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THE SUNBIRD

Volume 26 No. 4

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THE BIRDS OF THE REDCLIFFE PENINSULA, SOUTHEAST QUEENSLAND

JULIAN BIELEWICZ and FAY BIELEWICZ

INTRODUCTION

This paper presents an annotated list of the birds of the Redcliffe Peninsula in southeast Queensland and is the result of observations by several people over the past twenty-eight years or more. Their assistance is acknowledged elsewhere in this paper. Whilst most of the observations were of an opportunistic nature, they include regular counts conducted during the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union (RAOU) Atlas and "Australian Bird Count" projects, annual bird censuses conducted on behalf of the Queensland Ornithological Society (QOSI), and work carried out on behalf of the Queensland Wader Study Group (QWSG).

STUDY AREA

Redcliffe (27° 14'S, 153° 07'E) is situated some 35km NNE of Brisbane and lies approximately midway between the State capital and the Sunshine Coast. It covers an area of some 35km² and boasts of being the only Queensland city to have water frontage on three sides: Hays Inlet and Bramble Bay to the south, Moreton Bay to the east and Deception Bay to the north (Fig. 1). The Peninsula is connected to the mainland by a narrow neck of land on its western boundary, and across Bramble Bay/Hays Inlet by the Hornibrook Highway (now closed to vehicular traffic) and the Houghton Highway.

GEOMORPHOLOGY & LANDFORM

The topography of Redcliffe is slightly undulating, and this relatively flat low-lying area rises to only 30m asl. Its 22km of foreshore consists of a series of bedrock headlands of laterized Tertiary sandstone and basalt separating narrow sandy pocket beaches (Stephens 1992). Offshore sediment surveys, particularly in Bramble Bay, indicate significant quantities of sand within the top two metres

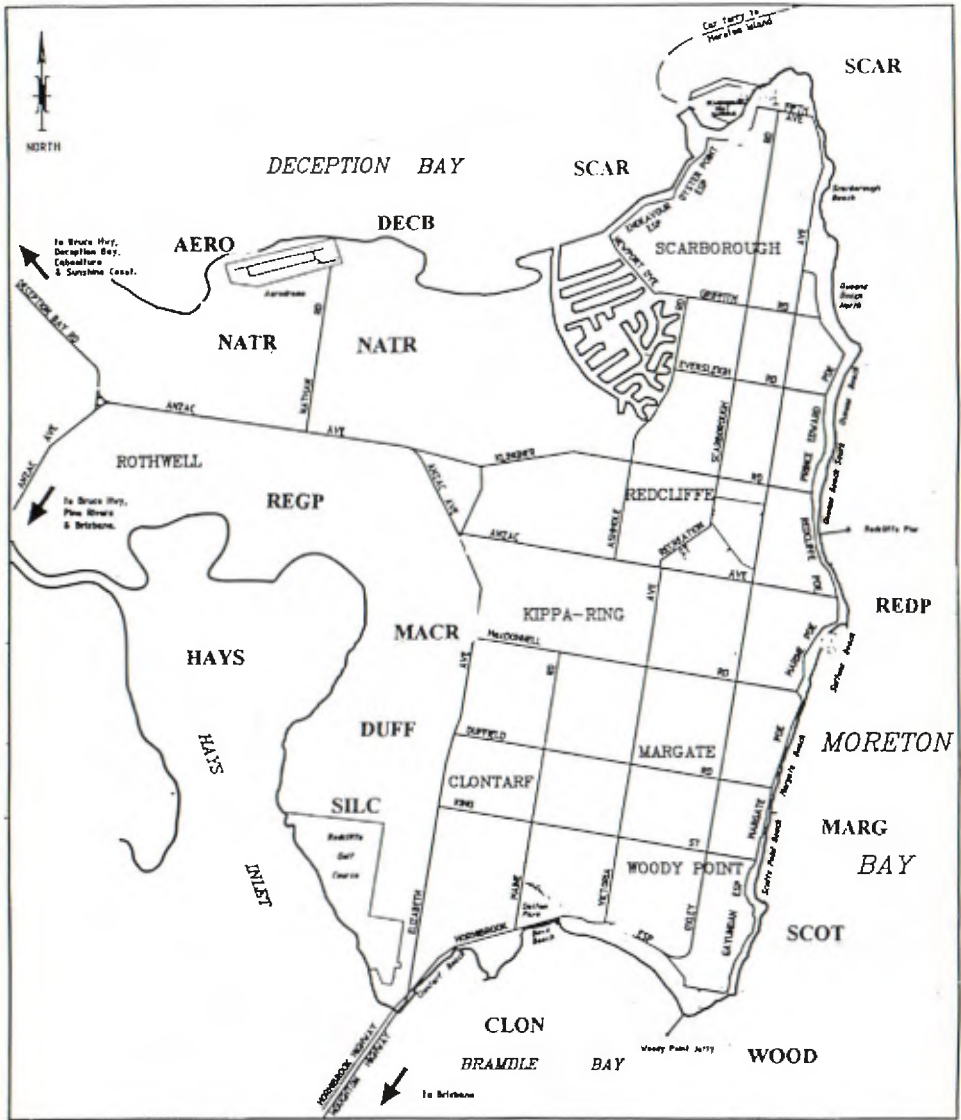


Figure 1. Map of Redcliffe Peninsula.

of the Bay's sediment, suggesting discharges from the coarser Pine Rivers sediments (Winders, undated). Stephens (1992) has shown that offshore sediments at Redcliffe are largely prodelta blanket mud from both the Brisbane and Pine Rivers.

CLIMATE

Redcliffe has a typical subtropical climate, with up to 1250mm mean annual rainfall. Three times more rain falls during the wettest quarter, January-March, than during the driest quarter, July-September (means of 521.8mm and 152.7mm, respectively). Temperature figures, based on the Bureau of Meteorology data from Brisbane Airport, give maxima and minima readings of 25.4°C and 15.7°C (mean 20.5°C).

While the above are adequate as a general guide to the climate of the Redcliffe Peninsula, Bay influences need to be borne in mind. Specific records for Redcliffe, currently in their infancy, appear to bear out that Peninsula temperatures are a little lower in summer and a little higher in winter when compared with those at Brisbane Airport. Prevailing winds are from the SE with NE sea-breezes on summer afternoons and SW winds in winter (Winders, undated). Wind speed range falls predominantly between "calm" and 10km/h (Bureau of Meteorology figures).

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

The biodiversity of the study area has almost undoubtedly been much altered since John Oxley and Lieutenant Henry Miller of the 40th Regiment first set up camp in September 1824. In October of that year the explorer Allan Cunningham, in a letter to the Revd. J.D. Lang, spoke of having to mark trees to prevent garrison soldiers becoming lost between the beach and convenient waterholes - a distance of about 400 metres (Steele 1972). Little clearing or development would have occurred until the area was proclaimed an agricultural reserve in 1862. By the turn of the century, 4199 acres (1700ha) or about 20% of the reserve was under cultivation (Jones 1988). The original settlement was abandoned in about May 1825 (P. Fairhall pers. comm.) because many of its first inhabitants thought the place "unhealthy, unsatisfactory and unsafe" (Cilento & Lack 1959). The 118 inhabitants of 1871 had increased to 8871 by 1947 and to 21 674 by 1961 (Jones 1988). The current population stands at approximately 49 000.

FLORA

The influx of European settlers onto the Redcliffe Peninsula caused the destruction of much of the area's indigenous flora (D. Perrin pers. comm.). Callistemons, once prolific along Humpybong Creek, are now found only in the city's suburban

gardens. The trend continues to this day, assisted by Council-initiated foreshore reclamation and beautification projects and the continued encroachment of housing estates of the 'canal estate' type. Remnants of the area's indigenous mangroves and formerly extensive dry sclerophyll forest survive in scattered communities and isolated pockets. Little remains of the area's original rainforest habitat other than individual Cheese Trees *Glochidion ferdinandi* and *G. sumatranum*. Other survivors include Cockspur Thorn *Cudrania cochinchinensis*, Quinine Berry *Petalostigma pubescens*, Tuckeroo *Cupaniopsis anacardioides*, Poison Peach *Trema aspera* and Moreton Bay Fig *Ficus macrophylla*. Mangrove communities, predominantly Grey Mangrove *Avicennia marina* and River Mangrove *Aegiceras corniculatum*, survive along Deception Bay and Hays Inlet foreshores. These areas also contain extensive mudflats and saltmarshes, with Marine Couch *Sporobolus virginicus*, Seablite *Suaeda australis*, Samphire *Sarcocornia quinqueflora*, Rusty Fringerush *Fimbristulus ferruginea* and Sea Purslane *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, the last species being particularly common in Hays Inlet just above the high tide zone (D. Perrin pers. comm.).

The study area contains three species of melaleucas, mostly Paper-barked Tea-tree *Melaleuca quinquenervia*; while *M. sieberi*, once widespread, is now found only in the city's "Wallum Project" off Henzell Street (D. Perrin pers. comm.). Of the two indigenous banksias, only the Coastal Banksia *Banksia integrifolia* now survives away from suburban "native gardens." Nine species of eucalypt, predominantly Blue Gum *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, survive in small pockets; while Coastal She-oak *Casuarina equisetifolia*, Black She-oak *C. littoralis* and Swamp Oak *C. glauca* are still reasonably well represented (D. Perrin pers. comm.). Common Reed *Phragmites australis* and bulrushes *Typha* sp. remain, particularly in the Nathan Road wetlands area.

Some exotic flora, such as the Mulberry *Morus* sp., have attracted a number of native birds (e.g. Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus*, Silvereye *Zosterops lateralis* and Figbird *Sphecotheres viridis*) throughout the year. Large expanses of lawn and city parklands have similarly been exploited by several native bird species, notably Straw-necked Ibis *Threskiornis spinicollis* and breeding Masked Lapwing *Vanellus miles*. Magpie-lark *Grallina cyanoleuca*, Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* and various other species have displayed a remarkable adaptation to suburban life.

SURVEY METHODS

Much of the information on birds presented in this paper was gathered opportunistically by the authors over several years. The Nathan Road area has been part of their 'count area' during the RAOU's "ABC" project and as such was visited almost monthly. The foreshore from Scarborough through to Hays Inlet has been systematically surveyed, usually in the company of F. Armbrust, as part of the QWSG's monitoring programme. The whole of the study area is

covered by the authors during QOSI annual censuses. The authors, particularly JB, have on a number of occasions escorted small and large groups to various sites, including the Peninsula Environmental Group (PEG), the Redcliffe Branch of the Society For Growing Australian Plants (SGAP), Ibis Bird Observers Club and QOSI. JB is currently a member of the Nathan Road Wetlands Steering Committee.

Several past and present prominent birdwatchers have made their lists freely available to the authors. All relevant sightings have been extracted from the QOSI *Birdline* telephone service and from the monthly Newsletter. In addition, the RAOU *Atlas* list of birds recorded from the ten-minute block centred on 27° 15'S, 153°E, in which the Redcliffe Peninsula is included, has been consulted. Further, where this list referred to species not recorded by the authors or any of the above-mentioned birdwatchers, or where the list referred to locally rare species, the original Record Sheets (on RAOU files) submitted by the *Atlas* observers have been examined. Such numbered sheets are referred to as *Atlas* in Appendix 2. A similar approach has been adopted for records held by NatureSearch 2001.



Hay's Inlet near golf course (Redcliffe Historical Society).

NOTES ON SOME GROUPS OF BIRDS

SEABIRDS. The species listed here have been seen from the shore or from boats very close inshore. In some instances they have been sighted well inland. Some were seen during or immediately following severe climatic conditions out at sea or as beachwashed specimens. The Silver Gull *Larus novaehollandiae* is the most numerous representative of this group.

SHOREBIRDS. This group is reasonably well represented, both along Redcliffe's extensive shoreline and at Nathan Road during wet periods. Their future along the Peninsula's eastern shoreline is threatened by past Council-initiated reclamation schemes which have created 'parks' where previously waders roosted in thousands. The impact of such 'continued attrition or nibbling away' (Hayman *et al.* 1986) of their habitat could have enormous consequences on local, if indeed not global, wader populations.

WILDFOWL. The Pacific Black Duck *Anas superciliosa* is the most conspicuous species and in at least one local park it has hybridised with the introduced Mallard *A. platyrhynchos*. Teals, predominantly Grey *A. gracilis*, but with some Chestnut *A. castanea*, are usually present in small numbers for most of the year. Given ideal conditions, Nathan Road and the sewerage works overflow dam can be good areas for this group.

OTHER WATER BIRDS. This group is well represented on the Peninsula. All three ibis species and five egrets occur as do both spoonbills.

DIURNAL BIRDS OF PREY. Whistling Kite *Haliastur sphenurus* and Brahminy Kite *H. indus* are the most conspicuous of the larger raptors, with Black-shouldered Kite *Elanus axillaris* being the most obvious of the smaller species. White-bellied Sea-Eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*, Australian Hobby *Falco longipennis*, Nankeen Kestrel *F. cenchroides* and Swamp Harrier *Circus approximans* can usually be observed, particularly in the Nathan Road area. Seventeen species have been recorded in the study area.

PIGEONS & DOVES. The more common doves of SE Queensland are reasonably well represented, especially the Crested Pigeon *Ocyphaps lophotes* and introduced Spotted Turtle-Dove *Streptopelia chinensis*. The single record of Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove *Ptilinopus regina* may well reflect the decline of suitable habitat as clearing continues.

PARROTS. While the Pale-headed Rosella *Platycercus adscitus* appears to have declined in numbers (J. Noyce pers. comm.), the Rainbow Lorikeet has increased markedly, probably reflecting the trend towards planting native trees such as grevilleas and callistemons. The Galah *Cacatua roseicapilla* is also well represented.

CUCKOOS. Of the ten species recorded, only Pheasant Coucal *Centropus phasianinus* and the migratory Common Koel *Eudynamys scolopacea* can now be regarded as fairly common, while the Brush Cuckoo *Cacomantis variolosus* and Fan-tailed Cuckoo *C. flabelliformis* can still be found on occasions. The decline of the Pallid Cuckoo *Cuculus pallidus* and the Bronze-Cuckoos *Chrysococcyx* spp. may again be a reflection of land clearing in the area. On the other hand, Leach (1988) may be correct when, in his study of another SE Queensland area, he attributes low numbers to the unfamiliarity of many observers with cuckoo calls and the fact that some cuckoos are migratory.

OWLS. The paucity of records may be a combination of declining habitat, particularly old trees containing suitable hollows, and few nocturnal visits by observers to those areas which could accommodate these species. The Barn Owl *Tyto alba* is probably more common than its recorded sightings would suggest (I. Fien pers. comm.).

KINGFISHER AND ALLIES. This group is well represented. The Rainbow Bee-eater *Merops ornatus* and Dollarbird *Eurystomus orientalis* are present in most summers.

FAIRY-WRENS, SCRUBWREN, GERYGONES AND THORNBILLS. This is a poorly represented group, no doubt reflecting the extensive habitat destruction that has transformed Redcliffe. Both the Variegated Fairy-wren *Malurus lambertii* and the Red-backed Fairy-wren *M. melanocephalus* continue to survive in suitable pockets. A small remnant population of White-browed Scrubwrens *Sericornis frontalis* was recently discovered at the northern end of Boardman Road but the area is threatened with housing development. The Mangrove Gerygone *Gerygone levigaster* and White-throated Gerygone *G. olivacea* remain vulnerable due to habitat loss.

HONEYEATERS. Sixteen species have been recorded, of which the Brown Honeyeater *Lichmera indistincta* has become the most conspicuous suburban representative. The Blue-faced Honeyeater *Entomyzon cyanotis* and Noisy Miner *Manorina melanocephala*, the former partially migratory, also utilise urban habitat modifications. The Mangrove Honeyeater *Lichenostomus fasciocularis* remains extant in mangroves around Deception Bay and Hays Inlet.

FINCHES. Seven species of finch, including the introduced House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* and Nutmeg Mannikin *Lonchura punctulata*, have been recorded. Double-barred Finch *Taeniopygia bichenovii* and Chestnut-breasted Mannikin *Lonchura castaneothorax* appear to have declined in recent years.

WOODSWALLOWS. While the White-breasted Woodswallow *Artamus leucorhynchus* is the only regularly observed species, particularly in the aerodrome area, four of the six Australian species have occurred in Redcliffe in the past.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As intimated earlier, this paper has only been possible with the help of birdwatchers who generously allowed the authors unrestricted access to their personal bird lists of Redcliffe. Each and every one of them is gratefully acknowledged: Ivan Fien (IF), former Town Clerk of Redcliffe; Marie Higgs (MH); Robert Charles Inglis (RCI); Norman Lindgren (NL); Noela Marr (NM), former President of the QOSI; and last, but not least, John Noyce, another former President of the QOSI, who, before work commitments and an around-Australia trip interceded, was to be a co-author of this paper. Not only were they generous with their bird lists and field notes, but they were also kind enough to proof-read the first draft and pass on constructive comments.

Thanks are extended to Russell Lamb and Bess Newman who read through the second draft of this paper; to local botanist, Don Perrin, for his unstinting assistance in detailing local flora; to Pat Fairhall, Researcher/Archivist of the Redcliffe Historical Society, who checked the historical data and who provided the authors with photographic glimpses of Redcliffe in by-gone years; to Redcliffe City Council for permission to reproduce the map; to Fred Armbrust for his help with monthly wader counts; and to John and Dee McKenzie, and all the others, who accompanied the authors around Redcliffe Peninsula in pursuit of birds.



Overlooking Margate and Sutton's Beaches, early 1920s (Redcliffe Historical Society).

Finally thanks to the anonymous referee for the encouraging remarks about this paper and also to the Editor for his constructive and helpful suggestions on bringing this paper down to a manageable length.

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Albert Street, Margate, Looking East circa 1910's (Redcliffe Historical Society, Photographer - George Mewes).



**Mac Donnell Road Creek, Margate (Redcliffe Historical Society,
Photographer - George Mewes).**



Beaconsfield St., Margate ca. 1910 (Redcliffe Historical Society, Photographer - George Mewes).

APPENDIX I

NOTES ON SOME LOCATIONS AND HABITATS ON THE REDCLIFFE PENINSULA

SCARBOROUGH (SCAR). Includes several locations and littoral habitats: the mudflats of the southern edge of Deception Bay (DECB), which should not be confused with the nearby township of the same name; remnant mangroves running alongside Endeavour and Oyster Point Esplanades; the marina and boat harbour; reclaimed land created by the construction of the new boat harbour; North Reef, a long curved spit of shingle; and the rocky and sandy beach habitats associated with the coastline from Castlereagh (or Reef) Point around to Osbourne Point.

EASTERN BEACHES. Includes Queens Beach, Queens Beach South, Suttons Beach and Margate Beach (MARG). The last site is of some value to seabirds and a small number of waders, but on the whole this and the other beaches mentioned are too popular with swimmers, fisherpersons and sunbathers to be of any real avian value.

REDCLIFFE POINT (REDP). Separating Redcliffe Beach from Suttons Beach this is a unique rocky "beehive" reef providing a low tide roost for several species. The area, now recognised as a prime site for observing Wandering Tattler *Heteroscelus incanus* (P. Walbridge pers. comm.), may become subjected to increasing human disturbance since the construction of the artificial 'lagoon' at the eastern end of Anzac Avenue. A former City Council planned to concrete over about 15% of the "beehives."

SCOTTS POINT (SCOT). The northern end of South Reef, together with the flat "Elephant Rock" and other small rocky outcrops, provides useful roosting sites for cormorants and oystercatchers and occasionally other species.

WOODY POINT (WOOD). Forms a rocky reef from the end of Woody Point Beach around to the jetty and onto Picnic Point and the Coastal Arboretum. Sand has been dumped on the reef outside the Yacht Club discouraging the appearance of Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* in the area.

CLONTARF (CLON). Includes the parkland, with associated tall trees, of Bells and Dalton Parks and the foreshore (Bells Beach) along Hornibrook Esplanade, from the end of the "reclaimed and beautified" area to Clontarf Point. A wader stronghold in former times.

HAYS INLET (HAYS). An arm of Bramble Bay fed by waters from Bald Hills Creek, Pine River, Freshwater Creek and Saltwater Creek. Three points of

(pedestrian) access: from the Hornibrook Highway viaduct; from the end of Haysmouth Parade; and from the end of the twin sewerage pipes accessed from Silcock Street or Duffield Road.

SILCOCK STREET (SILC). Includes the (possibly dying) melaleuca forest behind the Ray Frawley Fields; the drainage channel running along the northern perimeter of the Redcliffe Golf Course; the adjacent track; and mudflats, mangroves and remnant woodland behind the Sewerage Treatment Works.

DUFFIELD (DUFF) & MACDONNELL (MACR) ROADS. Duffield Road lies about 900m south of MacDonnell. Both run east/west from the seafront towards Hays Inlet but stop short of the inlet. Avian references refer to the western, or Hays Inlet, end of these streets. It should, however, be noted that in former years the buffer zone between inlet and streets was much wider (J. Noyce pers. comm.).

NATHAN ROAD (NATR) & AERODROME (AERO). Of major avian significance to Redcliffe. References to NATR refer to the wetlands on both sides of the road although it should be noted that the eastern side is currently under threat from canal estate development. The western side has been acquired by the City Council and is to be secured as a wetlands reserve (Cr. R. Frawley pers. comm.). The AERO area includes the raised levee bank circumvallating the airfield; and the mudflats and mangroves of Deception Bay (DECB) on its northern boundary.

REGENCY PARK (REGP). Prior to the development of the Regency Park housing estate, Nathan Road continued southwards across Anzac Avenue towards the upper reaches of Hays Inlet. Extensive woodlands existed on both sides of the road. South of Anzac Avenue the road has been renamed Chelsea Street. Some woodland remains, particularly to the south and west of Chelsea Street.

URBAN PARKS. Numerous parks throughout the city are utilised by various species (e.g. lorikeets, ibises and lapwing). Bellevue Park, off Sportsground Street, has recently been acquired by the City Council with plans to safeguard it as a reserve (Cr. A. Jones pers. comm.).

URBAN AREA. Redcliffe is the most urbanised city in Queensland (Cr. A. Jones pers. comm.) with a wide range of avian species which have adapted to or even benefited from human presence. Flower gardens with both native and exotic flora, and refuse dumps are but two bountiful resources provided. The latter has now disappeared to be replaced by the less accessible (in avian terms) Refuse Transfer Station.

WALLUM PROJECT. Known locally as "The Cow Paddock," it is, as its name suggests, an area (bounded by Bradley Park, George, Trilby and Henzell Streets)

set aside for the propagation and planting of locally indigenous flora. It already attracts a reasonable variety of birds and could increase in importance as the vegetation matures.

APPENDIX 2

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE REDCLIFFE PENINSULA, 1966-1995.

All records which lack an observer's name or reference are those of the authors. Those supported by an observer's name or initials were supplied as personal communications. Records of Greylag Goose *Anser anser* and Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto*, not included as Australian species by Christidis & Boles (1994), are not detailed here. Status definitions follow those used by several others, e.g. Horton (1975) and Roberts & Ingram (1976).

Australian Brush-turkey. Rare, possibly feral. Noted in residential garden in 1988 between Yacht St and Maine Rd (NL).

Brown Quail. Fairly common at NATR and SILC.

King Quail. Rare, now probably no longer locally extant. 7 flushed at REGP in 1987. One, probably an escapee, found in authors' garden at Kippa-Ring in 1991 and released shortly afterwards at NATR.

Magpie Goose. Vagrant. Unknown in area until late Dec. 1993 when noted at NATR by local resident and keen wildfowler D. Crothers.

Plumed Whistling-Duck. Transient. Recorded by JN at NATR in Mar. 1973, Apr. 1984, Mar. 1985 and July 1989. 9 at NATR on 20 Dec. 1995.

Wandering Whistling-Duck. Transient. Noted during the periods 21 Nov. 1977 to 13 Feb. 1978 (T. & B. Bischoff, *Atlas*) and 1980-81 (C. Corben, *Atlas*).

Freckled Duck. Transient. Noted at NATR in June 1992 (Beck & Townsend 1992, Heussler & Higgs 1992). 11 noted at AERO on 24 May 1992 (Noyce 1992); 20 at NATR in Aug. and Sept. 1992 attracted widespread interest and local media coverage.

Black Swan. Transient. Noted at SCAR on 9 May 1985 (Higgs 1985). At NATR, in July 1974 and Feb. 1983 (JN), July 1991 and Sept. 1992; at HAYS in Aug. 1973 and May 1987 (JN), and 4 in Aug. 1993. A roadkill on Anzac Ave., near NATR, in Apr. 1983 (JN). In ponds on eastern side of NATR in Mar. and May 1994 (R. Lamb). Pair bred successfully at NATR in 1995.

Australian Wood Duck. Fairly common, particularly around AERO and SILC. Also recorded by JN at DUFF and MACR. Breeding pair with chicks noted at drain on Klinger Rd in Nov. 1991 (IF).

Mallard. Uncommon if not now locally extinct in its pure form. Seen at Humpybong Creek where it has hybridised with Pacific Black Duck. Also listed by IF.

Pacific Black Duck. Common throughout Redcliffe including the park at Humpybong Creek where it has hybridised with the introduced Mallard. An albino specimen recorded on 15 Aug. 1988 (Mahoney & Mahoney 1988).

Australasian Shoveler. Transient. Noted at AERO on 15 Aug. 1988 (Mahoney & Mahoney 1988); at NATR, 12 in May 1992 and 1 in May 1994.

Grey Teal. Fairly common at NATR and other suitable habitats (e.g. sewerage overflow dam). Usually in small numbers: e.g. JN lists 2 in Feb. 1973, 1 in July 1974, 3 in Feb. 1984 and 10 in Mar. 1984 at NATR. Occasionally in larger numbers: e.g. 50+ at NATR in Aug. 1992 and 100+ there in Aug. 1993.

Chestnut Teal. Fairly common. Usually found in association with Grey Teal at NATR and sewerage overflow dam. Irruptions have occurred: e.g. 300+ at DUFF in July 1973 (JN) and 500 at HAYS in Aug. 1993.

Pink-eared Duck. Transient. At least 12 at NATR from about May to Sept. 1992 (pers. obs., Noyce 1992, Beck & Townsend 1992) attracted widespread interest and local media coverage.

Hardhead. Transient. Noted at NATR in July 1991 and 10 there in Aug. 1992.

Australasian Grebe. Fairly common resident at sewerage overflow dam and NATR.

Wedge-tailed Shearwater. Vagrant. 12 noted on the one day by JN at Reef Point in Feb. 1974. Twice found beachwashed on CLON Beach (NL).

Short-tailed Shearwater. Vagrant. As with the Wedge-tailed Shearwater usually after inclement conditions at sea. Several hundred noted at Deception Bay off SCAR on 15 Dec. 1973 (IF). MH recorded one 'on water' at the end of Sylvester St on 22 Dec. 1992. JN found beachwashed specimen on 23 Dec. 1973 (Q. Mus. No.0.14916). IF also recorded one freshly dead specimen.

Fluttering Shearwater. Vagrant. IF noted a raft of 1000 about 1km off Redcliffe Jetty on 29 June 1975. Fed with bait and positively identified.

Australasian Gannet. Transient. Can appear off coast at almost any time of the year. 16 present in July 1974 (JN), 3 at SCAR on 4 July 1984 (Mahoney & Mahoney 1984), off Bells Beach in May 1994 (NL), and imm. noted off SCAR in June 1994.

Masked Booby. Transient. Noted at Redcliffe on 11 July 1982 (Murphy 1982).

Brown Booby. Transient. At SCAR, imm. in Oct. 1975 (JN) and 4 on 4 July 1984 (Mahoney & Mahoney 1984). A single bird at Redcliffe on 23 July 1995 (Mason 1995).

Darter. Uncommon. At AERO, noted by JN in Feb. 1973, Dec. 1974, Apr. 1975 and Mar. 1986, and by R. Lamb in Mar. 1994. Noted as regular in mangroves between "twin sewerage pipes" (SILC) and Hornibrook Highway during 1994 (R. Lamb). Also noted at Redcliffe in early 1995 and preening on rock wall at SCAR in May 1995. NL lists it as rare at CLON.

Little Pied Cormorant. Common. Widespread, usually in mixed flocks with Pied Cormorant and occasionally Little Black Cormorant.

Pied Cormorant. Fairly common. All along coastline from SCAR to WOOD and CLON; also at NATR. 250 noted on sandbank off SCAR on 21 Jan. 1976 (IF).

Little Black Cormorant. Most common of local cormorants. 150+ at NATR in Aug. 1992 and 200+ at HAYS in Aug. 1993.

Great Cormorant. Vagrant. At AERO, on 6 Mar. 1994 (R. Lamb) and in Sept. 1993.

Australian Pelican. Common. Found from SCAR to WOOD and CLON. Roosts atop light poles along Houghton and Hornibrook Highways. Recent arrival, rare or unknown up to the late sixties/early seventies (IF, R. Lamb).

Lesser Frigatebird. Vagrant. IF recorded 4 hovering over Apex Park, CLON, on 8 Apr. 1984 in rough weather of almost cyclonic intensity at 1600h. Both sexes were present and as the birds held their station in the wind for a long period identification was unequivocal. 1 seen flying out to sea over MARG in gusty winds on 10 Oct. 1994.

White-faced Heron. Common throughout. Noted around suburban in-ground swimming pool on 31 October 1989 and one resident at Queens Beach during Spring 1994 (R. Lamb).

Little Egret. Fairly common at NATR and other remaining wetland areas; the most numerous egret.

Eastern Reef Egret. Rare. The few records available suggest that the white is the more common of the two morphs. Sighted at NATR (pers. obs., JN), HAYS (JN), SCAR (RCI, JN) and REDP (IF). Dark morph noted at REDP (IF); at NATR by local resident, I. Mathieson; and at SCAR a pair on 1 Apr. 1989 (Tarrant 1989) and noted by RCI.

White-necked Heron. Transient. Occurs at NATR and other suitable habitats when water is available.

Great Egret. Fairly common at NATR and other remaining wetland patches (e.g. Humpybong Creek, pastureland at Rothwell).

Intermediate Egret. Uncommon. Earlier records (e.g. JN) indicate that it was formerly more common; 6 noted at AERO in Dec. 1994 (QOSI).

Cattle Egret. Fairly common. Found in remaining pastureland around Rothwell and at NATR, perhaps emanating from the nearby Bracken Ridge rookery.

Striated Heron. Uncommon. Most likely at HAYS, AERO and DECB. At SCAR, noted on 11 July 1985 (RCI) and perched on wire pontoon stays at Newport Waterways (MH). Seen in small isolated group of mangroves on Oyster Point Esplanade in Sept. 1992 and during Sept./Oct. 1993 (R. Lamb).

Nankeen Night Heron. Rare. Seen at NATR (pers. obs., JN, Leach & Hines 1986), around AERO (e.g. Bielewicz & Crawford 1992, Bielewicz & Newman 1992), and at SCAR on 11 July 1985 (RCI).

Little Bittern. Transient. JN found a dead female bird at NATR on 22 Dec. 1973 (Q. Mus. No. 0.14915). A male and female seen in Apr. and Dec. 1974, respectively (JN). Noted at "Redcliffe" (NATR?) during the period 1980-81 by C. Corben (*Atlas*) and on 15 Dec. 1983 (Palliser 1984). Again at NATR on 1 Jan. 1986 (Leach & Hines 1986). A female seen in May 1992 (Noyce 1992) and again in Sept. 1992 (NatureSearch 2001).

Black Bittern. Rare. At SCAR noted by M. Higgs (*Atlas*) between 2 Sept. and 31 Oct. 1978, between 6 June and 31 Aug. 1979 and during the period 1 Sept. to 30 Nov. 1979. Solitary bird noted at HAYS in Aug. 1989.

Australasian Bittern. Rare. Only sighting on 30 June 1995 during transect of eastern side of NATR (W. Lawler). "Booming" heard on other side of NATR on 17 Dec. 1995 (A. & S. Keates, pers. comm.). Lack of previous records possibly due to its secretive nature (e.g. Pringle 1985), its winter movements (e.g. Marchant & Higgins 1990) or its post-breeding dispersal habits (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992).

Glossy Ibis. Transient. Arrives after substantial rainfall. 28 noted at AERO on 6 July 1980 (Redhead & Redhead 1980) and 50 at MACR on 13 Dec. 1981 (IF). At NATR, 140 on 19 May 1990 (Noyce 1990), 50+ in May 1992 (Noyce 1992), 200+ in Sept. 1992; 30+ in May 1994, 20 by Aug. and one in Sept. 1994, as NATR dried out; and 20+ in May-June 1995.

Australian White Ibis. Common throughout including city parks and football ovals.

Straw-necked Ibis. The most common ibis. Found throughout including parks and football ovals, often in mixed flocks with Australian White Ibis, rarely with Glossy Ibis.

Royal Spoonbill. Common at most local wetland areas, particularly NATR.

Yellow-billed Spoonbill. Vagrant. At NATR, 1 in Aug. and 2 in Sept. 1992, 1 in June 1995.

Black-necked Stork. Transient. Seen fairly frequently on mudflats at HAYS, singly, in pairs and once in a party of 5, late 1972/early 1973 (IF). Occurs at NATR during wet periods; possibly the nesting pair from Bald Hills. A pair at AERO in July 1992 (Strong & Strong 1992) and a single bird on 8 Jan. 1995 (Bielewicz & Woodhead 1995); one at HAYS in Dec. 1993 and Oct. 1994 (R. Lamb).

Osprey. Uncommon. Evidence (e.g. JN lists) suggests decline in local population. Noted at HAYS on 28 Aug. 1973 (JN), 22 Oct. 1994 and in Mar. and Dec. 1995; a resident in the area recalled having seen a nest in trees overhanging HAYS. Noted at WOOD on 10 July and 7 Sept. 1983 (RCI). NL listed it as "fairly common" around CLON. One flying inland over SCAR in Sept. 1994, feeding on rocks at SCOT in June 1995 and hunting over HAYS in late Dec. 1995.

Pacific Baza. Rare. JN has records of sparse sightings 1973-75 and mid-1980s. A pair at NATR in 1990 and one flying over DUFF in Nov. 1988. An injured imm. found at Humpybong Creek was brought to the authors in Feb. 1994.

Black-shouldered Kite. Fairly common. Nesting recorded at NATR where at least one pair has bred successfully in recent years. Also noted at MACR by JN.

Whistling Kite. Fairly common. 2 adults with 3 imm. noted in Dec. 1972 (JN). Has bred successfully at NATR for several seasons. Also seen at HAYS, CLON (RCI), SCAR (JN) and nesting at DUFF (R. Lamb).

Brahminy Kite. Fairly common at HAYS where it has been known to perch on

posts along Houghton and Hornibrook Bridges. Also regularly noted at SCAR Boat Harbour (R. Lamb). A pair (probably the one pair) has nested in the same tree at AERO for at least the past four seasons but recent land clearing has left the nest tree partially exposed.

White-bellied Sea-Eagle. Uncommon. Recorded at CLON in Feb. 1973 and Aug. 1975 (JN), DUFF in Apr. 1988 (JN), and Bramble Bay on 5 May 1990 (Noyce & Noyce 1990). Most observations are at NATR where it has nested (e.g. Sept. 1994). Extensive land clearing in Sept. 1994 has left the nest tree completely exposed. This species is highly susceptible to disturbances of this nature and this pair is unlikely to re-use the tree (G. Czechura).

Spotted Harrier. Vagrant. Noted during the period 1980-81 (C. Corben, *Atlas*).

Swamp Harrier. Uncommon. At NATR, 2 recorded in Mar. 1973, 2 on 23 June 1974, 1 in July 1974, and an imm. in Feb. 1975 (all JN). Another imm. in Aug. 1992, 2 in Sept. 1992 and 1 in June 1996. One noted at AERO in Oct. 1994 (R. Lamb).

Brown Goshawk. Rare. At NATR, JN noted an imm. in Feb. 1974 and 1 in July 1986. Also noted at SCAR by MH.

Grey Goshawk. Rare. Recorded during the period 1 June to 31 Aug. 1978 (S.J. Heron, *Atlas*), from 1 Sept. to 30 Nov. 1979 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*), and between 1 Jan. and 31 Mar. 1981 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*). A single grey morph bird at NATR in Apr. 1994 (Lamb 1994a).

Collared Sparrowhawk. Rare. JN recorded a male at HAYS on 23 Sept. 1973; also at NATR (pers. obs., JN), DUFF in July 1986 (JN), and AERO in Apr. 1987 (JN). Noted in palm tree in suburban garden in Feb. 1995 (Bielewicz 1995).

Wedge-tailed Eagle. Transient. JN has 5 records all in the NATR area: Apr. 1973, May and Sept. 1974, Jan. 1975 and Apr. 1985.

Little Eagle. Vagrant. Noted at AERO on 26 Apr. 1987 (Redhead 1987). MH observed one flying over her SCAR home.

Brown Falcon. Rare. Recorded at SCAR during the periods 1 June to 31 Aug. 1978 (S.J. Heron, *Atlas*) and from 1 Apr. to 30 June 1981 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*); and at Redcliffe during the period 1980-81 (C. Corben, *Atlas*).

Australian Hobby. Uncommon. Noted at AERO on 18 Jan. 1981 (IF), at Redcliffe Hospital on 14 June 1991 (JN) and at Kippa-Ring on 28 Feb. 1993 (JN). It has nested in NATR area. A bird of the dark form photographed by JB in Mar. 1992.

Seen in same area in Apr. 1992 and near nest being mobbed by Torresian Crow in Sept. 1993. Noted at MARG on 11 Sept. 1993 (IF). NL has recorded pair roosting in CLON.

Peregrine Falcon. Rare. In Redcliffe on 30 Apr. 1974 (Roberts *et al.* 1974) and noted perched on telegraph wires at SCAR on 21 June 1975 (IF). Recorded at NATR in Sept. 1992 by NatureSearch 2001. Pair flying over Kippa-Ring in Feb. 1995.

Nankeen Kestrel. Uncommon. Recorded at NATR (e.g. pers. obs., JN, NM), HAYS (JN), SCAR (RCI) and CLON (JN). Noted patrolling the beach off Prince Edward Parade by MH.

Brolga. Transient. Usually at NATR when water is available. Six noted here in June 1973 (JN) and 7 in Oct. 1973 (JN). At AERO, 2 on 5 Mar. 1977 (Gardner & Gardner 1977), 2 on 6 July 1980 (Redhead & Redhead 1980) and 1 on 15 Aug. 1988 (Mahoney & Mahoney 1988). Dancing display observed at NATR in July 1991. At NATR, 4 on 10 Oct. 1993 and 4 in Aug. 1994.

Buff-banded Rail. Uncommon. One at MACR in Oct. 1975 (JN) and 1 at Humpybong Creek on 16 Oct. 1992 (IF). Extensive land development may affect local populations but still noted at NATR on 10 Dec. 1994.

Lewin's Rail. Vagrant. One beachwashed specimen in May 1990 on CLON Beach (NL).

Baillon's Crake. Transient. Noted at NATR on 1 Jan. 1986 (Leach & Hines 1986) and again in Sept. 1992 by NatureSearch 2001.

Australian Spotted Crake. Transient. At NATR observed by NM and also noted during NatureSearch 2001 survey of area in Sept. 1992.

Spotless Crake. Transient. At NATR and AERO: 2 in Jan. 1973 and noted in Dec. 1973 (JN); in same area, Feb. 1974 with 2 birds in Dec. of that year (JN); 2 in Apr. 1975 (JN). Several observed here on 18 Dec. 1983 (Palliser 1984), 1 Jan. 1986 (Leach & Hines 1986), in Sept. 1992 during NatureSearch 2001 survey, and by NM.

Purple Swamphen. Common. Found wherever suitable wetlands available, particularly at NATR.

Dusky Moorhen. Fairly common. Found almost anywhere with suitable water.

Eurasian Coot. Fairly common. At Humpybong Creek, NATR and SILC.

Painted Button-quail. Rare. Only record in June 1985 at the HAYS end of Saltwater Creek (NM).

Latham's Snipe. Uncommon summer migrant. Most records from NATR: 12 in Dec. 1973 (JN), 30 in Sept. 1992 (QOSI), 1 in Aug. 1994 (R. Lamb), 2 in Dec. 1994 and 1 in Dec. 1995. One at former refuge dump/run off channel at Klinger Road.

Black-tailed Godwit. Uncommon summer migrant. Often in mixed flocks with Bar-tailed. Likely almost anywhere along shoreline from SCAR to HAYS. Noted at HAYS on 27 Jan. 1971 (IF); at DECB on 1 Jan. 1979 (IF) and on 3 Sept. 1990 (Hadley 1990); and at WOOD on 12 Jan. 1990 (IF). Occasional irruptions: e.g. 50+ at HAYS in Mar. 1973 (JN), 30+ at "Redcliffe" on 30 Apr. 1974 (Roberts *et al.* 1974) and 80+ at CLON Beach in Apr. 1993.

Bar-tailed Godwit. Common summer migrant. Recorded from SCAR to HAYS. 300+ present in Oct. 1993. Overwintering noted in July 1974 (JN), in 1994 and in May-June 1995.

Little Curlew. Vagrant. One noted at AERO on 7 Oct. 1972 (IF). Also noted at SCAR in early 70s (Lawler 1993).

Whimbrel. Fairly common summer migrant. Found in small numbers: e.g. 10 in Feb. 1993, 12 in Apr. 1993 and 5 in Apr. 1994. Overwintering noted in July 1973 (JN) and in June-July 1994 and 1995.

Eastern Curlew. Fairly common summer migrant. Found all along coast and at NATR during suitable conditions, usually singly. Overwintering recorded in June-July 1973 (JN), July 1975 (JN) and in May-June 1995.

Marsh Sandpiper. Uncommon summer migrant. Usually seen at NATR in summer when suitable conditions exist. 40+ at Redcliffe on 30 Apr. 1974 (Roberts *et al.* 1974), 21 at NATR in Oct. 1992 and 40+ at AERO in Nov. 1995. Evidence of overwintering, especially at NATR, where 12 noted in June 1995.

Common Greenshank. Uncommon summer migrant. Earlier records (e.g. JN) indicate that it was once more common. Found along the shoreline from SCAR to HAYS (e.g. pers. obs., RCI) and at NATR.

Wood Sandpiper. Rare summer migrant. Noted at "Kippa Ring" (NATR?) on 22 Nov. 1976 (Corben 1976); at AERO on 10 Jan. 1987 (Mahoney & Mahoney 1987) and 2 on 29 Sept. 1990 (James 1990). 1 in Sept 1992 at NATR during NatureSearch 2001 survey.

Terek Sandpiper. Fairly common summer migrant. Most records at SCAR (e.g.

pers. obs., NM, RCI), but also at HAYS (JN) and CLON (pers. obs., JN).
Common Sandpiper. Rare summer migrant. Recorded by JN on 14 Jan. and in Feb. 1973 at HAYS and NATR, respectively. Also noted at "Redcliffe" by MH. Noted at AERO in Dec. 1994 (QOSI).

Grey-tailed Tattler. Fairly common summer migrant. Numbers vary, e.g. 1 in Sept & Oct. 1993 and 97 in 1985 (NM). Noted at several locations: HAYS on 5 May 1973 (JN), 50+ at SCAR in Sept. 1992, CLON on 11 Aug. 1991 in full breeding plumage (Inglis 1991) and SCAR in July 1975 (JN).

Wandering Tattler. Rare summer migrant. 1 at MARG, 15-20 Apr. 1972 (Taylor 1972); 1 at SCAR on 14 Jan. 1973, in Feb 1974, Nov. 1974 and Feb. 1986 (all JN); 3 in breeding plumage at SCAR on 11 Apr. 1987 (Mahoney 1987); at "rocks near town" (REDP?) on 1 Apr. 1989 (Tarrant 1989). Photographed by G. Anderson at REDP in Apr. 1993. Reported in full, but worn breeding plumage on 2 Oct. 1994 (Andrew 1994, Andrew & Walbridge 1994).

Ruddy Turnstone. Common summer migrant. Found along any coastline with suitable "stones" to turn over. At SCAR, noted on 20 Aug. 1972 (JN) and 90 present in Feb. 1993; evidence of overwintering in July 1975 (JN), and at least 13 present throughout the winter of 1994. Noted at WOOD as late as 23 Apr. in 1995.

Asian Dowitcher. Rare summer migrant. Noted at CLON on 14 Mar. 1985 (Marr 1985b) and at AERO in Dec. 1994 (QOSI)

Great Knot. Fairly common summer migrant. Large numbers: 600 at CLON on 25 Jan. 1986 (Redhead 1986) and similar numbers here in Feb. 1993. Also at SCAR (e.g. JN, NM, RCI) and HAYS (JN). Some evidence of overwintering, e.g. 20+ noted at WOOD on 7 May 1995.

Red Knot. Uncommon summer migrant. Often in mixed flocks with Great Knot but in smaller numbers: e.g. 17 at WOOD in Oct. 1993 and one here in Nov 1993. 20+ each season at CLON prior to extensive reclamation and beautification work by Council. Also at SCAR (NM).

Sanderling. Rare summer migrant. Four at CLON on 24 Jan. 1984 (Roberts & Smyth 1984).

Red-necked Stint. Fairly common summer migrant. Widespread at littoral sites, including 66 at WOOD on 17 Feb. 1985 (NM). Also at NATR where "some coloured" birds noted as early as Feb. in 1973 (JN). NL notes that it is rare at CLON since Council sand dumping project.

Pectoral Sandpiper. Rare summer migrant. Noted at SCAR on 24 Sept. and 7 Oct. 1978 (S.J. Heron, *Atlas*) and during the period 1980-81 (C. Corben, *Atlas*).

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper. Uncommon summer migrant. Four at NATR in Nov. 1973 (JN). Recorded at SCAR on 23 Feb. 1982 (RCI) and 28 Feb. 1985 (NM), and at CLON (NL). 100 during wader count in Oct. 1992.

Curlew Sandpiper. Common summer migrant. Widespread at littoral sites.

Broad-billed Sandpiper. Uncommon summer migrant. IF noted 2 at AERO on 10 Mar. 1973 and 6 here on 12 Mar. 1978. At SCAR, noted by S.J. Heron (*Atlas*) between Feb. and May 1978 and between Sept. 1978 and Feb. 1979; also noted between Feb. and Apr. 1981 (C.H. Vander Held, *Atlas*) and on 4 Feb. 1984 (Redhead 1984). Noted at CLON on 7 Nov. 1982 (Redhead 1982) and 24 Jan. 1984 (Roberts & Smyth 1984). At "Redcliffe" during the period 1980-81 (C. Corben, *Atlas*) and on 27 Jan. 1987 (Murphy 1987).

Painted Snipe. Transient. 5 observed at "Redcliffe" on 19 Apr. 1972 (Taylor 1972). Price-Stephens (1990) recorded 3 with an imm. on 2 Oct., 1990 and noted that the sighting could be evidence of local breeding. Noted at NATR in May 1990; and in Sept 1993 when JB, accompanied by Mr & Mrs P. Comben and Ms L. Bowden, flushed 7 birds.

Comb-crested Jacana. Transient. Noted on *Atlas* Record Sheets between 23 Mar. and 21 Aug. 1977 (K.J. Eales), between 26 June and 27 Aug. 1977 (T. & B. Bischoff), between 1 Sept. and 30 Nov. 1977 (R.J. Eales), between 21 Nov. 1977 and 2 Feb. 1978 (T. & B. Bischoff), on 23 Mar. 1978 (A.W. & B.A. Bischoff), between 1 June and 30 Nov. 1978 (S.J. Heron), and between 1980 and 1981 (C. Corben). Also listed by MH and recorded at NATR in Aug. 1992.

Beach Stone-curlew. Vagrant. Recorded at SCAR on 26 Jan. 1990 (Mahoney *et al.* 1990).

Pied Oystercatcher. Common. All along coastline, particularly at WOOD and SCOT. At WOOD, 27 recorded on 11 Apr. 1987 (Mahoney 1987) and 40+ on 7 May 1995. In July 1993 a partially albino bird appeared among a flock of 13 at SCOT.

Sooty Oystercatcher. Uncommon. Likely to appear almost anywhere, usually on rocky outcrops (e.g. SCAR, SCOT). 2 at SCAR on 20 Dec. 1975 (JN). Noted at Queens Beach: 1 on 1 Nov. 1982, 3 on 28 Dec. 1992, 5 on 29 Dec. 1992, and 5 on 14 Feb. 1992 (IF). NL recorded pair at CLON. 7 at SCAR during wader count in Aug. 1994 (F. Armbrust). Three noted on rocks east of WOOD Jetty in Oct. 1994 (Lamb 1994b).

Black-winged Stilt. Common. Small numbers present year round (e.g. JN lists) although numbers increase following rainfall (NM & JN lists); 150+ at DUFF in June 1973 (JN) and 1000 noted at HAYS on 12 Mar. 1978 (IF); also at HAYS, CLON (pers. obs., NM) and SCAR (NM, RCI). A "monopode" noted at CLON on 16 May 1982 (Karkila 1982).

Red-necked Avocet. Transient. It appears when rainfall creates suitable conditions. Noted at HAYS: 17 on 12 Oct. 1981 (IF); 150+ on 8 Nov. 1980, but reduced to 50+ by 30 Nov. 1980 (IF); and 5 in July 1994 (R. Lamb). At SCAR in mid-1982 (Higgs 1982). JN reported 10 at MACR in Feb. 1983. 7+ at NATR during excessive wet period in 1992 and 1 at CLON in May 1994.

Pacific Golden Plover. Fairly common summer migrant. Likely anywhere along coastline from SCAR to HAYS. Noted in partial breeding plumage at NATR in Feb. 1973 (JN). At CLON, 30 in Jan. 1993 and 14 in Feb. 1994. Evidence of some overwintering noted by JN in July 1975, May 1984 and July 1988.

Grey Plover. Rare summer migrant. Noted at SCAR by M. Higgs on *Atlas* Record Sheets: between 2 Sept. and 31 Oct. 1978, between 1 Dec. 1979 and 30 Apr. 1980, between 1 Jan. and 30 June 1981, and during the period 1 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1981. Four during wader count in Oct. 1992.

Red-capped Plover. Fairly common nomad. Noted at SCAR (e.g. pers. obs., RCI) particularly on reclaimed land. On 16-17 Apr. 1981, at SCAR, M. Higgs (*Atlas*) recorded "chick that appeared wobbly on legs, possibly hatched on 16." Again at SCAR noted sitting on two eggs (M. Higgs, *Atlas*). Also at HAYS in July 1983 (RCI), at NATR in Aug. 1994 and May 1995, and 1 at AERO in July 1995.

Double-banded Plover. Uncommon winter migrant. Most likely at SCAR where IF noted 50-100 birds on dry reclaimed land near Fish Market on 17 Aug. 1980. 8 at SCAR on 19 May 1990 (Noyce 1990) and birds at nearby boat harbour on 27 Mar. 1982 (RCI). Has occurred at CLON (e.g. NM, RCI) but NL rates it as 'rare' here. Eight in breeding plumage at WOOD on 26 July 1983 (Marr 1983).

Lesser Sand Plover. Fairly common summer migrant. Often in large numbers: e.g. 200+ at SCAR in Jan. 1973 (JN) and 300+ in Feb. 1994. Anywhere along coast, often in mixed flocks with Greater Sand Plover.

Greater Sand Plover. Fairly common summer migrant. A "large number" noted on 21 Feb. 1981 "all in near breeding plumage" (C.H. Van Der Held, *Atlas*). Fewer in number than Lesser: e.g. 100 in Nov. 1992, 30 in Jan. 1993 and 150 in Apr. 1993. Often in mixed flocks with Lesser Sand Plover. Evidence of overwintering noted by JN in June 1973 and July 1985.

Black-fronted Dotterel. Uncommon nomad. Likely anywhere along coastline or at NATR, usually in small numbers: e.g. 2 at NATR in Feb. 1973 and Oct. 1984, and one in May 1985 (all JN); but 12 noted at NATR in June 1995. Also noted at CLON (e.g. pers. obs., NM, RCI).

Red-kneed Dotterel. Uncommon summer migrant. Seen at NATR over a number of years. Noted here with 2 dependent young in Oct. 1984 (JN); also 14 on 7 Mar. 1985 (Marr 1985a) and 4 in Oct. 1992. 20+ with dependent young noted at MACR on 13 Dec. 1981 (IF).

Banded Lapwing. Transient. 4 observations, all at SCAR: between Feb. and Mar. 1978 (S.J. Heron, *Atlas*), between June and Aug. 1978 (S.J. Heron, *Atlas*), between June and Aug. 1979 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*), and between Oct. and Dec. 1980 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

Masked Lapwing. Common. Found throughout Redcliffe, including grass footpaths along fairly busy streets. Known to breed on and near football ovals and parks.

Great Skua. Vagrant. Seen occasionally from the shore or from boats just offshore (IF).

Pomarine Jaeger. Vagrant. JN recorded a light phase imm. off SCAR on 24 Dec. 1973. Noted during the period 1980-81 by C. Corben (*Atlas*). Beachwashed specimen at CLON in Feb. 1994.

Arctic Jaeger. Vagrant. Recorded on 27 Jan. 1971 (Fien 1971) and from shore or boats offshore (IF). G. Anderson reported one flying over REDP in April 1993. The authors rehabilitated an exhausted bird found beachwashed at CLON in Feb. 1994.

Pacific Gull. Vagrant. Noted by S. Bang at Bramble Bay on 18 Jan. 1972 (Vernon & Filmer 1972). Also at SCAR on 6 Aug. 1989 (Mahoney 1989).

Kelp Gull. Vagrant. An imm. at CLON in May 1989 (NL, RCI). Noted at SCAR boat harbour during May 1989 (RCI) and at MARG Beach on 10 Aug. 1989 (IF). Also a "sick bird" at NATR on 7 Sept. 1989 (IF).

Silver Gull. Common throughout Redcliffe all year round.

Franklin's Gull. Vagrant. The bird noted at SCAR on 10 Jan. 1981 (Czechura & Corben 1981) constitutes the first known occurrence in eastern Australia (Corben & Czechura 1988); a second bird from 30 Mar. to Apr. 1989 (McKean 1989) and in Mar. 1989 (photographed by T. Tarrant, slide housed in QOSI Slide

Library). Unconfirmed sighting at MARG in Nov. 1994 (*Birdline*) but possibly the same as reported on 8 Nov. 1994 (Gosper 1995).

Gull-billed Tern. Fairly common migrant along coast.

Caspian Tern. Common along coast.

Lesser Crested Tern. Vagrant. Recorded on 1-2 Aug. 1984 (Stewart 1984).

Crested Tern. Common. Most common of local terns. 1200 noted at SCAR on 7 Mar. 1985 (Marr 1985a).

Roseate Tern. Vagrant. At "Redcliffe" on 27 Jan. 1987 (Murphy 1987).

White-fronted Tern. Transient. Noted at Redcliffe (*Atlas*) on 18 Nov. 1977 (T.&B. Bischoff), during the period 21 Nov. 1977 to Feb. 1978 (T.&B. Bischoff) and during the period 1980-81 (C. Corben).

Black-naped Tern. Vagrant. At SCAR on 3-4 May 1980 (Mahoney 1980).

Common Tern. Fairly common migrant along coast from SCAR to CLON (e.g. pers. obs., JN, NL, RCI). 17 noted at Redcliffe in Aug. 1984 (Stewart 1984) and 650+ at SCAR on 4 Dec. 1991 (Noyce & Noyce 1992).

Little Tern. Fairly common migrant. Predominantly in CLON area (e.g. NL, RCI), but also at WOOD (RCI), SCAR (JN), AERO (JN) and HAYS (JN). A pair noted preening at HAYS on 29-30 Jan. 1989 (White 1989).

Whiskered Tern. Vagrant. 5 noted at NATR on 14 Jan. 1975 (JN). Also listed by IF.

White-winged Black Tern. Transient. Several hundred noted at AERO in all plumage phases on 15 Dec. 1973 (IF). JN recorded an irruption in Feb., Mar. and Apr. 1974, with 200+, 100+ and 100+, respectively. All at NATR.

Rock Dove. Common introduced species found throughout Redcliffe.

Spotted Turtle-Dove. Common introduced species found throughout Redcliffe.

Emerald Dove. Rare, although historically may have been locally more common. Noted at HAYS during the period 24 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1977 (K.J. Jones, *Atlas*).

Crested Pigeon. Common throughout Redcliffe. Appears to be making a comeback against introduced Spotted Turtle-Dove.

Peaceful Dove. Uncommon. Land clearing undoubtedly constricting suitable local habitat. Noted at SCAR in Mar. 1974 (JN) and Jan. 1988 (JN). Now probably confined to NATR (e.g. pers. obs., JN, NM); SILC, where 7 were flushed in Aug. 1993; HAYS, where NL noted 5 in Aug. 1993; and DUFF, where one was noted in June 1994 and two in Oct. 1994 (R. Lamb).

Bar-shouldered Dove. Uncommon although historically may have been more prolific. Recorded at HAYS on 3 Sept. 1972 (JN). Nesting recorded (2 eggs) in Nov. 1974 (JN). Now appears to be confined to the NATR and SILC areas.

Wompoo Fruit-dove. Vagrant. A single sighting at 0800h on 7 Sept. 1989 on electricity wires outside Redcliffe RSL Club. The bird was inspected at leisure from the footpath (IF).

Rose-crowned Fruit-dove. Vagrant. One recorded in mangroves at DUFF on 11 Mar. 1973 (JN).

Topknot Pigeon. Vagrant. Noted at SCAR between 1 Sept. and 30 Nov. 1978 (S. Heron, *Atlas*).

Galah. Common throughout Redcliffe. According to JN it was virtually unknown up to the mid-1970s. Nesting noted at SCAR in Oct. 1981 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*). A possibility that escapee *C. r. assimilis* may exist in the area.

Long-billed Corella. Uncommon, almost undoubtedly feral although exact origins remain unclear. Usually in mixed flocks with Little Corella. First noted on 22 Nov. 1987 (MH), then in 1990. Viability of corellas remains to be determined.

Little Corella. Fairly common around Redcliffe. Almost undoubtedly feral but flock of 50+ may perhaps indicate that some have occurred through the natural expansion of *C. s. gymnopsis* (Blakers *et al.* 1984). First noted in May 1990 (Sharp 1990).

Sulphur-crested Cockatoo. Uncommon. May be *C. g. galerita* or a mixture of this and escapee *C. g. fitzroyi*. Noted by JN in 1974 and by others in most years since (e.g. pers. obs., MH, NL, RCI).

Rainbow Lorikeet. Common throughout Redcliffe, especially in suburban gardens with grevillea and callistemon plants. Irruptions in Jan. and Feb. 1992 when for several weeks hundreds flew over authors' Kippa-Ring house at dawn, returning at dusk. A similar irruption, if perhaps smaller numbers, Sept.-Nov. 1995.

Scaly-breasted Lorikeet. Fairly common in mixed flocks with numerically

superior Rainbow Lorikeet. Between 1973 and 1975, JN had only 10 sightings, but by 1983 the population had expanded dramatically (JN lists). One dependent young being fed was noted on 18 Nov. 1981 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

Little Lorikeet. Vagrant. Noted at SCAR during the period 1 Sept. to Nov. 1978 (S. Heron, *Atlas*). MH reported one flying over her Newport Waterways home. One took up residence in a grevillea at CLON from 19 to 22 Dec. 1990, making long periods of observation possible (IF).

Australian King-parrot. Escapee. Two records: at CLON on 5 Nov. 1983 (RCI) and one noted by MH.

Red-winged Parrot. Escapee? A male reported by MH on 7 Aug. 1991 was seen with a flock of Scaly-breasted Lorikeets on 10 Aug. 1991.

Crimson Rosella. Escapee? JN recorded one at NATR in Mar. 1975. MH observed 2 on 13 Apr. 1987.

Eastern Rosella. Escapee? 2 reported in Mar. 1974 and another in Apr. 1974 at AERO (JN). NL noted one at Bells Park in 1993.

Pale-headed Rosella. Fairly common although less so than in previous years (JN). Found at SCAR and NATR (pers. obs., JN).

Australian Ringneck. Escapee? One bird in authors' backyard at Kippa-Ring in 1986.

Red-rumped Parrot. Escapee? Noted at AERO on 10 Jan. 1987 (Mahoney & Mahoney 1987). Also listed by NL.

Budgerigar. Escapee? Noted at SCAR during the period 1 Sept. to 30 Nov. 1978 (S. Heron, *Atlas*).

Scarlet-chested Parrot. Escapee? Noted at Kippa-Ring (Bielewicz 1991).

Pallid Cuckoo. Rare, possibly migratory. Recorded at NATR in Oct. 1975 and Oct. 1985 (JN); noted during Apr. 1978 (J. Eales, *Atlas*); at AERO and NATR in Feb. and Nov. 1983, respectively (JN). Also listed by IF and NM. Observed at AERO in Dec. 1994 (QOSI).

Brush Cuckoo. Uncommon migrant. Recorded in the NATR/AERO area (e.g. pers. obs., JN). One noted on eastern side of NATR in Jan. 1994 (R. Lamb).

Fan-tailed Cuckoo. Uncommon migrant. Recorded at SCAR on 12 Dec. 1979 (M.

Higgs, *Atlas*, CLON on 21 July 1984 (RCI) and at NATR.

Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo. Uncommon summer migrant. Recorded at SCAR in Jan. 1974 (JN) and Feb. 1975 (JN); also at MACR (JN) and NATR (JN). Noted in suburban Redcliffe in Oct. 1994 (Mr & Mrs R.C. Newman). Single bird noted at NATR in Aug. 1994 (R. Lamb).

Shining Bronze-Cuckoo. Uncommon summer migrant. Recorded by JN at DUFF and REGP in 1973, 1975, 1986 and 1988. Listed by MH and in Redcliffe suburbia in October 1994 (Mr & Mrs R.C. Newman).

Little Bronze-Cuckoo. Vagrant. Female at NATR on 4 Nov. 1973 (JN) and male at AERO in Oct.-Nov. 1988 (JN).

Common Koel. Common summer migrant. Chick being fed by Magpie-Lark in Feb. 1985 (JN) and Nov. 1995.

Channel-billed Cuckoo. Uncommon summer migrant. Heard by RCI at CLON on 9 Nov. 1991. 2 birds recorded flying over Kippa-Ring in Dec. 1992. Recorded by MH on 26 Feb. 1993 and by the authors on two consecutive days in Nov. 1994 and in Nov. 1995. Noted at CLON on 9 Jan. 1993, 30 Nov. 1994 and 17 Dec. 1994 (RCI). Also listed by IF.

Pheasant Coucal. Fairly common in remaining suitable habitat around NATR, AERO and DUFF (e.g. pers. obs., JN). Noted at CLON on 26 May 1984 (RCI). MH noted one perched and calling in suburban mango tree on 9 Oct. 1990 and at same locality "walking [on] side path" alongside her home on 25 Mar. 1991. Noted at SCAR on 9 Dec. 1991 (MH).

Southern Boobook. Fairly common, particularly at CLON: recent sightings by RCI on 11 Apr., 26 Apr., 2 May, 28 Sept., 6 Oct. and 8 Oct. 1994; 14, 19, 26 and 28 Nov. 1994 and 15 Jan. 1995. Also recorded at Kippa-Ring, where one called throughout Dec. 1991 and for several days in Sept. 1994. Here again in Nov. 1995 and a family of 4 (2 adults with 2 young) in Dec. 1995. Recorded at NATR (JN) and Redcliffe itself on 13 and 28 June 1992 and again 13-17 July 1992 (MH).

Barn Owl. Rare, although the paucity of records may well reflect a lack of nocturnal surveys. JN recorded one at DUFF in Mar. 1974. MH noted one being chased by a Spangled Drongo on 21 June 1993 and JB found a fresh roadkill at Rothwell on 26 Sept. 1994.

Grass Owl. Rare. A pair flushed at NATR in Aug. 1994 by slashing contractor G. Henderson who retrieved two feathers subsequently identified by W. Longmore, then of the Queensland Museum, as Grass Owl. Not sighted since.

Tawny Frogmouth. Fairly common in areas where suitable habitat remains (e.g. Bellevue Park, SILC), but uncommon elsewhere in Redcliffe. JN recorded a nesting pair at REGP in Oct. 1976. Also nesting at SILC in 1994 and 1995.

White-throated Needletail. Uncommon summer migrant. Appears in sudden irruptions: e.g. 100+ in Mar. 1973, 200+ in Nov. 1975, 100+ in Feb. 1983 (all JN); 300+ in Nov. 1992. Most sightings at NATR. RCI noted numerous birds flying low at SCAR boat harbour on 7 Jan. 1995.

Fork-tailed Swift. Rare summer migrant. JN recorded 3+ in Feb. 1974 and 6+ in Nov. 1974; both sightings at NATR. Recorded by IF, usually in mixed flocks with White-throated Needletail. Hundreds noted flying from Sandgate to Redcliffe on 12 Feb. 1990 (Tarrant 1990). Also recorded at CLON on 21 Dec. 1991 (RCI) and near the Showgrounds on 8 Nov. 1994 (RCI). 4 noted at AERO in Dec. 1995 in mixed flock with needletails.

Azure Kingfisher. Rare. Recorded by JN at SCAR in Mar. 1973, AERO in Mar. 1975 and nesting in Sept. 1974. NL noted it at Clontarf Creek between King St and Duffield Rd during 1989. Listed by IF and noted at SILC in Aug. 1993.

Laughing Kookaburra. Fairly common resident. Nesting recorded in Dec. 1974 (JN).

Forest Kingfisher. Uncommon resident. Recorded at NATR (e.g. pers. obs., JN) CLON (JN), DUFF (pers. obs., JN) and SCAR (JN). Nesting records at NATR (JN) and DUFF. MH recorded it at SCAR on 2 Sept. 1990 and 3 Feb. 1991.

Red-backed Kingfisher. Vagrant. Listed by MH.

Sacred Kingfisher. Fairly common resident. Nesting recorded at NATR (JN) and DUFF. Noted on several occasions from Apr. 1990 to Apr. 1993 in suburban garden at SCAR (MH).

Collared Kingfisher. Fairly common resident. Found around remaining mangrove habitat at HAYS (pers. obs., JN), NATR, SILC and AERO.

Rainbow Bee-eater. Fairly common summer migrant. Major nesting area at NATR destroyed by developers during 1995.

Dollarbird. Fairly common summer migrant. Found throughout Redcliffe.

Noisy Pitta. Rare, probably no longer locally extant. Recorded "living in garden" on 23 Apr. 1987 (Irvine 1987).

White-throated Treecreeper. Rare, probably locally endangered. Noted by JN on 4 occasions during 1973-75 and on 4 further occasions during 1986-88. Recorded at REGP in June 1985 (NM) and NATR in Feb. 1986 (NM). Call heard at HAYS in Mar. 1993 during PEG outing (MH). 2 birds seen at DUFF in Oct. 1994 (R. Lamb).

Variegated Fairy-wren. Uncommon resident. Found wherever suitable cover remains, e.g. NATR, SILC and DUFF.

Red-backed Fairy-wren. Fairly common resident. Found wherever suitable cover remains, e.g. NATR and SILC. Two birds found in SCAR suburban garden on 11 Oct. 1990 and 28 Jan. 1991 (MH).

Spotted Pardalote. Vagrant. Four records: at Redcliffe on 15 Oct. 1978 (J. Wheeler, *Atlas*); and at SCAR during the periods 1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1981 and 1 Apr. to 30 June 1981 (both M. Higgs, *Atlas*). At NATR on 6 July 1991 (QOSI).

Striated Pardalote. Fairly common resident in treed areas and where suitable nesting banks occur. Noted nesting at REGP and SILC.

White-browed Scrubwren. Rare and becoming rarer as suitable habitat at Boardman Road is cleared. Nesting records at REGP in Oct. 1974 (JN). Noted by JN at SCAR in Mar. 1975 and Feb. 1984, DUFF in Sept. 1985 and AERO in Jan. 1988. Also at NATR in Mar. 1994 and June 1995 in an area since clear-felled.

Mangrove Gerygone. Fairly common resident in mangroves at HAYS and DECB. 3 nests notes at NATR in Oct. 1973 (JN). Pair noted gathering nesting material in Sept. 1978 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

White-throated Gerygone. Uncommon, probably partially migratory. Earlier records (e.g. IF, MH, NM, JN) indicate that it was once more common. A juvenile recorded at AERO on 3 June 1990 (Noyce 1990). Noted at Rothwell in Oct. 1994 (pers. obs., RCI). One heard at DUFF in Oct. 1994 (R. Lamb) and at NATR in Dec. 1995.

Brown Thornbill. Rare, possibly no longer locally extant. Noted by JN at NATR in Mar. 1973, Mar., Oct. and Nov. 1974, and Oct. 1987; also at DUFF and MACR. Listed by IF.

Buff-rumped Thornbill. Vagrant. Noted by IF.

Yellow-rumped Thornbill. Transient. Noted at Redcliffe during the period 1 to 30 Apr. 1978 (J. Eales, *Atlas*); at SCAR during the period 1 June to 14 Oct. 1980 (S.J. Heron, *Atlas*) and on 9 May 1985 (Higgs 1985); and at the end of Clayfield

St, MARG in Aug. 1986 (NM). Also listed by IF.

Yellow Thornbill. Vagrant. Two at DUFF in Mar. 1974 (JN). Recorded at Redcliffe during the period 8 Sept. to 19 Nov. 1978 (A.W. Bischoff, *Atlas*).

Striated Thornbill. Vagrant. Recorded at Redcliffe during the period 8 Sept. to 19 Nov. 1978 (A.W. Bischoff, *Atlas*).

Little Wattlebird. Uncommon, probably nomadic. Noted at CLON (NL), at SCAR on 7 Nov. 1987 (MH), and at Kippa-Ring State School on 2 Aug. 1991. Noted by RCI during 1994.

Striped Honeyeater. Transient. Occurs during inland droughts when local conditions are favourable. Noted on 29 Sept. 1985 (Higgs 1985) and at NATR in Oct. 1991 and Sept. 1992.

Noisy Friarbird. Fairly common nomad. Early records (e.g. JN lists) noted its presence in most months. Noted at CLON (NL) and at the authors' Kippa-Ring home.

Little Friarbird. Uncommon nomad. JN recorded 4 sightings between 1973 and 1975, one in May 1984 at DUFF and 2 sightings in 1986. Noted at REGP in Aug., 1989 and at NATR in Sept. 1989. Also listed by MH.

Blue-faced Honeyeater. Fairly common, locally nomadic. Noted at AERO, SILC and in Redcliffe suburbia.

Noisy Miner. Common throughout Redcliffe, including suburban gardens.

Lewin's Honeyeater. Rare, locally endangered. JN noted it on 6 occasions between 1973 and 1975 and 11 times between 1983 and 1989. Also noted at REGP in June 1985 (NM). Kippa-Ring resident, I. Mathieson reported one in his backyard in Dec. 1995.

Yellow-faced Honeyeater. Uncommon migrant. Noted at CLON (NL), NATR (NM) and on 4 June 1995 at Rothwell. Also listed by IF.

Mangrove Honeyeater. Uncommon resident in remaining mangrove areas at HAYS and AERO. Early records (e.g. JN) indicate a declining local population.

Yellow-tufted Honeyeater. Vagrant. Noted at HAYS during the period 24 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1977 (K.J. Jones, *Atlas*).

White-throated Honeyeater. Rare. Noted at DUFF and REGP on 5 occasions

between 1973 and 1975 (JN). Noted at SCAR during the period 1 Sept. to 30 Nov. 1978 (S. Heron, *Atlas*) and again during the mid-1980s by JN and NM. Noted at DUFF in July 1994 (R. Lamb) and at Rothwell on 4 June 1995. Also listed by IF and MH.

White-naped Honeyeater. Vagrant. Noted on 4 occasions at DUFF between 1973 and 1975 (JN). Noted at SCAR between 1 Apr. and 30 June 1981 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

Brown Honeyeater. Common resident. The most prolific honeyeater in the area.

Eastern Spinebill. Vagrant. One record during the period 1 Apr. to 30 June 1981 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

Scarlet Honeyeater. Fairly common, possibly locally nomadic. Early records (e.g. IF, MH, JN) indicate decline in local population. Noted at NATR, REGP and SILC. 12 noted at SCAR on 9 May 1985 (Higgs 1985). A possible irruption during 1986 with many records in areas not normally noted for this species (RCI).

Jacky Winter. Vagrant. One noted at NATR in July 1974 (JN).

Red-capped Robin. Vagrant. A male noted on 22 May 1985 (MH).

Rose Robin. Transient. JN recorded a male at HAYS in Mar. 1974, a female at NATR in June 1973, a female at CLON in June 1974, and another female here in 1984. Also listed by IF and MH.

Eastern Yellow Robin. Rare, probably no longer locally extant. JN records show it to have been present at NATR, REGP and MACR. Pairs noted in Feb. and Nov. 1974. Noted at HAYS in Mar. 1993 during PEG outing (MH).

Grey-crowned Babbler. Rare, probably no longer locally extant due to extensive land clearing and the presence of feral animals such as Wild Pig *Sus scrofa* and Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes*. JN noted 6 at NATR in Feb. 1973, 3 nesting in the same area in Apr. 1974, and 2 in Dec. 1990. Only one present by Dec. 1991. One noted investigating former Brahminy Kite's nest at NATR on 27 Nov. 1995 but not sighted since.

Eastern Whipbird. Rare, probably locally endangered. JN noted a lone male in REGP in Oct. and Nov. 1974 and in July 1975. Noted at Rothwell on 12 June 1985 (Marr 1985c). I. Mathieson and S. Wight reported hearing the call in Sept. 1994 but the area has since been clear-felled.

Varied Sittella. Rare, probably locally endangered. JN noted it at DUFF in Mar 1973, May 1974 and Apr. 1986, and 6 at NATR in Feb. 1975. At least 2 birds

noted working branches of a eucalypt at REGP in Mar 1993 during PEG outing (MH).

Crested Shrike-tit. Vagrant. A pair recorded at DUFF in Apr. 1974 (JN).

Golden Whistler. Rare, probably locally endangered. 4 records by JN: at NATR in June 1973, at REGP in Mar. 1974 and Feb. 1986, and at MACR in Mar. 1986. Two noted at HAYS in Mar. 1993 during PEG outing (MH). Also listed by NM.

Rufous Whistler. Uncommon resident although earlier records (e.g. IF, JN, MH, NM) indicate it was once far more abundant. Recorded at SCAR, MACR, DUFF and NATR. Noted in suburban garden at SCAR on 8 Apr. 1990 (MH) and Kippa-Ring on 1 Sept. 1991. Three noted at DUFF in Oct. 1994 (R. Lamb).

Grey Shrike-thrush. Fairly common resident particularly at NATR. Also noted at SCAR, DUFF and MACR (JN).

Black-faced Monarch. Uncommon migrant. Noted at NATR, REGP, DUFF and MACR (JN). MH recorded it at SCAR on 20 Sept. 1985, 15 Nov. 1990 and 19 Mar. 1992. The authors rehabilitated a specimen at NATR during 1993.

Spectacled Monarch. Rare summer migrant. A pair noted on 21 Nov. 1991 (MH). Male in bush adjacent to sewerage works in Oct. 1994.

Leaden Flycatcher. Uncommon summer migrant. Pair noted by JN in Mar. 1973, Nov. 1974 and Aug. 1975. M. Higgs (*Atlas*) noted a nest in a eucalypt in Oct. 1981. Otherwise noted singly, e.g. NATR in Sept. 1991. One male and 1 female in SCAR suburban garden from 20 to 22 Sept. 1993 (MH). A female flew into the authors' Kippa-Ring home on 2 Apr. 1995

Satin Flycatcher. Rare migrant. Noted at SCAR between 1 Oct. and 31 Dec. 1981 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

Shining Flycatcher. Vagrant, south of normal range. Observed from kayaks in Saltwater Creek mangrove habitat on 20 Oct. 1987 (IF).

Magpie-Lark. Common throughout.

Rufous Fantail. Rare summer migrant. Noted by JN at NATR in Mar. 1973 and at REGP in Oct. 1974 and Jan.-Feb. 1975. MH recorded it on 14 Apr. 1985, 8 Nov. 1986, 24 Nov. 1989, 24 Apr. 1990, 30 Apr. and 13 Oct. 1991 and 8 Apr. 1993. IF observed it in his CLON front garden during 1991.

Grey Fantail. Uncommon resident. Earlier records (e.g. NM, JN) indicate that

it was once more prolific; the decline in numbers no doubt reflecting the extent of bush clearing around Redcliffe. Now restricted: NL noted one at HAYS, and MH recorded it at SCAR on 30 Mar. 1990, 23 Mar. 1991, 22 Mar. 1992, 28 Mar. 1993 and 17 Sept. 1993. Also recorded at Rothwell; at NATR by R. Lamb (e.g. Jan., May and Aug. 1994); AERO (e.g. in Aug. and Oct. 1994); DUFF (e.g. early June/July 1994); and at SILC in May and June 1995.

Willie Wagtail. Common resident in bushland and suburban gardens. Nesting recorded at NATR.

Spangled Drongo. Fairly common winter migrant. Some evidence to suggest that some remain year round (e.g. MH list). Found throughout Redcliffe. Noted chasing Barn Owl at SCAR on 17 Sept. 1993 (MH).

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike. Common resident throughout Redcliffe. MH noted it feeding young and authors rehabilitated imm. in Oct. 1995.

White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike. Vagrant. Recorded at NATR in Nov. 1973 (JN) and 2 birds at REGP in Nov. 1974 (JN). Noted at SILC in Apr. 1995 and NATR in June 1995. Listed by IF.

Cicadabird. Rare summer migrant. Last recorded in Oct.-Nov. 1988 at AERO (Noyce 1988). Five previous records by JN: a pair at DUFF on 11 Mar. 1974; a male at NATR in Sept. 1974; a pair in Nov. 1975; a male in Feb. 1984; and a male in Aug. 1985.

White-winged Triller. Rare summer migrant. Six observed at AERO on 29 Nov. 1986 (Noyce & Pickwell 1987) and noted as "first record here." Described as "scarce in area" on 20 Oct. 1987 (Noyce 1987). Again at AERO on 25 Oct. 1988 (Noyce 1988) and at NATR in Oct. 1991 and Oct. 1992.

Olive-backed Oriole. Uncommon summer migrant. Noted by JN at MACR late in season (Apr.-May 1973), at DUFF in Feb. 1974 and at SCAR early in season (Sept. 1974). Also at NATR on 2 Dec. 1991 and in authors' suburban garden at Kippa-Ring in recent years. MH has it listed as a regular summer visitor to her SCAR home.

Figbird. Common summer migrant. Recorded throughout Redcliffe in all months except May and June (e.g. pers. obs., JN list).

White-breasted Woodswallow. Fairly common and possibly partially migratory. Nesting recorded by JN at REGP in Nov. 1974 and at MACR in Nov. 1975. Seen regularly on electricity wires along Oyster Point Esplanade, SCAR, during summer (R. Lamb). Noted at NATR.

Masked Woodswallow. Vagrant. Two records, both at HAYS by K.J. Jones (*Atlas*) during the periods 24 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1977 and 13 Mar. to 3 June 1978.

Dusky Woodswallow. Vagrant. Two at NATR in Nov. 1975 (JN) and 3 at DUFF in Jan. 1976 (JN).

Little Woodswallow. Vagrant. Six at NATR on 24 Feb. 1974 (JN).

Grey Butcherbird. Uncommon resident. Early records (e.g. NM, JN) indicate a decline in local population. Noted at CLON (RCI, NL, JN), NATR (pers. obs., JN), REGP (JN) and DUFF (JN).

Pied Butcherbird. Common resident throughout.

Australian Magpie. Common resident throughout.

Pied Currawong. Vagrant. One noted between 1 Sept. and 30 Nov. 1977 (R.J. Eales, *Atlas*).

Torresian Crow. Common resident throughout.

Richard's Pipit. Fairly common resident especially around NATR and AERO. Nesting recorded at NATR (pers. obs., JN) and SCAR (RCI). Noted with dependent young on front lawn on 15 Nov. 1979 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

House Sparrow. Introduced species, common throughout.

Zebra Finch. Transient. Noted at SCAR by M. Higgs (*Atlas*) during the periods 1 Sept. to 30 Nov. 1979 and 1 Apr. to 30 June 1981. Also listed by IF. Probable escapee found in authors' garden at Kippa-Ring in 1987.

Double-barred Finch. Uncommon resident. Favoured habitat being reduced by land clearing. Noted by JN at SCAR, DUFF and MACR; also at NATR, AERO (Strong & Strong 1992, R. Lamb) and SILC.

Plum-headed Finch. Vagrant. Noted at SCAR in Apr. 1980 (Higgs 1980) and on SCAR front lawn on 2 June 1980 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

Red-browed Finch. Uncommon, locally nomadic. Early records (e.g. JN) indicate decline in local population. Noted at NATR, e.g. July, Oct. and Dec. 1991 and in Jan. 1994 (R. Lamb), at AERO (e.g. Mar. 1994, R. Lamb), and at REGP (pers. obs., JN).

Nutmeg Mannikin. Rare. Now probably no longer locally extant. Noted at

CLON on 1 May 1981, 3 June 1984 and in Mar. 1988 (RCI). Also listed by IF and MH.

Chestnut-breasted Mannikin. Uncommon resident, likely anywhere where suitable grasses are allowed to seed. 200+ (more than half imm.) at NATR in Dec. 1973 (JN); and 20+, including imm. birds, noted at AERO in Nov. 1992. Recorded on eastern side of NATR in Jan. and May 1994 (R. Lamb).

Mistletoebird. Uncommon, locally nomadic. A pair noted at SCAR in Mar. 1973 (JN); dependent young noted at NATR in Feb. 1974 (JN). Listed by several observers (pers. obs., IF, MH, RCI, NM). MH notes it as "regular" at her SCAR home.

White-backed Swallow. Vagrant. Noted hawking along seacliffs at Queens Beach on 18 Sept. 1966 (IF).

Welcome Swallow. Common throughout Redcliffe. A pure albino specimen noted on 12 Oct. 1985 (MH).

Tree Martin. Fairly common nomad. Nesting recorded at old Redcliffe jetty in Oct. 1974 (JN).

Fairy Martin. Uncommon partial migrant. Two small irruptions: in Dec. 1991 when 20+ present around AERO; and Aug. 1994, when 50+ present in same area. Otherwise present in smaller numbers (e.g. 6 in Jan. 1994).

Clamorous Reed-Warbler. Uncommon, possibly migratory. Habitat destruction due to land clearing. Nesting recorded at NATR in Feb. 1988 (JN). Noted at Redcliffe on 23 Sept. 1991 (MH) and at NATR in Nov. and Dec. 1995.

Tawny Grassbird. Uncommon resident. Suitable habitat being continually reduced by housing development. Noted at SCAR (JN) and HAYS (JN), but more common around NATR and AERO (pers. obs., JN).

Little Grassbird. Rare, probably nomadic. Suitable habitat being continually reduced. Three in Nov. 1974, 2 in Dec. 1974 and other sightings in Feb., Apr. and Nov. 1974, all at NATR (JN). One in Dec. 1990, at Rothwell in June 1995 and at NATR in Dec. 1995 (pers. obs., A. & S. Keates).

Rufous Songlark. Vagrant. Noted in the period 3 Mar. to 30 Apr. 1980 (M. Higgs, *Atlas*).

Brown Songlark. Vagrant. At AERO, noted in Mar. 1991 and pair in Dec. 1994.

Golden-headed Cisticola. Common wherever suitable grasslands remain, e.g. NATR and SILC.

Silvereye. Common resident throughout. Nominate *lateralis* occurs as a migrant (e.g. pers. obs., MH).

Common Starling. Common introduced species. Found throughout Redcliffe.

Common Mynah. Rare but may increase. Recorded across Hays Inlet at Brighton (I. Venables) and at nearby Bracken Ridge (Anderson 1993). Noted at CLON, Easter 1994 (Mr & Mrs R. C. Newman).

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- FLEAY, D.H. 1937. Nesting habits of the brush turkey. *Emu* 36: 153-163.
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SERVENTY, D., SERVENTY, V.N. & WARHAM, J. 1971. *The Handbook of Australian Sea-birds*. Sydney: Reed.
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