

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>Nettapus coromandelianus</i>
Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>
Dusky Moorhen	<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i>
Purple Swampphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>

Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	<i>Macropygia amboinensis</i>
Superb Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus superbus</i>
Coroneted Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus coronulatus</i>
Orange-bellied Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus iozonus</i>
Pinon Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula pinon</i>
Papuan Mountain Pigeon	<i>Gymnophaps albertisii</i>
Dusky Lory	<i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>
Western Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius lory</i>
Red-flanked Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna placensis</i>
Palm Cockatoo	<i>Probosciger aterrimus</i>
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>
Edwards' Fig-Parrot	<i>Psittaculirostris edwardsii</i>
Red-cheeked Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus geoffroyi</i>
Eclectus Parrot	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>
Malay Bronze-Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx minutillus</i>
Lesser Black Coucal	<i>Centropus bernsteini</i>
Uniform Swiftlet	<i>Collocalia vanikorensis</i>
Rufous-bellied Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo gaudichaud</i>
Dwarf Kingfisher	<i>Ceyx lepidus</i>
Blyth's Hornbill	<i>Rhyticeros plicatus</i>
Blue-breasted Pitta	<i>Pitta erythrogaster</i>
White-bellied Cuckoo-Shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>
Boyer's Cuckoo-Shrike	<i>Coracina boyeri</i>
Pale-billed Scrub-Wren	<i>Sericornis spilodera</i>
Large-billed Gerygone	<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i>
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Frilled Monarch	<i>Arses telescopthalmus</i>
Shining Flycatcher	<i>Myiagra alecto</i>
Black Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>
Graceful Meliphaga	<i>Meliphaga gracilis</i>
Plain Honeyeater	<i>Pycnopygius ixioides</i>
Meyer's Friarbird	<i>Philemon meyeri</i>
Helmeted Friarbird	<i>Philemon buceroides</i>
Singing Starling	<i>Aplonis cantoroides</i>
Golden Myna	<i>Mino anais</i>
Yellow-faced Myna	<i>Mino dumontii</i>
Spangled Drongo	<i>Dicrurus hottentottus</i>
Hooded Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus cassicus</i>
Lowland Peltops	<i>Peltops blainvillii</i>
White-eared Catbird	<i>Ailuroedus buccoides</i>
Trumpet Manucode	<i>Manucodia keradrenii</i>
Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise	<i>Seleucidis melanoleuca</i>
King Bird of Paradise	<i>Cicinnurus regius</i>
Grey Crow	<i>Corvus tristis</i>

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[The PNGBS would like to produce an annotated checklist for Karawari, similar to those being prepared for Varirata, Myola and Bensbach. If you have any additional records or comments please communicate them to the editor. Thank you. Ed].

BEHAVIOURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOME BIRDS AROUND LAE AND AT KERAVAL, EAST NEW BRITAIN

GEOFF P. SMITH

On a recent visit to Keravat, near Rabaul (12-13 August 1989), one of the most striking features of the birds observed, apart from the New Britain endemics, was some slight differences in calls or other behaviour in species familiar from Lae. These observations were made in secondary growth around gardens or plantations in the Keravat area on the Gazelle Peninsula some 45 km south-west of Rabaul. Some of these observations supplement or confirm those of Finch and McKean (1987).

Brahminy Kite

Haliastur indus

Eleven were observed soaring on thermals on one occasion, seven on another. Around Lae, these birds are fairly common, but are usually observed singly or in pairs. I have never observed them soaring communally in this way. However, as at one location outside Lae, one individual was observed perched among a nesting colony of Metallic Starlings *Aplonis metallica*, presumably waiting to prey on the unwary.

Eclectus Parrot

Eclectus roratus

Very common, with seemingly brighter colours shining splendidly in the morning sunshine. Calls were a little different, some being higher in pitch and shriller. Also, some small flocks of up to 8 birds were observed. Around Lae, they almost always fly singly or in pairs. The majority of birds observed were male, with only about one quarter females.

Shining Flycatcher

Myiagra alecto

Several were heard calling, and a pair was observed engaged in some kind of display. Two males with crests erected faced each other and bobbed repeatedly while flashing their gapes. The gape was a conspicuous bright red, rather than orange, as some reports for mainland birds indicate. One or two other males were seen in the vicinity, but no females.

Yellow-faced Myna

Mino dumontii

In contrast to the dry croaks familiar from Lae, these birds also commonly gave a more melodious churring descending whistle, with something of the quality of the calls of the Golden Myna *Mino anais* heard around Moresby.

Spangled Drongo

Dicrurus hottentottus

Again a different range of vocalisations. Fewer harsh metallic cries, and among the others, one sounding rather like the second two notes of the "Whick-e-whick" call of a Black Butcherbird *Cracticus quoyi* familiar from Lae.

Torresian Crow

Corvus orru

The call is very different, an endlessly repeated short sharp call somewhere between a duck's quack and a dog's bark. One can see why they call this species "Kotkot" in Rabaul. This fits the description of *Corvus meeki insularis* as described by Finch and McKean (1987).

Other species recorded include :

Bush-Hen

Amaurornis olivaceus

Heard calling.

Common Sandpiper

Tringa hypoleucos

On seashore.

Brown Cuckoo-Dove

Macropygia amboinensis

Several observed flying and perched.