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LIST OF NORTHERN  
TERRITORY BIRDS

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RED - WINGED PARROT

*Photograph by Mr. Peter Slater*

# LIST OF NORTHERN TERRITORY BIRDS

BY  
G. M. STORR



# Introduction

It has long been the desire of ornithologists to have a list of Australian birds with their known range set out with considerably more precision than in current checklists. Yet it is hard to see how such a list can be compiled until each of the states and territories has a list of its own. Several state lists have appeared in the last two decades, and the only large gaps remaining are the birds of Queensland and the Northern Territory. In choosing the second as my subject, I have undertaken much the lighter task ; for the avifauna of the Territory is impoverished compared to Queensland's, and its literature is far smaller.

The present work is a compendium of what has been published on the occurrence, status, habitat and breeding season of Northern Territory birds, augmented with my own field notes and those of Dr. D. L. Serventy. No attempt has been made to fill the numerous gaps in the record by writing to museums and observers for information or by personally exploring unworked regions. Rather, it is hoped that merely by listing what is known (and by implication what has still to be learnt) ornithologists will be stimulated to fill the gaps in our knowledge. They will now know where field work will be most rewarding and which of their observations are most worthy of being published.

No bird has been included in this list unless it is attested by a definite observation or by a record of a specimen, and in either event I am satisfied that the bird has been correctly identified. Several species, especially of seabirds, whose range is currently stated to extend to the Territory are thus omitted. I have been unable to find the original evidence for their inclusion, and in most cases I suspect there is none and that the species has been merely listed because of its occurrence in adjacent parts of Queensland or Western Australia. The list is thus reduced to 346 species, 11 of which are represented by two subspecies.

I am grateful to Dr. D. L. Serventy for allowing me to use his unpublished field-notes and for reading the manuscript ; to Mr. Eric Sedgwick for lending me maps of the Northern Territory and for locating certain place-names in his 1947 paper ; and to BP Refinery (Kwinana) Pty. Ltd. for lending me the block of the Red-winged Parrot photographed by Mr. Peter Slater at Derby.

## CLASSIFICATION

Nothing is repeated here that is available in other works : the ordinal and familial classification of the birds, references to original descriptions, and extralimital distribution. The sequence employed for non-passerine birds is that of Peters' *Checklist*, and for oscine families that recommended at the Basal Congress (Mayr & Greenway, *Breviora* no. 58). Vernacular names are as given in the *RAOU Checklist* (1926).

The unit adopted is the subspecies, but conceived more broadly than is customary among my colleagues. If we wish to pay more than lip-service to stability, we must discard the notion that nomenclature can or should reflect all subtleties in geographic variation. Subspecies must be so defined that further accessions and refinement of analyses will not easily disturb nomenclature, however much they might modify our knowledge of dis-

tribution and variation. Accordingly several geographic variants currently accepted as subspecies are not recognized herein. In some instances they have been rejected on positive grounds (e.g. the variation is clinal); in others because no proper case has yet been made for them. It is hoped that where reasons for rejection are not explicit they will be understood in the light of these remarks and of those of authors cited under "taxonomy".

#### DISTRIBUTION

Collections have yet to be made over large areas of the Territory; hence our knowledge of distribution depends to a very large extent on published observations. It has been necessary to consider critically many sight records, for there are few papers on Northern Territory birds that do not contain a blunder or two. Some misidentifications are so gross that their dismissal needs little deliberation; at the other extreme are records so plausible that their present rejection can only be justified on the principle that errors of omission are more easily mended than errors of commission.

Under "range", total distribution in the Territory is outlined for each taxon, details of seasonal movement being given under "status and habitat". "Throughout the Territory" signifies the mainland and also, if indicated under "status and habitat", small offshore islands (which generally are not named). Occurrences on the larger and more remote islands are separately listed from west to east.

Ranges are given from north to south and west to east, except for southern taxa extending for various distances into the Territory—their range is defined by their northern limits; thus north to A and B implies north from the South Australian border. Likewise south to A and B implies south from the north coast.

The northern and southern limits of many birds are best known in the central meridians, on or near the Stuart Highway. Towards the eastern and western borders information becomes scanty and is eked out with data from adjacent parts of Queensland and Western Australia; extralimital localities are always enclosed in square brackets.

#### STATUS, HABITAT AND BREEDING SEASON

Under "status &c." the ecological status and habitat of all taxa are outlined; the movements of non-sedentary species are described in terms of geography and season; breeding season is defined by the months in which eggs are laid; and, wherever it is smaller than the total distribution, the breeding range is indicated.

By "status" is meant whether the bird is a vagrant, or is a seasonal or irregular, breeding or non-breeding visitor, or is resident (in which case its status is left unsaid); whether the bird is migratory, nomadic or sedentary (in which case its status is usually left unsaid); and whether the bird is very common, common, moderately common, uncommon, scarce or rare, either throughout its distribution or in given habitats. Season of occurrence of regular non-breeding visitors is indicated by months of earliest and latest records. For vagrants and rare visitors, records are individually cited.

The terminology used in defining the habitat preferences of marine, littoral and aquatic birds should present no difficulty. Where habitats



must be defined in terms of vegetation, my main task has been to standardize the varying usage of authors. I have avoided reference to terms like "scrub" whose connotation varies in different parts of Australia, and to terms like "gibber" which may not be understood overseas.

#### APPENDICES

The bibliography, I hope, includes all papers and books that substantially contribute to our knowledge of Territory birds. Excluded from it are brief notes on one or two species and general works and taxonomic papers whose scope is much wider than the Territory ; these, where relevant, are cited fully in the text.

From the considerable number of birds erroneously or uncertainly recorded for the Territory, a short list has been culled in Appendix I. Their omission, without explanation, from the definitive list might have perplexed readers.

Appendix II is a gazetteer of place names mentioned in the literature.

# List of Birds

*DROMAIUS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE NOVAEHOLLANDIAE* (Latham). Emu.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory, except Cobourg Peninsula and high rainfall area north and west of Port Keats, Adelaide River and mouth of the South Alligator.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Formerly not uncommon in favourable localities in south, but now extinct in most of Central Australian cattle-belt. Scarce in northern half, though common in Leichhardt's time (1845) in Gulf of Carpentaria drainage between the Roper and Queensland border. Breeding from late May to August.

*PODICEPS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE NOVAEHOLLANDIAE* Stephens. Little Grebe.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Locally common in far north on freshwater lagoons, but generally scarce and nomadic elsewhere and restricted to deep pools on watercourses. Breeding south to the McArthur; December to April.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 486 : 3 and *Emu* 43 : 4).

*PODICEPS POLIOCEPHALUS* Jardine & Selby. Hoary-headed Grebe.

*Status.*—Vagrant. Hill collected one on the Lander (Campbell & Kershaw 1913); Barnard (1914*b*) observed some at Brunette Downs; and Jarman (1944*b*) believed he saw it at Banka Banka.

*PODICEPS CRISTATUS AUSTRALIS* Gould. Great Crested Grebe.

*Status.*—Rare vagrant. One observed at Newcastle Waters by Jarman (1945*d*).

*OCEANITES OCEANICUS* (Kuhl). Wilson Storm-Petrel.

*Status.*—Regular non-breeding visitor (July to September). Common off coasts in late winter (D. L. Serventy, *Emu* 52 : 105).

*PELECANUS CONSPICILLATUS* Temminck. Australian Pelican.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Moderately common on northern rivers, lagoons, coasts and islets. Sporadic visitor, following heavy rains, to centre and south, especially to swamps on Barkly Tableland and pools along the Finke. Breeding in March and April (Elsey 1857), but this possibly refers to the Pelican Island colony, 15 miles west of the Western Australian border. Unconfirmed reports of breeding on islet off Cape Cockburn (Deignan 1964) and on large lake near Brunette Downs (Barnard 1914*b*).

*SULA LEUCOGASTER PLOTUS* (Forster). Brown Gannet.

*Status.*—Uncertain. A few records, sometimes of large flocks, from west and north coasts and Sir Edward Pellew Group. Unconfirmed report of breeding on islet off mouth of the King (Deignan 1964).

*PHALACROCORAX SULCIROSTRIS* (Brandt). Little Black Cormorant.

*Range, status &c.*—Locally common on northern rivers and lagoons (fresh and salt). Visitor to flooded sectors of Barkly Tableland. Rare vagrant further south. Breeding south to the Roper; March to June.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 98).

PHALACROCORAX CARBO NOVAEHOLLANDIAE Stephens. Black Cormorant.

Range, status &c.—Occasional visitor (presumably from Lake Eyre basin) to pools along the Finke. [Northern records require confirmation.]

PHALACROCORAX VARIUS (Gmelin). Pied Cormorant.

Range, status &c.—Occasional visitor (presumably from Lake Eyre basin) to pools on the Finke and Barkly Tableland. [Far northern records are by observers who invariably do not mention *Ph. melanoleucos*.]

PHALACROCORAX MELANOLEUCOS MELANOLEUCOS (Vieillot). Little Pied Cormorant.

Range, status &c.—Uncommon on northern lagoons and rivers south to the upper Roper and the McArthur ; Melville Island. Rare vagrant further south. Breeding south to the Roper ; March to May.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 486 : 4) and Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1175 : 1).

ANHINGA NOVAEHOLLANDIAE (Gould). Australian Darter.

Range, status &c.—Locally common (e.g. on the Daly), but generally uncommon, on northern lagoons and rivers south to the Victoria and the McArthur ; Melville Island. Rare vagrant to flooded sectors of Barkly Tableland and to pools along the Finke. Breeding south to the lower Victoria and lower Roper ; February to July.

Taxonomy.—Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 99) and Deignan (1964) have independently refuted Mathews' claim (when describing "derbyi") that northern birds are larger than southern.

FREGATA ARIEL (Gray). Lesser Frigate-bird.

Status &c.—Moderately common off north coast from Quail Island to Truant Island.

Taxonomy.—See Murphy ("Oceanic birds of South America" 2 : 939).

ARDEA SUMATRANA Raffles. Great-billed Heron.

Range.—North and east coasts from Darwin to the McArthur ; Melville Island and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

Status &c.—Uncommon. Mainly on lower courses of rivers, in or near mangroves ; occasionally wandering to the upper Katherine and upper Roper. Breeding from November to February.

Taxonomy.—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 7).

ARDEA PACIFICA Latham. Pacific Heron.

Range.—Throughout the Territory.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Uncommon. Freshwater lagoons, swamps and river-pools. Breeding south to Brunette Downs ; January and (?) February.

Taxonomy.—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 9).

ARDEA NOVAEHOLLANDIAE NOVAEHOLLANDIAE Latham. White-faced Heron.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Groote Eylandt and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common on salt and fresh waters. Breeding south to the Finke ; December to February.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1175 : 3) and Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 9).

ARDEA PICATA Gould. Pied Heron.

*Range.*—North and east coasts from Darwin to the McArthur ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Tidal sections of rivers and adjacent fresh-water lagoons and swamps. Breeding south to the Roper ; February to April.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 10) and Bock (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1779 : 38).

BUTORIDES STRIATUS STAGNATILIS (Gould). Mangrove Heron.

*Range.*—North and east coasts from Darwin to the McArthur ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Mangroves on coasts, islets and tidal sections of rivers. Breeding from November to January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1056 : 4 and *Emu* 43: 7).

ARDEOLA IBIS COROMANDA (Boddaert). Cattle Egret.

*Range.*—Northwest coastal plain from the Adelaide to the East Alligator, inland to Marrakai and Oenpelli.

*Status &c.*—Recent immigrant, presumably from Indonesia (see Hewitt, *Emu* 61 : 137, and Deignan 1964). Very common in grassland in association with feral Water Buffaloes. Breeding in November (Frith & Davies 1961).

*Taxonomy.*—See Bock (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1779 : 35) for merging "*Bubulcus*" in *Ardeola*.

EGRETTA ALBA MODESTA (Gray). White Egret.

*Range, status &c.*—Moderately common on northern lagoons, swamps and rivers (including their tidal sections) south to [Ord River Station, W.A.], the upper Roper and lower McArthur ; Melville Island. Visitor to flooded sectors of Barkly Tableland. Rare vagrant further south. Breeding south to the Roper ; February to April.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 10).

EGRETTA GARZETTA NIGRIPES (Temminck). Little Egret.

*Range.*—Coasts from the lower Victoria to the mouth of the McArthur ; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Common. Estuaries and sheltered bays, in open or among mangroves. Breeding south to the Roper ; February to May.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 12).

EGRETTA SACRA SACRA (Gmelin). Reef Heron.

Range.—North coast from Darwin to Port Bradshaw ; Melville Island, Croker Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Common. Rocky coasts, reefs and islets. Breeding in February and March.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr & Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1144 : 3).

EGRETTA INTERMEDIA PLUMIFERA (Gould). Plumed Egret.

Range, status &c.—Moderately common on northern lagoons, swamps and river-pools south to the lower McArthur. Rare vagrant further south. Breeding south to the Roper ; January to May.

Taxonomy.—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 11).

NYCTICORAX CALEDONICUS HILLI Mathews. Nankeen Night-Heron.

Range.—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Common. Mangrove-lined estuaries, river-pools margined with tall trees, and wooded swamps (fresh and salt).

Taxonomy.—See Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1175 : 4) and van Bemmell (*Treubia* 19 : 398).

IXOBRYCHUS FLAVICOLLIS GOULDI (Bonaparte). Black Bittern.

Range.—South to [Argyle Downs, W.A.], the upper Roper, the Strangways (east of Larrimah) and lower McArthur ; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Paperbark and mangrove swamps. Breeding from December to February.

Taxonomy.—See Bock (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1779 : 22) for merging “*Dupetor*” in *Ixobrychus*.

XENORHYNCHUS ASIATICUS (Latham). Jabiru.

Range, status &c.—Locally common, but generally uncommon, south to [the Behn, W.A.], lower Victoria, Warlock Ponds and the Robinson ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Maria Island. Occasionally wandering south as far as Morphett Creek. Estuaries, lagoons and river-pools, and occasionally sea-beaches. Breeding south to the Daly and the McArthur ; February to June.

Taxonomy.—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 6) whose remarks make doubtful the validity of *australis* Shaw.

THRESKIORNIS MOLUCCA MOLUCCA (Cuvier). Australian White Ibis.

Range, status &c.—Moderately common in vicinity of coasts (lagoons, swamps and mangroves) ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt. Rare visitor to inland waters south to Barrow Creek. Breeding south to Brunette Downs ; February to June.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 486 : 6).

THRESKIORNIS SPINICOLLIS (Jameson). Straw-necked Ibis.

Range, status &c.—Nomadic, its occurrence largely depending on abundance of grasshoppers. Common in northern grasslands, especially near water. In good seasons it appears in large numbers on Barkly Table-

land. Uncommon further south (as far as the upper Finke). In drought years it may concentrate on coast in atypical habitats. Breeding south to Brunette Downs; January to March.

*Taxonomy*.—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 4).

*PLEGADIS FALCINELLUS FALCINELLUS* (Linnaeus). Glossy Ibis.

*Range*.—South to Victoria River Depot, Elliott and Alexandria.

*Status &c.*—Locally common in far north, but generally uncommon. Mainly in swamps and round lagoons, occasionally in river-pools. Visits Barkly Tableland in favourable seasons.

*Taxonomy*.—Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 1) synonymize Bonaparte's "*peregrinus*" with the nominate race, the only one recognizable in the Old World.

*PLATALEA REGIA* Gould. Royal Spoonbill.

*Range, status &c.*—Nomadic. Locally common, but generally uncommon, on northern lagoons, swamps and river-pools south to the middle Victoria, upper Roper and lower McArthur; Melville Island. Visitor to flooded sectors of Barkly Tableland. Vagrant further south (as far as the upper Finke). Breeding south to the Daly; March.

*Taxonomy*.—Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 5) advise against treating *regia* as a race of *P. leucorodia*.

*PLATALEA FLAVIPES* Gould. Yellow-billed Spoonbill.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory. [Record from Groote Eylandt requires confirmation.]

*Status &c.*—Uncertain, though apparently uncommon and highly nomadic. In contrast to *P. regia*, it seems to favour temporary waters and is therefore as likely to be found in arid and semi-arid localities as in far north. Breeding reported by Le Souef (1903); May.

*Taxonomy*.—See Amadon & Woolfenden (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1564 : 6).

*CYGNUS ATRATUS* (Latham). Black Swan.

*Status*.—Rare vagrant. One record from the upper Finke (Whitlock 1924).

*STICTONETTA NAEVOSA* (Gould). Freckled Duck.

*Status*.—Rare vagrant. One record from the South Alligator (Hartert 1905).

*Taxonomy*.—For systematic position see Frith (*Emu* 64 : 42 and *Nature, Lond.* 202 : 1352).

*ANSERANAS SEMIPALMATA* (Latham). Pied Goose.

*Range*.—South to Lake Woods and Brunette Downs; Melville Island, Croker Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Common. In wet season it spreads out over inundated plains of grasses and sedges. In most years it retreats in dry season to permanent waters near coast: tree-margined freshwater lagoons, paperbark swamps and mangrove creeks. In drought years it may aggregate in atypical habitats. Breeding from February to May.

*Taxonomy*.—For systematic position see Davies & Frith (*Emu* 63 : 265).

CHENONETTA JUBATA (Latham). Wood Duck.

*Range.*—Far south (the Finke and its major tributaries: the Hugh, Ellery Creek and the Palmer).

*Status &c.*—Uncommon and apparently not present in all years. Larger river-pools. Breeding reported by Keartland (North, "Nests and eggs . . ." 4 : 65).

DENDROCYGNA ARCUATA AUSTRALIS Reichenbach. Whistling Tree-Duck.

*Range.*—South to the lower Victoria and lower McArthur; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Locally common on large lagoons of northwest coastal plains, but generally scarce. Breeding south to the Daly; January to May.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1294 : 2).

DENDROCYGNA EYTONI (Eyton). Plumed Tree-Duck.

*Range.*—South to Coniston and MacDonald Downs; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Common. In wet season it spreads out over inundated grasslands. In dry season it retreats to permanent waters near coast (mangrove creeks, estuarine pools and tree-lined lagoons). Breeding from February to May.

TADORNA TADORNOIDES (Jardine & Selby). Mountain Duck.

*Range and status.*—Rare vagrant in far south (the Palmer and the Finke).

TADORNA RADJAH RUFITERGUM Hartert. Burdekin Duck.

*Range.*—South to [Ord River Station, W.A.], the lower Victoria, upper Roper and Borrooloola; Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Relatively sedentary. Moderately common. Freshwater lagoons and river-pools, and estuaries. Breeding from February to May.

ANAS SUPERCILIOSA Gmelin. Black Duck.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Locally common, but generally uncommon (except in drought years), on northern lagoons south to the upper Roper and lower McArthur. During and following wet season it may appear in small numbers on swamps and river-pools in centre and south. Breeding from March to May; also September in south.

*Taxonomy.*—See Sims (*Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.) Zool.* 3 : 394).

ANAS GIBBERIFRONS Müller. Grey Teal.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.<sup>1</sup>

*Status &c.*—Highly nomadic. Numbers subject to large fluctuations. Common in good years on river-pools and swamps in arid and semi-arid zones. Generally uncommon in far north, where it is normally only dry-season visitor, though in drought years it may appear in large numbers. Breeding north to Brunette Downs; April.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 486 : 7) and Ripley (*Auk* 59 : 92).

ANAS RHYNCHOTIS RHYNCHOTIS Latham. Blue-winged Shoveller.

*Status.*—Uncommon visitor. Observed on a large lagoon south of the McArthur (Barnard 1914a), on Newcastle Waters (Jarman 1945d) and along the Finke (S. A. White 1914).

MALACORHYNCHUS MEMBRANACEUS (Latham). Pink-eared Duck.

Range.—North to Tanami, Brunette Downs and Alexandria.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally common after heavy rains, but not often observed, and then usually only in small numbers on river-pools.

NETTAPUS PULCHELLUS Gould. Green Pygmy-Goose.

Range.—South to Victoria River Depot, Elsey, the upper Wickham (Cox) and lower McArthur; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Common on lagoons, swamps and river-pools. Withdrawing towards coast in dry season, and sometimes appearing on estuarine waters. Breeding from January to March.

AYTHYA AUSTRALIS AUSTRALIS (Eyton). White-eyed Duck.

Range.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Uncommon visitor. Lagoons and deep river-pools.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1056: 7) and Ripley (*Bull. Peabody Mus. nat. Hist.* 19: 16).

ELANUS NOTATUS Gould. Black-shouldered Kite.

Range, status &c.—Scarce. Northern savannas south to Alexandria. [There are four sight records (by Keartland, Hill, S. A. White and Cleland) from far south, mainly in arid valley of the middle Finke; perhaps they are referable to *E. scriptus*.] Breeding reported by Barnard (1914d) on the McArthur; (?) April.

Taxonomy.—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11: 193) and Parkes (*Condor* 60: 139).

ELANUS SCRIPTUS Gould. Letter-winged Kite.

Status.—Uncertain. In winter 1894, Keartland observed it near McMinns Creek; and in September 1895, Cowle collected eggs in same area (North). There has been no subsequent record of the species, unless all or some of the supposed observations (*supra cit.*) of *E. notatus*, 30–70 miles southeast of McMinns Creek, were in fact of *E. scriptus*.

Taxonomy.—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11: 195).

AVICEDA SUBCRISTATA subsp. Crested Hawk.

Status.—Rare. Three records: specimens and observations near Darwin (Masters 1878) and observations by Condon (*infra cit.*) at Batchelor and by Thomas (1947) at Adelaide River. Probably restricted to monsoon and dense riverside forests.

Taxonomy.—Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11: 197) believe that Territory birds may belong to their subspecies *A. s. njikena*.

MILVUS MIGRANS AFFINIS Gould. Black Kite.

Range.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. This species has become such a commensal of man that its natural movements and abundance are masked by local concentrations round meatworks, towns, cattle station homesteads and grass fires. Very common in north, but vacating far north in wet season, and seldom appearing on coasts away from human habitation. South of



15-inch isohyet its numbers steadily diminish, and in most years it is largely dependent on presence of man. Breeding throughout its range but rarely reported south of Barkly Tableland; April to June, and September to November.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 199).

HAMIROSTRA MELANOSTERNON (Gould). Black-breasted Buzzard.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Apparently favours mountainous areas and lightly wooded plains. Rarely seen in far north and then only in dry season. Breeding north to the McArthur; August to November.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 202).

HALIASTUR INDUS (Boddaert). Red-backed Sea-Eagle.

*Range, status &c.*—Moderately common. Coasts, islets and tidal sections of rivers south to the Victoria and the McArthur; Melville Island, Truant Island and Groote Eylandt. Breeding from April to July, and (?) in January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mathews ("Birds of Australia" 5 : 147) and Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 205), whose accounts of variation in this species render doubtful the validity of *girrenera* Vieillot.

HALIASTUR SPHENURUS (Vieillot). Whistling Eagle.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common in vicinity of water. Some withdrawal from interior in dry season and from coast in wet. Breeding from March to July; also October and November (at Oenpelli, *vide* Deignan 1964).

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 204).

ACCIPITER NOVAEHOLLANDIAE NOVAEHOLLANDIAE (Gmelin). Grey (or White) Goshawk.

*Range.*—South to the Negri, Delamere, Larrimah [and the Nicholson, Q.]; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Favours vicinity of water. Breeding in May (Le Souef 1902a).

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 218).

ACCIPITER FASCIATUS FASCIATUS (Vigors & Horsfield). Australian Goshawk.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in north. Less numerous in south and virtually confined to vicinity of river-pools. Breeding in September and October.

ACCIPITER CIRROCEPHALUS CIRROCEPHALUS (Vieillot). Collared Sparrowhawk.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory; Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon in north, in open forest and edge of monsoon forest. Scarce in south. Breeding in September (Sedgwick 1947).

ACCIPITER RADIATUS (Latham). Red Goshawk.

Range.—South to Larrimah and the McArthur ; Bathurst Island and Maria Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common near coasts ; otherwise scarce. Breeding in September (Barnard 1914a) and in autumn (McLennan 1917).

Taxonomy.—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 222) ; and Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2166 : 6) for suggested relationship to *A. buergeri* of New Guinea.

AQUILA MORPHNOIDES MORPHNOIDES Gould. Little Eagle.

Range.—Throughout the Territory.

Status &c.—Uncommon in south, about mountain ranges and valley of the Finke. Scarce elsewhere. Breeding from May to September.

Taxonomy.—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 224) ; and Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2166 : 13) for relationship to other "*Hieraaetus*" and *Aquila*.

AQUILA AUDAX AUDAX (Latham). Wedge-tailed Eagle.

Range.—Throughout the Territory ; (?) Melville Island.

Status &c.—Common in south, especially about mountain ranges. Less numerous in north. Breeding in January and from June to August.

Taxonomy.—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 226).

HALIAETUS LEUCOGASTER (Gmelin). White-breasted Sea-Eagle.

Range, status &c.—Common. Coasts, islets and estuaries, south to the Victoria and the McArthur ; Melville Island and (?) Groote Eylandt. In wet season it ascends major rivers, e.g. to Glencoe, Katherine and McArthur River Station. Breeding from April to July.

Taxonomy.—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 229).

CIRCUS ASSIMILIS Jardine & Selby. Spotted Harrier.

Range.—North to Tanami, Elliott and the McArthur ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Moderately common on Barkly Tableland ; scarce elsewhere. Breeding in autumn and winter.

Taxonomy.—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 230).

CIRCUS APPROXIMANS Peale. Swamp Harrier.

Range.—South to Brunette Downs.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Lagoons, swamps and inundated grasslands. Only wet-season visitor to Barkly Tableland.

Taxonomy.—See Amadon (*Emu* 40 : 370).

PANDION HALIAETUS CRISTATUS (Vieillot). Osprey.

Range.—North coast from Darwin to Port Bradshaw ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

Status &c.—Common. Coasts, islets and tidal sections of rivers. Breeding from April to June.

Taxonomy.—See Amadon (*Emu* 40 : 375).

FALCO SUBNIGER Gray. Black Falcon.

Range.—North to Dunmarra and the McArthur.

Status &c.—Rare (five records). Breeding reported by North ("Nests and eggs . . ." 3 : 269) in Macdonnell Ranges.

Taxonomy.—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 234).

FALCO PEREGRINUS MACROPUS Swainson. Peregrine Falcon.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Scarce. Most of the ten records are from hilly country, but two are from Barkly Tableland.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 235).

FALCO LONGIPENNIS LONGIPENNIS Swainson. Little Falcon.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in northern woodland savannas and about mountain ranges in the south ; uncommon elsewhere. Breeding in September and October.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 238) and Mees (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 66 : 7).

FALCO HYPOLEUCOS Gould. Grey Falcon.

*Range.*—North to Attack Creek and Borroloola.

*Status &c.*—Scarce. Four of the six records are from south of the Tropic. Breeding reported by North ("Nests and eggs . . ." 3 : 268) at McMinns Creek ; September.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 233).

FALCO CENCHROIDES CENCHROIDES Vigors & Horsfield. Nankeen Kestrel.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common in lightly wooded country in south and in grasslands of far north and Barkly Tableland ; scarce or uncommon elsewhere. Breeding from July to September.

*Taxonomy.*—See Rand (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1072 : 1) and Condon & Amadon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 11 : 242).

FALCO BERIGORA BERIGORA Vigors & Horsfield. Brown Hawk.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common in all habitats, except in far north, where it is largely confined to grassland and to more open woodlands of stony country. Breeding from April to October.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon (*Emu* 40 : 377) and Condon (*Emu* 50 : 152). This species is subject to much variation, only some of which can be correlated with geography and climate. In view of their continuous distribution and their semi-nomadism, continental populations can only be grouped in arbitrary fashion. Terms like "centralia", denoting evolutionary trends rather than definable subspecies, have no place in classification.

MEGAPODIUS FREYCINET TUMULUS Gould. Scrub Fowl.

*Range.*—West and north coasts from Pearce Point to Port Bradshaw ; Melville Island, Croker Island, Isle Woodah, Bickerton Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Coasts, islets and estuaries, mainly in monsoon forest, sometimes in mangroves and acacia thickets. In wet northwest corner it occurs in dense riverside vegetation inland to Adelaide River and Daly River Police Station. Breeding from August to February.

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

LEIPOA OCELLATA Gould. Mallee Fowl.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north to Central Mt. Wedge and east to Hermannsburg.

*Status &c.*—Few records (none later than 1931). Suitable habitat is limited and widely discontinuous: teatree thickets round saltlakes and along salty watercourses, and dense mallee and wattle among dunes at foot of ranges. Eggs have been taken in June and December.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 28).

COTURNIX YPSILOPHORA CERVINA (Gould). Brown Quail.

*Range*.—South to Newry, Dunmarra and Borroloola; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Common. Dispersed in wet season throughout grasslands, withdrawing in dry season to grass and sedge margins of swamps and watercourses. Breeding from January to May.

*Taxonomy*.—See Deignan (1964); and for merging "*Synoicus*" in *Coturnix*, see Mayr (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 83 : 145).

COTURNIX CHINENSIS LINEATA (Scopoli). King Quail.

*Range*.—Wet northwest corner, east to Oenpelli and south to Burundie.

*Status &c.*—Common. Damp grasslands. Breeding from January to May.

*Taxonomy*.—See Deignan (1964); and Delacour & Mayr (*Zoologica*, N.Y. 30 : 106) for merging "*Excalfactoria*" in *Coturnix*.

TURNIX MACULOSA PSEUTES Mathews. Red-backed Quail.

*Range*.—Far north, from the South Alligator northeast to the King; Melville Island.

*Habitat &c.*—Long grass on river flats and round swamps. Status uncertain. Breeding reported by North ("*Nests and eggs . . .*" 4 : 185); February.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 83 : 145) and Sutter (*Verh. naturf. Ges. Basel* 66 : 108).

TURNIX CASTANOTA CASTANOTA (Gould). Chestnut-backed Quail.

*Range*.—South to Larrimah and the McArthur; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common in dry situations, e.g. relatively short and open grasses beneath stringybark on sandy rises, sparse grasses of quartzite hills, and spinifex on sandstone ridges. Breeding from December to March.

*Taxonomy*.—The type was collected in West Kimberley (Whittell 1954 : 101), not at Port Essington.

TURNIX PYRRHOTHORAX (Gould). Red-chested Quail.

*Status &c.*—Apparently rare, and only two of the four records can be accepted without qualms: Borroloola (Hill 1913) and Brunette Downs (Barnard 1914b). Breeding in January and February.

*Taxonomy*.—It is unlikely that this highly nomadic quail should break up into subspecies (cf. Condon, *S. Aust. Orn.* 23 : 102).

TURNIX VELOX (Gould). Little Quail.

Range.—North to Tanami, Barrow Creek and MacDonald Downs.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic, their numbers locally fluctuating from thousands in good seasons to none in droughts. Grassy flats about water-courses; also spinifex when flowering. Breeding from April to June.

Taxonomy.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 28) for remarks on "*leucogaster*".

GRUS RUBICUNDA (Perry). Brolga.

Range, status &c.—Nomadic. Common. Largely confined in dry season to coastal areas: about fresh and salt water in rivers and lagoons, and grassy swamps. In wet season it disperses throughout damp grasslands south to Banka Banka and Alexandria and occasionally to Wycliffe Creek and MacDonald Downs. Melville Island and Groote Eylandt. Rare visitor (presumably from Lake Eyre basin) to the Finke. Breeding south to Brunette Downs; February to June and, according to Frith & Davies (1961), September and October.

Taxonomy.—No races are currently recognized in *rubicunda*, which itself is scarcely more than a subspecies of *G. antigone*.

RALLUS PHILIPPENSIS AUSTRALIS (Pelzeln). Banded Land-Rail.

Range.—South to Katherine and the McArthur.

Status &c.—Rarely observed. Four records: "*Cat. of birds Brit. Mus.*" 23 : 42; Barnard (1914*a*); *S. Aust. Orn.* 16 : 6; and Deignan (1964). Damp grasslands and rushy margins of swamps. Breeding reported by Barnard on the McArthur.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1007 : 4).

EULABEORNIS CASTANEOVENTRIS CASTANEOVENTRIS Gould. Chestnut Rail.

Range.—North and east coasts from the King to the Roper; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Common. Mangroves. Breeding from November to January.

PORZANA CINEREA LEUCOPHRYS Gould. White-browed Crake.

Range.—Coastal plains south to the Daly and the McArthur; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Common. Swamps densely vegetated with rushes and other aquatics; also mangroves. Breeding from January to May.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1417 : 16).

GALLINULA VENTRALIS Gould. Black-tailed Native Hen.

Range.—North to Victoria River Depot, Elliott and the McArthur.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic, their numbers fluctuating from hundreds after heavy rain to none when water has gone. Lignum swamps, flooded grasslands, margins of river-pools, and temporary waters generally.

Taxonomy.—After deploring the fact that 70 per cent. of the 52 genera of Rallidae are monotypic, Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1417 : 3) suggests *inter alia* that "*Tribonyx*" be merged in *Gallinula*.

GALLINULA PORPHYRIO MELANOTUS (Temminck). Eastern Swamp-hen.

*Range, status &c.*—Locally common (but generally scarce) on coastal plains south to the Daly and the McArthur, in rushes and long grasses in swamps and round lagoons and river-pools. Rare visitor to lignum swamps on Barkly Tableland (Brunette Downs). Rare vagrant (presumably from Lake Eyre basin) to pools in the upper Finke. Breeding from February to July (Le Souef 1903).

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1007 : 11) and Ripley (*Bull. Peabody Mus. nat. Hist.* 19 : 24).

FULICA ATRA AUSTRALIS Gould. Coot.

*Range, status &c.*—Several records, in various seasons, north to Oenpelli and south to the upper Finke. Apparently a non-breeding visitor, sometimes in good numbers. Lagoons, lignum swamps and river-pools.

*Taxonomy.*—See Rand (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1072 : 4).

OTIS AUSTRALIS Gray. Australian Bustard.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island, Bustard Islands and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic, its occurrence and numbers largely depending on abundance of grasshoppers. Very common in grasslands of Barkly Tableland during and following wet season. Common in northern grasslands and woodland savannas. Moderately common (? dry season only) in far northern short-grass savannas. Moderately common in south in good years, but generally scarce. Breeding from November to April.

*Taxonomy.*—This species has been shifted from genus to genus. The Otidae, I suspect, like other families whose members are endowed with varying ornaments, has attracted genus-splitters. Until a sensible classification is proposed, *australis* may as well remain where its original describer placed it.

JACANA GALLINACEA NOVAEHOLLANDIAE (Salvadori). Lotus-bird.

*Range.*—Cobourg Peninsula and wet northwest corner between the Daly and the East Alligator, inland to Daly River Police Station, Grove Hill, the upper Mary and Oenpelli ; Melville Island. Isolated populations on the lower Liverpool and lower McArthur.

*Status &c.*—Common. Lagoons vegetated with water-lilies. Breeding in September, January, April and May.

*Taxonomy.*—Under the polytypic species concept the numerous "little species" of jacana have been reduced to five or six species ; their retention in as many genera cannot be justified. For rejection of "*rothschildi*" and "*melwillensis*", see Favalaro (*Emu* 31 : 82) and Deignan (1964).

ROSTRATULA BENGHALENSIS AUSTRALIS (Gould). Painted Snipe.

*Status.*—Uncertain. Two records from Barkly Tableland : Brunette Creek (Mathews 1909) and Elliott (Jarman 1945d).

HAEMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS LONGIROSTRIS Vieillot. Pied Oystercatcher.

*Range.*—North and east coasts from Cobourg Peninsula to the McArthur ; Melville Island, Croker Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Sea-beaches, islets and estuaries. Breeding in June and July.

HAEMATOPUS FULIGINOSUS Gould. Sooty Oystercatcher.

Range.—North coast from Danger Point to Port Bradshaw.

Status &c.—Uncommon. All six records are from reefs and islets. Breeding reported by McLennan (1917) on Sand Island ; September.

VANELLUS MILES MILES (Boddaert). Masked Plover.

Range.—South to Wauchope and Avon Downs ; Melville Island, Croker Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common. Bare ground and low open grassland round swamps, lagoons and watercourses. In dry season largely withdrawing to coastal areas. Breeding south to Brunette Downs ; December to March.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1007 : 14) for comments on "*personatus*" and Bock (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* 118 : 59) for merging "*Lobibyx*" and "*Zonifer*" in *Vanellus*.

VANELLUS TRICOLOR (Vieillot). Banded Plover.

Range.—North to the James Range, Alice Springs, MacDonald Downs [and Urandangi, Q.].

Status &c.—Nomadic. Uncommon. Sparsely vegetated plains, especially after rain. Breeding from April to August.

PLUVIALIS SQUATAROLA (Linnaeus). Grey Plover.

Status.—Rare visitor (August to April). Recorded from Melville Island (Mathews 1914) and Danger Point (D. L. Serventy ms.).

Taxonomy.—See Bock (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* 118 : 66) and Vaurie (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2177 : 19).

PLUVIALIS DOMINICA FULVA (Gmelin). Eastern Golden Plover.

Range.—North and east coasts from Darwin to Borrooloola ; Melville Island.

Status.—Uncommon visitor (July to April).

Taxonomy.—See Vaurie (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2177 : 15).

CHARADRIUS RUFICAPILLUS Temminck. Red-capped Dotterel.

Range.—North and east coasts from Darwin to the McArthur ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Locally common but generally scarce. Sea-beaches and occasionally estuaries. No breeding reported, but see Deignan (1964).

Taxonomy.—For doubts on suggested conspecificity with *Ch. alexandrinus*, see Vaurie (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2177 : 8).

CHARADRIUS MONGOLUS STEGMANNI Stresemann. Mongolian Sand-Dotterel.

Range.—Northwest coast from Darwin to Danger Point ; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common visitor (August to May). Sandy and rocky shores.

Taxonomy.—See Deignan (1964).

CHARADRIUS LESCHENAULTII Lesson. Large Sand-Dotterel.

Range.—North coast from Darwin to Port Bradshaw, inland to Oenpelli ; Melville Island and Croker Island.

*Status &c.*—Common visitor (August to April). Rocky, sandy and muddy shores of coasts and tidal sections of rivers.

*Taxonomy.*—Vaurie (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2177 : 12) recognizes no races.

CHARADRIUS MELANOPS Vieillot. Black-fronted Dotterel.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Common. Bare margins of lagoons, swamps (fresh or salt) and ephemeral waters (however small). Possibly visits far north only in dry season, when there is a partial withdrawal from interior. Breeding in August and September.

*Taxonomy.*—See Bock (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* 118 : 68) for merging "*Eseyornis*" in *Charadrius*.

CHARADRIUS ASIATICUS Pallas. Caspian Dotterel.

*Status.*—Rare vagrant. One record: specimen from Pine Creek (Condon, *Emu* 61 : 191).

CHARADRIUS VEREDUS Gould. Oriental Dotterel.

*Range.*—South to Tanami, Elliott and Alexandria.

*Status &c.*—Visitor (September to February). Apparently common, though seldom reported, on north coastal plains where vegetation is sparse or absent. Occurrence elsewhere sporadic.

*Taxonomy.*—See Vaurie (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2177 : 8) for separation of *veredus* and *asiaticus*.

CHARADRIUS CINCTUS (Gould). Red-kneed Dotterel.

*Range, status &c.*—Nomadic. Uncommon. Largely confined in dry season to coastal areas (margins of lagoons, sloughs and estuarine pools). Spreading south in wet season to swamps on Barkly Tableland, south to Banka Banka, Alexandria [and Camooweal, Q.]. Melville Island. Rare visitor (presumably from Lake Eyre basin) to pools in and near the upper Finke. No breeding recorded, but see Whitlock (1924).

*Taxonomy.*—See Bock (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* 118 : 68) for merging "*Erythrogonys*" in *Charadrius*.

PELTOHYAS AUSTRALIS (Gould). Australian Dotterel.

*Range.*—North to the Macdonnell Ranges [and Carandotta, Q.].

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Stony, sparsely vegetated plains. Breeding from March to June.

*Taxonomy.*—For systematic position see Bock (*Emu* 63 : 383).

NUMENIUS MINUTUS Gould. Little Whimbrel.

*Range.*—Northwest, east to the King and south to the Katherine.

*Status &c.*—Visitor (September to February). Locally abundant, but seldom reported, on plains of short or burnt grass in vicinity of water. Occasionally on coast and round river-pools (fresh or salt).

NUMENIUS PHAEOPUS VARIEGATUS (Scopoli). Whimbrel.

*Range.*—North and east coasts from Darwin to the McArthur; Melville Island and Croker Island.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common visitor (July to April). Muddy and shingly shores and mangrove creeks.



NUMENIUS ARQUATA (Linnaeus). Western Curlew.

*Status.*—Rare visitor. One record: observations near Darwin in autumn 1948 (Deignan 1964).

NUMENIUS MADAGASCARIENSIS (Linnaeus). Eastern Curlew.

*Range.*—North and east coasts from Darwin to the McArthur; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common visitor (August to June). Muddy, shingly and sandy shores; occasionally rocky headlands and tidal sections of rivers.

LIMOSA LIMOSA MELANUROIDES Gould. Black-tailed Godwit.

*Status.*—Rare visitor. Two records: Port Essington (the type) and Oenpelli (Deignan 1964).

LIMOSA LAPPONICA (Linnaeus). Bar-tailed Godwit.

*Status.*—Moderately common visitor (up till April). Recorded from Darwin, Melville Island, Port Essington and Groote Eylandt.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 23: 106).

TRINGA STAGNATILIS (Bechstein). Marsh Sandpiper.

*Status.*—Uncommon visitor (October to March). Recorded from Darwin, Oenpelli and the King.

TRINGA NEBULARIA (Gunnerus). Greenshank.

*Range, status &c.*—Visitor (August to April). Moderately common on north and east coastal plains from Darwin to the McArthur, about estuarine pools and freshwater lagoons. A few records from river-pools in interior, south to the upper Finke.

TRINGA GLAREOLA Linnaeus. Wood Sandpiper.

*Range, status &c.*—Uncommon visitor (August to November). Mainly on interior waters, south to the upper Finke; rare on northern lagoons.

TRINGA CINEREA (Güldenstaedt). Terek Sandpiper.

*Status.*—Scarce visitor. Two records: Melville Island (Mathews 1914) and Port Essington ("Cat. of birds Brit. Mus." 24: 478).

TRINGA HYPOLEUCOS Linnaeus. Common Sandpiper.

*Range, status &c.*—Visitor (August to February). Moderately common in far north, mainly rocky and shingly shores but also mangrove creeks and freshwater lagoons; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt. Two records from south: pools in or near the upper Finke.

TRINGA INCANA BREVIPES (Vieillot). Grey-tailed Tattler.

*Range.*—North coast from Darwin to the King; Melville Island.

*Status.*—Visitor (August to March). Common, though seldom reported. Rocky and shingly shores, and occasionally estuaries.

ARENARIA INTERPRES (Linnaeus). Turnstone.

*Status.*—Uncommon visitor (July to March). Recorded from Darwin (Deignan 1964), Melville Island (Mathews 1914) and Haul Round Island (D. L. Serventy ms.).

*Taxonomy.*—See Deignan (1964).

GALLINAGO HARDWICKII (Gray). Australian Snipe.

*Status*.—Uncommon visitor (December to April). Two records : near Darwin (Deignan 1964) and Borroloola (Hill 1913).

GALLINAGO MEGALA Swinhoe. Pin-tailed Snipe.

*Status*.—Uncommon visitor (November to January). Three records : Melville Island (Mathews 1914), Port Essington (Gould) and the King (McLennan 1917).

CALIDRIS CANUTUS CANUTUS (Linnaeus). Knot.

*Status*.—Rare visitor. Two records from Melville Island (Mathews 1914 ; Condon, *Emu* 47 : 236).

CALIDRIS TENUIROSTRIS (Horsfield). Great Knot.

*Status*.—Rare visitor. Specimens from Melville Island (Mathews 1914 ; Condon, *Emu* 47 : 237) and observations by Hill (1913) on North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group) and the lower McArthur.

CALIDRIS ALBUS (Pallas). Sanderling.

*Status*.—Rare visitor. One record : Melville Island (Mathews 1914).

*Taxonomy*.—For merging "*Crocethia*" and "*Erolia*" in *Ereunetes*, see Delacour & Mayr (*Zoologica*, N.Y. 30 : 106).

CALIDRIS RUFICOLLIS (Pallas). Red-necked Stint.

*Range*.—North and east coasts and coastal plains from Darwin to the McArthur ; Melville Island and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status &c.*—Visitor (July to May). Common on shingly coasts and islets ; occasionally round estuarine pools and freshwater lagoons and in damp grasslands.

*Taxonomy*.—The Little Stint (*C. minutus*) is a full species (*Emu* 57 : 361).

CALIDRIS ACUMINATUS (Horsfield). Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

*Range, status &c.*—Visitor (August to April). Mainly in far north where it is very common in freshwater swamps and damp grasslands, and moderately common along coasts and round estuarine pools. A few records from swamps and river-pools in interior, south to the upper Finke.

CALIDRIS FERRUGINEUS (Pontoppidan). Curlew Sandpiper.

*Status*.—Uncommon visitor. Four records from far north : Melville Island (Mathews 1914), Oenpelli (Deignan 1964), Haul Round Island (D. L. Serventy ms.) and Melville Bay (Humphries 1947).

LIMICOLA FALCINELLUS SIBIRICA Dresser. Broad-billed Sandpiper.

*Status*.—Rare visitor. One record : Melville Island (Mathews 1914).

HIMANTOPUS HIMANTOPUS LEUCOCEPHALUS Gould. White-headed Stilt.

*Range, status &c.*—Nomadic. Moderately common round swamps and lagoons south to Newcastle Waters, Brunette Downs, Alexandria [and Camooweal, Q.] ; Melville Island. In wet season they largely vacate coastal areas ; on their return in dry season they are commonly found on tidal sections of rivers and occasionally on coast. Rare vagrant in south.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1007 : 14).

RECURVIROSTRA NOVAEHOLLANDIAE Vieillot. Red-necked Avocet.

Range.—North to Powell Creek, Alexandria [and Camooweal, Q.].

Status &c.—Scarce. River-pools and swamps. Presumably an irregular visitor from Lake Eyre basin (*via* the Georgina and the Finke).

BURHINUS MAGNIROSTRIS (Latham). Southern Stone-Curlew.

Range.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Common in northern woodland savannas south to Larrimah and the McArthur. Moderately common in southern mulga north to Willowra, Barrow Creek and MacDonald Downs. Scarce elsewhere (perhaps because of scarcity of adequate daytime shelter). Breeding from August to October.

ESACUS MAGNIROSTRIS (Vieillot). Beach Stone-Curlew.

Range.—West and north coasts from Port Keats to Port Bradshaw; Melville Island, Isle Woodah, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Beaches, reefs and islets. Breeding recorded at Port Essington and Port Keats.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* nos. 1007 and 1417).

STILTIA ISABELLA (Vieillot). Australian Pratincole.

Range.—South to Banka Banka, Soudan and Avon Downs; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Probably nomadic with some southward movement in wet season and return to coastal areas in dry season. Moderately common in open country (short-grass plains and bare ground round lagoons and swamps). Rare vagrant (presumably from Lake Eyre basin) to the Finke. Breeding in April and May (Frith & Davies 1961).

GLAREOLA MALDIVARUM Forster. Oriental Pratincole.

Status.—Rare visitor (December). One record: specimens from Alexandria (Ingram 1907).

LARUS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE NOVAEHOLLANDIAE Stephens. Silver Gull.

Range.—Coasts from Peron Islands to the McArthur; Melville Island, Goulburn Islands and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Sparsely distributed along coasts and only occasionally entering lower courses of rivers. Rare vagrant (presumably from Lake Eyre basin) in interior (MacDonald Downs and Charlotte Waters). Breeding on Haul Round Island (D. L. Serventy *ms.*) and at Melville Bay (Deignan 1964); presumably June.

CHLIDONIAS HYBRIDA FLUVIATILIS (Gould). Marsh Tern.

Range, status &c.—Nomadic. Uncommon. In dry season confined to freshwater lagoons on coastal plains and to sheltered seas off northwest coast. Spreading in wet season to swamps and river-pools in interior south to Banka Banka and Alexandria. Reputed to breed on Brunette Creek (Ingram 1907).

Taxonomy.—See Parkes (*Emu* 58: 288).

CHLIDONIAS LEUCOPTERA (Temminck). White-winged Black Tern.

Status.—Rare summer visitor. One record: specimens from the Victoria (Alexander, *Emu* 17: 95).

GELOCHELIDON NILOTICA MACROTARSA (Gould). Gull-billed Tern.

*Range, status &c.*—Moderately common on sheltered bays, lower courses of rivers and lagoons, on or near northwest coast from the Victoria to the King; Groote Eylandt. Rare vagrant (presumably from Lake Eyre basin) to the lower Finke (Charlotte Waters).

*Taxonomy.*—See Hartert (1905).

STERNA CASPIA Pallas. Caspian Tern.

*Status.*—Uncertain. Recorded in small numbers at Darwin, Oenpelli and Melville Bay (Deignan 1964); and Maria Island (McLennan 1917).

STERNA DOUGALLII GRACILIS Gould. Roseate Tern.

*Range &c.*—Only recorded on central north coast: Braithwaite Point (McLennan 1917), Boucaut Bay (Deignan 1964) and Haul Round Island (D. L. Serventy *ms.*).

STERNA SUMATRANA Raffles. Black-naped Tern.

*Range, status &c.*—Moderately common on northeast coast from Boucaut Bay to Cape Shield; North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

STERNA ANAETHETUS ANAETHETUS Scopoli. Bridled Tern.

*Range.*—North and east coasts from Port Essington to Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status.*—Moderately common. Breeding on Haul Round Island in June and July (D. L. Serventy *ms.*), and on islet between Observation and Vanderlin Islands in October (Hill 1913).

STERNA ALBIFRONS SINENSIS Gmelin. Little Tern.

*Status.*—Uncertain (see Hitchcock, *S. Aust. Orn.* 22: 86). Recorded in October and from February to June, mostly on islands (Melville, Groote and Sir Edward Pellew Group); also on mainland at Darwin and Melville Bay.

STERNA BERGII CRISTATA Stephens. Crested Tern.

*Range.*—Northern coasts; Melville Island, Wessel Islands, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status &c.*—Very common in offshore waters. Breeding on Sand Island (McLennan 1917), and on Urquhart and North Islands, Sir Edward Pellew Group (Lavery, *Emu* 63: 307).

STERNA BENGALENSIS TORRESII (Gould). Lesser Crested Tern.

*Range.*—Northwest coast from Quail Island to Boucaut Bay; Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Locally common, but seldom reported, in offshore waters from April to August. Gilbert was told that they bred on sandy islands in April and May (Gould).

PTILINOPUS CINCTUS ALLIGATOR (Collett). Black-banded Pigeon.

*Range.*—Northwest edge of Arnhem Land plateau from Oenpelli south to head of the South Alligator.

*Status.*—Common. Monsoon and *Ficus* thickets in sandstone canyons and granite ranges.

*Taxonomy.*—See Cain (*Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.) Zool.* 2: 274).

*PTILINOPUS REGINA EWINGII* Gould. Rose-crowned Pigeon.

*Range.*—West and north coasts from Port Keats to Port Bradshaw ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Monsoon forest on coasts and islets, extending inland to Coomalie Creek in wet northwest corner. Breeding from November to February (Frith & Davies 1961).

*DUCULA SPILORRHOA MELVILLENSIS* (Mathews). Torres Strait Pigeon.

*Range.*—South to Pearce Point, Katherine, Eley and Borroloola ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Partly migratory. Common. In autumn and winter confined to mangroves and monsoon forest on Melville Island and north coast from Cobourg Peninsula to Cape Arnhem. In early September it begins to disperse in search of ripening fruits, reaching southern part of range in mid-October. Returning north in early March. Breeding from September to January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Rand (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1102 : 4).

*GEOPELIA HUMERALIS HUMERALIS* (Temminck). Bar-shouldered Dove.

*Range.*—South to Kildurk, Larrimah and McArthur River Station ; Melville Island, Croker Island, Groote Eylandt, Maria Island and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status &c.*—Very common on coasts and islets, in all kinds of forest, woodland and thicket, including mangroves. Common inland, but largely restricted to waterside vegetation. Breeding from August to April (Frith & Davies 1961).

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr (*Emu* 51 : 138).

*GEOPELIA STRIATA PLACIDA* Gould. Peaceful Dove.

*Range.*—South to Powell Creek, Brunette Downs and Alexandria ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

*Status &c.*—Very common in well-watered woodland savannas of 30–40 inch rainfall zone. Somewhat less numerous, though still common, towards north coast (i.e. stronghold of *G. humeralis*). Locally common, but generally scarce, in drier parts of range (i.e. south of Larrimah and Mallapunyah). Breeding from September to June (Frith & Davies 1961).

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr (*Emu* 51 : 137).

*GEOPELIA CUNEATA* (Latham). Diamond Dove.

*Range, status &c.*—Nomadic. Generally common. Ordinarily north to the lower Victoria, upper Roper and middle McArthur ; but in dry season it occasionally appears much further north, e.g. at Oenpelli. Dispersed in wet season throughout mulga and woodland savannas, but concentrating about river-pools in dry season. Breeding from January to March in north, and April to August in south.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr (*Emu* 51 : 138).

*CHALCOPHAPS INDICA LONGIROSTRIS* Gould. Green-winged Pigeon.

*Range.*—West and north coasts from Port Keats to Port Bradshaw ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Monsoon forest on coasts and islets. Breeding reported in January and June.

*Taxonomy.*—See Campbell (1919) and Deignan (1964).

PETROPHASSA ALBIPENNIS ALBIPENNIS Gould. White-quilled Rock Pigeon.

*Range*.—From the lower Victoria (Blunder Bay and the Depot) west and southwest [into East Kimberley, as far south as Argyle Downs].

*Status &c.*—Common. Sandstone cliffs and razor-back ridges. [Breeding at Cockatoo Spring, W.A. (Kilgour 1904); April.]

*Taxonomy*.—The type locality is King Sound (Whittell 1954 : 101), not Wyndham.

PETROPHASSA ALBIPENNIS RUFIPENNIS Collett. Chestnut-quilled Rock Pigeon.

*Range*.—Arnhem Land plateau from Oenpelli south to the upper Katherine.

*Status &c.*—Common. Sandstone and granitic rocks.

PHAPS CHALCOPTERA (Latham). Common Bronzewing.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common about thickets (*Melaleuca*, *Acacia*, *Maba* &c.) in northern woodland savannas south to Victoria River Downs, Newcastle Waters and Alexandria. Uncommon in mulga north to Willowra, Wauchope and MacDonald Downs. Scarce or absent elsewhere (including wet northwest corner and north coast). Breeding from July to September.

OCYPHAPS LOPHOTES (Temminck). Crested Pigeon.

*Range, status &c.*—Generally common, and locally very common, in lightly wooded country north to Willowra, Barrow Creek and MacDonald Downs. Patchily distributed north therefrom to Larrimah, with a single (possibly vagrant) record from Katherine. Moderately common in Victoria River basin north to Auvergne and Coolibah. Apart from its western margin there is only one record (Alexandria) from Barkly Tableland, and none at all from Carpentaria drainage (Roper, McArthur &c.). Breeding north to Elliott; July in south, spring in north.

*Taxonomy*.—This widespread species of arid and semi-arid regions, while undergoing some geographic variation (*cf.* Mayr, *Emu* 51 : 142), is too mobile and continuously distributed to permit the evolution of subspecies.

GEOPHAPS PLUMIFERA PLUMIFERA Gould. Plumed Pigeon.

*Range*.—North to the Negri, middle Victoria, Katherine, Roper Bar and Borroloola.

*Status &c.*—Common. Rocky country vegetated with spinifex. Breeding from May to January.

*Taxonomy*.—Hartert (1905) and Peters ("Checklist" 3 : 119) doubted the validity of *leucogaster* (Gould) from the extreme south of this pigeon's range. Mayr (*Emu* 51 : 139) reinstated it on the grounds of larger size, there being little overlap between his small northern and southern series. Nevertheless, until collections from the large intermediate zone demonstrate the contrary, this variation is regarded as probably clinal and thus inadequate for recognition of subspecies.

GEOPHAPS SMITHII (Jardine & Selby). Partridge Pigeon.

*Range.*—South to [Cockatoo Spring, W.A.], Victoria River Depot, Mataranka and Mallapunyah ; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Common. Well-watered (but well-drained) woodland savannas. Breeding in May, July, September and December.

GEOPHAPS HISTRIONICA (Gould). Flock Pigeon.

*Range.*—North to the lower Victoria, Katherine and the lower Roper.

*Status &c.*—Highly nomadic. Formerly in immense flocks but now greatly reduced in numbers. Open grassy plains. Most of the records (only two since 1934) are from the Barkly Tableland and its northwestern extension, the Sturt Plains. Breeding in June and October.

TRICHOGLOSSUS HAEMATODUS RUBRITORQUIS Vigors & Horsfield. Red-collared Lorikeet.

*Range.*—South to [Nicholson, W.A.], Daly Waters and Mallapunyah ; Melville Island, Croker Island, Elcho Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Common. Visiting all kinds of forest and woodland in search of flowering trees. Breeding from September to January and in April.

*Taxonomy.*—See Cain (*Ibis* 97 : 448).

TRICHOGLOSSUS VERSICOLOR Lear. Varied Lorikeet.

*Range.*—South to Victoria River Depot, Coolibah, Larrimah and the lower Roper ; Melville Island and Elcho Island.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Common. Flowering eucalypts and paperbarks. Breeding in January (Le Souef 1903b).

*Taxonomy.*—See Mack (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 13 : 12).

CALYPTORHYNCHUS MAGNIFICUS (Shaw). Red-tailed Black Cockatoo.

*Range.*—South to George Gill Range, the Palmer and down the Finke to its confluence with the Goyder ; Melville Island, Bickerton Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common in northern woodlands and open forest south to [Argyle Downs, W.A.], Newcastle Waters and the Nicholson, wandering south in wet season to Banka Banka and Alexandria. Common about the larger southern watercourses north to the MacDonnell Ranges (from Haasts Bluff east to Mt. Ultim). Scarce or absent in intervening central zone (unconfirmed reports from Treuer Range and Barrow Creek). Breeding from March to July.

*Taxonomy.*—It seems from Mathews' remarks ("Birds of Australia" 6 : 117) that no races should be recognized. See Hartert (1905) and Deignan (1964).

CACATUA GALERITA FITZROYI (Mathews). White Cockatoo.

*Range.*—South to [the Behn, W.A.], Victoria River Depot, the upper Roper and lower McArthur ; Melville Island, Bickerton Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Locally common, but generally uncommon. Riverside vegetation, paperbark swamps and monsoon forest. Breeding from May to July (Le Souef 1902a).

*Taxonomy.*—See Deignan (1964).

CACATUA LEADBEATERI (Vigors). Major Mitchell.

*Range.*—Western interior, north and east to Hooker Creek, Thompsons Rockhole, Central Mt. Stuart, MacDonalD Downs and Crown Point.

*Status.*—Locally common (especially between Mt. Denison and Coniston and in the Palmer and Finke valleys from Middleton Ponds to Horseshoe Bend), but generally scarce. Sparsely vegetated flats about watercourses.

CACATUA TENUIROSTRIS SANGUINEA Gould. Little Corella.

*Range.*—South to Tennant Creek and MacDonalD Downs ; Melville Island, Goulburn Islands, Groote Eylandt and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Generally common, but with much local and seasonal variation in numbers, which at present seems irreducible to any pattern. In south virtually confined to watercourses lined with river gums or coolabahs. In north in various habitats, including mangroves but excluding the denser forests. Breeding from April to August (in north) and in February and March (Barkly Tableland).

*Taxonomy.*—See Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 102).

CACATUA ROSEICAPILLA Vieillot. Galah.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Generally common, but forced in dry season and drought years to vacate much of its range. Ordinarily occurring in lightly wooded country north to the Victoria and the Roper, but towards end of dry season wandering parties may reach far north coast. Macdonnell Ranges and country south of them have evidently been occupied only since turn of century. Breeding in February and March (in north).

*Taxonomy.*—While some of the variation is undoubtedly geographic, it hardly amounts to subspeciation. See the very different arrangements of Mayr (*Emu* 51 : 143) and Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 33 and 23 : 113).

LEPTOLOPHUS HOLLANDICUS (Kerr). Cockatiel.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory, except for coastal country north of Port Keats and the Roper.

*Status &c.*—Highly nomadic. Generally moderately common, but numbers locally undergo much variation. Ordinarily north to about the lower Victoria and upper Roper, but as dry season advances numerous parties invade well-watered woodland savannas north of Mataranka. Much of south and central zones vacated in dry season and drought years. Presumably breeds in autumn.

POLYTELIS ALEXANDRAE Gould. Princess Parrot.

*Range.*—North to the Sturt Plains.

*Status &c.*—Highly nomadic. Evidently scarce. Ordinarily inhabiting desert regions, where their movements seem to be governed by occurrence of ephemeral waters and flowering of mulga. At irregular intervals they appear on the larger watercourses arising in the Macdonnell Ranges, breed in river gums, and disappear with their young as abruptly as they arrived. Breeding from September to January. See Levitzka (*Aust. Avicult.* 5 : 27).

APROSMICTUS ERYTHROPTERUS (Gmelin). Red-winged Parrot.

*Range.*—South to [Nicholson, W.A.], Newcastle Waters and Malla-punyah ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).



*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Riverside vegetation and adjacent woodlands. Breeding from August to February.

*Taxonomy.*—See Hartert (1905), Bangs & Peters (*Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv.* 67 : 427) and Mack (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 13 : 14).

**PLATYCERCUS VENUSTUS** (Kuhl). Northern Rosella.

*Range.*—South to [Spring Creek, W.A.], Pearce Point, Katherine and Whamelk Bluff ; Bathurst Island, Melville Island and Milingimbi Island.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally scarce. Woodland savanna. Breeding in July and August.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 7 : 139) and Cain (*Ibis* 97 : 464).

**PLATYCERCUS ZONARIUS MYRTAE** (White). Port Lincoln Parrot.

*Range.*—North to the Petermann Range, Mt. Olga, Ayers Rock, Haasts Bluff, Coniston, Willowra and Banka Banka, and east to MacDonald Downs and the lower Finke.

*Status &c.*—Common. Watercourses lined with river gums ; also mulga and desert oak in south. Breeding from July to September.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 7 : 127) and Cain (*Ibis* 97 : 465).

**PSEPHOTUS VARIUS VARIUS** Clark. Mulga Parrot.

*Range.*—North to the Petermann Range, Mt. Olga, the western Macdonnells and MacDonald Downs.

*Status &c.*—Locally common. Mainly mulga ; also river gums, corkwoods and desert oaks.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 7 : 142), Cain (*Ibis* 97 : 469) and Forshaw (*Avicult. Mag.* 70 : 136).

**PSEPHOTUS CHRYSOPTERYGIUS DISSIMILIS** Collett. Hooded Parrot.

*Range.*—Western edge of Arnhem Land plateau from the upper South Alligator south to Maranboy and west to Pine Creek.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Woodland savanna. Breeding in December (Le Souef 1902b).

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 7 : 143) and Cain (*Ibis* 97 : 470).

**NEOPHEMA BOURKII** (Gould). Bourke Parrot.

*Range.*—Southwestern interior, north to Alice Springs and east to Finke Railway Station.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Moderately common. Mulga. First recorded in 1932 (Finlayson 1933).

*Taxonomy.*—See Cain (*Ibis* 97 : 470).

**MELOPSITTACUS UNDULATUS** (Shaw). Budgerigah.

*Range, status &c.*—Highly nomadic. Numbers subject to tremendous fluctuations : abundant in good years ; scarce or absent in large areas during droughts. Ordinarily in lightly wooded grasslands north to the lower Victoria and upper Roper, but at height of dry season some parties may wander as far north as Pine Creek, and in extreme droughts (e.g. 1905 and 1952) even to Darwin. Breeding from November to January in north, and June to August in south.

*Taxonomy.*—Mayr (*Emu* 51 : 145) recognizes no races.

GEOPSITTACUS OCCIDENTALIS Gould. Night Parrot.

Range.—Southwestern interior, north to Stirling and east to Horseshoe Bend.

Status &c.—Formerly not uncommon in spinifex in valleys of the Finke and the Palmer, but now presumably extinct in pastoral country south of the Macdonnells. No knowledge, past or recent, of status in desert areas. Only recent record is from extreme north of known range (Beruldsen 1956).

CUCULUS SATURATUS Blyth. Oriental Cuckoo.

Range.—South to Port Keats and the Roper; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Visitor (December to April). Locally common but generally scarce. All nine records are from coastal localities.

CUCULUS PALLIDUS (Latham). Pallid Cuckoo.

Range.—Most of the Territory; Melville Island and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

Status &c.—(?) Irregular migrant. Generally uncommon. Records fall into two groups: a larger northern, south to Banka Banka and Alexandria, mostly September to March; and a smaller southern, north to Aileron, mostly June to September. Breeding reported from each area: Brunette Downs (March) and the Finke (? winter). No records from between Aileron and Banka Banka or from far north (east of Oenpelli) or from east coast (north of Borroloola).

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Emu* 64: 41).

CACOMANTIS VARIOLOSUS DUMETORUM (Gould). Brush Cuckoo.

Range.—South to [the Negri, W.A.], the Victoria and the McArthur; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Moderately common. In or near dense vegetation (riverside forest, monsoon forest, mangroves). Records are mainly coastal and cover all seasons. Presumably breeds in wet season (*cf.* Deignan 1964).

Taxonomy.—Opinions differ on the distinctness of *dumetorum* from typical *variolosus*; perhaps the latter is represented in the Territory by visitors from southeast Australia. That *dumetorum* is not the same as *tymbonomus* of Timor see Mayr (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 83: 149).

CACOMANTIS FLABELLIFORMIS FLABELLIFORMIS (Latham). Fantailed Cuckoo.

Status.—Rare visitor or passage migrant. One authentic record: specimen collected on Groote Eylandt in May 1948 (Deignan 1964).

CHRYSOCOCCYX OSCULANS (Gould). Black-eared Cuckoo.

Status.—Uncertain. Apparently rare spring and summer visitor to southern highlands, north to the Macdonnells; and uncommon autumn and winter visitor to north, south to [the Negri, W.A.] and the McArthur. In both quarters it seems to favour riverside thickets. Breeding record from Illamurta (North, "Nests and eggs . . ." 3: 17); March.

CHRYSOCOCCYX BASALIS (Horsfield). Horsfield Bronze-Cuckoo.

Range, status &c.—Records fall into two groups, separated by extensive zone between Barkly Tableland and Macdonnell Ranges, from which there are no observations. Generally uncommon in north (south to Banka Banka and Brunette Downs, including Melville Island and Groote Eylandt

but otherwise excluding coastal areas), mainly from September to March but also in July, with breeding reported from the McArthur and Brunette Downs (ca March). Locally common in south (north to the Macdonnells) in mulga flats and waterside vegetation, mainly from June to August but also in October, with one breeding record (Whitlock 1924).

*Taxonomy*.—For merging "*Chalcites*" in *Chrysococcyx*, see Berger (*Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 103 : 585).

**CHRYSOCOCCYX MINUTILLUS** Gould. Little Bronze-Cuckoo.

*Range*.—North and east coasts from Darwin to the McArthur ; Melville Island, Milingimbi Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Mangroves, wattle and monsoon thickets, and stringybark forest. All seasons. Mayr (*Emu* 39 : 128) suggests that it winters in islands of Banda Sea. Breeding from November to March.

*Taxonomy*.—This taxon is tentatively kept apart from *Ch. malayanus*. It is very distinct from its nearest Australian relative, *russatus* ; and the taxonomic status of Indonesian members of the species-group is not clear (cf. Deignan & Amos, *Emu* 49 : 167).

**EUDYNAMYS SCOLOPACEA CYANOCEPHALA** (Latham). Koel.

*Range*.—South to Port Keats, Larrimah and Borrooloola ; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Visitor (September to March). Common. Monsoon and riverside forests and fruiting trees in savanna woodland. Breeding from December to February.

*Taxonomy*.—See Rand (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1102 : 9).

**SCYTHROPS NOVAEHOLLANDIAE** Latham. Channel-billed Cuckoo.

*Status*.—Visitor (September to March). Nomadic. Scarce. Six of the eight records are northeastern (the Roper, the McArthur and Barkly Tableland) ; the others are from Melville Island and Darwin.

**CENTROPUS PHASIANINUS MACROURUS** Gould. Pheasant Coucal.

*Range*.—South to [Spring Creek, W.A.], Mataranka and McArthur River Station ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status &c.*—Common. Long grass and thickets (especially of pandanus) along watercourses and round swamps. Breeding from December to April.

*Taxonomy*.—See Deignan (1964).

**TYTO ALBA DELICATULA** (Gould). Barn Owl.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Common. All wooded habitats, including mangroves and monsoon thickets ; also in crevices in sandstone. Breeding from April to June (Frith & Davies 1961).

*Taxonomy*.—See Mees (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 65 : 37).

**TYTO NOVAEHOLLANDIAE NOVAEHOLLANDIAE** (Stephens). Masked Owl.

*Range*.—South to the Daly, Brocks Creek and the McArthur ; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Evidently uncommon (nine records). Breeding in June (Le Souef 1902a).

*Taxonomy.*—Most of the Australian races tentatively recognized by Mees (*Zool. Verh.*, Leiden no. 65 : 39) require confirmation with larger and better-sexed series, especially from north.

TYTO LONGIMEMBRIS LONGIMEMBRIS (Jerdon). Grass Owl.

*Status.*—One record : specimen from the Victoria (Mathews, *Austral avian Rec.* 1 : 75).

*Taxonomy.*—See Mees (*Zool. Verh.*, Leiden no. 65 : 46).

NINOX RUFA RUFA (Gould). Rufous Owl.

*Range.*—Wet northwest corner, east to the King and south to Brocks Creek. [Observations from subhumid localities, e.g. the McArthur and upper Roper, require confirmation.]

*Habitat.*—Monsoon forest and mangroves.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mees (*Zool. Verh.*, Leiden no. 65 : 7).

NINOX CONNIVENS CONNIVENS (Latham). Winking Owl.

*Range.*—South to [Cockatoo Spring, W.A.], Eelsey, the Strangways (east of Larrimah) and Mallapunyah.

*Status &c.*—Common. Mainly in paperbarks along watercourses and round swamps. Breeding in August and September.

*Taxonomy.*—Mees (*Zool. Verh.*, Leiden no. 65 : 34) recognizes "occidentalis" Ramsay, even though the change from it to typical *connivens* "is so gradual that it is impossible to draw a line between the two races".

NINOX NOVAESEELANDIAE BOOBOOK (Latham). Boobook Owl.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. All wooded habitats. Breeding in August, September and January.

*Taxonomy.*—See the very different arrangements of Mayr (*Emu* 43 : 14), Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 31) and Mees (*Zool. Verh.*, Leiden no. 65 : 17), which illustrate the futility of trying to draw lines through a continuum.

PODARGUS STRIGOIDES PHALAEROIDES Gould. Tawny Frogmouth.

*Range.*—South to Banka Banka and Alexandria ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common in wooded country. Breeding from August to February.

*Taxonomy.*—See Hartert (1905). Deignan (*Emu* 51 : 72) recognizes several north Australian races and restricts *phalaenoides* to the far north of the Territory. The type of *phalaenoides*, however, was collected in Western Australia (Whittell 1954 : 102).

PODARGUS STRIGOIDES CENTRALIS Mathews.

*Range.*—Patchily distributed north to Alice Springs and MacDonald Downs.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. All records are from relatively well-wooded and well-watered localities in or near mountains. Breeding in winter and spring.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 23 : 118).

AEGOTHELES CRISTATUS CRISTATUS (White). Owlet-Nightjar.

Range.—North to Coniston and (?) Tanami.

Status &c.—Uncommon. River gums.

Taxonomy.—Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 23 : 118) synonymizes "*centralia*" with the nominate race.

AEGOTHOLES CRISTATUS LEUCOGASTER Gould.

Range.—South to Newcastle Waters, Brunette Downs and Alexandria ; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Woodland savanna. Breeding from September to January.

Taxonomy.—See Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 107).

EUROSTOPODUS GUTTATUS (Vigors & Horsfield). Spotted Nightjar.

Range.—Throughout the Territory ; Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Common. Widespread in interior, but confined in north to well-drained, lightly wooded areas, e.g. sandplains, stony ridges and sandstone tablelands. Breeding from October to December in north, and from April to October in south.

Taxonomy.—See Deignan (*Emu* 50 : 22).

CAPRIMULGUS MACRURUS YORKI Mathews. Long-tailed Nightjar.

Range.—West and north coasts from Port Keats to Yirrkala ; Quail Island and Melville Island.

Status &c.—Common. Vicinity of monsoon forests, bamboo thickets and mangroves. Breeding from August to October.

Taxonomy.—See Deignan (1964).

CHAETURA CAUDACUTA CAUDACUTA (Latham). Spine-tailed Swift.

Status.—Visitor (November to February). Highly nomadic. Evidently uncommon. Specimen from Alice Springs (K. R. Slater, *Emu* 64 : 72) and a few observations in north (south to Brunette Downs).

APUS PACIFICUS PACIFICUS (Latham). Fork-tailed Swift.

Range.—South to Larrimah ; Melville Island.

Status.—Visitor (September to March). Highly nomadic. Common.

ALCEDO AZUREA RUFICOLLARIS (Bankier). Azure Kingfisher.

Range.—South to [Ord River Station, W.A.], the lower Victoria, upper Roper and the McArthur ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Mangrove creeks, tree-lined river-pools and occasionally paperbark swamps. Breeding from December to April.

Taxonomy.—See Delacour (*Auk* 68 : 49) for merging "*Alcyone*" in *Alcedo* ; Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 62) for subspecies of *azurea* ; and Deignan (1964) for identification of *ruficollaris* with *pulchra* Gould.

ALCEDO PUSILLA RAMSAYI (North). Little Kingfisher.

Range.—West and north coasts from Anson Bay to Howard Island ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Mangroves on sheltered coasts, tidal creeks and lower courses of rivers.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 63).

DACELO LEACHII LEACHII Vigors & Horsfield. Blue-winged Kookaburra.

*Range*.—South to the lower Victoria, Warlock Ponds and Mallapunyah ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

*Status &c.*—Common in north in eucalypt forest ; less numerous in south and virtually confined to riverside vegetation. Breeding from September to December.

*Taxonomy*.—See Hartert (1905), Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 64) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 108).

HALCYON MACLEAYII MACLEAYII Jardine & Selby. Forest Kingfisher.

*Range*.—South to Port Keats, Fountain Head and Port Bradshaw ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Mainly woodland savanna ; also mangroves and paperbark swamps. Breeding from September to December.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 939 : 10), Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 67) and Deignan (1964). The correct name for this weakly defined race will remain in doubt until the type locality of *macleayii* is ascertained.

HALCYON PYRRHOPYGIA Gould. Red-backed Kingfisher.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory ; Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common, except on west and north coasts (where it is scarce or absent). Lightly wooded country. Breeding from August to December.

*Taxonomy*.—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 66).

HALCYON SANCTA SANCTA Vigors & Horsfield. Sacred Kingfisher.

*Range*.—South to Attack Creek and Alexandria ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Migratory. Common. Confined in dry season to far north, mainly in mangroves but also about paperbark swamps and river-pools. In early summer (October to December, depending on opening of wet season) it spreads inland and southwards to tree-lined river-pools throughout its range, returning north in late summer (February to April). Breeding north to Katherine ; December and January.

*Taxonomy*.—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 68).

HALCYON CHLORIS SORDIDA Gould. Mangrove Kingfisher.

*Range*.—West and north coasts from Port Keats to Cape Arnhem ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Locally common. Mangroves. Breeding reported on Melville Island (Mathews 1914).

*Taxonomy*.—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 69).

MEROPS ORNATUS Latham. Australian Bee-eater.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island, Truant Island, Groote Eylandt and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Partly migratory. Common. Present in north throughout year, mainly near coast or along watercourses. Present in centre and south only in spring and summer (arriving in August to October and leaving in December to March) and only along tree-lined watercourses. Breeding throughout most of its range ; September to December.

EURYSTOMUS ORIENTALIS PACIFICUS (Latham). Dollar-bird.

*Range*.—South to the Victoria, upper Roper and lower McArthur ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Moderately common. Mainly in trees fringing river-pools and lagoons. Breeding from October to December.

*Taxonomy*.—See Ripley (*Proc. biol. Soc. Wash.* 55 : 176).

PITTA IRIS Gould. Rainbow Pitta.

*Range*.—West and north coasts from Port Keats to Port Bradshaw, inland in wet northwest corner to Adelaide River ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Monsoon forest, mangroves and bamboo thickets. Breeding from December to March.

MIRAFRA JAVANICA HORSFIELDII Gould. Horsfield Bushlark.

*Range*.—South to Tanami, Powell Creek, Soudan and Avon Downs ; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Very common on grasslands of Barkly Tableland. Locally common on short-grass flats of coastal plains and valleys of coastal rivers. No records from Victoria River basin or from far northeast (between Oenpelli and the lower Roper). Breeding from December to April.

*Taxonomy*.—Recent students are agreed on only one thing : this is a most difficult species to deal with trinomially. In Western Australia intergradation is complete between one local variant and another (Mees, *J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 45 : 44). Territory populations have not been sampled nearly so well, and at present the greater part of the classification of Mayr & McEvey (*Emu* 60 : 155) seems reasonable. Nevertheless I have not accepted any of these races, for I feel sure that their apparent definability, in terms of coloration and geography, is due solely to gaps in collections. As every new accession is likely to upset previous concepts, no stability seems attainable unless all Australian populations are regarded as components of a single plastic subspecies.

CHERAMOECA LEUCOSTERNA (Gould). White-backed Swallow.

*Range*.—Generally north to Coniston and MacDonald Downs, thence patchily northwards to Morphett Creek.

*Status &c.*—Common along larger watercourses (e.g. the Finke, Todd and Lander) ; scarce elsewhere. Breeding in August.

HIRUNDO TAHITICA NEOXENA Gould. Welcome Swallow.

*Status*.—Rare winter visitor (June to August) to valley of the Finke (Henbury, Hermannsburg and Glen Helen).

HIRUNDO NIGRICANS NIGRICANS Vieillot. Tree Martin.

*Status &c.*—Visitor (April to December). Common, especially in winter, on north coast from Darwin to Melville Bay, inland to Adelaide River and Oenpelli, along beaches, over grassland and in woodland savanna ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt. Scarce in south : a few records from the Finke (above Henbury) and one from Barrow Creek (? in passage).

HIRUNDO ARIEL (Gould). Fairy Martin.

Range.—Throughout the Territory.

Status &c.—Nomadic or irregularly migratory. Uncommon. Mainly about river-pools. Only present in far north in autumn and winter (March to August), when they are scarce or absent in south. Breeding north to Newcastle Waters and the middle McArthur; September to December.

ANTHUS NOVAESEELANDIAE AUSTRALIS Vieillot. Australian Pipit.

Range.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Moderately common in south (north to ca 23°S) on sparsely vegetated plains, and in far north along beaches, about estuaries and in temporarily bare areas. Generally uncommon elsewhere, and especially scarce in northern woodland savannas and in grasslands occupied by *Mirafra*. Breeding reported by Whitlock (1924) at Hermannsburg.

Taxonomy.—See Hall (*Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.) Zool.* 3 : 394).

PTEROPODOCYS MAXIMA (Rüppell). Ground Cuckoo-Shrike.

Range.—North to Elliott, Brunette Downs and Alexandria.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Locally common (e.g. about the Lander and lower Finke) but generally scarce. Sparsely vegetated plains. Breeding from November to March.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 251). The suggestion by Delacour (*Zoologica*, N.Y. 31 : 2) that *Pteropodocys* be merged in *Coracina* has not generally been followed.

CORACINA NOVAEHOLLANDIAE NOVAEHOLLANDIAE (Gmelin). Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike.

Range.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, Maria Island and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

Status &c.—Common and apparently sedentary in northern woodland savannas. Moderately common and possibly nomadic in south, mainly about tree-lined watercourses. According to Mathews (1914), Melville Island is vacated in wet season. Breeding from October to January.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 252), Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 110) and Deignan (1964).

CORACINA PAPUENSIS HYPOLEUCA (Gould). White-breasted Cuckoo-Shrike.

Range.—South to [Cockatoo Spring, W.A.], Warlock Ponds and Borrooloola; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Common in far north in all wooded habitats (eucalypt and monsoon forests, mangroves and *Casuarina equisetifolia*). Much less numerous in drier half of range and largely restricted to dense vegetation round river-pools and lagoons. Breeding from November to January.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 255).

EDOLISOMA TENUIROSTRE MELVILLENSE (Mathews). Cicada-bird.

Range.—North coast from Darwin to Yirrkala; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Mainly paperbark swamps; also mangroves and monsoon and eucalypt forests.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 257).



LALAGE SUEURII TRICOLOR (Swainson). White-winged Triller.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Partly migratory. Locally common, but generally only moderately common. Lightly wooded country. Absent from far north from November to late March. In greater part of Territory it first appears between September and December, breeds, and departs in March or April. In far south, however, numbers can be found throughout winter; but whether they belong to the breeding population or are visitors from further south is unknown. Breeding north to Larrimah and the McArthur; October to February.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Emu* 40 : 112) and Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 258).

LALAGE LEUCOMELA RUFIVENTRIS (Gray). Varied Triller.

*Range*.—West and north coasts from Port Keats to Yirrkala, inland in wet northwest corner to Adelaide River; Melville Island, Truant Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Mainly monsoon forest, but also mangroves, paperbark swamps, wattle thickets and adjacent eucalypt forest. Breeding in December and January.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Emu* 40 : 117) and Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 259).

CINCLOSOMA CINNAMOMEUM CINNAMOMEUM Gould. Cinnamon Quail-Thrush.

*Range*.—Southeastern interior, north to Cockroach Bore and west to Illamurta and Erldunda.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in sparsely vegetated stony or sandy country in valley of the lower Finke; seldom reported from elsewhere. Breeding in March and April.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 14 : 360).

CINCLOSOMA CASTANOTUM CLARUM Morgan. Chestnut Quail-Thrush.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north to the western Macdonnells and east to Hermannsburg and Victory Downs.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Mulga. Breeding reported by North ("Nests and eggs . . ." 1 : 331) at Deering Creek.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*Rec. S. Aust. Mus.* 14 : 357).

POMATOSTOMUS TEMPORALIS RUBECULUS (Gould). Red-breasted Babbler.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common and widespread in northern woodland savannas. South of Banka Banka locally common in vicinity of watercourses, and in far south confined to valley of the Finke. Breeding from August to February.

*Taxonomy*.—Not unexpectedly this sedentary bird undergoes some geographic variation throughout its immense range. It has been variously subdivided by Deignan (*Emu* 50 : 17), Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 43) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 111). The type was collected in Western Australia (Whittell 1954 : 102), not at Port Essington.

POMATOSTOMUS SUPERCILIOSUS (Vigors & Horsfield). White-browed Babbler.

Range.—Southwestern interior, north to Hermannsburg and east to Charlotte Waters.

Status &c.—Uncommon. Mulga. Breeding reported by Whitlock (1924).

Taxonomy.—Cowles (*Emu* 64 : 1) is evidently unaware that this species was collected in the Territory by the Horn Expedition and F. L. Whitlock.

MEGALURUS TIMORIENSIS ALISTERI Mathews. Tawny Grassbird.

Range.—South to the Daly, Katherine, the lower Roper and lower McArthur ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Long grasses, sedges and rushes in swamps and along watercourses ; also on islets. Breeding in February.

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 83 : 142) and Deignan (1964).

MEGALURUS GRAMINEUS GOULBURNI Mathews. Little Grassbird.

Status.—Rare. Possibly vagrant from Lake Eyre basin. One record : two observed and one collected by Whitlock (1924) in the Finke gorge, James Range.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Proc. R. zool. Soc. N.S.W.* 1954-55 : 26).

ACROCEPHALUS STENTOREUS AUSTRALIS (Gould). Australian Reed-Warbler.

Status.—Rare. Five records : specimen collected in August in mangroves at Danger Point (D. L. Serventy *ms.*) ; nest and eggs collected on the Daly in February and examined by North ("Nests and eggs . . ." 1 : 241) ; observed in September among reeds at Red Lily Lagoon (Sedgwick 1947) ; and a few seen and heard in reedy margins of the Finke and Palm Valley in winter and spring and an old nest found (Whitlock 1924).

Taxonomy.—See Mayr (*Emu* 47 : 205) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 113).

ACROCEPHALUS ARUNDINACEUS ORIENTALIS (Temminck & Schlegel). Great Reed-Warbler.

Status.—Rare summer visitor. One record : Melville Island (Hartert, *Treubia* 6 : 20).

Taxonomy.—See Vaurie ("Birds of Palearctic fauna" 1 : 246).

CISTICOLA EXILIS LINEOCAPILLA (Gould). Golden-headed Fantail-Warbler.

Range.—Wet northwest corner from the Daly to the King, inland to Adelaide River, the upper South Alligator and Oenpelli ; Melville Island and South Goulburn Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Long grass round swamps. Breeding from December to March (Givens & Hitchcock, *Emu* 53 : 197).

Taxonomy.—See Lynes, *Ibis* (12) 6, suppl.

CISTICOLA EXILIS ALEXANDRAE Mathews.

Range.—Barkly Tableland, from Elliott southeast to Alexandria. [Racial identity of specimen from Groote Eylandt (Campbell 1922) and of observations by Barnard (1914*b*) on the McArthur are unknown.]

Status &c.—Moderately common. Grassland. Breeding reported by Barnard (1914*b*) at Brunette Downs ; late summer.

CISTICOLA JUNCIDIS LEANYERI Givens & Hitchcock. Common Fantail-Warbler.

Range.—Vicinity of Darwin.

Status &c.—Common. Short grass on estuarine alluvial flats. Breeding from December to March.

Taxonomy.—See Givens & Hitchcock (*Emu* 53 : 193).

CINCLORHAMPHUS CRURALIS (Vigors & Horsfield). Brown Songlark.

Range, status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common after rains, but generally uncommon, in grassland and lightly wooded riverside flats north to Tanami and Barkly Tableland (Newcastle Waters, Eva Downs and Alexandria). Also three coastal records: Port Essington (Gould 1865), the lower Roper (McLennan 1917) and the McArthur (Barnard 1914*a*). Breeding reported by Barnard (1914*b*) at Brunette Downs; late summer.

CINCLORHAMPHUS MATHEWSI Iredale. Rufous Songlark.

Range.—Throughout the Territory.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Common after rains, but generally uncommon, in woodland savanna and lightly wooded riverside flats. Possibly only dry-season visitor to far north. Breeding reported by Ingram (1907) at Alexandria; January.

Taxonomy.—See Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 114).

EPTHIANURA TRICOLOR Gould. Crimson Chat.

Range.—North to Tanami, Elliott and Borroloola.

Status &c.—Highly nomadic. Great local and seasonal fluctuations in numbers according to rainfall. Lightly wooded country. Breeding from December to September (depending on rainfall).

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 56).

EPTHIANURA AURIFRONS Gould. Orange Chat.

Range.—North to Coniston and MacDonald Downs. Also Barkly Tableland (one record from Alexandria).

Status &c.—Uncommon and irregular visitor (most records between April and June). Apparently absent in most years from the Territory (where suitable habitat (shrub steppe) is generally scarce). Breeding reported by North ("Nest and eggs . . ." 1 : 351); December.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 57).

EPTHIANURA CROCEA TUNNEYI Mathews. Yellow Chat.

Range.—Coastal plains about the South and East Alligator.

Status &c.—Common. Damp grasslands interspersed with shrubs or in vicinity of mangroves.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 58) and Deignan (1964).

ASHBYIA LOVENSIS (Ashby). Gibber-bird.

Range.—Extreme south in vicinity of Charlotte Waters.

Habitat.—Sparsely vegetated stony plains.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 61).

*GERYGONE OLIVACEA FLAVIGASTA* (Diggles). White-throated Warbler.

*Range*.—South to the Victoria, Larrimah and Borroloola.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Eucalypt forest in north (where it is possibly only a winter visitor) and riverside vegetation in south. Breeding reported by Barnard (1914*d*) on the McArthur.

*Taxonomy*.—See Hartert (1905), Meise (*Novit. zool.* 36 : 324) and Mack (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 13 : 24).

*GERYGONE MAGNIROSTRIS MAGNIROSTRIS* Gould. Large-billed Warbler.

*Range*.—Coasts, estuaries and islets, south to the Daly and the McArthur; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Mangroves and occasionally adjacent monsoon thickets and eucalypt forest. Breeding from October to May.

*Taxonomy*.—See Meise (*Novit. zool.* 36 : 333).

*GERYGONE CHLORONOTUS CHLORONOTUS* Gould. Green-backed Warbler.

*Range*.—West and north coasts from Anson Bay to Yirrkala, inland in wet northwest corner to Batchelor; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Dense vegetation, especially near water (monsoon and bamboo thickets, paperbark swamps, mangroves, and adjacent eucalypt forest). Breeding from December to February.

*Taxonomy*.—Meise (*Novit. zool.* 36 : 344) has confused King River (north coast) with King River (tributary of the Katherine).

*GERYGONE LEVIGASTER LEVIGASTER* Gould. Buff-breasted Warbler.

*Range*.—North and east coasts from Darwin to Borroloola; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Locally common, but generally uncommon. Mangroves in estuaries and on islets. Breeding from January to March.

*Taxonomy*.—Meise (*Novit. zool.* 36 : 364) regards this as a race of *G. fusca*. Mack (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 13 : 24) believes that this and next species are races of *G. igata* (Quoy & Gaimard).

*GERYGONE FUSCA FUSCA* (Gould). Western Warbler.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north and east to Alice Springs.

*Status &c.*—Locally common in waterside thickets, but generally scarce. Breeding in October (Jarman 1953).

*Taxonomy*.—See Meise (*Novit. zool.* 36 : 358).

*SMICRORNIS BREVIROSTRIS FLAVESCENS* Gould. Weebill.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Common in eucalypts. Largely confined to river gums in south and to stringybarks in far north. Breeding in autumn and winter.

*Taxonomy*.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 152) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 114).

*APHELOCEPHALA LEUCOPSIS WHITEI* Mathews. Western Whiteface.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north to the Tropic and east to Charlotte Waters.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Mulga and other shrubbery. Breeding from December to June.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 45 and 23 : 124) and Keast (*Proc. R. zool. Soc. N.S.W.* 1955-56 : 39).

APHELOCEPHALA NIGRICINCTA (North). Banded Whiteface.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north and east to Tanami, The Granites, Thompsons Rockhole, Barrow Creek and the Simpson Desert (between the Hale and the Hay in 24° 45'S.).

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally scarce. Low open shrubbery in more arid environments than *A. leucopsis* and apparently most numerous north of that species' range. Breeding from December to September, depending on rainfall.

*Taxonomy*.—See Keast (*Proc. R. zool. Soc. N.S.W.* 1955-56 : 40).

ACANTHIZA PUSILLA WHITLOCKI North. Brown Thornbill.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north and east to the central Macdonnells.

*Status &c.*—Locally common in mulga and other shrubbery, especially waterside thickets, but generally scarce. Breeding in winter and early spring.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr & Serventy (*Emu* 38 : 259).

ACANTHIZA PUSILLA TANAMI Mathews.

*Range*.—Northwestern interior from Split Rock southeast through Tanami to the De Bavay Hills.

*Status &c.*—Common. Mulga.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr & Serventy (*Emu* 38 : 260).

ACANTHIZA ROBUSTIROSTRIS Milligan. Robust Thornbill.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north and east to Hermannsburg.

*Status &c.*—Scarce. Mulga. Breeding in October (Whitlock 1924).

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr & Serventy (*Emu* 38 : 273).

ACANTHIZA UROPYGIALIS AUGUSTA Mathews. Chestnut-tailed Thornbill.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north to Cockatoo Creek and east to Charlotte Waters.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Mainly mulga. Breeding in winter.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr & Serventy (*Emu* 38 : 271).

ACANTHIZA IREDALEI MORGANI Mathews. Slender Thornbill.

*Status*.—Two records : specimen from the Finke (Mayr & Serventy, *Emu* 38 : 256) and tentative observation at Barrow Creek (Jarman 1944a).

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 46).

ACANTHIZA CHRYSORRHOA FERDINANDI (Mathews). Yellow-tailed Thornbill.

*Range*.—North to Cockatoo Creek and Bonney Creek.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally uncommon. Mainly lightly wooded flats beside watercourses. Breeding from July to October.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr & Serventy (*Emu* 38 : 268).

PYRRHOLAEMUS BRUNNEUS Gould. Redthroat.

*Range*.—From the Macdonnell Ranges (east as far as Alice Springs) south to the upper Palmer and Alice Well.

*Status &c.*—Locally common in waterside thickets. Breeding in March and April and from August to early December.

EREMIORNIS CARTERI North. Spinifex-bird.

*Status.*—Only recorded (Whitlock 1924) from in and near Krichauff and Gosse Ranges.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 114).

AMYTORNIS TEXTILIS PURNELLI (Mathews). Dusky Grass-Wren.

*Range.*—From the Macdonnell Ranges (east as far as Alice Springs) south to Petermann Creek and the James Range. [Records from Coniston and Barrow Creek require confirmation.]

*Status &c.*—Locally common. Spinifex and small shrubs in gorges and on rocky hillsides. Breeding at Palm Valley (Whitlock 1924) and [Rawlinson Range, W.A. ; July].

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 51) and Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 40).

AMYTORNIS MODESTUS MODESTUS (North). Thick-billed Grass-Wren.

*Range.*—Valley of the Finke, north and west to the western Macdonnells.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Canegrass, saltbush and mallee-spinifex. Breeding at Hermannsburg (Whitlock 1924) ; August.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 51 and 23 : 128) and Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 41).

AMYTORNIS STRIATUS RUFUS Campbell & Kershaw. Rufous Grass-Wren.

*Range.*—Northwestern interior between 19° and 21°30'S, east to ca 133°E.

*Habitat.*—Eucalypt-spinifex savanna (Hill 1913).

*Taxonomy.*—See Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 115).

AMYTORNIS STRIATUS OWENI Mathews.

*Range.*—Southwestern interior, north to Haasts Bluff and east to Alice Well.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but seldom collected. Spinifex. Breeding reported by North ("Nests and eggs . . ." 1 : 252) at Illamurta ; July.

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 44).

AMYTORNIS DOROTHEAE (Mathews). Dorothy Grass-Wren.

*Range.*—Sandstone ranges along the McArthur between Western and Clyde Creeks.

*Status &c.*—Common. Spinifex and rocks. Old nests found by Barnard (1914c) 23 miles southwest of Borroloola.

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 45).

AMYTORNIS WOODWARDI Hartert. White-throated Grass-Wren.

*Range.*—Northwestern sector of Arnhem Land plateau from Oenpelli southwest to the upper Mary.

*Status &c.*—Common. Rocks (sandstone or granite) and dense clumps of spinifex.

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 6 : 45).

STIPITURUS RUFICEPS Campbell. Rufous-crowned Emu-Wren.

*Range*.—From the Arthur Hills and Wauchope south to [Giles Creek, W.A.] and the Krichauff and James Ranges.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally scarce. Mixed spinifex and shrubbery on stony or sandy ridges. Breeding in August and September.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 54).

MALURUS SPLENDENS CALLAINUS Gould. Turquoise Wren.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north to Mt. Allan and east to Deep Well and Horseshoe Bend.

*Status &c.*—Locally common. Dense mulga on flats and waterside thickets. Breeding from September to November.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mack (*Mem. nat. Mus., Melb.* no. 8 : 105) and Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 55 and 23 : 130).

MALURUS LEUCOPTERUS LEUCONOTUS Gould. Blue-and-white Wren.

*Range*.—North to Tanami and Banka Banka.

*Status &c.*—Common. Low vegetation in generally treeless country (spinifex and other tussock grasses, and chenopods and other low shrubs). Breeding in September and January.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mack (*Mem. nat. Mus., Melb.* no. 8 : 117), Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 55) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 116).

MALURUS ASSIMILIS MASTERSI Mathews. Purple-backed Wren.

*Range*.—North to Larrimah, the Strangways (east of Larrimah) and 10 miles south of Borroloola.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally uncommon. Thickets of teatree, lignum, ebony &c., and spinifex interspersed with shrubs. Breeding in summer in north, and in winter in south.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mack (*Mem. nat. Mus., Melb.* no. 8 : 110).

MALURUS DULCIS DULCIS Mathews.

*Range*.—Northwestern sector of Arnhem Land plateau from the King southwest to the Mary. [Observation by Humphries (1947) at Melville Bay requires confirmation.]

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Mainly spinifex and shrubs on sandstone ranges ; also in granitic hills.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mack (*Mem. nat. Mus., Melb.* no. 8 : 114), whose remarks on north Kimberley females virtually confirm Mathews' *rogersi*.

MALURUS MELANOCEPHALUS CRUENTATUS Gould. Red-backed Wren.

*Range*.—South to Tanami, Tennant Creek and Alexandria ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Long grass interspersed with shrubs or low trees. Possibly only wet-season visitor in south. Breeding from October to March.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mack (*Mem. nat. Mus., Melb.* no. 8 : 122).

MALURUS CORONATUS CORONATUS Gould. Purple-crowned Wren.

*Range*.—From the lower Victoria west [into East Kimberley, south to Ord River Station.]

*Status &c.*—Unknown.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mack (*Mem. nat. Mus., Melb.* no. 8 : 123).

MALURUS CORONATUS MACGILLIVRAYI Mathews.

*Range.*—From the McArthur (from Borroloola to its source) southeast [into northwest Queensland, south to the O'Shanassy]. Species also recorded from Birdum (Condon 1945 : 7).

*Status &c.*—Common. Canegrass, pandanus and other shrubbery along watercourses. Breeding reported by H. L. White (1914) at Borroloola.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mack (*Mem. nat. Mus., Melb. no. 8 : 124*).

RHIPIDURA FULIGINOSA PHASIANA De Vis. Grey Fantail.

*Range, status &c.*—Scarce and patchily distributed in north. Specimens from Buchanan Island, the lower Roper (mangroves) and Alexandria ; and sight records from " Port Darwin district " (monsoon forest and thicket), Coomalie Creek (pandanus and bamboo thickets), Port Keats (mangroves), Larrimah and the McArthur, as well as unlocalized observations presumably at Adelaide River. Breeding in January (Le Souef 1903b).

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus. 24 : 79*) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust. 44 : 117*).

RHIPIDURA FULIGINOSA ALBICAUDA North.

*Range, status &c.*—Scarce and patchily distributed in western parts of southern highlands. Specimens from Stokes Pass and Levi Range (mulga) ; and sight records from Petermann Creek, Illamurta and the Finke gorge (below Hermannsburg). Breeding reported by North (" Nests and eggs . . ." 1 : 126) at Illamurta ; December.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn. 20 : 37*) and Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus. 24 : 79*).

RHIPIDURA RUFIFRONS DRYAS Gould. Rufous Fantail.

*Range.*—South and east to Anson Bay, Brocks Creek and Yirrkala ; Melville Island, Truant Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Monsoon forest, mangroves and riverside vegetation. Breeding from November to February. Birds seen at Warlock Ponds and on the McArthur, if correctly identified to species, may have been wintering *Rh. r. rufifrons*.

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus. 24 : 82*).

RHIPIDURA RUFIVENTRIS ISURA Gould. Northern Fantail.

*Range.*—South to Larrimah and Borroloola ; Melville Island, Bickerton Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common in north in a variety of habitats (mainly eucalypt forest, but also mangroves and monsoon forest). Scarce south of Brocks Creek and largely restricted to riverside vegetation. Breeding south to Katherine ; October to January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus. 24 : 83*).

RHIPIDURA LEUCOPHRYS LEUCOPHRYS (Latham). Willie Wagtail.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island, Bickerton Island and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Generally common in lightly wooded country, but vacating coastal areas in wet season. Breeding from June to November in far north, September to February in lower north, and July to September in south.

*Taxonomy.*—See Hartert (1905), Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus. 24 : 84*) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust. 44 : 118*).



MYIAGRA RUBECULA CONCINNA Gould. Leaden Flycatcher.

*Range*.—South to Larrimah and Borrooloola; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

*Status &c.*—Common in north in mangroves, paperbark swamps, edge of monsoon forest and adjacent eucalypt forest. Uncommon south of Pine Creek and virtually restricted to riverside vegetation. Breeding from October to February.

*Taxonomy*.—See Hartert (1905) and Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 88).

MYIAGRA RUFICOLLIS MIMIKAE Ogilvie-Grant. Broad-billed Flycatcher.

*Range*.—North and east coasts from Port Essington to the McArthur; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Mangroves.

*Taxonomy*.—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 90) and Deignan (1964).

SEISURA INQUIETA NANA Gould. Restless Flycatcher.

*Range*.—South to Morphett Creek and Alexandria; Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally uncommon. Waterside vegetation (especially *Melaleuca*) and adjacent woodlands. Breeding from October to February.

*Taxonomy*.—See Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 85).

SEISURA ALECTO NITIDA (Gould). Shining Flycatcher.

*Range*.—South to [the Elvire, W.A.], upper Roper and lower McArthur; Melville Island, Bickerton Island, Groote Eylandt and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

*Status &c.*—Common. Mangroves and dense riverside thickets (especially *Pandanus aquaticus*). Breeding from November to March.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1133 : 3) and Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 87).

MICROECA LEUCOPHAEA PALLIDA De Vis. Brown Flycatcher.

*Range*.—From Fountain Head, the upper South Alligator, the King and Gove, south to Cockatoo Creek, Coniston, Bonney Creek and Alexandria.

*Status &c.*—Locally common, but generally scarce, in lightly wooded country. Its stronghold seems to be woodland savanna of 20–30 inch rain-fall zone. Evidently absent from wet northwest corner, and patchily distributed in south. Breeding from August to December.

*Taxonomy*.—Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 92) recognizes this doubtful race.

MICROECA FLAVIGASTER FLAVIGASTER Gould. Lemon-breasted Flycatcher.

*Range*.—South to [Ivanhoe, W.A.], Elsey and the lower McArthur; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

*Status &c.*—Common in far north in mangroves and eucalypt forest. Uncommon south of Adelaide River and confined to riverside vegetation. Breeding from September to January.

*Taxonomy*.—See Rand (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1074 : 3), Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 94) and Deignan (1964).

PETROICA GOODENOVII (Vigors & Horsfield). Red-capped Robin.

*Range.*—North to 19°S (northwest of Tennant Creek and Alexandria).

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in mulga north to Coniston, but scarce further north. Breeding in September (in south).

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 38) and Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 96).

PETROICA CUCULLATA (Latham). Hooded Robin.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in south (mainly in mulga) and in northern woodland savanna of 20–30 inch rainfall zone, but scarce or absent elsewhere. Breeding north to the McArthur ; July and August in south, and December in north.

*Taxonomy.*—Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 98) recognizes "*picata*", which is merely the northern end of a north-south cline in increasing size.

POECILODRYAS PULVERULENTA LEUCURA (Gould). Mangrove Robin.

*Range.*—North and east coasts from Port Essington to the McArthur ; Melville Island and Bickerton Island.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Estuarine mangroves. Breeding reported by McLennan (1917) on the King ; October.

*Taxonomy.*—See Hartert (1905), Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1133 : 6) and Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 102).

POECILODRYAS SUPERCILIOSA CERVINIVENTRIS (Gould). Buff-sided Robin.

*Range.*—South to [Ord River Station, W.A.], Victoria River Depot, the Strangways (east of Larrimah) and McArthur River Station.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Monsoon forest and dense river-side thickets (bamboo, pandanus etc.). No records from north and east coasts between the South Alligator and the McArthur. Breeding from November to March.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1133 : 6) and Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 103).

PACHYCEPHALA PECTORALIS SPINICAUDA Pucheran. Golden Whistler.

*Range.*—Coasts south to the Daly and the McArthur, inland to Adelaide River and Borroloola ; Melville Island, Truant Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally scarce. Mainly mangroves ; also monsoon and riverside thickets. Breeding reported by North ("Nests and eggs . . ." 2 : 27) ; January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Galbraith, *Bull. Brit. Mus. (nat. Hist.) Zool.* 4 (4). Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1653 : 11) recognizes "*violetae*" for the populations from the Daly to Normanton (Q.), but the supposed differences in female coloration require confirmation with adequate series (Mayr had only two females of toptypical *spinicauda*).

PACHYCEPHALA RUFIVENTRIS RUFIVENTRIS (Latham). Rufous Whistler.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island, Bickerton Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Generally moderately common, but varying locally in abundance to a marked and inexplicable degree. Mainly woodland savanna in north and mulga in south. Breeding from September to February.

*Taxonomy*.—Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1653 : 3) recognizes six Australian races, and Deignan (1964) two. As to be expected, geographic variation in this continuously distributed species is slight and clinal, size varying with latitude and coloration with humidity.

*PACHYCEPHALA LANIOIDES LANIOIDES* Gould. White-breasted Whistler.

*Status &c.*—Only known from Melville Island (including Buchanan Island) and the mouth of the Roper. Mangroves.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mack (*Emu* 33 : 2), Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1653 : 8) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 47 : 94).

*PACHYCEPHALA SIMPLEX SIMPLEX* Gould. Brown Whistler.

*Range*.—West and north coasts from Port Keats to Port Bradshaw ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Monsoon forest, mangroves and paperbark swamps. Breeding from December to February.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1653 : 10).

*COLLURICINCLA HARMONICA BRUNNEA* Gould. Brown Shrike-Thrush.

*Range*.—South to George Creek, Larrimah, the McArthur and [the Nicholson, Q.] ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Monsoon, wattle and ebony thickets, paperbark swamps, eucalypt forest and riverside vegetation. Breeding from October to February.

*Taxonomy*.—Deignan (1964) combines *Colluricincla* with *Pachycephala*; the inevitability of such a merger requires confirmation, especially as it necessitates name changes (because of secondary homonymy) in both of the Territory races of this species.

*COLLURICINCLA HARMONICA RUFIVENTRIS* Gould. Western Shrike-Thrush.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north and east to Alice Springs.

*Status &c.*—Locally common in waterside thickets in mountain ranges ; generally scarce or absent elsewhere. Breeding in March and April and from September to November, depending on rainfall (North, "Nests and eggs . . ." 1 : 99).

*Taxonomy*.—Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 47 : 94) confirms the distinctness of the type of *julietae* Mathews from the northeastern interior of Western Australia. Sight records of *Colluricincla* from Tanami, Banka Banka and northwest of Tennant Creek (19°S) may be referable to *julietae* ; whereas observations at Central Mt. Stuart and Taylor Creek were more probably of *rufiventris*.

*COLLURICINCLA WOODWARDI* Hartert. Brown-breasted Shrike-Thrush.

*Range*.—South to [13 miles southeast of Kununurra, W.A.] and Malla-punyah. Records are from three areas : east Kimberley ; northwestern escarpment of Arnhem Land plateau between the King and the South Alligator ; and the McArthur.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Sandstone ranges. Breeding in December.

*Taxonomy*.—These apparently disjunct populations, like those of *Petrophassa* and *Amytornis*, may be taxonomically distinguishable, in which case the southwest and southeast populations would respectively bear the Mathewsian names of *assimilis* and *didimus*.

COLLURICINCLA PARVULA Gould. Little Shrike-Thrush.

*Range*.—North coast from Darwin to Yirrkala, inland in wet northwest corner to Coomalie Creek and the upper South Alligator ; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Common. Mangroves, monsoon forest and waterside thickets. Breeding recorded at Port Essington and near Darwin.

FALCUNCULUS FRONTATUS WHITEI Campbell. Northern Shrike-Tit.

*Status &c.*—Rare and local. Dry eucalypt forest. Two records : Larrimah (Sedgwick 1947) and Borrooloola (Barnard 1914*d*). Breeding reported on the McArthur.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Emu* 53 : 250).

OREOICA GUTTURALIS (Vigors & Horsfield). Crested Bellbird.

*Range*.—North to [Golden Gate, W.A.], Larrimah and Borrooloola.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in mulga and other arid shrubby north to Tanami, Tennant Creek and Alexandria. North of 19°S it has only been reported from Carpentaria drainage : Larrimah (common in open forest), Mallapunyah, and Borrooloola (dry stringybark ridges). Breeding in January in north, and in winter and spring in south.

*Taxonomy*.—Mayr (*Emu* 53 : 252) recognizes a pale northern "*pallens*".

SPHENOSTOMA CRISTATUM Gould. Wedgebill.

*Range*.—Valley of the Finke (including the Palmer and Ellery Creek) from Hermannsburg southeast to Charlotte Waters. Also two records from arid northern interior : Tanami and northwest of Tennant Creek (19°S).

*Status &c.*—Locally common in south, but generally scarce. Breeding from January to March and in September.

NEOSITTA CHRYSOPTERA LEUCOPTERA (Gould). White-winged Sittella.

*Range*.—South to Tanami, Banka Banka and Alexandria ; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in woodland savanna of 25–35 inch rainfall zone ; uncommon elsewhere. Breeding south to the McArthur ; September. [Sight records from Barrow Creek (Jarman 1944*a*) and Alice Springs (Hitchcock & Jarman 1944) require confirmation ; they may refer to post-breeding wanderers (as Mayr suggests), or to individuals of next race with wing-patch partly white.]

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Emu* 49 : 287).

NEOSITTA CHRYSOPTERA PILEATA (Gould). Black-capped Sittella.

*Range*.—From Harts Range south and west to George Gill Range.

*Status &c.*—Scarce. Mainly eucalypts ; also mulga.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mayr (*Emu* 49 : 283).

CLIMACTERIS AFFINIS Blyth. White-browed Tree-Creeper.

*Range*.—From (?) Coniston and Undoolya south and west to George Gill Range.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Lightly wooded country (mulga, corkwood and desert oak).

*Taxonomy*.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 5 : 480).

CLIMACTERIS MELANURA MELANURA Gould. Black-tailed Tree-Creeper.

Range.—South to Banka Banka and Alexandria.

Status &c.—Moderately common in woodland savanna south to Larrimah and Borroloola, but scarce further south. Breeding south to Borroloola; August to November.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Aust. J. Zool.* 5 : 484) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 120).

DICAENUM HIRUNDINACEUM HIRUNDINACEUM (Shaw). Mistletoe-bird.

Range.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Moderately common. Visiting all wooded habitats in search of fruiting mistletoes. Breeding from November to January in north, and presumably in winter in south.

Taxonomy.—See Salomonsen (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2057 : 11).

PARDALOTUS STRIATUS SUBSTRIATUS Mathews. Red-tipped Pardalote.

Range.—North to Tennant Creek.

Status &c.—Moderately common in river gums along the Finke, Ellery Creek, the Hugh and the Todd; scarce or absent elsewhere. Almost all records are in winter.

Taxonomy.—See Salomonsen (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2068 : 18) and Mees (*Emu* 65 : 97).

PARDALOTUS MELANOCEPHALUS UROPYGIALIS Gould. Black-headed Pardalote.

Range.—South to Larrimah and Brunette Downs; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Moderately common in coastal country in eucalypt forest and monsoon and wattle thickets; and inland, mainly along rivers, south to [Ivanhoe, W.A.], Katherine, Roper River Mission and Borroloola. Scarce further south (i.e. in stronghold of *P. rubricatus*). Breeding from May to September.

Taxonomy.—See the very different arrangements of Salomonsen (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2068 : 27) and Deignan (1964) when attempting to subdivide *uropygialis* into a paler and a darker race. Neither of these authors was aware that the type of *uropygialis*, as pointed out by Whittell (1954 : 102), came from Western Australia, not Port Essington.

PARDALOTUS RUBRICATUS RUBRICATUS Gould. Red-browed Pardalote.

Range.—North to the Victoria and the Roper.

Status &c.—Common in woodland savanna in north and in river gums in south. No records from Barkly Tableland (except its western edge) or from the McArthur. Breeding: two records in winter and one in February.

Taxonomy.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 58) and Salomonsen (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 2067 : 18).

ZOSTEROPS LUTEA LUTEA Gould. Yellow Silvereye.

Range.—Coasts south to Anson Bay and the McArthur; Bathurst Island, Melville Island, Truant Island, Bickerton Island, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status &c.*—Common along coasts, including estuaries, tidal creeks and islets. Mainly mangroves; also monsoon thickets and other shrubbery. Breeding from October to January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mack (*Emu* 31 : 298) and Mees (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 50 : 119).

MELITHREPTUS ALBOGULARIS Gould. White-throated Honeyeater.

*Range.*—South to Larrimah, Mallapunyah and [Riversleigh, Q.].

*Status &c.*—Very common in eucalypt forest, but visiting other habitats in search of flowering trees and shrubs. Breeding from April to October.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mack (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 13 : 33).

MELITHREPTUS LAETIOR Gould. Golden-backed Honeyeater.

*Range.*—From [Argyle Downs, W.A.], Katherine and Borroloola, south to the Macdonnell Ranges and the upper Finke.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Mainly waterside vegetation. No breeding recorded, but flying young observed in April and October (Jarman 1944b and 1945d).

*Taxonomy.*—See A. J. Campbell (*Emu* 18 : 4).

MYZOMELA ERYTHROCEPHALA ERYTHROCEPHALA Gould. Red-headed Honeyeater.

*Range.*—North and east coasts from Delissaville to the McArthur; Melville Island, Truant Island, Bickerton Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Mainly mangroves, but occasionally visiting flowering trees and shrubs in other habitats. Breeding in December.

*Taxonomy.*—The type locality is usually given as Port Essington, but see Whittell (1954 : 102).

MYZOMELA PECTORALIS Gould. Banded Honeyeater.

*Range.*—South to Larrimah, Mallapunyah and [the O'Shanassy, Q.].

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Generally common in woodland savanna where trees and shrubs are flowering. Scarce in coastal areas and evidently absent from wet northwest corner (north of Adelaide River). Breeding from November to April.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mack (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 13 : 34).

MYZOMELA NIGRA Gould. Black Honeyeater.

*Range.*—North to Tanami, Powell Creek and [the Nowranie, Q.].

*Status &c.*—Highly nomadic. Scarce. Possibly absent from the Territory in many years. Breeding reported by Whitlock (1924) in the James Range; winter.

MYZOMELA OBSCURA OBSCURA Gould. Dusky Honeyeater.

*Range.*—South to Port Keats, Yam Creek, the upper Mary, upper South Alligator, Oenpelli and Port Bradshaw; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally uncommon. Mangroves, monsoon forests, riverside thickets and paperbark swamps; occasionally visiting flowering trees and shrubs in adjacent open forest. Breeding not recorded, but see Deignan (1964).

**PHYLIDONYRIS ALBIFRONS** (Gould). White-fronted Honeyeater.

*Range*.—From Wycliffe Creek south to Angas Downs.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Scarce. Mainly flowering shrubs in southern highlands. All records in winter and spring. Breeding reported by Jarman (1953) at Palm Valley; winter.

**RAMSAYORNIS FASCIATUS** (Gould). White-breasted Honeyeater.

*Range*.—South to Eley and Borroloola; Melville Island and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

*Status &c.*—Common. Waterside vegetation, especially flowering *Melaleuca*. Breeding from December to March.

*Taxonomy*.—See Deignan (1964).

**LICHMERA INDISTINCTA INDISTINCTA** (Vigors & Horsfield). Brown Honeyeater.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island, Bickerton Island, Groote Eylandt and Sir Edward Pellew Group.

*Status &c.*—Partly nomadic. Very common in all coastal habitats including mangroves and islets. Common inland along rivers and round lagoons south to the upper Roper and the McArthur. Moderately common in waterside thickets in southern mountain ranges. Elsewhere uncommon, scarce or absent. Breeding from July to September.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44: 120).

**GRANTIELLA PICTA** (Gould). Painted Honeyeater.

*Status &c.*—Only known from McArthur River Station, where H. G. Barnard found it in flowering *Bauhinia* on a black-soil plain (*Emu* 14: 48).

**LACUSTROICA WHITEI** North. Grey Honeyeater.

*Status*.—Uncertain. Collected and observed by Whitlock (1924) south and east of Hermannsburg.

**CONOPOPHILA ALBOGULARIS ALBOGULARIS** (Gould). Rufous-banded Honeyeater.

*Range*.—Coasts and islets south to the Daly and the Roper, inland in wet northwest corner to Adelaide River and Oenpelli; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Mangroves, paperbarks and monsoon forest. Breeding from November to February.

**CONOPOPHILA RUFUGULARIS** (Gould). Rufous-throated Honeyeater.

*Range*.—From Port Keats, Brocks Creek, the upper South Alligator, lower King and Yirrkala, south to Tennant Creek and [Camooweal, Q.].

*Status &c.*—Partly migratory. Common. Confined in dry season to riverside vegetation in north. In wet season it disperses throughout northern woodland savannas and appears in south in trees along watercourses and about lagoons. Breeding from December to February.

**CERTHIONYX VARIEGATUS** Lesson. Pied Honeyeater.

*Range*.—Southwestern interior, north to Tanami and 19°S (northwest of Tennant Creek) and east in the Simpson Desert nearly to the Hay.

*Status &c.*—Highly nomadic. Common in favourable areas and favourable seasons but generally scarce. Mainly mulga about watercourses. Most records in winter. Breeding reported by North ("Nests and eggs . . ." 2: 89): March.

MELIPHAGA ALBILINEATA (White). White-lined Honeyeater.

*Range*.—Arnhem Land plateau from the King southwest to Oenpelli and possibly also the Katherine River Gorge.

*Status &c.*—Uncommon. Sandstone ranges and canyons, especially at fruiting trees (*Ficus* etc.).

*Taxonomy*.—See Deignan (1964) for criticism of published drawings of this species.

MELIPHAGA VIRESCENS VIRESCENS (Vieillot). Singing Honeyeater.

*Range*.—North to [Argyle Downs, W.A.], Pine Creek, the upper Mary, Roper River Mission and McArthur River Station; Melville Island and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

*Status &c.*—Common and widely distributed in mulga and other shrubbery, north to about Mt. Denison and Wauchope. Uncommon and patchily distributed further north, in thickets of teatree, gidgea, ebony, &c. Breeding in March in north, and in March and September in south.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 60 and 23 : 136) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 121).

MELIPHAGA KEARTLANDI (North). Grey-headed Honeyeater.

*Range*.—North to Tanami, northwest of Tennant Creek (19°S), Frewena and Alexandria.

*Status &c.*—Locally common but generally uncommon. Mainly thickets in mountain gullies in south, and mallee and stunted gums in spinifex country in north. Breeding from November to April and presumably also in winter.

MELIPHAGA PLUMULA (Gould). Yellow-fronted Honeyeater.

*Range*.—North to Banka Banka and Alexandria.

*Status &c.*—Possibly nomadic. Moderately common. In south mainly desert eucalypts (especially mallee in spinifex country), and in north mainly eucalypts along watercourses (that is north of Teatree Well, where *M. penicillata* is scarce or absent). Breeding in January and February in north, and (?) spring in south.

MELIPHAGA FLAVESCENS FLAVESCENS (Gould). Yellow-tinted Honeyeater.

*Range*.—From Katherine and the lower Roper south to [the Behn, W.A.], George Creek, 13 miles south of Larrimah, McArthur River Station and [the O'Shanassy, Q.]; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Common in riverside forests, visiting adjacent woodlands in search of flowering trees. Breeding reported by Barnard (1914*d*) on the McArthur.

MELIPHAGA PENICILLATA LEILAVALENSIS (North). White-plumed Honeyeater.

*Range*.—From Frew Pond, Brunette Downs, Alexandria and [a little north of Camooweal, Q.], south to Petermann Range, Mt. Olga, Ayers Rock and down the Finke to Charlotte Waters.

*Status &c.*—Common in south, but generally uncommon and patchily distributed north of Coniston and MacDonalld Downs. Eucalypts along watercourses, especially river gums. Breeding north to the Macdonnells; August and September.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 61 and 23 : 137) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 122).



MELIPHAGA UNICOLOR (Gould). White-gaped Honeyeater.

*Range*.—South to [the Elvire, W.A.], Newcastle Waters, Mallapunyah and [the O'Shanassy, Q.]; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common in north in all kinds of dense vegetation, but especially mangroves and monsoon and waterside thickets. Less numerous in south and confined to riverside vegetation. Breeding from September to March.

MYZANTHA FLAVIGULA Gould. Yellow-throated Miner.

*Range*.—Throughout the Territory; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common north to the upper Roper and upper McArthur; mainly eucalypts along watercourses, but also mulga and gidgea. Locally common in far north, but generally uncommon; open eucalypt forest. Breeding from July to September and in January.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 62) and Deignan (1964).

ACANTHAGENYS RUFOGULARIS Gould. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater.

*Range*.—North to Tanami, Elliott and Alexandria.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Common where flowering shrubs and low trees are abundant, but generally uncommon; scarce north of 21°S. Breeding north to Palm Valley; September.

*Taxonomy*.—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 62).

ENTOMYZON CYANOTIS ALBIPENNIS (Gould). Blue-faced Honeyeater.

*Range*.—South to [Cockatoo Spring, W.A.], Warlock Ponds and Mallapunyah; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Partly nomadic. Locally common in north about flowering eucalypts and paperbarks. Uncommon south of Katherine and Borrooloola and confined to waterside vegetation. Breeding south to Borrooloola; October and November (Le Souef 1902).

*Taxonomy*.—See Hartert (1905).

PHILEMON MOLUCCENSIS GORDONI Mathews. Helmeted Friarbird.

*Range*.—North coast from Darwin to Yirrkala, inland to Oenpelli; Melville Island.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Mainly mangroves. Breeding in September (Le Souef 1903a).

*Taxonomy*.—See Deignan (1964).

PHILEMON ARGENTICEPS (Gould). Silver-crowned Friarbird.

*Range*.—South to [Cockatoo Spring, W.A.], Victoria River Depot, Coolibah, Larrimah, Mallapunyah and [the Gregory, Q.]; Melville Island, Elcho Island and Groote Eylandt. [The specimen from "Alexandra" (Ingram 1907) possibly came from east of the station on the coastal fall.]

*Status &c.*—Common in far north in all wooded habitats except monsoon forest. Less numerous south of Pine Creek and largely restricted to waterside vegetation. Breeding from October to February.

*Taxonomy*.—See Mack (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 18 : 37). The type was collected by Bynoe before he visited the Territory (Whittell 1954 : 102).

PHILEMON CITREOGULARIS CITREOGULARIS (Gould). Little Friarbird.

Range.—South to [Ord River Station, W.A.], Elliott and [presumably Camooweal, Q.] ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt, Maria Island and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

Status &c.—Moderately common in all wooded habitats except monsoon forest. Probably on Barkly Tableland only in wet season. Breeding from September to January.

Taxonomy.—In view of the remarks of Hartert (1905), Condon (S. Aust. Orn. 20 : 62) and Deignan (1964), it seems that the time-honoured "sordidus" of Gould must fall.

TAENIOPYGIA GUTTATA CASTANOTIS (Gould). Zebra Finch.

Range, status &c.—Nomadic. Numbers undergoing tremendous fluctuations between good years and droughts. Ordinarily distributed in lightly wooded country north to Barkly Tableland. Some movement in dry season into well-watered northern woodland savannas north to about the lower Victoria and upper Roper. In drought years it may reach north coast. One record from Groote Eylandt (Campbell 1922). Breeding north to Elliott and Brunette Downs ; after rains.

Taxonomy.—See Delacour (*Zoologica*, N.Y. 28 : 80) and Keast (*Emu* 58 : 227).

EMBLEMA PICTA Gould. Painted Finch.

Range.—North to Tanami, Banka Banka and Alexandria.

Status &c.—Formerly common in Central Australian cattle-belt, but now generally scarce. Mainly spinifex and shrubbery in rocky gullies. Seldom reported from north of Coniston and Barrow Creek. Breeding only recorded from about the upper Finke (Palm Valley etc.) ; winter and spring.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Emu* 58 : 224) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 123).

STEGANOPELEURA BICHENOVII (Vigors & Horsfield). Double-bar Finch.

Range.—South to Banka Banka and Alexandria ; Groote Eylandt and North Island (Sir Edward Pellew Group).

Status &c.—Common in north, south to the upper Roper and lower McArthur. Perhaps only a post-breeding vagrant further south. Mainly in and near dense waterside vegetation (pandanus, long grasses, sedges etc.). Breeding south to Elsey and Borroloola ; January to October.

Taxonomy.—South to Pine Creek and Groote Eylandt (and in the Kimberley Division, W.A.) there are only black-rumped birds (which Keast, *Emu* 58 : 228, regards as a distinct race, *annulosa*). South and east from Katherine white-rumped birds become increasingly predominant until in Queensland they alone are found.

LONCHURA CASTANEOTHORAX CASTANEOTHORAX (Gould). Chestnut-breasted Finch.

Range.—South and east to Victoria River Depot, Katherine and the King ; Bathurst Island, Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Uncommon. Grassland. In wet season apparently some movement inland from low-lying coastal plains. Breeding from January to April (Frith & Davies 1961).

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Emu* 58 : 238), who recognizes "assimilis", and Deignan (1964) who rejects it.

LONCHURA FLAVIPRYMNA (Gould). Yellow-tailed Finch.

Range.—South and east to Victoria River Depot, Pine Creek and the King.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Scarce. Grassland (usually in company of the more numerous *L. castaneothorax*). Breeding only recorded from the Daly; January (Mathews, "Birds of Australia" 12: 202).

Taxonomy.—See Hartert (1905) and Keast (*Emu* 58: 240). Keast's statements notwithstanding, this finch is almost identical in distribution and ecology with the Territory population of *L. castaneothorax*, and its taxonomic status is still an open question.

LONCHURA PECTORALIS (Gould). Pictorella Finch.

Range.—South to Banka Banka and Alexandria.

Status &c.—Nomadic. Uncommon. Grassland and woodland savanna. Only present on Barkly Tableland in wet season. Seldom recorded in coastal areas. Breeding in February and March.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Emu* 58: 238).

NEOCHMIA RUFICAUDA CLARESCENS (Hartert). Star Finch.

Range.—South to [Argyle Downs, W.A.], Katherine and the McArthur.

Status &c.—Scarce. Patchily distributed in long grass and sedges about swamps and river-pools. Not recorded from north coast. Breeding reported by Barnard (1914d) on the McArthur; June.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Emu* 58: 231).

NEOCHMIA PHAETON PHAETON (Hombron & Jacquinot). Crimson Finch.

Range.—South to [Argyle Downs, W.A.], Victoria River Depot, Warlock Ponds and the McArthur.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Dense waterside vegetation, especially pandanus, canegrass and bamboo. Breeding south to the McArthur; December to April.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Emu* 58: 230); and for relationship to other estrildines, Mitchell (*Emu* 62: 115) and Harrison (*Emu* 63: 48).

POEPHILA CINCTA ACUTICAUDA (Gould). Long-tailed Finch.

Range.—South to [Argyle Downs, W.A.], Dunmarra and Mallapunyah.

Status &c.—Common. Woodland savanna. Breeding south to the McArthur; February to June (Frith & Davies 1961).

Taxonomy.—Keast (*Emu* 58: 234) does not recognize "*hecki*".

POEPHILA PERSONATA PERSONATA Gould. Masked Finch.

Range.—South to [the Behn, W.A.], Newcastle Waters and Brunette Downs.

Status &c.—Moderately common in northern grasslands and woodland savannas. Scarce on Barkly Tableland. Breeding from November to July.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Emu* 58: 235).

CHLOEBIA GOULDIAE (Gould). Gouldian Finch.

Range.—South to the Negri, Daly Waters and the McArthur.

Status &c.—Formerly common. Woodland savanna. Breeding from December to April.

Taxonomy.—See Keast (*Emu* 58: 236) and Mitchell (*Emu* 58: 395).

ORIOLOUS SAGITTATUS AFFINIS Gould. Olive-backed Oriole.

*Range.*—South to [the Behn, W.A.], Larrimah and Mallapunyah ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Generally uncommon. Mainly riverside and monsoon forests. According to Mathews (1914) it vacates Melville Island in wet season. Breeding from November to January.

ORIOLOUS FLAVOCINCTUS FLAVOCINCTUS (King). Yellow Oriole.

*Range.*—North coast from Darwin to Port Bradshaw, inland in wet northwest corner to Burrundie, the upper Mary, upper South Alligator and Oenpelli ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Mangroves and monsoon and riverside forests. Breeding from October to January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mees (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 66 : 29).

SPHECOTHERES FLAVIVENTRIS ASHBYI Mathews. Yellow Figbird.

*Range.*—South to Port Keats, Katherine and Port Bradshaw ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Locally common. Fruiting trees (especially *Ficus*) in monsoon and riverside forests. Breeding in December and January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Deignan (1964).

DICRURUS BRACTEATUS Gould. Spangled Drongo.

*Range.*—West and north coasts from the Daly to Port Bradshaw, inland in wet northwest corner to Burrundie, the upper Mary, upper South Alligator and Oenpelli, and (?) occasionally to Katherine ; Melville Island, Elcho Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common. Monsoon and riverside forests and adjacent eucalypt forest. Breeding from October to January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Rand (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 992 : 2) and Vaurie (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 93 : 288).

GRALLINA CYANOLEUCA (Latham). Magpie-Lark.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Common. Lightly wooded country in vicinity of water. Vacates north and west coasts (south to Port Keats) in wet season (November to April). Breeding north to Glencoe ; October to March in north, and August and September in south.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon (*Emu* 50 : 124).

STRUTHIDEA CINEREA Gould. Apostle-bird.

*Range.*—From Dunmarra south to Elliott.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Denser parts of woodland savanna, especially about thickets of lancewood.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon (*Emu* 50 : 125).

ARTAMUS LEUCORHYNCHUS LEUCOPYGIALIS Gould. White-breasted Woodswallow.

*Range.*—South to Elliott, Brunette Downs and Alexandria ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Common along coasts, but generally scarce and patchily distributed inland (usually about towns and water). Perhaps only wet-season visitor to south. Breeding in November and December.

*Taxonomy.*—Hartert (1905) synonymized his "*parvirostris*" with *leucopygialis*. Keast (*Emu* 58 : 209) revived "*parvirostris*" as a smaller northern race; the differences, however, are extremely slight, and the boundary between them could only be drawn in an arbitrary manner. Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 124) not only rejects "*parvirostris*" but also questions the validity of *leucopygialis*.

ARTAMUS PERSONATUS (Gould). Masked Wood-Swallow.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Highly nomadic, their occurrence depending on rainfall in south, and on flowering of trees and shrubs in north. Ordinarily distributed in lightly wooded country north to Katherine, but in extreme droughts may reach north coast (e.g. Darwin, April 1952). Breeding north to Barkly Tableland; winter (in south).

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Emu* 58 : 208).

ARTAMUS SUPERCILIOSUS (Gould). White-browed Wood-Swallow.

*Status.*—Scarce visitor (presumably from eastern Australia), usually in company of *A. personatus*. Recorded from Darwin, the McArthur, Alexandria and Alice Springs.

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Emu* 58 : 208).

ARTAMUS CINEREUS MELANOPS Gould. Black-faced Wood-Swallow.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory.

*Status &c.*—Partly nomadic. Common in lightly wooded country north to Pine Creek. Only dry-season visitor to far north. Breeding north to Katherine; November to March in north, and winter and spring in south.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 56), Keast (*Emu* 58 : 212) and Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 125). The remarks of Mack (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 13 : 33) on a series from the Roper indicate that "*normani*" (intermediate between *melanops* and *hypoleucus*) is more widely distributed than believed by Keast.

ARTAMUS MINOR Vieillot. Little Wood-Swallow.

*Range.*—South to [Giles Creek, W.A.], Mt. Olga, Ayers Rock, Levi Range, James Range and Alice Springs; Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Locally common about cliffs, but generally uncommon. Scarce in south in winter. Breeding south to Alice Springs; October to January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Keast (*Emu* 58 : 212).

CRATICUS TORQUATUS ARGENTUS Gould. Silver-backed Butcherbird.

*Range.*—North coast from Darwin to Cape Arnhem, inland in wet northwest corner to Fountain Head and the middle South Alligator.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in tall eucalypt forest between Darwin and Adelaide River; scarce elsewhere. Breeding reported by Sedgwick (1947) at Batchelor; presumably December or January.

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1504 : 7).

CRACTICUS TORQUATUS TORQUATUS (Latham). Grey Butcherbird.

Range.—From Alice Springs south and west to the Basedow Range and Palm Valley.

Status &c.—Scarce. Mainly thickets of tall mulga.

Taxonomy.—See Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1504 : 5).

CRACTICUS NIGROGULARIS (Gould). Pied Butcherbird.

Range.—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island and Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Generally moderately common in lightly wooded country, but scarce on Barkly Tableland and in south away from hills or watercourses. Breeding in September and October.

Taxonomy.—Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1504 : 8) clearly establishes that far northern birds are much smaller than those from far south, but he evidently lacked material from the intervening region of some 1,000 miles. His measurements of Queensland specimens, as well as the generally continuous distribution of the species, suggest that size changes clinally. Against this, however, is the fragmentary evidence of Mees (*J. roy. Soc. W. Aust.* 44 : 125) of a sharp change in size in Western Australia between Wotjulum and Derby. Until this is confirmed, and the nature of the change is studied in the Territory and Queensland, "*picatus*" must remain in abeyance.

CRACTICUS QUOYI SPALDINGI Masters. Black Butcherbird.

Range.—West and north coasts and tidal sections of rivers from Port Keats to the Goyder, penetrating inland for 35 miles on the South Alligator ; Melville Island.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Mangroves and occasionally adjacent monsoon forest. Breeding in October (Frith & Davies 1961) and January (Mathews 1914).

Taxonomy.—See Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1504 : 12) and Mees (*Zool. Verh., Leiden* no. 66 : 31).

CRACTICUS TIBICEN TIBICEN (Latham). Black-backed Magpie.

Range.—North to Newry, Katherine and Borroloola ; Groote Eylandt.

Status &c.—Moderately common. Lightly wooded country. In Central Australian cattle-belt their numbers seem to have increased over the last forty years. No records from Victoria River Basin or from the middle and lower Roper, and only two from north of Elsey (*viz.* at Katherine). Breeding in October and November (in north).

Taxonomy.—See A. G. Campbell (*Emu* 28 : 167), Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1504 : 15) and Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 67). The Black-backed Magpie undergoes some geographic variation, e.g. north-south increase in body-size and east-west increase in bill-length ; but whether there are steps in these clines sufficiently abrupt for delimiting races is at present unknown and will remain so until a lot more material is collected. White-backed individuals, presumably old males, are occasionally reported in southern highlands (north to Harts Range).

STREPERA VERSICOLOR PLUMBEA Gould. Grey Currawong.

*Range.*—Extreme southwest, east to 22 miles west of Victory Downs.

*Status &c.*—Rare. Relatively well-watered country immediately north of Musgrave Ranges (S.A.).

*Taxonomy.*—See Amadon (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1504 : 29) and Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 66).

CHLAMYDERA MACULATA GUTTATA (Gould). Western Bowerbird.

*Range.*—Southwestern interior, north and east to Mt. Allan and Macdonald Downs.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common in Macdonnell and James Ranges, but seldom reported from elsewhere. Thickets (especially of *Ficus*) in rocky country. Breeding from December to February.

*Taxonomy.*—See Condon (*S. Aust. Orn.* 20 : 64) and Mayr & Jennings (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1602 : 8).

CHLAMYDERA NUCHALIS NUCHALIS (Jardine & Selby). Great Bowerbird.

*Range.*—South to [the Negri, W.A.], Larrimah and the McArthur ; Melville Island, Bickerton Island and Groote Eylandt.

*Status &c.*—Moderately common. Thickets (monsoon, wattle, ebony etc.) in otherwise open forest and woodland. Breeding from October to February.

*Taxonomy.*—See Mayr & Jennings (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1602 : 11).

CORVUS CECILAE Mathews. Australian Crow.

*Range.*—Throughout the Territory ; Melville Island, Groote Eylandt and Maria Island.

*Status &c.*—Nomadic. Common. Mainly grassland and woodland savanna in north and watercourses in south. Perhaps mainly dry-season visitor to far north and coastal country. Breeding from August to May.

CORVUS BENNETTI North. Little Crow.

*Range.*—North to Powell Creek and Alexandria.

*Status &c.*—Sparsely distributed throughout lightly wooded country, with local concentrations about slaughter yards, cattle stations and towns. Breeding reported by J. H. Calaby (pers. comm.) at Mt. Olga ; July.

*Taxonomy.*—See A. G. Campbell (*Emu* 29 : 101) and Vaurie (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* no. 1915 : 10).

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# Appendix I

## *Species confirmandae*

Space precludes a full listing and discussion of erroneous and dubious records ; and the following list is restricted to (a) plausible observations unsupported by specimens or otherwise ineligible for the definitive list, and (b) specimens whose provenance or identification is open to doubt.

FREGETTA TROPICA (Gould). Gould Storm-Petrel.

According to Salvin ("Cat. of Birds Brit. Mus." 25 : 366) there is an adult skin in the British Museum labelled "Port Essington".

PHAETHON RUBRICAUDA Boddaert. Red-tailed Tropic-bird.

An unidentified tropic-bird was observed by S. A. White (1923) at sea off Darwin in June 1922.

SULA DACTYLATRA PERSONATA Gould. Masked Gannet.

Noted by Humphries (1947) at Melville Bay.

IXOBRYCHUS MINUTUS DUBIUS Mathews. Little Bittern.

A specimen from Point Charles was identified by North ("Nests and eggs . . ." 4 : 41) expressly as belonging to the Australian race, and not (as might have been expected) to *I. m. sinensis*.

LOPHOICTINIA ISURA (Gould). Square-tailed Kite.

Most of the seven records are unconvincing and almost certainly refer to *Milvus*. The least dubious is that of Keartland (1896), who received from Central Australia an addled egg and the wing of a fully fledged juvenile from the same nest.

PORZANA TABUENSIS IMMACULATA (Swainson). Spotless Crake.

Keartland (*in litt.* to North, "Nests and eggs . . ." 4 : 216) says he received a rough skin and clutch of eggs from the Daly. Whitlock (1924) believed he heard this species on the Finke near the entrance to the Glen of Palms.

GALLINULA OLIVACEA RUFICRISSA Gould. Bush-hen.

Le Souef (1902*a*) recorded eggs from the "Port Darwin district." McLennan (1917) believed he heard it in long grass round springs and billabongs on the lower King. Webb (1933) listed it for Milingimbi. Frith & Davies (1961) recorded eggs for "subcoastal Northern Territory".

STERNA FUSCATA SERRATA Wagler. Sooty Tern.

Observed by Lavery (1964) in small numbers on Urquhart Islet (Sir Edward Pellew Group) in late November 1962. Hill collected *S. anaethetus* on nearby Observation Island (Campbell & Kershaw 1913).

ANOUS STOLIDUS PILEATUS (Scopoli). Noddy.

A flock of 10 unidentified noddies was observed by D. L. Serventy (*ms.*) three miles off Cape Wessel on July 28, 1949.

MACROPYGIA PHASIANELLA ROBINSONI Mathews. Brown Pigeon.  
See Cooper (*Emu* 61 : 253).

NEOPHEMA SPLENDIDA (Gould). Scarlet-chested Parrot.

Observed by W. H. Liddle in mulga at Angas Downs with Princess and Bourke Parrots after heavy rain in October 1932 (Finlayson 1933).

CHRYSOCOCCYX LUCIDUS PLAGOSUS (Latham). Golden Bronze-Cuckoo.

Ingram (1907) identified a juvenile cuckoo collected at Alexandria by Stalker on December 25, 1905, as *plagosus*.

MICROECA BRUNNEICAUDA Campbell. Brown-tailed Flycatcher.

This problematic bird is only certainly known from the Kimberley Division of Western Australia, where it seems to represent *M. flavigaster* on the north and west coasts. The type locality was given as "the Port Darwin district" on the unreliable testimony of Le Souef. See Vaurie (*Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* 100 : 530) and Keast (*Rec. Aust. Mus.* 24 : 95).

DRYMODES SUPERCILIARIS COLCLOUGHI Mathews. Northern Scrub-Robin.

Despite Mack's assurance (*Mem. Qd Mus.* 13 : 23) that this is a good subspecies, one may reasonably doubt the occurrence of a rain-forest species on the Roper (annual rainfall *ca* 30 inches).

CALAMANTHUS FULIGINOSUS ISABELLINUS North. Rusty Field-Wren.

The types of *isabellinus* were said to come from the Missionary Plain, but Keartland (in North 1896) says they were collected between Abminga and Bloods Creek (far northern South Australia).

MELIPHAGA GRACILIS (Gould). Graceful Honeyeater.

Supposedly collected by Loria at Darwin (Salvadori 1890). The listing by Le Souef (1903c) of an egg of *M. notata* from the "Port Darwin district" might be thought to lend weight to this record, but it is much more likely that Salvadori's material came from Thursday Island or even New Guinea.

# Appendix II

## Gazetteer

Latitudes are south, and longitudes east. Distances are in air-miles, except the road mileages from Darwin given in parentheses for localities on the Stuart Highway.

*Adelaide River*, rising in 13°25', 131°00', and flowing N into Van Diemen Gulf in 12°13', 131°14'.

*Adelaide River*, town on the Adelaide where it is crossed by Stuart Highway (72 mi.) and North Australian Railway in 13°15', 131°07'.

*Aileron*, small town on Stuart Highway (871 mi.) in 22°39', 133°20'.

*Alcoota*, cattle station 70 miles NNE of Alice Springs.

*Alexandria*, cattle station on Barkly Tableland in 19°03', 136°42'.

*Alger Island*, off north coast in 11°53', 135°58'.

*Alice Springs*, town on the Todd in 23°42', 133°51'. Northern terminus of Central Australian Railway and southern end of Stuart Highway (955 mi.).

*Alice Well*, on the Hugh 82 miles S of Alice Springs and 3 miles NW of Bundoomah Railway Siding.

*Alligator Point*, on the lower Daly in 13°30', 130°25'.

"*Alligator River*" of Hartert (1905) refers to the South Alligator.

*Alroy (Downs)*, cattle station on Barkly Tableland in 19°17', 136°03'.

*Ambukwamba*, see Umbacumba.

*Anacoora Bore*, 46 miles E of Charlotte Waters.

*Angas Downs*, cattle station 135 miles SW of Alice Springs in 25°00', 132°15'.

*Anson Bay*, on northwest coast at mouth of the Daly in 13°23', 130°18'.

*Anthony Lagoon*, cattle station on Barkly Tableland in 17°58', 135°32'.

*Anthony's Well*, 36 miles NNW of Alice Springs.

*Apsley Strait*, separating Melville and Bathurst Islands in 11°30', 130°25'.

*Arafura Sea*, off north coast.

*Arenbara*, former name of Marrakai.

*Argyle (Downs)*, W.A., cattle station on the Behn 38 miles S of Kununurra in 16°17', 128°48'.

*Arltunga*, former gold town 57 miles ENE of Alice Springs in 23°25', 134°43'.

*Arnhem Bay*, on north coast in 12°20', 136°10'.

*Arnhem Land* formerly meant the far north of the Territory between the Timor Sea and Gulf of Carpentaria; now generally restricted to the Aboriginal Reserve in the eastern two-thirds.

*Arragoona Waterhole*, on the Lander 7 miles NE of Coniston.

*Arthur Hills*, in 21°10', 132°.

*Ashburton Range*, in restricted sense refers to hills 26 miles N of Tennant Creek, in broader sense to whole western rim of Barkly Tableland north to Newcastle Waters.

*Attack Creek*, crossed by Stuart Highway (595 mi.) in 19°02', 134°08'.

*Attitara*, near Erldunda.

*Auwerigne*, cattle station on the East Baines (left-bank trib. of the Victoria) in 15°41', 130°00'.

*Avon Downs*, cattle station on Barkly Tableland in 20°02', 137°30'.

Ayers Rock, 210 miles SW of Alice Springs in 25°21', 131°02'.  
 Bagot(s) Creek, 9 miles W of Hermannsburg.  
 Banka Banka, cattle station on Stuart Highway (577 mi.) in 18°47', 134°03'.  
 Barclay Camp IV, on the Lander 20 miles SW of Willowra.  
 Barkly Stock Route, across Barkly Tableland from Elliott east and southeast through Anthony Lagoon and Alexandria.  
 Barkly Tableland, northeastern region of plains of great pastoral value, ca 300 miles long and 100 wide, orientated NW-SE between lats. 17 and 20; bounded in north and northeast by Carpentaria fall, in west and south by semi-desert, and in southeast by the Georgina basin.  
 Barrow Creek, small town on Stuart Highway (779 mi.) in 21°31', 133°53'.  
 Basadow Range, 10 miles SW of Angas Downs in 25°05', 132°05'.  
 Batchelor, station on North Australian Railway 15 miles NNW of Adelaide River in 13°03', 131°01'.  
 Bathurst Island, immediately west of Melville Island in 11°40', 130°20'.  
 Batten(s) Creek, rising in 16°25', 135°40' and flowing NE into the McArthur delta.  
 Bean Tree Waterhole, 11 miles SE of Barrow Creek.  
 Behn River, right-bank tributary of the Ord (W.A.) rising in 16°50', 129°10'.  
 Berrimah, 8 miles E of Darwin.  
 Berry Springs, 15 miles SSE of Darwin.  
 Bickerton Island, between east coast and Groote Eylandt in 13°47', 136°12'.  
 Birdum, former southern terminus of North Australian Railway 5 miles S of Larrimah (present terminus).  
 Blunder Bay, in the Victoria River estuary in 15°12', 129°44'.  
 Boggy Pool (or Waterhole), on the Finke 20 miles SSE of Hermannsburg.  
 Bonn(e)y Well, on Bonn(e)y Creek where it is crossed by Stuart Highway (694 mi.) in 20°27', 134°15'.  
 Bore 19, 7 miles NW of Avon Downs.  
 Boree Creek, on Barkly Tableland 17 miles S of Brunette Downs.  
 Borroloola, small town on the lower McArthur in 16°04', 136°18'.  
 Boucaut Bay, on north coast in 12°02', 134°27'.  
 Bradshaw(s), cattle station near confluence of the Victoria and the Angalarri in 15°21', 130°17'.  
 Braithwaite Point, on north coast in 11°46', 133°56'.  
 Bremer Island, off north coast in 12°07', 136°48'.  
 Brocks Creek, station on North Australian Railway 27 miles SE of Adelaide River in 13°28', 131°25'.  
 Brook(e)s Soak, 14 miles WNW of Coniston.  
 Brook(e)s Well, 14 miles SW of Coniston.  
 Brunette Creek, rising on Barkly-Carpentaria divide and flowing SW past Brunette Downs into Lake Sylvester.  
 Brunette Downs, cattle station on Barkly Tableland in 18°38', 135°57'.  
 Buchanan Creek, left-bank tributary of the Playford 12 miles SE of Alexandria.  
 Buchanan Island, off SE corner of Bathurst Island in 11°49', 130°38'.  
 Bunday River, rising in 22°50', 134°35', and flowing NE into the Sand-over.

*Bundooma(h)*, siding on Central Australian Railway in 24°52', 134°14'.  
*Burrell(s) Creek*, right-bank tributary of the Adelaide, crossed near its source by Stuart Highway (88 mi.) and further down by North Australian Railway 3 miles SE of Adelaide River.

*Burrundie*, siding on North Australian Railway in 13°33', 131°42'.

*Burt Plain*, in broadest sense the entire plain immediately north of the western and central Macdonnell Ranges, but usually restricted to sector north of Alice Springs.

*Bustard Islands*, between east coast and Groote Eylandt in 13°43', 136°22'.

*Cabbage Gum Creek*, 10 miles S of Tennant Creek.

*Cadell Strait*, off north coast between Elcho Island and mainland (Napier Peninsula) in 12°00', 135°40'.

*Calvert River*, flowing NE into Gulf of Carpentaria in 16°16', 137°45'.

*Camooweal (Q.)*, town in 19°55', 138°08'.

*Cape Barrow*, on east coast in 13°40', 136°03'.

*Cape Cockburn*, on north coast in 11°21', 132°51'.

*Cape Don*, western point of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°20', 131°45'.

*Cape Hotham*, 42 miles NE of Darwin.

*Cape Shield*, on east coast in 13°19', 136°18'.

*Cape Wessel*, northeast point of Wessel Islands in 11°00', 136°46'.

*Cape Wilberforce*, on north coast in 11°53', 136°33'.

*Carandotta (Q.)*, cattle station in 21°58', 138°35'.

*Carmichael Crag*, in George Gill Range in 24°13', 131°33'.

*Ceilidh Well*, 41 miles WNW of Alice Springs in 23°31', 133°16'.

*Central Mt. Stuart*, 15 miles N of Teatree Well.

*Central Mount Wedge*, in 22°51', 131°50'. Cattle station of same name 25 miles ENE.

*Chambers Pillar*, 78 miles S of Alice Springs in 24°50', 133°47'.

*Chandlers Range*, 5 miles NE of Henbury.

*Charlotte Waters*, former telegraph station in 25°55', 134°56'.

*Clyde River (or Creek)*, right-bank tributary of the McArthur which it joins 5 miles NE of McArthur River Station.

*Cobourg Peninsula*, northwestern extremity of mainland in 11°20', 132°15'.

*Cockatoo Creek*, 26 miles W of Coniston in 22°06', 132°08'.

*Cockatoo Spring (W.A.)*, 20 miles SE of Kununurra in 15°57', 128°56'.

*Cockroach Bore*, 20 miles E of Tarlton Downs in 22°32', 137°12'.

*Collabirian Waterhole*, on Barkly Tableland in 17°37', 135°48'.

*Coniston*, cattle station on Warburton Creek (left-bank trib. of the Lander) in 22°08', 132°30'.

*Coolibah*, cattle station on the Victoria in 15°33', 130°57'.

*Coomalie Creek*, left-bank tributary of the Adelaide, crossed by Stuart Highway (54 mi.).

*Coporyllia Spring*, 5 miles W of Hermannsburg.

*Crawford Spring*, 9 miles NNW of Victoria River Downs.

*Croker Island*, off north coast of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°10', 132°35'.

*Crown Point*, see Old Crown.

*Cullen River*, tributary of the Fergusson crossed by Stuart Highway (174 mi.) and by O.T.Line (13 miles SE of Pine Creek).

*Curiosity Peak*, on the lower Victoria in 15°26', 130°07'.



*Curtin Springs*, cattle station 173 miles SW of Alice Springs in 25°19', 131°45'.

*Cuthbert Point*, on north coast in 11°43', 133°50'.

*Daly River*, flowing NW from confluence of the Katherine and the Flora into Timor Sea at Anson Bay.

*Daly River Mission*, on the lower Daly in 13°45', 130°41'. The Police Station is 2 miles SE.

*Daly Waters*, town on Stuart Highway (388 mi.) in 16°15', 133°20'.

*Danger Point*, on north coast of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°07', 132°21'.

*Darwent Creek*, draining north slope of western Macdonnells in 23°20', 132°05'.

*Darwin*, city on northwest coast in 12°28', 130°51'. Northern terminus of Stuart Highway and North Australian Railway.

*De Bavay Hills*, 38 miles E of The Granites in 20°34', 130°56'.

*Deep Well*, cattle station 45 miles SSE of Alice Springs. Railway station 6 miles SW.

*Deering Creek*, draining south slope of western Macdonnells in 23°40', 131°40'.

*Delamere*, cattle station in Victoria River basin in 15°44', 131°32'.

*Delissaville*, aboriginal settlement on Cox Peninsula 11 miles SW of Darwin (across Port Darwin).

*Devils Marbles*, granite outcrops on Stuart Highway (704 mi.) 7 miles N of Wauchope.

*Dneiper*, former cattle station 11 miles S of MacDonald Downs.

*Doctors Stones*, cattle station on the Hugh 53 miles SW of Alice Springs. Now known as Renners Rock.

*Dulcie Range*, in 22°35', 135°40'.

*Dunmarra*, cattle station on Stuart Highway (419 mi.) in 16°40', 133°23'.

*East Alligator River*, rising on Arnhem Land plateau and flowing NW into Van Diemen Gulf in 12°10', 132°35'.

*East Point*, 5 miles NNW of Darwin.

*Edith River*, siding on North Australian Railway where it crosses the Edith in 14°12', 132°02'.

*Elcho Island*, off north coast in 11°57', 135°44'.

*Elizabeth River*, flowing into East Arm of Port Darwin; crossed by Stuart Highway (25 mi.).

*Ellery(s) Creek*, left-bank tributary of the Finke, crossed on the Alice Springs road 10 miles E of Hermannsburg.

*Ellery Waterhole*, in Ellery Creek where it passes through the Heavitree Range 22 miles NE of Hermannsburg.

*Elliott*, town on Stuart Highway (482 mi.) in 17°34', 133°31'.

*Elsy*, cattle station on the upper Roper in 14°58', 133° 20'. Old Elsey was 17 miles W.

*Elsy Creek*, flowing NE from confluence of Western and Birdum Creeks into upper Roper in 14°57', 133°17'; crossed by Stuart Highway (297 mi.) near Warlock Ponds.

*Elsy Reach*, backwater of the upper Roper joining the main river 2 miles downstream from Elsey Station.

*El Sherana*, mine on the upper South Alligator in 13° 31', 132°31'.

*Elvire River* (W.A.), rising near Halls Creek and flowing E and NE into the Panton (right-bank trib. of the Ord).

*Emily Gap*, 6 miles ESE of Alice Springs.

*Entrance Island*, at mouth of the Liverpool in 11°58', 134°13'.  
*Erlunda*, cattle station 112 miles SSW of Alice Springs in 25°13', 133°11'.  
*Eureka*, former gold-mine 24 miles ENE of Pine Creek.  
*Eureka Creek*, left-bank tributary of the Mary 28 miles NE of Pine Creek.  
*Eva Downs*, cattle station on Barkly Tableland in 18°01', 134°51'.  
*Fanny Bay*, 3 miles NW of Darwin.  
*Fenton*, airstrip 13 miles SW of Brocks Creek in 13°37', 131°20'.  
*Fergusson River*, siding on North Australian Railway 22 miles SSE of Pine Creek.  
*Finke Gorge (or Gap)*, upper Finke River 18 miles NNW of Hermannsburg. Also applied to gorge south of Hermannsburg.  
*Finke River*, rising in western Macdonnells and flowing SE into South Australia.  
*Finke Siding (or Railway Station)*, on Central Australian Railway 137 miles SSE of Alice Springs in 25°35', 134°35'.  
*Finniss River*, rising 15 miles W of Adelaide River and flowing N and W into west coast in 12°53', 130°20'.  
*Flying Fox Creek*, rising on Arnhem Land plateau and flowing SE into the Roper in 14°37', 134°12'.  
*Fountain Head*, siding on North Australian Railway 4 miles E of Brocks Creek in 13°28', 131°28'.  
*Frances Well*, at Maryvale, 66 miles S of Alice Springs.  
*Frazer Creek*, right-bank tributary of the Bunday, flowing past Macdonald Downs.  
*Frewena*, road-house on Barkly Highway 80 miles E of Tennant Creek.  
*Frew Pond*, 30 miles N of Newcastle Waters.  
*Frew River*, rising in Davenport Range in 21°, 135°, and flowing NE towards Barkly Tableland.  
*Gardiner Range*, in 23°55', 131°50'. Not to be confused with Gardiner Range (W.A.), 70 miles NW of Tanami.  
*George(s) Creek*, right-bank tributary of the Victoria, which it joins in 15°58', 131°05'. Not to be confused with George Creek, right-bank tributary of the Mary.  
*George Gill(s) Range*, in 24°20', 131°45'.  
*Georgina River*, rising in southeast of Barkly Tableland and flowing SSE through western Queensland.  
*Gilbert Spring*, 20 miles W of Hermannsburg.  
*Giles Creek (W.A.)*, crossed by Giles-Alice Springs road in 25°03', 128°40'.  
*Gills Range*, see George Gill Range.  
*Glencoe*, former cattle station 7 miles ENE of Brocks Creek in 13°25', 131°30'.  
*Glen Edith*, in 23°50', 131°10'.  
*Glen Helen Gorge*, recent name for the Finke Gorge, 3 miles S of old Glen Helen Station and 34 miles SE of new Glen Helen Station.  
*Glen of Palms*, gorge of the Finke south of Hermannsburg.  
*Glyde River*, former name for estuary of the Goyder. Not to be confused with the Clyde.  
*Golden Gate (W.A.)*, 22 miles SE of Kununurra (W.A.) in 15°59', 128°58'.

*Goodparla*, cattle station on Gerowie Creek (left-bank tributary of the South Alligator) in 13°28', 132°16'.

*Gorrie*, 8 miles N of Larrimah.

*Gosse Range*, 35 miles WNW of Hermannsburg.

*Goulburn Islands*, off north coast in 11°30', 133°25'.

*Gove*, 10 miles SW of Yirrkala.

*Goyder Creek*, right-bank tributary of the lower Finke, which it joins near New Crown.

*Goyder River*, rising on Arnhem Land plateau and flowing N into Glyde Inlet on north coast in 12°20', 135°00'.

*Granite Rocks* (of Heuman 1926), presumably on the Edith.

*Greenhill Island*, off south coast of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°36', 132°06'.

*Gregory Creek* (or "River"), right-bank tributary of the Victoria, which it joins in 15°38', 131°08'. Not to be confused with next.

*Gregory River*, rising on the Barkly-Carpentaria divide in 19°15', 137°50', and flowing E into northwest Queensland.

*Groote Eylandt*, large island in Gulf of Carpentaria in 14°00', 136°40'.

*Grove Hill*, siding on North Australian Railway between Brocks Creek and Burrundie in 13°29', 131°33'.

*Haasts Bluff*, aboriginal settlement in western Macdonnells in 23°28', 131°53', 10 miles SW of mountain of same name.

*Hale River*, rising in the eastern Macdonnells and flowing SSE into Simpson Desert.

*Hann Range*, 70 miles NNW of Alice Springs.

*Harts Range*, 80 miles NE of Alice Springs.

*Haul Round Island*, off north coast in 11°54', 134°13'.

*Hay River*, flowing from confluence of the Marshall and Arthur Creek in 22°55', 136°45', SSE through Simpson Desert to Queensland border in lat. 25°15'.

*Hayward Creek*, 35 miles N of Tennant Creek.

*Heavitree Gap*, 2 miles S of Alice Springs.

*Heavitree Range*, southern range of the Macdonnells S and W of Alice Springs.

*Helen Springs*, cattle station in 18°27', 133°53'.

*Helling*, siding on North Australian Railway 17 miles NW of Katherine.

*Henbury*, cattle station on the Finke 70 miles SW of Alice Springs in 24°33', 133°15'.

*Hermannsburg*, mission station on the upper Finke 70 miles W of Alice Springs in 23°57', 132°47'.

*Hermit Hill*, 16 miles W of Daly River Police Station in 13°46', 130°28'.

*Hooker Creek*, aboriginal settlement in 18°20', 130°38'.

*Horseshoe Bend*, cattle station on the Finke 105 miles S of Alice Springs in 25°13', 134°13'. Formerly known as Engoordina.

*Howard Island Channel*, narrow strait between north coast and Howard Island in 12°10', 135°23'.

*Howard River*, crossed on Koolpinyah road 16 miles E of Darwin.

*Howells Ponds*, 20 miles NNW of Newcastle Waters.

*Hugh River*, rising in the western Macdonnells and flowing SE into the Finke in 25°02', 134°10'.

*Idracowra*, cattle station on the Finke 90 miles S of Alice Springs in 25°00', 133°47'.

*Illamurta*, former police camp on McMinns Creek 26 miles S of Hermannsburg in 24°21', 132°41'.

*Illara Creek*, rising in the Gardiner and Krichauff Ranges and flowing SE into the upper Palmer 4 miles W of Tempe Downs.

*Indian Island*, off northwest coast in 12°39', 130°30'.

*Isle Woodah*, in Gulf of Carpentaria in 13°27', 136°09'.

*Ivanhoe (W.A.)*, cattle station on the lower Ord 7 miles NNW of Kununurra.

*James Range*, in 24°15', 133°05'. In broader sense includes Krichauff Range.

*Jay Creek*, aboriginal settlement on watercourse of same name 25 miles W of Alice Springs.

*Jervois Range*, in 22°37', 136°15'.

*Jessie Creek (or River)*, flowing into north coast of Melville Island in 11°23', 131°02'.

*Jessie(s) Gap*, 10 miles ESE of Alice Springs.

*Kaparlgoo*, former cattle station near mouth of the South Alligator in 12°20', 132°20'.

*Kaporilya Springs*, see Coporyllia Spring.

*Katherine*, town on Stuart Highway (220 mi.), North Australian Railway and Katherine River in 14°28', 132°16'.

*Katherine River*, rising on Arnhem Land plateau and flowing SW into the Daly.

*Katherine River Gorge*, 15 miles NE of Katherine.

*Kildurk*, cattle station in the Victoria River basin in 16°26', 129°37'.

*King River*, left-bank tributary of the Katherine crossed on Stuart Highway 24 miles ESE of Katherine. Not to be confused with next.

*King River*, rising on Arnhem Land plateau and flowing N into Arafura Sea in 11°50', 133°32'. This is the river worked by McLennan.

*Knuckeyes Lagoon*, 10 miles E of Darwin.

*Koolpinyah*, cattle station 24 miles E of Darwin.

"*Koolwonga*", misspelling by Hartert (1905) for Woolwonga.

*Krichauff Range(s)*, S and W of Hermannsburg in 24°00', 132°30'.

*Kulgera*, cattle station on Adelaide road 155 miles SSW of Alice Springs in 25°52', 133°16'.

*Kununurra (W.A.)*, town on the lower Ord in 15°46', 128°44'.

*Lake Canellan (Q.)*, near Camooweal.

*Lake Woods*, large claypan in 17°50', 133°30', into which Newcastle Creek drains 10 miles S of Elliott.

*Lander River (or Creek)*, rising in Reynolds Range in 22°20', 132°50' and flowing N and NW into Tanami Desert.

*Langra Well*, 12 miles SW of Horseshoe Bend in 25°19', 134°07'.

*Larrakeyah*, near Darwin.

*Larrimah*, town on Stuart Highway (333 mi.) and southern terminus of North Australian Railway in 15°34', 133°13'.

*Lawries (or Lauries) Creek*, in 24°10', 131°20'.

*Leanyer Swamp*, 8 miles NE of Darwin.

*Lee Point*, 10 miles NE of Darwin.

*Leichhardt(s) Bar*, see Roper Bar.

*Levi Range*, in 24°30', 132°10'.

*Liddles Hill*, 18 miles N of Angas Downs.

*Limnen Bight River*, flowing NE into Gulf of Carpentaria in 15°05', 135°40'.

*Linda Vale*, well 17 miles ENE of Mt. Conner in 25°27', 132°10'.

*Liverpool River*, rising on Arnhem Land plateau and flowing N into Arafura Sea in 12°00', 134°10'.

"*Liverpool River Island*" (of McLennan 1917), presumably Entrance Island.

*Long Reach*, on Newcastle Creek 18 miles SSE of Newcastle Waters.

*Lorne Creek*, on Barkly Tableland in 19°50', 137°05'.

*McArthur River*, cattle station on the McArthur in 16°27', 136°05'.

*McArthur River*, rising in Carpentaria-Barkly divide and flowing NE into Gulf at 15°50', 136°40'.

*MacDonald Downs*, cattle station on Frazer Creek in 22°27', 135°13'.

*Macdonnell Ranges*, collective name for ranges in 23°40', between 131° and 135°.

*McKinlay River*, rising 19 miles N of Pine Creek and flowing N into the Mary in 12°53', 131°38'.

*McMinns Creek*, rising in the Krichauff Ranges and flowing SE into the Finke in 24°23', 132°57'.

*Mallapunyah*, cattle station near head of the McArthur in 16°58', 135°49'.

*Manton Dam*, on the Manton (left-bank trib. of the Adelaide) 34 miles SSE of Darwin in 12°51', 131°07'.

*Maranboy*, siding on North Australian Railway 30 miles ESE of Katherine in 14°40', 132°39'. Maranboy Police Station is 14 miles NE.

*Margaret River*, rising between Brocks Creek and Grove Hill and flowing N into the Adelaide in 12°48', 131°12'.

*Maria Island*, in Gulf of Carpentaria in 14°53', 135°44'.

*Marrakai*, cattle station 44 miles SE of Darwin in 12°48', 131°22'.

*Mary River*, rising on Arnhem Land plateau 30-40 miles E of Pine Creek and flowing NNW into Van Diemen Gulf.

*Maryvale*, cattle station on the Hugh 68 miles S of Alice Springs in 24°40', 134°05'. Not to be confused with Maryvale Road-train Depot on Stuart Highway (550 mi.).

*Mataranka*, town on Stuart Highway (284 mi.) and North Australian Railway in 14°56', 133°04'.

*Mayday Island*, off south coast of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°35', 132°18'.

*Melville Bay*, on north coast in 12°10', 136°40'.

*Melville Island*, large island W of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°35', 131°00'.

*Mereenie Bluff*, in western Macdonnells in 23°40', 131°47'.

*Meyers Camp*, near Haasts Bluff.

*Middle Arm (of Port Darwin)*, or Haycock Reach, 10 miles S of Darwin.

*Middle Point (of Port Darwin)*, 3 miles S of Darwin.

*Middleton Ponds*, cattle station on the upper Palmer 100 miles WSW of Alice Springs in 24°32', 132°32'.

*Milingimbi*, mission station on island of same name off north coast in 12°05', 134°55'.

*Mingara Lagoon*, on Batten Creek 18 miles NE of Borroloola.

*Missionary Plain*, long east-west plain bounded on north by the western Macdonnells and on south by the Gardiner, Krichauff, James and Waterhouse Ranges.

*Morphett Creek*, 7 miles S of Banka Banka.

Mountnorris Bay, on north coast at base of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°30', 132°40'.

Mt. Allan, cattle station in 22°28', 132°12'.

Mt. Benstead, 28 miles ENE of Alice Springs.

Mt. Brophy (W.A.), 36 miles SSE of Gordon Downs (W.A.) in 19°14', 128°49'.

Mt. Burrell, 65 miles S of Alice Springs in 24°38', 133°56'.

Mt. Conner, in 25°30', 131°53'.

Mt. Denison, cattle station in 22°08', 132°04'.

Mt. Dundas, northeast Arnhem Land between Melville Bay and Yirrkala.

Mt. Esther, cattle station 14 miles N of Tea Tree Well.

Mt. Freeling, 17 miles WNW of Aileron.

Mt. Gillen, 4 miles WSW of Alice Springs.

Mt. Liebig, in western Macdonnells in 23°18', 131°22'.

Mt. Olga, in 25°16', 130°44'.

Mt. Ringwood, 30 miles E of Adelaide River in 13°13', 131°33'.

Mt. Shoobridge, 8 miles WSW of Brocks Creek in 13°32', 131°19'.

Tinfields of same name 2 miles W.

Mt. Stubbins (W.A.), 38 miles SE of Gordon Downs in 19°12', 128°55'.

Mt. Ultim, 12 miles E of MacDonald Downs.

Mt. Undoolya, 15 miles ESE of Alice Springs.

Mt. Waber, 18 miles W of Hermannsburg.

Mt. Wedge, cattle station in 22°45', 132°10'.

Mt. Zeil, in western Macdonnells in 23°25', 132°23'.

Musgrave Ranges (S.A.), in 26°15', 131°30'.

Negri River, rising in 17°40', 129°25', and flowing NW into the Ord (W.A.).

Nellie Creek, 17 miles NE of Pine Creek.

Newcastle Waters, small town 17 miles NW of Elliott in 17°22', 133°22'.

New Crown (Point), cattle station on the lower Finke 18 miles NNW of Charlotte Waters in 25°42', 134°50'.

Newry, cattle station in the Victoria River basin in 16°03', 129°16'.

Nicholson River, rising in 17°35', 137°00', and flowing E into Queensland.

Nicholson (W.A.), cattle station on the Nicholson (right-bank trib. of the Ord) in 18°02', 128°53'.

Nightcliff, 7 miles N of Darwin.

No. 3 Bore, 18 miles SE of Birdum.

No. 4 Bore, 12 miles N of Daly Waters.

Noltenius Lagoon, east of Daly River Mission.

Noogoo Swamp, 10 miles ENE of Darwin.

Noonamah, 20 miles SE of Darwin.

North Island, one of the Sir Edward Pellew Group in 15°35', 136°52'.

Nouranie River (Q.), 15 miles S of Camooweal (Q.).

Observation Island, between North and Vanderlin Islands in the Sir Edward Pellew Group in 15°37', 136°54'.

Oenpelli, mission station 6 miles E of the lower East Alligator in 12°20', 133°03'.

(Old) Crown, former cattle station on the lower Finke 12 miles WNW of Finke Railway Station in 25°32', 134°23'.

Ooraminna Waterhole, 25 miles S of Alice Springs.

*Ord River* (W.A.), cattle station in 17°24', 128°52'.  
*O'Shanassy River* (Q.), rising 30 miles E of Camooweal (Q.) and flowing N into the Gregory near Riversleigh.  
*Owen Springs*, cattle station on the upper Hugh 32 miles SW of Alice Springs.  
*Palmer River*, right-bank tributary of the Finke, which it joins in 24°46', 133°23'.  
*Palmerston*, former name of Darwin.  
*Palm Valley*, 12 miles SSW of Hermannsburg.  
*Pearce Point*, on west coast 17 miles SSW of Port Keats in 14°26', 129°21'.  
*Peron Islands*, off west coast in 13°11', 130°03'.  
*Petermann Creek*, rising in the George Gill Range and flowing E into the upper Palmer between Tempe Downs and Middleton Ponds.  
*Petermann Range(s)*, in 25°00', 129°30'.  
*Phillip Creek*, 24 miles N of Tennant Creek.  
*Pine Creek*, town on Stuart Highway (156 mi.) and North Australian Railway in 13°50', 131°50'.  
*Playford River*, rising on Carpentaria-Barkly divide and flowing SW and W past Alexandria.  
*Plum Tree Creek*, flowing into the South Alligator 4 miles NW of El Sherana.  
*Point Charles*, 15 miles WNW of Darwin.  
*Point Smith*, on north coast of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°08', 132°09'.  
*Popham Bay*, on west end of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°16', 131°48'.  
*Port Bradshaw*, inlet on east coast in 12°33', 136°47'.  
*Port Darwin*, inlet on northwest coast, on northwest shore of which stands city of Darwin.  
*Port Essington*, inlet on north coast of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°15', 132°10'. Also used for former settlement on its shores, officially known as "Victoria".  
*Port Keats*, mission station on west coast in 14°14', 129°32'.  
*Port Langdon*, inlet on northeast coast of Groote Eylandt.  
*Powell Creek*, telegraph station 36 miles S of Elliott.  
*Quadjunta*, presumably on Lauries Creek.  
*Quail Island*, off west coast 28 miles W of Darwin in 12°31', 130°25'.  
*Queens Channel*, estuary of the Victoria in 14°50', 129°30'.  
*Raffles Bay*, on north coast of Cobourg Peninsula in 11°15', 132°25'.  
*Ranken*, store on Barkly Tableland in 19°36', 136°53'.  
*Rapid Creek*, 7 miles NNE of Darwin.  
*Rawlinson Range* (W.A.), in 24°50', 128°00'.  
*Redbank*, cattle station in western Macdonnells in 23°30', 132°47'.  
*Red Lily Lagoon*, beside upper Roper 9 miles NE of Elsey. Not to be confused with lagoons of same name near Daly River Police Station and near Oenpelli.  
*Red Rock*, on the Roper near Roper Bar in 14°43', 134°26'.  
*Renner Springs*, cattle station on Stuart Highway (540 mi.) in 18°12', 133°43'.  
*Renners Rock*, cattle station on the Hugh 53 miles SW of Alice Springs.  
*Rennies Lagoon*, 8 miles W of Roper River Mission.  
*Reynolds Range(s)*, in 22°15', 132°45'.

*Riversleigh* (Q.), cattle station near confluence of the Gregory and the O'Shanassy in 19°02', 138°45'.

*Robinson River*, rising on Carpentaria-Barkly divide and flowing NNE into the Gulf in 16°02', 137°16'.

*Roper Bar*, police station on the lower Roper in 14°43', 134°41'.

*Roper River*, rising near Maranboy and flowing E into Gulf of Carpentaria in 14°43', 135°23'.

*Roper River Mission*, on the lower Roper in 14°44', 134°44'.

*Ruby Gap*, in the eastern Macdonnells 75 miles ENE of Alice Springs.

*Rudall(s) Creek*, right-bank tributary of the upper Finke in 23°55', 132°30'.

*Rumbalara*, siding on Central Australian Railway 118 miles S of Alice Springs in 25°21', 134°29'.

*Ryan(s) Well*, on Stuart Highway 6 miles SE of Aileron.

*Sandy Island*, in the lower Victoria 12 miles NNW of the Depot. Not to be confused with next or with islets of same name E of Port Essington.

*Sand(y) Island*, off north coast in 11°56', 134°40'.

*Seven Emus Creek* (or "River"), flowing NE into Gulf of Carpentaria in 16°07', 137°17'.

*Simpson Desert*, in southeast, S of 24° and E of 135°. Formerly known as Arunta Desert.

*Simpsons Gap*, 10 miles W of Alice Springs.

*Sir Edward Pellew Group*, archipelago in Gulf of Carpentaria in 15°35', 136°50'.

*Skirmish Point*, on north coast in 11°59', 134°17'.

*Snowdrop Creek*, left-bank tributary of the upper Katherine in 13°40', 133°15'.

*Soudan*, cattle station on Barkly Highway in 20°03', 137°01'.

*South Alligator River*, rising on Arnhem Land plateau and flowing N into Van Diemen Gulf in 12°12', 132°23'.

*South Goulburn Island*, off north coast in 11°38', 133°25'.

*Split Rock*, "125 miles SE of Halls Creek", presumably in or near the Gardiner Range (W.A.).

*Spring Creek* (W.A.), cattle station on right-bank tributary of the Ord in 16°49', 128°52'.

*Springvale*, homestead 4 miles SW of Katherine.

*Standley Chasm*, in the Macdonnells 26 miles W of Alice Springs.

*Stapleton*, siding on North Australian Railway 6 miles NW of Adelaide River in 13°11', 131°02'.

*Stirling*, cattle station 17 miles SSW of Barrow Creek.

*Stokes Pass*, in western Macdonnells in 23°32', 132°07'.

*Strangways River*, right-bank tributary of the Roper. Sedgwick's observations were made 22 miles E of Larrimah.

*Stuart Highway*, bitumen road connecting Darwin with Alice Springs. Generally follows the Overland Telegraph.

*Sturt Plains*, 15-35 miles N of Newcastle Waters.

*Sunday Creek*, flowing N past Birdum into Birdum Creek.

*Tanami*, former goldfield in 19°58', 129°43'.

*Taylor Creek*, 25 miles NE of Barrow Creek.

*Teatree Well*, small town on Stuart Highway (834 mi.) in 22°08', 133°25'.

*Tempe Downs*, cattle station on the upper Palmer 102 miles WSW of Alice Springs in 24°22', 132°26'.



- Tennant Creek, town on Stuart Highway (640 mi.) in  $19^{\circ}39'$ ,  $134^{\circ}11'$ . 7 miles S of watercourse and former telegraph station of same name.
- The Granites, former goldfield in  $20^{\circ}34'$ ,  $130^{\circ}21'$ .
- Thomas Reservoir, in Cleland Hills in  $23^{\circ}43'$ ,  $130^{\circ}44'$ .
- Thompsons Rock-hole, 42 miles E of The Granites in  $20^{\circ}38'$ ,  $131^{\circ}00'$ .
- Tietkins (Birthday) Creek, flowing N from the Musgrave Ranges (S.A.) into extreme south of Territory in long.  $135^{\circ}25'$ .
- Todd River, flowing past Alice Springs through Heavitree Gap, thence E and SE into the Hale in  $24^{\circ}53'$ ,  $135^{\circ}50'$ .
- Tomkinson Creek, at Helen Springs.
- Top Springs, (of the McArthur) 7 miles SW of Mallapunyah. Not to be confused with the better known Top Springs of Victoria River Basin.
- Treuer Range, in  $22^{\circ}15'$ ,  $131^{\circ}05'$ .
- Tricketts Creek, in the George Gill Range in  $24^{\circ}30'$ ,  $132^{\circ}00'$ .
- Truant Island, off northeast coast in  $11^{\circ}40'$ ,  $136^{\circ}50'$ .
- Tundi-eji (or Tandidji) Waterhole, 25 miles SE of Elliott.
- Umbacumba, mission station in northeastern Groote Eylandt.
- Umbatcha Spring, 30 miles WNW of Hermannsburg.
- Umbeara Bore, in  $25^{\circ}56'$ ,  $133^{\circ}44'$ .
- Undoolya, cattle station 11 miles E of Alice Springs.
- Union, former gold town 8 miles NNW of Pine Creek in  $13^{\circ}43'$ ,  $131^{\circ}49'$ .
- Uniya, former name of Daly River Mission.
- Urandangi (Q.), town on the Georgina in  $21^{\circ}37'$ ,  $138^{\circ}20'$ .
- Urquhart Islet, one of the Sir Edward Pellew Group in  $15^{\circ}30'$ ,  $136^{\circ}57'$ .
- Vanderlin Island, one of the Sir Edward Pellew Group in  $15^{\circ}43'$ ,  $137^{\circ}01'$ .
- Van Diemen Gulf, on northwest coast in  $11^{\circ}50'$ ,  $132^{\circ}00'$ .
- Victoria River, rising in  $18^{\circ}$ ,  $130^{\circ}$ , and flowing N into Joseph Bonaparte Gulf.
- Victoria River Depot, on the lower Victoria in  $15^{\circ}37'$ ,  $130^{\circ}27'$ .
- Victoria River Downs, cattle station on the Wickham (left-bank trib. of the Victoria) in  $16^{\circ}24'$ ,  $131^{\circ}00'$ .
- Victory Downs, cattle station in  $25^{\circ}59'$ ,  $132^{\circ}58'$ .
- Warlock Ponds, on Elsey Creek in  $15^{\circ}06'$ ,  $133^{\circ}10'$ .
- Waterhouse Range, 40 miles SW of Alice Springs.
- Wauchope, small town on Stuart Highway (711 mi.) in  $20^{\circ}39'$ ,  $134^{\circ}13'$ .
- Wessel Islands, off north coast in  $11^{\circ}25'$ ,  $136^{\circ}30'$ .
- Western Creek, flowing E into the McArthur 15 miles SSW of Borrooloola. Not to be confused with tributary of Elsey Creek.
- West Point (of Port Darwin), 5 miles WNW of Darwin.
- Whamelk Bluff, on Arnhem Land plateau in  $14^{\circ}10'$ ,  $133^{\circ}47'$ .
- Whistleduck Creek, flowing NE from Davenport Range in  $20^{\circ}40'$ ,  $134^{\circ}50'$ .
- Wickham River, now known as the Cox, a left-bank tributary of the Limnen Bight River, which it joins in  $15^{\circ}19'$ ,  $135^{\circ}24'$ . Not to be confused with river of same name in Victoria River basin.
- Willowra, cattle station on the Lander in  $21^{\circ}14'$ ,  $132^{\circ}38'$ .
- Wilton River (or Creek), rising on Arnhem Land plateau and flowing S into the Roper a few miles downstream from Roper Bar.
- Woodah Island, see Isle Woodah.
- Woodforde Creek, 12 miles NNW of Aileron.
- Woolwonga, old mine 6 miles N of Grove Hill in  $13^{\circ}24'$ ,  $131^{\circ}33'$ .
- Wycliffe Creek, 11 miles S of Wauchope.

*Yam Creek*, former goldfield one mile SW of Grove Hill in 13°30', 131°33'.

*Yaringa*, presumably on Lauries Creek.

*Ya Ya Creek*, in western Macdonnells in 23°15', 131°31'.

*Yirrkala*, mission station on northeast coast in 12°15', 136°53'.

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