Graceful Honeyeater

	Sex	n	Range	Mean	SD
Weight (g)	M	10	14-17	15.60	1.56
	F	20	12.5 - 17	14.35	1.35
Head/Bill (mm)	M	10	38.1-43.4	39.84	4.65
	F	20	36.5-40.6	38.48	3.09
Wing length (mm)	M	10	70-86	74.40	0.52
	F	18	61-75	73.56	0.91
Tarsus (mm)	M	10	20.5-22.4	21.21	2.40
	F	20	19.5-23.4	20.90	2.92
Tail length (mm)	M	9	58-65	61.56	2.40
	F	18	55-65	59 .06	2.92

Yellow-spotted Honeyeater

	Sex	n	Range	Mean	SD
Weight (g)	M	9	2429.5	27.00	1.70
0 (0)	F	23	23.5-30	25.86	1.85
Head/Bill (mm)	M	9	40.6-46.9	43.91	1.94
,	F	23	38.5-46.6	42.68	2.21
Wing length (mm)	M	9	75-85	81.00	4.18
	F	23	74–87	79.74	4.13
Tarsus (mm)	M	9	23.4-25.8	24.52	0.73
,	F	23	23-24.9	23.99	0.63
Tail length (mm)	M	9	60-73	69.56	4.03
5 (/	F	22	61-74	67.14	3.88

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KEITH AND LINDSAY FISHER

P.O. Box 2209, Cairns, Qld 4870

DATA EXCHANGE

BLUE-FACED PARROT-FINCH Erythrura trichroa sigillifera

The Blue-faced Parrot-Finch Erythrura trichroa sigillifera occurs in and along edges of closed forest-rainforest within Australia. Its distribution range extends to Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Pacific islands and a restricted range in Australia. It is seen mainly in the rainforest areas between Cooktown and the Atherton Tableland. J. Young (pers. comm.) reported recent breeding records from Wallaman Falls near Ingham and from Iron Range, Cape York Peninsula. The Blue-faced Parrot-Finch has been classed as rare by Garnett (1992).

The study site on Mt Lewis, at an altitude of 850 m, is a cleared area within rainforest, alongside an old logging track, that has native grasses present at the edge. The birds at the banding site have usually been observed mixed with small parties of Red-browed Finches Neochimia temporalis. They have also been observed further into the rainforest without the presence of any other finches by A. Hertog and F. van Gessel (pers. comm.).

A total of 38 birds have been captured, using mist nets, over a three year period with two birds being re-trapped two years after first banding. The birds are present at the site for approximately five months of the year, December-April. However, one bird was caught in November and there has been a subsequent sighting of three adults and a juvenile bird in October. Their seasonal movements are poorly known but one record of a banded bird observed at a lower altitude out of this period would suggest that there is altitudinal migration.

The small sample of data presented here shows no significant differences in measurements to determine sexual dimorphism; however, on average males tend to have slightly longer tails. Plumage coloration would appear to be one reliable method to determine the sex, male birds having brighter blue facial markings and the rump a brighter red; by comparison the female plumage is a lot duller.

	Sex	n	Range	Mean	SD
Weight(g)	M	22	12–14	14.05	1.36
8 (8)	F	13	13-16	14.81	0.99
Head/Bill (mm)	M	22	26.6-28.5	27.64	0.56
` '	F	13	26.6-28.5	27.59	0.46
Wing length (mm)	M	22	58-63	60.68	1.55
0 0 (/	F	13	59 –65	61.08	1.75
Tarsus (mm)	M	21	15.1-17.8	15.96	0.67
,	F	13	16.3-18.1	16.95	0.71
Tail (mm)	M	22	40-57	48.86	3.96
,	F	13	40-51	45.85	3.65

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KEITH AND LINDSAY FISHER

P.O. Box 2209, Cairns, QLD 4870