

Also on 10 October a male Collared Sparrowhawk was present at the same site and was calling continuously, at the same time feeding on the carcase of a small bird which it carried from perch to perch in one talon. The Sparrowhawk was showing particular interest in the Pacific Bazas' nest and during a two hour period circled it several times at a distance varying from 10 to 30 metres. The Bazas ignored the Sparrowhawk during this time. Then on 19 October the Bazas were found to be absent from the vicinity and a pair of Sparrowhawks were in occupancy at the nest. The female Sparrowhawk was seen to fly in and settle on the nest several times during a two hour period. The male, presumably the same bird as present on 10 October, was again calling continuously and perched in the same trees in the vicinity of the nest. On 28 October the female Sparrowhawk was sitting tightly but the male was not observed. Whether this pair successfully raised young is not known although neither was seen during two hours spent at the site on 9 December.

The displaced Pacific Bazas probably built again about 0.5 km away from the original site, because a pair successfully raised two young from a nest in a Flooded Gum in January 1978. Again in November 1978 a pair of Collared Sparrowhawks took over this used second nest

and were sitting on eggs at the end of the month.

On 29 October 1977 at a site in the Camden Haven Wildlife Refuge a pair of Grey Goshawks were discovered nesting in a mature Brushbox *Tristania conferta* at a height of about 30 m. The female was seen to bring in the rear half of an Eastern Ringtail *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* and placing it on the side platform of the bulky nest (about 1.5 m wide by 1 m in depth), proceeded to tear off strips of meat which it fed to two young. On its approach to the nest the female Goshawk gave two loud calls which were answered some distance away, presumably by the male. On 30 October the female was observed to bring in the carcase of a bird which appeared to be a Brown Cuckoo-Dove *Macropygia amboinensis* but was difficult to determine because it had been thoroughly plucked. Again on approaching the nest it gave a loud call which was answered about 0.5 km away. On 2 November the female was observed in the vicinity of the nest but did not come in during a two hour period. On 17 November there was no activity near the nest and the young could not be seen, so it is assumed they had been successfully raised.

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Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Notes on an Eastern-Crimson Rosella Hybrid

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Between August 1970 and November 1971 I made several observations on an Eastern-Crimson Rosella *Platycercus eximius-elegans* hybrid. The hybrid was banded* with a CSIRO band 060 63193 and individually marked with patagial flags (Brereton and Pidgeon 1968). It was part of a population of Eastern Rosellas observed at "Eathorpe", 10 km E. of Armidale, N.S.W. (30° 31' S., 151° 40' E.). Information on this population is given by Brereton (1963a, b,

1971). The population was trapped in funnel traps at fortnightly intervals, the majority of individuals were individually marked with patagial flags and the recapture rate was about 60 per cent. The population size fluctuated within a year and between years and ranged from about 50 to 200 birds. To facilitate the study of breeding by the rosellas, about thirty nest-boxes made from pine-board were nailed to the trunks of eucalypt trees in the study area, at a height of