

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 KERA VAT, 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.

Red-Knobbed Fruit-Dove	<i>Ptilinopus insolitus</i>
Common. Looks and sounds very like the mainland <i>P. iozonus</i> , apart from red knob on cere.	
Pied Imperial Pigeon	<i>Ducula bicolor</i>
One or two seen flying. Quite a number of other unidentified <i>Ducula</i> species with white underparts were seen.	
Eastern Black-capped Lory	<i>Lorius hypoinochrous</i>
Common and vocal.	
Red-flanked Lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna placentis</i>
Many small parties feeding.	
Blue-eyed Cockatoo	<i>Cacatua ophthalmica</i>
One or two observed.	
Song Parrot	<i>Geoffroyus heteroclitus</i>
One pair seen in typical <i>Geoffroyus</i> pose in the topmost branch of a tree.	
? Oriental Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus saturatus</i>
A large cuckoo being mobbed in flight by a Willie Wagtail.	
Brush Cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>
Commonly heard.	
Common Koel	<i>Eudynamys scolopacea</i>
Manic "kooee" call heard frequently, and one seen flying into scrub.	
White-necked Coucal	<i>Centropus ateralbus</i>
Several pairs of these attractive birds were observed - a real treat for a first-time observer. One common call by duetting pairs was rather like large bubbles breaking the surface of water. One posed upright for some time on a sunlit branch with wings and tail fully outstretched and head to one side. It appeared to be a passable impression of an <i>Archaeopteryx</i> , but its real purpose was unknown.	
Sacred Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon sancta</i>
Common and conspicuous. All birds seen had immaculately neat plumage.	
Rainbow Bee-eater	<i>Merops ornatus</i>
Several small flocks.	
White-bellied Cuckoo-Shrike	<i>Coracina papuensis</i>
One or two observed.	
Varied Triller	<i>Lalage leucomela</i>
Common in urban gardens as well as secondary growth.	
Golden-headed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola exilis</i>
One in a grassy area cleared for a garden.	
Northern Fantail	<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i>
Quite common.	
Willie Wagtail	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>
Common.	
Bismarck Flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum eximium</i>
A delightful small bird frequently encountered.	
Black Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia aspasia</i>
Both sunbirds were observed in a tree at Rabaul market, as well as in other locations.	
Yellow-bellied Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia jugularis</i>
Common.	
? Black-headed White-Eye	<i>Zosterops hypoxantha</i>
Small flock presumably of this species.	
New Britain Red-headed Myzomela	<i>Myzomela erythromelas</i>
Seen in trees adjacent to a teak plantation.	
New Britain Friarbird	<i>Philemon cockerelli</i>
Common. Calls much less harsh and obtrusive than <i>P. novaeguineae</i> .	

New Britain Honeyeater	<i>Vosea whitemanensis</i>
Observed in urban gardens as well as scrub.	
Mannikin sp.	<i>Lonchura</i> sp.
Small flock observed.	
Singing Starling	<i>Aplonis cantoroides</i>
At Keravat National High School.	
Metallic Starling	<i>Aplonis metallica</i>
Abundant.	

Finch, B.W. & J. McKean. 1987. Some Notes on the Birds of the Bismarks.  
Muruk 2: 3-28.

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## NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF NEW BRITAIN

PETER STORER<sup>1</sup> AND CHRISTOPHER EASTWOOD<sup>2</sup>

We provide an annotated list of species encountered on a seven-day expedition to Walindi in West New Britain and Rabaul in East New Britain. The list includes notes on some aspects of the endemic species, frequency encountered and comparison with mainland populations.

On 8 November 1988 we left Port Moresby in the morning for Hoskins (via Lae) on a scheduled flight. We hired a vehicle for the hour's drive to Walindi, which is located to the north-west of Hoskins across Stettin Bay and c. 10 km west of Kimbe. In the afternoon we walked to a lookout at the edge of hill forest about 2 km inland from the lodge at Walindi. The area around the lodge contained various natural and planted trees and shrubs and was surrounded on three sides by large oil palm and copra plantations and on the fourth side by the Bismarck Sea. The next three days were spent birding along the Numundo Plantation road which runs inland from the Kimbe-Walindi coast road. The Numundo Plantation road passed through plantations and areas of secondary growth. There was very little accessible primary forest, but a few small pockets remained alongside this road.

On the afternoon of 11 November 1988 we flew by a scheduled flight to Rabaul. Over the next few days we explored the areas beyond Keravat and around Rabaul and Kokopo. The Gazelle peninsula is extensively planted with oil palm and coconut with no primary forest left within 30 km of Rabaul. Beyond Keravat large tracts of forest could be seen in the distance but appeared inaccessible to ordinary vehicles. The main road passes through numerous villages surrounded by extensive cultivation and secondary growth.