

crosses a small river where Torrent Larks and Torrent Flycatchers can be seen (or so say the men of Kagi). It is hard to hear over the stream, so you will have to look for birds here without the aid of your ears. The water in this stream is suitable for drinking.

Walking in the other direction, the Kokoda Trail winds up and into the mountains through grasslands and past many local gardens. White-shouldered Fairy-Wrens, Golden-headed Cisticolas, Great Wood-Swallows, and some myzomelas are common here. After about one-hour's walk, the trail enters the forest. Bird watching along the Kokoda Trail is nice, but if you hire a local guide they can take you on smaller bush trails. George Moiah and Archie Moiah and Eddie Loeve each helped me on different days and know where to find most of the common birds and bowers of the Streaked Bowerbird.

One-and-a-half hours from Kagi the trail enters a clearing. There is an established fire place and the area looks suitable for camping although it is not level. Mt Victoria, Kagi, and some of the other villages can be seen on a clear day. Water is available 15 minutes farther up the trail. The bush does get thicker here, and I saw Red-collared Myzomela, Rufous-backed Honeyeater, Regent Whistler, Black-breasted Boatbill, and Blue-grey Robin close to this spot. Many smaller branch trails give access to the bush. This clearing is about a 3-hour walk from Myola.

I did not find the New Guinea Harpy-Eagle although some village men did know the location of a nest. My search for the Streaked Bowerbird produced three bowers, two of which were still active. Both were located on west-facing hillsides in the forest. The first was within 45-minutes of Kagi and the second and third were c. 150 m away from the first on the same hillside. The first was a round, bowl-shaped structure made of sticks and decorated with three different types of yellow-green capsular fruits and several bright yellow flowers. My guide, George, told me that females ate the fruits. The lack of intricate decoration or structure suggested it was the bower of a younger male (G. Borgia pers. comm.). The second bower was a hut built around the base of a small sapling. A tunnel went in the front, around the sapling, and out of another entrance in the front. Between the two entrances a mat of moss was woven into the structure and decorated with dark blue plastic and seeds, and yellow flowers. A semi-circular platform made of sticks protruded from the front of the bower. It was decorated with red leaves on the right hand side, three species of capsular fruits (the same as at first bower) in the front, and a cluster of yellow flowers (also the same as at first bower) on the left. Two dark blue, partially chewed shotgun shell cases were located near the bower on the left and appeared to be the source of the plastic decoration. The third bower was 3.5 m down the hill from the second and only a shell of sticks remained. The male bowerbird was extremely wary and despite our efforts to conceal ourselves away from the bower, he did not return all morning.

I would like to thank Dr. Bruce Beehler for making the trip possible.

Bird list

Thanks to Eddie Loeve and to Magau and his sons Noah and Alex, I have been able to include many birds of the Kagi area that I did not see. All bird records given only by them are noted with a K following the species name.

Dwarf Cassowary (K), Brahminy Kite, Grey Goshawk (K), New Guinea Harpy Eagle (K), Little Eagle, Common Scrubfowl (K), Wattled Brush-Turkey (K), Brown Quail, King Quail (K-towards Myola), Forbes' Forest-Rail (K), Red-necked Rail (K), Baillon's Crake (K), Brown Cuckoo-Dove, Black-billed Cuckoo-Dove, Great Cuckoo-Dove (K), Stephan's Ground-Dove (K), Bronze Ground-Dove (K), White-bibbed Ground-Dove (K), Wompoo Fruit-Dove (K), White-breasted Fruit-Dove (K), Orange-bellied Fruit-Dove, Zoe Imperial Pigeon (K), Papuan Mountain Pigeon (K), Yellow-billed Lorikeet, Red-breasted Pygmy-Parrot (K), Large Fig-Parrot (K), Eclectus Parrot (K), Fantailed Cuckoo, Rufous-throated Bronze-Cuckoo (K), White-eared Bronze-Cuckoo (K), Dwarf Koel (K), Marbled Frogmouth (K), Papuan Frogmouth (K), Large-tailed Nightjar, Moustached Tree-Swift (K), Mountain Swiftlet, Glossy Swiftlet, Common Paradise-Kingfisher (K), Brown-headed Paradise-Kingfisher (K), Forest Kingfisher, Yellow-billed Kingfisher, Rainbow Bee-eater, Spotted Jewel-Babbler (K), Lesser Melampitta (K), Golden-headed Cisticola, White-shouldered Fairy-Wren, Gerygone sp., Black Fantail, Friendly Fantail, Black-breasted Boatbill, Torrent Flycatcher (K), Lemon-bellied Flycatcher (K), Olive Flycatcher (K), Canary Flycatcher (K), White-faced Robin, Banded Yellow Robin (K), Blue-grey Robin, Regent Whistler, White-Eye sp., Red-collared Myzomela, Meliphaga sp., Rufous-backed Honeyeater, Grey-headed Mannikin, Torrent Lark (K), Great Wood Swallow, Mountain Peltops (K), Macgregor's Bowerbird (K), Streaked Bowerbird, Brown Sicklebill (K), Stephanie's Astrapia (K), Superb Bird of Paradise, Lawes' Parotia (K).

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A SHORT WEEK IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TIMOTHY AND LAUREL OSBORNE

We spent the week of 15-22 April 1989 visiting Papua New Guinea. Whilst in Port Moresby, we stayed at the Civic Guest House [now renamed Amber's Guest House, Ed.] in Boroko. Outside in an *Acacia* sp. tree a pair of Rufous-banded Honeyeaters were feeding young in a suspended cup nest, just below the canopy. We found another pair 100 m up the road in the process of building a nest at the end of a branch.

We flew to Tari on 17 April and stayed at Ambua Lodge. We enjoyed the area but had the feeling that April might not be the best month to see all the resident birds of paradise in a short time. After five days we had only seen five species. The paradigallas and astrapias were mainly female and juvenile plumaged birds. Although we walked all over the Lodge grounds and adjacent paths and up to Tari Gap three times there did not appear to be many trees in fruit by the road or trail sides, where we could sit and wait

for the birds to come to us. Of course we were also frustrated by our lack of call recognition which did not improve until we were almost ready to leave. Other problems were the habits of the LBJs (little brown jobs) which, after a very brief glimpse, dropped off into the abyss on the steep canyon trails never to be seen again. The roar from the waterfalls blocked out bird calls.

Each day just after sun-up we saw a dozen or more flocks of 15-75 Papuan Mountain Pigeons several hundred metres over the lodge, flying from the north to the south, and near sundown the flocks would return to the north. In the forest above the Bailey bridge Meyer's Goshawks were fairly common and we saw at least three adults and one immature over the course of several days. Between the bridge and the upper part of the "old road" we saw a New Guinea Harpy Eagle tearing up epiphytic moss, which was growing on a large tree, searching for prey. The wing flopping and tarsal gymnastics looked very similar to the antics of the African Gymnogene when it is engaged in searching hanging palm fronds for prey. The next day we saw another or the same bird soaring over the Bailey bridge. I expect that the bird has a nest somewhere north of the road. We saw one Buff-banded Rail between chalets 5 and 7 and two on the road verge at dusk above the lodge all on 19 April. We saw a ringed, immature Short-tailed Paradigalla close to the nest from which, we were informed, it had fledged. We found a pair of Torrent Larks between the power plant and the upstream waterfall. We thoroughly enjoyed the area and wished that we had more time to spend at Tari. We also regretted not having worn gumboots since our shoes were continually wet from the rain, and the grasslands at Tari Gap were like bogs.

We returned to Port Moresby and went to Varirata National Park for a day trip with Charles Derby and Mike and Helen Hopkins. The highlight was a sighting of a Gurney's Eagle which was possibly an immature bird. We saw the bird soaring north-westwards over the escarpment near Lifiliwasowaso Lookout. A few minutes later when we were at the lookout the bird flew past again about 20 m away and slightly below us, giving us excellent views. At the same time Mike Hopkins was on the Hubert Murray Highway at the base of the escarpment and also saw the bird. The field characters of the bird were: large size, as large as the African Tawny Eagle, colour rich buffy brown with pale whitish patches on upper wings where the secondaries meet the primaries and at the base of the tail. These pale markings were similar to those of an immature Golden Eagle. The end of the tail was slightly rounded. The flight was slow and rather lazy as the bird was obviously hunting along the top of the escarpment edge.

We would like to thank Thane Pratt, whom we consulted in Hawaii and who suggested Ambua Lodge as the best location for our limited stay. We would also like to thank Mike Hopkins and Helen Fortune Hopkins for all the help and assistance they extended us during our stay.

Species list Tari area

Brahminy Kite, Brown Goshawk, Meyer's Goshawk, New Guinea Harpy Eagle, Brown Quail, Buff-banded Rail, Black-billed Cuckoo-Dove, Bronze Ground Dove, Papuan Mountain Pigeon, Papuan Lorikeet, Plum-faced Lorikeet, Orange-billed Lorikeet, Brehm's Tiger Parrot, Rufous-throated Bronze Cuckoo, Papuan Boobook, Moustached Tree-Swift, Mountain Swiftlet, Long-tailed Shrike, Pied Chat, Island Thrush, Tawny Grassbird, White-shouldered Fairy-Wren, Buff-faced Scrub-Wren, White-throated Gerygone, Dimorphic Fantail, Black Fantail, Friendly Fantail, Black-breasted Boatbill, Canary Flycatcher, Mountain Robin, Black-throated Robin, Blue-grey Robin, Sclater's Whistler, Regent Whistler, Black-headed Whistler, Black Sittella, Fan-tailed Berrypecker, Papuan Flowerpecker, Crested Berrypecker, New Guinea White-Eye, Red-collared Myzomela, Forest White-eared Meliphaga, Rufous-backed Honeyeater, Grey-backed Streaked Honeyeater, Sooty Melidectes, Belford's Melidectes, Yellow-browed Melidectes, Common Smoky Honeyeater, Mountain Firetail, Mountain Drongo, Torrent-Lark, Great Wood-Swallow, Short-tailed Paradigalla, Brown Sicklebill, Stephanie's Astrapia, Ribbon-tailed Astrapia, King of Saxony Bird of Paradise.

Species list Varirata N.P.

Australasian Grebe, Brahminy Kite, Gurney's Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Black-billed Brush-Turkey (heard), Oriental Cuckoo, Pheasant Coucal, Forest Kingfisher, Rainbow Bee-eater, Rusty Mouse-warbler, Yellow-bellied Gerygone, Chestnut Fantail, Spot-winged Monarch, Frilled Monarch, Leaded Flycatcher, Hooded Pitohui, White-throated Honeyeater, Yellow-faced Myna, Mountain Drongo, Hooded Butcherbird, Fawn-breasted Bowerbird, Raggiana Bird of Paradise.

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BIRD LIST FOR KARAWARI LODGE AND AREA, EAST SEPIK PROVINCE.

DARRELL PRICE¹ AND LLOYD NIELSEN²

Karawari Lodge is situated on a ridge (c. 100 m) overlooking the Karawari River, a tributary of the Sepik. The surrounding area is lowland swamp forest, some of which is seasonally inundated. The following is a list of species observed in the area around Karawari Lodge, including Yimas Lakes and the Arafundi River, 27-29 November 1989.

Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>
Pied Heron	<i>Egretta picata</i>
Intermediate Egret	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
Rufous Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>
Whistling Kite	<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i>
Brahminy Kite	<i>Haliastur indus</i>
Spotted Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>
White Pygmy-Goose	<i>Nettion coromandelianus</i>
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>
Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>