

on 21.9.63 (20 months later), 2.9 miles N.E.

The two retrappings occurred about 200 yards apart.

010-58446 Banded as juvenile at Lane Cove on 22.11.63.
Recovered (in mist net) by author at North Ryde
on 31.12.63 (still in juvenile plumage) 2 miles N.E.

It is worth noting that, so far, the only recoveries away from the banding location have been birds banded as juveniles.

Summary: Banding has revealed that Eastern Spinebills are in greater numbers in any one location than casual observation indicates, and at the close of the breeding season there is a large "drifting" population of juveniles, some of which may move quite a distance from their natal area. The farthest distance so far is five miles but is this the maximum? What is the extent of the adults feeding movement during breeding and how far do they roam outside of the breeding season? These and other questions remain to be answered by further banding studies.

EVENING MIST-NETTING

J. Liddy, Kingscliff N.S.W.
9. Feb. '64

Early to bed and early to rise is an occupational way of life forced upon the bander who regularly uses mist nets, as normally nets should be fully erected by sunrise at latest. It was thus a pleasant surprise to find that White-cheeked Honeyeaters (Meliornis niger) are more effectively netted in the late evening than in the morning when feeding on flowering Banksia in coastal heath. One area near Cabarita has now been netted three times during an evening and following morning, twice in conjunction with Harry Battam. On each occasion relatively better catches were made during the evening, considering the restricted evening time available and the more adverse wind and sun conditions. On the night of 5/6 February I was able to net on a patch of flowering Banksia 4 miles north of Woodburn, and confirmed Cabarita experience. Thirty-nine birds were netted between 5 and 7 p.m., during which time the nets were also erected, as against 20 for the following morning until 7.30 a.m. This patch of heath straddles the Pacific Highway and good netting spots are available quite close to the highway. The Banksia seemed to be just starting to flower and should attract Honeyeaters in numbers at least

until the end of March. There is a roost of about 1,000 Starlings nearby, but I did not have time to locate it. My surprise catch was three Tawny Grassbirds (Megalurus timoriensis).

The site I use at Cabarita is unfrequented, and I have adopted the practice of erecting the nets after work on Friday (weather forecast being reasonable), doing an after dark round by torchlight, and leaving the nets erected overnight. This means an extra hour in bed on Saturday morning. I have left nets erected overnight here and in Tasmania on perhaps fifty occasions, and have only once taken a bird after dark - a Boobook Owl (Ninox novaeseelandiae) in Tasmania.

N.B. : All localities mentioned are on the North Coast of N.S.W.

SIGHTING OF COLOUR-BANDED SILVEREYE.

Laurie Haines has reported the sighting of a Silvereye (Zosterops lateralis) in his garden at Haberfield (Sydney) on 9.1.64. We believe this to be the first reported sighting of a colour-banded Silvereye away from its banding place.

When the co-operative Silvereye banding scheme was initiated, a number of banders felt that colour banding might assist by creating enthusiasm if not by producing definite knowledge.

In 1960 an area colour banding scheme was approved as follows:

Sydney	Black
Canberra	Yellow
Melbourne	Red
Mildura	Dark Blue
Naracoorte, S.A.)	Light Blue
Coleraine, Vic.)	
Tasmania	White

This was intended to apply to areas within approximately 50 miles of stated location; metal band to be placed on right leg, colour band on left.

However, a colour band sighting can never be taken as equivalent to a recovery. Miss Joan Bradley and her sister had been individually colour-banding Silvereyes since 1956