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The Breeding Biology of the Willie Wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys* in a Suburban Woodlot

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Over a two-year period Willie Wagtails were studied in a suburban woodlot in Beverly Hills, Sydney. Observations revealed that territories were held year round with intra- and interspecific aggression greatest when breeding, that there was a possible courtship display and that a distraction display was used against potential predators. Overall 51.6% of all eggs laid survived to an independent juvenile stage, with success being greater when the breeding timetable was uninterrupted. While an interrupted breeding schedule resulted in an increase in the period of parental care, there was no increase in reproductive success.