed Sandpiper

Range. Gulf coast at Karumba; east coast at Cairns, Mourilyan Harbour, Jerona (Bowling Green Bay), Emu Park and several localities in Moreton Bay.

Status etc. Visitor (August-May). Locally common, e.g. at Cairns, but generally scarce. Mainly tidal mudflats.

[*Philomachus pugnax* (Linnaeus)

Ruff

Status. Uncertain. Three sight records by C. Corben, none accompanied by a description, of single birds in south-eastern lowlands: Dyers Lagoon in January 1973, Lytton in November 1980 and Luggage Point in January 1981.]

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus Gould

Black-winged Stilt

Range. Greater part of State but not Cape York Peninsula north of Weipa, Kings Plains and Cairns; also islands in western Torres Strait (Boigu, Saibai, Badu, Thursday, Horn) and off south-east coast (Bribie, St Helena, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic. Common. Open shallow fresh waters; also estuarine waters in dry season. Breeding mainly in western interior north to Mt Isa and Maxwelton; also sporadically and in small numbers on east-coastal plains north to Innisfail: August-March; C/3 (1), 4 (3).

Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Vieillot

Red-necked Avocet

Range. Greater part of State but not Cape York Peninsula north of the Archer and the Bloomfield; casual on Fraser I.

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon. Shallow fresh or brackish waters; also estuarine waters in dry season. Breeding on temporary south-western swamps from lower Farrars Creek (Milkra Lagoon) and Warri Warri Creek (Yanko) east to Nebine Creek (Bendena Swamp): January, February, May and August; C/3 (1), 4 (4). Dispersing in dry periods towards sea (mainly the Gulf, rarely the east coast).

BURHINIDAE

Burhinus grallarius (Latham)

Bush Stone-curlew

Range. Greater part of State but not far western interior (Georgina and Diamantina drainages); also continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Turtle Head, Dunk, Bedarra, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, Whitsunday, Lindeman, 'Percy No. 2', North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common on coasts, its abundance steadily diminishing inland; scarce and patchily distributed in drier parts of range. Open country in vicinity of cover suitable for daytime shelter (thickets of *Melaleuca* and *Petalostigma*, edge of rainforest etc.). Breeding north to Badu: August to November; C/1 (1), 2 (6).

Esacus magnirostris (Vieillot)

Beach Stone-curlew

Range. Northern and eastern coasts from Cape York south in Gulf to Weipa and in east to Tweed Heads; also islands in Gulf (Bountiful) and Torres Strait (north to Badu, Yam, Arden, Yorke and Darnley) and close to east coast (from Mai south to South Stradbroke and as far offshore as the Cumberland Is); casual on Fairfax I.

Status etc. Moderately common on reefs and low islands of Torres Strait and off east coast of Cape York Peninsula; scarce or uncommon on mainland coasts and on continental islands south of 15°S; ordinarily absent from reefs and islands of Great Barrier Reef, including the Capricorn and Bunker Groups. Breeding from September to November; C/1 (11).

GLAREOLIDAE

Stiltia isabella (Vieillot)

Australian Pratincole

Range. Greater part of State (mainly western and northern); also Torres Strait islands (north to Boigu and east to Yorke).

Status etc. Nomadic. Seasonally common in arid western interior but largely dispersing in dry season and droughts to Gulf lowlands (north to Cape York) and recently in small but increasing numbers to Torres Strait, Atherton Tableland, north-east-coastal plains and Darling Downs (around Dalby). Rare visitor to east coast and subinterior south of Townsville. Open grasslands (especially of Mitchell grass, but also spinifex) and other sparsely vegetated plains within a short distance of fresh water; also (in dry-season quarters) bare margins of lagoons, watercourses and dams, dried-out swamps, airfields, ploughed land and stubbles. Breeding mainly in arid western interior north to Mt Isa and Richmond and east nearly to Hughenden, Blackall, Wyandra and Cunnamulla; also isolated occurrences in east (Innisfail, Townsville, Darling Downs): August-February; C/1 (2), 2 (7).

Glareola maldivarum Forster

Oriental Pratincole

Range. Northern, from Torres Strait (Moa) south to Mt Isa, Julia Creek, Richmond, Atherton and Innisfail; casual in south-east (Lowood).

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

LARIDAE

Stercorarius skua lonnbergi (Mathews)

Great Skua

Range etc. Rare visitor (late March to late August) to south-eastern seas north to 24°40' S.

Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck) Pomarine Skua

Range etc. Rare visitor (early August to early April) to south-eastern seas north to 23°40'S.

Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus) Arctic Skua

Range. Eastern seas north to 19°15'S.

Status. Uncommon visitor (late September to early April) to south-eastern seas north to 26°20'S; only one record from further north (Leach 1976, *Sunbird* 7: 80).

Stercorarius longicaudus Vieillot Long-tailed Skua

Range etc. Rare visitor (January-May) to south-eastern seas north to 27°25'S.

Larus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Stephens Silver Gull

Range. Northern: Gulf coast and islands; Torres Strait north to Deliverance, Mabuiag, Aureed and Darnley Is; north-east and mid-east coasts and islands south to Mackay and the Bunker Group; accidental inland.

Status etc. Moderately common on low islands inhabited by nesting terns and boobies; generally uncommon on continental islands; rare on mainland coasts except at major east-coast ports (Cairns, Townsville, Bowen, Mackay) and at Karumba (in Gulf); occasionally large numbers on Atherton Tableland after tropical cyclones (February-March). Breeding on small islands in Gulf (Sweers), in southern Torres Strait (Tuesday Islets, Channel Rock, islet off Peak Point, Red Wallis), off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Macarthur, Bird, Claremont, Howick, islet near Lizard, Low, ? Michaelmas Cay), off lower north-east coast (Holbourne, Eshelby, Double Cone, Black, rock off Brampton, islet off Cape Palmerston, Bird Rock in Percy Group), on Swain Reefs (Bell, Price and Gannet Cays) and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Tryon, North West, Wilson, Wreck, Heron, One Tree, Erskine, Masthead, Fairfax, Lady Musgrave): all months (mostly winter in north and spring in south); C/2 (7), 3 (1). A nestling banded on One Tree I. was recovered nearly a year later at 50 km NW of Townsville.

Also visitor to south-east coast, estuaries and islands north certainly to Bundaberg and probably to mid-east coast and Capricorn Group; western interior north to Mt Isa and Richmond, and southern interior east to Lake Clarendon. Common on coasts, especially near towns. Scarce and generally sporadic on fresh waters in interior. Breeding casually in western interior (Lake Moondarra, Lake Machattie and near Thargomindah): October; C/2 (1). Banding analyses suggest that many, if not all, south-east-coastal birds originate in New South Wales and Victoria (coastal and inland gulleries).

Larus pipixcan Wagler

Franklin's Gull

Status. Rare vagrant from North America. A single bird observed and photographed at various beaches on the Redcliffe Peninsula (Moreton Bay), January-March 1981.

Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein

Kelp Gull

Range etc. Scarce visitor (February-August) to east coast north to Cairns. Favouring estuarine flats.

Anous stolidus pileatus (Scopoli)

Common Noddy

Range. Torres Strait and eastern seas north to Kumaderi Reef and Bramble Cay, west to Booby I. and south to Southport.

Status etc. Very common about coral reefs of north-east Torres Strait and northernmost sector of Great Barrier Reef (south to Raine I.); common off east coast of Cape York Peninsula; accidental on north-east and mid-east coasts and in Capricorn Group; moderately common visitor (all months, mostly August-April) to south-eastern seas between 27° and 28°S. Breeding in vast numbers on Bramble Cay and Raine I., in large numbers on Bird Is and sandbank 10 km further east, Howick Group No. 10, Woody I., Michaelmas Cay and Upolu Bank, and in small numbers on Maclellan and Pandora Cays, Ashmore Banks, Swain Reefs (Bell, Gillett, Price and Gannet Cays) and Lady Elliot I.: generally May-December, also January-April on the relatively arid Swain Reefs [and Willis I.]; C/1 (invariably).

Anous minutus minutus Boie

White-capped Noddy

Range. Eastern seas from north-east Torres Strait south to Moreton Bay.

Status etc. Very common in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (at least in spring and summer); moderately common in eastern Torres Strait (at least in winter); locally moderately common off east coast of Cape York Peninsula, e.g. at Rocky Islets, where they roost in (*Pisonia* trees; scarce elsewhere. Breeding mainly on wooded islands in Capricorn and Bunker Groups — in tens of thousands on North West, Heron, Masthead and Lady Musgrave Is, and in much smaller numbers on Tryon (formerly), One Tree (since 1978), Hoskyn and Fairfax Is; also in north-east Torres Strait (near Darnley I.) and off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Quoin I.): October-March (mainly November-December) and exceptionally in winter (Kikkawa 1976, *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.* 7 (10): 2); C/1 (invariably); nests placed in trees (*Pisonia*, *Ficus*, *Celtis*, *Tournefortia* and occasionally *Pandanus*).

Anous albivittus (Bonaparte)

Grey Noddy

Range etc. Rare visitor (January-April) to south-eastern seas north to 27°25' S. For post-breeding dispersal from Lord Howe I. see Holmes (1976, *Aust. Bds* 10: 50).

Taxonomy. For treating this bird as a distinct species from the Blue Noddy, *A. ceruleus* (Bennett), see Murphy (1936, *Oceanic Bds S. Amer.* 2: 1147). For merging *Procelsterna* and *Gygis* in *Anous* see Moynihan (1959, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 1928: 24).

Anous albus candidus (Gmelin)

White Noddy

Range etc. Accidental visitor (January-July) to eastern seas north to 10°15'S. Seven of the ten records are of dead, dying or exhausted birds, apparently victims of tropical cyclones.

Sterna nilotica macrotarsa Gould

Gull-billed Tern

Range. South coast and islands of Gulf north to the Staaten; western Torres Strait (north to Boigu I.); east coast and adjacent islands north to the Claudie; interior north to Camooweal, Byrimine, Richmond and Tinaroo Falls Reservoir, and east to Moogerah Dam.

Status etc. Nomadic visitor (all months but mainly dry season on coasts and wet season in arid northern and western interior). Moderately common on coasts; uncommon in interior. Tidal pools, estuaries, floodwaters, grasslands infested with small arthropods (especially grasshoppers), ploughed land, and freshwater lagoons, riverpools and reservoirs. One breeding report: a few pairs nesting with Caspian Terns on an islet in Lake Moondarra, spring 1963. Most birds presumably originating in southern Australia; however, some northern birds, e.g. the one seen by Drake (1979, *Sunbird* 10: 15) at Sue I. (Torres Strait) in February 1978, may have belonged to the small, grey-tailed east Asian subspecies *S. n. affinis* Horsfield.

Sterna caspia Pallas

Caspian Tern

Range. All coasts, including Wellesley Group in Gulf, western Torres Strait (north to Boigu I.) and islands close to east coast; interior north to the Mt Isa reservoirs and Atherton Tableland; casual in Capricorn Group.

Status etc. Mainly a dry-season visitor. Uncommon to moderately common on coasts in dry season, scarce in wet; common in dry season at Lake Moondarra (Mt Isa), otherwise rare in interior. Sheltered seas, estuaries, near-coastal lagoons (fresh or salt) and more extensive and deeper fresh waters. Breeding on islands in Gulf (Bountiful, Sweers) and possibly off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Raine, Wharton Reef, Lizard), and from 1963 to 1972 in good numbers on islet in Lake Moondarra: May-November; C/1-3 (mostly 1 or 2). Nestlings banded at Lake Moondarra have been recovered at Bountiful I. (Gulf), Giru (near lower north-east coast), Lake Fletcher (NSW) and the lower Murray (SA). Most birds presumably originate in southern Australia (e.g. a nestling banded in Victoria and recovered four months later on Fraser I., and a nestling banded in Tasmania and recovered on Stradbroke I.). However Asian breeders possibly visit northern parts in austral summer; note Hoogerwerf's frequent observations (1964, *Bull. Br. orn. Club* 84: 148) of these terns on south coast of New Guinea between August and April (mostly December-February) 1958-62.

Sterna bergii Lichtenstein

Crested Tern

Range. All seas.

Status etc. Resident and visitor. Common to very common about islands and on southern mainland coasts; uncommon to moderately common on northern mainland coasts. Mainly off sandy or coralline coasts; also in estuaries. Breeding on coral cays and sandbanks in Gulf (Sweers I.), north-east Torres Strait (Bramble Cay), southern Torres Strait (Alpha Rock) and off east coast (Pandora Cay, Raine I., Ashmore Banks, Quoin I., Dhu Reef, islet near Lizard I., Michaelmas Cay, Upolu Bank, Eshelby I., Riptide Cay, Bell Cay, Price Cay, North West I., Wilson I., Heron I., One Tree I., Masthead Islet, Fairfax Is, Lady Musgrave I., Lady Elliot I.): May-February [also March-April on relatively arid Willis I.]; C/1 (invariably). Numerous recoveries in all months (mostly April-August) on south-eastern beaches north to Fraser I. of birds banded as runners in South Australia and New South Wales. A nestling banded on Bramble Cay was recovered in Papua New Guinea, and a nestling banded on One Tree I. was recovered at Corio Bay (146 km WNW).

Sterna bengalensis Lesson

Lesser Crested Tern

Range. Most seas north to Badu I. and Bramble Cay and south to Moreton Bay.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common off north-west coast of Cape York Peninsula south to the Archer, in Torres Strait, and off east coast south to 24°S; scarce or uncommon further south. Mainly off sandy or coralline coasts; seldom in estuaries. Breeding on coral cays and sandbanks mainly off north-east coast (Sandbanks No. 8 and 7, Pickersgill Reef, Michaelmas Cay, Upolu Bank, islet 10 km S and sandbank 50 km E of North Barnard Is), also off lower north-east coast (Eshelby I., Price Cay) and occasionally in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (One Tree I., Masthead Islet, Fairfax Is): September-December (? January); C/1 (4).

Sterna sumatrana Raffles

Black-naped Tern

Range. Gulf south to the Wellesley Is; Torres Strait and eastern seas from Mabuiag, Yam, Yorke and Underdown Is south to North Stradbroke I. and as far offshore as the Swain Reefs.

Status etc. Moderately common in northern and mid-eastern seas south to 24°S; rare further south. Mainly about coral reefs. Breeding in southern Torres Strait (East Strait I. and islets and rocks off Cape York and Albany I.), off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (? Hannibal I., Bird Is, sandbank near Sir Charles Hardy Is, Clerke I., Lloyd Is, Piper I., Eagle I. and other islets near Lizard I.), off north-east coast (Low Is, Woody I., Michaelmas Cay, Dunk I.), on Swain Reefs (Bylund Cay) and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Wilson I., Wreck I., Heron I., One Tree I., Fairfax Is): August-February, April, June; C/1-2 (mostly 2).

Sterna dougallii Montagu

Roseate Tern

Range. Torres Strait and eastern seas from Badu I., Warrior Reef and Anchor Cay south to Lady Elliot I. and as far offshore as the Swain Reefs and Capricorn and Bunker Groups; casual further south.

Status etc. Uncommon north of 12°S and in breeding season in Capricorn and Bunker Groups. Mainly about coral reefs; seldom on or near mainland coasts except when nesting on nearby islets. Breeding on coral cays and sandbanks in north-east Torres Strait (presumably on Anchor Cay), southern Torres Strait (East Strait I., islet off Cape York, islets north and north-east of Albany I.), off east coast of Cape York Peninsula ('exposed coral ridge' off Cairncross Is, Bird Is, 'vegetated sandbank' off Cockburn Reef, Sandbank No. 7, Eagle I.), off north-east coast (Michaelmas Cay, Frankland Is), on Swain Reefs (Bylund Cay), and in Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Wilson I., One Tree I., Fairfax Is, Lady Musgrave I.): September-January and May; C/1-2 (mostly 2).

Sterna hirundo longipennis Nordmann

Common Tern

Range. Torres Strait and eastern seas from Bramble Cay south to the Tweed.

Status etc. Visitor (all months, mostly November-March). Moderately common. Mainly estuaries and partly enclosed seas adjacent to mainland and continental islands.

Sterna striata Gmelin

White-fronted Tern

Range etc. Rare visitor (early March to late August) to south-eastern seas north to 27°S. (Record from Rockhampton requires confirmation.)

Sterna anaethetus anaethetus Scopoli

Bridled Tern

Range. Torres Strait and eastern seas from Badu I., Layoak Islet and Bramble Cay south to 24°S; casual off North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Breeding visitor (mid-August to late April, mostly September to early March). Moderately common. Mainly about coral reefs; rare on or near mainland except when nesting on nearby islands. Breeding on rocks, coral cays and sandbanks in Torres Strait (Bramble Cay, Kusa I., Tuin Rock, Jaylag I., Channel I., Travers I., East Strait I., Hammond Rock, Tuesday Islets, Booby I.), off Cape York and Albany I. (including Channel Rock, Roko I., Albany Rock, Bush I.), off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Cairncross Is, Pandora Cay, Raine I., Quoin I., Lloyd I., Sandbank No. 8, Pelican I., 'No. 6 in Claremont Group', Aye Sandbank, Eagle I., Bird Islets, Rocky Islets), off north-east coast (Hope Is, Low Is, Woody I., Purtaboi Rock off Dunk I.), off lower north-east coast (Eshelby I., Reid I., Redbill I., Bell Cay, Gillett Cay, Price Cay, Gannet Cay) and off mid-east coast (Tryon I., One Tree I., Masthead Islet, Hoskyn Is, Fairfax Is, Lady Musgrave I., Lady Elliot I.): late September to late November; C/1 (invariably). Presumably wintering north of Equator.

Sterna fuscata Linnaeus

Sooty Tern

Range. Eastern Torres Strait and north-eastern seas from Bramble Cay south to Trinity Bay; casual or accidental in eastern seas south of 17°S, in western Torres Strait and in Gulf.

Status etc. Very common on or near breeding grounds. Mainly about the Great Barrier Reef (and the open seas east of it); seldom near mainland and then usually only after storms, especially tropical cyclones in January-March. Breeding in vast numbers on a few sandbanks and coral cays on or near the Great Barrier Reef (Bramble Cay, ? sandbank near Murray Is, Maclennan Cay, Pandora Cay, Raine I., Sandbank No. 8, ? Low Is, Michaelmas Cay, Upolu Bank, Fitzroy Bank): April-August in north; July-December at Michaelmas Cay and adjacent banks; C/1 (invariably). Birds banded as nestlings on Lord Howe I. have been recovered in the Gulf and on south-east coast.

Sterna hybrida javanica Horsfield

Whiskered Tern

Range. Greater part of State, but only casual on Cape York Peninsula (north of the Mitchell, Mareeba and Innisfail) and in far western interior (Georgina and Diamantina drainages).

Status etc. Nomadic. Generally scarce to moderately common (more numerous in south than north and in interior than near coast). Open fresh waters; rarely sheltered tidal waters. A few breeding reports from southern interior (Thargomindah and Cunnamulla districts): December-January; C/3 (2). Most birds presumably originating in southern Australia (birds banded as nestlings in New South Wales and Victoria have been recovered in Java and New Guinea).

Sterna leucoptera Temminck

White-winged Black Tern

Range. Most coasts and coastal plains north to Badu and Mer Is (Torres Strait); casual in interior.

Status etc. Visitor (early October to early May). Occasionally in large flocks (especially in autumn) but generally uncommon. Mainly sheltered seas, estuaries and near-coastal freshwater lagoons.

Sterna sinensis Gmelin

Little Tern

Range. Most coasts.

Status etc. Visitor and resident. Moderately common (at least in September-April) in Torres Strait and eastern seas. Sheltered seas close to land; occasionally estuaries. Breeding in moderate numbers on a few south-eastern beaches and sandspits north to Bundaberg, and in small numbers on Lady Elliot I. and north-

eastern beaches and islets from Mackay north to Michaelmas Cay: late August to mid-December; C/1-3 (mostly 1 or 2). As in New South Wales (Morris 1979, *Corella* 3: 106), most birds seem to be non-breeding visitors from Northern Hemisphere.

Records of *S. nereis* (Gould), e.g. McKean (1978, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 7: 161), could be based on individuals of *S. sinensis* moulting into winter plumage.

COLUMBIDAE

Ptilinopus regina regina Swainson

Red-crowned Pigeon

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the Atherton Tableland, Eungella Range, Bunya Mountains, Lowood and Lamington Plateau: West coast of Cape York Peninsula at Weipa and on the lower Edward. Islands in southern and north-eastern Torres Strait (north to Badu, Yam, Yorke and Darnley) and close to east coast. Casual in north-west Torres Strait (Dauan I.) and Capricorn Group (Tryon, North West and Heron Is).

Status etc. Partly migratory. Moderately common. In north, i.e. within range of *P. superbus*, mainly on or near coast as a breeding bird, feeding in mangroves, littoral forests (including *Pisonia*), gallery forests and patches of relatively dry open rainforest, and often nesting in open forests. More numerous in south as a breeding bird and occupying a wider variety of habitats including lowland and highland rainforests and open forests enriched with fruit-bearing trees and shrubs. Breeding in north (as far north as Yorke I.) only on coastal plains and islands, and in south inland to Lowood and as high as Binna Burra: August-February; C/1 (20), 2 (1). Largely vacating south-east in winter after forming small nomadic flocks in autumn.

Taxonomy. See Johnstone (1981, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 9: 7).

Ptilinopus superbus superbus (Temminck)

Purple-crowned Pigeon

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to Weipa, and on east coast to Southport and inland to the McIlwraith Range, the upper Annan, Julatten, Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands, Kirrama, Mt Spec, Mt Elliot, Eungella Range, Conondale Range (Jimna) and D'Aguiar Range; accidental or casual on islands in southern and north-eastern Torres Strait (north to Badu, Yorke and Darnley) and close to east coast (Low, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. North of 18°S moderately common in the heavier closed forests but generally outnumbered by *P. regina* in the drier forests; uncommon between 18° and 23°S; casual further south. Feeding mainly in lowland and highland rainforests but commonly nesting in open forests; also visiting (especially in autumn and winter) deciduous vine scrubs and mangroves. Breeding south to the Eungella Range: June-February (Crome 1975, *Emu* 75: 172); C/1 (31).

Ptilinopus magnificus magnificus (Temminck)

Wompoo Pigeon

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to Weipa, and on east coast to the McPherson Range and inland to the McIlwraith Range, Helenvale, Atherton Tableland, Mt Spec, Eungella Range, Berserker Range, Calliope Range (Kroombit Tops), Many Peaks Range (Bulburin State Forest), Bunya Mountains (formerly), Cunninghams Gap and the Lamington Plateau; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Spencer, Hammond, Thursday, Prince of Wales, Albany); casual on islands off east coast (Green, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Fraser, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common in north; formerly common in south but now becoming scarce. Mainly rainforests (up to 1500 m); also closed gallery forests and mangroves; commonly visiting fruiting trees (*Parinari nonda*, *Melia azedarach*, *Ficus* spp.) in open forests and deciduous vine scrubs. Breeding north to Badu I., and inland to Atherton, Herbert Vale and Kingaroy: August-January; C/1 (24), 2 (1).

Ducula bicolor spilorrhoea (Gray)

Torres Strait Pigeon

Range. Northern and north-eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to Kowanyama and inland to at least the Overland Telegraph (at the 'Skardon' and the Wenlock) and nearly to the Mitchell-Alice confluence, and on east coast to a little south of Cape Palmerston and inland to Coen, the Laura-Coen road at the Hann, Laura, Kings Plains and Herbert Vale; also numerous wooded islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu, Dauan and Stephens) and close to east coast (south to Ridge I.).

Status etc. Breeding visitor, wintering in southern and western New Guinea, spreading south through Torres Strait between mid-July and late September, and returning north between late January and late April, a few birds remaining as late as June (Crome 1975, *Sunbird* 75: 189). Formerly moderately common to very common (most numerous on humid coastal lowlands and adjacent islands) but numbers now greatly reduced south of Mossman owing to destruction of rainforests and even more (*vide* Crome) to shooting. Mainly lowland rainforests, closed gallery forests and *Terminalia* and palm scrubs; seldom highland rainforests. Breeding mainly on small islands close to east coast, and in much smaller numbers in mainland mangroves and gallery forests: late September to early January; C/1 (invariably). Of nestlings banded on islands off Port Douglas, two have been recovered in West Irian and three in south-western Papua New Guinea.

Taxonomy. For merging *D. spilorrhoea* in *D. bicolor* (Scopoli) see Johnstone (1981, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 9: 7).

Ducula mullerii mullerii (Temminck)

Black-collared Pigeon

Range. Far north-west Torres Strait (Boigu I.).

Status. Uncertain; perhaps an uncommon wet-season visitor from nearby PNG. For the single record see Draffan (1980, *Sunbird* 11: 46).

Lopholaimus antarcticus (Shaw)

Topknot Pigeon

Range. Far north of Cape York Peninsula south to the Jardine. Eastern, north to Cooktown and west to Atherton, Kirrama, Mt Spec, Eungella, Rockhampton, Kroombit Tops, Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba and Emu Vale; also islands close to east coast (South Frankland, Fraser, Bribie, Mud, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic (? irregular migrant). Moderately common to common (formerly very common in south-east). Mainly highland and foothill rainforests; flocking in autumn and winter and dispersing widely in search of ripening figs and other fruits (including those of *Endiandra sieberi* and *Livistona australis* in open forests). Breeding in humid north-eastern highlands (Atherton Tableland, Cardwell Range) and southern highlands (Bunya Mountains): August to late December; C/1 (2).

Columba leucomela Temminck

White-headed Pigeon

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos) and west to Atherton, Tully Falls, Kirrama, Mt Spec, Eungella Range, Berserker Range, Kroombit Tops, Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne and Emu Vale; also forested islands close to east coast (Dunk, Hayman, Fraser, Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic. Uncommon. Rainforests (mostly between 500 and 1500 m in north, and below 600 m in south); also visiting fruiting trees in open forests, especially in winter. Breeding from July to April; C/1 (6).

Streptopelia chinensis tigrina (Temminck)

Spotted Dove

Range. North-eastern: coastal plains from Cairns south to Innisfail and at Townsville; also in highlands (Mareeba, Atherton). Lower north-eastern: Bowen and the Pioneer valley (Mackay inland to at least Mirani). South-eastern: north to Maryborough and west to the Darling Downs (Yamsion, Toowoomba, Warwick); also North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Established exotic. Common in several cities and towns; patchily distributed in farming country. Breeding from June to February; C/2 (1).

Released in Brisbane in 1912 and well established by 1919, reaching Sandgate by 1942, North Stradbroke I., Maryborough and Toowoomba by 1949, and Warwick (and Murwillumbah, NSW) by 1967. Released at Gordonvale in early 1940s and soon well established, appearing at Cairns and Innisfail in 1945 and becoming established there and at Babinda between 1950 and 1954 and at Townsville by 1965. First recorded at Mackay in 1959, Atherton and Mareeba in 1964, and Bowen in 1974.

[*Streptopelia decaocto* (Frivaldszky)

Collared Dove

Status. Uncertain. Two reports from far south-east: a pair of 'Ring-neck Doves' nesting at Currumbin (Jack 1963, *Emu* 63: 97); and two 'Barbary Doves' seen at Logan Reserve in December 1978 (Reynolds 1979, *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.* 10 (2): 4.]

Macropygia amboinensis phasianella (Temminck) Brown Cuckoo Dove

Range. Eastern, north to Cooktown and west to the upper East Normanby (Mt Poverty), the Herberton Range, Kirrama, Mt Spec, Mt Elliot, Mt Abbot, the Eungella and Berserker Ranges, Kroombit Tops, Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne and Killarney, and casually to the Darling Downs (Oakey) and Granite Belt (Amiens); also forested islands close to east coast (Dunk, Magnetic, Fraser, Moreton, South Stradbroke). Mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula from the Claudie south to the upper Lockhart and inland to Mt Tozer and the McIlwraith Range.

Status etc. Very common in humid highlands; moderately common in humid coastal lowlands, especially in autumn and winter; uncommon and patchily distributed in drier parts of range, e.g. the lower north-east and mid-east. Mainly edge of rainforest and in second-growth rich in berry-producing weeds, shrubs and small trees. Breeding from May to February; C/1 (32).

Geopelia humeralis (Temminck) Bar-shouldered Dove

Range. All coasts, including most wooded islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu, Saibai and Stephens) and off east coast (from Mai south to South Stradbroke and as far offshore as the Palm and Cumberland Is and the Capricorn and Bunker Groups) and Pisonia I. (Gulf). Extending inland over much of Cape York Peninsula, south to the Georgetown district and east to the upper Mitchell (Mt Carbine), upper Barron (Yungaburra) and the head of the Lynd (Forty-Mile Scrub). In the north-west ascending the Gregory to Riversleigh and the Leichhardt to Floraville. From the east coast extending west to the Great Basalt Wall (NW of Charters Towers), the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), Langlo Crossing, Lolworth (80 km S of Morven) and the lower Moonie (Dareel).

Status etc. Very common in north on islands and coasts, about mangroves, littoral forests and thickets and gallery forests; in similar habitats in south but less numerous. Scarce to moderately common in interior, mainly about thickets, scrubs and forests beside watercourses and lagoons; abundance generally declining with distance from sea. Breeding in all months; C/1 (1), 2 (11).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 74).

Geopelia striata placida Gould Peaceful Dove

Range. Greater part of State but not far western interior (south of Monkira and west of Coopers Creek); also large or inhabited islands in Gulf (Mornington), in north-west Torres Strait (Saibai), in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Wednesday, Booby, Hammond, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales) and close to east coast (? Turtle Head, Dunk, South Barnard, Magnetic, Hayman, North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Peel, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Scarce to very common (most numerous in well-watered, lightly wooded grasslands of northern subhumid and semi-arid zones and in towns and about farms in humid north-east; least numerous in arid zone; Torres Strait and humid north and east of Cape York Peninsula). Breeding in all months (mainly late summer to early winter in northern interior; mainly spring and early summer in wetter regions); C/1 (1), 2 (15).

Geopelia cuneata (Latham)

Diamond Dove

Range. Greater part of State, north to central Cape York Peninsula (the Edward and Musgrave) and east to Laura, Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Ravenshoe, Townsville, Bowen, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla and Mungindi.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common in Gulf drainages (very common when droughts are prevailing further south); moderately common in interior drainages, but largely vacating them during droughts; sporadic in eastern interior, sometimes appearing in good numbers, but rarely reaching east coast except in dry sector between Townsville and Bowen. Lightly wooded grasslands. Breeding north to the Gulf and the Black River (W of Townsville) and east to the Comet (exceptionally to the lower Dawson) and Chinchilla: all months; C/2 (4).

Chalcophaps indica chrysochlora (Wagler)

Green-winged Pigeon

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to Weipa, and on east coast to the McPherson Range and inland to the upper Archer, Laura, Helenvale, Atherton, Kirrama, Mt Spec, the Eungella Range, Duaringa, Cracow, Chinchilla, Ravensbourne and Cunninghams Gap; also wooded islands in Torres Strait (Darnley, Mer, Dauer, Yam, Badu, Moa, Tuesday, Goode, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales) and close to east coast (Low, Green, Dunk, South Brook, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Brampton, Fraser, Moreton, Peel, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests (mainly edge and second-growth), deciduous vine scrubs, closed gallery forests and mangroves. In winter (May-September) appearing in more open and drier habitats, e.g. the brigalow-bottle tree scrubs of the lower Dawson and Darling Downs, and even crossing considerable expanses of sea, e.g. bird seen in Torres Strait 40 km W of Booby I. Breeding from August to February; C/1 (3), 2 (14).

Taxonomy. See Johnstone (1984, *West. Aust. Nat.* 16: 4).

Phaps chalcoptera (Latham)

Common Bronzewing

Range. North-western interior, from the Gregory south-east to Mt Isa and Cloncurry. Eastern and southern (mainly interior), north to central Cape York Peninsula (Hann River at Laura-Coen road) and east to Wrotham Park, Almaden (rarely to Atherton district), the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy), Lake Elphinstone,

nearly to Rockhampton (Ridgeland), Round Hill Head etc., and west to Torwood, Croydon, Gilberton, the upper Flinders (Spring Valley), Winton, Opalton and the Beal, Canaway and Grey Ranges; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Peel, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common to moderately common in semi-arid zone; scarce or uncommon towards wetter and drier limits of range. Mainly *Acacia* scrubs (especially brigalow in the south and lancewood in the north; also wattle, gidgea and mulga); also open forests with *Acacia* in understory. Breeding from August to April; C/2 (5).

Phaps elegans (Temminck)

Brush Bronzewing

Range. Confined to a small part of south-east coast.

Status. Uncertain (owing to confusion with *P. chalcoptera*). The most convincing of several reports are by Chisholm (1924, *Emu* 24: 28) of a nest and two eggs found on Fraser I. in October 1922, and by Ingram (1972, *Sunbird* 3: 58) of a single bird seen at Cooloola in April 1972.

Phaps histrionica (Gould)

Flock Pigeon

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

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Very common in good years on the western plains before the advent of sheep; since 1890 locally and seasonally common but generally uncommon to moderately common. Mainly Mitchell-grass plains of southern Gulf lowlands and of the Thomson and Barcoo drainages; also in flood years on the open plains about the Georgina and Diamantina. Breeding in western interior, east to the Richmond, Stamford, Muttaborra and Tambo districts: February-September; C/2 (many). For an account of its decline see Berney (1928, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 9: 196).

Geophaps scripta (Temminck)

Squatter Pigeon

Range. Eastern (mainly interior); north to central Cape York Peninsula (Merluna) and east to the Hann (at Laura-Coen road), Laura, Maytown, Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Mt Garnet, Kirrama, Townsville, Inkerman, Proserpine, Ogmoo, Rockhampton, Biggenden and Esk, and west to Kowanyama, the lower Staaten, the lower Norman (Glenore), Mt Sturgeon, Barcaldine, Charleville, Mitchell, Chinchilla and Millmerran.

Status etc. Still common in north, i.e. the Gulf, Princess Charlotte Bay and upper Burdekin drainages, but south of 20°S numbers greatly reduced since 1905 and

now generally scarce and patchily distributed. Lightly wooded country with open short grasses. Breeding from June to October in north, and July to May in centre and south; C/2 (9).

Taxonomy. It is uncertain whether a northern subspecies, *G. s. peninsulae* White, can be recognised on the basis of orbital skin colour (reddish vs greyish).

Geophaps plumifera Gould

Spinifex Pigeon

Range. Western interior, from Coopers Creek north nearly to the Gulf and east to beyond the lower Leichhardt (Punchbowl), Cloncurry, the Goyder Range (10 km NNW of Diamantina Lakes HS), Cheviot Range (Trinidad) and Nappamerrie. Southern interior of Cape York Peninsula from the middle Palmer south-west through the sandstone country of the middle Lynd (about Torwood) to the Georgetown and Croydon districts.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon to moderately common and patchily distributed. Mainly rocky country with *Triodia*; also stony and sandy ridges. Breeding from January to May and from August to October; C/2 (6).

Taxonomy. See Johnstone (1981, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 9: 49).

Ocyphaps lophotes (Temminck)

Crested Pigeon

Range. At present, greater part of State north to the Mitchell and east to Wrotham Park, Almaden, the upper Burdekin (Valley of Lagoons), Charters Towers, Marlborough, Rockhampton, Bundaberg etc. An isolated population around Townsville; otherwise only casual on north-east coast (Cairns, Bowen).

Status etc. Generally sedentary, but largely abandoning drought-stricken regions. Common. Lightly wooded country but not sandy deserts. Breeding in all months, but usually not at height of rains in wetter parts of range; C/2 (3).

In contrast to the decline of most columbids, this species has greatly expanded its range and numbers since European settlement. For outline of spread northwards and eastwards see Storr (1973, *List of Qd Bds*).

Leucosarcia melanoleuca (Latham)

Wonga Pigeon

Range. Mid-eastern and south-eastern, north to Shoalwater Bay and west to Gogango, Springsure, western foot of Expedition Range (Basalt Creek), the Valley of Ruined Castles, Chinchilla (formerly), Toowoomba (formerly) and Emu Vale.

Status etc. Formerly common; now uncommon to moderately common in wetter parts of range, and scarce or extinct in drier parts (e.g. Darling Downs). Mainly drier scrubs (brigalow, deciduous vine thickets); also rainforests (especially edge) and adjacent open forests. Breeding from July to December; C/2 (7).

PSITTACIDAE

Trichoglossus haematodes rubritorquis Vigors and Horsfield Rainbow Lorikeet

Range. Far north-west, south to the Nicholson and lower Gregory and east nearly to Burketown.

Status etc. Common (at least in winter) in flowering *Melaleuca* on coastal plains; much less numerous inland. One breeding report (July); C/2.

Trichoglossus haematodes caeruleiceps D'Albertis and Salvadori

Range. Far northern Torres Strait (Saibai I.).

Status. 'Breeding resident' (Draffan *et al.* 1983, *Emu* 83: 217).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 77).

Trichoglossus haematodes novaehollandiae (Gmelin)

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and west to the Flinders delta (Bynoe River), the lower Norman (The Lakes), Croydon, Gilberton, Torrens Creek, Blair Athol, Beta, the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), Dulbydilla, Meandarra and Texas; also wooded continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Hawkesbury, Hammond, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Lloyd, Dunk, Palm, Magnetic, Hook, Whitsunday, South Molle, Brampton, St Bees, Facing, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Locally nomadic in all kinds of forest, woodland and scrub, following the flowering of a wide variety of trees and tall shrubs, and to a much smaller extent the ripening of fruits, sorghum, maize and *Casuarina* seeds. Very common in northern humid and subhumid zones; common in northern semi-arid zone; generally decreasing in abundance southwards but still common on south coast and adjacent islands; scarce in southern interior. Breeding from March to January (mostly spring); C/2 (21).

Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus (Kuhl) Scaly-breasted Lorikeet

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cooktown (Trevethan Creek) and west to Mt Molloy, Mareeba, Ravenshoe, the Forty-Mile Scrub, The Lynd, the Great Basalt Wall, Blackdown Tableland, Warrego Range (26 km N of Tambo), Carnarvon Range (Carnarvon Gorge, Mt Moffat), Miles district (Kowguran), Kogan, Millmerran district (Pampas) and Texas; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Locally nomadic, often in company of *T. haematodes* (which generally outnumbered it except locally in southern interior, e.g. northern Darling Downs). Common in south; scarce to moderately common north of Tropic. Mainly open

forests, where it follows the flowering of eucalypts; also visiting flowering *Melaleuca*, *Callistemon*, *Banksia* and *Grevillea* and sorghum fields. Breeding from May to February (mostly June-September); C/1-3 (mostly 1 in mid-east, mostly 2 in south-east).

Trichoglossus versicolor Lear

Varied Lorikeet

Range. North-western and northern (Gulf and Princess Charlotte Bay drainages), north to the Archer and Coen, east to Ebagoola, the Hann (Laura-Coen road), Georgetown and Glendower, and south to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Cabanda, Cambridge Downs and Hughenden.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common. Searching woodlands and open forests in semi-arid zone and gallery forests in arid zone for flowering trees and tall shrubs (*Eucalyptus*, *Tristania*, *Melaleuca*, *Erythrina*, *Lysiphyllum*, *Angophora*, *Atalaya*). Breeding in March-April (Coen) and July-August (Richmond district); C/3 (2), 4 (5).

Glossopsitta concinna concinna (Shaw)

Musk Lorikeet

Range. South-eastern interior, about the Great Dividing Range north to Crows Nest; casual elsewhere (Chinchilla, Oakey, Boonah, Sherwood). [Records from further north require confirmation.]

Status etc. Locally nomadic. Common along western slopes of Great Dividing Range from Dalrymple Creek south to Wallangarra; rare to uncommon elsewhere. Mainly searching open forests for flowering trees and shrubs (*Eucalyptus*, *Callistemon*); also eating orchard fruits in Granite Belt, berries of *Schinus molle*, and sorghum.

Glossopsitta porphyrocephala (Dietrichsen)

Purple-crowned Lorikeet

Status. Uncertain. A few reports of small flocks from far south-east (Murphys Creek, Cunninghams Gap, Ipswich).

Glossopsitta pusilla (Shaw)

Little Lorikeet

Range. Eastern, north on coast to Cardwell and in subinterior to Julatten, and west to Mareeba, beyond Ravenshoe (Archer Creek), Kirrama, Mt Cataract, the Eungella Range, the Blackdown Tableland, Carnarvon Gorge, Chinchilla, Millmerran and Glenlyon; also Fraser and North Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common, but generally only moderately common in interior and scarce or uncommon on coastal plains. Mainly the drier eucalypt forests. Breeding in interior north to Atherton: May-November; C/3 (3), 4 (5).

Cyclopsitta diophthalma aruensis (Schlegel)

Fig Parrot

Range. Humid mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula from Portland Roads south to the Macrossan Range.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests (especially edge) to 300 m; also open forests and mangroves. Breeding in August and September; C/2 (1). For ecology see Forshaw and Muller (1978, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 7: 181).

Cyclopsitta diophthalma macleayana Ramsay

Range. Humid north-east, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and west to Mt Molloy and Tolga.

Status etc. Locally and seasonally common but generally uncommon. Rainforests (to 700 m) and adjacent open forests. Breeding from September to November; C/2 (4).

Cyclopsitta diophthalma coxeni Gould

Range. Formerly humid south-east, from the Gympie district (Fishermans Pocket) south through the Blackall and D'Aguilar Ranges to the western outskirts of Brisbane (Illidge 1924, *Qd Nat.* 4: 113).

Status etc. Originally scarce or uncommon; evidently extinct by 1900. Lowland and foothill rainforests. [Breeding record from Urangan rejected by Forshaw (1979, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 8: 98).]

Psittinus geoffroyi aruensis (Gray)

Red-cheeked Parrot

Range. Humid mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Pascoe south to the Rocky and inland to the McIlwraith Range.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests, closed gallery forests and mangroves; also in open forests for nesting. Breeding from September (? August) to November; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

Eclectus roratus pectoralis (Mueller)

Eclectus Parrot

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu, Dauan and Saibai Is). Humid mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula from the Pascoe south to Massy Creek and inland to the McIlwraith Range. [Sight record from Herberton Range (*Emu* 56: 80) probably based on a pair of *Platycercus elegans* and their three young.]

Status etc. Common. Mainly rainforests; also feeding on nonda plums (*Parinari*) and *Pandanus* in open forests. Breeding from October (? August) to December; C/1 (1), 2 (4).

Aprosmictus scapularis (Lichtenstein)

King Parrot

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos) and west to Helenvale, Julatten, the Herberton, Walter Hill, Cardwell, Paluma and Eungella Ranges, the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Gorge, Miles district (Kowguran), Kogan, Western Creek (55 km W of Millmerran) and Texas; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common in humid highlands; uncommon in lowlands and especially scarce in drier parts of range. Densely wooded country: rainforests (especially second-growth rich in berry-producing shrubs), closed gallery forests, heavy eucalypt forests and brigalow-belar scrubs (especially when enriched with *Opuntia*); visiting maize and sorghum fields and orchards. Breeding in September and October; C/3 (2), 4 (1), 5 (1).

Aprosmictus erythropterus (Gmelin)

Red-winged Parrot

Range. Greater part of State north to Cape York, inland to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Cabanda, Richmond, Longreach, Windorah and the lower Diamantina, and east ordinarily to Cooktown, Helenvale, Mt Molloy, Ravenshoe, the upper and middle Burdekin, the Isaac, Rockhampton, Biloela, Gaydah, Broadwater Lagoon and Goondiwindi; occasionally (especially during droughts) further east (Cardwell, Ingham, Townsville, Bowen, Gin Gin, Gympie, Cooloola, Toowoomba).

Status etc. Moderately common in regions of medium rainfall (60-100 cm p.a. in north and 40-60 cm in south) but gradually decreasing in numbers towards driest and wettest parts of range (this and the tendency to wander towards east coast in dry years make it hard to define ordinary eastern limits). Woodlands and dry scrubs, especially those with trees and shrubs bearing leguminous seeds and small drupes; occasionally visiting sorghum fields; virtually confined to riverside vegetation in drier parts of range. Breeding in all months; C/2.(2), 3 (2), 4 (1).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 81).

Lathamus discolor (White)

Swift Parrot

Range. South-eastern, north nearly to the Tropic and west to the lower Dawson, Chinchilla and Texas.

Status etc. Irregular winter visitor (May-August) from Tasmania, in flocks of up to 70. Migration rarely reaching as far north as Queensland, e.g. in last 50 years only recorded in 1964 and 1966 and only the latter was witnessed by more than one person, viz. Jack (1968, *Emu* 67: 301), Hamilton (1966, *Qd Bd Notes* 2 (5): 5) and Pratt (1967, *Qd Bd Notes* 3 (1): 5). [Specimen from 'Port Denison', like others collected by Amalie Dietrich, probably mis-labelled.]

Platycercus zonarius macgillivrayi North

Ring-necked Parrot

Range. Arid north-western interior, from the Thornton and middle Leichhardt (27 km N of Kajabbi) south to Boulia, west to the O'Shanassy and east to Cloncurry.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common. Mainly about gum-lined watercourses in stony, spinifex-covered hills. Breeding from 'February to May or June'.

Platycercus zonarius barnardi Vigors and Horsfield

Range. Western and southern interior, north nearly to Winton (Allens Range), west to the Mayne, Cuddapan and nearly to Nappamerrie, and east to the Darr (27 km NW of Longreach), Barcaldine, the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), the Carnarvon Range (Mt Moffat), Mitchell, Meandarra and Goondiwindi.

Status etc. Scarce to moderately common (most numerous in south-east, least in north-west). Arid and semi-arid woodlands and scrubs (*Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, *Flindersia*, *Callitris*). Breeding from July to October; C/3 (2), 4 (1).

Platycercus elegans nigrescens Ramsay

Crimson Rosella

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands from the hinterland of Cairns (Mt Haig) south to the Eungella Range.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests (mainly edge and second-growth) and adjacent eucalypt forests, 600-1500 m. Two breeding reports (August, November); C/3 (1).

Platycercus elegans elegans (Gmelin)

Range. Humid and subhumid south-eastern highlands and foothills, north to Cooran and west to the Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, upper Dalrymple Creek, upper Emu Creek, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra.

Status etc. Common in extreme south (McPherson Range and southern sector of Great Dividing Range), becoming less numerous northwards and absent from country between the Conondale Range and Bunya Mountains (e.g. the Cooyar and Blackbutt Ranges). Generally rainforests and heavy eucalypt forests at 450-1200 m, occasional flocks wandering in autumn and winter to lower and more open country; in Granite Belt more open and drier forests at 800-1100 m and apple orchards. One breeding report (c. November); C/5.

Platycercus venustus (Kuhl)

Northern Rosella

Range etc. One record from extreme north-west: four birds observed at Border Waterhole on the Northern Territory border (Forshaw 1969, *Australian Parrots*, p.201).

Platycercus adscitus (Latham)

Pale-headed Rosella

Range. Northern and eastern, north nearly to Cape York and west to the lower Archer, middle Mitchell (Longreach Lagoon), Croydon, Gilberton, Hughenden (rarely to Richmond), Barcaldine, Blackall, Langlo Crossing, Dulbydilla, Surat and Mungindi; including islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke), but excluding humid north-east-coastal lowlands (between Cairns and Ingham) and extreme southern highlands (the upper Condamine, Granite Belt and higher levels of McPherson and Great Dividing Ranges).

Status etc. Common. Woodlands and open forests. Breeding in all months; C/4 (7), 5 (7), 6 (1).

Platycercus eximius splendidus Gould

Eastern Rosella

Range. Far southern highlands: mainly the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range north to Dalrymple Creek and west to Glenlyon; also patchily along northern slopes of McPherson Range east to the upper Albert.

Status etc. Common west of the Great Dividing Range; uncommon east of it. Open forests; also apple orchards.

Platycercus haematogaster haematogaster Gould

Blue Bonnet

Range. Southern interior, west to Eyre Creek, north to Muncoonie Waterhole, Windorah, Emmet, Tambo, Morven and Banoona (43 km SE of Roma) and east to Condamine, Kindon (70 km W of Millmerran) and Texas.

Status etc. Locally common in far south (Warri Warri Creek, the lower Warrego, the lower Moonie) but generally scarce or uncommon. Eucalypt woodlands and mulga and gidgea scrubs. Breeding in winter and spring.

Platycercus haematonotus Gould

Red-rumped Parrot

Range. Southern interior, west to lower Coopers Creek, north to the lower Barcoo (20 km E of Retreat), Charleville, Warkon and Dalby, and east to Goombungee, Warwick, Stanthorpe and Glenlyon; also east of the Great Dividing Range (valley of Lockyer Creek); casual further east.

Status etc. Common in Warwick, Stanthorpe, Texas and Mungindi districts; scarce elsewhere. Lightly wooded country. Breeding in spring and autumn in Mungindi district.

Platycercus varius (Clark)

Mulga Parrot

Range. Southern interior, west to the Grey Range (NW of Thargomindah), north to Quilpie and Charleville and east to Westmar and Mungindi.

Status etc. Locally common (Thargomindah and Cunnamulla districts) but generally scarce and patchily distributed. One breeding report (Dareel); c. August.

Platycercus pulcherrimus Gould

Paradise Parrot

Range. South-eastern interior, north to about the Tropic, west to the upper Nogoa (Mantuan Downs), upper Comet (Lake Brown), upper Dawson, Roma and Goondiwindi, and east nearly to Rockhampton, Howard and Esk (and occasionally further down the Brisbane).

Status etc. Before European settlement locally common (e.g. the upper and middle Dawson) but generally uncommon and patchily distributed; by 1880s in rapid decline (e.g. none observed by Broadbent at Chinchilla, the type locality); by early 1900s rare or extinct in most of range; last published observation in 1927 on the upper Burnett. Lightly wooded grasslands, especially in broad river valleys. Breeding from September to May.

Platycercus chrysopterygius chrysopterygius (Gould) Golden-shouldered Parrot

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

Status etc. Formerly locally common, but generally uncommon; not recorded this century in southern half of range. Lightly wooded grasslands, especially flats studded with large termitaria. Breeding from April to June; C/4 (2), 6 (3); for breeding habitat see Weaver (1982, *Emu* 82: 2).

Neophema chrysostoma (Kuhl)

Blue-winged Parrot

Range etc. Apparently a rare, irregular autumn-winter visitor to southern interior; recorded without details from the Thargomindah, Cunnamulla and Chinchilla districts. [A specimen was collected at Innamincka on Coopers Creek, just across the SA border, on 29 April 1965 (Hall 1974, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions*, p. 117).]

Neophema pulchella (Shaw)

Turquoise Parrot

Range. South-eastern (mainly interior), north to Gayndah and west to Chinchilla and nearly to St George (Mt Driven).

Status etc. Uncertain, perhaps mainly a non-breeding visitor from New South Wales. Uncommon in Granite Belt, north to Stanthorpe and west to Amiens and Glenlyon; scarce on Darling Downs; rare or casual elsewhere. Lightly wooded country, including orchards. One breeding report (Stanthorpe district): spring; C/5.

Neophema splendida (Gould)

Scarlet-breasted Parrot

Range etc. Apparently an irregular visitor to far western deserts. Two records: observed by Sturt (1849, *Narrative of an expedition into central Australia* 2, appendix: 12) on Eyre Creek in September 1845, and by Duncan-Kemp (1933, *Our sandhill country*, p.93) at Mooraberrie during a severe drought (presumably in 1927-29).

Neophema bourkii (Gould)

Bourke's Parrot

Range. Arid south-west, north to Windorah and east to Adavale, Yowah Opal Field and Cunnamulla.

Status etc. Uncertain, perhaps a regular inhabitant of far south-western mulga scrubs north to the Canaway Range and east to the Grey Range, and a rare visitor further north and east.

Melopsittacus undulatus (Shaw)

Budgerigar

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

Status etc. Highly nomadic. In good years very common in far western interior, breeding in great numbers on the Mulligan, the Diamantina and Coopers Creek, but largely abandoning this region during prolonged droughts. Very common as a drought-refugee and common as a dry-season visitor to Gulf drainages, north to the Mitchell and east to Highbury Lagoon, Chillagoe, the upper Lynd, upper Einasleigh and upper Flinders. Drought-stimulated movements on a much smaller scale eastwards than northwards, but fairly frequently reaching as far east as Balfes Creek, the Peak Downs, the lower and middle Dawson, upper Lockyer Creek and the upper Condamine; during the severest droughts large flocks appearing in eastern interior, some birds even reaching lower north-east coast (Ingham, Townsville, Ayr, Bowen). Open or lightly wooded grasslands in vicinity of waterside trees. Breeding north to the upper Gregory and middle Leichhardt and east to Julia Creek and Cunnamulla (exceptionally to the Clermont, Chinchilla and Mungindi districts): February-September; C/5 (1, 6)2).

Pezoporus wallicus wallicus (Kerr)

Ground Parrot

Range. South-east-coastal sandplains from Cooloola south to Caloundra and inland to Wolvi and Beerwah; also Fraser I.

Status etc. Moderately common at Cooloola; now rare or extinct elsewhere (at least on mainland). Swampy heaths ('wallum'). Breeding from July to September; C/3 (2), 4 (1).

Pezoporus occidentalis (Gould)

Night Parrot

Range etc. Probably occurring in far south-west about lower Coopers Creek; two second-hand reports (MacGillivray 1920, *Emu* 20: 94; Cameron 1932, *Emu* 32: 104) supported by a specimen collected in adjacent part of South Australia (Sturt

1849, *Narrative of an expedition into central Australia* 2, appendix: 41) and later records from the South Australian sector of Coopers Creek, east to Innamincka (Wilson 1937, *Emu* 37: 79). Also a second-hand but less plausible report (Cameron 1972, *Sunbird* 3: 87) from the upper Paroo drainage (25 km SE of Cheepie).

***Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr)**

Cockatiel

Range. Greater part of State, north to the middle Mitchell and east to Highbury Lagoon, the upper Lynd, upper Burdekin, Townsville, Ayr, Bowen, Rockhampton, Gin Gin, Kilkivan, Yarraman, Esk, Boonah, Warwick and Stanthorpe; casual further east (Princess Charlotte Bay, Atherton, Innisfail, Bundaberg, Brisbane).

Status etc. Nomadic (moving further and more completely than Galah during droughts). Very common on Darling Downs and as a drought-refugee in southern Gulf lowlands; generally common elsewhere in interior but largely abandoning drought-stricken country. Lightly wooded grassy plains; also grain (especially sorghum) and soya crops. Breeding north to Mt Isa, Cloncurry and Richmond and east to Townsville (rarely), the lower Dawson and Lockyer valley: March-November; C/4 (6), 5 (2), 6 (2). For outline of spread eastwards this century see Storr (1973, *List of Qd Bds*).

***Calyptorhynchus funereus funereus* (Shaw)**

Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo

Range. South-eastern, north to Rockhampton (Berserker Range) and west to Gogango, the lower Dawson, Taroom, Chinchilla, Crows Nest, upper Dalrymple Creek, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra; also Fraser I. [Records from further north and west presumably based on females of other *Calyptorhynchus*.]

Status etc. Locally nomadic. Locally common (Cooloola) but generally moderately common in wetter parts of range and uncommon and patchily distributed in drier. Mainly open forests; also heaths, pine plantations and brigalow scrubs. Breeding in May and June; C/1 (4), 2 (6).

***Calyptorhynchus lathami* (Temminck)**

Glossy Black Cockatoo

Range. South-eastern and mid-eastern, north to the Eungella Range and west to the Blackdown Tableland, Carnarvon Range (Carnarvon Gorge, Mt Moffat), Augathella district (? species), Morven, Mitchell, Glenmorgan and Mungindi; also Fraser I.

Status etc. Locally nomadic. Formerly moderately common; now uncommon (largely due to loss of habitat, especially brigalow-belar scrubs). *Casuarina* forests and scrubs. Breeding in May and June; C/1 (6).

Calyptorhynchus magnificus (Shaw)

Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

Range. Northern and eastern (mainly in Gulf and Pacific drainages), north to Weipa, the Coen and the Morehead, and inland to the upper Gregory (Riversleigh), Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Cabanda, Richmond, Torrens Creek, the Belyando (Epping Forest, Alpha), the lower Dawson, Gayndah and Brisbane, including islands in Gulf (Mornington, Sweers) and off east coast (Dunk, Goold, Percy). Also western interior (mainly in Lake Eyre drainages), west to Eyre Creek, north to Glengyle, Old Cork and Muttaburra, and east to Aramac, Blackall, Quilpie and Noccundra.

Status etc. Common in Gulf drainages; locally common in Pacific drainages (the Endeavour, Cardwell, Charters Towers) but generally scarce and patchily distributed and now extinct south of the Burnett; uncommon and patchily distributed in interior drainages. Mainly eucalypt forests and woodlands; also seeding casuarinas in humid north-eastern highlands (Kaban, Kirrama). Breeding from June to September; C/1 (5).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1980, *Emu* 80: 103).

Cacatua roseicapilla Vieillot

Galah

Range. Greater part of State north to the lower Watson and Mein, and east to Coen, the Stewart, Welcome, Maytown, Almaden, Mt Garnet, Greenvale, Balfes Creek, Twin Hills, Clermont, Westwood, Gin Gin, Nanango, Lowood, Brisbane and Cunungra; casual visitor or drought-refugee further east (Iron Range, Springvale, Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands, Tully, Townsville, Ayr, Cooroy, North Stradbroke I.).

Status etc. Nomadic. Common in arid and semi-arid zones; uncommon in sub-humid zone (which it is only beginning to colonise). Lightly wooded country; also wheat, sorghum and soya crops. Breeding from July to October, also February-April in north-west; C/2-5 (mostly 4).

Before European settlement it occurred nowhere east of the Great Dividing Range, except possibly in the Princess Charlotte Bay drainage. For outline of expansion eastwards see Storr (1973, *List of Qd Bds*).

Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea Gould

Little Corella

Range. Western arid zone, west to the Mulligan, north to the Gulf and east to the lower and middle Leichhardt (Floraville, Lorraine), Taldora, Cabanda, Nelia, Richmond, Prairie, the Darr (27 km NW of Longreach), Isisford, Jundah, Thylungra, Quilpie and Yowak Opal Field; also Mornington I. Flocks occasionally wandering further east: Innisfail, Mt Surprise, Townsville, Rockhampton, Blackall, Cunnamulla, Condamine and the Darling Downs (several occasions and localities; perhaps becoming established here).

Status etc. Relatively sedentary (most movements seem to be stimulated by droughts). Common. Mainly grassy plains in vicinity of riverine forests; also sorghum stubbles. Breeding north nearly to Burketown and east to Sedan, Isisford and Mooraberrie: August-October, also (and mainly) December-April in north-west; C/2-4 (mostly 3).

Taxonomy. See Schodde *et al.* (1979, *Bull. Brit. orn. Cl.* 99: 128).

Cacatua sanguinea normantoni (Mathews)

Range. West coast of Cape York Peninsula from the lower Wenlock south to the lower Norman, inland to the Staaten-Wyaaba confluence and The Lakes.

Status etc. Common. Vicinity of estuarine mangroves and riverine forests.

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 79).

Cacatua leadbeateri (Vigors)

Major Mitchell's Cockatoo

Range. Arid south-western and southern interior, west nearly to Birdsville, north to Mooraberrie, Windorah, Charleville and Morven, and east ordinarily to St George and casually to the Darling Downs (Warra).

Status etc. Scarce to moderately common (most numerous about the lower Warrego and lower Paroo). Lightly wooded plains. Breeding from June to September; C/3 (2).

Cacatua galerita fitzroyi (Mathews)

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

Range. North-western, south to Thornton, Mt Isa and Cloncurry, and east to the lower and middle Leichhardt (Floraville, Kamilaroi).

Status etc. Moderately common in north; uncommon in south. Mainly riverine forests and woodlands. One breeding report (May); C/2.

Cacatua galerita galerita (Latham)

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Norman (Karumba, Glenore), Richmond, Hughenden, Barcaldine, Blackall, the Warrego (downstream nearly to Cunnamulla) and the lower Moonie (Dareel); also continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Wednesday, Hammond, Goode, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Fitzroy, North Barnard, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, Hook, South Molle, Lindeman, Coppersmith, Carlisle, Brampton, St Bees, Percy, Fraser, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Common at low and moderate elevations in subhumid and humid zones; uncommon in highlands (above *ca* 1000 m in north and 600 m in south); scarce and largely confined to major watercourses in drier parts of range; now

uncommon in heavily settled parts of south-eastern lowlands. All kinds of wooded country including rainforests, *Araucaria* forests (on islands off lower north-east coast) and mangroves; also grain crops, pineapple plantations and pine forests. Breeding from July to October; C/1-4 (mostly 2 or 3).

Probosciger aterrimus aterrimus (Gmelin) Palm Cockatoo

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, south on west coast to the Archer and inland to the Mission River and Kinloch Creek, and south on east coast to Massy Creek and inland to Tozer Gap and the western slopes of the McIlwraith Range. Casual in south-west Torres Strait (Horn I.).

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests, gallery forests and adjacent open forests (especially when enriched with *Parinari nonda* and *Pandanus*). Breeding in open forests: July-February; C/1 (25).

CUCULIDAE

Cuculus saturatus Blyth Oriental Cuckoo

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Mitchell, lower Lynd, Richmond (rarely), Mitchell (rarely) and Pittsworth; also islands in Gulf (Pisonia), Torres Strait (north to Boigu and Darnley Is) and off east coast (North West, Lady Elliot, Moreton).

Status etc. Passage migrant and non-breeding visitor from eastern Palaearctic (all months, mostly November-April). Uncommon in humid and subhumid zones; scarce in drier western sector of range, where only observed in passage. Open forests and edge of scrubs and closed forests.

Cuculus pallidus (Latham) Pallid Cuckoo

Range. Greater part of State but not northern Cape York Peninsula (north of the lower Archer, Coen and Cooktown); also islands close to east coast (Magnetic, Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, Peel, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Irregular migrant, tending to move north in late summer and autumn and south in late winter and spring. Locally and seasonally common, but generally uncommon to moderately common. Lightly wooded country. A few breeding reports north to 20°S, mostly in interior (east to the lower Burdekin, lower Dawson and western Darling Downs): August (? July)-February; mainly parasitizing honeyeaters.

Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis (Latham) Fan-tailed Cuckoo

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Archer, Kowanyama, the Forty-Mile Scrub, the Great Basalt Wall, Blackdown Tableland, Darling Downs and Texas; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Friday, Prince of Wales) and off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel, South Stradbroke); accidental or in passage in arid western interior (Mitchell, Gilruth Plains, 38 km W of Eulo, Mungindi).

Status etc. Partial migrant, moving north in autumn and south in spring (Queensland populations seem fairly sedentary; birds wintering north of breeding range are mostly immature). Common in humid south-east and humid north-eastern highlands; otherwise scarce or uncommon. Rainforests (chiefly edges and clearings), heavy eucalypt forests, subhumid scrubs and (in migration) open forests and mangroves. Breeding north to the Tully and west to the Forty-Mile Scrub, Bunya Mountains, upper Lockyer Creek and upper Dalrymple Creek: August-December; parasitizing *Sericornis citreogularis*, *S. magnirostris* and *S. frontalis*.

Taxonomy. For the correct name of this species see Mason (1981, *Bull. Brit. orn. Cl.* 102: 99).

Cacomantis castaneiventris castaneiventris (Gould) Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo
Range. East coast of Cape York Peninsula from Cape York south to the Bloomfield and inland to the McIlwraith Range.

Status etc. Scarce. Rainforests.

Cacomantis variolosus variolosus (Vigors and Horsfield) Brush Cuckoo
Range. Far north-west, south and east to the lower Gregory. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Norman, and on east coast to the McPherson Range and inland to Wrotham Park, Bolwarra, the middle Burdekin (Macrossan), Miclere Creek (50 km NNW of Clermont), the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Gorge, Chinchilla, Bunya Mountains, upper Lockyer Creek and Emu Vale; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Mabuiag, Badu, Moa, Hammond, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales) and in winter or migration off east coast (from Dunk south to North Stradbroke and as far offshore as Pine I. and the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in February-April and south in September-October. Common in northern lowlands; less numerous in south and in northern highlands. Waterside thickets (especially of *Melaleuca*), rainforests (especially edges) and drier scrubs (including brigalow); also more open country in migration. Breeding north to Torres Strait: September-January; parasitizing mostly *Ramsayornis* spp. in northern and north-eastern lowlands, elsewhere *Myiagra rubecula* and *Melithreptus albogularis*.

Chrysococcyx osculans (Gould) Black-eared Cuckoo
Range. Greater part of State (mainly arid and semi-arid interior), north to the lower Staaten and east to Atherton, the lower Dawson and Darling Downs; casual further east (Gin Gin, Moreton Bay).

Status etc. Scarce visitor (September-April) to southern interior north to about the Tropic; moderately common visitor (April-June) to southern Gulf-coastal plains north to the Staaten. In south mainly in arid and semi-arid scrubs (including *Callitris*); in north mainly in waterside vegetation.

Chrysococcyx basalis (Horsfield)

Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo

Range. Throughout the State, including south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa and Thursday Is); in migration off east coast as far offshore as Pine I. and the Capricorn Group.

Status etc. Partial migrant, tending to leave south-eastern uplands in cold winters. Moderately common. All well-wooded habitats from arid *Acacia* scrubs to rainforests and mangroves. Breeding north to the lower Norman, Atherton and Innisfail: August-April; mainly parasitizing *Malurus* spp., *Gerygone* spp., *Cisticola exilis*, *Smicrornis brevirostris* and *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa*, also open-nested species (*Petroica*, *Myiagra*).

Chrysococcyx lucidus plagosus (Latham)

Shining Bronze Cuckoo

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Norman (Glenore), the upper Flinders (Glendower), Springsure, Chinchilla and Southwood; also islands in Torres Strait (north to Saibai, Yorke and Mer) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Partial migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring. Common in southern humid and subhumid zones; less numerous in drier and more northern parts of range, and especially scarce in tropical lowlands north of Bowen. Rainforests, heavy eucalypt forests and subhumid and semi-arid scrubs; also more open country during migration. Breeding (mainly in eastern humid and subhumid zones) north to Cairns and west to Atherton, the lower Dawson, Bunya Mountains, upper Lockyer Creek and the Lamington Plateau: late July to early December; parasitizing acanthizids (*Gerygone*, *Acanthiza*, *Smicrornis*) and sunbirds (*Nectarinia*).

Chrysococcyx lucidus lucidus (Gmelin)

Status. Apparently a rare passage migrant off east coast. One authentic record: North West I., Capricorn Group (October). [The specimen from Fraser I. was re-identified as *C. l. plagosus* (Vernon and Barry 1972, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 16: 228).]

Chrysococcyx minutillus minutillus Gould

Little Bronze Cuckoo

Range. South-coastal plains of Gulf, east to the lower Norman.

Status etc. Moderately common. Mangroves and gallery forests.

Taxonomy. For identification of *Cuculus malayanus* Raffles with *Chrysococcyx x. xanthorhynchus* (Horsfield) and for division of *Chrysococcyx malayanus* auctt. into two species see Parker (1981, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 187).

***Chrysococcyx minutillus russatus* Gould**

Range. Northern and north-eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the lower Norman and on east coast to Bowen; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Moa, Prince of Wales) and off north-east coast (Hinchinbrook).

Status etc. Common. Dense vegetation, especially mangroves and *Melaleuca* swamps; also waterside thickets, edge of rainforests and adjacent open forests. Breeding north to Cape York: September-February; mainly parasitizing *Gerygone magnirostris* and *G. palpebrosa*. Parker (*supra cit.*) believed that at least part of the southernmost populations wintered on northern Cape York Peninsula and in southern New Guinea; whereas Ford (*infra cit.*) believed there was no evidence for migration apart from the possibility that a long-winged specimen from south-western New Guinea came from a locality where *russatus* was affected by *barnardi* genes.

Taxonomy. This 'subspecies' seems to consist of a hybrid swarm between *C. m. minutillus* and *C. m. 'poecilurus'* of New Guinea, birds resembling the first predominating on the Gulf coast and in drier areas, and birds resembling the second predominating on the east coast and in wetter areas (Ford 1982, *Emu* 81: 209).

***Chrysococcyx minutillus barnardi* Mathews**

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the Hann River (Laura-Coen road), Richmond (rarely), nearly to Emerald (Yamala) and Chinchilla; also North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in January-April and south in June-September, wintering in northern Queensland and southern New Guinea. Common in Rockhampton district; uncommon further south. Breeding north to Byfield and inland presumably to Westwood: October-November; mainly parasitizing *Gerygone palpebrosa*.

***Eudynamys scolopacea subcyanocephala* Mathews**

Common Koel

Range. North-western, south to Mt Isa and Dolomite and east to the Cloncurry.

Status etc. Migrant, arriving between late October and mid-December and leaving in March or April (occasionally May). Moderately common. Riverside scrubs. Breeding from December to February; parasitizing *Philemon citreogularis* and *Manorina flavigula*.

***Eudynamys scolopacea cyanocephala* (Latham)**

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Norman (Glenore), Richmond (rarely), Alice Downs (rarely), the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), Mitchell, Condamine, Pittsworth and Stanthorpe, also islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu and Darnley) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Migrant, arriving in August-November (usually about mid-September in coastal lowlands, two or three weeks later in southern interior) and leaving in January-June (usually late March or early April in coastal lowlands, about a month earlier in southern interior). Common in east-coastal lowlands, much less numerous in highlands and interior. All kinds of wooded country with fruit-bearing trees, especially *Ficus* spp. Breeding north to Coen (and presumably to Cape York) and west to the lower Norman, Homestead (presumably), Blackwater (presumably), Chinchilla and upper Lockyer Creek: October-February; parasitizing large honeyeaters (especially *Philemon* spp. but also *Melithreptus cyanotis* and *Manorina flavigula*), *Sphecotheres vieilloti*, *Oriolus sagittatus* and *Grallina cyanoleuca*.

Scythrops novaehollandiae Latham Channel-billed Cuckoo

Range. Greater part of State but not far western interior (south of Mt Isa or west of Springvale and Mooraberrie); also Torres Strait islands (north to Saibai and Darnley); casual on islands off east coast (Dunk, Brampton, Heron, Fraser, Peel).

Status etc. Migrant, arriving in August-December (usually late September or early October in north and east, but seldom before November in Mt Isa, Cloncurry and Richmond districts) and leaving in January-May (usually March or April in north, about a month earlier in south); considerable numbers wintering in far northern Cape York Peninsula and Torres Strait. Common in subhumid and semi-arid zones; uncommon and mainly a passage migrant in humid zone; scarce and patchily distributed in arid zone. Gallery forests, subhumid scrubs and other not-too-heavily wooded habitats supporting *Ficus* spp. Breeding north to Cloncurry, Richmond, Kirrama and Townsville: October-January; 1-5 (mostly 2) eggs or young per nest; parasitizing *Corvus* spp., *Strepera graculina*, *Cracticus tibicen*, *C. nigrogularis* and *Grallina cyanoleuca*.

Centropus phasianinus phasianinus (Latham) Pheasant Coucal

Range. Northern and eastern, inland to the Nicholson (formerly to the Cloncurry district), Taldora, the upper Flinders (16 km E of Hughenden), Muttaborra, the Warrego Range (16 km N of Tambo), Morven, Mitchell, Meandarra and Warwick; also continental islands in Gulf (Sweers, Bountiful), in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Clarke, Moa, Hammond, Goode, Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Possession, Eborac) and off east coast (Albany, Turtle Head, South Barrow, Fitzroy, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Hayman, Whitsunday, Lindeman, Carlisle, Brampton, Beverley, Percy, North Keppel, Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Peel, North Stradbroke). Also (but ? subsp.) north-east Torres Strait (Darnley and Mer Is).

Status etc. Common in coastal lowlands; generally uncommon in interior and locally extinct (Cloncurry district). Long grass and other rank herbage (especially in damp places and road verges); also lantana and sugarcane; virtually confined to watercourses in interior. Breeding from September to May; C/2 (1), 3 (5), 4 (7), 5 (6), 6 (1), 7 (2).

Centropus phasianinus thierfelderi Stresemann

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu, Dauan and Saibai Is).

Status etc. Unknown.

Taxonomy. See Mayr (1937, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 939: 3) and Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 85).

STRIGIDAE

Tyto alba delicatula (Gould)

Barn Owl

Range. Greater part of State but not east coast of Cape York Peninsula north of Cooktown; also islands off mid-east and south-east coasts (Fairfax, Fraser, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Nomadic. Lightly wooded country. Moderately common in interior and on coastal plains of Gulf north to the Archer, becoming locally abundant during rodent plagues (*Rattus villosissimus* and *Notomys* spp. on grassy western plains, and *Mus musculus* in Darling Downs wheatbelt); scarce in east-coastal lowlands, where mainly a winter visitor. Breeding in interior north to the Nicholson and the Evelyn Tableland: June-February; C/3 (2). For diet in far western interior see Morton *et al.* (1977, *Aust. Wildl. Res.* 4: 91). For biology and taxonomy of Australian Strigidae, Podargidae, Aegothelidae and Caprimulgidae see Schodde and Mason (1980, *Nocturnal Birds of Australia*).

Tyto novaehollandiae galei Mathews

Masked Owl

Range. Mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Pascoe south to the Chester.

Status etc. Unknown.

Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Stephens)

Range. Eastern, north on coast to Townsville and in interior to Atherton, and west to Lake Lucy (? species), Springsure, upper Lockyer Creek and Dalveen; also Percy and Fraser Is.

Status etc. Scarce. Open or closed forests. Breeding from April to June ('north-eastern Australia') and in October (Percy I.).

Taxonomy. See Mason (1983, *Bull. Br. orn. Cl.* 103: 123).

Tyto capensis longimembris (Jerdon)

Grass Owl

Range. Humid and subhumid northern and eastern coastal plains, south on Gulf coast to Aurukun, and on east coast to Brisbane and inland to Gin Gin; also continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Moa, Travers, Thursday) and off east coast (Palm). Formerly arid northern interior (Richmond and east of Cloncurry). Casual in southern interior (Mitchell).

Status etc. Locally common (the lower Herbert) but seldom reported in long grass of coastal plains; probably now extinct on Mitchell-grass plains of northern interior, though recently recorded from Barkly Tableland a little west of Northern Territory border (Brooker 1976, *Emu* 76: 154). Breeding from March to May; C/4 (2), 6 (1).

Tyto tenebricosa multipunctata Mathews Sooty Owl

Range. Humid north-east (mainly highlands and foothills) from Cedar Bay south to Paluma and inland to Julatten, Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests.

Tyto tenebricosa tenebricosa (Gould)

Range. Humid south-east (mainly highlands and foothills) from the Conondale Range south to the McPherson Range and west to the Bunya and Mistake Mountains.

Status etc. Uncommon. Rainforests and heavy eucalypt forests. One undated breeding report from Pimpama: C/1.

Ninox rufa humeralis (Bonaparte) Rufous Owl

Range. Northern and mid-eastern: Gulf coast at mouth of Watson River; and east coast from the Claudie south to Byfield and inland to the Battle Camp Range, Mareeba, Atherton, the Herbert Gorge, the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy) and Connors Range; also Dunk I.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon. Waterside forests (especially of *Melaleuca leucadendron*), rainforests and mangroves. Breeding in August and September; C/2 (1).

Taxonomy. See Mason and Schodde (1980, *Emu* 80: 141).

Ninox strenua (Gould) Powerful Owl

Range. South-eastern, north to Rockhampton and west to the Expedition Range (10 km W of Fairfield), Theodore, Chinchilla, Toowoomba and Wallangarra; also South Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Uncommon. Mainly subhumid scrubs and heavy eucalypt forests of interior and subinterior. Breeding in winter; two records of single fledgelings. For diet in Girraween National Park see James (1980, *Emu* 80: 34).

Ninox connivens peninsularis Salvadori Barking Owl

Range. Extreme north of Cape York Peninsula and continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Goode, Thursday, Friday, Horn).

Status etc. Common. Closed and open forests. Breeding in August and September; C/2 (2).

***Ninox connivens connivens* (Latham)**

Range. North-western, south to Riversleigh and Mt Isa and east to the lower Leichhardt and Sedan; also Mornington I. West-coastal plains of Cape York Peninsula from the Edward south to the Norman. Eastern, north to Cooktown (? to the Stewart) and west to Atherton, Kaban, the Forty-Mile Scrub, Pentland (rarely to Richmond), Lake Elphinstone, the Dawson, Mundubbera, Bunya Mountains and Ballandean; also Goold and Fraser Is. Locally on rivers of southern interior: Coopers Creek (Windorah and east of Innamincka), the Bulloo (Lake Bullawarra), the Warrego (Charleville), the Moonie (Thomby) and the Barwon (Mungindi).

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon. Mainly waterside forests; also *Casuarina* thickets and closed forests. Breeding from July to November; C/2 (9), 3 (6).

***Ninox novaeseelandiae boobook* (Latham)** Boobook Owl

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

Status etc. Partial migrant. Common in regions of medium humidity; scarce in arid interior and on humid east-coastal lowlands north of Townsville. Most wooded habitats but seldom rainforests. Breeding north to Coen: August-October; C/2 (1), 3 (4), 4 (1).

***Ninox novaeseelandiae lurida* DeVis**

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands and foothills, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Atherton and the Herbert Gorge.

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests and adjacent open forests. Breeding in October.

PODARGIDAE

***Podargus strigoides* (Latham)** Tawny Frogmouth

Range. Greater part of State north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine), including islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke) but not far western interior (south of the Gregory and Mt Isa or west of Middleton and Monkira).

Status etc. Partial migrant (large, dark southern-type birds recorded in autumn and winter as far north as the Gulf and the middle Burdekin). Common in southern humid and subhumid zones, moderately common in semi-arid zone, uncommon in arid zone and in northern humid zone (north of Cardwell). Most wooded habitats but not rainforests in north. Breeding north to northern Cape York Peninsula (the Ducie): generally August-November, also December-February in north; C/2 (usually), 3 (rarely), 4 (very rarely).

***Podargus papuensis* Quoy and Gaimard** · Papuan Frogmouth

Range. Northern humid and subhumid zones, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Staaten and on east coast to Cardwell; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Thursday, Friday, Prince of Wales).

Status etc. Common in north; scarce south of the Coleman and the Bloomfield and confined to vicinity of coast. Densely and moderately densely wooded habitats in lowlands: rainforests, closed gallery forests, swamp forests (*Melaleuca*), mangroves and open forests. Breeding from August to December; C/1 (usually), 2 (rarely).

***Podargus ocellatus marmoratus* Gould** Marbled Frogmouth

Range. Humid zone of northern Cape York Peninsula: only certainly known from Cape York and mid-east coast from the Claudie south to the Rocky and inland to the McIlwraith Range (29 km NE of Coen).

Status etc. Uncommon. Rainforests. An unconfirmed report of breeding: 'Mr Wheatley obtained nests of this *Podargus* in the scrub country bordering the Ducie River; each nest contained three eggs' (MacGillivray 1914, *Emu* 13: 158). For notes on diet see Atherton *et al.* (1981, *Sunbird* 11: 71).

***Podargus ocellatus plumiferus* Gould**

Range. Disjunct in humid south-eastern highlands: Blackall Range (Baroon Pocket), Conondale Range (Booloumba Creek), Tamborine Mountain and McPherson Range (Binna Burra).

Status etc. Rare. Closed forests. Unconfirmed reports of breeding (Welsh 1933, *Emu* 32: 193). For details of habitat and voice see Roberts and Ingram (1978, *Emu* 78: 41).

AEGOTHELIDAE

***Aegotheles cristatus cristatus* (White)** Australian Owlet-nightjar

Range. Greater part of State but not far northern Cape York Peninsula (north of Weipa and the Pascoe); also Fraser and North Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Moderately common in interior; scarce and locally absent in east-coastal lowlands and humid highlands. Open forests and woodlands; in drier parts of range virtually confined to riverside vegetation. Breeding from October to December in north, and August to November in south; C/3 (1), 4 (1).

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Eurostopodus argus Hartert

Spotted Nightjar

Range. Northern and western, north to northern Cape York Peninsula (Portland Roads) and east to Cooktown, Cairns, Cardwell, Lake Elphinstone, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla and Millmerran; also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Partial migrant, visiting northern part of range in autumn and winter. Moderately common in arid zone and (at least in autumn) Gulf-coastal lowlands north to the Staaten; generally scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Lightly wooded country with open stony ridges suitable for roosting and nesting. Breeding north at least to Mt Isa and east to the lower Dawson and Lockyer Creek: September-December; C/1 (5).

Taxonomy. For identity of type of *E. guttatus* (Vigors and Horsfield) see Schodde and Mason (1980, *Nocturnal Birds of Australia*, p. 123).

Eurostopodus mystacalis mystacalis (Temminck)

White-throated Nightjar

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cairns and west to Julatten, the Atherton Tableland, Miclere Creek (50 km NNW of Clermont), the lower Dawson, Barakula, Kogan and upper Dalrymple Creek; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Moderately common in hilly country (but not highlands) of south-east; scarce north of Tropic. Open forests and subhumid scrubs, preferably with stony ridges suitable for roosting or nesting. Breeding north to Cardwell: September-December; C/1 (7).

Caprimulgus macrurus macrurus Horsfield

Large-tailed Nightjar

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the lower Norman, and on east coast to Pialba and inland to Tozer Gap, Helenvale, Julatten, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, Mt Spec, the Peak Range (? species), Marmor and Gin Gin; also forested islands in western Torres Strait (Boigu, Saibai, Badu, Moa, Hawkesbury, Friday, Prince of Wales) and off north-east coast (South Barnard, Dunk, Brook, Hinchinbrook) and south-east coast (Fraser).

Status etc. Common in coastal lowlands south to the Archer and the Herbert; uncommon in highlands; scarce and patchily distributed south of Ingham. Open country in vicinity of dense cover (rainforests, gallery forests, subhumid scrubs, *Melaleuca* swamps, mangroves). Breeding from July to December; C/2 (11).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1977, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 155: 1).

APODIDAE

Collocalia vanikorensis vanikorensis (Quoy and Gaimard) Uniform Swiftlet

Range etc. Uncertain; perhaps a rare summer visitor to far north and north-east, including Torres Strait. One specimen from Cape York (September) and observations at Mer I. ('wet season'), Sue I. (February), Prince of Wales I. ('wet season'), 'Coen River area' (October) and Atherton (January).

Taxonomy. See Mayr (1937, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 915: 4).

Collocalia spodiopygia terraereginae (Ramsay) White-rumped Swiftlet

Range. Disjunct in eastern humid zone between 12°40' and 21°05' S: mid-eastern Cape York Peninsula from the Claudie south to the McIlwraith Range (Browns Creek); north-eastern from Mt Amos south to Mt Elliot, inland to Helenvale, the Herberton Range and the Paluma Range, and including continental islands (Fitzroy, Dunk, Thorpe, Richards, Goold, Hinchinbrook); and lower north-east (Eungella Range).

Status etc. Very common in central and wettest part of range (around Tully) becoming less numerous towards northern and southern limits and in highlands above 500 m. Feeding in all kinds of country but preferring natural and man-made clearings. Breeding in mountain caves and island cliffs (no reports from north of Edmonton): September-February; C/1 (invariably).

Collocalia chillagoensis (Pecotich) Chillagoe Swiftlet

Range. Small area in semi-arid south-eastern interior of Cape York Peninsula, from Wild Horse Creek (33 km SE of Wrotham Park) south-east to 10 km S of Chillagoe.

Status etc. Moderately common. Open country around limestone bluffs. Breeding in at least twenty limestone caves; November-December (Smyth *et al.* 1980, *Sunbird* 11: 1).

Taxonomy. See Pecotich (1982, *Tower Karst* No. 4: 53).

Collocalia esculenta esculenta (Linnaeus) Glossy Swiftlet

Range etc. Uncertain; perhaps a rare visitor to north and north-east. Undated specimens said to come from Cape York and observations from the Claudie (January) and the Eungella Range (April).

Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus (Latham) Spine-tailed Swift

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Weipa, Jabiru Outcamp (55 km NW of Coen), nearly to Mt Surprise (Barkers Knob), Richmond, Barcaldine, Adavale, Charleville, St George and Mungindi; also Torres Strait (west at least to 140°E, north to Saibai I. and east to Mer I.) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Passage migrant and non-breeding visitor (late September to mid-April). Moderately common to common (generally more numerous in south than north and over hills than plains).

Taxonomy. For removal from *Chaetura* see Brooke (1970, *Durban Mus. Novit* 9: 13).

Apus pacificus pacificus (Latham) Fork-tailed Swift

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and inland to Mt Isa, Julia Creek, Windorah and Thargomindah; also islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu and east to Mer) and off east coast (Lloyd, Magnetic, Fraser, North Stradbroke, Peel).

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

ALCEDINIDAE

Alcedo azurea azurea Latham Azure Kingfisher

Range. Far north-west, east to Burketown and south to Riversleigh. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Mitchell (Kowanyama), the middle Lynd (Torwood), Mt Surprise, the middle Burdekin (Macrossan), the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Gorge, Chinchilla, Oakey and Texas; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Horn, Friday, Prince of Wales, Mt Adolphus) and off east coast (Hope, North Barnard, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Moderately common in lowlands and foothills; scarce or absent in highlands (above 600 m in north, and 400 m in south). Fresh-water streams, lakes and reservoirs densely margined with trees, and mangrove creeks. Breeding from late August to November, also December to early March in north; C/4 (1), 5 (3), 6 (2).

Taxonomy. The Cape York Peninsula population has been variously treated as part of an eastern subspecies *A. a. azurea* or part of a north-western subspecies *A. a. ruficollaris* (Bankier) or as an intermediate subspecies *A. a. mixta* (Mathews). These differences of opinion are reconciled by lumping all three forms.

Alcedo pusilla pusilla (Temminck) Little Kingfisher

Range. Torres Strait (Sassie, Moa, Thursday, Prince of Wales and Great Woody Is). Northern Cape York Peninsula, south on Gulf coast to the Watson and on east coast to the Chester. North-eastern, from the Barron south to Mt Spec and inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe and Herbert Vale; also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon. Small streams or swamps (fresh or salt) up to 750 m, completely screened by dense vegetation (rainforests, mangroves, melaleucas, nipa palms). Breeding from late October to late February; C/4 (1), 5 (2).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1983, *Emu* 10: 383).

Dacelo gigas (Boddaert)

Laughing Kookaburra

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine) and west to the lower Archer, the Holroyd (c. 80 km from coast), the Lynd-Pinnacle Creek confluence, Croydon, Gilberton, the upper Flinders (Boremba), Barcaldine, Blackall, the upper Bulloo and Eulo; also islands off east coast (Magnetic, Hayman, Whitsunday, South Molle, Lindeman, Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Uncommon to common (most numerous in hilly country in subhumid and semi-arid zones; least numerous in tropical coastal lowlands and in arid and semi-arid flatlands of interior). Open forests; in drier parts of range largely confined to riverside forests. Breeding from July to January (mostly September-November); C/2 (1), 3 (4), 4 (3).

Dacelo leachii leachii Vigors and Horsfield

Blue-winged Kookaburra

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York, south to beyond Ipswich (Millbong) and inland to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Taldora, Richmond, the upper Flinders (16 km E of Hughenden), the lower Belyando (near Mt Douglas), Dingo, Taroom, Chinchilla (rarely) and Gatton; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Hammond, Goode, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Entrance, Possession) and off north-east coast (Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic).

Status etc. Generally common, but only a scarce winter visitor to humid north-east-coastal lowlands (between Cairns and Tully) and mainly a scarce autumn-winter visitor to southernmost parts of range. Open forests, *Melaleuca* swamps and mangroves; in drier parts of range restricted to riverside forests. Breeding south to the middle Brisbane (Northbrook): late September to early December; C/2 (5), 3 (10), 4 (1), 5 (1), but usually only one or two young reared.

Halcyon macleayii incincta Gould

Forest Kingfisher

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Staaten, Croydon, The Lynd, Pentland, the Blackdown Tableland, Chinchilla, Dalby, upper Dalrymple Creek and the Lamington Plateau; also islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu and east to Mer) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Percy Is and Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Partial migrant, all birds from southern interior and most birds from south-east-coastal lowlands leaving in autumn and returning in spring. Very common, especially in winter in humid north-east-coastal lowlands; progressively

less numerous towards south and in drier and higher parts of range. Open forests (mainly near water in drier parts or range); also more open country (including cultivation) during migration. Breeding north to Cape York and up to 700 m: August-January; C/3 (2), 4 (10), 5 (13), 6 (1).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 94).

Halcyon pyrrhopygia Gould

Red-backed Kingfisher

Range. Greater part of State (mainly interior and western), north to the Mitchell (rarely to Coen) and east to Mt Carbine, Rocky Creek, Innisfail, Macknade, Townsville etc.; also Fraser I.

Status etc. Irregular migrant, tending to move north and east in winter and during droughts. Locally common in arid and semi-arid interior; scarce in eastern highlands and humid east-coastal lowlands. Lightly wooded country. Breeding in lowlands north certainly to Sedan and presumably to south-west of Cape York Peninsula, and east to the middle Burdekin (presumably), lower Dawson (? to Westwood) and nearly to Brisbane (Sherwood): September-February; C/3 (5), 4 (1), 5 (2), 6 (1).

Halcyon sancta sancta Vigors and Horsfield

Sacred Kingfisher

Range. Greater part of State, inland to the upper Gregory, Mt Isa, Davenport Downs, Cuddapan and lower Coopers Creek (Innamincka, SA); also numerous islands in Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status etc. Migrant, most birds from greater part of breeding range leaving in late summer or autumn and returning in spring. Generally common, but only a scarce passage migrant in most of arid zone. Within breeding range mainly in open forests near water; in winter mainly in mangroves. Breeding north to Atherton and Cardwell, and west to Mt Isa, the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), Charleville and the lower Moonie (Dareel) and in the Capricorn and Bunker Groups (Tryon, North West, Wreck, Heron, ? One Tree, and Fairfax Is): September-February; C/4 (4), 5 (1), 6 (1). Most migrants seem to leave Queensland (evidently by long flights across the Coral Sea as well as via Torres Strait), but considerable numbers winter on far northern coasts, and progressively smaller numbers further south.

Halcyon chloris sordida Gould

Mangrove Kingfisher

Range. East coast, from Cape York south nearly to NSW border (West Burleigh); also islands in Torres Strait (Boigu, Dungeness, Sassie) and close to east coast.

Status etc. Locally common (Moreton Bay) but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Mangroves. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (2), 3 (3), 4 (1).

Syma torotoro flavirostris (Gould)

Yellow-billed Kingfisher

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, from Cape York south on west coast to the Archer and on east coast to the Chester.

Status etc. Common. Closed forests. Breeding from late November to early January; C/2 (1), 3 (4), 4 (2).

Tanysiptera sylvia sylvia Gould

Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher

Range. Humid north-east coasts and adjacent hills from south-west Torres Strait (Moa) south to Paluma; in migration further north (Torres Strait north to Boigu I. and east to Darnley I.) and south (Bowen).

Status etc. Migrant, leaving for winter quarters in New Guinea between late February and late April and returning between late October and late December. Locally common, but scarce south of Cardwell. Closed forests up to 500 m. Breeding from late November to early February; C/2 (3), 3 (66) [sic], 4 (3).

The identity and status of a strange *Tanysiptera* on Darnley I. (Draffan 1978, *Sunbird* 9: 11) are uncertain.

MEROPIDAE

Merops ornatus Latham

Rainbow Bee-eater

Range. Throughout the State, including in migration many islands in Torres Strait and close to east coast; also Bentinck I. (Gulf).

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in February-June (mostly March-April) and south in August-October. Very common in humid and subhumid lowlands, common along rivers in semi-arid zone, uncommon in highlands and arid zone. Lightly wooded country, especially near water. Breeding north to Weipa, Coen and Cooktown, and on Fraser I., mainly in sandy country or along watercourses whose banks provide tunnel sites: September-December; C/4 (2), 5 (3). Large numbers wintering in Queensland, especially in north (including Torres Strait islands) but also in considerable numbers in coastal lowlands south to Moreton Bay; few wintering in central and southern interior.

CORACIIDAE

Eurystomus orientalis pacificus (Latham)

Dollarbird

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and inland to the Gregory, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Sedan, Richmond, Tangorin, Longreach, Blackall, Charleville, Bollon and Mungindi; on migration in Torres Strait and off east coast.

Status etc. Very regular migrant, usually arriving in south in late September, in north-east in early October and in Gulf drainages in late October or November; usually leaving south-eastern interior in late February, south-east-coastal lowlands in March, the north-east in April and Gulf lowlands in early May. Moderately

common to common in subhumid zone, less numerous in humid and semi-arid zones. Open forests; in drier parts of range confined to riverside forests. Breeding north to Weipa, east to Coen, Laura, Atherton, Cardwell etc. and inland to the lower Dawson, Columboola and Whetstone: late September to late December (earlier in south than north); C/3 (3), 4 (6). Occurrence in passage on islands remote from east coast (Willis, Pine, Percy, Heron, One Tree, Fairfax) and paucity of records from Torres Strait indicate that this species, unlike *Merops*, migrates directly over the sea to and from winter quarters in New Guinea.

PITTIDAE

Pitta versicolor simillima Gould

Noisy Pitta

Range. Eastern Cape York Peninsula from Cape York south to the McIlwraith Range, including Haggerstone I.; also Torres Strait islands (north to Badu, Yam, Yorke and Darnley).

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in February-April and south in October-December. Moderately common. Closed forests; also mangroves in migration. Breeding from December to February; C/3 or 4 (H.G. Barnard). Wintering in Torres Strait and southern and south-eastern New Guinea.

Pitta versicolor versicolor Swainson

Range. Eastern humid and subhumid zones north to Cooktown and west to Helenvale, Mt Lewis, Atherton, Kirrama, Mt Spec, the Eungella Range, Rockhampton, Kroombit Tops, Many Peaks Range (Bulburin State Forest), Gin Gin, Biggenden, nearly to Kingaroy (Coolabunia), Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne and the Mistake Mountains; also islands off east coast (Dunk, Palm, Whitsunday, Tryon, Fraser, Bribie, Peel, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Migrant, moving coastwards and presumably northwards in March-April and returning to breeding quarters in September-November. Locally moderately common but generally uncommon. Closed forests; also mangroves and coastal thickets in migration. Breeding in highlands and foothills north to the Bloomfield: October (? August)-January; C/2 (2), 3 (6), 4 (3). Wintering mainly on coastal plains and islands.

Pitta erythrogaster macklotii Temminck

Blue-breasted Pitta

Range. Eastern Cape York Peninsula from Cape York south to the McIlwraith Range and west to the Ducie and the Wenlock (presumably where these rivers were crossed by the former overland telegraph line); in southern Torres Strait (Booby, Prince of Wales and Mt Adolphus Is) on passage; accidental on west coast of Peninsula (Weipa).

Status etc. Said to be migratory, leaving in March-May and returning in November-December. Common. Closed forests, including gallery forests west of Great Dividing Range. Breeding in January; C/3 (3). Said to winter in New Guinea.

ATRICHORNITHIDAE

Atrichornis rufescens (Ramsay)

Rufous Scrub-bird

Range. Humid highlands in far south-east: McPherson Range and far south of Great Dividing Range (head of Dalrymple Creek and nearby Mt Mitchell).

Status etc. Uncommon above 900 m; in decreasing numbers down to 500 m. Dense undergrowth, mainly in rainforest and beech forest (*Nothofagus*), rarely eucalypt forest. Breeding in September; C/2 (1).

MENURIDAE

Menura alberti Bonaparte

Albert's Lyrebird

Range. Humid south-eastern highlands: from Tamborine Mountain south through Beechmont to Springbrook, thence west along the McPherson Range to Wilsons Peak, thence north along the Great Dividing Range to Mt Mistake. Formerly the Blackall Range from Eumundi south to Montville and the head of the Mary.

Status etc. Locally common in the McPherson and Great Dividing Ranges; now rare on Tamborine Mountain and extinct further north. Rainforests, beech forests (*Nothofagus*), palm scrubs (*Archontophoenix*) and treefern gullies. Breeding in June and July (? August); C/1 (8).

Taxonomy. For relationship of Menuridae (and Atrichornithidae) to the Ptilonorhynchidae and Paradisaeidae see Sibley (1974, *Emu* 74: 65).

Menura novaehollandiae Latham

Superb Lyrebird

Range. Subhumid highlands in extreme south: upper western slopes of Great Dividing Range east and south of Ballandean.

Status etc. Formerly common. Stunted open forest (*Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, *Acacia*) strewn with large granite boulders at 900-1200 m. Breeding in June and July (Vernon 1973, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 5: 62); C/1 (2).

ALAUDIDAE

Mirafra javanica javanica Horsfield

Horsfield's Bushlark

Range. Western: Gulf and Lake Eyre drainages north to the lower Mitchell and east to Wrotham Park, Chillagoe, The Lynd, the upper Flinders (Glendower), Dartmouth, Blackall, Thylungra and Noccundra. North-eastern and mid-eastern, from the upper Daintree south to Rockhampton and west to Mt Molloy, Atherton, the Valley of Lagoons, Lolworth, Lake Elphinstone, Capella and Springsure. South-eastern interior, north to north-eastern slope of the Bunya Mountains, west to Chinchilla and Kindon (70 km W of Millmerran) and ordinarily east to Wivenhoe Pocket and Boonah; casual further east (Gin Gin, Rocklea, Canungra) and west (Meandarra, Mungindi). Southern interior: the lower Warrego north to Cunnamulla.

Status etc. Locally and seasonally common (e.g. on the Mitchell-grass plains of north-western interior, and in the farming country of the Darling Downs) but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Open or lightly wooded country with short open herbage, including cultivated pastures, cereal crops and airfields. Breeding from October to March, also in winter in far south-west; C/3 (3), 4 (1).

HIRUNDINIDAE

Cheramoeca leucosterna (Gould)

White-backed Swallow

Range. Western and southern (mainly interior), north to Kamilaroi, Sedan, Maxwellton and Hughenden and east to the lower Dawson, the upper Boyne (Kumbia), the upper Brisbane (W of Kilcoy) and North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common in far western interior about the lower Georgina, the Mulligan, Eyre Creek and the lower Diamantina; uncommon on eastern Darling Downs (from Jandowae south to Warwick) and in drier south-eastern lowlands (about the Brisbane and its tributaries, Lockyer and Reynolds Creeks); scarce elsewhere. Open country near watercourses or sandridges. Breeding in south, north to Birdsville and Jandowae and east nearly to Brisbane: September-October; C/6 (2). It colonized the Darling Downs and Brisbane drainage c. 1920, before which there were no records east of the Warrego.

Hirundo rustica gutturalis Scopoli

Barn Swallow

Range. East-coastal lowlands north to Mossman and including Fraser and North Stradbroke Is; collected in Torres Strait during southward passage.

Status etc. Summer visitor (October-March). Moderately common in north (in flocks of up to 120, *vide* Klapste 1977, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 7: 25), rare in south. Mainly in cleared country about human habitation, where telegraph wires etc. provide it with perches.

Hirundo tahitica frontalis Quoy and Gaimard

Pacific Swallow

Range. Far northern Torres Strait (Saibai I.).

Status etc. Unknown.

Taxonomy. See Mayr (1934, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 709: 13).

Hirundo neoxena Gould

Welcome Swallow

Range. Greater part of the State, west to Mt Isa, Sandringham and Birdsville; also many islands in south-west Torres Strait (north to Badu) and off east coast north to the Pison Is and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group.

Status etc. Resident and migratory, moving north in March-May and south in July-October. As a winter visitor common in east-coastal lowlands north to Mossman; uncommon in farmlands of eastern interior (Darling Downs north to Atherton Tableland) and along east coast of Cape York Peninsula; scarce elsewhere. As a breeding bird common in south-eastern cities, towns and farmlands, less numerous northwards and westwards. Open country near water, towns or farmhouses. Breeding north to Cairns and west to Atherton, Ravenshoe, the lower Dawson, Wallumbilla and Mungindi, and on continental islands off east coast north to vicinity of Mackay: July-April (mostly August-October); C/3 (1), 4 (4). This bird has greatly increased its numbers and breeding range since European settlement.

Hirundo daurica Linnaeus

Red-rumped Swallow

Status. Rare summer visitor. One record from north-east: five birds with a mixed flock of *H. neoxena* and *H. nigricans* seen by J. Crowhurst (*Bd Observer* No. 617: 46) on the lower Daintree on 12 February 1983.

Hirundo nigricans nigricans Vieillot

Tree Martin

Range. Greater part of State, including Torres Strait (at sea and on islands north to Saibai and Darnley) and off east coast north to Raine I.

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in summer and autumn and south in late winter and spring. As a non-breeding visitor or passage migrant common in east-coastal lowlands (in decreasing numbers north to Cairns); moderately common in north-eastern highlands and southern Gulf lowlands and locally about rivers in western interior; scarce in southern interior and northern Cape York Peninsula. Generally uncommon as a breeding bird, most Queensland birds presumably originating in south-eastern Australia and Tasmania. Open forests, woodlands and cultivation. Breeding in south-east, north to Rockhampton and west to Emerald, Wealwandangie, Columboola, Jandowae and the northern foot of the McPherson Range: September-December; C/3 (1).

Hirundo ariel (Gould)

Fairy Martin

Range. Greater part of State, including islands in south-west Torres Strait (Moa, Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Magnetic, Fraser, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in February-May and south in August-September. Generally common, but scarce in Torres Strait and on northern Cape York Peninsula. Open country, especially near water. Breeding north to Augustus Downs, Tinaroo Falls Reservoir (presumably) and Innisfail, and on Magnetic I.: July-January; C/4 (1). In winter mainly in coastal lowlands north of Tropic.

MOTACILLIDAE

Motacilla flava simillima Hartert

Yellow Wagtail

Range etc. Probably a regular summer visitor to marshy areas and open, short-grass flats (including airfields) on northern and north-eastern coastal plains south to Ayr. Casual further south (the lower Dawson and Heron I.).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 112).

Motacilla cinerea cinerea Tunstall

Grey Wagtail

Status. One authentic record: a single bird observed in a disused quarry 8 km W of Innisfail in February 1970 (Gill 1970, *Emu* 70: 141).

Anthus novaeseelandiae australis Vieillot

Richard's Pipit

Range. Greater part of State but not northern Cape York Peninsula (north of Weipa and Iron Range); also islands off mid-east and south-east coasts (North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, St Helena, North Stradbroke, Peel, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Generally sedentary but occasionally forming flocks of up to a hundred birds. Common. Bare or sparsely vegetated ground from coastal beaches inland to the gibber plains of south-western deserts. Breeding from July to April (mostly spring in wetter parts of range, autumn in drier); C/2 (3), 3 (8), 4 (1). Since European settlement it has profited greatly from man-made habitats, e.g. forest clearings, short-grass pastures, playing fields, roadsides and airfields.

CAMPEPHAGIDAE

Coracina maxima (Rueppell)

Ground Cuckoo-shrike

Range. Greater part of State (mostly interior), north to Burketown, Normanton, Croydon and Georgetown, and east to Conjuboy, Charters Towers, Clermont, Cracow and Lockyer Creek; casual further east (Atherton, Townsville, Rockhampton, Gin Gin, Brisbane).

Status etc. Nomadic. Moderately common in southern Gulf lowlands and locally elsewhere in arid and semi-arid zones; uncommon on Darling Downs and upper Lockyer Creek. Bare ground in lightly wooded country, especially riverine plains. Breeding north to Cloncurry and Richmond and east to Jandowae and upper Lockyer Creek: August-January (earlier in south than north); C/2 (1), 3 (7), 4 (1). Originally only (and still mainly) a winter visitor to south-eastern interior, becoming established as a breeding bird on the eastern Darling Downs c. 1930 and Lockyer Creek a few years later.

Coracina novaehollandiae (Gmelin)

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike

Range. Throughout the State, including in winter and migration islands in Gulf (Crab, Mornington, Sweers), Torres Strait (north to Boigu and east to Mer) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Percy and Capricorn Groups).

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in March-June and south in August-November. Generally common (most numerous in subhumid and semi-arid zones, least in arid interior). Mainly open forests and woodlands; also mangroves in winter. Breeding north to Coen (but not in east-coastal lowlands north of Townsville) and inland to Mt Isa, Richmond, Charleville and Dareel, and on Fraser and Peel Is: October-January; C/2 (4), 3 (7). In winter mainly on coastal lowlands, but some birds present in all parts of State. Flocks wintering on northern Cape York Peninsula and Torres Strait islands mainly or wholly comprising immatures.

Coracina papuensis hypoleuca (Gould)

Little Cuckoo-shrike

Range. North-western, east to the Leichhardt and south to Lawn Hill, Mt Isa and Fountain Springs.

Status etc. Moderately common near coast and on the lower Gregory; scarce in south. Mangroves and riverside forests.

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 117).

Coracina papuensis oriomo Mayr and Rand

Range. Far northern Torres Strait (Saibai I.).

Status etc. Unknown.

Coracina papuensis robusta (Latham)

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Norman, Taldora, Glendower (rarely to Richmond), Barcaldine, Blackall, Augathella and Cunnamulla; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Moa, Thursday, Horn, Prince of Wales) and close to east coast.

Status etc. Migrant and postnuptial nomad, tending to flock in autumn and move northwards and coastwards. Locally common in north; uncommon to moderately common in southern interior (but absent from coldest parts in autumn-winter); scarce to uncommon in south-eastern lowlands (more numerous in autumn-winter than spring-summer). Open forests, subhumid scrubs, gallery forests, edge of rainforests, and mangroves; in driest parts of range virtually confined to rivers. Breeding north to Horn and Prince of Wales Is, but not on east-coast islands or humid north-east coastal lowlands between Cairns and Ingham, and very rarely in south-eastern lowlands: August-January (a month earlier in south than north); C/2 (9), 3 (2).

Coracina lineata lineata (Swainson)

Barred Cuckoo-shrike

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Helenvale, Julatten, the Herberton and Cardwell Ranges, Mt Spec, Suttor Creek, Westwood, Carnarvon Gorge, Chinchilla, Toowoomba and Cunninghams Gap; wandering to islands off east coast (Dunk, Fraser, Peel).

Status etc. Postnuptial nomad, wandering in flocks from March to October in search of fruiting trees. Moderately common in wettest parts of north-east, but generally uncommon, and especially scarce north of Cooktown and in driest parts of range. Rainforests (mainly edge, glades and second-growth); also isolated fruit trees (especially *Ficus*) in open forests. Breeding north to the Endeavour: October-January; C/1 (4), 2 (3).

Coracina tenuirostris aruensis (Sharpe)

Cicadabird

Range. Western Cape York Peninsula from Cape York south certainly to the lower Edward and possibly to the lower Norman, and east to Coen.

Status etc. Uncommon. Mainly open forests; also mangroves.

Taxonomy. This subspecies differs from the nominate race in its shorter wing (117-127 mm in males, vs 130-140) and markedly in voice (independently noted by MacLennan, Bruce and Beruldsen).

Coracina tenuirostris tenuirostris (Jardine)

Range. Eastern, north to the Claudie (and probably to Cape York), and west to Wrotham Park, the Newcastle Range (30 km W of Einasleigh), Ortona, the middle Burdekin (33 km NE of Charters Towers), Lake Elphinstone, Springsure, the upper Dawson (Ruined Castle Creek), Dulacca, Chinchilla, Toowoomba and Emu Vale; also islands in Torres Strait (north to Badu and Mer) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Migrant, moving south between late August and early November and north between late February and late April; presumably wintering in Torres Strait, on Cape York Peninsula and in north-east (south at least to Tully). Moderately common in wettest parts of range; only a scarce passage migrant in driest. Open forests, subhumid scrubs, gallery forests, edge of rainforests, mangroves and brigalow scrubs. Breeding north to Atherton and Innisfail and west to the middle Burdekin (presumably), the Blackdown Tableland (presumably), Wonga Hills and upper Lockyer Creek: October-February (earlier in south than north); C/1 (1).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No: 191: 118) for evidence that this form, in the guise of *C. t. plumbea* (Mueller), winters in New Guinea.

Lalage sueurii tricolor (Swainson)

White-winged Triller

Range. Throughout the State, including in winter or migration islands in Gulf (Mornington), south-west Torres Strait (Thursday I.) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Nomad or irregular migrant, tending to move north in late summer and autumn and south in late winter and spring. Overall common, but numbers varying greatly according to condition of ground herbage and resultant abundance of insects. As a breeding bird common in subhumid and semi-arid zones and in good years in arid zone, scarce in east-coastal lowlands and apparently absent from south-eastern highlands. As a winter visitor most numerous in southern Gulf lowlands, least numerous in east-coastal lowlands and southern interior. Open forests and woodlands and arid and semi-arid scrubs. Breeding north to Coen but not on islands or in coastal lowlands north of Normanton and Townsville: September-February (earlier in south than north); C/2 (5), 3 (3).

Lalage leucomela polygrammica (Gray)

Varied Triller

Range. Far north-west Torres Strait (Boigu I.).

Status etc. Unknown.

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 125).

Lalage leucomela yorki Mathews

Range. Cape York Peninsula, south on west coast to the Staaten, and on east coast to the Stewart and inland to the McIlwraith range; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Clarke, Wednesday, Hammond, Goode, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Entrance, Possession).

Status etc. Common. Rainforests (mainly edge), deciduous vine scrubs, gallery forests, and open forests enriched with drupaceous plants. Breeding from November to January; C/1 (3).

Lalage leucomela leucomela (Vigors and Horsfield)

Range. Eastern, north to a little beyond Cooktown and west to Jansen, the upper East Normanby (Mt Poverty), Mt Molloy, Atherton, the Forty-Mile Scrub, the Great Basalt Wall, the Eungella Range, the lower Dawson, Yarraman and Toowoomba; also islands off east coast (Fitzroy, South Barnard, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Hayman, Hook, Whitsunday, Carlisle, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, St Helena, North Stradbroke, Peel, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Generally sedentary, but some movement in winter on to southern coastal plains and adjacent islands. Common on humid coasts; scarce in drier and higher parts of range. Edge of rainforests, subhumid scrubs, coastal and waterside thickets, mangroves, and open forests enriched with lantana or other berry-producing plants. Breeding from October to March; C/1 (10).

TURDIDAE

Zoothera lunulata cuneata (DeVis)

Mountain Thrush

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from the Atherton Tableland and Mt Bellenden Ker south to the Seaview Range (Wallaman Falls).

Status etc. Scarce. Rainforests from 700 to 1200 m. Breeding from late July to October; C/2 (10).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1983, *Emu* 83: 141).

Zoothera lunulata lunulata (Latham)

Range. Humid south-eastern highlands: far south of Great Dividing Range from the northern foothills of the Bunya Mountains south to Emu Vale, and probably also the McPherson Range (judging from its occurrence at Dungay on the New South Wales slope of the range).

Status etc. Uncertain; possibly an uncommon resident (it has been collected within the range of *Z. heinei* in the Bunya Mountains in February, June and October, at Emu Vale in January, February, June and August, and on the upper Tweed, NSW, in September). Rainforests above 500 m.

Zoothera heinei (Cabanis)

Heine's Thrush

Range. Eastern humid and subhumid zones north to the Barron and west to the Herbert Gorge, Eungella Range, Many Peaks Range, Bunya Mountains, Spicers Gap and Emu Vale.

Status etc. Partial migrant, tending to move coastwards (and presumably northwards) in May-June, returning to breeding quarters in August-September. Moderately common in southern highlands above 500 m; only an uncommon winter visitor to coastal lowlands; occurrence north of Mackay requires confirmation. Rainforests. Breeding from September to December; C/1 (2), 2 (6), 3 (1).

PACHYCEPHALIDAE

Petroica rosea Gould

Rose Robin

Range. South-eastern and mid-eastern, north to Broad Sound and west to the lower and middle Dawson (Coomooboolaroo and Cracow), Chinchilla, Pittsworth and Emu Vale; also Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, Peel and Coochie Mudlo Is.

Status etc. Migrant, arriving in winter quarters in late March or April and leaving in late August or September. As a winter visitor moderately common in southern humid and subhumid lowlands and foothills in moderately dense vegetation; scarce in northern and drier western parts of range. As a breeding bird uncommon and confined to humid highlands above 750 m in rainforests, beech forests and treefern gullies. Breeding in McPherson Range and presumably higher parts of Great Dividing Range (judging from presence in the Bunya and Mistake Mountains during breeding season): October (one report).

Petroica goodenovii (Vigors and Horsfield) Red-capped Robin

Range. Greater part of interior, north to the O'Shanassy, the Little River (50 km E of Croydon) and Greenvale, and east to Charters Towers, Clermont, Westwood, Gayndah and the Darling Downs; casual further east, north to Bowen.

Status etc. Partial migrant, moving north in autumn (exceptionally in late January) and south in August and September. Common within most of breeding range (southern arid zone and northern Darling Downs); uncommon further north and east. Open ground beside moderately low and dense vegetation (mulga, gidgea, mallee, teatree, brigalow, *Callitris* and *Parkinsonia*); more open vegetation acceptable on migration, e.g. scattered shrubs of *Acacia farnesiana* in northern grasslands, and around farm-houses in Darling Downs wheat-belt. Breeding north to 80 km S of Winton and east to Jandowae and the Warwick district (Rosenthal Creek): late August to December; C/1 (1), 2 (2).

Petroica phoenicea Gould Flame Robin

Range. Far south: upper western slopes of Great Dividing Range from the Wallangarra district (Mt Norman) north to Dalrymple Creek.

Status etc. Winter visitor (April-June). Uncommon in open forests of Granite Belt above 1000 m; casual further north. [Breeding just south of NSW border (Chisholm 1960, *Emu* 60: 223).]

Petroica multicolor boodang (Lesson) Scarlet Robin

Range. Far south: western slopes of Great Dividing Range north to Dalrymple Creek; casual further north and east (White Mountain, Mt Coot-tha, Murwillumbah).

Status etc. Mainly a winter visitor (April-August); possibly resident in extreme south (judging from observations in Granite Belt in December, January and March). Common in Granite Belt; moderately common about the upper Condamine. Open forests.

Petroica cucullata (Latham) Hooded Robin

Range. Patchily distributed in interior, north to Lawn Hill, the lower Norman (10 km E of Glenore) and upper Einasleigh (8 km N of The Oasis), and east to the Burdekin-Star confluence, Lake Elphinstone, Westwood, Gayndah, upper Lockyer Creek, Warwick and Wallangarra.

Status etc. Locally common or moderately common, but generally scarce or uncommon and apparently quite absent from large areas, e.g. the sparsely wooded plains about the lower and middle Flinders, Eyre Creek and the lower Diamantina. Open forests and arid and semi-arid scrubs (gidgea, mulga, lancewood, brigalow-belar, wilga). Breeding from July to November in south, October-January in north; C/2 (9).

***Microeca leucophaea leucophaea* (Latham)**

Jacky Winter

Range. Greater part of State north to Kowanyama and Coen, and east nearly to Cooktown, the upper Palmer (Mulligan Hwy), Atherton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, the upper and middle Burdekin (Lake Lucy, Hillgrove), nearly to Bowen, Mackay etc., but not far western interior south of Camooweal and Mt Isa or west of Monkira.

Status etc. Common in regions of moderately low rainfall (40-80 cm p.a.); scarce or uncommon in east-coastal lowlands; patchily distributed in arid zone and virtually confined to rivers. Open eucalypt forests and the more open semi-arid scrubs. Breeding from August (? late July) to December; C/1 (2), 2 (10), 3 (1).

***Microeca flavigaster terraereginae* Mathews**

Lemon-breasted Flycatcher

Range. Greater part of Cape York Peninsula, south and west to the lower Staaten, lower Lynd (Bulimba), Pinnacle Creek (22 km ESE of Torwood), Stephen Creek (15 km WSW of Mt Surprise) and Rosella Plains, and east to the Annan, lower Bloomfield (Aytton), Mt Molloy, Mareeba, Herberton and Mt Garnet; also south-west Torres Strait (Prince of Wales I.).

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon to moderately common and patchily distributed. Open forests (moderately dense eucalypts and melaleucas) up to 700 m; in drier parts of range confined to waterside vegetation. Breeding from October (? late September) to late December; C/1 (7).

***Microeca flavigaster laetissima* Rothschild**

Range. North-eastern and mid-eastern coastal lowlands north nearly to Cairns (Yarrabah) and south to Broad Sound (20 km S of St Lawrence).

Status etc. Moderately common in wetter parts of range, uncommon in drier. Open forests, especially waterside melaleucas. Breeding from October to December; C/1 (3).

***Microeca griseocephala kempfi* (Mathews)**

Yellow-legged Flycatcher

Range. Humid zone of Cape York Peninsula: vicinity of Cape York (Paira Scrub); and mid-east coast about the Claudie, inland to Tozer Gap.

Status etc. Scarce on the Claudie; rare at Cape York. Rainforests (especially edge) and adjacent eucalypt and paperbark forests. One breeding report (Noske and Sticklen 1979, *Emu* 79: 148): December; C/2.

***Eopsaltria leucops albigularis* (Rothschild and Hartert)**

White-faced Robin

Range. Humid zone of Cape York Peninsula: vicinity of Cape York; and mid-east coast from the Claudie south to the Chester, inland to Mt Tozer and eastern slope of the McIlwraith Range (Leo Creek).

Status etc. Common on mid-east coast; scarce at Cape York. Rainforests. Breeding from October (? September) to January; C/2 (6).

Eopsaltria capito nana Ramsay Pale-yellow Robin

Range. Humid north-east from Mt Amos south to Paluma and inland to the upper East Normanby (Mt Poverty), Mt Molloy, Atherton, the Herbert Gorge and Mt Spec; also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Moderately common to very common (most numerous in the wettest areas). Rainforests up to 1500 m. Breeding from July to December; C/2 (9).

Eopsaltria capito capito Gould

Range. Humid south-east (mostly highlands and foothills): Cooloola and south through the Blackall, Conondale, and D'Aguilar Ranges to Mt Nebo and west to Booloumba Creek; Tamborine Mountain and south through Canungra to the McPherson Range (east nearly to Coolangatta and west to Wilsons Peak), thence north along the Great Dividing Range to upper Dalrymple Creek; formerly South Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common. Rainforests up to 1050 m. Breeding from late September to December; C/2 (1).

Eopsaltria australis australis (Shaw) Yellow Robin

Range. Eastern, north to beyond the Bloomsfield (Mt Finnigan, Siptons Flat, Mt Poverty), and west to Atherton, Ravenshoe, the Burra Range (20 km E of Torrens Creek), nearly to Clermont (Retro), the Warrego Range (25 km N of Tambo), the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), the Carnarvon Gorge, Columboola, Westmar and the lower Moonie (Dareel), including islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke) but excluding coastal lowlands north of Tully.

Status etc. Generally common but patchily distributed (especially in drier parts of range). In south and centre mainly densely wooded habitats (rainforests, deciduous vine thickets, wet eucalypt forests, and teatree, brigalow-belar and lancewood-mulga scrubs); in north mainly open forests (casuarina and eucalypt) but also teatree and waterside thickets. Breeding from July (? late June) to December; C/2 (13), 3 (2).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1979, *Emu* 79: 103).

Eopsaltria pulverulenta (Bonaparte) Mangrove Robin

Range. Northern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Norman and on east coast to Cardwell; also islands close to Cape York (Great Woody, Possession, Mt Adolphus).

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon. Tall dense mangroves. Breeding from August to February (? April); C/2 (4), 3 (2).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 192: 138) and Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 384).

Heteromyias albispecularis cinereifrons (Ramsay) Grey-headed Robin

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands and foothills, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Ravenshoe.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests (including edge and second-growth) from 250 to 1200 m. Breeding from September to January; C/1 (usually), 2 (rarely).

Poecilodryas superciliosa cerviniventris (Gould) White-browed Robin

Range. Far north-west: the Gregory and its tributaries from Beames Brook (30 km SW of Burketown) upstream to Lawn Hill and Riversleigh.

Status etc. Common. Dense riverside vegetation.

Poecilodryas superciliosa superciliosa (Gould)

Range. North and north-east: north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine), south to Mackay, and west to the lower Edward, the Coleman, the Lynd (near Torwood) and the middle Burdekin (between Ewan and Gainsford); but absent from humid north-east between the lower Annan and Cardwell and east of Shiptons Flat, Mareeba, Ravenshoe and the Herbert Gorge.

Status etc. Locally common (e.g. the Claudie) but generally uncommon and very patchily distributed. Gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs and waterside and coastal thickets. Breeding from July to January; C/2 (3).

Pachycephala melanura spinicauda (Pucheran) Mangrove Golden Whistler

Range. Southern shores of Gulf north to the Staaten. Northern coasts of Cape York Peninsula at Weipa, Cape York and Cape Grenville, and on Mai, Cairncross, Clerke and Haggerstone Is. Smaller Torres Strait islands (north to Bond, Yam and Stephens). Lower north-east coast between Bowen and Mackay; also the Whitsunday Group.

Status etc. Moderately common. Mangroves on mainland; various subhumid scrubs on islands (*Pisonia*, *Terminalia* and depauperate rainforest). Breeding in November and December; C/2-3 (Ey).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 385).

Pachycephala pectoralis queenslandica Reichenow Golden Whistler

Range. Humid north-east (mainly highlands), from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Julatten, Atherton and Kirrama; with an isolated population in the subhumid Forty-Mile Scrub (Lynd-Burdekin divide). [Record of *P. pectoralis* from Iron Range requires confirmation.]

Status etc. Generally sedentary, but some movement in winter (especially by immatures and mainly south of the Johnstone) to coastal lowlands, including Goold I. Common. Rainforests from 500 to 1500 m. Breeding from October to December.

Pachycephala pectoralis pectoralis (Latham)

Range. Eastern, north to beyond Proserpine (Mt Dryander) and west to the Eungella Range, the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Gorge, Dulacca, Meandarra and Mungindi; also Percy, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, Green, North Stradbroke, Peel and South Stradbroke Islands.

Status etc. Migratory. As a winter visitor (arriving in February-April and leaving in August-October) common in open and closed forests of south-eastern foothills and lowlands (including islands), and uncommon to moderately common in open forests and semi-arid and subhumid scrubs of interior. As a breeding bird (proved or inferred from presence in summer) uncommon to moderately common in highland and foothill rainforests north to the Eungella Range and west to the Calliope Range (Kroombit Tops), Many Peaks Range, Bunya Mountains, Cooyar, Ravensbourne and upper Dalrymple Creek, and scarce and patchily distributed in softwood and brigalow scrubs of south-eastern interior (Coomooboolaroo, Wonga Hills, ? Dulacca, Southwood). Breeding in September and October; C/1 (2), 3 (1). Overall there are far more reports in winter than summer, indicating that most birds originate in south-eastern Australia.

Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris (Latham)

Rufous Whistler

Range. Throughout the State; also (but mainly in winter or passage) islands in Gulf (Mornington) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Capricorn and Bunker Groups).

Status etc. Resident and migratory (moving north from late February to April and south in August or September). Generally common (most numerous in subhumid and semi-arid zones, least in arid western interior). Most kinds of well-wooded country, including mulga and gidgea scrubs but not rainforests; also sparsely wooded habitats and mangroves in winter or passage. Breeding from August to February; C/2 (3), 3 (6); for notes on reproductive biology see Jack (1954, *Darling Downs Naturalist* No. 22: 5).

Pachycephala lanioides Gould

White-breasted Whistler

Range. Southern shores of Gulf east to the Norman.

Status etc. Common. Mangroves. One breeding report: late March; C/2.

Taxonomy. See Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 388).

Pachycephala olivacea Vigors and Horsfield

Olive Whistler

Range. Humid highlands in extreme south-east (only certainly known from vicinity of Mt Bithongabel, McPherson Range).

Status etc. Non-migratory (judging from sightings in mid-April and late August). Scarce. Mainly beech forests (*Nothofagus moorei*) above 1000 m. Breeding in late October and early November; C/3 (1).

Pachycephala simplex peninsulae Hartert

Grey Whistler

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula from Cape York south on west coast to Weipa, and on east coast to the Chester and inland to Tozer Gap and the McIlwraith Range. Humid north-east, from Cooktown south to Mt Spec and inland to Shiptons Flat and Atherton; also Dunk and Hinchinbrook Is.

Status etc. Generally sedentary but possibly vacating highest parts of range in autumn and winter. Common in more humid parts of coastal lowlands; less numerous in higher or drier parts of range. Closed gallery forests and rainforests (especially edge and second-growth) up to 900 m; occasionally open forests and mangroves. Breeding from October to January; C/2 (3).

Colluricincla megarhyncha rufogaster Gould

Little Shrike-thrush

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Norman, and on east coast to the McPherson Range and west to the Coleman, Laura, Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, Atherton, the Forty-Mile Scrub, the Great Basalt Wall, the Eungella Range, the lower Dawson (formerly), the Kroombit Tops, Biggenden, Ravensbourne and Spicers Gap; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Clarke, Hammond, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Entrance) and close to east coast (Fitzroy, Barnard, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Whitsunday, Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Uncommon to common (more numerous in north than south, on coast than inland, and in lowlands than highlands). Most kinds of densely wooded country with good ground cover: gallery forests, subhumid scrubs, deciduous vine thickets, mangroves and rainforests (especially edge and second-growth). Breeding from August to January; C/2 (23), 3 (17).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1979, *Emu* 79: 195).

Colluricincla boweri Ramsay

Bower's Shrike-thrush

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to the Herberton Range.

Status etc. Common between 400 and 1200 m; casual in lowlands. Rainforests. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (4).

Colluricincla harmonica harmonica (Latham)

Grey Shrike-thrush

Range. Greater part of State, including islands in Gulf (Sweers), south-west Torres Strait (Horn) and off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke), but excluding (1) southern Cape York Peninsula south of the Archer, the Coen and the Stewart and north of Haydon, the Little River (50 km E of Croydon), the Newcastle Range, Carpentaria Downs and the Burdekin-Star confluence, except for a narrow tongue running north through the humid and

subhumid north-eastern highlands (e.g. the Paluma and Cardwell Ranges, Evelyn and Atherton Tablelands, and Mt Bellenden Ker at 600 m) to the head of the East Normanby (Mt Poverty), (2) the grassy plains about many north-western rivers, notably the Norman, Saxby, Flinders and Cloncurry, (3) most tropical east-coastal plains south of Princess Charlotte Bay, and (4) far western interior, south of Boulia, Springvale and the upper Diamantina (Old Cork) and west of Opalton and Coopers Creek.

Status etc. Common in south-east, becoming less numerous and patchily distributed northwards and westwards. Most kinds of forest and scrub, but not the heaviest rainforests. Breeding from July to January (earlier in south than north); C/2 (2), 3 (7).

Taxonomy. Specimens from the far western interior, about Boulia and the Georgina, are intermediate between this subspecies and the next (Ford and Parker 1974, *Emu* 74: 187). See also Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 143).

Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris Gould

Range. Extreme western interior, in the Toko Range.

Status etc. Moderately common. Mainly arid *Acacia* scrubs (minnarichi); also river gums.

Colluricincla woodwardi Hartert

Sandstone Shrike-thrush

Range etc. Two records from extreme north-western interior, south and east to the 'sandstone country around Lawn Hill Creek'.

Falcunculus frontatus frontatus (Latham)

Crested Shrike-tit

Range. Subhumid north-eastern highlands, from Atherton south through Herberton and Kaban to Kirrama. South-eastern, north to Byfield and west to the lower Dawson, the head of Zamia Creek, Cadarga, Goombungee, upper Lockyer Creek, Warwick and Wallangarra. Southern interior, on upper courses of major rivers: the Alice at Barcaldine, the Langlo at Minnie Downs, the Warrego from Augathella to 23 km below Charleville, and the Dumaresq at Texas; casual on the Barwon at Mungindi.

Status etc. Uncommon. In north-east, open forests at 600-900 m. In south-east, rainforests and heavy eucalypt forests up to 900 m. In interior, eucalypt forests along rivers. Breeding in September and October.

Oreoica gutturalis (Vigors and Horsfield)

Crested Bellbird

Range. Western and southern interior (mainly Lake Eyre and Murray-Darling drainages), north to Inca Creek (60 km ESE of Camooweal), Mt Isa, Winton and the upper Flinders, and east to the Burra Range (17 km ENE of Torrens

Creek), Barcardine, Tambo, Mitchell, Meandarra and Mungindi; casually further east along the Condamine at Chinchilla and Kogan. Eastern interior (mainly in the Herbert, Burdekin and Fitzroy drainages), from Herberton south to the upper Dawson (Palm Tree Creek), west to Lake Lucy, Charters Towers and Cotherstone, and east to Kirrama, 'Bowen', Lake Elphinstone and Westwood.

Status etc. Locally common in arid zone; now generally scarce in eastern interior and locally extinct (Westwood, Coomoooolaroo). Open arid and semi-arid scrubs in west; mainly eucalypt forests in east. Breeding from September to January; C/2 (1), 3 (2).

***Psophodes occidentalis* (Mathews)**

Western Wedgebill

Range. Extreme western interior, north to 55 km SW of Urandangi, south to the Toomba Range and east to Glenormiston.

Status etc. Scarce. Arid scrubs (including gidgea).

***Psophodes cristatus* (Gould)**

Eastern Wedgebill

Range. South-western, north to lower Eyre Creek (Dickerrrie Waterhole), Mooraberrie, Thylungra and Adavale, and east to Cunnamulla.

Status etc. Locally common in far south but generally uncommon. Arid scrubs (mulga, gidgea and other acacias) and dense shrubbery (lignum and saltbush), mainly on floodplains. Breeding from August to November (? December); C/2 (5), 3 (1).

***Psophodes olivaceus lateralis* North**

Eastern Whipbird

Range. Humid north-east, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe and the Cardwell Range.

Status etc. Common. Mainly rainforests (especially edge and second-growth) between 300 and 1500 m, but descending to coast in belt of very heavy rainfall (300-450 cm p.a.) between the Russell and the Murray. Breeding from August (? late July) to November; C/2 (6), 3 (1).

***Psophodes olivaceus olivaceus* (Latham)**

Range. South-eastern and mid-eastern, north to Mackay and inland to the Eungella Range, the lower Dawson, the Calliope Range (Kroombit Tops), Gin Gin, Biggenden, Kingaroy, the Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba and Killarney; also Fraser I. and ? Bribie I.

Status etc. Common in humid zone; patchily distributed in subhumid zone; now scarce or extinct in drier parts of range (the Fitzroy and lower Dawson); elsewhere it has colonized streams through open forest since their infestation with lantana. Dense undergrowth, especially at the edge of rainforests and watercourses and in subhumid scrubs; up to 1050 m. Breeding from September (? late August) to November; C/2 (1).

MONARCHIDAE

Rhipidura dryas dryas Gould

Wood Fantail

Range. Southern and eastern shores of Gulf, north and east to the Watson.

Status etc. Uncommon. Estuarine mangroves.

Taxonomy. In view of their marked differences in habitat and considerable differences in morphology, *R. dryas* (including *R. d. streptophora* of West Irian) and *R. rufifrons* are best treated as allospecies.

Rhipidura rufifrons intermedia North

Rufous Fantail

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and west to the Herberton Range.

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests from 550 to 1200 m. Breeding from October to January; C/2 (1), 3 (2).

Taxonomy. Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* **10**: 390) includes this population in the nominate race.

Rhipidura rufifrons rufifrons (Latham)

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Coen, Almaden, the Forty-Mile Scrub, Suttor Creek, the lower Dawson, Chinchilla and Millmerran; casual or accidental further west (the lower Watson, Georgetown, Gregory Downs); also numerous islands in Torres Strait (north to Badu and Nepean) and close to east coast (from Albany south to South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Migratory, moving north in February-April and south in September-November. Moderately common. Rainforests, gallery forests, subhumid scrubs, waterside thickets and mangroves. Breeding in humid, rain-forested southern highlands (McPherson Range and Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains): late October-January. Wintering in coastal lowlands and on islands, especially north of the Herbert, and crossing Torres Strait in considerable numbers. Mainly a passage migrant in drier and higher parts of non-breeding range. Most birds evidently originate in south-eastern Australia.

Rhipidura phasiana DeVis

Mangrove Grey Fantail

Range. South-eastern shore of Gulf, at the mouth of the Norman.

Status etc. Uncommon. Estuarine mangroves. Breeding in late December and ? March; C/2 (1).

Taxonomy. In view of their substantial differences in coloration, proportions and voice, *R. phasiana* and *R. fuliginosa* are best treated as allospecies.

***Rhipidura fuliginosa keasti* Ford**

Grey Fantail

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and west to the Herberton Range; and (considerably further south) in the Eungella Range.

Status etc. Common. Mainly rainforests (especially edge and second-growth) from 400 to 1500 m. Breeding from September to December.

Taxonomy. See Ford (1981, *Emu* 81: 128).

***Rhipidura fuliginosa alisteri* Mathews**

Range. Greater part of State, north to Cape York and inland to Mt Isa, Julia Creek, Richmond, the Burra Range (17 km E of Torrens Creek), the Warrego Range (16-26 km N of Tambo), the Paroo-Bulloo divide (E of Adavale) and the Grey Range (W of Thargomindah); also far western interior (the Mulligan and Eyre Creek) and islands off east coast (north to Dunk and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in February-May and south in August-October.

As a winter visitor and passage migrant very common in eastern humid and sub-humid zones north to Cairns; common on southern Gulf coastal plains (north at least to the Staaten) and in southern and central interior of Cape York Peninsula; uncommon on north and east coasts of Cape York Peninsula and in arid zone. As a breeding bird scarce to moderately common and restricted to south-east. In winter and passage all kinds of dense to moderately open vegetation from rainforests and mangroves to lancewood, mulga and gidgea scrubs. Breeding in moderate numbers in highland forests of McPherson Range and Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains, and in much smaller numbers in arid scrubs of southern interior (west to Ambathala), brigalow-belar scrubs of Darling Downs (west to Columboola) and hilly country north of Brisbane (Mt Tinbeerwah and Glass House Mountains and possibly further north in the Calliope and Many Peaks Ranges): September-December; C/2 (1), 3 (3). The vast majority of birds evidently originate in south-eastern Australia.

***Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys* (Latham)**

Willie Wagtail

Range. Throughout the State, including islands in Gulf (Mornington, Sweers, Bentinck) and off east coast (north to Magnetic and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Resident, winter visitor and passage migrant (moving north in March-May and south in late August and September). Generally common and locally and seasonally very common (e.g. in southern Gulf lowlands in winter); scarce in arid zone during droughts and in northern half of Cape York Peninsula. Most kinds of lightly wooded country, especially near water, grazing livestock and human habitation; also mangroves and crops in winter or passage. Breeding in

most of State but not on islands or in far north (Cape York Peninsula north of Kowanyama, Coen, Helenvale and Cairns): generally July-January, also February-April in arid north-west; C/2 (9), 3 (22), 4 (9). As it is plentiful in winter in all but the highest and coldest parts of south-eastern interior, there must be a substantial influx of southern Australian birds in autumn.

Taxonomy. For description of natal down see Gill (1982, *Emu* 82: 112).

Rhipidura leucophrys melaleuca (Quoy and Gaimard)

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu, Dauan and Saibai Is).

Status etc. In all habitats from open grassland to mangroves and mud flats (Draffan *et al.* 1983, *Emu* 83: 230).

Rhipidura rufiventris isura Gould

Northern Fantail

Range. Far north-west, east to the Gregory and south to Riversleigh. West coast of Cape York Peninsula from Weipa south to Karumba. North-eastern, from the Claudie south to Townsville and west to Coen, Jansen, Mt Poverty, Julatten, Atherton and Mt Elliot; also Hope, Dunk and Hinchinbrook Is.

Status etc. Common in north-west; elsewhere scarce to moderately common (most numerous near coast; least numerous inland and above 400 m, and especially scarce south of Cardwell). Moderately dense vegetation: gallery forests, open forests, subhumid scrubs, mangroves, edge of rainforests, and coastal and waterside thickets. Breeding from August (? July) to January (? February); C/2 (6).

Myiagra ruficollis mimikae Ogilvie-Grant

Broad-billed Flycatcher

Range. Shores of Gulf north to Cape York; western Torres Strait north to Boigu I.; east coast of Cape York Peninsula at Somerset, Cape Grenville and Haggerstone I.

Status etc. Moderately common. Mangroves. Breeding from November to February; C/2 (1).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 388).

Myiagra rubecula concinna Gould

Leaden Flycatcher

Range. North-western, east to the Leichhardt and south to Archie Creek and Kamilaroi.

Status etc. Uncommon. Waterside scrubs. One breeding report (late November or early December); C/3.

***Myiagra rubecula rubecula* (Latham)**

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Norman, Croydon, Gilberton, the Burra Range (20 km E of Torrens Creek), the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), Lake Brown, Meandarra and Southwood; also many islands in Torres Strait (north to Mabuiag, Yam and Darnley) and off east coast (as far offshore as the Capricorn and Bunker Groups).

Status etc. Resident, winter visitor and passage migrant (moving north in late February-April and south in late August-October). Generally common (most numerous in coastal lowlands, least in driest and highest parts of range). Open forests, especially damp areas dominated by melaleucas; also mangroves, deciduous vine scrubs, coastal thickets and lancewood and brigalow scrubs. Breeding north to larger islands in south-west Torres Strait and west to the Forty-Mile Scrub, the lower Dawson, Columboola and upper Lockyer Creek, and on Moa and presumably Dunk and Fraser Is: August-February; C/2 (1), 3 (7). All populations south of the Tropic seem to be migratory. In winter mainly in coastal lowlands and on islands, in increasing numbers north from Broad Sound.

Taxonomy. It is still uncertain whether a small northern race, *M. r. yorki* Mathews, should be recognised; it is characterized by males with black (rather than grey) lores and females with white in tail. J. Liddy (1977, *Corella* 1: 73 and *in litt.*) has found that the breeding population at Pumice Stone Passage conforms to the northern type, whereas the southern type is mist-netted only in spring and autumn.

***Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieillot)**

Satin Flycatcher

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Fairview, Atherton, Chinchilla and Millmerran; also a few islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu) and off east coast (north to Fitzroy and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Mainly a passage migrant (between Tasmania and New Guinea etc.), moving north in February-early May and south in late August-November, mainly along coast and over adjacent seas. Some birds may winter at Innisfail and northwards in mangroves and melaleuca swamps, judging from a few observations in June and July.

***Myiagra inquieta nana* (Gould)**

Restless Flycatcher

Range. North-western, east to the lower Leichhardt and south to Thornton, Mt Isa and Mary Kathleen. South-western lowlands of Cape York Peninsula, from the lower Edward south to the lower Norman and Croydon, and east to Wrotham Park and nearly to Georgetown (Cumberland Dam). Far northern Torres Strait (Saibai I.).

Status etc. Locally common (e.g. around Croydon) but generally moderately common. Mainly waterside scrubs (especially of *Melaleuca*); also mangroves. One breeding report (Mt Isa): September.

***Myiagra inquieta inquieta* (Latham)**

Range. Eastern (mainly interior), north in interior to the Atherton Tableland and on coast to Townsville, and west to Mt Garnet, Mt Surprise, the Newcastle Range (10 km E of Georgetown), Julia Creek, the Mayne, Quilpie and Dynevor Downs; also in winter islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Peel, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Migratory, moving north in March-May and south in August-October. Locally common in southern interior, but generally uncommon; only a scarce winter visitor in northernmost parts of range. Open forests, especially near water. Breeding north presumably to about 20°S: August-November; C/3 (3).

***Myiagra alecto melvillensis* (Mathews)**

Shining Flycatcher

Range. Extreme north-west.

Status etc. One record, presumably of this subspecies: a breeding report from the mangroves of the lower Nicholson; December; C/3.

Taxonomy. For geographic variation in *M. alecto* see Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 131) and Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 388).

***Myiagra alecto chalybeocephala* (Garnot)**

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Archer and on east coast to Moreton Bay; also islands in western and central Torres Strait (north to Boigu and east to Saibai, Dungeness and Sassie) and close to east coast (Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Fraser).

Status etc. Moderately common north of Townsville; scarce and patchily distributed further south. On or near coast in mangrove creeks, freshwater streams well-screened with rainforest or other vegetation, and melaleuca thickets in swamps and around lagoons. In humid mid-east of Cape York Peninsula extending inland to the McIlwraith Range. Breeding from October to January; C/2 (4), 3 (4).

***Arses telescopthalmus lorealis* DeVis**

Frilled Monarch

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, south to the Archer, the Coen and the Chester.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common. Rainforests, gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs and adjacent open forests. Breeding in November and December; C/2 (2), 3 (1).

***Arses kaupi* Gould**

Pied Monarch

Range. Humid north-east, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Shiptons Flat, Mt Lewis, Atherton, Evelyn and the Cardwell Range; also Dunk and Hinchinbrook Is.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common. Rainforests, gallery forests and occasionally open forests, to 900 m. Breeding from October to December; C/2 (2).

Monarcha frater canescens Salvadori

Black-winged Monarch

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, at Cape York and on humid mid-east coast about the Claudie.

Status etc. Rare at Cape York; moderately common on the Claudie. Rainforests and (? wet season only) adjacent open forests. One breeding report (Claudie River): January; C/3.

Taxonomy. For difference between it and *M. f. periophthalmicus* Sharpe of New Guinea see Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 131).

Monarcha melanopsis pallidus Mathews

Black-faced Monarch

Range. North-eastern, from Cape York south to Mt Spec and west to the head of the East Normanby (Mt Poverty) and Atherton; also (but ? subspecies) several islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu and Bramble Cay).

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in February-April and south in late September-November. Common in highlands; uncommon in lowlands, except on passage and in winter quarters. Mainly rainforests (especially edge). Breeding in humid north-east, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Mt Poverty, Wongabel and Kirrama: November-January; C/2 or 3 (Ramsay). Wintering in southern New Guinea, east to the Fly.

Monarcha melanopsis melanopsis (Vieillot)

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the Forty-Mile Scrub, the upper and middle Burdekin, the upper Isaac (28 km SW of Lake Elphinstone), the lower Dawson, the Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba and upper Dalrymple Creek; also in winter and passage many islands off east coast, as far offshore as the Percy and Capricorn Groups.

Status etc. Migrant, moving north in late January-April and south in August-October. Common in breeding quarters; widely dispersed and generally uncommon in off-season. Mainly rainforests; also mangroves, gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs and open forests in winter or passage. Breeding in humid south-eastern highlands (McPherson and Great Dividing Ranges north to the Bunya Mountains): October-December (? January); C/2 (2), 3 (2). Wintering in east-coastal lowlands and south-eastern New Guinea.

Monarcha trivirgatus albiventris Gould

Spectacled Monarch

Range. East coast of Cape York Peninsula, south to the Rocky and inland to Tozer Gap and the McIlwraith Range; also forested islands in Torres Strait north to Badu, Yam and Darnley.

Status etc. Common. Closed forests. Breeding from December to February; C/2 (20).

***Monarcha trivirgatus gouldi* Gray**

Range. Eastern, north ordinarily to a little beyond Cooktown (12 km N of Hopevale) and west to the head of the East Normanby (Mt Poverty), Mt Molloy, Atherton, the Paluma and Eungella Ranges, Gracemere, the Many Peaks and Cooyar Ranges, Ravensbourne and the Lamington Plateau; also islands off east coast, north to Dunk and as far offshore as the Percy and Capricorn Groups. Casual in autumn and winter further north and west (Thursday I., Cape York, Moreton, the lower Watson, the Nassau).

Status etc. Partial migrant, southern populations moving north in February-March and south in September-October. Common in humid north-east; south of Cardwell locally common but generally uncommon to moderately common and patchily distributed. Mainly rainforests; in winter and passage also mangroves, gallery forests, subhumid scrubs and open forests. Breeding north to Cooktown and west to Atherton, Tully Falls and the Cooyar Range, and on Fraser I.: September-December; C/2 (5), 3 (2). Migrants wintering mainly in east-coastal lowlands and on islands.

***Monarcha leucotis* Gould**

White-eared Monarch

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Tozer Gap, Julatten, Atherton, Mt Spec, Gracemere, the Many Peaks Range, Gin Gin, the Conondale and D'Aguiar Ranges and Tamborine Mountain; also islands off east coast (Dunk, Goold, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, Pine, Heron, One Tree, Fraser, Moreton, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Scarce to moderately common (most numerous on coastal plains and islands in central part of range, least in far north and in highlands). Mainly the drier and more open rainforests; also gallery forests, melaleuca swamps and mangroves. Breeding in coastal lowlands north to Innisfail and on Fraser and South Stradbroke Is: September-January; C/2 (3), 3 (2). Nomadic in autumn and winter.

Taxonomy. For relationships see Galbraith (1974, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions*, p. 243).

MACHAERIRHYNCHIDAE

***Machaerirhynchus flaviventer flaviventer* Gould** Yellow-breasted Boatbill

Range. Cape York Peninsula at Cape York and on humid mid-east coast from the Claudie south to the Rocky and inland to Tozer Gap and the McIlwraith Range. Also reports (? subspecies) from the lower Archer and Mt Webb (N of Cooktown).

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests, gallery forests and deciduous vine scrubs. Breeding from October to February; C/2 (7).

***Machaerirhynchus flaviventer secundus* Mathews**

Range. Humid north-east, from Mt Amos south nearly to Townsville (Black River near Mt Cataract) and west to Mt Lewis, Atherton and the Walter Hill Range; also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Moderately common. Mainly rainforests (especially edge) and gallery forests; also adjacent open forests and lantana-infested watercourses. Breeding from September to January; C/2 (2).

ORTHONYCHIDAE

***Orthonyx temminckii temminckii* Ranzani** Logrunner

Range. Humid south-eastern highlands and foothills, north to Cooroy and west to the Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, upper Dalrymple Creek and upper Emu Creek.

Status etc. Common in eastern, more humid parts of range; uncommon and patchily distributed along the Great Dividing Range. Rainforests from 200 to 1200 m. Breeding from April to October; C/1 (1), 2 (9), 3 (1); for notes on breeding behaviour see Beruldsen (1974, *Sunbird* 5: 22).

***Orthonyx spaldingii* Ramsay** Chowchilla

Range. Humid north-east, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Atherton and Ravenshoe.

Status etc. Common in highlands between 450 and 1500 m; also, but in smaller numbers, in lowlands of wettest districts (Innisfail, Tully). Rainforests. Breeding from March to November; C/1 (invariably).

***Cinclosoma cinnamomeum* Gould** Cinnamon Quail-thrush

Range. Far western interior, north and east to Tobermory (NT), Glenormiston, Mt Cuttiguree, Morney (hybridizing with *C. castaneothorax* in the Beal Range) and nearly to the Grey Range (30 km SW of Noccundra, Warri Warri Gate).

Status etc. Common. Sparsely vegetated stony or sandy country, especially about bushes along small watercourses.

Taxonomy. For relationships between *Cinclosoma* spp. see Ford (1983, *Emu* 83: 152).

***Cinclosoma castaneothorax castaneothorax* Gould** Chestnut-breasted Quail-thrush

Range. Western interior, north in the Diamantina drainage to 22°40'S, west to the Finucane Range (60 km ENE of Hamilton Hotel) and the Negri Range (74 km W of Windorah), and east to the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), the Blackall district and the Warrego (Charleville, Enngonia).

Status etc. Common. Arid scrubs, especially mulga and gidgea on stony ridges; also brigalow. Breeding reported in January, April and late July (or early August); C/2 (3).

Cinclosoma punctatum punctatum (Shaw)

Spotted Quail-thrush

Range. South-eastern and mid-eastern interior, north to the Blackdown Tableland, east to Mt Morgan, Biloela, the Glass House Mountains, the D'Aguilar and Taylor Ranges and Redbank Plains, and west to the upper Nogoa (Buckland Plains), the Carnarvon National Park, Ruined Castle Creek (? species), north-eastern Darling Downs (40 km NE of Jandowae, Burra Burri), Greymare and Wallangarra.

Status etc. Locally common (Warwick and Stanthorpe districts) but generally scarce and patchily distributed. Mainly open eucalypt forests on stony ridges. Breeding from July to December; C/2 (5).

Drymodes superciliaris superciliaris Gould

Northern Scrub-robin

Range. Cape York Peninsula, at Cape York, the lower Archer, and mid-east coast from the Claudie south to 'Coen' and inland to Tozer Gap.

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests, gallery forests and deciduous vine thickets. Breeding from November to January; C/2 (3).

Taxonomy. For evidence that *Drymodes* is not turdid or muscicapid see Harrison (1976, *Emu* 76: 154) and Sibley and Ahlquist (1982, *Emu* 82: 101).

Pomatostomus temporalis (Vigors and Horsfield)

Grey-crowned Babbler

Range. Greater part of State, north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine), but not the humid north-east between Cooktown and Townsville and east of Helenvale, Biboohra, the upper Walsh and the upper Herbert (downstream to the Gorge), or the arid western interior south of Glenormiston, Boulia and the upper Mayne and west of the Cheviot Range, Quilpie, Yowah Opal Field and the lower Paroo.

Status etc. Common in regions of medium rainfall; scarce or absent on east-coastal plains except in some of the drier sectors (Princess Charlotte Bay, Broad Sound, Moreton Bay). Lightly wooded country. Breeding in all months (mostly winter and spring in south and east, mostly autumn and winter in drier parts of north); C/2 (7), 3 (4).

Pomatostomus halli Cowles

Hall's Babbler

Range. Western interior, north to the upper Diamantina (the John Hills 100 km W of Winton), east nearly to Winton, to 58 km W of Longreach, the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), the upper Warrego (33 km N of Charleville) and nearly to Cunnamulla, and west to the Finucane Range (60 km ENE of Hamilton Hotel), the Beal Range (E of Morney), the Canaway Range (50 km SE of Windorah), the McGregor Range and the Grey Range (E of Nockatunga).

Status etc. Common. Arid scrubs, especially mulga, minnarichi, gidgea, lancewood and other acacias on stony ridges. Breeding in March-May and August-October; C/1 (1), 2 (2).

Taxonomy. See Ford and Parker (1974, *Emu* 74: 180).

Pomatostomus superciliosus (Vigors and Horsfield) White-browed Babbler
Range. South-eastern interior north to Chinchilla, west to Meandarra, Thomby and the lower Moonie (NSW), and east to Warwick and Wallangarra. Also far western interior, in the Toko Range and at Sandringham and Monkira.
Status etc. Scarce and patchily distributed. 'Shrubbery in lightly wooded country' in the Granite Belt; arid acacia scrubs (mulga, gidgea) in far west.
Taxonomy. See Ford (1971, *Emu* 71: 104).

Pomatostomus ruficeps (Hartlaub) Chestnut-crowned Babbler
Range. Southern interior, north to the lower Barcoo (Retreat), west to lower Coopers Creek, and east to Morven, Mitchell and nearly to the lower Moonie (Danumbral, NSW).
Status etc. Common in Coopers Creek drainage; uncommon east of the Paroo. Arid woodlands and the more open scrubs, especially copses of tall mulga on floodplains. Breeding in May and September.

ACANTHIZIDAE

Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis (Gould) Southern Whiteface
Range. Southern interior, north to Birdsville, Quilpie and Chinchilla, and east to the western foot of the Bunya Mountains, Oakey, Warwick and Wallangarra.
Status etc. Scarce to common (most numerous in far south-west of range, least in far north-east). Lightly wooded country with scattered shrubs, especially on flats beside watercourses. One breeding report (Coopers Creek, but ? State): March; C/4.

Aphelocephala nigricincta (North) Banded Whiteface
Range. Far western interior, north to the Georgina drainage (52 km SW of Urandangi) and east to Mirrica Springs and Goomerchie Bore.
Status. Uncommon (or at least seldom reported).

Gerygone olivacea rogersi Mathews White-throated Flyeater
Range. Far north-west: certainly known only from Brokera Station (Moonlight Creek); observations on the Albert, Beames Brook, the Nicholson, the Gregory and Lawn Hill Creek presumably refer to this subspecies.
Status etc. Common at Brokera in teatree scrubs and 'islands' of mixed forest on otherwise treeless near-coastal plains (R.L. Pink, pers. comm.); further inland confined to waterside vegetation.
Taxonomy. See Ford (1978, *Emu* 78: 90).

***Gerygone olivacea olivacea* (Gould)**

Range. Northern and eastern (but not the humid north-east), north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine), west to the lower Leichhardt (Wernadinga), lower Norman (Glenore), Croydon, Mt Hogan, the upper Flinders (Spring Valley), the Burra Range (16 km ENE of Torrens Creek), Anakie, Carnarvon Gorge, Mitchell, Glenmorgan, Southwood and Texas, and east to Coen, Musgrave, Laura, Mt Carbine, Atherton, Kaban, the Cardwell Range, Townsville etc.; also islands close to east coast (Magnetic, Fraser, Bribie, St Helena, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Partial migrant, southern birds moving north in February-April and south in August-September. Common. Open eucalypt forests; also waterside thickets and lancewood scrubs in drier parts of range. Breeding mainly in interior, north to Coen, west to Glenore, the upper Flinders (Glendower), Mitchell, Kogan and upper Lockyer Creek, and east to Atherton, the Cardwell Range, the lower Burdekin, Mackay etc.: August-January, also March-May in semi-arid north-west of range; C/2 (3), 3 (2).

***Gerygone palpebrosa personata* Gould**

Black-throated Flyeater

Range. Eastern, from Cape York south to the Burnett and west to the lower Staaten, Wrotham Park, the McLeod (8 km NW of Mt Carbine), Mareeba, Herberton, the Forty-Mile Scrub, the Great Basalt Wall, Homevale (37 km N of Nebo), the middle Fitzroy (Louisa Creek), the Rundle Range, Lowmead and Gin Gin; also islands off north-east coast (Albany, Hinchinbrook, Palm).

Status etc. Common to moderately common in coastal lowlands, becoming patchily distributed inland; scarce or absent in humid highlands. Waterside forests and thickets, deciduous vine scrubs, edge of rainforests and mangroves, and wattle thickets. Breeding from July to April; C/1 (1), 2 (3), 3 (3).

Taxonomy. From southern New Guinea to south-eastern Queensland the face and throat of males becomes steadily paler (Ford 1978, *Emu* 78: 75), making the recognition of *flavida* (and *tarara*) impracticable.

***Gerygone magnirostris brunneipectus* (Sharpe)**

Large-billed Flyeater

Range. Northern and north-eastern: islands in western Torres Strait (Boigu, Saibai, Badu, Moa, Wednesday, Hammond, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Great Woody, Mt Adolphus); Cape York Peninsula from Cape York south to the lower Edward, Wrotham Park and Mt Molloy; north-east-coastal plains from the Annan south to Mackay (and ? Broad Sound).

Status etc. Common. Dense vegetation overhanging water: mangroves, melaleuca forests and scrubs, and rainforests. Breeding from August to March; C/1 (1), 2 (5), 3 (7); principal host of *Chrysococcyx minutillus*.

Taxonomy. See Hall (1974, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions*, p. 171) and Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 392).

Gerygone mouki mouki Mathews

Brown Flyeater

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and west to the Atherton Tableland and Walter Hill Range.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests (especially edges and clearings) above 250 m. Breeding from September to December (? January); C/2 (1).

Gerygone mouki richmondi (Mathews)

Range. Humid south-east (mainly highlands), north to Wide Bay and west to the Blackbutt Range, Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, Mistake Mountains and upper Emu Creek; also Fraser I.

Status etc. Common in highlands; less numerous on coastal plains, where confined to an area of high rainfall (Fraser I. south through Cooloola to Noosa). Mainly rainforests; also heavy eucalypt forests and (on Fraser I.) *Tristania-Syncarpia* scrubs. Breeding from September to early January; C/2 (1), 4 (1).

Taxonomy. '*Gerygone igata amalia*' Meise is tentatively included here; it is based on two specimens from 'Bowen', an unlikely locality for this species. Several of Amalie Dietrich's specimens in the Museum Godeffroy (as listed by Finsch) are obviously mislabelled; perhaps she collected the flyeaters during her visit to Brisbane. On the other hand, *G. mouki* could be represented on one or more of the isolated rain-forested mountains of the lower north-east, e.g. the Eungella Range, whence there are two unconfirmed sight records.

Gerygone levigaster levigaster Gould

Mangrove Flyeater

Range. Southern shores of Gulf, north and east to the Staaten.

Status etc. Common. Estuarine mangroves.

Gerygone levigaster cantator (Weatherill)

Range. East coast, north nearly to the Herbert (Allingham); also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, St Helena, Whyte, Green, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Common. Mangroves and adjacent thickets and scrubs. Breeding from August (? June and July) to January; C/3 (5).

Gerygone fusca exsul Mathews

Western Flyeater

Range. Interior, north to the base of Cape York Peninsula (Normanton, Croydon, Georgetown), east to the upper Einasleigh (16 km S of The Lynd), Suttor Creek, the upper Isaac (27 km SW of Lake Elphinstone), Westwood, Cracow, Durong, Bell, Pittsworth and Texas, and west to Mt Isa (very rarely), the upper Diamantina (77 km W of Winton), the head of Vergemont Creek, Blackall, Langlo Crossing, the upper Paroo (15 km E of Cheepie) and the lower Warrego (Gilruth Plains).

Status etc. In much of range apparently only an uncommon winter visitor (March-September). As a breeding bird (judging from presence in October-February) common in far north and locally in far south. Open eucalypt forests, waterside scrubs (especially of *Melaleuca*) and edge of semi-arid scrubs. Breeding only reported in far south: October; C/2 (4), 3 (1).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1981, *Emu* 81: 57).

Smicrornis brevirostris (Gould)

Weebill

Range. Greater part of State, north to Weipa and east to Coen, Musgrave, Lakeland, Mt Carbine, Atherton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, Clarke River, Mt Abbot, Rockhampton, Gladstone, Gin Gin, Gayndah, Esk and Brisbane.

Status etc. Common in regions of medium rainfall (40-80 cm p.a.); in arid zone virtually confined to rivers; absent from humid highlands and most east-coastal lowlands. Open forests and woodlands, especially of eucalypts. Breeding in all months (mainly spring in south and east, autumn in north-west); C/1 (3), 2 (4), 3 (2); for effect of drought on clutch-size see Berney (1928, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 9: 194).

Acanthiza lineata Gould

Striated Thornbill

Range. South-eastern highlands and foothills, north to Imbil and west to the Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, upper Emu Creek, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra.

Status etc. Common in far south on western slopes of Great Dividing Range north to Dalrymple Creek; uncommon elsewhere and perhaps only or mainly a winter visitor. Eucalypt forests. One breeding report (Granite Belt): September.

Acanthiza nana flava H.L. White

Yellow-breasted Thornbill

Range. Confined to a small part of north-eastern subhumid highlands, viz. the Evelyn Tableland from Kaban south to Ravenshoe.

Status etc. Common. Open forests, especially of casuarinas, from 800 to 900m.

Acanthiza nana nana Vigors and Horsfield

Range. Southern and mid-eastern interior, north to Lake Elphinstone, east to the Rockhampton district (The Caves), Monto, Yarraman, Toowoomba, Warwick and Wallangarra, and west to Emerald, Blackall, the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), the Paroo-Bulloo divide (E of Adavale), Yowah Opal Field and the lower Paroo (27 km E of Eulo).

Status etc. Common. A wide variety of open forests and dry scrubs, especially of eucalypts, casuarinas and acacias. Breeding from late July to October; C/3 (1).

***Acanthiza katherina* DeVis**

Mountain Thornbill

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands from Mt Finnigan south to Mt Spec, west to Mt Lewis and the Herberton Range and east to Mts Bellenden Ker and Bartle Frere.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests, from 450 to 1600 m. Breeding from August to October; C/1 (2), 2 (1).

Taxonomy. For relationships see McKean and Hitchcock (1969, *Emu* 69: 113) and Keast (1978, *Emu* 78: 7).

***Acanthiza (pusilla) pusilla* (Shaw)**

Brown Thornbill

Range. Eastern humid and subhumid zones, north to beyond Proserpine (Mt Dryander) and west to the Eungella Range, the lower Dawson (Rio), Wonga Hills, Jimbour, Toowoomba, upper Emu Creek and Wallangarra; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common in humid zone, e.g. on Fraser I. and the McPherson Range; uncommon and patchily distributed in drier northern and western parts of range. Rainforests, heavy eucalypt forests, subhumid scrubs and waterside thickets. Breeding from August to November; C/2 (1), 3 (3).

Taxonomy. See Boles (1983, *Emu* 83: 51).

***Acanthiza (pusilla) apicalis* Gould**

Broad-tailed Thornbill

Range. Much of interior (but not far southern and western flatlands), north to Mt Isa, the John Hills (65 km S of Kynuna) and the Burra Range (20 km ENE of Torrens Creek), east to Lake Elphinstone, Emerald, Cracow, north-eastern Darling Downs (Burra Burri) and nearly to Millmerran (Honeysuckle Creek), and south to the Toko Range, Mt Woneela, the Negri Range (74 km W of Windorah), the Canaway Range (80 km N of Eromanga), Morven, Banoona (42 km SE of Roma) and Southwood.

Status etc. Moderately common but patchily distributed (especially in west, where range fragmented by open riverine plains). Arid and semi-arid scrubs, mainly of acacias (gidgea, mulga, minnarichi, lancewood, brigalow), but also mallee and *Callitris*. Breeding in August and September.

***Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan**

Slaty-backed Thornbill

Range etc. One record from arid south-west: two birds seen in acacia scrub 26 km W of Eromanga, one of them collected (Ford and Parker 1973, *Emu* 73: 27). One record from far western interior: two birds seen in gidgea 50 km WNW of Sandringham (Schrader 1981, *Aust. Bd Watcher* 9: 86).

Acanthiza uropygialis Gould

Chestnut-rumped Thornbill

Range. Western and southern interior, north to 20 km S of Winton, west to Opalton, the Beal Range (3 km E of Morney) and Innamincka (SA), and east to the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), 58 km W of Longreach, the Enniskillen Range (38 km NW of Tambo), Augathella, Mitchell, Chinchilla, Southwood and Mungindi.

Status etc. Common. Arid and semi-arid scrubs (gidgea, mulga, lancewood, mallee, *Callitris*). Breeding from August to October; C/3 (1), 4 (1).

Acanthiza reguloides Vigors and Horsfield

Buff-rumped Thornbill

Range. Semi-arid and subhumid north-eastern highlands (500-1000 m), from the Atherton Tableland south to the Burra Range (17 km ENE of Torrens Creek), west nearly to Almaden, nearly to Mt Surprise, and the head of the Flinders (Reedy Spring), and east to Tinaroo, Ravenshoe, '50 miles inland from Cardwell' (? species) and nearly to Charters Towers. South-eastern and mid-eastern interior, north to Clarke Range, west to the Blackdown Tableland, Chinchilla, Millmerran and Wallangarra, and east to Gayndah, the Blackall Range (Bald Knob), Brisbane and Canungra.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Open forests (mainly of eucalypts and casuarinas), especially in hilly country. Breeding from August (? June and July) to November; C/2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (1).

Acanthiza chrysorrhoa (Quoy and Gaimard)

Yellow-rumped Thornbill

Range. Greater part of State (mainly interior), north to the base of Cape York Peninsula, west to Croydon, Mt Isa and the upper Georgina (34 km SSE of Urandangi), and east to the Newcastle Range (20 km E of Georgetown), the upper Einasleigh (16 km S of The Lynd), Charters Towers, Mt Douglas, the lower Dawson, Biloela, Monto, Cloyne Creek (38 km N of Murgon), Glass House Mountains, Moreton Bay (including Bribie I.) and Tweed Heads; but not far western interior south of the Toko Range and Bedourie or west of Coopers Creek.

Status etc. Common in semi-arid and subhumid southern interior, but generally scarce and patchily distributed north of Tropic, in arid zone and east of Great Dividing Range. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from July to February (mainly winter and spring in south, summer in northwest); C/3 (5), 5 (1).

Pyrholaemus brunneus Gould

Redthroat

Range. Western interior, north to the John Hills (96 km W of Winton), west to the Beal Range (3 km E of Morney) and east to Allens Range (40 km S of Winton), the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), 'between Quilpie and Windorah', and the lower Bulloo (Adelaide Gate).

Status etc. Uncommon and patchily distributed. Mainly arid acacia scrubs; also lignum and saltbush on the floodout of the Bulloo.

Sericornis citreogularis Gould

Yellow-throated Scrub-wren

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands (550-1000 m), from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and west to Atherton and the Walter Hill and Cardwell Ranges. Humid south-eastern highlands and foothills, north to Cooroy and west to the Jimna Range, Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, Mistake Mountains and upper Emu Creek.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests. Breeding from September to February; C/2 (2), 3 (1).

Sericornis frontalis laevigaster Gould

White-browed Scrub-wren

Range. Eastern, north to the Atherton Tableland (Tinaroo) and west to Herberton, the Forty-Mile Scrub, the Great Basalt Wall, Eungella, the Blackdown Tableland, Carnarvon Gorge, Wonga Hills, Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, upper Dalrymple Creek, and Wallangarra; also Bribie I.

Status etc. In south common in humid zone, becoming less numerous and patchily distributed in drier parts of range; in far north moderately common but confined to highlands above 600 m. Dense undergrowth: creekside thickets and tangles (teatree, lantana, rubber vine), rainforests (especially edge and second-growth) and subhumid scrubs (including deciduous vine thickets). Breeding from September to December; C/2 (1), 3 (4).

Sericornis beccarii Salvadori

Little Scrub-wren

Range. Cape York Peninsula, south on Gulf coast to the Watson, and on east coast to Cooktown and inland to Tozer Gap, the McIlwraith Range and Jansen.

Status etc. Moderately common to common. Rainforests and gallery forests. Breeding from July to November; C/2 (2), 3 (1).

Taxonomy. For establishment of Cooktown as type locality of *S. b. dubius* Mayr see Boles (1979, *Sunbird* 10: 70).

Sericornis kerri Mathews

Atherton Scrub-wren

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from Thornton Peak south to the Walter Hill Range and west to the Herberton Range.

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests from 600 to 1500 m. Breeding from August to November; C/2 (1).

Sericornis magnirostris viridior Mathews

Large-billed Scrub-wren

Range. North-eastern humid zone, from Mt Amos and Cedar Bay south to Paluma and west to Helenvale, Julatten, Atherton and the Walter Hill and Cardwell Ranges; also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests up to 750 m. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (1).

Taxonomy. See Hall (1974, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions*, p. 190).

Sericornis magnirostris magnirostris (Gould)

Range. Disjunct in eastern humid zone: lower north-east coast in Proserpine and Mackay districts; mid-east coast from Byfield south to Emu Park; south-eastern, north to Cooloola and Fraser I. and west to Imbil, the Jimna Range, Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, Mistake Mountains and upper Emu Creek.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests, gallery forests, heavy eucalypt forests and deciduous vine scrubs. Breeding in September and October; C/2 (1).

Hylacola pyrrhopygia (Vigors and Horsfield) Chestnut-rumped Groundwren

Range. Only recorded from two localities in far south of Great Dividing Range: Cunninghams Gap and the Girraween National Park.

Status etc. Moderately common at Girraween; no reports from Cunninghams Gap since 1954. Shrubbery in open forests.

Taxonomy. For identification of *Sericornis tyrannula* DeVis with this species, see Parker (1984, *Emu* 84: 108).

Chthonicola sagittata (Latham) Speckled Fieldwren

Range. Mid-eastern and south-eastern interior, north to Suttor Creek, east to Lake Elphinstone, Rossmoya, Marmor, Yarraman, Esk, Brisbane and Canungra, and west to the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), the upper Warrego (32 km N of Charleville), Morven and Southwood.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Edge of dense vegetation (wattle and other thickets in open forests, deciduous vine scrubs, brigalow scrubs and mulga scrubs), especially in hilly country. One dated breeding report: October; C/3.

Oreoscopus gutturalis (DeVis) Fernwren

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and west to the Herberton and Cardwell Ranges.

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests up to 1500 m, seldom below 900 m in drier inland parts of range but descending to 350 m in wettest areas, e.g. seaward face of near-coastal mountains. Breeding from August to December; C/2 (9).

Dasyornis brachypterus brachypterus (Latham) Brown Bristlebird

Range. Extreme south: the McPherson Range near Mt Lindesay and Binna Burra.

Status etc. Rare. Swampy heathlands at c. 800 m. One breeding report: December.

MALURIDAE

Amytornis purnelli ballarae Condon Dusky Grasswren

Range. Hills of arid north-western interior from Mt Isa and 25 km W of Cloncurry south to Sybella Creek, Ballara and '100 miles ESE of Mt Isa'.

Status etc. Locally common. Spinifex (*Triodia*) on rocky hills. Two breeding reports: late February and late July; C/1 (1), 2 (1).

Taxonomy. For relationships of the Maluridae see Sibley and Ahlquist (1983, *Emu* 82: 251).

Amytornis barbatus Favalaro and McEvey Grey Grasswren

Range. Far west (floodout of Eyre Creek, south of Glengyle) and south-west (floodout of the Bulloo, close to New South Wales border).

Status etc. Apparently uncommon. Shrubbery and herbage, especially dense lignum and canegrass. Breeding in July.

Amytornis striatus striatus Gould Striated Grasswren

Range. Small area in arid upper western interior, about the sources of Vergemont Creek (recorded at 10 km NW of Fermoy, around Opalton and at 30 km S of Opalton).

Status etc. Locally common. Spinifex (*Triodia*) and mallee on low hills.

Taxonomy. See Ford and Parker (1974, *Emu* 74: 183).

Amytornis goyderi (Gould) Eyrean Grasswren

Range. Extreme western interior: the Simpson Desert about the SA border, east to 29 km W of Birdsville.

Status etc. Common. Mainly canegrass (*Zygochloa paradoxa*) on or near crests of sandridges. Breeding in August and September; C/2 (3). For notes on biology and relationships see Parker *et al.* (1978, *Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 17: 361).

Stipiturus malachurus (Shaw) Southern Emu-wren

Range. A very small area on south-east coast: the Noosa Plain (Cooloola), from Mt Bilewilam south to Kin Kin Creek.

Status etc. Rare. Heathy vegetation ('wallum') on swampy sandplains. Range apparently shrinking: Gould (1865, *Bds Aust.* 1: 339) included Moreton Bay, and Cayley (1949, *The fairy wrens of Australia*) included Beerwah, in its distribution.

Stipiturus ruficeps ruficeps Campbell Rufous-crowned Emu-wren

Range. Disjunct in arid upper western interior: the Standish Range (25 km ESE of Dajarra); and low hills about the sources of Vergemont Creek from Allens Range south to Opalton.

Status etc. Common. Spinifex (*Triodia*), usually mixed with stunted eucalypts (mallee, bloodwood). Breeding from October to early December.

Taxonomy. See Ford and Parker (1974, *Emu* 74: 186).

Malurus coronatus macgillivrayi Mathews Purple-crowned Fairy-wren

Range. Far north-west, east to the Leichhardt and south to Riversleigh and Kamilaroi.

Status etc. Common on the Gregory; uncommon on the Leichhardt. Riverside shrubbery and herbage, especially pandanus and canegrass. Breeding in late July and August.

Malurus cyaneus (Latham) Superb Fairy-wren

Range. South-eastern (mainly interior), north to about the Tropic, west to Emerald, the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), Morven, Surat, Southwood and Mungindi and east to Rannes, Eidsvold, Nanango, Kilcoy, Brisbane and Southport; also South Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Common. Dense shrubbery and herbage, especially at edge of watercourses and scrubs; also gardens and (on the lower Nerang) mangroves. Breeding from July to December, also late February or early March; C/3 (3), 4 (1).

Malurus splendens melanotus Gould Splendid Fairy-wren

Range. Western interior, north to 20 km S of Winton, west to Opalton, the Negri Range (74 km W of Windorah) and the Canaway and McGregor Ranges, and east to Blackall, Tambo, Charleville, Bollon and the lower Moonie (Dareel).

Status etc. Locally common, e.g. on the Nive and upper Warrego, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Arid scrubs with bushy understory, dense waterside vegetation (teatree, long grass) and homestead gardens. Breeding from December to February.

Malurus lamberti amabilis Gould Variegated Fairy-wren

Range. Northern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Edward, and on east coast to the Herbert and Hinchinbrook I. and inland to Tozer Gap, Shiptons Flat, Julatten, Kuranda, Mt Bellenden Ker (at 400 m), Jarra Creek and the upper Murray; casual further inland (Atherton Tableland) and further south (beach 24 km NW of Townsville).

Status etc. Moderately common near coast, uncommon inland and scarce above 300 m. Dense shrubbery and herbage: rainforests (edge and second-growth), coastal thickets (including landward edge of mangroves), gallery forests, waterside thickets and lantana. Breeding from April to January; C/2 (1), 3 (10).

Taxonomy. See Harrison (1975, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions*, p. 207).

Malurus lamberti assimilis North

Range. Greater part of State (mainly arid and semi-arid interior), north to the Gulf and base of Cape York Peninsula, and east to the middle Lynd (Torwood), Venture Creek (8 km W of Gilbert River), Alehvale (25 km SE of Croydon), Soda Valley Bore (32 km NW of Hughenden), the Great Basalt Wall, Suttor Creek, Westwood, Marmor, Maidenwell, eastern Darling Downs and Texas.

Status etc. Moderately common. A wide variety of dense cover from mangroves and deciduous vine thickets to arid scrubs. Breeding from March to December (mostly autumn in north-west, winter and spring in south and east); C/2 (3).

Malurus lamberti lamberti Vigors and Horsfield

Range. Humid and subhumid south-east, north to Maryborough and west to Kandanga, Jimna, Yarraman (where it probably intergrades with *M. l. assimilis*), upper Lockyer Creek and upper Dalrymple Creek; also Bribie I.

Status etc. Common. Shrubby, grass and bracken in understory of open forests, waterside thickets (especially lantana) and edge of rainforests. Breeding from August to November; C/3 (2).

Malurus melanocephalus (Latham)

Red-backed Fairy-wren

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and inland nearly to Camooweal (the Georgina-O'Shanassy divide), Yelvertoft, Mt Isa, Cloncurry, Sedan, Richmond, Glendower, the Burra Range (16 km E of Torrens Creek), Jericho district (Rosedale), Carnarvon Gorge, Wonga Hills, Jandowae, Cooyar, Toowoomba and the heads of the Condamine; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common. Mainly long grass and rank herbage (including bracken and roadside weeds) in lightly wooded country; also lantana and other shrubbery. Breeding in all months (mainly spring in south and wetter parts of north-east, summer in drier parts of north-east, and autumn in north-west); C/2 (3), 3 (12), 4 (2).

Malurus leucopterus leuconotus Gould

White-winged Fairy-wren

Range. Western and southern interior, north to Mt Isa, Sedan, Julia Creek and Richmond, west to Dajarra, the lower Georgina (20 km NW of Herbert Downs), Sandringham and Lake Nappamerrica (30 km W of Birdsville), and east to the

upper Flinders (Glendower), the Enniskillen Range, the middle Warrego (between Charleville and Wyandra), Meandarra and Kindon (70 km W of Millmerran). Casual in eastern interior at 30 km E of Capella and near Fairfield.

Status etc. Moderately common. Scattered herbage and low shrubbery on open or sparsely wooded plains. Breeding reported in February and c. September; C/4 (1).

SYLVIIDAE

Acrocephalus stentoreus australis (Gould) Clamorous Reed Warbler

Range. Greater part of State, including islands in south-west Torres Strait (north to Badu) and off east coast (north to Hinchinbrook and as far offshore as the Percy and Capricorn Groups).

Status etc. Migratory, moving north in February-April and south in late August-October. Moderately common in winter in south-eastern lowlands; otherwise generally uncommon and especially scarce north of the Mitchell, Atherton Tableland and Innisfail. Reeds, bulrushes etc. bordering swamps, streams, bore-drains and dams; also mangroves and other trees and canefields, gardens and *lantana* during migration. Breeding in interior, north to Richmond and east to the lower Dawson (and ? Gracemere) and Warwick: c. November and December. Most birds presumably originate in south-eastern Australia.

Eremiornis carteri North Spinifex-bird

Range. Disjunct in arid north-western interior: the Selwyn and adjacent ranges from Lake Moondarra, Fountain Springs and Malbon south to Black Mountain Bore (56 km NE of Boulia); hills about the sources of Vergemont Creek from Allens Range south to Opalton; and breakaway 26 km NW of Jundah.

Status etc. Locally common. Spinifex (*Triodia*), especially big clumps growing on flats. Breeding from August to October; C/2 (1).

Megalurus timoriensis Wallace Tawny Grassbird

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Norman, and on east coast to the Tweed and inland to Atherton, Ravenshoe and upper Lockyer Creek; also islands in Gulf (*Pisonia*), in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Thursday, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, St Helena, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Moderately common. Long grass (including crops), rank herbage and low swampy vegetation in otherwise open country. Breeding from October to February. Possibly only or mainly a spring-summer visitor to south-east.

***Megalurus gramineus* (Gould)**

Little Grassbird

Range. Greater part of State, north to Sedan, Nonda, the Atherton Tableland and Innisfail, and west to East Leichhardt Reservoir and Sandringham; also North Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Uncommon on Atherton Tableland, in Great Artesian Basin and on south-east-coastal plains; scarce or absent elsewhere. Reeds, rushes, long grass and lignum bordering lagoons, swamps, streams and dams; in arid west largely confined to bulrushes along bore-drains. Breeding from September to November; C/3 (1), 4 (1). A good proportion of the birds are probably winter visitors from south-eastern Australia.

***Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale**

Rufous Songlark

Range. Greater part of State (mainly interior), north to the Gulf and central Cape York Peninsula (the upper Morehead), and east to Fairview, Mareeba, Atherton, Millaa Millaa, Hillgrove, Mingela, Suttor Creek, Lake Elphinstone, Westwood, Gin Gin, Gaydah, Esk, Laidley, upper Dalrymple Creek and Wallangarra; occasionally on east coast (Wellington Point) and islands (Goold, Bribie) during migration.

Status etc. Migrant, generally moving north in late summer and autumn and south in late winter and spring, but movements erratic and partly depending on rainfall. Locally and seasonally common. Lightly wooded grasslands; in arid zone largely confined to flats bordering watercourses. Breeding north to the Tropic: August-February; C/3 (3). Semi-arid highlands at base of Cape York Peninsula an important wintering area.

***Cincloramphus cruralis* (Vigors and Horsfield)**

Brown Songlark

Range. Greater part of State, but not Cape York Peninsula north of the Staaten, Atherton and Innisfail or much of east coast.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common in good years in arid and semi-arid grasslands and in cereal crops, but generally uncommon and especially scarce east of the upper and middle Burdekin, Peak Downs, Springsure and the Darling Downs; usually visiting eastern humid and subhumid zones only during severe droughts in interior. Breeding north to Richmond and east to the lower Dawson (rarely) and upper Lockyer Creek (rarely): January-March, also August in far south-west; C/2-5 (mostly 3).

***Cisticola exilis exilis* (Vigors and Horsfield)**

Golden-headed Fantail Warbler

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and inland to the lower Gregory (Planet Downs), lower Leichhardt (Augustus Downs), middle and upper Flinders (Richmond, Glendower), lower Dawson, Chinchilla and nearly to Inglewood

***Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucocephala* (Gould)**

Range. Lower north-eastern, mid-eastern and south-eastern, north to Bowen and west to the Great Dividing Range; also Moreton Bay islands (Bribie, Peel, Coochie Mudlo, South Stradbroke). Hybridizing with *D. c. striata* in north and with *D. c. chrysoptera* in west and south.

Status etc. Moderately common in hilly subhumid and semi-arid interior; uncommon in coastal lowlands. Open eucalypt forests and woodlands, edge of subhumid scrubs, and the more open semi-arid scrubs. Breeding from August to October and in March; C/2 (4), 3 (5).

CLIMACTERIDAE

***Climacteris melanura melanura* Gould** Black-tailed Treecreeper

Range. North-western (almost wholly in Gulf drainage), east to Punchbowl, Kamilaroi and a little beyond Cloncurry, and south to the upper O'Shanassy, Yelvertoft, Mt Isa and Fountain Springs.

Status etc. Moderately common in hilly interior; uncommon on coastal plains. Open eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially of snappy gum (*E. brevifolia*). Breeding in September and ? October; C/2 (1).

***Climacteris picumnus melanota* Gould** Brown Treecreeper

Range. Northern, from the lower Wenlock south to the lower Norman, Croydon, Gilberton, Mt Sturgeon and Lolworth, and east to Coen, Ebagoola, Fairview, Helenvale, Biboohra, Herberton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama and Hillgrove; birds from far southern highlands tending towards *C. p. picumnus*.

Status etc. Common. Eucalypt woodlands and open forests. Breeding from September to November (? December); C/2 (2).

***Climacteris picumnus picumnus* Temminck**

Range. Southern and eastern (mainly interior), north to the upper Flinders (Glendower), Torrens Creek, the Campaspe (100 km S of Charters Towers) and the Suttor, east nearly to Mackay, nearly to Rockhampton, Rosedale, Maryborough, Toogoolawah, Ipswich, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra, and west to Richmond, upper Vergemont Creek (Fermoy), Powell Creek (45 km SW of Yaraka), Thylungra, the McGregor Range and lower Coopers Creek. [Provenance of specimen from '18 km SW of Townsville' requires confirmation.]

Status etc. Common in semi-arid zone, uncommon or scarce in eastern subinterior, and rare or absent in coastal lowlands and humid highlands. Eucalypt woodlands and open forests (especially when partly cleared); in-arid zone confined to vicinity of watercourses. Breeding from July to December; C/3 (1).

Climacteris leucophaea minor Ramsay White-throated Treecreeper

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands (300-1200 m) from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and west to the Herberton Range.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests (especially edge and partial clearings) and occasionally adjacent heavy eucalypt forests. Breeding from August to October; C/2 (1).

Climacteris leucophaea intermedia Boles and Longmore

Range. Humid lower north-east: Eungella Range.

Status etc. Rainforests and adjacent heavy eucalypt forests.

Taxonomy. See Boles and Longmore (1983, *Emu* 83: 272).

Climacteris leucophaea leucophaea (Latham)

Range. South-eastern and mid-eastern, north to Byfield and west to the Expedition Range, Carnarvon Gorge, Columboola and Southwood, including Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke and Peel Is.

Status etc. Common (especially in hilly country) in humid and subhumid south-east; uncommon and patchily distributed in northern and western parts of range. Mainly heavy eucalypt forests (especially edge and partial clearings), edge of rainforests and deciduous vine scrubs, and brigalow scrubs; occasionally mangroves and light eucalypt forests. Breeding from August to October.

Climacteris erythrops Gould Red-browed Treecreeper

Range. Far south of south-eastern highlands, north to the Mistake Mountains, west to Warroo and east to the Lamington Plateau.

Status etc. Locally common on upper western slopes of Great Dividing Range; scarce in McPherson Range. Eucalypt forests, c. 600-1000 m. Breeding in October; C/4 (1).

Climacteris affinis affinis Blyth White-browed Treecreeper

Range. Southern interior, north to the Blackall district (Alice Downs), west to the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), Eromanga and Naryilco, and east to the Enniskillen Range, the upper Warrego (32 km N of Charleville), beyond Morven, Tongy (80 km N of Bollon) and Collarenebri (NSW).

Status etc. Moderately common. Mainly arid acacia scrubs (especially tall mulga and gidgea), also eucalypt woodlands along watercourses. One breeding report (Grey Range): August.

DICAEIDAE

Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum (Shaw)

Mistletoebird

Range. Throughout the State, including continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa, Hawkesbury, Wednesday, Hammond, Goode, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Entrance, Great Woody, Mt Adolphus) and off east coast (Albany, Turtle Head, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Hayman, Whitsunday, Brampton, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Common. Seeking berries and small fruits (mostly mistletoes, but also *Phytolacca*, *Byronia*, *Enchylaena*, *Schinus*, *Solanum*, *Ficus* etc.) in a wide variety of wooded habitats from mangroves, closed forests (especially edge and second-growth) and open forests to arid acacia scrubs. Breeding from July to April (mainly spring in south and east, late summer in arid north-west); C/2 (3), 3 (1).

PARDALOTIDAE

Pardalotus punctatus (Shaw)

Spotted Pardalote

Range. North-eastern highlands and foothills, from Kuranda south to Paluma, and west to Mareeba, Mt Garnet and the Forty-Mile Scrub. South-eastern and mid-eastern, north to Shoalwater Bay (and ? Mackay), and west to the Blackdown Tableland, Carnarvon Range (Mt Moffat), Columboola, Southwood and Mungindi; also Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke and Peel Is.

Status etc. Resident and winter visitor. Generally scarce or uncommon, except in south-eastern lowlands (north to Maryborough and west to Chinchilla), where there is a large influx of visitors from March to October. Mainly heavy eucalypt forests; less densely wooded country tolerated by winter visitors. Breeding in north-east (reports from Atherton and Kirrama) and south-east (north to Cooloola and Fraser I. and west to the Bunya Mountains, upper Lockyer Creek and Spicers Gap): July-October; C/4 (1).

Pardalotus rubricatus Gould

Red-browed Pardalote

Range. Greater part of State (mainly western): Cape York Peninsula north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine), east to Coen, Musgrave, Laura, Mareeba, Herberton and Sisters Creek (10 km E of Georgetown), and south to the lower Flinders (Magowra), lower Norman (The Lakes), Croydon and Forsayth; western interior, north nearly to the Gulf (the Nicholson) and east to Wernadinga, Sedan, Nelia, Richmond, Prairie, Barcaldine, Emmet, Charleville and the lower Warrego; and scattered localities in eastern lowlands (the lower Burdekin, Charters Towers, Lake Elphinstone and the lower Dawson).

Status etc. Locally moderately common, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed, and especially scarce in east. Eucalypt woodlands and acacia scrubs in vicinity of watercourses. Breeding from March to September; C/3 (4), 4 (4).

***Pardalotus striatus uropygialis* Gould**

Striated Pardalote

Range. Northern and north-western (mainly Gulf and Princess Charlotte Bay drainages), north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine) and south and east to Springvale (NT), Police Creek (38 km SE of Riversleigh), Mt Isa, Fountain Springs, Butcher Creek (18 km W of Cloncurry), Sedan, Gilberton, Conjuboy, Ravenshoe, Atherton, Mareeba (and the lower Barron near Cairns), Julatten, Kings Plains, Laura, the lower Stewart, the upper Archer and Iron Range (rarely); hybridizing in south and south-east of Cape York Peninsula with *P. s. melanocephalus*.

Status etc. Very common, except in wettest and driest parts of range. Open eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially along watercourses or in sandy country. Breeding from March to November; C/3 (2).

***Pardalotus striatus melanocephalus* Gould**

Range. Eastern, north to the Tully district (Jarra Creek, Euramo) and west to Kirrama, the Einasleigh-Burdekin divide (26 km W of Greenvale), the upper Flinders (Nelia, Richmond, 16 km E of Hughenden), Torrens Creek, the lower Belyando, the upper Alice, 'the desert country between Jericho and Glenusk', the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), Roma, Kowguran and the vicinity of Great Dividing Range (apparently hybridizing with stripe-crowned races at Murphys Creek); also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Very common, except in wettest districts. Mainly open eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially along watercourses. Breeding from April to January; C/2 (3), 3 (3), 4 (3).

***Pardalotus striatus substriatus* Mathews**

Range. Southern half of State, north to the upper Diamantina (16 km ENE of Old Cork) and Rockhampton, and west to Monkira and Birdsville.

Status etc. Resident and winter visitor. Common within breeding range. Open eucalypt forests and woodlands, especially along watercourses. Breeding in southern interior, north to Morven, Columboola and Jandowae, east to Toowoomba, and west to the Warrego (upstream presumably to Augathella); July-October; C/4 (2).

***Pardalotus striatus ornatus* Temminck**

Range. South-eastern and mid-eastern, north to Bowen and west to Langlo Crossing and Bourke (NSW).

Status etc. Common winter visitor (May-August). As a breeding species evidently confined to far south in vicinity of Great Dividing Range north to Murphys Creek (where it seems to hybridize with *substriatus* and *melanocephalus*).

Pardalotus striatus striatus (Gmelin)

Range. South-eastern, north to Rockhampton and west to the lower Dawson, Chinchilla and ? Warwick.

Status etc. Winter visitor (late April-July) from Tasmania. Common in some years, usually in flocks (up to 80 birds).

NECTARINIIDAE

Nectarinia jugularis frenata Mueller

Yellow-breasted Sunbird

Range. Northern and mid-eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Staaten, and on east coast to 6 km S of Round Hill Head (24°13'S) and inland to Jansen, Shiptons Flat, Julatten, Kairi, Malanda and Jarra Creek (23 km NW of Tully); also numerous islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu, Saibai and Stephens) and off east coast (from Cape York to vicinity of Yeppoon).

Status etc. Common on humid coasts and well-wooded islands, uncommon on drier coasts (annual rainfall less than 125 cm); numbers rapidly declining inland and not normally occurring more than about 25 km from sea or much more than 200 m above sea-level, but now present in small numbers, on the Atherton Tableland (mainly about human habitation). Mangroves, coastal thickets, gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs, open forests enriched with *Loranthus*, *Melaleuca*, *Lantana* etc., coco palms and gardens. Breeding in all months (mainly October-December, least in winter and at height of summer rains); C/2 (19), 3 (3).

ZOSTEROPIDAE

Zosterops citrinella albiventris Reichenbach

Pale White-eye

Range. Many small wooded islands in Torres Strait (north to Deliverance and Stephens) and off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Eborac, Cairncross, Cape Grenville, Haggerstone, Forbes, Quoin, Eagle, Palfrey).

Status etc. Common on small islands, but absent from large islands, e.g. those of south-west Torres Strait from Mabuiag south to Prince of Wales. Thickets of shrubs and low trees. Breeding reported in June and December; C/2 (2), 4 (1).

Zosterops lutea Gould

Yellow White-eye

Range. Southern shores of Gulf, east and north to the Edward, extending inland along watercourses for up to 60 km, e.g. to Beames Brook bridge, Armstrong Creek at the Normanton-Burketown road, and Glenore; also Mornington I. Lower north-east coast (Bowling Green and Upstart Bays), at the estuaries of Barratta Creek and the Burdekin.

Status etc. Common. Mainly estuarine mangroves; also (in Gulf) 'islands' of dense bush on otherwise open coastal plains, gallery forests and adjacent woodlands. Breeding from November to March; C/2 (Lavery and Grimes), 4 (1).

Taxonomy. For comparison of east-coast with Gulf specimens see Lavery and Grimes (1974, *Sunbird* 5: 42). Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 395) recognises no subspecies.

Zosterops lateralis chlorocephala Campbell and White

Grey-breasted White-eye

Range. Islands off mid-east coast (Capricorn and Bunker Groups): Tryon, North West, Wilson, Wreck, Heron, One Tree, Masthead, Hoskyn, Fairfax, Lady Musgrave).

Status etc. Very common on larger forested islands; less plentiful on smaller islands. Mainly *Pisonia-Ficus* forests; also littoral thickets. Breeding from October to December; C/3 (2), 4 (1).

Zosterops lateralis ramsayi Masters

Range. North-eastern and mid-eastern, from mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula (the Claudie) south to Broad Sound (Clairview Creek), and west to Coen, Helenvale, Mt Molloy, the Herberton Range, the Forty-Mile Scrub and the Burra Range (21 km E of Torrens Creek); also wooded islands off north-east and lower north-east coasts (Low, Green, Frankland, South Barnard, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Daydream, Carlisle, Brampton).

Status etc. Locally nomadic. Common in humid zone; scarce or uncommon in drier parts of range. Rainforests (especially edge and second-growth), coastal thickets, deciduous vine thickets, gallery forests, mangroves, lantana and gardens. Breeding in all months, mostly August-November; C/2 (2), 3 (1).

Zosterops lateralis westernensis (Quoy and Gaimard)

Range. South-eastern and mid-eastern, north to Byfield (? subspecies) and west to Clermont, the Warrego Range (16 km N of Tambo), Morven, Southwood and Texas; also Heron, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, St Helena, Whyte, Green, North Stradbroke, Peel, Coochie Mudlo and South Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Erratic migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in late winter and early spring. Common in humid and subhumid south-east, uncommon and patchily distributed in north and west. Rainforests (especially edge and second-growth), waterside thickets, subhumid scrubs, lantana, mangroves, gardens, vineyards and the richer open forests. Breeding (judging partly from presence in summer) north to at least Rockhampton and west to the Kroombit Tops, Darling Downs and Wallangarra: September-December and March-April; C/4 (1).

Zosterops lateralis lateralis (Latham)

Range. South-east-coastal plains north to Cooloola; also North and South Stradbroke Islands.

Status etc. Winter visitor from Tasmania. Moderately common: c. 5% of the white-eyes trapped in south-east Queensland in winter belong to this subspecies (Robertson 1971, *Aust. Bd Bander* 9: 51).

MELIPHAGIDAE

Glycichaera fallax Salvadori Green-backed Honeyeater

Range. Humid mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula about the Claudie.

Status etc. Uncommon. Canopy of closed forests.

Taxonomy. See Gilliard and LeCroy (1968, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 2343).

Lichmera indistincta indistincta (Vigors and Horsfield) Brown Honeyeater

Range. Greater part of State, north nearly to Cape York (the Jardine) and inland to Camooweal, Mt Isa, Allens Range (36 km S of Winton), Opalton, Gowan Range (18 km E of Emmet), Thylungra and Dynevor Downs; also islands in Gulf (Sweers), northern Torres Strait (Saibai), south-west Torres Strait (Bond, Badu, Portlock, Phipps, Spencer, Hawkesbury, Channel, Travers, Twin, Strait Rock, Tuesday, Mt Adolphus, Great Woody) and off east coast (Agnes, Percy, North Keppel, Great Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Coochie Mudlo, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Generally moderately common to very common, but scarce and patchily distributed in northern Cape York Peninsula, on humid north-east coast north of Cardwell and in arid interior. Flowering trees, shrubs and mistletoes in most well-wooded habitats, including mangroves but not rainforests. Breeding from April to November; C/1 (1), 2 (19).

Trichodere cockerelli (Gould) White-streaked Honeyeater

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, south to the Archer and Coen.

Status etc. Locally moderately common, but generally uncommon. Mainly teatree (*Melaleuca*) thickets and heathlands; also visiting flowering trees in open forests and at edge of rainforests. Breeding in January and from April to June (? July); C/2 (12).

Myzomela obscura harterti Mathews Dusky Honeyeater

Range. Northern and eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Edward, and on east coast nearly to Southport (the Coomera) and inland to Tozer Gap, Coen, Jansen, Shiptons Flat, Julatten, Mareeba, the Atherton Tableland, Tully Falls, Mt Spec, Mt Cataract, Rockhampton, the Many Peaks range (Bulburin State Forest), Gin Gin and the Conondale Range; also continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Clarke, Moa, Wednesday, Hammond, Goode, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Entrance, Possession) and off east coast (Mai, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Magnetic, Heath, Hayman, Hook, South Molle, Fraser).

Status etc. Common to very common in coastal lowlands north of Cardwell; scarce south of Yeppoon. Mangroves, waterside and coastal thickets, gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs, rainforests, and flowering trees and shrubs in adjacent open forests. Breeding from May to October; C/2 (6).

Myzomela obscura fumata (Bonaparte)

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu and Saibai Is).

Status etc. Unknown.

Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala Gould Red-headed Honeyeater

Range. North-western and northern: Gulf coast from Point Parker to Cape York, and east coast of Cape York Peninsula south to the Stewart; also islands in south-west and north-east Torres Strait (north to Badu, Warrior and Stephens) and off east coast of Cape York Peninsula (Clerke, Haggerstone).

Status etc. Common. Mainly mangroves; also coastal and waterside thickets, near-coastal gallery forests and coconut plantations. Breeding from June (? May) to August; C/1 (1), 2 (1).

Myzomela erythrocephala infuscata Forbes

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu and Dauan Is).

Status etc. Unknown.

Taxonomy. See Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 394).

Myzomela sanguinolenta sanguinolenta (Latham) Scarlet Honeyeater

Range. Eastern, north to Iron Range and west to the Hann River crossing, Wrotham Park, Pinnacle Creek (21 km ESE of Torwood), beyond Croydon (15 km ESE of Blackbull), the Newcastle Range (29 km W of Einasleigh), the Forty-Mile Scrub, the middle Burdekin (32 km ENE of Charters Towers), the upper Isaac (near its confluence with Hughes Creek), the lower Dawson, Carnarvon Gorge, Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, upper Dalrymple Creek, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel, Coochie Mudlo, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Partial migrant, moving north in January-May and south in August-October. Very common in south-east coastal lowlands in passage and winter; common resident in subhumid north-eastern highlands; moderately common along mid-east and lower north-east coasts and in south-eastern subinterior; generally uncommon elsewhere and especially scarce in humid north-east coastal lowlands. Flowering shrubs and trees (especially *Callistemon*, *Melaleuca*, *Eucalyptus* and *Grevillea* spp.) in most habitats. Breeding from July to November; C/3 (1).

Certhionyx niger (Gould) Black Honeyeater

Range. Western, north to the lower Gregory and upper Nassau, and east to Richmond (? species), the Forsyth Range (24 km E of Fermoy), Blackall and the Warrego (upstream nearly to Augathella).

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Moderately common locally and seasonally in arid western interior but generally scarce. Flowering trees and shrubs. Breeding in arid south-west (Coopers Creek drainage), north to Jundah and east to Noccundra and Naryilco: March and August-September; C/3 (1).

Certhionyx variegatus Lesson

Pied Honeyeater

Range. Arid western interior, north to Mt Isa and east to 58 km W of Longreach, Eromanga and the lower Bulloo (24 km N of Teurilka, NSW).

Status etc. Highly nomadic. Scarce. Arid acacia scrubs, especially about watercourses; also flowering shrubs and trees in other habitats.

Meliphaga gracilis gracilis (Gould)

Graceful Honeyeater

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, south on Gulf coast to the Edward, and on east coast to the Chester and inland to Tozer Gap and Coen; also Moa I. (Torres Strait).

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests, gallery forests and adjacent open forests and mangroves. Breeding from September to January; C/2 (3).

Meliphaga gracilis imitatrix (Mathews)

Range. North-eastern, north to beyond Cooktown (Mt Webb), south to Ingham (and ? Paluma), and west to the head of the East Normanby (Mt Poverty), Mt Molloy, Mareeba, Lake Eacham, Millaa Millaa and the Walter Hill Range; also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Locally common in lowlands; scarce in highlands above 450 m. Rainforests (especially edge and second-growth) and gallery forests; also adjacent open forests (especially when enriched with lantana and waterside shrubbery) and mangroves. Breeding from September to January; C/2 (6).

Meliphaga notata (Gould)

Yellow-spotted Honeyeater

Range. Northern and north-eastern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to the Archer, and on east coast to Townsville and inland to Coen, Laura, Mt Poverty, Julatten, Mareeba, Crawford's Lookout and Paluma; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Clarke, Goat, Moa, Phipps, Spencer, Hawkesbury, Wednesday, Hammond, Goode, Thursday, Horn, Friday, Prince of Wales) and close to east coast (Eborac, Albany, Turtle Head, Bird, Night, Dunk, Hinchinbrook).

Status etc. Common in humid lowlands; scarce above 450 m and in drier parts of range. Gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs, edge of rainforests, richer open forests (especially about streams and lantana), mangroves, orange and banana groves and gardens. Breeding from August to April; C/2 (24), 3 (1).

Meliphaga lewinii Swainson

Lewin's Honeyeater

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos) and west to the head of the East Normanby (Mt Poverty), Atherton, Rosella Plains (40 km E of Mt Surprise), 15 km N of Conjuboy, the Great Basalt Wall, Suttor Creek, the Expedition and Carnarvon Ranges, Lonesome National Park, Dulacca, Chinchilla, Jimbour, Toowoomba and Cunninghams Gap; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, Coochie Mudlo, South Stradbroke). [Record from McIlwraith Range requires confirmation.]

Status etc. Common in humid zone (except north-east coastal lowlands, where it is only a scarce winter visitor), much less numerous and patchily distributed in drier half of range. Rainforests (especially edge, second-growth and along watercourses), gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs, waterside thickets (including lantana), heavy open forests, brigalow scrubs, orange and mango groves and gardens. Breeding from July to December; C/2 (3).

Meliphaga virescens (Vieillot)

Singing Honeyeater

Range. Greater part of State (mainly western and interior), north to the Gulf and base of Cape York Peninsula, and east to the middle Lynd (Torwood), upper Burdekin (near Lake Lucy), Reid River, Suttor Creek, Westwood, Cracow, Inverrai, Meandarra, Southwood and Mungindi; also collected by Thomson on the Coleman (central interior of Cape York Peninsula).

Status etc. Moderately common in west, i.e. Gulf and Lake Eyre drainages; uncommon and patchily distributed in eastern interior. Arid and semi-arid scrubs (including gidgea, mulga, mallee, belar, brigalow and whitewood), and thickets in otherwise open country; also eucalypt woodlands, especially when infested with mistletoe. Breeding from August to February; C/2 (2), 3 (1).

Meliphaga versicolor versicolor (Gould)

Mangrove Honeyeater

Range. North-east coast from Cape York south to Cleveland Bay (intergrading with *M.v. fasciogularis* south of Cardwell); also Boigu and Saibai Is in far northern Torres Strait and small islands in central and southern Torres Strait (Warrior, Dungeness, Yam, Sassie, Coconut, Poll, Tuesday, Great Woody, Possession, Mt Adolphus) and off east coast (Albany, Bushy, Cairncross, Hannibal, Macarthur, Bird, Clerke, Lloyd, King, Pipon, Barrow, Howick, Coquet, Sinclair, Morris, Pethebridge, Three, Hope, Low, Woody, Double, Frankland, South Barnard, Dunk).

Status etc. Locally common. Mainly mangroves; occasionally adjacent scrubs, shrubbery and town gardens. Breeding from April to October; C/2 (6).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1978, *Emu* 78: 71).

***Meliphaga versicolor fasciogularis* (Gould)**

Range. East coast north to the Burdekin (intergrading with *M. v. versicolor* north of Bowen); also South Molle, Daydream, Mud, Green, Victor, Corroboree, North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Turner, Moreton, Mud, Bishop, Green, North Stradbroke and Peel Is. Accidental on One Tree I.

Status etc. Common. Mainly mangroves; occasionally adjacent scrubs and town gardens. Breeding from August to November, also April in north; C/2 (7).

***Meliphaga fusca* Gould**

Fuscous Honeyeater

Range. Eastern (mainly subhumid and semi-arid interior), north to beyond Atherton (Rocky Creek), west to the middle Lynd (about its confluence with Pinnacle Creek), Barkers Knob (32 km E of Mt Surprise), The Lynd, 55 km S of Lyndhurst, Cargoon, Charters Towers, Mt Douglas, Dingo, the Expedition Range (16 km W of Fairfield), Chinchilla, Millmerran and Glenlyon, and east to the Evelyn Tableland, the western slopes of the Cardwell, Seaview and Paluma Ranges (Kirrama, Gowrie Creek, Mt Fox, Hidden Valley), the Black River (45 km WSW of Townsville), the western slopes of Mt Dryander and the Eungella Range, Rockhampton, Lowmead, Gin Gin, Esk and Moreton Bay.

Status etc. Moderately common in northern highlands; generally uncommon and patchily distributed in centre and south. Mainly open eucalypt forests, especially in vicinity of water. Breeding from May to December; C/2 (2). Apparently an influx of south-eastern Australian birds in autumn and winter when the species is commonly reported on south-east coastal plains and Darling Downs.

***Meliphaga flavescens flavescens* (Gould)**

Yellow-tinted Honeyeater

Range. Northern and north-western (Gulf drainage), north to the lower Wenlock and east and south to the lower Mitchell (15 km ENE of Dunbar), Bolwarra, Routh Creek (20 km E of Georgetown), Forsayth, Croydon, Sedan and the heads of Gunpowder Creek and the O'Shanassy.

Status etc. Common north to the Mitchell; uncommon further north and patchily distributed. Mainly open forests (especially of river gums and cajuputs along the larger watercourses). Breeding from March to July; C/1 (1), 2 (1).

***Meliphaga penicillata* Gould**

White-plumed Honeyeater

Range. Western and southern interior (mainly Lake Eyre and Murray-Darling drainages; also far south of Gulf drainage), north to the heads of the O'Shanassy (between Undilla and Thornton), the heads of Gunpowder Creek, Sedan, Nelia, Richmond and Glendower, and east to Bullock Creek (21 km W of Torrens Creek), Rosedale, Jericho, the head of the Barcoo (SE of Tambo), the upper Nive (Akaray), Roma, Barakula, 40 km N of Jandowae, Broadwater Lagoon and Texas. [Records from east of Great Dividing Range require confirmation.]

Status etc. Common. Eucalypts (especially river gums) and melaleucas fringing watercourses and lagoons; occasionally visiting flowering trees and shrubs in adjacent habitats. Breeding in all months, mainly February-September; C/2 (5), 3 (1).

Meliphaga plumula (Gould)

Yellow-fronted Honeyeater

Range. North-western interior, from the Nicholson (NT) and Wernadinga south to Inca Creek (65 km ESE of Camooweal), Fountain Springs and hills 25 km W of Cloncurry. Eastern interior from the Croydon district, the Newcastle Range (20 km E of Georgetown) and 'Cardwell' (probably well inland from town) south to Cracow (and ? Chinchilla and the Darling Downs), west nearly to Blackbull, the upper Flinders (Glendower), the Burra Range (20 km ENE of Torrens Creek) and the Expedition Range, and east to the lower Burdekin and Rockhampton district (Yaamba, Gracemere). [Records of *M. penicillata* from the Herbert, Burdekin and Fitzroy drainages probably refer to this species.]

Status etc. Locally common but generally scarce and patchily distributed. Seeking flowers (especially mistletoes) in dry scrubs (eucalypts, melaleucas and acacias), especially in hilly country. Apparently breeding in all seasons, mainly winter and spring; C/2 (2).

Meliphaga keartlandi (North)

Grey-headed Honeyeater

Range. Western interior, from the Nicholson (NT) and middle Leichhardt (Coolullah) south to Sulieman Creek (34 km S of Dajarra) and 80 km W of Windorah, and east to Oorindi, Allens Range, Forsyth Range and Opalton.

Status etc. Locally and seasonally common. Low eucalypts, especially in hilly country. Breeding mainly in winter and spring (W. Horton).

Meliphaga chrysops (Latham)

Yellow-faced Honeyeater

Range. North-eastern highlands and foothills, north nearly to Cooktown (Suptons Flat, Mt Finnigan), south to Mt Elliot and west to Mt Carbine, 21 km SW of Mt Garnet, Kirrama and Hidden Valley. South-eastern and mid-eastern, north to Mackay and west to Suttor Creek, Clermont, the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), Carnarvon Gorge, Columboola, Millmerran and Wallangarra; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel, Coochie Mudlo).

Status etc. In north-east locally common and relatively sedentary. In south-east and mid-east mainly or wholly a winter visitor or passage migrant, moving north in April-June and south in July-September, very common in some years in humid and subhumid south-east but generally scarce further north and west; as a breeding bird apparently uncommon and not extending north of 24°S. Open forests; winter visitors mainly feeding in flowering eucalypts. Breeding from July to December; C/2 (3).

Meliphaga leucotis leucotis (Latham) White-eared Honeyeater

Range. Eastern interior, north to the Burra Range (between Torrens Creek and Pentland), west to the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), the upper Maranoa and Goondiwindi, and east to the Expedition Range (rarely to Westwood), Barakula, Kogan, Warwick, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra.

Status etc. Locally common (especially in far south about the upper western slopes of the Great Dividing Range), but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Open forests with thick understory and semi-arid scrubs (lancewood, brigalow, mallee), especially in hilly country; also orchards and vineyards in Granite Belt. Breeding in spring.

Taxonomy. See Ford (1971, *Emu* 71: 115).

Meliphaga melanops melanops (Latham) Yellow-tufted Honeyeater

Range. South-eastern interior, north to the Tropic, west to Blackwater, the Carnarvon Gorge, Lonesome National Park, Wonga Hills, Nudley State Forest (20 km N of Jandowae), Crows Nest, Warwick and Reedy Creek (65 km W of Tenterfield, NSW), and east to the lower Dawson, Rosedale, Gin Gin, Beerwah, Moggill and Murwillumbah (NSW).

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Open eucalypt forests and scrubs of *Callitris*, *Banksia* etc., especially in hilly country. Breeding from July to October (and ? in summer).

Taxonomy. See Crome (1973, *Emu* 73: 12).

Meliphaga flava (Gould) Yellow Honeyeater

Range. Cape York Peninsula south and east to the Flinders delta (Armstrong Creek), the lower Norman (Glenore), Alehvale (25 km SE of Croydon), Forsayth, Einasleigh, Mt Surprise, Atherton, the Clohesy, Shiptons Flat and Cooktown. North-eastern, from the Daintree south to Broad Sound (Elalie) and west to the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy, Ewan) and Hann Creek (48 km WNW of Charters Towers).

Status etc. Common in subhumid and semi-arid lowlands and foothills, especially around human habitation; uncommon in humid zone and highlands. Mainly gallery forests and other waterside vegetation (including mangroves); also mango and orange groves and gardens. Breeding in all months; C/2 (13).

Meliphaga unicolor (Gould) White-gaped honeyeater

Range. North-western, east to the Leichhardt and south to the Seymour and West Leichhardt. Southern Cape York Peninsula from the lower Edward and Hann River crossing south to the lower Staaten, lower Lynd (20 km S of Bulimba) and Mareeba, and east to Helenvale and the McLeod (8 km W of Mt Carbine). Lower north-east coast from Townsville south-east to Inkerman.

Status etc. Common in north-west and on west coast of Cape York Peninsula; moderately common on lower north-east coast; scarce and patchily distributed elsewhere. Mainly dense waterside vegetation (gallery forests, teatree thickets and mangroves); also town gardens. Breeding from July to September, also January-March (Lavery *et al.*); C/2 (2).

Meliphaga frenata (Ramsay) Bridled Honeyeater

Range. North-eastern humid zone, north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos), south to Paluma and west to Atherton and Innot Hot Springs.

Status etc. Locally common in highlands (450-1500 m), mainly at edge of rainforests and in adjacent open forests; occasionally descending in winter to coastal lowlands. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (2).

Meliphaga hindwoodi Longmore and Boles Eungella Honeyeater

Range. Humid highlands of lower north-east: Eungella Range.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests. One breeding report: late September or early October; C/2.

Taxonomy. See Longmore and Boles (1983, *Emu* 83: 51).

Xanthotis flaviventer filigera (Gould) Tawny-breasted Honeyeater

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula south on Gulf coast to the Watson, and on east coast to 'Coen' (presumably the Rocky) and inland to Tozer Gap.

Status etc. Moderately common. Mainly the canopy of closed forests; also adjacent mangroves and flowering eucalypts and melaleucas in adjacent open forests. Breeding from November to March; C/1 (1), 2 (7).

Xanthotis flaviventer saturator (Rothschild and Hartert)

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu and Saibai Is).

Status etc. Common. Mangroves.

Xanthotis macleayana (Ramsay) Macleay's Honeyeater

Range. North-eastern humid zone from Cooktown south to Paluma and west to the head of the East Normanby (Mt Poverty), Mt Molloy, the Clohesy, Atherton and the Walter Hill Range; also Hinchinbrook I.

Status etc. Moderately common in wet coastal lowlands; uncommon in drier and higher parts of range. Rainforests and (in lowlands and foothills) adjacent open forests. Breeding from October to December; C/2 (1).

Melithreptus brevirostris (Vigors and Horsfield) Brown-headed Honeyeater
Range. Southern interior, north to the Warrego Range (20 km N of Tambo), west to Minnie Downs (43 km WSW of Tambo), Langlo Crossing and Eulo, and east to Roma, Meandarra and Greymare. [Records from Port Denison and the Dawson require confirmation.]

Status etc. Uncommon. Mainly eucalypt woodlands.

Melithreptus lunatus lunatus (Vieillot) White-naped Honeyeater
Range. North-eastern highlands, from Atherton south to Mt Spec, west to Ravenshoe and east to Kirrama. South-eastern highlands and foothills, north nearly to the Tropic, west to the Blackdown Tableland, Carnarvon Gorge, the upper Maranoa, Ravensbourne, Mistake Mountains, upper Emu Creek, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra, and east to the Kroombit Tops, Conondale Range, Moggill and Canungra; casual in winter on south-east coast north to Cooloola.

Status etc. Moderately common. Open forests. Breeding from July to November.

Melithreptus albogularis Gould White-throated Honeyeater
Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and inland to the Seymour (22 km N of Thornton), Mt Oxide, the middle Leichhardt (Lorraine), Inverleigh, the lower Norman (Glenore), Croydon, Gilberton, the upper Flinders (Glendower), the Burra Range (20 km E of Torrens Creek), Sapphire, Carnarvon Gorge, Isla Gorge National Park, Gayndah, Yarraman, upper Lockyer Creek, Beaudesert and Murwillumbah (NSW); also islands in Gulf (Mornington) and close to east coast (Hinchinbrook, Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, Peel, Coochie Mudlo, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common. Mainly open forests, woodlands and scrubs with flowering eucalypts or melaleucas. Breeding from March to October; C/2 (4).

Taxonomy. See Mees (1982, *Zool. Verh., Leiden* No. 191: 147).

Melithreptus gularis laetior Gould Black-chinned Honeyeater
Range. Semi-arid lowlands of Cape York Peninsula, from the lower Archer and Laura south to Karumba, Croydon and the middle Gilbert (43 km W of Georgetown). North-western interior, north nearly to Burketown (Yarrum Creek), east to Sedan and south to Riversleigh, Mt Isa, Fountain Springs and Cloncurry. Upper western interior, at Opalton.

Status etc. Uncommon and patchily distributed. Mainly waterside melaleucas; also visiting flowering eucalypts in adjacent woodlands. Breeding in March-April and August-September.

Melithreptus gularis gularis (Gould)

Range. Eastern interior, north to the Evelyn Tableland (Kaban), west to the head of the Flinders (Reedy Spring), Homestead, the Warrego (N and S of Charleville) and the Barwon, and east to the middle Herbert, Inkerman, Carmila, Rockhampton, Gin Gin, Maryborough and nearly to Brisbane (Moggill, Greenbank).

Status etc. Scarce and patchily distributed. Mainly flowering eucalypts and melaleucas along watercourses. One breeding report (lower Burdekin): February; C/2.

Melithreptus cyanotis albipennis (Gould) Blue-faced Honeyeater

Range. Extreme north-west, south and east to the Albert (32 km SW of Burketown).

Status etc. Common near coast at flowering melaleucas and eucalypts in 'islands' of bush on otherwise treeless plains; seldom reported further inland.

Melithreptus cyanotis cyanotis (Latham)

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cape York, and west to Normanton, Taldora, Richmond, Hughenden, the Darr (28 km NW of Longreach), Langlo Crossing, the Warrego (a little S of Charleville), Gilruth Plains and the lower Moonie, but not the humid north-east between Cooktown and Ingham and east of Helenvale, Mt Molloy, Koah, Atherton and Ravenshoe; also islands off south-east coast (Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common below 450 m in regions of medium rainfall (50-100 cm p.a.); uncommon in north-eastern highlands and drier parts of range; scarce or absent in south-eastern highlands. Open forests and woodlands, especially of eucalypts and melaleucas; confined to riverside vegetation in drier parts of range. Breeding in all months (mostly in spring, least in summer); C/2 (19), additionally Maclellan found nests near Coen with clutches or broods of 3 (2), 4 (2), 5 (1), 7 (1).

Philemon citreogularis citreogularis (Gould) Little Friarbird

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Cape York and inland to the O'Shanassy, Mt Isa, Malbon, Oorindi, Sedan, Richmond, Hughenden, the Forsyth Range (14 km E of Fermoy), the Darr (45 km W of Longreach), Blackall, Ambathala, the middle Bulloo (Toompine) and the lower Paroo, but not east coast of Cape York Peninsula north of the Stewart, nor ordinarily the humid north-east between Cooktown and Townsville and east of Helenvale, Mt Carbine, the Clohesy, Kaban and Kirrama; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke); accidental on Horn and Heron Is.

Status etc. Partial migrant in south, moving north between late March and early June and south between mid-July and late August. Generally common, but absent in most winters from coldest parts of south-eastern interior. Open forests and woodlands, especially with flowering melaleucas, eucalypts and grevilleas; in drier parts or range mostly in riverside vegetation, but visiting flowering eremophilas in adjacent arid scrubs. Breeding from November to March in north-west, September to January elsewhere; C/2 (5), 3 (14), 4 (2), mean clutch-size increasing from north to south.

Philemon buceroides yorki Mathews

Helmeted Friarbird

Range. Northern, from Cape York south on Gulf coast to Weipa and on east coast to Clairview (and ? Shoalwater Bay); also continental islands in south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Clarke, Moa, Hammond, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Entrance, Possession) and off east coast (Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Hook).

Status etc. Common in humid coastal lowlands, seldom extending inland for more than 30 km and above 300 m. Richer open forests (including their favourite nest tree, the Moreton Bay ash), gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs (especially with flowering *Castanospermum* and *Bombax*), edge of rainforests, mangroves, coco palms and gardens. Breeding from October to January; C/3 (5), 4 (7), 5 (1).

Philemon argenticeps kempii Mathews

Silver-crowned Friarbird

Range. Northern and eastern Cape York Peninsula, from Cape York west and south to Weipa, Jabiru Outcamp (55 km NW of Coen), Musgrave, Laura and the Bloomfield.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common but generally uncommon. Open eucalypt forests (especially of flowering bloodwoods and stringybarks). Breeding from September to January; C/2 (usually), 3 (occasionally).

Philemon argenticeps argenticeps (Gould)

Range. North-western, south to Police Creek and Mt Isa (rarely), and east to Burketown, Floraville and Cloncurry.

Status etc. Nomadic. Common near coast, at least when melaleucas and eucalypts flowering; scarce further inland and confined to riverside forests. One breeding record (Mt Isa): July.

Philemon corniculatus (Latham)

Noisy Friarbird

Range. Eastern, north to Cooktown and west to the upper Palmer, the middle Mitchell (Highbury), nearly to the Norman (18 km E of Glenore), the Robertson, Richmond, Hughenden, Barcaldine, the Gowan Range (Mt Grey), Langlo

Crossing, the middle Warrego (23 km S of Charleville), Gilruth Plains and the lower Moonie; also mid-west coast of Cape York Peninsula (the lower Watson) and islands off mid-east and south-east coasts (North Keppel, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel, Russell, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Partial migrant in south, moving north between late March and late June and south between late July and early September. Common (locally and seasonally very common) in subhumid and semi-arid zones; scarce or absent in north-eastern humid zone; largely vacating colder parts of south-eastern interior in winter. Flowering trees and tall shrubs in all wooded habitats except rainforests; in drier parts of range mainly riverside vegetation. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (3), 3 (6), 4 (2), 5 (1).

Phylidonyris novaehollandiae (Latham) New Holland Honeyeater
Range. South-eastern highlands and foothills: the Coast, Yabba, Jimna, Conondale and D'Aguilar Ranges from Widgee (23 km W of Gympie) south to Pullenvale; western slope of Great Dividing Range north to Cunninghams Gap; and the Lamington Plateau.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common. Open forests, heaths and waterside thickets.

Phylidonyris nigra herbertoni (Mathews) White-cheeked Honeyeater
Range. Subhumid north-eastern highlands (450-900 m), from the head of Tinaroo Creek south to the Paluma Range (8 km W of Paluma) and west to Wongabel, Ravenshoe and the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy, Valley of Lagoons).

Status etc. Common. Mainly thickets (especially of flowering callistemons) along streams through open forests. Breeding from April to November; C/2 (1).

Phylidonyris nigra nigra (Bechstein)

Range. Mid-east and south-east coasts, north to Byfield; also Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Coochie Mudlo and South Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Common. Flowering banksias, callistemons and other shrubs and low trees on coastal sandplains ('wallum'). Breeding from May to July; C/2 (1).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1971, *Emu* 71: 117).

Phylidonyris albifrons (Gould) White-fronted Honeyeater
Range etc. Apparently a rare visitor to arid western interior: a few records from Mt Isa (October-February), one from Richmond (August) and one from Eromanga (July).

***Ramsayornis fasciatus* (Gould)**

Bar-breasted Honeyeater

Range. Northern and north-western (mainly Gulf and Princess Charlotte Bay drainages), from Pera Head south to the lower Gregory (Planet Downs), the lower Norman (The Lakes) and Croydon, and east to Iron Range, Coen, Musgrave, the Hann River crossing and the upper Tate (and ? Atherton). Lower north-east and mid-east, north to Inkerman (and ? Townsville), south to Marlborough (and ? Rossmoya) and formerly inland to the lower Dawson; also Goold I.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Mainly waterside scrubs and thickets, especially of melaleucas. Breeding reported north to Normanton and Townsville: September-February (and ? April); C/2 (3), 3 (6), all data from eastern populations.

Taxonomy. My previous treatment (List of Qld Bds) of all forms of *Ramsayornis* as conspecific has not generally met with approval (nor has it been formally refuted). That treatment followed from accepting statements that these honeyeaters were migratory (which made inconsequential their apparent sympatry in certain areas and seasons) and the scattered remarks of various taxonomists which together indicated that body size and darkness of pectoral bars increased clinally from New Guinea to mid-east Queensland.

The present treatment (which is virtually that of the 1926 edition of the RAOU Checklist) follows from accepting at face value all sight and specimen records of the two 'species'. However I am still not convinced that there are two sharply different taxa in eastern Queensland and that they overlap or abut in the nesting season without interbreeding. As in *Sphecotheres viridis* and *Meliphaga versicolor*, Townsville is the critical area for determining whether one or two species are involved.

***Ramsayornis modestus* (Gray)**

Brown-backed Honeyeater

Range. Northern and north-eastern, from Cape York south to the lower Burdekin (Inkerman) and west to the lower Archer, Coen, Hann River crossing, Wrotham Park, Chillagoe and beyond Ravenshoe (the Millstream); also islands in western and central Torres Strait (Boigu, Saibai, Yam, Mabuiag, Badu, Clarke, Moa, Coconut, Sue, Hammond, Thursday, Prince of Wales) and off north-east coast (Hinchinbrook).

Status etc. Common in humid coastal lowlands; uncommon and patchily distributed in drier, higher and insular parts of range. Mainly waterside scrubs and thickets, especially of melaleucas; also mangroves. Breeding from August to March; C/2 (18), 3 (3).

Plectoryncha lanceolata Gould

Striped Honeyeater

Range. Eastern (mainly interior), north to Kirrama, west to the upper Einasleigh (Carpentaria Downs), Pelican Bore (75 km NW of Hughenden), Opalton, the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), Langlo Crossing and 30 km W of Cunnamulla, and ordinarily east to Charters Towers, Lake Elphinstone, Rockhampton, Biloela, Gayndah, Kingaroy, the middle Brisbane (Toogoolawah-Ipswich), upper Dalrymple Creek, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra; casual on east coast (Goold I., Cape Gloucester, Mackay, Moreton Bay, South Stradbroke I.).

Status etc. Common in semi-arid and arid zones; uncommon in subhumid zone, where usually present only during droughts. Semi-arid and arid scrubs (brigalow, belar, lancewood, mulga), softwood scrubs (kurrajong etc.), melaleucas and other waterside thickets and scrubs, and open forests. Breeding east to at least Westwood, Mundubbera and Lowood: August-December; C/3 (4), 4 (2), 5 (1).

Conopophila albogularis (Gould)

Rufous-banded Honeyeater

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu, Dauan and Saibai Is). Lower west coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Edward south to the Staaten.

Status etc. Moderately common. Mangroves, gallery forests and melaleuca swamps.

Taxonomy. See Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 393).

Conopophila rufogularis (Gould)

Rufous-throated Honeyeater

Range. Northern (mainly semi-arid zone), from Mornington I., the lower Archer, Coen, Wrotham Park, the upper Walsh and Ingham south to Camooweal, Mt Isa, Duchess, Julia Creek, Warianna (48 km SW of Hughenden), Cramsie (8 km N of Longreach), Pentland and the lower Burdekin (Macrossan, Inkerman); also south-east coastal plains from Gladstone south to Beerwah and inland to Gin Gin and Gympie.

Status etc. Irregular migrant, tending to vacate southern parts of northern range in winter. Common in southern Gulf lowlands; uncommon and patchily distributed elsewhere in north. Status uncertain in south-east: common on the lower Burnett in October 1959 (Robertson 1962, *Emu* 61: 333), but generally rare and probably only a vagrant from north. Mainly dense waterside vegetation (especially flowering *Melaleuca*, *Eucalyptus*, *Tristania* and *Erythrina*) but visiting flowering trees and shrubs (*Eucalyptus*, *Grevillea*, *Loranthus*) in adjacent habitats; also mangroves. Breeding from December to May; C/2 (1), 3 (2).

Grantiella picta (Gould)

Painted Honeyeater

Range. Western and southern interior, north to Mt Isa and Cloncurry, west to Sandringham, Thylungra and Gilruth Plains and east to Barcaldine, Chinchilla and the Bunya Mountains.

Status etc. Nomadic or migratory (e.g. a regular spring-summer visitor to north-eastern Darling Downs). Moderately common in south-eastern interior (Jandowae, Dalby and Meandarra districts) but generally rare. Arid and semi-arid scrubs and woodlands, especially those with flowering eucalypts and flowering and fruiting mistletoes. Breeding in September-November (southern interior) and autumn (Thylungra).

Zanthomiza phrygia (Shaw)

Regent Honeyeater

Range. South-eastern, north to the lower Dawson and west to Chinchilla.

Status etc. Mainly an infrequent non-breeding visitor (February-July), usually in flocks. Scarce. Open forests, especially in hilly interior (most records from Great Dividing Range north to upper Lockyer Creek). One breeding report (Pike Creek): October.

Cissomela pectoralis (Gould)

Banded Honeyeater

Range. Cape York Peninsula (mainly interior), south to Haydon Creek (57 km SE of Normanton), Alehvale (24 km SE of Croydon), the upper Einasleigh (Black Rock) and upper Campaspe (18 km NE of Pentland), and east nearly to Cooktown, Helenvale, the Clohesy, Atherton, Kaban and Kirrama. Far north-western interior, from the Nicholson (NT) and the Albert, south to the Seymour and upper Leichhardt (rarely to Mt Isa), and east to Kamilaroi.

Status etc. Common. Flowering trees and shrubs (*Melaleuca*, *Callistemon*, *Eucalyptus*, *Grevillea*, *Tristania* and mangroves), especially along watercourses. Breeding from December to July; C/2 (usually).

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris cairnsensis Mathews

Eastern Spinebill

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands (350-1500 m), from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and west to Atherton and Ravenshoe; also further south in the Eungella Range (but ? subsp.).

Status etc. Uncommon. Mountain heaths, rainforests (especially second-growth) and adjacent open forests. Breeding in November and December.

Taxonomy. See Colston (1974, *Bds Harold Hall Aust. Expeditions*, p. 313).

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris tenuirostris (Latham)

Range. South-eastern and mid-eastern humid and subhumid zones, north nearly to Yeppoon (Mt Wheeler) and west to the Kroombit Tops, the Bunya Mountains, Crows Nest, Toowoomba, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra; also Bribie, North Stradbroke, Peel and Coochie Mudlo Is.

Status etc. Migratory, moving north (or coastwards) in March-May and south in July-September. As a winter visitor moderately common in southern lowlands and foothills, but rare north of Cooloola. As a breeding bird locally common but confined to the Conondale, D'Aguilar and McPherson Ranges and the Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains; probably breeding on the Kroombit Tops (judging from presence in November). In breeding quarters mainly edge of rainforests and heavier eucalypt forests between 300 and 1000 m. In winter quarters flowering trees and shrubs in most habitats. Breeding in November and December.

Manorina melanophrys (Latham) Bell Miner

Range. South-eastern interior, from the Kandanga Range (Melawondi) south to the foothills of the McPherson Range, west to the Jimna Range, Blackbutt Range (6 km E of Benarkin), Deongwar State Forest, Toowoomba, the Mistake Mountains and nearly to Emu Vale, and east to Kenilworth, Bald Knob, the D'Aguilar Range, nearly to Brisbane (Gold Creek Reservoir) and the upper Nerang.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon or moderately common and patchily distributed. Mainly heavy eucalypt forests in gullies. One breeding report (Highfields): October.

Manorina melanocephala (Latham) Noisy Miner

Range. Eastern, north to central Cape York Peninsula (21 km S of Musgrave), west to Chillagoe, nearly to Mt Surprise, the Newcastle Range (32 km W of Einasleigh), the Great Dividing Range (50 km S of Lyndhurst, Reedy Spring, 50 km NW of Pentland), Blair Athol, Sapphire, the Warrego Range (25 km N of Tambo), the Nive (Akaray), nearly to Morven (Dulbydilla), St George and the lower Moonie, and east to Laura, Mt Molloy, the Clohesy, Atherton, Ravenshoe, the western slopes of the Cardwell and Seaview Ranges (Blencoe Creek, Hidden Valley), Mingela, Carmila etc.; also Bribie I.

Status etc. Common in regions of medium rainfall (50-100 cm p.a.). Lightly wooded country. Breeding in all months (mostly winter and spring in south); C/2 (5), 3 (10); for south Queensland Dow (1978, *Qd orn. Soc. Newsl.* 9 (2): 1) gives C/1-4 (rarely 5, mean 2.6). For reproductive and related aspects of life history see Dow (1978, *Emu* 78: 207; 1979, *Emu* 79: 71) and O'Brien and Dow (*Emu* 79: 63).

Manorina flavigula (Gould) Yellow-throated Miner

Range. Arid and semi-arid interior, north and east to the lower Staaten, Newcastle Range (20 km E of Georgetown), The Lynd, Clarke River, Townsville, Millaroo, Mt Douglas, Miclere Creek (50 km N of Clermont), Emerald, Fairfield, north-eastern Darling Downs and Texas; casual further east.

Status etc. Moderately common in most of range, but uncommon and patchily distributed within zone of overlap with *M. melanocephala*. Lightly wooded country, but not sandy deserts. Breeding from August to March, mainly January-March in arid north, mainly spring elsewhere; C/2 (1), 3 (3), excluding Berney's data from Jundah (C/2 during 1926-27 drought, 3-5 in other years).

Taxonomy. For hybridization with *M. melanocephala* see Dow (1972, *Mem. Qd Mus.* 16: 265).

Acanthagenys rufogularis Gould Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

Range. Northern, eastern and southern interiors, north to Karumba and Haydon Creek (57 km SE of Normanton), west to Melinda Downs, Mt Isa, Duchess, Middleton, the Beal Range (3 km E of Morney) and lower Coopers Creek, and east nearly to Georgetown, Balfes Creek, Suttor Creek, Blackwater, Jandowae and Goondiwindi; casual further east (north to Bowen). Far western interior, in the Toko Range and around Sandringham.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally common in southern interior; uncommon and patchily distributed in northern arid zone; mainly a scarce autumn-winter visitor further north and east. The more open arid and semi-arid scrubs, especially those with flowering shrubs and trees. Breeding from August to January (no reports from north of 24°S); C/2 (3).

Taxonomy. The specimen from 'Friday I., Torres Strait' that served Parkes (1980, *Bull. Br. orn. Club* 100: 143) as type of *A. r. parkeri* was possibly collected by Broadbent at Karumba.

Anthochaera chrysoptera chrysoptera (Latham) Little Wattlebird

Range. South-east coast, north ordinarily to Cooloola and inland to Glass House Mountains, Redbank Plains and Canungra; also Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke and South Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Common north to Cooloola; casual further north in winter. Mainly at flowering banksias in coastal sandplains and dunes, occasionally following streams inland when bottlebrushes and silky oaks flowering. Breeding in August and September; C/2 (1).

Taxonomy. See Ford (1971, *Emu* 71: 118).

Anthochaera carunculata (Shaw) Red Wattlebird

Range. Far south: western slope of Great Dividing Range, north to Mt Mistake; casual further north and east (most records are from coastal plain, north to Cooloola).

Status etc. Common. Open forests, aggregating in thousands at flowering trees (Nielsen 1959, *Darling Downs Naturalist* No. 88: 2). Breeding from September to November.

Epthianura albifrons (Jardine and Selby) White-fronted Chat
Range. South-east coast, north to Moreton Bay. South-eastern interior, north to Dalby, east to Emu Vale and west to the lower Moonie and nearly to St George.
Status. Rare autumn-winter visitor.
Taxonomy. For affinities of *Epthianura* and *Ashbyia* see Parker (1973, *Emu* 73: 19).

Epthianura crocea Castelnau and Ramsay Yellow Chat
Range. Known from a few localities in southern Gulf lowlands (the Nicholson, lower Norman, Sedan), western interior (Lake Moondarra and from Lorna Downs south to Mt Woneela) and mid-east-coastal lowlands (Torilla, Fitzroy Vale).

Status etc. Patchily distributed in damp places in otherwise arid or semi-arid habitats. Long grass, rushes, sedges and *Typha* around swamps, reservoirs and bore-drains. One breeding report (the Nicholson): January; C/3.

Taxonomy. See Ford and Parker (1974, *Emu* 74: 189) and Horton (1982, *Sunbird* 12: 37).

Epthianura aurifrons Gould Orange Chat
Range. Arid western interior, north to Mt Isa and Oorindi, and east to Mayne, Windorah and Dynevor Downs; casual further east on western plains (Richmond, Barcaldine, Gilruth Plains); reaching eastern interior during droughts (Clermont and Duaringa districts in 1902 and Mungindi district in 1980).

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common in Lake Eyre drainage, but generally uncommon. Low green herbage, usually around ephemeral water. Breeding in September (on the Diamantina) and 'the rainy months' (Cloncurry district); C/3 (usually), 4 (occasionally).

Epthianura tricolor Gould Crimson Chat
Range. Western, north to the Gulf and east to Normanton, Croydon, Hughenden, Blackall, Minnie Downs, Lolworth and the lower Moonie; casual on the Darling Downs; reaching the Ingham and Clermont districts in 1902 drought.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common in arid zone. Lightly wooded country, especially after rain when there is a flush of green herbage; also visiting flowering bloodwoods (*Eucalyptus terminalis*). Breeding north to the Cloncurry district: January-April in north, September-December in south; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

Ashbyia lovensis (Ashby) Gibberbird
Range. Arid western interior (Lake Eyre drainage), north to the upper Diamantina (34 km E of Middleton), west to the lower Hamilton, Sandringham and Eyre Creek, and east to Mayne, Tanbar Creek (16 km E of Morney), the McGregor and Grey Ranges and the lower Bulloo (Wompah Gate).

Status etc. Common. Sparsely vegetated, usually stony plains. Breeding from June to September; C/2 (1), 3 (4).

FRINGILLIDAE

Carduelis carduelis (Linnaeus) Goldfinch

Range. South-eastern: Brisbane and suburbs (reported from Stafford, Northgate, Pinkenba and Wynnum south to Taringa and Moorooka) and the Stanthorpe district; casual elsewhere (Moreton, Whyte and North Stradbroke Is, upper Dalrymple Creek).

Status etc. Established exotic. Uncommon in Brisbane, where first noticed c. 1930. Common at Stanthorpe, where first noticed in 1919.

PLOCEIDAE

Emblema guttatum (Shaw) Diamond Firetail

Range. Eastern interior, north to Kirrama, west to Pentland, Blackall, Charleville and Cunnamulla, and east to Westwood, Gayndah, upper Lockyer Creek, upper Dalrymple Creek, Stanthorpe and Wallangarra.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Lightly wooded country, especially near watercourses. Breeding from April to June; C/4 (2).

Emblema pictum Gould Painted Finch

Range. Arid north-western interior, from Mt Isa and Cloncurry south-east to Namarva and Opalton. Casual further east (Homestead, Longreach).

Status etc. Common in vicinity of Mt Isa reservoirs; scarce elsewhere. Mainly *Triodia* on stony hills. Breeding at Mt Isa 'normally in July-October, also March-April' (Carruthers).

Emblema temporale minus (Campbell) Red-browed Finch

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, south to Kowanyama and Laura.

Status etc. Locally common but generally uncommon and patchily distributed. Edge of dense vegetation (rainforests, closed gallery forests, mangroves).

Emblema temporale temporale (Latham)

Range. Eastern, north nearly to Cooktown (Mt Amos) and west to Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, the Clohesy, Atherton, Ravenshoe, the Herbert Gorge, Sellheim, Eungella, Westwood, the Blackdown Tableland, Carnarvon Gorge, Wonga Hills, Goombungee, upper Dalrymple Creek, Stanthorpe and Glenlyon; also islands off south-east coast (Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common in humid zone; uncommon and patchily distributed in drier parts of range. Grass and herbage in vicinity of dense vegetation (waterside thickets, rainforests, lantana); also second-growth, understory of open forests, citrus orchards and gardens. Breeding in all months; C/4 (3), 5 (4).

Neochmia phaeton phaeton (Hombron and Jacquinot) Crimson Finch
Range. North-western interior, from the Nicholson and Beames Brook (33 km SW of Burketown) south to Riversleigh and east to the Leichhardt.

Status etc. Moderately common in pandanus and canegrass along the larger watercourses. Breeding in June and July.

Neochmia phaeton iredalei Mathews

Range. Eastern, from Palm Beach (26 km N. of Cairns) south to Rockhampton and inland to Kuranda, Herberton, Ravenshoe, the Herbert River Gorge, Homestead, Comet and the upper Dawson (near Verbena Park).

Status etc. Common about the lower Herbert; moderately common about Cairns and Innisfail (where it became established in the 1920s or 1930s) and about the lower Burdekin; uncommon elsewhere on the lower north-east coast and on the Evelyn Tableland; no records from the middle Burdekin since 1904, the mid-eastern coastal plain south of Sarina since 1887, or from the Dawson or the Comet since 1845. Long grass and pandanus about watercourses and swamps; also cultivated crops and pastures. Breeding from September to June; C/3 (1), 4 (1), 5 (2), 6 (1), 7 (1), 8 (1).

Neochmia phaeton evangelinae d'Albertis and Salvadori

Range. Central Cape York Peninsula: west-coastal plains from the Watson south to Kowanyama, and mid-east coast about the Claudie.

Status etc. Moderately common on west coast; scarce on east. Pandanus and long grass about watercourses and swamps. One breeding report (the lower Archer): April; C/4.

Neochmia ruficauda clarescens (Hartert) Star Finch

Range. Cape York Peninsula: west-coastal plains from the Watson south to the Norman, and mid-east coast about the Chester.

Status etc. Moderately common in pandanus about the Watson; no recent records from west coast south of the Staaten or from east coast. Breeding in March and April; C/5 (1).

Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda (Gould)

Range. Eastern, from Cardwell south to Rockhampton and inland to the upper Comet (Lake Brown) and upper Dawson (13 km S of Taroom).

Status etc. Possibly extinct. Last recorded at Cardwell in 1926, when it was apparently not uncommon; no records from elsewhere since 1870. Long grass, sedges and bushes beside water. Only one detailed breeding report (upper Dawson): November; C/4.

Poephila guttata castanotis (Gould)

Zebra Finch

Range. Greater part of State north to Karumba, Croydon, Georgetown and Conjoboy, and east to Mingela, Westwood, Kumbia, Laidley, Stanthorpe and Texas, with isolated colonies at Townsville and around Rockhampton. Casual further north and east.

Status etc. Common in arid zone; locally common in semi-arid zone; scarce or absent in subhumid zone except around towns and farms. Lightly wooded country with dense or thorny shrubs and low trees suitable for nesting and roosting. Breeding north to Moonlight Creek, The Lynd and Townsville: all months; C/3 (1), 4 (1), 5 (4), 6 (1).

Poephila bichenovii bichenovii (Vigors and Horsfield) Double-barred Finch

Range. Northern and eastern, north to Mapoon and east to the upper Archer, Coen, Musgrave, Laura, the upper Palmer (at Mulligan Highway), the McLeod (15 km W of Mt Carbine), nearly to Atherton, Innot Hot Springs, the upper and middle Burdekin (Lake Lucy, Star River confluence, Macrossan), Suttor Creek, Ogmore, Yeppoon etc., with isolated colonies about north-east-coastal towns and cities (Cooktown, Cairns, Ingham, Magnetic I., Townsville), and inland to Thornton, Mt Isa, Fountain Springs, Sedan, Taldora, Richmond, Opalton, the Gowan Range (near Mt Grey), Quilpie, Yowah Opal Field and Cunnumulla; casual at Iron Range, on the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands, at Innisfail and elsewhere on north-east-coastal plains and on the Moreton Bay islands (Bribie, Moreton, St Helena, North Stradbroke, Peel).

Status etc. Common in semi-arid and subhumid zones; generally scarce and patchily distributed in arid and humid zones, though locally common in eastern cities, towns and farmlands, where however it is now yielding ground to the introduced Nutmeg Mannikin. Grass and herbage in vicinity of cover. Breeding in all months; C/3 (3), 4 (5), 5 (6), 6 (4), 7 (1).

Poephila bichenovii annulosa (Gould)

Range etc. Apparently an uncommon dry-season visitor (May-November) to north-west, south and east to Fountain Springs.

Poephila personata leucotis Gould

Masked Finch

Range. Central and southern Cape York Peninsula from the Watson, Coen and Port Stewart south to Normanton, Croydon and Georgetown, and east to Fairview, Chillagoe and the upper Lynd.

Status etc. Uncommon. Breeding in April and August; C/4 (1), 5 (1), 6 (2).

Poephila personata personata Gould

Range. Far north-west, east to the Leichhardt and south to Thornton and Augustus Downs.

Status. Uncommon (only one report since 1929).

Poephila acuticauda (Gould)

Long-tailed Finch

Range. North-western, east to Moonlight Creek, nearly to Burketown and the middle Leichhardt (Augustus Downs to Kajabbi), and south to the Seymour (23 km N of Thornton), Mt Isa and Fountain Springs (25 km S of Mary Kathleen).

Status etc. Moderately common. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from March to July and in October; C/4 (3).

Poephila cincta atropygialis Diggles

Black-throated Finch

Range. Central and southern Cape York Peninsula and south-coastal plains of Gulf, west to the lower Leichhardt, north to the Watson, upper Archer and the Stewart, east nearly to Cooktown, nearly to Helenvale, Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Herberton, Ravenshoe, Mt Garnet and The Lynd, and south to Wernadinga, the lower Norman (The Lakes) and the head of the Gilbert (15 km NNE of Gilberton); hybridizing with *P. c. cincta* in far south-east of range.

Status etc. Locally common but generally moderately common. Lightly wooded country. Breeding in all months; C/3 (2), 4 (2), 5 (3).

Poephila cincta cincta (Gould)

Range. Eastern (mainly interior), north to the lower Herbert, west to Lake Lucy, the Great Dividing Range (hybridizing with *P. c. atropygialis* between Conjuboy and Cargoon), Pentland (rarely to the upper Flinders) and formerly to Barcardine and Cunnamulla, and east to Rockhampton, Gin Gin and formerly to Kingaroy and upper Lockyer Creek.

Status etc. Formerly common throughout much of range; now moderately common in the Burdekin drainage, scarce in the Fitzroy drainage, and rare or extinct elsewhere. Breeding in all months; C/3 (2), 4 (1), 3 (3), 6 (3), 7 (2).

Erythrura trichroa sigillifera (DeVis)

Blue-faced Finch

Range etc. Apparently a rare breeding visitor (October-April) to humid north-eastern highlands from Mt Finnigan south to Ravenshoe, wintering in foothills and on coast (Cooktown, Shiptons Flat, Ayton, Kuranda, Double I., Cairns); also collected on Lloyd I. (off mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula) in January. Second-growth and edge of rainforests, casuarina forests and grassy glades. Two breeding reports from ca 900 m in Ravenshoe district: November and March; C/3 (1).

Taxonomy. See Mayr (1931, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 489: 5).

Erythrura gouldiae armitiana (Ramsay)

Gouldian Finch

Range. Northern (mainly the drier parts of Cape York Peninsula), from the lower Archer south to Torrens Creek, west to Normanton, Croydon and the upper Flinders (rarely), and east to Coen, Laura, Greenvale, Maryvale and Homestead.

Status etc. Migrant, visiting south of range only in summer and autumn. Formerly common, now rare or extinct in much of range. Lightly wooded country. Breeding (no reports from north of Georgetown) from *ca* February to April.

Taxonomy. Although the name *armitiana* was originally proposed for the yellow-headed morph, it is available for the eastern subspecies which is characterized by pale females (Mitchell 1958, *Emu* 58: 395).

Erythrura gouldiae gouldiae (Gould)

Range. Far north-west, east to the Leichhardt and south to Augustus Downs.

Status etc. Rare or extinct (no records since 1910). Two breeding reports from near Burketown: August and September; C/5 (2).

Aidemosyne modesta (Gould)

Plum-headed Finch

Range. Eastern (mainly interior), north to the upper Burdekin (Lake Lucy), west to Richmond, Opalton, the middle Bulloo (Toompine) and the lower Warrego (NSW), and east to Woodstock (rarely to Townsville), 'Port Denison' (presumably inland from Bowen), St Lawrence, Rockhampton, Gayndah, Marburg and the Logan (Jimboomba).

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common in areas of moderate rainfall (55-80 cm p.a.); scarce and patchily distributed in arid and subhumid zones. Long grass and rank herbage; also grain crops. Breeding from August to April; C/3 (1), 5 (1), 7 (1).

Lonchura punctulata topela (Swinhoe)

Nutmeg Mannikin

Range. Eastern, north to Cooktown and inland to Atherton, Biloela and Meandarra; also Stradbroke I.

Status etc. Established exotic, spreading from at least two centres: Brisbane (in the 1930s) and Townsville (1940s). Common. Long grass and rank herbage, especially about towns, roads and farms, also sugarcane and other crops. Breeding in all months in north; C/4-7, mostly 6 (Immelmann).

Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax (Gould) Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, south on Gulf coast to the Mitchell and on east coast to the Claudie; also many islands in Torres Strait (north to Mabuiag, Yam, Yorke and Darnley) and rocky islets off Peak Point and Somerset (including Albany Rock and Mai I.). Eastern, north to Cooktown and inland to Jansen, Julatten, Mareeba, Atherton, Kirrama, Clarke River, Cargoon, Homestead (rarely to Richmond), Suttor Creek, Duaringa, the upper Comet (Rolleston, Lake Brown), the Condamine (Chinchilla, Dalby, Pampas), upper Lockyer Creek and the upper Albert; also Fraser I. Far north-west, at Moonlight Creek.

Status etc. Common to very common on humid north-east-coastal plains, especially in the Cairns-Ingham sugar belt; moderately common in Torres Strait, on west coast of Cape York Peninsula, Atherton Tableland and lower north-east coastal plains, and in humid south-eastern lowlands; generally uncommon elsewhere and especially scarce in driest parts of range. Long grass, especially blady grass (*Imperata cylindrica*); also cultivation, including sugarcane and guinea grass. Breeding in all months (mainly summer and autumn, seldom winter); C/3-7.

Lonchura pectoralis (Gould) Pictorella Mannikin

Range. Northern arid and semi-arid zones, from Moonlight Creek, Normanton, Croydon and Georgetown south to Mt Isa, Sedan, Richmond and Hughenden, and east to Homestead.

Status etc. Nomadic. Locally and seasonally common, but generally uncommon; mainly an after-rains visitor to arid southern parts of range. Long grass and rank herbage beside water; also *Triodia*. Breeding in April and May; C/5 (1).

PASSERIDAE

Passer domesticus domesticus (Linnaeus) House Sparrow

Range. Greater part of State, north to central Cape York Peninsula (Weipa, Musgrave) and west to Karumba, Mt Isa, Urandangi, Sandringham and Durrie; also Yorke I., Thursday I. and Moreton Bay islands; casual on Moa, One Tree and Lady Elliot Is.

Status etc. Established exotic, apparently reaching south-east of State from northern New South Wales ca 1900. Common around human habitation. Breeding in all months, mainly spring.

STURNIDAE

Aplonis metallica metallica (Temminck) Metallic Starling

Range. Disjunct in northern and north-eastern humid zones: south-west Torres Strait (Badu, Moa and Prince of Wales); Cape York Peninsula, near Cape York and on mid-east coast about the Claudie, including Lloyd I.; north-east coast

from Mt Amos south to Ingham, inland to Wongabel and Herbert Vale, and including Dunk, South Brook and Hinchinbrook Is; and lower north-east coast from Whitsunday I. and Cape Conway south nearly to Mackay. Recorded in passage on many Torres Strait islands and at Coen, Cooktown and Townsville.

Status etc. Migrant, moving south in July-September (mainly early August) and north in February-April (mainly late March and early April); birds in immature plumage tending to arrive and depart later than adults and occasionally overwintering. Common in wettest lowlands and foothills; uncommon to moderately common in highlands (up to 750 m) and drier parts of range (annual rainfall less than 200 cm). Feeding mainly in rainforests; nesting usually in tall, isolated, smooth-barked trees in adjacent open forests and deciduous vine scrubs. Breeding colonially from late September to early February (mainly November and December); C/2-4 (rarely 5).

Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris Linnaeus

Common Starling

Range. South-eastern, north to Rockhampton and west to Biloela, Roma and Mungindi; also Moreton Bay islands. Casual further north and west (Iron Range, Port Douglas, Innisfail, Camooweal, Sandringham, Cunnamulla) and on One Tree and Fraser Is.

Status etc. Established exotic, first reported in 1913. Common. Open country, especially farmlands. Breeding in spring.

Acridotheres tristis tristis (Linnaeus)

Common Mynah

Range. North-eastern, from Mossman south to Proserpine and inland to Mt Carbine, Chillagoe and Mt Garnet. South-eastern interior: eastern Darling Downs and upper Lockyer Creek, from Jondaryan and Goombungee south to Pittsworth and Clifton and east to Gatton.

Status etc. Established exotic, released in north-east in 1883 and on Darling Downs in 1918. Common. Mainly cities, towns and intensive farming areas. Breeding from August to March in north.

ORIOLIDAE

Oriolus sagittatus (Latham)

Olive-backed Oriole

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Norman (Karumba, Glenore), Gilberton, the upper Flinders (16 km E of Hughenden), Barcaldine, Blackall, Augathella, Mitchell and the lower Moonie (NSW); also islands in Torres Strait (Mer, Sue, Badu, Moa, Thursday, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (north to the Claremont Is and as far offshore as the Percy and Capricorn Groups). North-western, east to Kamilaroi and Granada and south to Mt Isa and Fountain Springs.

Status etc. Partial migrant, southern birds moving north in February-April and south in August-October. Moderately common. Gallery forests, edge of rainforests, deciduous vine scrubs and the richer open forests. Breeding north to Coen (few reports from north of Townsville and none from north-west) and on Fraser and Stradbroke Is: October-February; C/2 (5), 3 (4). Migrants wintering as far south as Moreton Bay (including islands). Scarce or absent in southern interior in winter.

Oriolus flavocinctus (King)

Yellow Oriole

Range. Northern, from Cape York south to Ingham and west to the lower Staaten, Wrotham Park and Atherton Tableland (rarely); casual in south-west Torres Strait (Thursday and Prince of Wales Is).

Status etc. Common in lowlands, occasionally wandering to highlands. Gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs, edge of rainforests, and mangroves. Breeding from October to January; C/2 (17), 3 (7).

Sphecotheres viridis flaviventris Gould

Figbird

Sphecotheres viridis vieilloti Vigors and Horsfield

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Staaten, Wrotham Park, the middle Lynd (at its confluence with Pinnacle Creek), Wyandotte Creek (25 km N of Conjuboy), Mt Cataract, Millaroo, Eungella, Emerald, the Carnarvon Range, Wonga Hills, Jandowae, Toowoomba, Spicers Gap and the upper Albert; also islands in south-west Torres Strait (Moa, Thursday, Friday, Prince of Wales) and off east coast (Albany, Dunk, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Fraser, Bribie, St Helena, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke).

Status etc. Common in wetter parts of range; uncommon in drier parts away from towns. Edge of rainforests, gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs, open forests enriched with lantana and other fruiting trees and shrubs, and town parks, gardens and tree-lined streets; also attracted to flowering silky oaks (*Grevillea robusta*). Breeding from September to January; C/2 (12), 3 (20), 4 (3). In south tending to flock in autumn and to vacate higher and colder parts of range in winter.

Taxonomy. The northern subspecies *flaviventris* extends south to Wrotham Park and Cardwell (perhaps to Ingham), and the southern *vieilloti* north to Rockhampton (perhaps to Mackay). The intervening populations, from the Atherton Tableland and Mt Spec south to Proserpine, are variably hybrid (Ford 1982, *Emu* 82: 126).

DICRURIDAE

Dicrurus megarhynchus bracteatus Gould

Spangled Drongo

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to the lower Staaten, Wrotham Park, Chillagoe, Petworth, Mt Surprise, the middle Burdekin (Star River confluence, Macrossan), Suttor Creek, Blackdown Tableland, Cadarga, Ravensbourne,

Cunninghams Gap and Lamington; also larger islands in south-west Torres Strait (Mabuiag, Badu, Moa, Hawkesbury, Goode, Thursday, Friday, Horn, Prince of Wales, Entrance) and off east coast (Dunk, South Brook, Hinchinbrook, Palm, Magnetic, Hayman, Hook, Brampton, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, South Stradbroke). In migration further west (Normanton, the Burra Range, Springsure, Chinchilla, Western Creek) and on small islands in Gulf (Pisonia), in Torres Strait (north to Tobin, Sue and Stephens) and off east coast (North West, One Tree).

Status etc. Partial migrant, moving northwards and coastwards in February-May and back to breeding quarters in September-November. Common. The richer open forests in vicinity of rainforests, gallery forests, deciduous vine scrubs and mangroves. Breeding from October to January; C/2 (4), 3 (23), 4 (15), 5 (1). Wintering on coastal lowlands and islands (including southern New Guinea).

CORCORACIDAE

Corcorax melanorhamphos (Vieillot)

White-winged Cough

Range. Eastern interior, north to the middle Burdekin (19°30' S), west to Prairie (rarely to Richmond), Barcaldine, Blackall, Langlo Crossing and Dynevor Downs, and east to Mingela, Lake Elphinstone, Rockhampton, nearly to Gladstone, Gin Gin, Maryborough, Kilcoy, Wivenhoe Pocket, upper Dalrymple Creek and Ballandean.

Status etc. Common in moderately dry regions (45-65 cm p.a.); uncommon and patchily distributed towards drier and wetter limits of range. Open forests and semi-arid and arid scrubs. Breeding from August to October; C/4 (3), 5 (1), 6 (2), 7 (1).

Struthidea cinerea Gould

Apostlebird

Range. Greater part of interior, north nearly to the Gulf (Burketown, Inverleigh), the lower Staaten (but not nearer to coast than *ca* 15 km) and Laura, west to the Albert, Archie Creek (23 km E of Lawn Hill), Quamby, McKinlay, the upper Diamantina (30 km NE of Cork), the Mayne, Cuddapan, the McGregor Range (65 km SW of Eromanga), the Grey Range (47 km E of Nockatunga) and Hungerford, and east to the upper Mitchell (Desailly Creek, Biboohra), Watsonville, Innot Hot Springs, Conjuboy, Mingela, Lotus Creek, Rockhampton, Marmor, Gin Gin, Biggenden, Nanango, Toowoomba, Emu Vale and Glenlyon; also recently established in western outskirts of Brisbane (Albany Creek, Yeronga, Lone Pine, Moggill).

Status etc. Very common in drier parts of semi-arid zone from the south-west of Cape York Peninsula south through the upper Flinders and upper Barcoo to the Maranoa and Balonne drainages; patchily distributed and much less numerous towards wetter and drier limits of range. Most kinds of arid and semi-arid

woodlands and scrubs. Breeding from August to April (mostly spring in east and south, mostly autumn in north-west); C/2 (3), 3 (1), 4 (4), 5 (2), 6 (2), 8 (1). This species has greatly expanded its range since European settlement, mainly towards east.

Taxonomy. See Parker (1984, *Sunbird* 14: 7).

GRALLINIDAE

Grallina cyanoleuca (Latham)

Australian Magpie-lark

Range. Throughout the State, including far north-west Torres Strait (Boigu I.); also (but mainly in winter) islands in Gulf (Mornington), in south-west Torres Strait (Moa, Thursday, Horn) and off east coast (north to the Low Is and as far offshore as the Capricorn Group).

Status etc. Partial migrant, tending to flock in autumn and winter and move northwards and coastwards, especially during droughts. Generally common, but scarce on humid east coast of Cape York Peninsula and in arid regions away from major watercourses. Lightly wooded country near water. Breeding on Peel and Stradbroke Is and on mainland north to Kings Plains and Cairns; all months, mainly spring in well-watered regions, summer and autumn in arid north-west; C/2 (5), 3 (7), 4 (4), 5 (1).

ARTAMIDAE

Artamus leucorhynchus (Linnaeus)

White-breasted Woodswallow

Range. Greater part of State, including many islands in Torres Strait (north to Boigu, Saibai and Yorke) and close to east coast (breeding on Haggerstone, Hannah, Green, Russell, Mud and other islets off Mackay, Whyte and Peel, and visiting many others); casual on remote islands (Fairfax).

Status etc. Partial migrant, moving northwards or coastwards in February-May and returning in August-September. Locally common but patchily distributed. On coasts mainly about mangroves and towns; inland mainly about tall waterside eucalypts. Breeding from August to January; C/2 (2), 3 (4), 4 (3), 5 (1). In autumn vacating most of interior south of 20°S; wintering on coasts and islands.

Artamus personatus (Gould)

Masked Woodswallow

Range. Greater part of State (mainly interior), north to the middle Mitchell (Dunbar, Highbury) and east to Chillagoe (rarely to the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands), Glenharding, the Star-Burdekin confluence, Balfes Creek, the upper Isaac (Grosvenor Downs), Westwood, Gayndah, upper Lockyer Creek, Warwick and Glenlyon; casual further east (Ayr, Whitsunday Passage, Yaamba, Fraser I., Brisbane).

Status etc. Nomad or irregular migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring, though occurrence in south depending much on rainfall and in north on flowering of trees and shrubs (*Eucalyptus*, *Melaleuca*, *Erythrina*, *Lysiphillum*, *Eremophila*). Locally very common in arid and semi-arid zones in good seasons. Lightly wooded country, usually with *A. superciliosus* (which it generally outnumbers in western, more arid parts of shared range). Breeding north to Mt Isa, Richmond and Prairie, and east to the lower Dawson and upper Lockyer Creek: September-January; C/2 (2).

***Artamus superciliosus* (Gould)** White-browed Woodswallow

Range. Greater part of State (mainly interior), north to the Mitchell (Dunbar), and east to Atherton, Ravenshoe, the middle Burdekin, the upper Isaac, Westwood, Biloela, Gayndah, upper Lockyer Creek, Stanthorpe and Glenlyon; casual in east-coastal lowlands (Townsville, Gracemere, Fraser I., Cooloola, Moggill).

Status etc. Nomad or irregular migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring. Locally and seasonally very common in semi-arid zone. Lightly wooded country, usually with *A. personatus* (which it generally outnumbers in northern and eastern, less arid parts of shared range); attracted to flowering grasstrees (*Xanthorrhoea*). Breeding north to the Tropic, west to the Beal Range (3 km E of Morney) and east to Westwood and upper Lockyer Creek: August-January; C/2 (2), 3 (1), 4 (1).

***Artamus cinereus melanops* Gould** Black-faced Woodswallow

Range. Western, north to the Gulf (Moonlight Creek) and east to the lower Gregory, middle and upper Flinders and western foot of Great Dividing Range (from Torrens Creek south-east to Emu Vale), hybridizing with *A. c. albiventris* in east of range; also Mornington I. (presumably this subspecies); casual on upper Lockyer Creek.

Status etc. Common. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from August to January; C/3 or 4.

Taxonomy. For hybridization with *A. c. albiventris* see Ford (1978, *Emu* 78: 105).

***Artamus cinereus albiventris* Gould**

Range. Eastern (mainly interior), from the lower Archer south to Cracow and Mundubbera, west to the lower Leichhardt, lower Norman, Gilberton, Oak Vale (25 km NW of Pentland), Epping Forest and Springsure, and east to Laura, Almaden (rarely to Atherton Tableland and Cairns), Ingham (rarely to Cardwell), Townsville, Ayr, St Lawrence, Rockhampton and Gin Gin.

Status etc. Common in semi-arid southern interior of Cape York Peninsula; less numerous and patchily distributed elsewhere. Lightly wooded country; in north attracted to flowering paperbarks (*Melaleuca*). Breeding from September to November; C/3 (5), 4 (2).

Artamus cyanopterus (Latham)

Dusky Woodswallow

Range. Subhumid and semi-arid highlands of north-eastern interior from the Evelyn Tableland south to the Burra Range, east to Kirrama and Charters Towers, and west to the Forty-Mile Scrub, Mt Sturgeon and Glendower; casual at Atherton. Subhumid and semi-arid highlands of south-eastern interior (breeding reports from north-eastern Darling Downs, upper Lockyer Creek and Granite Belt); in winter and passage north to Bowen (? Townsville) and west to Blackwater, Carnarvon Gorge, Mitchell and Mungindi, and on Fraser, Bribie, Stradbroke and Peel Is.

Status etc. Northern population uncommon and relatively sedentary. Southern population moderately common but largely vacating breeding quarters in winter; wintering in nomadic flocks mainly on coastal plains. Open forests; attracted to flowering grass-trees (*Xanthorrhoea*). Breeding from September to December; C/2 (1), 3 (1).

Artamus minor Vieillot

Little Woodswallow

Range. Greater part of State, north to the lower Archer, east to Coen, the Hann River crossing, Alderbury, the upper South Palmer (Maitland Downs), the Atherton Tableland (rarely), Cardwell etc., and inland to Camooweal, Sulieman Creek (34 km S of Dajarra), the Finucane Range (64 km SW of Middleton), the Mayne, Jundah, Quilpie and Dynevor Downs.

Status etc. Partial migrant, tending to move north in autumn and south in spring. Moderately common in semi-arid interior; uncommon in arid zone; only a scarce visitor (mainly in winter) to subhumid and humid zones east of Chillagoe, Mt Garnet, the middle Burdekin, Suttor Creek, Rockhampton and the Darling Downs. Lightly wooded country, including ring-barked open forests. Breeding from September to December, also summer and autumn in arid west; C/2 (2), 3 (5).

CRACTICIDAE

Strepera graculina magnirostris H.L. White

Pied Currawong

Range. Hills of central Cape York Peninsula, from Wenlock south through Coen and Musgrave to the sandstone escarpments near Laura.

Status etc. Moderately common but patchily distributed. Open forests. Breeding in October (and ? November); C/2-4.

***Strepera graculina graculina* (Shaw)**

Range. Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Chillagoe, the Newcastle Range (between Einasleigh and Forsayth), Black Rock (10 km S of The Lynd), Glendower, the Burra Range (20 km E of Torrens Creek), the Enniskillen Range (40 km WNW of Tambo), Langlo Crossing, Morven, Tongy (80 km N of Bollon), St George and Mungindi (NSW); also many islands off east coast (north to Dunk).
Status etc. Partial migrant, tending to move northwards or to lowlands in autumn, returning to breeding quarters in spring. Generally common, but scarce north of Cooktown. Rainforests, open forests, deciduous vine scrubs, and semi-arid scrubs enriched with *Opuntia*; also more open country during migration, including farms, orchards and towns. Breeding in north-eastern highlands (south to the Cardwell Range and inland to the Evelyn Tableland and Forty-Mile Scrub), on islands off lower north-east and mid-east coasts (Magnetic; Lindeman, Cockermouth, Carlisle, Brampton and St Bees in the Cumberland Is; the Percy Is; North West, Heron and Masthead in the Capricorn Group) and in south-eastern highlands and foothills north to the Rockhampton district and west to the Expedition Range, Chinchilla, Jimbour and Warroo: late September to late November; C/2-4.

***Cracticus quoyi quoyi* (Lesson and Garnot)**

Black Butcherbird

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu and Saibai Is). Northern Cape York Peninsula, south to the lower Archer, Jabiru Outcamp (57 km NW of Coen) and the Stewart; also Turtle Head I.

Status etc. Moderately common on humid coasts; uncommon on drier coasts and inland. Mangroves, rainforests and gallery forests. Breeding in October and November; C/2-5.

Taxonomy. Ford (1983, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 10: 396) recognises no subspecies.

***Cracticus quoyi rufescens* DeVis**

Range. North-eastern humid and subhumid zones from the Endeavour south to a little beyond the Herbert (Allingham) and inland to Jansen, Rossville, Mt Peter Botte, Kuranda, Kairi, Millaa Millaa and the Walter Hill Range; also North Barnard, South Barnard and Hinchinbrook Is.

Status etc. Common on coast; uncommon in highlands. Mangroves, littoral forests, swamp forests, gallery forests and rainforests (up to 900 m). Breeding from September to January; C/2 (5), 3 (9).

***Cracticus quoyi* subsp.**

Range. Lower north-east coast, north nearly to Proserpine (Thompsons Creek) and south to Port Clinton.

Status etc. Locally common in Mackay district. Mainly mangroves; also melaleuca swamp-forests. Breeding in October and November; C/3 (3), 4 (1).

Cracticus torquatus torquatus (Latham)

Grey Butcherbird

Range. Greater part of State (mainly eastern and southern), north to Chillagoe, west to the middle Lynd (21 km SE of Torwood), 23 km E of Croydon, Gilberton, the upper Flinders (Spring Valley), Carters Range (13 km NE of Middleton), the Negri Range (74 km W of Windorah) and lower Coopers Creek (30 km E of Nappamerrie), and east nearly to Atherton, Ravenshoe, Kirrama, Townsville (rarely), Mackay etc.; also islands off south-east coast (Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke).

Status etc. Moderately common. Subhumid, semi-arid and arid scrubs and denser parts of open forests. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (2), 3 (3), 4 (2).

Cracticus mentalis Salvadori and d'Albertis

Black-backed Butcherbird

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula (mainly Gulf and Princess Charlotte Bay drainages), south to the Coleman and Laura, and east to Moreton, Wenlock, Coen, Violet Vale and Welcome.

Status etc. Common. Open eucalypt forests (especially of *E. tetradonta*). Breeding in November (and ? late October); C/2 (1), 3 (1), 4 (1).

Cracticus nigrogularis (Gould)

Pied Butcherbird

Range. Greater part of State, north to the lower Archer, Coen and the Stewart, east to Helenvale, Mt Carbine, Mareeba, Atherton Tableland, Kirrama (rarely to Ingham), Rollingstone etc., and inland to the Toko Range (68 km W of Glenormiston), Boulia, the Mayne, Windorah, the upper Wilson (Conbar) and Hungerford; also islands off east coast (Magnetic, Fraser, Bribie, North Stradbroke, Coochie Mudlo).

Status etc. Common. Lightly wooded country, including farmlands and towns. Breeding from September to November; C/2-5 (mostly 3, rarely 5).

Cracticus tibicen tibicen (Latham)

Australian Magpie

Range. Greater part of State, north to Coen, west to the upper Coleman, lower Staaten etc., and east to the Normanby, Mt Molloy, Mareeba, Atherton Tableland, Kirrama, Rollingstone etc.; also islands off south-east coast (Curtis, Fraser, Bribie, Moreton, North Stradbroke, Peel, Coochie Mudlo); casual on humid north-east coast (Cooktown, Cairns, Ingham).

Status etc. Common in well-settled regions; generally scarce or uncommon in sparsely inhabited country. Lightly wooded country with bare ground or short grass, including farmlands, parks, playing fields etc. Breeding from July to November, also occasionally December-February in north; C/2-5 (mostly 4).

PTILONORHYNCHIDAE

Ailuroedus crassirostris joanae Mathews Green Catbird

Range. Humid mid-east coast of Cape York Peninsula, from the Claudie south to the Rocky and inland to the upper Nesbit.

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests; also reported from an open forest enriched with *Ficus*, *Wormia* and *Melaleuca*. One breeding report (Claudie River): December; C/2.

Taxonomy. See Ford (1977, *Sunbird* 8: 61).

Ailuroedus crassirostris maculosus Ramsay

Range. Humid north-east, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Helenvale, Mt Lewis, the Herberton and Walter Hill Ranges and Herbert Vale.

Status etc. Common in highlands; uncommon to moderately common in lowlands. Rainforests to 1200 m. Breeding from October (? September) to December (? January); C/1 (1), 2 (14), 3 (3).

Ailuroedus crassirostris crassirostris (Paykull)

Range. Humid south-east, north to Cooloola and west to Imbil, the Cooyar Range (between Nanango and Yarraman), the Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, Toowoomba, upper Dalrymple Creek and upper Emu Creek; also further north in the Many Peaks Range (Bulburin State Forest); formerly South Stradbroke I. (no records since 1880).

Status etc. Common in highlands; uncommon in lowlands. Rainforests. Breeding from late September to January; C/2 (5).

Ailuroedus dentirostris (Ramsay) Tooth-billed Catbird

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Mt Lewis, the Herberton Range, Tully Falls and Kirrama Range.

Status etc. Common between 600 and 1400 m; occasionally down to 350 m in wettest regions. Rainforests. Breeding from late October to late December; C/1 (4), 2 (8).

Amblyornis newtonianus (DeVis) Golden Bowerbird

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from Mt Peter Botte south to Mt Spec and inland to Mt Lewis and the Herberton Range.

Status etc. Moderately common between 900 and 1500 m; occasionally down to 600 m in winter. Rainforests. Breeding in November and December; C/2 (7).

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus minor Campbell

Satin Bowerbird

Range. Humid north-eastern highlands, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Julatten, the Herberton Range and Herbert Gorge.

Status etc. Moderately common in southern half of range; only two reports from north of Atherton Tableland. Rainforests (normally 900-1150 m, occasionally down to 600 m in autumn and winter). Breeding in November and December; C/2 (2).

Ptilonorhynchus violaceus violaceus (Vieillot)

Range. Disjunct in mid-eastern and south-eastern humid and subhumid zones (mainly highlands): Berserker Range, Calliope Range (Kroombit Tops), Many Peaks Range (Bulburin State Forest), and south-eastern highlands (Blackall, Conondale and D'Aguilar Ranges; Great Dividing Range north to the Bunya Mountains; Tamborine Mountain; McPherson Range); casual in south-eastern lowlands, including Bribie, Peel and South Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Common in south-eastern highlands, tending to move to lower and more open country in winter; status further north unknown, but possibly extinct in Berserker Range (no reports since 1888). Mainly rainforests. Breeding in highlands: October-December; C/2 (3).

Ptilonorhynchus chrysocephalus (Lewin)

Regent Bowerbird

Range. Eastern, north to the Eungella Range (and ? to hinterland of Bowen), and west to the upper Isaac (recorded by Gilbert possibly in error for next species), Gogango (rarely to the lower Dawson), Cadarga, the Bunya Mountains, Toowoomba, upper Dalrymple Creek and upper Emu Creek; casual on Fraser, Bribie, Green and South Stradbroke Is.

Status etc. Uncommon to moderately common in humid and subhumid highlands, commonly descending to lower and drier country in winter. Rainforests (especially edge and second-growth) and subhumid scrubs; in winter visiting fruiting trees and shrubs in open country (including towns and gardens) and waterside thickets (including lantana). Breeding in November and December.

Ptilonorhynchus maculatus maculatus (Gould)

Spotted Bowerbird

Range. Greater part of interior, north to Kajabbi, Sedan, upper Porcupine Creek (52 km NNE of Hughenden), Charters Towers and hinterland of Bowen, east nearly to Nebo, Lotus Creek, nearly to Rockhampton (Black Gin Creek, Kalapa), Biloela, Gayndah, north-eastern Darling Downs and nearly to Inglewood (Whetstone), and west to Mt Isa, Middleton, Diamantina Lakes, Thylungra, Quilpie, Dynevor Downs and Hungerford; also further west on the Georgina (15 km S of Carandotta, Roxborough Downs) and Eyre Creek (near Cluny).

Status etc. Locally common in semi-arid zone; uncommon in arid zone. Edge of semi-arid and arid scrubs (bimble box, wilga, brigalow, belar, bonewood, gidgea) and dense riverine woodlands. Breeding from September to February; C/1 (1), 2 (11), 3 (1).

Ptilonorhynchus cerviniventris (Gould) Fawn-breasted Bowerbird

Range. Northern and eastern Cape York Peninsula, south on west coast to the Jardine, and on east coast to the Chester (and ? to Cape Melville) and inland to Tozer Gap.

Status etc. Moderately common. Vicinity of dense coastal vegetation (teatree, littoral and waterside thickets, and mangroves) and glades in closed forests. Breeding in November; C/1 (8).

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis orientalis (Gould) Great Bowerbird

Range. Northern and north-eastern (mainly semi-arid and subhumid zones), from Cape York south to the Flinders delta (Bynoe River), Taldora, the upper Flinders (Glendower), Pajingo and Mackay, and east to the upper Ducie, Wenlock, Coen, Princess Charlotte Bay, Cooktown, Shiptons Flat, Mt Molloy, Mareeba, Watsonville (formerly to Atherton), Innot Hot Springs, Herbert Gorge, Rollingstone etc.; casual further east (Portland Roads, Kuranda, Cardwell, Herbert Vale).

Status etc. Moderately common to common. Small patches of vine scrub and other thickets in lightly wooded country; also edge of gallery forests and mangroves, and town and homestead gardens. Breeding from September to February; C/1 (18), 2 (5).

Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis nuchalis Jardine and Selby

Range. Far northwest, east to the lower Leichhardt (Floraville) and south to the O'Shanassy; also Mornington I.

Status etc. Common. Mostly recorded from vicinity of watercourses. One breeding report (Gregory River): C/2.

PARADISAEIDAE

Manucodia keraudrenii gouldii Gray Trumpet Manucode

Range. Humid zone of northern Cape York Peninsula: far north (vicinity of Cape York including Albany and Mai Is); and mid-east coast, from the Claudie south to the Chester and inland to Tozer Gap and the McIlwraith Range.

Status etc. Moderately common. Rainforests. Breeding from November to January; C/2 (13).

586

Manucodia keraudrenii jamesii (Sharpe)

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu and Saibai Is).

Status etc. Unknown.

Taxonomy. See Mayr (1941, *Am. Mus. Novit.* No. 1133: 8).

Ptiloris magnificentus alberti Elliot

Magnificent Riflebird

Range. Northern Cape York Peninsula, from Cape York south on west coast to Weipa, and on east coast to the Chester and inland to Tozer Gap and the head of the Archer (Peach River); also Albany I.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests, deciduous vine scrubs and gallery forests. Breeding from September to February; C/2 (10).

Ptiloris paradiseus victoriae Gould

Paradise Riflebird

Range. Humid north-east, from Mt Amos south to Mt Spec and inland to Helenvale, Mt Lewis, the Herberton Range, Tully Falls and Herbert Vale; also North Barnard, South Barnard, Dunk, Goold and Hinchinbrook Is.

Status etc. Common. Rainforests, gallery forests and occasionally adjacent mangroves and open forests; up to 1200 m. Breeding from September to December; C/2 (4).

Ptiloris paradiseus paradiseus Swainson

Range. South-eastern highlands and foothills, north to Imbil and Cooroy and west to the Cooyar Range (between Nanango and Yarraman), the Bunya Mountains, Ravensbourne, Cunninghams Gap and upper Emu Creek; also patchily further north, in the Berserker Range, Rundle Range (Mt Larcom), Calliope Range (Kroombit Tops) and Many Peaks Range (Bulburin State Forest).

Status etc. Common in the McPherson Range and Bunya Mountains; scarce to moderately common elsewhere. Rainforests, beech forests (*Nothofagus*) and occasionally eucalypt forests. Breeding in spring; C/2 (1).

CORVIDAE

Corvus orru salvadorii Finsch

Australian Crow

Range. North-west Torres Strait (Boigu, Dauan and Saibai Is). Eastern, north to Cape York and west to Normanton, Hughenden, Barcaldine, Tambo, Charleville and the lower Moonie, including many islands close to east coast (from Hayman south to Stradbroke). Also extreme north-west (Moonlight Creek).

Status etc. Locally common in semi-arid and subhumid zones; only a scarce dry-season or drought visitor to northern Cape York Peninsula and to humid east-coastal lowlands north of Townsville. Open forests and woodlands, especially near Aboriginal camps, cattle stations, slaughter-yards, piggeries, farms and towns. Breeding north to Coen: September-December; C/4 (1), 5 (2), 6 (1).

Corvus bennetti North

Little Crow

Range. Western interior, north nearly to the Gulf (10 km S of Burketown) and east to Punchbowl, Sedan, Julia Creek, Namarva, Stonehenge, Quilpie and Eulo.

Status etc. Locally common. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from March to September; C/5 or 6.

Corvus coronoides Vigors and Horsfield

Australian Raven

Range. Greater part of State (mainly interior), north to the Gulf, Normanton, the Little River (50 km E of Croydon) and Mt Surprise, and east to Wyandotte Creek (20 km N of Conjuboy), Greenvale, Macrossan, the lower Dawson, Mt Auburn, the Bunya Mountains, upper Lockyer Creek and Wallangarra; also an apparently isolated population at Townsville; casual in mid-eastern and south-eastern coastal lowlands.

Status etc. Locally common in arid and semi-arid zones; generally scarce east of Great Dividing Range. Lightly wooded western plains, especially about sheep and cattle stations; also open forests and farm lands. Breeding from June to November; C/4 or 5.

GAZETTEER

Latitudes are south and longitudes east

- Abingdon 17°36', 143°11'
Adavale 25°54', 144°36'
Adelaide Gate 29°00', 142°34'
Agnes Island 18°20', 146°20'
Albany Creek 27°20', 152°59'
Albany Island 10°44', 142°36'
Albany Rock 10°44', 142°40'
Albert River 17°45', 139°35'
Albert River 27°55', 153°05'
Alderbury 15°25', 144°55'
Alehvale 18°18', 142°22'
Alice Downs 24°16', 145°29'
Alice River 15°40', 142°30'
Alice River 23°35', 145°15'
Allingham 18°42', 146°17'
Allens Range 22°45', 142°55'
Allora 28°02', 151°59'
Almaden 17°20', 144°41'
Alpha Rock 10°37', 142°31'
Ambathala 25°58', 145°20'
Amiens 28°35', 151°48'
Anakie 23°33', 147°44'
Anchor Cay 9°22', 144°07'
Annan River 15°41', 145°13'
Aramac 22°59', 145°14'
Archer River 13°27', 142°30'
Archie Creek 18°30', 138°52'
Arden Islet 9°52', 143°10'
Armstrong Creek 18°00', 140°44'
Ashmore Banks 11°53', 143°38'
Atherton 17°16', 145°29'
Atherton Tableland 17°20', 145°30'
Augathella 25°47', 146°35'
Augustus Downs 18°33', 139°53'
Aureed Island 9°57', 143°17'
Aurukun 13°21', 141°42'
Aye Sandbank 13°57', 143°50'
Ayr 19°34', 147°24'
Ayton 15°55', 145°21'
- Babinda 17°20', 145°55'
Bacchi Cay 21°39', 152°23'
Badu Island 10°07', 142°09'
Bald Hills 27°19', 153°00'
Bald Knob 26°47', 152°55'
Balfes Creek 20°13', 145°55'
Ballandean 28°48', 151°51'
- Ballara 20°57', 139°58'
Balonne River 27°30', 148°45'
Banoona 26°55', 149°05'
Barakula 26°25', 150°31'
Baralaba 24°11', 149°48'
Barcaldine 23°33', 145°17'
Barcoo Rivér 24°30', 144°05'
Barkers Knob 18°13', 144°32'
Baroon Pocket 26°43', 152°52'
Barratta Creek 19°26', 147°14'
Barron River 17°00', 145°25'
Barrow Islands 14°20', 144°39'
Barwon River 29°20', 148°40'
Baryulah 27°34', 141°41'
Basalt Creek 24°38', 148°53'
Battle Camp 15°24', 144°50'
Battle Camp Range 15°25', 144°47'
Beal Range 25°25', 141°30'
Beames Brook 17°57', 139°17'
Beaudesert 27°59', 153°00'
Bedarra Island 18°00', 146°09'
Bedourie 24°21', 139°28'
Beechmont 28°07', 153°12'
Beerwah 26°51', 152°58'
Bell 26°56', 151°27'
Bell Cay 21°49', 151°14'
Belyando River 22°30', 146°30'
Benarkin 26°53', 152°08'
Bendena 27°51', 146°52'
Bentinck Island 17°04', 139°30'
Berserker Range 23°20', 150°35'
Bet Island 10°09', 142°49'
Beta 23°37', 146°21'
Beverley Group 21°28', 149°53'
Biboohra 16°55', 145°25'
Biggenden 25°31', 152°03'
Biloela 24°24', 150°30'
Binna Burra 28°11', 153°11'
Bird Islands 11°47', 143°05'
Birdsville 25°54', 139°21'
Blackall 24°25', 145°28'
Blackall Range 26°35', 152°50'
Blackbull 17°57', 141°45'
Blackbutt Range 26°55', 152°05'
Blackdown Tableland 23°50', 149°05'
Black Island 20°05', 148°54'
Black Mountain Bore 22°32', 140°20'
Black River 19°20', 146°30'
Blackwater 23°35', 148°53'

Blair Athol 22°41', 147°32'
Blencoe Creek 18°25', 145°50'
Bloomfield River 16°00', 145°18'
Bluebush Creek 23°04', 142°46'
Boigu Island 9°17', 142°13'
Bollon 28°02', 147°29'
Bolwarra 17°23', 144°11'
Bond Island 10°04', 142°16'
Booby Island 10°36', 141°55'
Booloumba Creek 26°39', 152°38'
Boonah 28°00', 152°41'
Border Waterhole 18°37', 137°59'
Boremba 20°35', 143°51'
Boulia 22°55', 139°54'
Bountiful Islands 16°40', 139°50'
Bourke 30°05', 145°56'
Bowen 20°01', 148°15'
Bowling Green Bay 19°20', 147°15'
Boyne River 25°50', 151°20'
Bramble Cay 9°08', 143°52'
Brampton Island 20°49', 149°16'
Bribie Island 27°00', 153°08'
Brighton Downs 23°22', 141°33'
Brisbane 27°28', 153°02'
Brisbane River 27°15', 152°30'
Broad Sound 22°10', 149°45'
Broadwater Lagoon 27°22', 151°06'
Brokera 17°20', 139°07'
Brook Islands 18°09', 146°18'
Browns Creek 12°44', 143°06'
Buckland Plains 24°30', 147°24'
Bulburin State Forest 24°35', 151°30'
Bulimba 16°53', 143°29'
Bullock Creek 20°49', 144°49'
Bulloo Lake 28°45', 142°20'
Bulloo River 27°30', 144°05'
Bundaberg 24°52', 152°21'
Bunker Group 23°50', 152°15'
Bunya Mountains 26°52', 151°35'
Burdekin River 19°45', 146°00'
Burketown 17°44', 139°33'
Burleigh Heads 28°05', 153°27'
Burnett River 25°10', 152°00'
Burra Burri 26°29', 151°00'
Burra Range 20°48', 145°11'
Bush Island 10°43', 142°36'
Bushy Island 11°15', 142°53'
Bushy Island 11°35', 142°54'
Bustard Bay 24°08', 151°51'
Butcher Creek 20°43', 140°20'
Byerstown 16°02', 144°42'
Byfield 22°50', 150°40'
Bylund Cay 21°48', 152°25'

Bynoe River 17°53', 140°49'
Byrmine 20°03', 140°58'
Cabanda 20°10', 141°27'
Cadarga 26°07', 150°57'
Cairncross Island 11°14', 142°56'
Cairns 16°56', 145°46'
Calliope Range 24°21', 151°00'
Caloundra 26°48', 153°08'
Cambridge Downs 20°26', 142°58'
Camooweal 19°55', 138°07'
Campaspe River 20°26', 146°00'
Campbell Islet 9°34', 143°29'
Canaway Range 26°05', 142°50'
Canungra 28°01', 153°10'
Cape Bowling Green 19°18', 147°23'
Cape Cleveland 19°11', 147°01'
Cape Conway 20°32', 148°56'
Cape Gloucester 20°04', 148°27'
Cape Grenville 11°59', 143°14'
Cape Hillsborough 20°54', 149°03'
Cape Palmerston 21°32', 149°28'
Cape River 21°00', 146°00'
Cape Upstart 19°42', 147°45'
Cape York 10°41', 142°32'
Cape York Peninsula 15°00', 143°00'
Capella 23°06', 148°01'
Capricorn Group 23°25', 151°50'
Carandotta 21°58', 138°37'
Cardwell 18°14', 146°02'
Cardwell Range 18°10', 145°45'
Cargoon 20°00', 144°54'
Carlisle Island 20°47', 149°17'
Carmila 21°54', 149°25'
Carnarvon Gorge 25°07', 148°14'
Carnarvon National Park 25°00', 148°10'
Carnarvon Range 25°05', 148°15'
Carpentaria Downs 18°43', 144°20'
Carters Range 22°20', 141°40'
Cecil Plains 27°32', 151°11'
Cedar Bay 15°49', 145°19'
Channel Island 10°21', 142°14'
Channel Rock 10°33', 142°15'
Charleville 26°24', 146°15'
Charters Towers 20°05', 146°16'
Cheepie 26°38', 145°00'
Chester River 13°40', 143°25'
Cheviot Range 25°30', 143°50'
Chillagoe 17°09', 144°31'
Chinchilla 26°44', 150°38'
Clairview 22°07', 149°32'
Clairview Creek 22°11', 149°30'
Claremont Isles 13°50', 143°40'

Claremont Point 14°01', 143°40'
Clarina Creek 18°00', 141°35'
Clarke Island 10°12', 142°09'
Clarke River 19°13', 145°27'
Claudie River 12°45', 143°17'
Clerke Island 11°58', 143°17'
Clermont 22°50', 147°39'
Cleveland Bay 19°13', 146°54'
Clifton 27°56', 151°55'
Clohesy River 16°54', 145°33'
Cloncurry 20°42', 140°30'
Cloncurry River 20°00', 141°12'
Coalmine Lagoon 23°25', 148°44'
Coast Range 26°20', 152°20'
Cockburn Reef 11°50', 143°20'
Coconut Island 10°03', 143°04'
Coen 13°57', 143°12'
Coen River 13°40', 142°45'
Corella Reservoir 20°51', 140°02'
Coleman River 14°53', 142°40'
Collarenebri 29°33', 148°35'
Columboola 26°41', 150°21'
Comet 23°36', 148°33'
Comet River 24°20', 148°35'
Conbar 27°25', 142°55'
Condamine 26°55', 150°08'
Condamine River 27°30', 151°10'
Conjuboy 18°40', 144°45'
Connors Range 21°45', 149°10'
Conondale 26°44', 152°43'
Conondale Range 26°50', 152°40'
Coochie Mudlo Island 27°34', 153°23'
Cooktown 15°28', 145°15'
Coolabunia 26°36', 151°54'
Coolangatta 28°10', 153°32'
Coolmunda Reservoir 28°26', 151°14'
Cooloola National Park 26°05', 153°05'
Coolullah 19°50', 140°10'
Coomera River 27°52', 153°18'
Coomooboolaroo 23°52', 149°34'
Coopers Creek 27°40', 141°00'
Coorabulka 23°42', 140°19'
Cooran 26°20', 152°49'
Cooroy 26°25', 152°55'
Cooyar 26°59', 151°50'
Cooyar Range 26°50', 151°50'
Coppersmith Rock 20°36', 149°06'
Coquet Island 14°33', 145°00'
Coquette Point 17°31', 146°04'
Coral Sea 16°00', 149°00'
Cork 22°56', 142°17'
Corroboree Island 23°03', 150°53'
Cotherstone 22°37', 148°15'

Crab Island 10°59', 142°06'
Cracow 25°18', 150°17'
Cramsie 23°24', 144°14'
Crawfords Lookout 17°37', 145°48'
Cromarty 19°28', 147°03'
Crows Nest 27°15', 152°02'
Croydon 18°12', 142°14'
Cuddapan 25°39', 141°30'
Cumberland Dam 18°17', 143°22'
Cumberland Islands 20°30', 149°05'
Cunnamulla 28°04', 145°41'
Cunningham 28°09', 151°50'
Cunninghams Gap 28°02', 152°22'
Currawilla 25°08', 141°21'
Curtis Island 23°37', 151°10'

D'Aguilar Range 27°15', 152°40'
Daintree River 16°15', 145°20'
Dajarra 21°42', 139°31'
Dalby 27°10', 151°16'
Dalgonally 20°07', 141°19'
Dalrymple Creek 28°02', 152°00'
Dalveen 28°29', 151°58'
Dareel 28°52', 148°49'
Darling Downs 27°20', 151°20'
Darnley Island 9°35', 143°46'
Darr River 23°14', 144°04'
Dartmouth 23°30', 144°43'
Dauan Island 9°25', 142°32'
Dauer Island 9°57', 144°01'
Davenport Downs 24°09', 141°06'
Dawson River 24°30', 149°50'
Deliverance Island 9°32', 141°35'
Deongwar State Forest 27°13', 152°15'
Desailly Creek 16°30', 144°55'
Dhu Reef 14°07', 144°01'
Diamantina Lakes 23°46', 141°08'
Diamantina River 24°00', 141°05'
Dickerrie Waterhole 25°28', 138°41'
Dingo 23°39', 149°19'
Dolomite 20°45', 140°28'
Double Cone Island 20°06', 148°42'
Double Island 16°44', 145°41'
Duaranga 23°43', 149°40'
Duchess 21°22', 139°51'
Ducie River 12°10', 142°20'
Dulacca 26°39', 149°46'
Dulbydilla 26°27', 147°22'
Dumaresq River 28°55', 151°15'
Dunbar 16°02', 142°23'
Dungay 28°16', 153°22'

Dungeness Island 9°51', 142°55'
Dunk Island 17°57', 146°09'
Durong 26°20', 151°15'
Durrie 25°39', 140°14'
Dyers Lagoon 27°38', 152°23'
Dynevor Downs 28°05', 144°21'

Eagle Island 14°42', 145°23'
East Leichhardt Reservoir 20°47', 139°47'
East Normanby River 15°46', 145°01'
East Strait Island 10°30', 142°27'
Ebagoola 14°19', 143°16'
Eborac Island 10°41', 142°32'
Edmonton 17°01', 145°45'
Edward River 14°43', 142°20'
Eidsvold 25°22', 151°08'
Einasleyh 18°31', 144°05'
Einasleyh River 17°35', 143°15'
Elalie 22°03', 149°30'
Ellis Island 16°17', 139°16'
Emerald 23°32', 148°09'
Emmet 24°40', 144°28'
Emu Creek 28°12', 152°18'
Emu Park 23°15', 150°50'
Emu Vale 28°14', 152°14'
Endeavour River 15°25', 145°05'
Enngonia 29°19', 145°51'
Enniskillen Range 24°50', 145°50'
Entrance Island 10°43', 142°18'
Epping Forest 22°19', 146°45'
Eromanga 26°40', 143°16'
Erskine Island 23°29', 151°46'
Eshelby Island 20°01', 148°37'
Esk 27°15', 152°25'
Eubenangee 17°27', 145°59'
Eulo 28°10', 145°03'
Eumundi 26°28', 152°57'
Eungella 21°07', 148°29'
Eungella Range 21°00', 148°35'
Euramo 18°00', 145°56'
Eurimbula 24°10', 151°50'
Evelyn Tableland 17°30', 145°25'
Ewan 19°07', 145°51'
Expedition Range 24°00', 149°10'
Eyre Creek 25°50', 138°50'

Facing Island 23°50', 151°23'
Fairfax Islands 23°51', 152°22'
Fairfield 24°45', 149°13'
Fairview 15°30', 144°17'
Family Islands 18°03', 146°11'

Farnborough 23°05', 150°45'
Farrars Creek 25°25', 140°55'
Fermoy 23°10', 143°01'
Finucane Range 22°20', 141°20'
Fishermans Pocket 26°09', 152°36'
Fish Hole Creek 17°35', 141°45'
Fitzroy Island 16°56', 145°59'
Fitzroy River 23°10', 150°20'
Flinders River 20°00', 141°35'
Floraville 18°14', 139°53'
Forsayth 18°34', 143°36'
Forsyth Range 22°55', 143°10'
Forty-Mile Scrub 18°07', 144°50'
Fountain Springs 20°57', 139°58'
Frankland Islands 17°14', 146°05'
Fraser Island 25°15', 153°10'
Friday Island 10°36', 142°10'
Funnel Creek 21°41', 149°00'

Gainsford 19°49', 146°05'
Gannet Cay 21°59', 152°28'
Gatton 27°33', 152°17'
Gayndah 25°37', 151°36'
Georgetown 18°17', 143°33'
Georgina River 22°30', 138°50'
Gilberton 19°15', 143°40'
Gilbert River 18°00', 142°40'
Gillett Cay 21°45', 152°25'
Gin Gin 25°00', 151°57'
Girraween National Park 28°51', 151°55'
Giru 19°30', 147°06'
Gladstone 23°51', 151°16'
Glass House Mountains 26°54', 152°57'
Glendower 20°40', 144°32'
Glengyle 24°47', 139°36'
Glenharding 18°15', 145°08'
Glenlyon 28°51', 151°28'
Glenmorgan 27°15', 149°41'
Glenore 17°51', 141°08'
Glenormiston 22°55', 138°48'
Glenusk 24°15', 145°35'
Goat Island 10°11', 142°11'
Gogango 23°40', 150°02'
Gold Coast 28°02', 153°26'
Gold Creek Reservoir 27°27', 152°53'
Goode Island 10°34', 142°10'
Goold Island 18°10', 146°10'
Goombi 26°41', 150°25'
Goombungee 27°18', 151°50'
Goomerchie Bore 24°31', 140°21'
Goondiwindi 28°32', 150°18'
Gordonvale 17°05', 145°47'

Gowan Range 24°40', 144°40'
Gowrie Creek 18°25', 145°50'
Gowrie Scrub 27°31', 151°50'
Goyder Range 23°36', 141°04'
Gracemere 23°27', 150°27'
Granada 20°05', 140°22'
Granite Belt 28°40', 151°50'
Great Barrier Reef 16°00', 146°00'
Great Basalt Wall 19°53', 145°45'
Great Dividing Range 23°00', 146°10'
Great Palm Island 18°44', 146°37'
Great Woody Island 10°42', 142°21'
Greenbank 27°43', 152°59'
Green Island 16°46', 145°59'
Green Island 20°59', 149°09'
Green Island 27°25', 153°14'
Greenvale 18°59', 145°07'
Gregory Downs 18°40', 139°15'
Gregory River 18°50', 139°10'
Greymare 28°10', 151°46'
Grey Range 27°30', 143°20'
Grosvenor Downs 22°03', 148°05'
Gulf (of Carpentaria) 14°00', 139°00'
Gunpowder 19°42', 139°22'
Gunpowder Creek 19°30', 139°28'
Gympie 26°11', 152°40'

Haggerstone Island 12°02', 143°18'
Halifax Bay 19°00', 146°30'
Hamilton Hotel 22°46', 140°36'
Hammond Island 10°33', 142°12'
Hannibal Islands 11°35', 142°56'
Hann Creek 20°00', 145°49'
Hann River 15°11', 143°52'
Haydon 17°58', 141°29'
Hayman Island 20°03', 148°53'
Helenvale 15°42', 145°13'
Herbert Downs 23°03', 139°14'
Herbert Gorge 18°15', 145°35'
Herberton 17°23', 145°23'
Herberton Range 17°30', 145°30'
Herbert River 18°05', 145°20'
Herbert Vale 18°28', 145°51'
Heron Island 23°26', 151°54'
Hidden Valley 18°59', 146°01'
Highbury 16°25', 143°09'
Highbury Lagoon 16°26', 143°10'
Highfields 27°28', 151°58'
Hillgrove 19°38', 145°47'
Hinchinbrook Island 18°22', 146°14'
Holbourne Island 19°44', 148°22'
Holroyd River 14°20', 142°30'

Homestead 20°22', 145°40'
Homevale 21°26', 148°31'
Honeysuckle Creek 27°45', 151°12'
Hook Island 20°07', 148°55'
Hope Island 27°52', 153°22'
Hope Islands 15°44', 145°27'
Hopevale 15°18', 145°07'
Horn Island 10°37', 142°17'
Hoskyn Islands 23°48', 152°17'
Howard 25°19', 152°34'
Howick Group 14°30', 145°00'
Howick Island 14°30', 144°58'
Hughenden 20°51', 144°12'
Hughes Creek 22°26', 148°10'
Hungerford 29°00', 144°25'
Hutchinson Creek 16°13', 145°24'

Iffley 18°52', 141°11'
Imbil 26°27', 152°40'
Inca Creek 20°15', 138°47'
Ingham 18°39', 146°09'
Inglewood 28°25', 151°05'
Inkerman 19°45', 147°29'
Innamincka 27°44', 140°46'
Innisfail 17°32', 146°02'
Innot Hot Springs 17°40', 145°14'
Inverleigh 18°01', 140°34'
Inverramsay 28°01', 152°15'
Ipswich 27°37', 152°46'
Iron Range 12°47', 143°18'
Isaac River 22°30', 148°55'
Isisford 24°16', 144°27'
Isla Gorge National Park 25°11', 150°00'

Jabiru Outcamp 13°44', 142°47'
Jandowae 26°47', 151°06'
Jansen 15°26', 145°06'
Jardine River 11°10', 142°25'
Jarra Creek 17°54', 145°51'
Jaylag Island 10°21', 142°07'
Jericho 23°36', 146°08'
Jerona 19°34', 147°13'
Jimboomba 27°50', 153°02'
Jimbour 26°57', 151°13'
Jimna 26°39', 152°27'
Jimna Range 26°35', 152°25'
John Hills 22°15', 142°10'
Johnstone River 17°31', 146°03'
Jondaryan 27°22', 151°36'
Julatten 16°36', 145°20'
Julia Creek 20°39', 141°45'
Jundah 24°50', 143°03'

Kaban 17°32', 145°25'
Kairi 17°13', 145°32'
Kajabbi 20°02', 140°02'
Kamilaroi 19°22', 140°02'
Kandanga 26°23', 152°40'
Kandanga Range 26°28', 152°30'
Karumba 17°29', 140°51'
Keats Islet 9°41', 143°26'
Kendall River 14°12', 142°00'
Kenilworth 26°35', 152°44'
Kennedy River 15°25', 144°11'
Keppel Isles 23°08', 150°55'
Kilcoy 26°57', 152°33'
Killivan 26°05', 152°14'
Killarney 28°20', 152°18'
Kindon 28°05', 150°45'
Kingaroy 26°32', 151°50'
Kingscliff 28°15', 153°35'
Kings Plains 15°41', 145°02'
Kin Kin Creek 26°14', 152°55'
Kinloch Creek 13°39', 142°15'
Kirrama 18°08', 145°36'
Kirrama Range 18°06', 145°41'
Koah 16°50', 145°30'
Kogan 27°03', 150°46'
Kowanyama 15°28', 141°44'
Kowguran 26°30', 150°06'
Kroombit Tops 24°20', 151°00'
Kumaderi Reef 9°17', 143°11'
Kumbia 26°41', 151°39'
Kuranda 16°49', 145°38'
Kusa Island 10°07', 142°05'
Kynuna 21°35', 141°55'

Lady Elliot Island 24°07', 152°43'
Lady Musgrave Island 23°54', 152°23'
Laidley 27°37', 152°23'
Lake Broadwater 27°22', 151°06'
Lake Brown 24°49', 148°43'
Lake Buchanan 21°35', 145°50'
Lake Bullawarra 27°53', 143°35'
Lake Clarendon 27°31', 152°22'
Lake Eacham 17°17', 145°38'
Lake Elphinstone 21°32', 148°15'
Lakefield 14°56', 144°12'
Lakeland 15°50', 144°51'
Lake Lucy 18°33', 145°14'
Lake Machattie 24°50', 139°47'
Lake Mary Kathleen 20°47', 139°47'
Lake Moogerah 28°02', 152°32'
Lake Moondarra 20°36', 139°32'
Lake Murphy 25°29', 149°39'

Lamington Plateau 28°20', 153°05'
Langlo Crossing 26°07', 145°40'
Langlo River 26°00', 145°37'
Laura 15°33', 144°27'
Lawn Hill 18°35', 138°35'
Lawn Hill Creek 18°30', 138°35'
Layoak Islet 9°52', 143°18'
Leichhardt River 19°15', 140°00'
Leo Creek 13°35', 143°25'
Lindeman Group 20°28', 149°03'
Lindeman Island 20°29', 149°04'
Little Fitzroy Island 16°55', 146°01'
Little Goat Island 26°57', 153°05'
Little River 18°16', 142°41'
Lizard Island 14°40', 145°27'
Lloyd Island 12°45', 143°24'
Lockhart River 13°03', 143°23'
Lockyer Creek 27°35', 152°15'
Logan River 27°50', 153°00'
Lolworth 20°11', 145°01'
Lolworth 27°07', 147°11'
Lone Pine 27°32', 152°58'
Lonesome National Park 25°30', 148°50'
Long Island 10°02', 142°51'
Longreach 23°26', 144°15'
Lorna Downs 23°23', 140°10'
Lorne 24°49', 145°17'
Lorraine 19°00', 139°54'
Lotus Creek 22°21', 149°06'
Louisa Creek 23°10', 150°15'
Low Islands 16°23', 145°33'
Lowmead 24°32', 151°45'
Lowood 27°28', 152°35'
Luggage Point 27°23', 153°10'
Lyndhurst 19°12', 144°22'
Lynd River 17°30', 144°00'
Lytton 27°25', 153°10'

Mabuiag Island 9°58', 142°11'
Macarthur Islands 11°44', 142°59'
McGregor Range 26°55', 142°12'
McIlwraith Range 13°30', 143°18'
Macintyre River 28°40', 150°30'
Mackay 21°08', 149°11'
Mackenzie River 23°05', 149°00'
McKinlay 21°16', 141°17'
Macknade 18°35', 146°16'
Maclennan Cay 11°22', 143°48'
McLeod River 16°30', 145°00'
McPherson Range 28°20', 153°00'
Macrossan 20°00', 146°27'
Macrossan Range 13°15', 143°28'

Magnetic Island 19°08', 146°50'
Magowra 17°46', 140°53'
Maidenwell 26°51', 151°48'
Mai Island 10°43', 142°37'
Malanda 17°21', 145°36'
Malbon 21°05', 140°18'
Maleny 26°45', 152°51'
Mantuan Downs 24°25', 147°14'
Many Peaks Range 24°30', 151°30'
Mapoon 11°58', 141°54'
Maranoa River 26°00', 148°00'
Marburg 27°34', 152°36'
Mareeba 17°00', 145°25'
Marlborough 22°49', 149°54'
Marmor 23°40', 150°43'
Maryborough 25°32', 152°42'
Mary Kathleen 20°47', 139°59'
Mary River 26°00', 152°30'
Maryvale 19°32', 145°16'
Massy Creek 13°56', 143°30'
Masthead Island 23°32', 151°44'
Maxwelton 20°43', 142°40'
Mayne 23°33', 141°22'
Mayne River 23°40', 142°00'
Maytown 16°03', 144°17'
Meandarra 27°20', 149°53'
Mein 13°11', 142°48'
Melawondi 26°25', 152°39'
Melinda Downs 19°46', 140°23'
Mer Island 9°55', 144°02'
Merluna 13°04', 142°29'
Michaelmas Cay 16°34', 145°59'
Miclere Creek 22°30', 147°30'
Middleton 22°22', 141°33'
Miles 26°40', 150°12'
Milkra Lagoon 25°20', 140°42'
Millaa Millaa 17°31', 145°37'
Millaroo 20°03', 147°16'
Millbong 27°52', 152°44'
Millmerran 27°52', 151°16'
Mingela 19°52', 146°38'
Minnie Downs 25°02', 145°52'
Mirani 21°10', 148°52'
Mirrica Springs 23°51', 138°30'
Mission River 12°35', 142°00'
Mistake Mountains 27°50', 152°20'
Mitchell 26°29', 147°58'
Mitchell River 16°30', 143°30'
Moa Island 10°12', 142°16'
Moggill 27°35', 152°52'
Monkira 24°49', 140°32'
Monto 24°52', 151°07'

Montville 26°42', 152°54'
Moogerah Dam 28°02', 152°32'
Mooloolaba 26°40', 153°06'
Moonie River 28°05', 149°00'
Moonlight Creek 17°24', 139°00'
Mooraberrie 25°14', 140°59'
Moorooka 27°32', 153°02'
Morehead River 15°00', 143°40'
Moreton 12°28', 142°37'
Moreton Bay 27°20', 153°15'
Moreton Island 27°10', 153°25'
Morney 25°22', 141°27'
Morningson Island 16°35', 139°20'
Morris Island 13°29', 143°43'
Morven 26°25', 147°07'
Mossman 16°27', 145°22'
Mt Abbot 20°05', 147°45'
Mt Adolphus Island 10°39', 142°39'
Mt Amos 15°42', 145°18'
Mt Bartle Frere 17°23', 145°48'
Mt Bellenden Ker 17°16', 145°51'
Mt Bilewilam 26°01', 153°03'
Mt Carbine 16°32', 145°08'
Mt Cataract 19°17', 146°30'
Mt Coot-tha 27°28', 152°56'
Mt Cuttiguree 24°30', 140°22'
Mt Douglas 21°32', 146°53'
Mt Driven 27°59', 149°05'
Mt Dryander 20°14', 148°33'
Mt Elliot 19°30', 146°57'
Mt Ernest Island 10°15', 142°29'
Mt Finlay 15°49', 145°20'
Mt Finnigan 15°49', 145°17'
Mt Fox 18°50', 145°48'
Mt Garnet 17°42', 145°07'
Mt Grey 24°38', 144°40'
Mt Haig 17°06', 145°36'
Mt Hogan 19°09', 143°48'
Mt Hypipamee 17°26', 145°29'
Mt Isa 20°43', 139°30'
Mt Larcom 23°48', 151°05'
Mt Lewis 16°34', 145°16'
Mt Lindesay 28°21', 152°43'
Mt Mistake 27°52', 152°20'
Mt Mitchell 28°03', 152°22'
Mt Moffat 25°03', 148°03'
Mt Molloy 16°41', 145°20'
Mt Morgan 23°38', 150°24'
Mt Nebo 27°23', 152°47'
Mt Norman 28°52', 151°58'
Mt Oxide 19°29', 139°22'
Mt Peter Botte 16°05', 145°22'
Mt Poverty 15°51', 145°12'

Mt Spec 18°56', 146°11'
Mt Sturgeon 20°08', 144°16'
Mt Surprise 18°09', 144°19'
Mt Tamborine 27°58', 153°12'
Mt Tinbeerwah 26°25', 152°58'
Mt Tozer 12°45', 143°13'
Mt Webb 15°05', 145°08'
Mt Welford 25°12', 143°29'
Mt Wheeler 23°14', 150°40'
Mt Woneeala 24°15', 140°06'
Mourilyan Harbour 17°35', 146°07'
Mud Island 27°20', 153°15'
Mulgrave River 17°10', 145°45'
Mulligan Highway 16°00', 144°50'
Mulligan River 24°10', 138°45'
Muncoonie Lake 25°12', 138°40'
Muncoonie Waterhole 25°08', 138°39'
Mundubbera 25°36', 151°18'
Mungallala Creek 26°27', 147°32'
Mungindi 28°59', 149°00'
Murgon 25°14', 151°57'
Murphys Creek 27°28', 152°04'
Murray Islands 9°55', 144°02'
Murray River 18°05', 146°00'
Murwillumbah 28°20', 153°24'
Musgrave 14°47', 143°30'
Muttaborra 22°36', 144°33'

Namarva 22°50', 142°44'
Nanango 26°40', 152°00'
Nangram Lagoon 26°51', 150°17'
Nappamerrie 27°36', 141°05'
Naryilco 28°43', 141°51'
Nassau River 15°55', 141°55'
Nebine Creek 28°00', 146°50'
Nebo 21°41', 148°41'
Negri Range 25°20', 141°50'
Nelia 20°39', 142°12'
Nerang River 28°05', 153°15'
Nesbit River 13°27', 143°27'
Newcastle Range 18°30', 143°50'
Nicholson River 18°00', 138°00'
Night Island 13°11', 143°35'
Nive River 25°30', 146°30'
Noccundra 27°50', 142°34'
Nockatunga 27°43', 142°42'
Nogoa River 24°00', 147°45'
Nonda 20°40', 142°29'
Noosa 26°23', 153°06'
Noosa Plain 26°10', 153°00'
Normanby River 15°15', 144°30'
Norman River 19°00', 141°30'
Normanton 17°40', 141°05'

North Barnard Islands 17°40', 146°10'
Northbrook 27°21', 152°37'
Northgate 27°23', 153°04'
North Keppel Island 23°04', 150°57'
North Stradbroke Island 27°32', 153°28'
Northumberland Islands 21°45', 150°30'
North West Island 23°17', 151°43'
Nudley State Forest 26°32', 151°00'
Numinbah Valley 28°08', 153°14'
Nymph Island 14°40', 145°15'

Oakey 27°26', 151°43'
Ogmore 22°37', 149°39'
Old Cork 22°56', 141°52'
One Tree Island 23°30', 152°06'
Oorindi 20°42', 141°04'
Opalton 23°15', 142°46'
Orallo 26°16', 148°32'
Ortona 19°14', 143°34'
O'Shanassy River 19°25', 138°35'

Pajingo 20°47', 146°10'
Palfrey Island 14°41', 145°27'
Palm Beach 16°45', 145°50'
Palmer River 16°00', 144°05'
Palmerville 16°00', 144°05'
Palm Island 18°44', 146°37'
Palm Tree Creek 25°20', 149°45'
Paluma 19°00', 146°13'
Paluma Range 19°05', 146°20'
Pampas 27°47', 151°25'
Pandora Cay 11°25', 144°00'
Parkhurst 23°18', 150°31'
Paroo River 29°00', 144°23'
Pascoe River 12°45', 143°00'
Peak Downs 23°00', 148°00'
Peaked Island 22°39', 150°57'
Peak Point 10°43', 142°26'
Peak Range 22°45', 148°10'
Peel Island 27°30', 153°21'
Pelican Bore 20°31', 143°54'
Pelican Island 13°55', 143°50'
Pennefather River 12°15', 141°45'
Pentland 20°32', 145°24'
Pera Head 12°58', 141°35'
Percy Islands 21°42', 150°20'
Pethebridge Islets 14°44', 145°05'
Petford 17°20', 144°55'
Phillips Creek 22°23', 148°30'
Phipps Island 10°16', 142°07'
Pialba 25°17', 152°50'
Pickersgill Reef 15°52', 145°34'

Pike Creek 28°40', 151°35'
Pine Islet 21°39', 150°13'
Pine Mountain 23°11', 150°38'
Pine Peak Island 21°31', 150°15'
Pinkenba 27°26', 153°08'
Pinnacle Creek 17°25', 144°00'
Pioneer River 21°08', 149°00'
Piper Islands 12°14', 143°15'
Pipon Island 14°07', 144°31'
Pisonia Island 16°29', 139°48'
Pittsworth 27°44', 151°38'
Planet Downs 18°30', 139°17'
Pleystow 21°08', 149°02'
Point Parker 17°03', 139°09'
Police Creek 19°07', 138°59'
Poll Island 10°15', 142°50'
Port Clinton 22°32', 150°43'
Port Curtis 23°50', 151°20'
Port Denison 20°03', 148°16'
Port Douglas 16°29', 145°28'
Portland Roads 12°36', 143°24'
Port Molle 20°20', 148°51'
Port Stewart 14°04', 143°41'
Possession Island 10°43', 142°24'
Powell Creek 25°15', 143°45'
Powlathanga 20°10', 146°00'
Prairie 20°52', 144°35'
Price Cay 21°47', 152°27'
Prince of Wales Island 10°42', 142°12'
Princess Charlotte Bay 14°20', 144°00'
Proserpine 20°24', 148°35'
Pullenvale 27°31', 152°53'
Pumice Stone Passage 26°57', 153°05'
Punchbowl 18°08', 140°10'

Quamby 20°22', 140°17'
Quilpie 26°37', 144°15'
Quintell Beach 12°48', 143°20'
Quoin Island 12°24', 143°29'

Raby Bay 27°30', 153°16'
Raine Island 11°36', 144°01'
Rannes 24°06', 150°07'
Ravensbourne 27°22', 152°11'
Ravenshoe 17°36', 145°29'
Redbank Plains 27°38', 152°51'
Redbill Island 20°59', 150°05'
Redcliffe 24°19', 149°35'
Redcliffe 27°14', 153°06'
Redcliffe Peninsula 27°14', 153°06'

Red Wallis Island 10°51', 142°01'
Reedy Creek 29°04', 151°30'
Reedy Spring 19°58', 144°41'
Reid Island 21°22', 149°40'
Reid River 19°46', 146°50'
Retreat 25°12', 143°16'
Retro 22°51', 147°54'
Reynolds Creek 28°00', 152°35'
Richards Island 18°00', 146°09'
Richmond 20°44', 143°08'
Ridge Island 21°41', 149°38'
Ridgeland 23°15', 150°16'
Rio 23°51', 149°51'
Riptide Cay 21°14', 151°51'
Riversleigh 19°02', 138°44'
Robertson River 18°50', 143°35'
Rockhampton 23°23', 150°32'
Rocklea 27°33', 153°01'
Rocky Creek 17°10', 145°27'
Rocky Islets 14°52', 145°29'
Rocky River 13°49', 143°28'
Roko Island 10°44', 142°25'
Rolleston 24°28', 148°37'
Rollingstone 19°03', 146°23'
Roma 26°35', 148°48'
Rosedale 23°10', 146°04'
Rosedale 24°38', 151°55'
Rosella Plains 18°26', 144°28'
Rosenthal Creek 28°13', 152°02'
Round Hill Head 24°09', 151°53'
Routh Creek 18°17', 143°42'
Roxborough Downs 22°31', 138°50'
Ruined Castle Creek 25°05', 149°13'
Rundle Range 23°40', 151°00'
Russell Island 17°14', 146°05'
Russell Island 27°40', 153°23'
Russell River 17°25', 145°55'

St Bees Island 20°55', 149°27'
St George 28°03', 148°35'
St George River 15°43', 144°03'
St Helena Island 27°23', 153°14'
St Lawrence 22°21', 149°31'
Salt Arm Creek 16°12', 141°28'
Sandbank No. 7 13°26', 143°58'
Sandbank No. 8 13°22', 143°58'
Sandgate 27°20', 153°05'
Sandgate Lagoon 27°19', 153°04'
Sandringham 24°03', 139°03'
Sapphire 23°27', 147°44'
Sarina 21°25', 149°13'
Sassie Island 10°02', 142°51'

Saxby River 19°30', 141°15'
Scawfell Island 20°52', 149°36'
Seaview Range 18°40', 145°45'
Sedan 20°02', 141°07'
Sellheim 20°00', 146°26'
Selwyn Range 21°15', 140°00'
Seymour River 19°20', 138°59'
Sherwood 27°32', 152°59'
Shiptons Flat 15°48', 145°14'
Shoal Point 21°00', 149°09'
Shoalwater Bay 22°25', 150°25'
Simpson Desert 25°00', 138°30'
Sinclair Island 11°07', 143°01'
Sir Charles Hardy Islands 11°55', 143°28'
Sisters Creek 18°16', 143°39'
'Skardon River' 11°40', 142°27'
Smithburne River 17°00', 141°00'
Soda Valley 20°38', 144°01'
Somerset 10°45', 142°35'
South Barnard Islands 17°44', 146°10'
South Brook Island 18°10', 146°18'
South Molle Island 20°22', 148°51'
South Percy Island 21°45', 150°20'
Southport 27°56', 153°24'
South Stradbroke Island 27°50', 153°26'
Southwood 27°46', 150°04'
Spencer Island 10°17', 142°07'
Spicers Gap 28°04', 152°23'
Springbrook 28°14', 153°16'
Spring Creek 21°12', 140°01'
Spring Creek 24°27', 147°53'
Springsure 24°07', 148°05'
Springvale 15°48', 144°56'
Springvale 18°32', 137°36'
Springvale 23°33', 140°42'
Spring Valley 20°35', 143°59'
Staaten River 16°32', 142°02'
Stafford 27°24', 153°01'
Stamford 21°16', 143°49'
Standish Range 21°45', 139°46'
Stanthorpe 28°39', 151°56'
Star River 19°25', 146°00'
Stephens Island 9°31', 143°32'
Stewart River 14°10', 143°25'
Stonehenge 24°21', 143°17'
Stradbroke Island 27°40', 153°25'
Sue Island 10°12', 142°49'
Sulieman Creek 22°00', 139°30'
Surat 27°09', 149°04'
Suttor Creek 21°20', 147°59'
Swain Reefs 22°00', 152°30'
Sweers Island 17°06', 139°36'
Sybella Creek 20°53', 139°29'

Taldora 19°23', 141°17'
Tallebudgera Creek 28°08', 153°25'
Tambo 24°53', 146°15'
Tamborine Mountain 27°58', 153°12'
Tampoon Creek 25°55', 143°27'
Tanbar Creek 25°24', 141°33'
Tangorin 21°45', 144°13'
Taringa 27°30', 152°58'
Taroom 25°38', 149°48'
Tate River 17°27', 144°20'
Temple Island 21°36', 149°30'
Tenterfield 29°03', 152°01'
Teurilka 29°15', 142°33'
Texas 28°51', 151°10'
Thargomindah 28°00', 143°49'
The Caves 23°10', 150°28'
The Lakes 18°03', 141°08'
The Lynd 18°56', 144°30'
The Millstream 17°40', 145°25'
The Oasis 18°53', 144°33'
Theodore 24°57', 150°05'
Thomas Cay 21°39', 152°22'
Thomby 27°53', 148°59'
Thompsons Creek 20°33', 148°41'
Thomson River 23°30', 144°00'
Thorntonia 19°30', 138°56'
Thornton Peak 16°10', 145°22'
Thornton River 19°26', 138°59'
Thorpe Island 17°59', 146°08'
Three Isles 15°07', 145°25'
Thulimbah 28°33', 151°57'
Thursday Island 10°35', 142°10'
Thylungra 26°05', 143°27'
Tin Can Bay 25°55', 153°00'
Tinaroo Falls Reservoir 17°10', 145°33'
Tiribilkie Waterhole 24°02', 138°42'
Tobermory 22°16', 137°58'
Tobin Island 10°06', 142°21'
Toko Range 22°55', 138°10'
Tolga 17°13', 145°29'
Tongy 27°20', 147°16'
Toogooloowah 27°05', 152°22'
Toomba Range 23°20', 138°12'
Toompine 27°13', 144°22'
Toowoomba 27°34', 151°58'
Torilla 22°27', 150°03'
Torrens Creek 20°47', 145°01'
Torres Strait 10°00', 143°00'
Torwood 17°22', 143°44'
Townsville 19°15', 146°48'
Tozer Gap 12°44', 143°11'
Travers Island 10°22', 142°22'
Trevethan Creek 15°38', 145°14'

Trinidad 25°35', 143°53'
 Trinity Bay 16°50', 145°47'
 Tryon Island 23°14', 151°47'
 Tuesday Islets 10°33', 142°21'
 Tuin Rock 10°13', 142°10'
 Tully 17°56', 145°56'
 Tully Falls 17°47', 145°33'
 Turtle Head Island 10°56', 142°41'
 Tweed Heads 28°10', 153°33'
 Tweed River 28°17', 153°26'
 Twin Hills 21°57', 146°57'
 Twin Island 10°28', 142°27'

 Undilla 19°37', 138°38'
 Upolu Bank 16°38', 145°57'
 Upstart Bay 19°46', 147°42'
 Urandangi 21°37', 138°19'
 Urangan 25°18', 152°54'

 Valley of Lagoons 18°40', 145°05'
 Valley of Ruined Castles 25°05', 149°10'
 Venture Creek 18°13', 142°49'
 Verbena Park 25°31', 149°41'
 Vergemont Creek 23°30', 143°00'
 Victor Islet 21°19', 149°19'
 Violet Vale 14°43', 143°35'

 Waier Island 9°57', 144°02'
 Wallaman Falls 18°36', 145°48'
 Wallangarra 28°55', 151°56'
 Wallaville 25°05', 152°00'
 Wallumbilla 26°35', 149°11'
 Walsh River 17°00', 144°25'
 Walter Hill Range 17°45', 145°45'
 Warianna 21°08', 143°54'
 Warkon 27°00', 149°30'
 Warra 26°56', 150°55'
 Warrego Range 24°55', 146°00'
 Warrego River 27°00', 145°55'
 Warrior Islet 9°48', 142°58'
 Warrior Reef 9°40', 143°05'
 Warri Warri Creek 28°30', 141°55'
 Warri Warri Gate 29°00', 141°55'
 Warroo 28°32', 151°23'
 Warwick 28°13', 152°01'
 Watson River 13°20', 141°50'
 Watsonville 17°22', 145°19'
 Wealwandangie 24°27', 148°03'
 Wednesday Island 10°32', 142°19'
 Weipa 12°38', 141°52'
 Welcome 15°21', 144°40'
 Wellesley Group 16°35', 139°20'
 Wellington Point 27°28', 153°14'
 Wenlock 13°05', 142°57'

 Wenlock River 12°30', 142°30'
 Wernadinga 18°07', 139°57'
 West Burleigh 28°06', 153°27'
 Western Creek 27°51', 150°42'
 West Island 10°21', 142°03'
 West Leichhardt 20°35', 139°41'
 Westmar 27°55', 149°43'
 Westwood 23°37', 150°09'
 Wharton Reef 14°07', 144°01'
 Whetstone 28°30', 150°56'
 White Mountain 27°26', 152°06'
 Whitewood 21°28', 143°36'
 Whitsunday Group 20°13', 149°01'
 Whitsunday Island 20°15', 148°59'
 Whyte Island 27°24', 153°10'
 Wide Bay 25°54', 153°09'
 Widgee 26°13', 152°28'
 Wieambilla Creek 26°54', 150°23'
 Willis Island 16°18', 149°59'
 Wilson Island 23°18', 151°55'
 Wilsons Peak 28°15', 152°29'
 Windorah 25°25', 142°39'
 Winton 22°23', 143°02'
 Wivenhoe Pocket 27°26', 152°37'
 Wolvi 26°09', 152°49'
 Wompah Gate 29°00', 142°06'
 Wongabel 17°19', 145°28'
 Wonga Hills 26°10', 150°46'
 Woodford 26°57', 152°47'
 Woody Island 16°24', 145°34'
 Wreck Island 23°20', 151°58'
 Wrotham Park 16°39', 144°00'
 Wyaaba Creek 16°35', 141°45'
 Wyandotte Creek 18°30', 144°45'
 Wyandra 27°15', 145°59'
 Wynnum 27°26', 153°11'

 Yaamba 23°08', 150°23'
 Yabba Range 26°32', 152°28'
 Yam Island 9°53', 142°45'
 Yamala 23°34', 148°23'
 Yamsion 26°59', 151°34'
 Yanko 28°33', 141°55'
 Yarrabah 16°55', 145°51'
 Yarraman 26°50', 151°59'
 Yarrum Creek 17°49', 139°33'
 Yelvertoft 20°13', 138°53'
 Yeppoon 23°07', 150°45'
 Yeronga 27°31', 153°01'
 Yorke Islands 9°44', 143°25'
 Yowah Opal Field 27°58', 144°38'
 Yungaburra 17°16', 145°34'

 Zamia Creek 24°40', 149°20'