

(10) The timing and extent of the flowering of native trees, particularly the Blackbutts and other eucalypts, may prove to be an important factor influencing both the migration date and the winter range.

(11) In the winter range, Yellow-faced Honeyeaters favour the tall trees and behave both as generally dispersed residents and nomad flocks. Nomadic flights often show exploratory tendencies and may be towards any point of the compass. They are generally by single flocks, though a straggling flock can give a brief impression of groups maintaining direction constancy. However, the lack of further passage groups soon discounts the suggestion of migration.

(12) Noisy Friar Birds (*Philemon corniculatus*), and Scarlet Honeyeaters (*Myzomela sanguinolenta*) often share the movement, but the latter generally start earlier, even in March.

(13) Little is known of the south-bound spring flights in July and August, but these seem to be rather inland than coastal.

Mass banding of Yellow-faced Honeyeaters as they migrate northwards through the Canberra area has been carried out by S. J. Wilson and others. (Wilson, 1962, 1963; Murn, 1963; for further note on technique, see D'Ombra, 1964.). Their work provides the opportunity

for observers and banders north of Canberra, particularly in our area, to follow this up and make recoveries which would furnish some much needed positive evidence. No doubt the southern banders would be pleased to return the compliment and look out for our bandings of this species, though to date, alas, these are but a few.

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—J. S. Robertson, *Wellington Point, Moreton Bay, Queensland.*

A note on the Yellow-Tipped Pardalote

A pleasing feature of mist-netting and banding is the occasional discovery of some bird considered not present in an area or, alternately, not having been previously observed there. This was the case recently when Yellow-tipped Pardalotes (*Pardalotus striatus*) were banded at Bendigo.

So far, the only area in which I have netted it is along a small water-course running out of Yellow Gum — Grey Box country on the fringe of the Whipstick Mallee, six miles north of Bendigo. This site is cleared of timber for 100 yards or so on either side of the gully, which carries water only after heavy rain.

In four months from April to July, 1963, I banded 28 of this species. Although banding is still being carried out, no more have been mist-netted there since.

The wing pattern of this species is very regular, this regularity not being recorded for *P. ornatus* or *P. substriatus*, both of which are plentiful in the area. For the purpose of identification, Bendigo banders have adopted the

practice of recording the pattern of the wing stripe and wing tip of all Striped-crowned Pardalotes. By spreading the wing, the number of white stripes on the flight feathers are easily counted and also the number and colour of spots on the tip.

Three of the 28 birds had six feathers comprising the yellow spot, the remainder having seven. The white edging on the primary feathers was even more uniform. While all birds had the usual faint white edging on the first primary and none on the second, in all cases but one, the third primary was edged white. Only one of the 28 birds had the fourth feather very finely edged, thus making a regular pattern of narrow white wing stripe.

Two Yellow-tipped Pardalotes were banded during a combined campout of Victorian banders in the You Yang Mountains in the Geelong-Werribee district.

It would be interesting to know if other banders have had any success in ringing this species.

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