

back, and it was fairly alive with Brown Quail, but noticeably smaller than on Clarke Island. I have not seen any specimens of the spotted variety (Painted) this season, but they lie much closer than the Brown Quail, and may so be missed.

The rarest bird here is the White-bellied Sea-Eagle. I saw one the other day—a magnificent specimen. I am told they are destructive to lambs, but we do not find them so to our flock; the Wedge-tailed Eagle is, as we know to our cost. Cape Barren Geese have nested fairly well this season, but not to the extent of last year. Teal have laid here in numbers, and flappers are plentiful in the small lakes on the various islands. Their nests are hard to locate, as they often lay a considerable distance from water. I noticed a clutch of the Spur-winged Plover's eggs in November; the eggs were, as usual, laid on the bare ground among short green grass, and very difficult to locate. Silver Gulls have a rookery on a precipitous rock near here, which is so steep as to be difficult to climb. It was quite surrounded at low water; we had to jump from rock to rock to get to it. On examination I found that the young were mostly hatched, but for some reason they were nearly all dead. On looking over the rookery I soon found the apparent cause, in the shape of two large black snakes; these savage reptiles were soon killed. It is difficult to say how they got there, as in the first instance they must have swum in the salt water, and, secondly, must have climbed up an almost bare face of rock.

Oyster-catchers do not seem as plentiful as last year, the Pied variety being the most numerous. The Pacific Gull is scarce here, although laying on the surrounding reefs. I only saw two Wood-Swallows (*Artamus*) last season. They do not remain long with us.

The Mutton-Birds seem to hold their own, in spite of the annual drain on them, and they are now to be seen flying about in flocks of many thousands. Black Swans have been remarkably late nesting this year; I noticed last week a clutch of young ones only a few weeks old.—J. D. MACLAINE. Clarke Island, 6/2/07.

* * *

AUSTRALIAN BIRDS IN LONDON.—The following Australian birds may now be seen alive in the London Zoological Gardens:—

Wedge-tailed Eagle	..	<i>Uroaetus audax</i>
White-headed Sea-Eagle	..	<i>Haliastur girrenera</i>
Winking Owl	..	<i>Ninox connivens</i>
Crow	..	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>
Pied Crow-Shrike	..	<i>Strepera graculina</i>
Grey Jumper	..	<i>Struthidea cinerea</i>
Satin Bower-Bird	..	<i>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</i>
Cat-Bird	..	<i>Aelurædus viridis</i>
Regent-Bird	..	<i>Sericulus melinus</i>

White-backed Magpie	..	<i>Gymnorhina leuconota</i>
Warty-faced Honey-eater	..	<i>Meliphaga phrygia</i>
Banded Finch	..	<i>Stictopera bichenovii</i>
Yellow-rumped Finch	..	<i>Munia flaviprymna</i>
Red-faced Finch	..	<i>Bathilda ruficauda</i>
Long-tailed Grass-Finch	..	<i>Poephila acuticauda</i>
Gouldian Grass-Finch	..	„ <i>mirabilis</i> (red and black faced)
Brown Kingfisher	..	<i>Dacelo gigas</i>
Blue-bellied Lorikeet	..	<i>Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ</i>
Red-collared Lorikeet	..	„ <i>rubritoquis</i>
Red-crowned Lorikeet	..	<i>Ptilosclera versicolor</i>
Black Cockatoo	..	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>
Gang-Gang Cockatoo	..	<i>Callocephalon galeatum</i>
White Cockatoo	..	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
Pink Cockatoo	..	„ <i>leadbeateri</i>
Bare-eyed Cockatoo	..	„ <i>gymnopsis</i>
Rose-breasted Cockatoo	..	„ <i>roseicapilla</i>
Long-billed Cockatoo	..	<i>Licmetis nasica</i>
Dampier Cockatoo	..	„ <i>pastinator</i>
Cockatoo-Parrakeet	..	<i>Calopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ</i>
Alexandra Parrakeet	..	<i>Polytelis alexandræ</i>
Red-winged Lory	..	<i>Ptistes erythropterus</i>
King Lory	..	<i>Aprosmictus cyanopygius</i>
Crimson Parrakeet	..	<i>Platycercus elegans</i>
Adelaide Rosella	..	„ <i>adelaidæ</i>
Yellow Parrakeet	..	„ <i>flaveolus</i>
Pale-headed Parrakeet	..	„ <i>pallidiceps</i>
Smutty Parrakeet	..	„ <i>browni</i>
Yellow-cheeked Parrakeet	..	„ <i>icterotis</i>
Yellow-vented Parrakeet	..	<i>Psephotus xanthorrhous</i>
Golden-shouldered Parrakeet	..	„ <i>chrysopterygius</i>
Red-backed Parrakeet	..	„ <i>hæmatonotus</i>
Betcherrygah	..	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>
Little Dove	..	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>
Little Green Pigeon	..	<i>Chalcophaps chrysochlora</i>
Bronze-winged Pigeon	..	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>
Brush Bronze-winged Pigeon	..	„ <i>elegans</i>
Naked-eyed Partridge-Pigeon	..	<i>Geophaps smithi</i>
Brush Turkey	..	<i>Catheturus lathamii</i>
Brown Quail	..	<i>Synæcus australis</i>
Native Companion	..	<i>Antigone australasiana</i>
Spur-winged Plover	..	<i>Lobivanellus lobatus</i>
Black-breasted Plover	..	<i>Zonifer tricolor</i>
Straw-necked Ibis	..	<i>Carphibis spinicollis</i>
Pelican	..	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>
Black Swan	..	<i>Chenopsis atrata</i>
Pied Goose	..	<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>
Cape Barren Goose	..	<i>Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ</i>
Wood-Duck	..	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>
Shieldrake	..	<i>Casarca tadornoides</i>
Black Duck	..	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Emu	..	<i>Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ</i>
Cassowary	..	<i>Casuarius australis</i> .



Mathews, Gregory Macalister. 1907. "Australian Birds in London." *The Emu : official organ of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union* 6(4), 195–196.

<https://doi.org/10.1071/mu906192h>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/34190>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1071/mu906192h>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/379399>

Holding Institution

American Museum of Natural History Library

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.