A Tropical Birding SET DEPARTURE tour

EASTERN AUSTRALIA: From Top to Bottom

23rd October – 11th November 2016

The bird of the trip, the very impressive POWERFUL OWL

Tour Leader: Laurie Ross
All photos in this report were taken by Laurie Ross/Tropical Birding.
INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Australia Set Departure Tour introduces a huge amount of new birds and families to the majority of the group. We started the tour in Cairns in Far North Queensland, where we found ourselves surrounded by multiple habitats from the tidal mudflats of the Cairns Esplanade, the Great Barrier Reef and its sandy cays, lush lowland and highland rainforests of the Atherton Tablelands, and we even made it to the edge of the Outback near Mount Carbine; the next leg of the tour took us south to Southeast Queensland where we spent time in temperate rainforests and wet sclerophyll forests within Lamington National Park. The third, and my favorite leg, of the tour took us down to New South Wales, where we bursed a huge variety of new habitats from coastal heathland to rocky shorelines and temperate rainforests in Royal National Park, to the mallee and brigalow of Inland New South Wales. The fourth and final leg of the tour saw us on the beautiful island state of Tasmania, where we found all 13 “Tassie” endemics. We had a huge list of highlights, from finding a roosting Lesser Sooty Owl in Malanda; to finding two roosting Powerful Owls near Brisbane; to having an Albert’s Lyrebird walk out in front of us at O Reilly’s; to seeing the rare and endangered Regent Honeyeaters in the Capertee Valley, and finding the endangered Swift Parrot on Bruny Island, in Tasmania. It was seriously hard coming up with the top five birds of the trip from the 413 we recorded; but after three rounds of voting we finally had a winner, the Powerful Owl (maybe because one of them had a possum in its talons!) from Brisbane took up top spot…

Top Five Birds of the Tour:

1 - Powerful Owl (JC Slaughter Falls, Brisbane)
2 - Plains Wanderer (Hay, New South Wales)
3 - Regent Honeyeater (Capertee Valley, New South Wales)
4 - Swift Parrot (Bruny Island, Tasmania)
5 - Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher (Daintree Village, Far North Queensland)

Diamond Firetails were always great to see during our time in New South Wales
ITINERARY

23rd October  
Arrival in Cairns; afternoon birding in Cairns (Queensland)

24th October  
The Great Barrier Reef to Kuranda (Queensland)

25th October  
Cassowary House to Daintree (Queensland).

26th October  
Daintree River Cruise; Daintree to Mareeba (Queensland).

27th October  
Atherton Tablelands (Queensland).

28th October  
Atherton Tablelands (Queensland).

29th October  
Mareeba to Cairns (Queensland).

30th October  
Cairns to Brisbane & Lamington National Park (Queensland).

31st October  
Lamington National Park (Queensland).

1st November  
Lamington National Park (Queensland) to Lithgow (New South Wales).

2nd November  
Capertee Valley to Forbes (Queensland).

3rd November  
Back Yamma State Forest to Lake Cargelligo (New South Wales).

4th November  
Round Hill and Plains-wanderer (New South Wales).

5th November  
Hay to Griffith (New South Wales).

6th November  
Binya to Robertson (New South Wales).

7th November  
Barren Grounds to Royal National Park, Sydney (New South Wales).

8th November  
Royal National Park, Sydney (New South Wales) to Hobart (Tasmania).

9th November  
Hobart and Bruny Island (Tasmania).

10th November  
Mount Wellington and the Tasman Peninsula (Tasmania).

11th November  
Departure from Hobart (Tasmania).
TOUR SUMMARY

DAY ONE (23rd October):

Cairns Esplanade: The tide was perfect for shorebirding, so we grabbed the scopes and headed down to the Esplanade that had shorebirds everywhere. In the scope we had White-faced Heron, Royal Spoonbill, Pied Stilt, Lesser & Greater Sandpipers, Black-fronted Dotterel, Whimbrel, Far Eastern Curlew, Black-tailed & Bar-tailed Godwit, Great & Red Knots, Terek Sandpiper, Grey-tailed Tattler, Common Greenshank, Caspian & Little Tern and a nice Broad-billed Sandpiper.

Cairns Botanic Gardens: After the Esplanade we headed over to Flecker Botanic Gardens, not far from Cairns city. When we arrived we found a pair of Radjah Shelducks nesting in a tree hollow, Australian Brushturkey, Orange-footed Scrubfowl, Torresian Imperial Pigeon, Little Bronze-cuckoo, Double-eyed Fig-parrot, Yellow Honeyeater, Dusky Myzomela and a beautiful nesting Papuan Frogmouth posing beautifully for the cameras.

Cairns area: We visited a local Metallic Starling nest tree, hundreds of weaved nests draped from this very impressive tree near the airport. While we were photographing the starlings one of the guests looked up, and looking down back at us was a beautiful Blue-winged Kookaburra. Next stop was near the Cairns Port where we caught up with both Bush & Beach Thick-knees and some Double-eyed Fig Parrots.

Adult Beach-stone Thick-knee was a real treat near Carins City
Cattana Wetlands: A late afternoon visit to Cattana Wetlands, just North of Cairns led us to find Black-necked Stork, Green-pygmy Goose, Brahminy Kite, Comb-crested Jacana, Rainbow Bee-eater, Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, Rainbow Lorikeet, Black Butcherbird, Green Oriole, Varied Triller, Leaden Flycatcher, Crimson Finch, and Chestnut-breasted Munia. Our main target for the afternoon White-browed Crake was initially difficult, but after a bit of persistence we found him peeking through the reeds.

DAY TWO (24th October):

Cairns Esplanade: On this morning we headed out to the Great Barrier Reef, and we needed to be down at the dock at 7.30am, so we took advantage of the early morning light to head down to the mangroves on the Esplanade first. Here we were going to try for a couple of the local mangrove specialists; we found Rufous Night-heron on a day roost, Varied Honeyeater, Mangrove Robin, Scaly-breasted Munia and Torresian Kingfisher all showed well.

Great Barrier Reef (Michaelmas Cay): We boarded the Seastar at 7.30am and headed out onto the Reef, the boat ride out got us Wedge-tailed Shearwater and a few Brown Boobies. When we arrived at Michaelmas Cay, which is a nesting site for thousands of birds, the numbers overwhelmed us. By far the most common birds on the sand cay were Brown Noddy and Sooty Tern, which numbered in the thousands. We also found 2 Great Frigatebirds, 25 Brown Boobies, 5 Ruddy Turnstone, 4 Black-naped Terns, Lesser and Great Crested Terns and a single Bridled Tern sitting on one of the buoys just off shore.
**Cassowary House:** Getting back into Cairns around 4.30pm after our big day out on the water, we loaded back into the van and headed inland to the Tablelands and into the rainforest to **Cassowary House**. This was home for the night, and birding the area that afternoon got us **Lewin’s Honeyeater**, **Black Butcherbird**, **Mistletoebird**, **Pacific Emerald Dove** and a very shy **Red-necked Crake** who came in to the feeders for a free meal. We also saw a few young **Eastern Water Dragons** sunbathing near the Rainforest edge.

**DAY THREE (25th October):**

**Cassowary House:** Early in the morning we spent our time birding **Black Mountain Road**, we had great views of mating **Wompoo Fruit-doves**, **Brown Cuckoo-dove**, **Pacific Emerald Dove**, **Forest Kingfisher**, **Double-eyed Fig-Parrot**, **Dusky Myzomela**, **Common Cicadabird**, **Little Shrike-thrush**, **Black-faced and Spectacled Monarch**, **Pale-yellow Robin**, **Silver-eye** and **Red-browed Firetail**. Our birding was quickly interrupted by a phone call from Rowan at Cassowary House; he was calling to let us know the **Southern Cassowaries** had turned up! We dropped everything and made the mad dash back to the lodge, where we came face to face with one very impressive bird, and they just went about their day like we weren’t there.

*A very intimidating adult Female Southern Cassowary is always great to see.*

After all of the excitement of the Cassowaries we sat down to enjoy a delicious breakfast, and right next to the breakfast table Cassowary House has bird feeders set up. While enjoying breakfast, we had **Spotted Catbirds**, **Macleay’s Honeyeaters**, **Black Butcherbird** and **Victoria’s Riflebirds** including a stunning male all coming in for something to eat.
The very handsome male Victoria’s Riflebird was a great guest to enjoy breakfast with.

**Davis Creek National Park:** After a morning in the rainforest we headed up into a dry woodland area near a small stream. Here we found a Wedge-tailed Eagle soaring high in the sky, Black and Whistling Kite, Brown Falcon, White-throated Honeyeater, Spotted Pardalote, Fairy Gerygone, White-breasted Woodswallow, Black-faced and White-bellied Cuckooshrikes, Varied Sittella, Rufous Whistler, Gray Fantail, Gray-headed Robin, Mistletoebird, Silver-eye and a very shy White-browed Robin.

**Lake Mitchell:** A quick stop at Lake Mitchell on our way up to the Daintree found us Magpie Goose, Black Swan, Australasian Darter, Intermediate Egret, Little Egret, Osprey, Brolga, Laughing Kookaburra and a single lone Dollarbird.

**Daintree Village (Red Mill House):** Arriving at Red Mill House, we checked in and headed straight out in search of local birds. Just behind the lodge we found a pair of very shy Lovely Fairywren’s who gave us a brief view from within the dark Rainforest. On Stewart Creek Road just north of the Daintree, we got Cattle Egret, Australian Ibis, Bush Thick-knee, Pheasant Coucal, Pacific Koel, Australian Swiftlet, Sacred Kingfisher, Lewin’s Honeyeater, Macleay’s Honeyeater, Fairy Gerygone, Large-billed Gerygone, Pied Currawong, Spangled Drongo and Welcome Swallow. Highlight of the day though, was finding Tawny Grassbirds and the very shy and noisy Rufous-tailed Bush-hen who after a bit of persuasion eventually showed.
DAY FOUR (26th October):

Daintree River Cruise: This morning we had a 6.15am river cruise booked with Murray the Daintree Boatman on the beautiful Daintree River, this boat trip is always a highlight on the tour and Murray didn’t disappoint. Radjah Shelduck, Black Bittern, Great-billed Heron, Osprey, Brahminy Kite, White-bellied Sea-eagle, Wompoo Fruit-dove, Pacific Koel, Papuan Frogmouths nesting, Azure Kingfishers, Little Kingfisher, Brown-backed Honeyeater, Large-billed Gerygone and a heap of Shining Flycatchers who were busy building nests.

Azure Kingfishers are always great to see on the Daintree River Cruise.

Reptiles for the morning included a sleeping Amethystine Python and a lone male Saltwater Crocodile patrolling the riverbanks.

Stewarts Creek Road: After the cruise and with full bellies from an amazing breakfast at Red Mill House we birded Stewart Creek road again. Here we found Wompoo Fruit-doves, Rufous Fantail, Spectacled Monarch, Shining Flycatcher and a very rare Chestnut-breasted Cuckoo, the highlight was getting fantastic views of Buff-breasted Paradise-kingfisher that had just arrived from Papua New Guinea.
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We had great views of Buff-breasted Paradise Kingfisher during our time at the Daintree.

Abattoir Swamp: Leaving the Daintree behind, we headed south towards Mareeba, our first stop along the way was Abattoir swamp. As soon as we jumped out of the car we had Northern Fantail and White-bellied Cuckooshrikes. Down on the boardwalk, we found Willie-Wagtails, Tawny Grassbirds, Silver-eye, Mistletoebirds and a large mixed flock of new honeyeaters including Graceful, Yellow-faced, Brown-backed, Brown, White-cheeked and White-throated.

Rifle Creek Rest Area: A quick bathroom break picked us up Orange-footed Scrubfowl, Horsfield’s Bronze-cuckoo, Scaly-breasted Lorikeet, Buff-rumped Thornbill, White-throated Gerygone, White-throated Honeyeater and a Rufous Fantail.

Lake Mitchell: Everyone loved Lake Mitchell so much we stopped again on our way back, I got the spotting scope out and we found Magpie Goose, Black Swan, Green Pygmy-Goose, Pacific Black-duck, Little Pied Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Little Black Cormorant, Australian Pelican, Glossy Ibis, Brolga, Comb-crested Jacana, Caspian Tern, Whiskered Tern, Red-winged Parrot, Great Bowerbird, Fairy Martin, Australasian Darter, Intermediate Egret, Little Egret, Osprey, Brolga, Laughing Kookaburra, Dollarbird and a nice Golden-headed Cisticola sitting high on small scrub calling its heart out.

Granite Gorge: It was now later in the day, so we decided to head over to Granite Gorge, this great little place is famous for its very friendly Mareeba Rock Wallabies that you can hand feed. Birds in the area included Noisy Friarbird, Great Bowerbird, Double-barred Finch, Crested Pigeon, Gray-crowned Babbler, Blue-faced Honeyeater, Australian Magpie, Yellow Honeyeater and Little Friarbird.
We were also shown an amazing **Great Bowerbird bower** and a nesting **Tawny Frogmouth**. To top the day off on the drive out of the park we found a family of **Squatter Pigeons** and a pair of **Australian Bustards** in the late afternoon sunlight.

**Mareeba:** Right on sunset we visited a roosting site where we had **Straw-necked Ibis, Galah, Little Corella** and hundreds of **Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo**s all coming into roost for the night.

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**DAY FIVE (27th October):**

**Mount Lewis:** An early morning start up Mount Lewis at first light. This is one of my favorite birding places in the world, and can produce some great local endemics. We had a great morning with all of our targets showing up. These included **Superb Fruit-dove, Topknot Pigeon, Little Kingfisher, Noisy Pitta, Spotted Catbird, Brown Treecreeper, Eastern Spinebill, Bridled Honeyeater, Fernwren, Yellow-throated Scrubwren, Atherton Scrubwren, Large-billed Scrubwren, Mountain Thornbill, Chowchilla, Eastern Whipbird, Bowers Shrike-thrush, Rufous Fantail, Gray-headed Robin** and **Spectacled Monarch**. Our highlight was watching both **Tooth-billed Bowerbird** and **Golden Bowerbirds** at their bowers, both putting on a great show for us all.
We had this male *Golden Bowerbird* displaying to a female at the top of Mount Lewis.

On the way down the mountain we were fortunate enough to find a very obliging pair of *Lovely Fairywrens* who gave extended and amazing views, usually the females in the *Fairywren* family are dull, but the female *Lovely* is definitely an exception . . . (photo, next page)

*Mount Molloy:* A stop in the middle of the day got us *Lemon-bellied Flycatcher, Dollarbird, White-throated Honeyeater* and a young male *Red-backed Fairywren*. 
This female Lovely Fairywren seemed to be showing off in front of everyone’s cameras.

Mareeba Wetlands: I’d been told a pair of Cotton Pygmy Geese had turned up at Mareeba Wetlands, so we went to investigate. We found a single Cotton Pygmy Goose on the wetland, and also had Green Pygmy-goose, Australian Bustard, Gull-billed Tern, Pacific Koel, Rainbow Bee-eater, Olive-backed Oriole, White-bellied Sea-eagle and a raucous pair of Channel-billed Cuckoos. We also got to meet the local Emus who have become very used to people.

After grabbing something for dinner, we headed over to Mount Hypipamee for a spotlighting tour to see some of the local nocturnal residents, with Alan Gillanders.

Wongabel Dam: While driving to Mount Hypipamee I lucked upon hundreds of Plumed Whistling-Ducks, Pacific Black-ducks, Maned Ducks and a single Australian Grebe at a small farmers dam.

Mount Hypipamee: Topknot Pigeons, Wompoo Fruit-dove, Large-billed Scrubwren, Bridled Honeyeater, Gray-headed Robin and Gray Fantail were all picked up in the late afternoon before we went out on our spotlighting tour, we also had a “Lesser” Sooty Owl calling from the car park as we were eating dinner.
The spotlighting tour with Alan Gillanders was great, we saw some great mammals. *Coppery Brush-tailed, Green Ringtail, Herbert River and Lemuroid Ringtailed Possums, Musky Rat-kangaroos* and two *Lumholtz’s Tree Kangaroos*. Reptiles for the night were *Northern Leaf-tailed Gecko* and an amazing *Chameleon Gecko* (A Lifer for me).

**DAY SIX (28th October):**

*Mount Carbine:* Todays birds involved some very different habitats, the dry woodlands of *Mount Carbine*. The drive out yielded *Pale-headed Rosella, Red-winged Parrot, Laughing Kookaburra, Black-faced Woodswallow* and *Australian Bustard*. Once we arrived at our target farmers dam we quickly picked up *Black and Whistling Kite, Brown Falcon, Australian Kestrel, Squatter Pigeon, Brown Treecreeper, White-throated Honeyeater, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Little Friarbird, Striated Pardalote, Weebill, White-throated Gerygone, Pied Butcherbird, Apostlebird, Double-barred Finch* and a rare bird for the trip, the *Black-throated Finch*.

*Julatten:* We had a quick look for what we were missing and this sent us back into the rainforest, and it didn’t take us long to find *Pied Monarch* and a pair of *Yellow-breasted Boatbills*.

*Curtain Fig Tree:* From the car park we had *Black Kites* and a *Wedge-tailed Eagle* soaring high above our heads, venturing into the forest we found *Brown Gerygone, Pale-yellow Robin* and a very cool *Eastern Whipbird* foraging on the forest floor right out in the open.
Lake Eacham: A walk around Lake Eacham found us Dusky and Scarlet Myzomela, Varied Triller, Great Crested Grebe, Australian Swamphen, Wompoo Fruit-dove, Tooth-billed Bowerbird, Brown Gerygone, Barred Cuckooshrike, Gray Fantail and a very colorful Boyd’s Forest Dragon (a striking rainforest Lizard).

Yungaburra: Our last spot for the day was Yungaburra, this is a great spot to find one of Australia’s weird and wonderful mammals, the Platypus. We arrived an hour before sunset and waited patiently, after a bit of patience an adult finally emerged and gave us great views.

DAY SEVEN (29th October):

Hasties Swamp: We arrived at Hasties just after sunrise to see what waterfowl we could find; the swamp was inundated with Plumed Whistling-Ducks with a conservative estimate of 5000 birds. Apart from the Whistling Ducks there were also Buff-banded Rail, Pied Stilt, Australasian Swamphen and a bonus Little Eagle feeding on an unfortunate waterfowl.

Near the car park we were successful picking up Yellow-spotted, Yellow-faced, Brown and White-cheeked Honeyeaters, Scarlet Myzomela, Brown Gerygone and Grey and Little Shrike-thrushes. Love was in the air with Eastern Yellow Robins, Yellow-faced Honeyeaters and Magpie-larks all nesting in the area, and we even managed to locate a pair of normally difficult Crested Shrike-tits.
This Eastern Yellow Robin was just one of the many birds nesting at Hasties Swamp

Malanda: The farmer’s fields around Malanda produced a huge number of Sulphur-crested and Red-tailed Black Cockatoos all feeding on the freshly turned soil, and we also found four Sarus Cranes in the same area.

Lake Barrine: A nice peaceful morning at Lake Barrine where we had breakfast with the birds, these included a male Victoria’s Riflebird on his display perch, Great Cormorant, Tooth-billed Bowerbird, Eastern Spinebill, Yellow-spotted Honeyeater, Barred Cuckoo-shrike, Eurasian Coot and a menacing White-bellied Sea-Eagle.

Malanda Falls: Here we were in search for Lumholtz’s Tree Kangaroos before we headed back down to Cairns. We didn’t have any luck finding one, but that didn’t matter because while looking for the tree kangaroos, I found the rarely seen Lesser Sooty Owl at its day roost, a very rare treat indeed.
A very rare treat indeed, **Lesser Sooty Owl** roosting just about a walking trail

**Cairns:** After a quick look at our checklists to check what we still needed, we headed down to the **Cairns Esplanade** where we found **Striated Heron**, **Little-bronze Cuckoo**, **Pacific Golden Plover** and our main target for the afternoon, the **Rose-crowned Fruit-dove**, which was the final Fruit-dove we needed for the trip. Better yet, we found an amazing looking male who perched right out in the open in the late afternoon sunlight, spectacular. A great bird to finish off our Cairns leg.

**DAY EIGHT (30th October):**

**Cairns flight to Brisbane:** After a bit of a delay we finally made it to Brisbane where we picked up our rental car and headed straight out to see some new birds.

**Nudgee Mangroves:** Our first stop on our Brisbane leg was a great mangrove boardwalk just off Nudgee Road, where we picked up **Chestnut Teal**, **Dusky Moorhen**, **Mangrove Gerygone** and half a dozen **Mangrove Honeyeaters**.

**Brisbane Hills:** The last stop before heading up to the famous O’Reilly’s Lodge in Lamington National Park was the tree lined hills above Brisbane, here we located a beautiful pair of **Square-tailed Kites** who were both kindly sitting on their nest, amazing views of a usually tough bird.
O’Reilly’s Lodge (Lamington National Park): The two hour drive up to O’Reilly’s found us a Bandy Bandy (a mildly venomous Snake) and a Brush-tailed Phascogale who was right on the side of the road, a rare treat finding both of these species. We arrived at O’Reilly’s just in time to enjoy a delicious dinner before getting a good nights sleep ready for the early morning ahead.

DAY NINE (31st October):

O’Reilly’s Lodge: We spent the morning birding around the lodge looking for all of our target birds, and quickly picked up Brown Cuckoo-dove, Wonga Pigeon, Green Catbird, Satin Bowerbirds, White-throated Treecreeper, Superb Fairywren, Eastern Spinebill, Yellow-throated Scrubwren, White-browned Scrubwren, Brown Thornbill, Australian Logrunner, Rufous Fantail, Paradise Riflebird, Bassian Thrush and a heap of Red-browed Firetails.

The usually hard to photograph Logrunner showed multiple times at Lamington NP.

Around the lodge’s feeders we were entertained by the local Crimson Rosellas, Australian King Parrots and the striking Regent Bowerbirds, these birds are very used to humans and fly in every morning to see the visitors of the lodge.
One of the targets during our time at O’Reilly’s were the spectacular Regent Bowerbirds.

After wrestling my lunch off a very cheeky Crimson Rosella, we headed down to some lower elevation forest where we found Yellow-faced Honeyeaters, Black-faced Monarch, Superb Fairywren, Satin Bowerbirds, Lewin’s Honeyeater and the iconic sounding Bell Miner, all giving us amazing views.

Duck Creek Road: Back up the road we visited Duck Creek Road, where the habitat changed considerably, as did the birds. We found a pair of Red-browed Treecreepers who looked like they where getting ready to nest, White-naped Honeyeaters feeding busily above our heads, and a few pairs of Spotted Pardalote who were feeding young nearby. The highlight by far though was when Terry, one of my guests, spotted a sleeping Southern Boobook high up in a tree hollow!

The drive back to the lodge found us a pair of White-headed Pigeons drinking from a puddle on the road; this was lucky, as this species is usually found very high up in the canopy.

The afternoon was spent back around the lodge trying to pick up what we missed in the morning, and managed to locate Rose Robin and a few pairs of Australian Logrunner. However, after a big search of the area, we were still missing the main target, the Albert’s Lyrebird. We had our fingers crossed we would find one on the final morning.
DAY TEN (1st November):

**O’Reilly’s Lodge:** The morning Lyrebird search was easily successful with an adult male *Albert’s Lyrebird* walking straight out in front of us not 50m from the lodge’s front door, very lucky as we were the only group that morning to see one.

**Brisbane Area:** After breakfast at O’Reilly’s, we headed back down towards Brisbane to catch our flight to Sydney, we had a spare hour so I thought we would go and see if we could find a local *Powerful Owl* family that I had been informed of. After following the directions, we got straight onto two immature *Powerful Owls* who were sitting right out in the open, one had a very unlucky Ring-tailed Possum which it held tightly in its huge talons ready to eat for dinner that night.
This young Powerful Owl shows why it’s called “powerful”
Brisbane flight Sydney: By the time we landed and picked up the rental van we didn’t have enough light to go birding, so my guests caught up on some well-deserved sleep on the drive up to Lithgow and our hotel for the night.

DAY ELEVEN (2nd November):

Capertee Valley: One of my favorite places to bird in New South Wales, the Capertee Valley, was alive with birds. We found 58 species in the space of 4 hours! New birds for the morning were Common Bronzewing, Pallid Cuckoo, Red-rumped Parrot, Eastern Rosella, Little & Musk Lorikeets, Superb Fairywren, Yellow-tufted Honeyeater, Red Wattlebird, White-plumed Honeyeater, Fuscous Honeyeater, Black-chinned Honeyeater, Striped Honeyeater, Yellow-rumped Thornbill, Yellow Thornbill, White-browed Babbler, Dusky Woodswallow, Jacky Winter, Hooded Robin, Diamond Firetail and Zebra Finch. The highlight by far though, was finding 4 highly endangered Regent Honeyeaters, there are now fewer than 400 left in the wild.

Lake Wallace: Here we enjoyed a nice picnic lunch and some new waterbirds, which included Great Crested Grebe, Dusky Moorhen and a very charismatic male Musk Duck who was in the middle of his very un-duck like display.

Orange, NSW: The drive over to Forbes found us some stunning Superb Parrots, these have to be a candidate for the best looking parrot around.
The strikingly colorful and aptly-named **Superb Parrot**

**Blue Gum Swamp:** After checking in at the hotel, we headed south to a bird hide at Blue Gum Swamp, the targets here were some local duck species and it didn’t disappoint. We had **Pink-eared Ducks, Australian Shoveler, White-eyed Duck, Australian Grebe, Australian Darter** and a pair of beautiful **Blue-billed Ducks** right in front of the hide.

**DAY TWELVE (3rd November):**

**Back Yamma State Forest:** This great little State Forest just out of Forbes, travels through some great habitat and it wasn’t long before we found **Brown-headed Honeyeaters, Striped Honeyeaters, Speckled Warbler, Striated Thornbill, Yellow-rumped Thornbill, Western Gerygone, Southern Whiteface, Restless Flycatcher, Red-capped Robin, Diamond Firetail, White-winged Chough, Rufous Whistler** and **White-browed Babblers.** The highlight of the morning was flushing a very colorful **Turquoise Parrot** that flew from tree to tree giving us great views.

**Drive to Lake Cargelligo:** There was flooding around so the trip to **Lake Cargelligo** took a longer than usual but this gave us time to find some new species, we found **Plumed Whistling Ducks** and a very cool **Yellow-billed Spoonbill** that was quietly feeding right beside the road.
We managed great views of Speckled Warbler at Back Yamma Forest

Lake Cargelligo: Nice birds on the lake that afternoon were Great Crested Grebe and a single new bird, the Great Cormorant.

Round Hill: On the drive up to Round Hill that afternoon we found Whiskered Tern, Silver Gull, Straw-necked Ibis, Pied Stilt and Masked Lapwings all feeding in the flooding beside the road. Arriving at Round Hill, and the new Mallee habitat, we quickly added to our expanding list with fantastic views of Common Bronzewing, Black-eared Cuckoo, Shining Bronze-cuckoo, Australian Ringneck, Greater Bluebonnet, Splendid Fairywren, White-fronted Honeyeater, Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater, Gray-fronted Honeyeater, Crimson Chat, Striped Honeyeater, Striated Pardalote, Chestnut-rumped Thornbill, Yellow-rumped Thornbill, Weebill, Southern Whiteface, White-winged Triller, Gilbert’s Whistler and a very approachable pair of Red-capped Robins.

DAY THIRTEEN (4th November):

Round Hill: After a taste of the fantastic mallee habitat we all agreed that we would head back there for the morning and try for some of the harder mallee species. After a bit of searching we were soon surrounded by White-fronted Honeyeaters, Yellow-plumed Honeyeater, Shy Heathwrens, Crested Bellbird, Southern Scrub-robin and a family of Chestnut Quail-thrushes. Even better still was locating a few Red-lored Whistlers that seemed to be following us around, we had fantastic views but getting a photo was a more challenging.
This male Chestnut Quail-thrush gave us some of the best views I have ever seen of this species.

Lake Cargelligo Treatment Plant: It wasn’t the best time of day to visit, but we still picked up Little Grassbird, Australian Reed-warbler, Cockatiel, White-winged Fairywren and a calling Spotless Crake.

Drive to Hay: Our next spot was a couple of hundred kilometers south, along the way we had some great birds on the huge grass plains just north of Hay, we had 16 Emus, a single Australian Pratincole and a pair of nesting Black Falcons.

Plains Wanderer Tour: This is an afternoon and evening that everyone was excited about, we met up with a local bird expert Phil Maher in the late afternoon, and he led us off to some of his favorite birding spots. We found Wedge-tailed Eagles, Spotted Harrier, Australian Hobby, White-winged Fairywren, White-fronted Chat, Varied Sittella, Brown Songlark, Brown Goshawk, Tawny Frogmouth, Hoary-headed Grebes and a pair of rare Ground Cuckooshrikes.

Just before sunset, Phil led us to an open field in the middle of nowhere, where Phil showed us a roosting Australian Owlet Nightjar as we watched the sun setting. Once the sun went down, Phil drove us out into a field further away, where he left us waiting patiently while he tried to locate the main target, the Plains Wanderer. They were not calling so didn’t have any luck straight away, so we jumped back in the car and proceeded to try and spotlight one, this was like trying to find a needle in a hay stack. Lucky for us it didn’t take long to spotlight a lone male, even luckier was he was then quickly joined by the more colorful female. Other birds seen that night were Inland Dotterel, Little Buttonquail, Stubble Quail and Banded Lapwings, we even found two more Plains wanderers - talk about lucky.
Male Plain’s Wanderer (Top), and the more colorful Female (Bottom)
DAY FOURTEEN (5th November):

Hay to Griffith: After the late night, we all decided a sleep in was needed, so we all met up at the van at 10am to head east to Griffith. Along the way, we had a quick stop at Darlington to search for Long-billed Corellas. We didn’t even make it to town before we found a mixed group of Cockatoos containing Sulphur-crested Cockatoos, Galahs, Little Corellas and our target the Long-billed Corella. Not 50 meters from the cockatoos we also had dream views of Superb Parrots who were quietly feeding on the ground in the shade of a nearby tree.

Fivebough Swamp: After checking into our hotel in Griffith, we headed south to Fivebough Swamp. The area was largely flooded, but we did manage to find Variegated Fairywrens, Australian Shelduck, Australian Shaverler, Hoary-headed Grebe, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Plumed Whistling-Ducks, White-eyed Ducks, Swamp Harrier and a pair of nesting Yellow Thornbills. We even had a Red-bellied Black Snake slither past track us on the track.

On the drive back into Griffith, one of the guests called out “Cockatoo on the powerlines”, I slowed down, did a U-turn and scanned the powerlines along the road where she saw the lone cockatoo, but we found nothing. We saw nothing because it had flown down to the road to have a drink in one of the roadside puddles; it was a stunning Major Mitchell’s (Pink) Cockatoo! Fantastic.
My favorite Cockatoo on the tour, the Major Mitchell's (Pink) Cockatoo.

**Campbell's Swamp:** Our last stop for the day was Campbell’s Swamp just out of Griffith, on the boardwalk we saw Blue-billed Duck, Australian Reed-warbler, Pacific Black Duck, Chestnut Teal, Cockatiel, Golden-Headed Cisticola, European Goldfinch and from the bird hide had great views of Swamp Harrier, Musk Duck and had a very vocal Little Grassbird.

**DAY FIFTEEN (6th November):**

**Binya State Forest:** A 30-minute drive east of Griffith took us to Binya State Forest, where headed straight up to a small dam where sometimes parrots come into drink early in the morning. Sadly we didn't have any parrots drinking, but in the surrounding area we did find Striped Honeyeaters, Sacred Kingfishers, Spiny-cheeked Honeyeaters, Western Gerygone, White-browed Babbler, White-winged Trillers, Hooded Robin and a heap of very noisy Rufous Skylarks. The walk back to the car flushed us a pair of stunning Mulga Parrots who showed well too.

We jumped back in the van and headed just south to a clearing in the forest. Here we had a real treat with a Painted Honeyeater coming right down from the tree tops and posing for photos, we also had more Mulga Parrots, Red-rumped Parrot, Speckled Warbler, Striped Honeyeater, Spiny-cheeked Honeyeaters and Apostlebirds.
Painted Honeyeater is usually one of the most difficult honeyeaters.

Minnamurra: After a great productive morning we had a big drive from Griffith back towards the coast. When we arrived we headed straight back into the rainforest in search of a new bird, the Superb Lyrebird. Lucky for us park staff had just spotted one not 50 meters from the information center so made it a very easy tick.

Barren Grounds Nature Reserve: By the time we finished at Minnamurra the timing to head to Barren Grounds was perfect, first stop was a small patch of forest just off the road looking for a very secretive little bird, the Pilotbird. I got everyone in place and used playback for a few seconds, soon a Pilotbird pops out right in front of everyone, Tick!

Further up the road we did one of the many walking trails, after a bit of work we managed views of Eastern Bristlebird, Flame Robin and some very dainty Southern Emu-wrens.
DAY SIXTEEN (7th November):

Barren Grounds Nature Reserve: After a productive afternoon birding at Barren Grounds we headed back to see if we could find any new birds, we got much better views of Southern Emu-wren, Eastern Bristlebird and also added Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoos to our list.

Shellharbour: After a great morning, we headed for the coast towards our last destination on the New South Wales leg, Royal National Park. Before we arrived at Royal we stopped in at Bass Point to see if we could pick up any new seabirds. We found Sooty Oystercatcher, Australian Gannet, Osprey, Kelp Gull, Short-tailed Shearwater, Great Cormorant, Little Pied Cormorant, Pied Cormorant, Little Black Cormorant and Greater Crested Terns. The bush around the car park we found Red-whiskered Bulbul, Little Wattlebird, Red Wattlebird and Superb Fairywrens.

Royal National Park: Our first stop in the park was Wattamolla, this beautiful spot with steep sandstone cliffs is home to New South Wales only endemic bird, the Rockwarbler. After a bit of searching we came across a small feeding group of birds, White-browed Scrubwrens a pair of Rockwarblers and even a Chestnut-rumped Heathwren. Other birds in the area were New Holland Honeyeaters, Little Wattlebirds and a few Red-browed Firetails.
New South Wales only endemic bird, the Rockwarbler.

**Wattle Flat:** The last hour of the day was spent looking around the picnic area at Wattle Flat. Here we found two Superb Lyrebirds, Dusky Moorhen, Topknot Pigeons, Fan-tailed Cuckoos, Azure Kingfisher, Laughing Kookaburra, Satin Bowerbird, Bassian Thrush, Dollarbirds and both Superb and Variegated Fairywrens.

**DAY SEVENTEEN (8th November):**

**Royal National Park:** By sunrise we were at our final spot for the New South Wales leg, Mount Bass Firetrail. Here we found Tawny-crowned Honeyeaters, Southern Emu-wren, Beautiful Firetail, Brush Bronzewing, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo and heaps of New Holland Honeyeaters.

**Sydney to Hobart Flight:** Getting back to the hotel, we packed our bags and headed to the airport, our flight from Sydney into Hobart arrived around 5.30pm giving us just enough time to have a walk around the city of Hobart to see if we could pick up any new birds for the day. We found **Yellow Wattlebird** and **Forest Raven** in one of the local parks and enjoyed a nice Vietnamese Dinner before an early night ready for the next day.
DAY EIGHTEEN (9th November):

**Truganini Conservation Area:** Today we were off early; our first stop was Truganini Conservation Area. This nice trail in a gully full of giant *Eucalyptus* trees held some great birds, new for the morning were Green Rosella, Yellow-throated Honeyeater, Tasmanian Scrubwren, Gray Currawong and Satin Flycatcher.

**Bruny Island:** Next spot was the Ferry Terminal over to Bruny Island for a big day of birding, we caught the 7.30 am ferry to get over to the island nice and early. As soon as we arrived we headed south for our first target for the morning Blue-winged Parrot. Right on cue we had 3 perched right out in the open on the roadside, and in the immediate area we also picked up Black-headed Honeyeater, Sooty and Pied Oystercatchers and Black-faced Cormorant.

Next stop for the day was Adventure Bay on the east coast of Bruny Island; we stopped by the shore to see what shorebirds were on the beach. We quickly spotted a pair of Hooded Plovers who were kind enough to pose for photos and a cooperative flock of Pacific Gulls.

Just behind Adventure Bay in some scrub we had great views of Tasmanian Native Hen with young, a pair of Olive Whistlers and a very friendly male Scarlet Robin.
We had this beautiful male **Scarlet Robin** fly right down to eye level to see us.

At the Southern end of Adventure bay we found more **Hooded Plovers, Pacific Gulls, Scarlet Robin, Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos, Beautiful Firetails, Dusky Robin, Little Wattlebird, Yellow Wattlebird, Green Rosella, European Goldfinch, Dusky Woodswallows, Superb Fairywrens, Brown Thornbills, Brush Bronzewing, Chestnut Teal** and **Tasmanian Scrubwrens.**
Adventure Bay was a great place to see the **Hooded Plover**, we saw at least 4 pairs.

It was a very birdy area and a great start to the day. We enjoyed a delicious lunch at the Penguin on Bruny Cafe before heading up the mountain to look for our next targets. We pulled up to our next spot and I could hear our target bird straight away, the endemic **Scrubtit**. A little bit of persistence and he finally showed himself to everyone. Other birds in the area were **Superb Fairywrens**, **Tasmanian Thornbills**, **Gray Shrike-thrush**, **Forest Raven** and **Black Currawong**.

Back down the hill, I headed over to a spot I had been told about where the rare **Forty-spotted Pardalote** had recently been seen. Within 5 minutes we located a family group of three, one of them posing beautiful for a couple of quick photos.

We were quickly ticking all of our Tasmanian targets and it was just after lunchtime. The final target for the day was **Swift Parrot** and they proved a little harder, these parrots fly from the Australian mainland every year to nest on Bruny Island and can be hard to find as they move around a lot depending on where the blossoming **eucalyptus** are located at that time.

All afternoon we searched the island at some of the locations they had recently been seen with no luck, we did find two more family groups of **Forty-spotted Pardalotes**, **Spotted Pardalotes** and more **Yellow-throated Honeyeaters**.
We found at least 3 pairs of these endangered Forty-spotted Pardalotes on Bruny Island.

Half an hour before we had to catch the ferry back to the mainland I decided to have one last look on a back road we hadn’t explored yet and it paid off, we had 20 or so stunning Swift Parrots feeding right above the road, amazing!
After a whole lot of searching on Bruny Island we finally found a large group of Swift Parrots.

Our luck hadn’t run out either because while we were waiting for our ferry on dusk one of the guests spotted a small mammal sneaking around the kiosk at the terminal. We all snuck over to have a look and we had amazing views of Eastern Quoll right out in the open. What a way to finish off an amazing day.
DAY NINETEEN (10th November):

Peter Murrell Reserve: Our final morning of the tour sent us to Peter Murrell reserve, a short walk from the car got us Pallid and Fan-tailed Cuckoos, New Holland Honeyeaters, Yellow-throated Honeyeaters, Black-headed Honeyeaters, Dusky Woodswallows, Gray Shrike-thrush, Forest Raven and a very photogenic and usually hard to see Striated Fieldwren.

Mount Wellington: A quick stop at Fern Tree on the way up to Mount Wellington got us a stunning male Pink Robin, Brown Thornbills and Gray Fantail. We carried on further up the mountain to a clearing where we had Black and Gray Currawongs, Tasmanian Scrubwren, Yellow Wattlebird, Flame Robin, Green Rosella and a new one for the trip, Strong-billed Honeyeater. Near the summit of Mount Wellington we had great views of Crescent Honeyeaters, which was our final Honeyeater we needed for the trip. Arriving at the summit of Mount Wellington, we enjoyed amazing views over Hobart before heading back to the hotel for lunch and a rest before an evening of spotlighting.

Eaglehawk Neck: Before arriving at Eaglehawk we stopped at Orford to see if we could find Fairy Terns, but sadly they didn’t show up. Instead we had a large White-bellied Sea-eagle put on a show, he swooped down and stole one of the Kelp Gull’s dinner. Arriving at Eaglehawk neck we had great views of Short-tailed Shearwater that was strangely sitting just off the beach and Australasian Gannets flying over our heads. We also had half a dozen Cape Barren Geese feeding in a field right next to the road giving us great views.
Usually a difficult bird to locate, this Striated Fieldwren perched right out in the open for us.

Our main reason for visiting Eaglehawk neck was to see the local Little Blue Penguin colony; they come ashore every night to roost in burrows in the sand dunes. We positioned ourselves on the beach and waited patiently, it didn’t take long before we had our first penguin for the night, it made its way quietly up the beach not 20 meters from us. He was closely followed by seven more that followed it up the sand dune and into their burrows.

Another highlight for the evening; we had a recently split Morepork fly in and land right next to us on the beach, also great views of Tawny Frogmouth on the drive back, what a way to finish a trip.
**Bird List**

(Using Clements/e-Bird version 6.9, August 2014).

H = Heard only

**CASSOWARIES AND EMU: Casuariidae**

1. Southern Cassowary  
   **Casuarius casuarius**
2. Emu (E)  
   **Dromaius novaehollandiae**

**MAGPIE GOOSE: Anseranatidae**

3. Magpie Goose  
   **Anseranas semipalmata**

**DUCKS, GEESE AND WATERFOWL: Anatidae**

4. Plumed Whistling-Duck  
   **Dendrocygna eytoni**
5. Cape Barren Goose (E)  
   **Cereopsis novaehollandiae**
6. Black Swan  
   **Cygnus atratus**
7. Australian Shelduck (E)  
   **Tadorna tadornoides**
8. Radjah Shelduck  
   **Tadorna radjah**
9. Green Pygmy-goose  
   **Nettapus pulchellus**
10. Cotton Pygmy-goose  
    **Nettapus coromandelianus**
11. Maned Duck (E)  
    **Chenonetta jubata**
12. Mallard  
    **Anas platyrhynchos**
13. Pacific Black Duck  
    **Anas superciliosa**
14. Australian Shoveler  
    **Anas rhynchotis**
15. Gray Teal  
    **Anas gracilis**
16. Chestnut Teal (E)  
    **Anas castanea**
17. Pink-eared Duck (E)  
    **Malacorhynchus membranaceus**
18. White-eyed Duck  
    **Aythya australis**
19. Blue-billed Duck (E)  
    **Oxyura australis**
20. Musk Duck (E)  
    **Biziura lobata**
MEGAPODES: Megapodiidae
21. Australian Brushturkey (E) Alectura lathami
22. Orange-footed Scrubfowl Megapodius reinwardt

PHEASANTS, GROUSE AND ALLIES: Phasianidae
23. Brown Quail Synoicus ypsilophorus (H)
24. Stubble Quail (E) Coturnix pectoralis

GREBES: Podicipedidae
25. Australasian Grebe Tachybaptus novaehollandiae
26. Hoary-headed Grebe Poliocephalus poliocephalus
27. Great Crested Grebe Podiceps cristatus

PENGUINS: Spheniscidae
28. Little (Fairy) Penguin Eudyptula minor

SHEARWATERS AND PETRELS: Procellariidae
29. Short-tailed Shearwater Ardenna tenuirostris

STORKS: Ciconiidae
30. Black-necked Stork Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus

FRIGATEBIRDS: Fregatidae
31. Great Frigatebird Fregata minor

BOOBIES AND GANNETS: Sulidae
32. Brown Booby Sula leucogaster
33. Australasian Gannet Morus serrator

CORMORANTS AND SHAGS: Phalacrocoracidae
34. Little Pied Cormorant Phalacrocorax melanoleucus
35. Great Cormorant Phalacrocorax carbo
36. Little Black Cormorant Phalacrocorax sulcirostris
37. Pied Cormorant Phalacrocorax varius
38. Black-faced Cormorant Phalacrocorax fuscens

**ANHINGAS: Anhingidae**

39. Australasian Darter Anhinga novaehollandiae

**PELICANS: Pelecanidae**

40. Australian Pelican Pelecanus conspicillatus

**HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNS: Ardeidae**

41. Black Bittern Ixobrychus flavicollis
42. Pacific (White-necked) Heron (E) Ardea pacifica
43. Great-billed Heron Ardea sumatrana
44. Great Egret Ardea alba
45. Intermediate Egret Mesophoyx intermedia
46. White-faced Heron Egretta novaehollandiae
47. Little Egret Egretta garzetta
48. Cattle Egret Bubulcus ibis
49. Striated Heron Butorides striata
50. Rufous (Nankeen) Night-Heron Nycticorax caledonicus

**IBISES AND SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae**

51. Glossy Ibis Plegadis falcinellus
52. Australian Ibis Threskiornis moluccus
53. Straw-necked Ibis Threskiornis spinicollis
54. Royal Spoonbill Platalea regia
55. Yellow-billed Spoonbill Platalea flavipes

**OSPREY: Pandionidae**

56. Osprey Pandion haliaetus cristatus

**HAWKS, EAGLES AND KITES: Accipitridae**

57. Australian Kite (E) Elanus axillaris
58. Square-tailed Kite (E)  Lophoictinia isura
59. Little Eagle (E)  Hieraaetus morphnoides
60. Wedge-tailed Eagle  Aquila audax
61. Swamp Harrier  Circus approximans
62. Spotted Harrier  Circus assimilis
63. Gray Goshawk (E)  Accipiter novaehollandiae
64. Brown Goshawk  Accipiter fasciatus
65. Black Kite  Milvus migrans
66. Whistling Kite  Haliastur sphenurus
67. Brahminy Kite  Haliastur indus
68. White-bellied Sea-Eagle  Haliaeetus leucogaster

**BUSTARDS: Otididae**
69. Australian Bustard  Ardeotis australis

**RAILS, GALLINULES AND COOTS: Rallidae**
70. Red-necked Crake  Rallina tricolor
71. Buff-banded Rail  Gallirallus philippensis
72. Rufous-tailed Bush-hen  Amaurornis moluccana
73. White-browed Crake  Amaurornis cinerea
74. Spotless Crake  Zapornia tabuensis (H)
75. Australasian Swamphen  Porphyrio melanotus
76. Dusky Moorhen  Gallinula tenebrosa
77. Tasmanian Native-hen (TE)  Tribonyx mortierii
78. Eurasian Coot  Fulica atra

**CRANES: Gruidae**
79. Sarus Crane  Antigone antigone
80. Brolga  Antigone rubicunda
### THICK-KNEES: Burhinidae

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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Bush Thick-knee</td>
<td>Burhinus grallarius</td>
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<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Beach Thick-knee</td>
<td>Esacus magnirostris</td>
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### STILTS AND AVOCETS: Recurvirostridae

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<td>Pied Stilt</td>
<td>Himantopus leucocephalus</td>
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### OYSTERCATCHERS: Haematopodidae

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<td>Pied Oystercatcher</td>
<td>Haematopus longirostris</td>
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<td>85</td>
<td>Sooty Oystercatcher (E)</td>
<td>Haematopus fuliginosus</td>
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### PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS: Charadriidae

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<td>Pacific Golden-Plover</td>
<td>Pluvialis fulva</td>
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<td>87</td>
<td>Banded Lapwing (E)</td>
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<td>Masked Lapwing</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>Lesser Sand-Plover</td>
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<td>90</td>
<td>Greater Sand-Plover</td>
<td>Charadrius leschenaultii</td>
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<td>91</td>
<td>Red-capped Plover</td>
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<td>Hooded Plover (E)</td>
<td>Thinornis cucullatus</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>Black-fronted Dotterel</td>
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<td>94</td>
<td>Inland Dotterel (E)</td>
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### PLAINS-WANDERER: Pedionomidae

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### JACANAS: Jacanidae

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<td>Comb-crested Jacana</td>
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### SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES: Scolopacidae

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<td>Whimbrel</td>
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<td>98</td>
<td>Far Eastern Curlew</td>
<td>Numenius madagascariensis</td>
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<td>99</td>
<td>Black-tailed Godwit</td>
<td>Limosa limosa melanuroides</td>
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100. Bar-tailed Godwit | Limosa lapponica
101. Ruddy Turnstone | Arenaria interpres
102. Great Knot | Calidris tenuirostris
103. Red Knot | Calidris canutus
104. Broad-billed Sandpiper | Limicola falcinellus
105. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper | Calidris acuminata
106. Curlew Sandpiper | Calidris ferruginea
107. Red-necked Stint | Calidris ruficollis
108. Sanderling | Calidris alba
109. Terek Sandpiper | Xenus cinereus
110. Common Sandpiper | Actitis hypoleucos
111. Gray-tailed Tattler | Tringa brevipes
112. Common Greenshank | Tringa nebularia
113. Marsh Sandpiper | Tringa stagnatilis
114. Wood Sandpiper | Tringa glareola

**BUTTONQUAIL: Turnicidae**
115. Little Buttonquail (E) | Turnix velox

**PRATINCOLES AND COURSERS: Glareolidae**
116. Australian Pratincole | Stiltia isabella

**GULLS, TERNS AND SKIMMERS: Laridae**
117. Silver Gull | Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae
118. Pacific Gull (E) | Larus pacificus
119. Kelp Gull | Larus dominicanus
120. Brown Noddy | Anous stolidus
121. Sooty Tern | Onychoprion fuscatus
122. Bridled Tern | Onychoprion anaethetus
123. Caspian Tern  
Hydroprogne caspia

124. Whiskered Tern  
Chlidonias hybrida

125. Black-naped Tern  
Sterna sumatrana

126. Great Crested Tern  
Thalasseus bergii

127. Lesser Crested Tern  
Thalasseus bengalensis

**PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae**

128. Rock Pigeon  
Columba livia

129. White-headed Pigeon (E)  
Columba leucomela

130. Spotted Dove  
Streptopelia chinensis

131. Brown Cuckoo-Dove  
Macropygia phasianella

132. Pacific Emerald Dove  
Chalcophaps longirostris

133. Common Bronzewing (E)  
Phaps chalcoptera

134. Brush Bronzewing (E)  
Phaps elegans

135. Crested Pigeon (E)  
Ocyphaps lophotes

136. Squatter Pigeon (E)  
Geophaps scripta

137. Wonga Pigeon (E)  
Leucosarcia melanoleuca

138. Peaceful Dove  
Geopelia placida

139. Bar-shouldered Dove  
Geopelia humeralis

140. Wompoo Fruit-Dove  
Ptilinopus magnificus

141. Superb Fruit-Dove  
Ptilinopus superbus superbus

142. Rose-crowned Fruit-Dove  
Ptilinopus regina

143. Torresian Imperial-Pigeon  
Ducula spilorrhoea

144. Topknot Pigeon (E)  
Lopholaimus antarcticus

**CUCKOOS: Cuculidae**

145. Pheasant Coucal  
Centropus phasianinus

146. Pacific Koel  
Eudynamys orientalis
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<td>Channel-billed Cuckoo</td>
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<td>Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo</td>
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<td>Black-eared Cuckoo (E)</td>
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<td>Fan-tailed Cuckoo</td>
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**BARN-OWLS: Tytonidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Sooty Owl</td>
<td>Tyto tenebricosa</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**OWLS: Strigidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Powerful Owl (E)</td>
<td>Ninox strenua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Southern Boobook</td>
<td>Ninox novaeseelandiae</td>
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**FROGMOUTHS: Podargidae**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Tawny Frogmouth (E)</td>
<td>Podargus strigoides</td>
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<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Papuan Frogmouth</td>
<td>Podargus papuensis</td>
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**OWLET-NIGHTJARS: Aegothelidae**

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<th>Bird Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Australian Owlet-Nightjar</td>
<td>Aegotheles cristatus</td>
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**SWIFTS: Apodidae**

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<tr>
<td>160</td>
<td>Australian Swiftlet (E)</td>
<td>Aerodramus terraereginae</td>
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**KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae**

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<th>Bird Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>161</td>
<td>Azure Kingfisher</td>
<td>Ceyx azureus</td>
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<td>162</td>
<td>Little Kingfisher</td>
<td>Ceyx pusillus</td>
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<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Laughing Kookaburra (E)</td>
<td>Dacelo novaeguineae</td>
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<tr>
<td>164</td>
<td>Blue-winged Kookaburra</td>
<td>Dacelo leachii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165</td>
<td>Forest Kingfisher</td>
<td>Todiramphus macleayii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166</td>
<td>Sacred Kingfisher</td>
<td>Todiramphus sanctus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
167. Torresian Kingfisher  Todiramphus sordidus
168. Buff-breasted Paradise-Kingfisher  Tanysiptera sylvia

BEE-EATERS: Meropidae

169. Rainbow Bee-eater  Merops ornatus

ROLLERS: Coraciidae

170. Dollarbird  Eurystomus orientalis

FALCONS AND CARACARAS: Falconidae

171. Australian Kestrel  Falco cenchroides
172. Australian Hobby  Falco longipennis
173. Brown Falcon  Falco berigora
174. Black Falcon (E)  Falco subniger

COCKATOOS: Cacatuidae

175. Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (E)  Calyptorhynchus banksii
176. Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo (E)  Calyptorhynchus funereus
177. Pink (Major Mitchell's) Cockatoo (E) Lophochroa leadbeateri
178. Galah (E)  Eolophus roseicapilla
179. Long-billed Corella (E)  Cacatua tenuirostris
180. Little Corella  Cacatua sanguinea
181. Sulphur-crested Cockatoo  Cacatua galerita
182. Cockatiel (E)  Nymphicus hollandicus

OLD WORLD PARROTS: Psittaculidae

183. Superb Parrot (E)  Polytelis swainsonii
184. Australian King-Parrot (E)  Alisterus scapularis
185. Red-winged Parrot  Aprosmictus erythropterus
186. Blue-winged Parrot (E)  Neophema chrysostoma
187. Turquoise Parrot (E)  Neophema pulchella
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>188.</td>
<td>Swift Parrot (E)</td>
<td>Lathamus discolor</td>
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<tr>
<td>189.</td>
<td>Australian Ringneck (E)</td>
<td>Barnardius zonarius</td>
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<tr>
<td>190.</td>
<td>Green Rosella (TE)</td>
<td>Platycercus caledonicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191.</td>
<td>Crimson Rosella (E)</td>
<td>Platycercus elegans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.</td>
<td>Eastern Rosella (E)</td>
<td>Platycercus eximius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193.</td>
<td>Pale-headed Rosella (E)</td>
<td>Platycercus adscitus</td>
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<tr>
<td>194.</td>
<td>Greater Bluebonnet (E)</td>
<td>Northiella haematogaster</td>
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<td>195.</td>
<td>Red-rumped Parrot (E)</td>
<td>Psephotus haematonotus</td>
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<tr>
<td>196.</td>
<td>Mulga Parrot (E)</td>
<td>Psephotus varius</td>
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<tr>
<td>197.</td>
<td>Double-eyed Fig-Parrot</td>
<td>Cyclopsitta diophthalma</td>
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<tr>
<td>198.</td>
<td>Musk Lorikeet (E)</td>
<td>Glossopsitta concinna</td>
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<td>199.</td>
<td>Little Lorikeet (E)</td>
<td>Glossopsitta pusilla</td>
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<td>200.</td>
<td>Rainbow Lorikeet</td>
<td>Trichoglossus haematodus</td>
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<tr>
<td>201.</td>
<td>Scaly-breasted Lorikeet (E)</td>
<td>Trichoglossus chlorolepidotus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PITTAS: Pittidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>202.</td>
<td>Noisy Pitta (E)</td>
<td>Pitta versicolor</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LYREBIRDS: Menuridae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>203.</td>
<td>Albert's Lyrebird (E)</td>
<td>Menura alberti</td>
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<tr>
<td>204.</td>
<td>Superb Lyrebird (E)</td>
<td>Menura novaehollandiae</td>
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**BOWERBIRDS: Ptilonorhynchidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>205.</td>
<td>Spotted Catbird (E)</td>
<td>Ailuroedus maculosus</td>
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<td>206.</td>
<td>Green Catbird (E)</td>
<td>Ailuroedus crassirostris</td>
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<tr>
<td>207.</td>
<td>Tooth-billed Catbird (E)</td>
<td>Scenopoeetes dentirostris</td>
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<tr>
<td>208.</td>
<td>Golden Bowerbird (E)</td>
<td>Amblyornis newtoniana</td>
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<tr>
<td>209.</td>
<td>Regent Bowerbird (E)</td>
<td>Sericulus chrysocephalus</td>
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<tr>
<td>210.</td>
<td>Satin Bowerbird (E)</td>
<td>Ptilonorhynchus violaceus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
211. Great Bowerbird (E)  Chlamydera nuchalis

AUSTRALASIAN TREENEEPERS: Climacteridae

212. White-throated Treecreeper (E)  Cormobates leucophaea
213. Red-browed Treecreeper (E)  Climacteris erythrops
214. Brown Treecreeper (E)  Climacteris picumnus

FAIRYWRENS: Maluridae

215. Southern Emuwren (E)  Stipiturus malachurus
216. Variegated Fairywren (E)  Malurus lamberti
217. Lovely Fairywren (E)  Malurus amabilis
218. Splendid Fairywren (E)  Malurus splendens
219. Superb Fairywren (E)  Malurus cyaneus
220. White-winged Fairywren (E)  Malurus leucopterus
221. Red-backed Fairywren (E)  Malurus melanocephalus

HONEYEATERS: Meliphagidae

222. Eastern Spinebill (E)  Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris
223. Yellow-spotted Honeyeater (E)  Meliphaga notata
224. Lewin's Honeyeater (E)  Meliphaga lewinii
225. Graceful Honeyeater  Meliphaga gracilis
226. Yellow Honeyeater (E)  Stomiopera flava
227. White-gaped Honeyeater (E)  Stomiopera unicolor
228. White-fronted Honeyeater (E)  Purnella albifrons
229. Yellow-faced Honeyeater (E)  Caligavis chrysops
230. Yellow-tufted Honeyeater (E)  Lichenostomus melanops
231. Bell Miner (E)  Manorina melanophrys
232. Noisy Miner (E)  Manorina melanocephala
233. Yellow-throated Miner (E)  Manorina flavigula
234. Bridled Honeyeater (E) Bolemoreus frenatus
235. Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater (E) Acanthagenys rufogularis
236. Little (Brush) Wattlebird (E) Anthochaera chrysoptera
237. Regent Honeyeater (E) Anthochaera phrygia
238. Red Wattlebird (E) Anthochaera carunculata
239. Yellow Wattlebird (TE) Anthochaera paradoxa
240. Varied Honeyeater Gavicalis versicolor
241. Mangrove Honeyeater (E) Gavicalis fasciogularis
242. Singing Honeyeater (E) Gavicalis virescens
243. Yellow-plumed Honeyeater (E) Ptilotula ornata
244. White-plumed Honeyeater (E) Ptilotula penicillata
245. Fuscous Honeyeater (E) Ptilotula fusca
246. Gray-fronted Honeyeater (E) Ptilotula plumula
247. Brown-backed Honeyeater Ramsayornis modestus
248. Crimson Chat (E) Epthianura tricolor
249. White-fronted Chat (E) Epthianura albifrons
250. Dusky Myzomela Myzomela obscura
251. Scarlet Myzomela (E) Myzomela sanguinolenta
252. Tawny-crowned Honeyeater (E) Gliciphila melanops
253. Brown Honeyeater Lichmera indistincta
254. Crescent Honeyeater (E) Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus
255. New Holland Honeyeater (E) Phylidonyris novaehollandiae
256. White-cheeked Honeyeater (E) Phylidonyris niger
257. White-eared Honeyeater (E) Nesoptilotis leucotis
258. Yellow-throated Honeyeater (TE) Nesoptilotis flavicollis
259. Blue-faced Honeyeater Entomyzon cyanotis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Species Description</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>260.</td>
<td>White-throated Honeyeater</td>
<td>Melithreptus albogularis</td>
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<td>261.</td>
<td>White-naped Honeyeater (E)</td>
<td>Melithreptus lunatus</td>
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<td>262.</td>
<td>Black-headed Honeyeater (TE)</td>
<td>Melithreptus affinis</td>
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<td>263.</td>
<td>Black-chinned Honeyeater (E)</td>
<td>Melithreptus gularis</td>
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<td>264.</td>
<td>Strong-billed Honeyeater (TE)</td>
<td>Melithreptus validirostris</td>
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<td>265.</td>
<td>Macleay's Honeyeater (E)</td>
<td>Xanthotis macleayanus</td>
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<td>266.</td>
<td>Striped Honeyeater (E)</td>
<td>Plectorhyncha lanceolata</td>
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<td>267.</td>
<td>Painted Honeyeater (E)</td>
<td>Grantiella picta</td>
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<td>268.</td>
<td>Little Friarbird</td>
<td>Philemon citreogularis</td>
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<td>269.</td>
<td>Helmeted Friarbird</td>
<td>Philemon buceroides yorki</td>
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<tr>
<td>270.</td>
<td>Noisy Friarbird</td>
<td>Philemon corniculatus</td>
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**BRISTLEBIRDS: Dasyornithidae**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>271.</td>
<td>Eastern Bristlebird (E)</td>
<td>Dasyornis brachypterus</td>
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**PARDALOTES: Pardalotidae**

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<tr>
<td>272.</td>
<td>Spotted Pardalote (E)</td>
<td>Pardalotus punctatus</td>
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<td>273.</td>
<td>Forty-spotted Pardalote (TE)</td>
<td>Pardalotus quadragintus</td>
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<td>274.</td>
<td>Striated Pardalote (E)</td>
<td>Pardalotus striatus</td>
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**THORNBILLS AND ALLIES: Acanthizidae**

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<tr>
<td>275.</td>
<td>Pilotbird (E)</td>
<td>Pycnoptilus floccosus</td>
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<td>276.</td>
<td>Rockwarbler (E)</td>
<td>Origma solitaria</td>
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<td>277.</td>
<td>Fernwren (E)</td>
<td>Oreoscopus gutturalis</td>
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<td>278.</td>
<td>Yellow-throated Scrubwren (E)</td>
<td>Sericornis citreogularis</td>
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<td>279.</td>
<td>White-browed Scrubwren (E)</td>
<td>Sericornis frontalis</td>
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<td>280.</td>
<td>Tasmanian Scrubwren (TE)</td>
<td>Sericornis humilis</td>
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<td>281.</td>
<td>Atherton Scrubwren (E)</td>
<td>Sericornis keri</td>
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<td>282.</td>
<td>Large-billed Scrubwren (E)</td>
<td>Sericornis magnirostra</td>
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<td>283.</td>
<td>Scrubtit (TE)</td>
<td>Acanthornis magna</td>
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<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<td>284</td>
<td>Speckled Warbler (E)</td>
<td>Pyrrholaemus sagittatus</td>
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<td>285</td>
<td>Striated Fieldwren (E)</td>
<td>Calamanthus fuliginosus</td>
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<td>286</td>
<td>Chestnut-rumped Heathwren (E)</td>
<td>Hylacola pyrrhopygia</td>
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<td>287</td>
<td>Shy Heathwren (E)</td>
<td>Hylacola cauta</td>
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<td>288</td>
<td>Buff-rumped Thornbill (E)</td>
<td>Acanthiza reguloides</td>
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<td>Mountain Thornbill (E)</td>
<td>Acanthiza katherina</td>
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<td>290</td>
<td>Brown Thornbill (E)</td>
<td>Acanthiza pusilla</td>
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<td>291</td>
<td>Tasmanian Thornbill (TE)</td>
<td>Acanthiza ewingii</td>
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<td>292</td>
<td>Inland Thornbill (E)</td>
<td>Acanthiza apicalis</td>
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<td>293</td>
<td>Yellow-rumped Thornbill (E)</td>
<td>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</td>
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<td>294</td>
<td>Chestnut-rumped Thornbill (E)</td>
<td>Acanthiza uropygialis</td>
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<td>Yellow Thornbill (E)</td>
<td>Acanthiza nana</td>
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<td>296</td>
<td>Striated Thornbill (E)</td>
<td>Acanthiza lineata</td>
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<td>297</td>
<td>Weebill (E)</td>
<td>Smicrornis brevirostris</td>
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<td>Fairy Gerygone</td>
<td>Gerygone palpebrosa</td>
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<td>White-throated Gerygone</td>
<td>Gerygone olivacea</td>
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<td>Large-billed Gerygone</td>
<td>Gerygone magnirostris</td>
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<td>Brown Gerygone (E)</td>
<td>Gerygone mouki</td>
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<td>302</td>
<td>Western Gerygone (E)</td>
<td>Gerygone fusca</td>
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<td>303</td>
<td>Mangrove Gerygone (E)</td>
<td>Gerygone levigaster</td>
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<td>304</td>
<td>Southern Whiteface (E)</td>
<td>Aphelocephala leucopsis</td>
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**PSEUDO-BABBLERS: Pomatostomidae**

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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Gray-crowned Babbler</td>
<td>Pomatostomus temporalis</td>
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<td>306</td>
<td>White-browed Babbler (E)</td>
<td>Pomatostomus superciliosus</td>
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**LOGRUNNERS: Orthonychidae**

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<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Australian Logrunner (E)</td>
<td>Orthonyx temminckii</td>
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<td>308</td>
<td>Chowchilla (E)</td>
<td>Orthonyx spaldingii</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
WHIPBIRDS AND WEDGEBILLS: Psophodidae
309. Eastern Whipbird (E) Psophodes olivaceus

QUAIL-THRUSHES AND JEWEL-BABBLERS: Cinclosomatidae
310. Chestnut Quail-thrush (E) Cinclosoma castanotum

BOATBILLs: Machaerirhynchidae
311. Yellow-breasted Boatbill Machaerirhynchus flavidus

WOODSWALLOWS: Artamidae
312. White-breasted Woodswallow Artamus leucorynchus
313. White-browed Woodswallow (E) Artamus superciliosus
314. Black-faced Woodswallow Artamus cinereus
315. Dusky Woodswallow (E) Artamus cyanopterus

BELLMAGPIES AND ALLIES: Cracticidae
316. Gray Butcherbird (E) Cracticus torquatus
317. Pied Butcherbird (E) Cracticus nigrogularis
318. Black Butcherbird Cracticus quoyi
319. Australian Magpie (E) Gymnorhina tibicen
320. Pied Currawong (E) Strepera graculina
321. Black Currawong (TE) Strepera fuliginosa
322. Gray Currawong (E) Strepera versicolor

CUCKOO-SHRIKES: Campephagidae
323. Ground Cuckooshrike (E) Coracina maxima
324. Barred (Yellow-eyed) Cuckooshrike Coracina lineata
325. Black-faced Cuckooshrike Coracina novaehollandiae
326. White-bellied Cuckooshrike Coracina papuensis
327. White-winged Triller Lalage tricolor
328. Varied Triller Lalage leucomela
329. Common Cicadabird Edolisoma tenuirostre tenuirostre
SITELLAS: Neosittidae

330. Varied Sittella
Daphoenositta chrysoptera

SHRIKE-TIT: Falcunculidae

331. Crested Shrike-tit (E)
Falcunculus frontatus

WHISTLERS AND ALLIES: Pachycephalidae

332. Little Shrikethrush
Colluricincla megarrhyncha

333. Gray Shrikethrush
Colluricincla harmonica

334. Bower’s Shrikethrush (E)
Colluricincla boweri

335. Olive Whistler (E)
Pachycephala olivacea

336. Red-lored Whistler (E)
Pachycephala rufogularis

337. Gilbert’s Whistler (E)
Pachycephala inornata

338. Golden Whistler (E)
Pachycephala pectoralis

339. Gray Whistler
Pachycephala simplex

340. Rufous Whistler
Pachycephala rufiventris

341. Crested Bellbird (E)
Oreoica gutturalis

OLD WORLD ORIOLES: Oriolidae

342. Olive-backed Oriole
Oriolus sagittatus

343. Green (Yellow) Oriole
Oriolus flavocinctus

344. Australasian Figbird (E)
Sphecotheres vieilloti

DRONGOS: Dicruridae

345. Spangled Drongo
Dicrurus bracteatus

FANTAILS: Rhipiduridae

346. Northern Fantail
Rhipidura rufiventris

347. Willie-wagtail
Rhipidura leucophrys

348. Rufous Fantail
Rhipidura rufifrons

349. Gray Fantail
Rhipidura albiscapa
### MONARCH FLYCATCHERS: Monarchidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td>Black-faced Monarch</td>
<td>Monarcha melanopsisa</td>
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<tr>
<td>351</td>
<td>Spectacled Monarch</td>
<td>Symposiachrus trivirgatus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>Pied Monarch (E)</td>
<td>Arses kaupi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>Magpie-lark</td>
<td>Grallina cyanoleuca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Leaden Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiagra rubecula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Satin Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiagra cyanoleuca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>356</td>
<td>Restless Flycatcher (E)</td>
<td>Myiagra inquieta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Shining Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiagra alecto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CROWS, JAYS AND MAGPIES: Corvidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>Torresian Crow</td>
<td>Corvus orru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359</td>
<td>Little Crow (E)</td>
<td>Corvus bennetti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>Australian Raven (E)</td>
<td>Corvus coronoides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>Little Raven (E)</td>
<td>Corvus mellori</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>Forest Raven</td>
<td>Corvus tasmanicus</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### WHITE-WINGED CHOUGH AND APOSTLEBIRD: Corcoracidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>363</td>
<td>White-winged Chough (E)</td>
<td>Corcorax melanorhamphos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>Apostlebird (E)</td>
<td>Struthidea cinerea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BIRDS-OF-PARADISE: Paradisaeidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>365</td>
<td>Paradise Riflebird (E)</td>
<td>Ptiloris paradiseus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366</td>
<td>Victoria's Riflebird (E)</td>
<td>Ptiloris victoriae</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### AUSTRALASIAN ROBINS: Petroicidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>367</td>
<td>Jacky-winter</td>
<td>Microeca fascinans</td>
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<tr>
<td>368</td>
<td>Lemon-bellied Flycatcher</td>
<td>Microeca flavigaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>Scarlet Robin (E)</td>
<td>Petroica boodang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>Red-capped Robin (E)</td>
<td>Petroica goodenovii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>371</td>
<td>Flame Robin (E)</td>
<td>Petroica phoenicea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Rose Robin (E)</td>
<td>Petroica rosea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>373</td>
<td>Pink Robin (E)</td>
<td>Petroica rodinogaster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374</td>
<td>Hooded Robin (E)</td>
<td>Melanodryas cucullata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>Dusky Robin (TE)</td>
<td>Melanodryas vittata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>Pale-yellow Robin (E)</td>
<td>Tregellasia capito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>Eastern Yellow Robin (E)</td>
<td>Eopsaltria australis</td>
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<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>Mangrove Robin</td>
<td>Eopsaltria pulverulenta</td>
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<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>White-browed Robin (E)</td>
<td>Poecilodryas superciliosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380</td>
<td>Gray-headed Robin (E)</td>
<td>Heteromyias cinereifrons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>Southern Scrub-Robin (E)</td>
<td>Drymodes brunneopygia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LARKS: Alaudidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>382</td>
<td>Australasian Bushlark</td>
<td>Mirafra javanica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383</td>
<td>Eurasian Skylark</td>
<td>Alauda arvensis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SWALLOW: Hirundinidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>Welcome Swallow (E)</td>
<td>Hirundo neoxena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>Fairy Martin</td>
<td>Petrochelidon ariel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>Tree Martin</td>
<td>Petrochelidon nigricans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BULBULS: Pycnonotidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>Red-whiskered Bulbul</td>
<td>Pycnonotus jocosus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REED-WARBLERS AND ALLIES: Acrocephalidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>Australian Reed-Warbler</td>
<td>Acrocephalus australis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRASSBIRDS AND ALLIES: Locustellidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>389</td>
<td>Little Grassbird</td>
<td>Megalurus gramineus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>Brown Songlark (E)</td>
<td>Megalurus cruralis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391</td>
<td>Tawny Grassbird</td>
<td>Megalurus timoriensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392</td>
<td>Rufous Songlark (E)</td>
<td>Megalurus mathewsi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CISTICOLAS AND ALLIES: Cisticolidae

393. Golden-headed Cisticola  Cisticola exilis

WHITE-EYES, YUHINAS, AND ALLIES: Zosteropidae

394. Silver-eye  Zosterops lateralis

THRUNSHES AND ALLIES: Turdidae

395. Bassian Thrush (E)  Zoothera lunulata
396. Russet-tailed Thrush  Zoothera heinei
397. Eurasian Blackbird  Turdus merula

STARLINGS: Sturnidae

398. Metallic Starling  Aplonis metallica
399. European Starling  Sturnus vulgaris
400. Common Myna  Acridotheres tristis

FLOWERPECKERS: Dicaeidae

401. Mistletoebird  Dicaeum hirundinaceum

SUNBIRDS AND SPIDERHUNTERS: Nectariniidae

402. Olive-backed Sunbird  Cinnyris jugularis

WAGTAILS AND PIPITS: Motacillidae

403. Australasian Pipit  Anthus novaeseelandiae

FINCHES, EUPHONIAS AND ALLIES: Fringillidae

404. European Greenfinch  Chloris chloris
405. European Goldfinch  Carduelis carduelis

OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae

406. House Sparrow  Passer domesticus

WAXBILLS AND ALLIES: Estrildidae

407. Beautiful Firetail (E)  Stagonopleura bella
408. Diamond Firetail (E)  Stagonopleura guttata
409. Red-browed Firetail (E)  Neochmia temporalis
410. Crimson Finch  Neochmia phaeton
411. Zebra Finch  Taeniopygia guttata
412. Double-barred Finch (E)  Taeniopygia bichenovii
413. Black-throated Finch (E)  Poephila cincta
414. Scaly-breasted Munia (Nutmeg Mannikin)  Lonchura punctulata
415. Chestnut-breasted Munia  Lonchura castaneothorax

MAMMALS:

ECHIDNA: Tachyglossidae
1. Short-beaked Echidna  Tachyglossus aculeatus

PLATYPUS: Ornithorhynchidae
2. Platypus  Ornithorhynchus anatinus

DASYURIDS: Dasyuridae
3. Eastern Quoll  Dasyurus viverrinus

BANDICOOTS: Peramelidae
4. Northern Brown Bandicoot  Isoodon macrourus

WOMBATS: Vombatidae
5. Common Wombat  Vombatus ursinus

RINGTAIL POSSUMS: Pseudocheiridae
6. Common Ringtail Possum  Pseudocheirus peregrinus
7. Green Ringtail Possum  Pseudochirops archeri
8. Herbert River Ringtail Possum  Pseudochirulus herbertensis
9. Lemuroid Ringtail Possum  Hemibelideus lemuroides

MUSKY RAT-KANGAROO: Hypsiprymnodontidae
10. Musky Rat-kangaroo  Hypsiprymnodon moschatus

KANGAROOS, WALLABIES AND TREE-KANGAROOS: Macropodidae
11. Lumholtz's Tree Kangaroo  Dendrolagus lumholtzi
12. Agile Wallaby  Macropus agilis
13. Eastern Grey Kangaroo  Macropus giganteus
14. Red Kangaroo  Macropus rufus
15. Euro (Common Wallaroo)  Macropus robustus
16. Red-necked Wallaby  Macropus rufogriseus
17. Black (Swamp) Wallaby  Wallabia bicolor
18. Mareeba Rock Wallaby  Petrogale mareeba
19. Rufous-bellied (Tasmanian) Pademelon  Thylogale billardierii
20. Red-legged Pademelon  Thylogale stigmatic

**FRUIT BATS: Pteropodidae**
22. Spectacled Flying-fox  Pteropus conspicillatus
23. Gray-headed Flying-fox  Pteropus poliocephalus

**DOGS AND FOXES: Canidae**
24. Red Fox  Vulpes vulpes
25. Dingo  Canis lupus dingo

**EARED SEALS: Otaridae**
26. Australian Fur Seal  Arctocephalus pusillus

**RABBITS AND HARES: Leporidae**
27. European Hare  Lepus europaeus
28. European Rabbit  Oryctolagus cuniculus

**RORQUALS: Balaenopteridae**
29. Humpback Whale  Megaptera novaeangliae