

ko-tek (four notes), we-we (four times repeated); we-we (four times); we-we (four times, pitch altered); phed-e-rate (twice); we-we (four times); ko-tek (twice); we-we (four times), phed-e-rate (twice); we-we (twice); we-we (four times), ko-tek (four times); we-we (three times); we-we (four times, at much higher pitch); ko-tek (four times); we-we (four times); we-we (four times), and ko-tek (once) and we-we (four times), all quickly followed; interval of several seconds; we-we (eight times); ko-tek (once); we-we (four times, pitched high); we-we (four, medium pitch); interval of several seconds; ko-tek; phed-e-rate (four times); pick-up (same value); we-we (three times); intervals were becoming wider, with last few notes faint, 5.21 a.m.

Nothing further was heard till 7.5 a.m., when the first of the day calls was given—a series of six sharp, twittering notes.

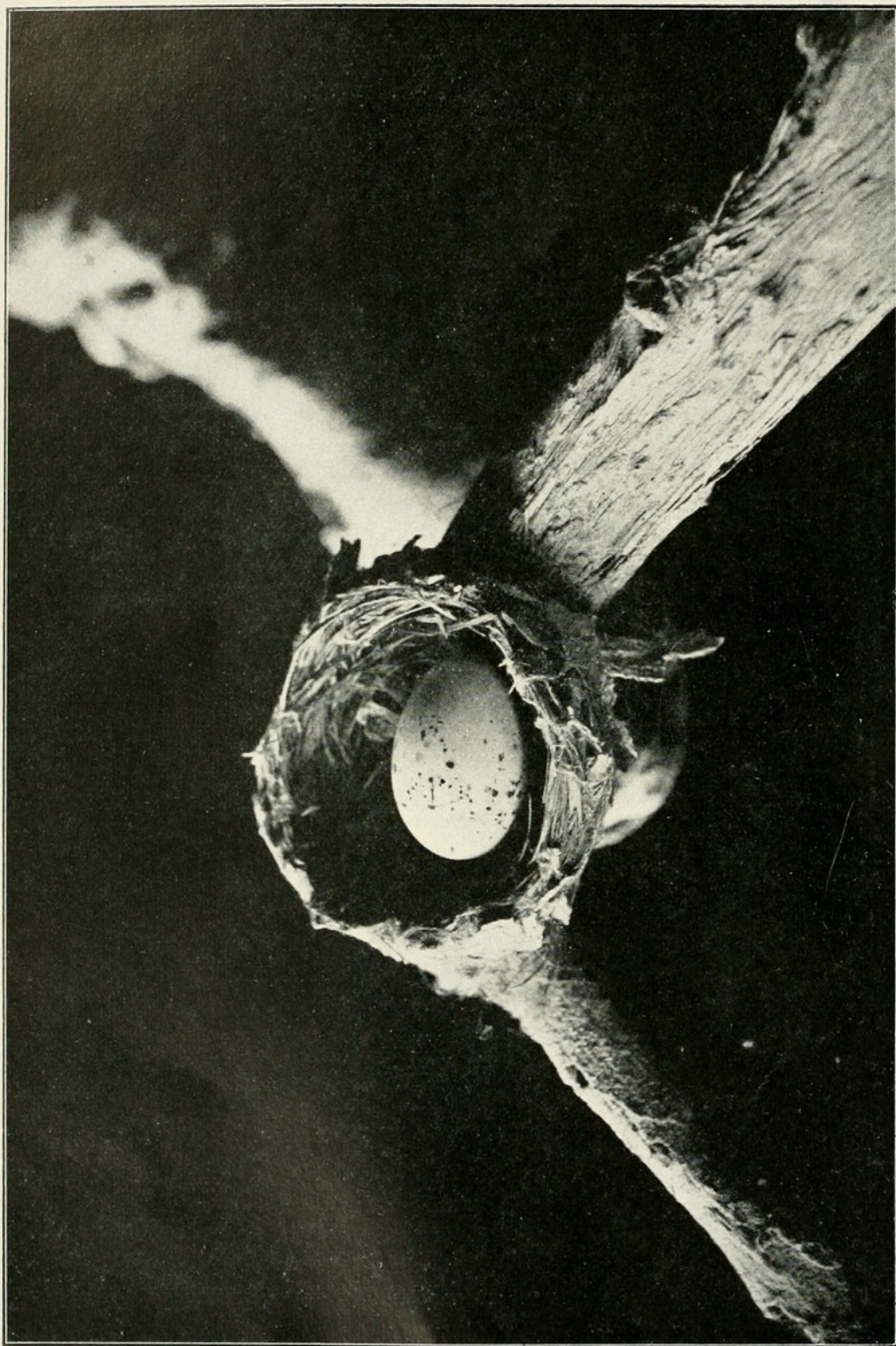
The *Grallina*-like notes were particularly interesting because if by imitation they must be by inheritance, as we have no *Grallina* in or near this district. The nearest *Myzantha garrula* was approximately 400 yards away, and on one occasion only did I hear that or any other of its species giving notes of its song. In other words, the male bird was the only singer in the area allotted to a pair of birds at this season of the year.

Mr. Giblin, M.H.A., tells me that Miners sing in chorus; that in the stillness of early morning one bird will strike its first clear, sweet, and strong call, when promptly follow a number of its companions, as if to vie with each other in the pure joy of living another day. Without knowing the fact, I should incline to believe this chorus to be a song of the early part of spring, before the birds have paired and become isolated for nesting.

Camera Craft Notes.

Two Northern Nests.—The nest of the Lemon-breasted Flycatcher (*Microeca flavigaster*) is one of the smallest of those of Australian birds. The structure is about the circumference of a half-crown, and is the receptacle of a single egg. The pretty bird is fairly plentiful in the tropics of Queensland, where it seems to take the place of our familiar friend the Brown Flycatcher (*M. fascians*) of the south. The nest of the White-breasted Honey-eater (*Glyciphila fasciata*) was taken from a paper-barked tea-tree, or *Melaleuca*, near where some "tea-tree" orchids were growing. The nest was suspended over a lily lagoon, and was constructed of shreds and strips of tea-tree bark, and is dome-shaped. The Brown-backed Honey-eater (*G. modesta*) is the only other Honey-eater known to build a covered nest; those of all the rest of the family are open.

I am indebted to the Messrs. Harvey Bros., Mackay, for the two interesting nests which I have illustrated.—A. J. CAMPBELL.
Armadale, 15/11/15.



Nest and Egg of Yellow-breasted Flycatcher.

FROM A PHOTO. BY A. J. CAMPBELL.



White-breasted Honey-eater's Nest.



Campbell, Archibald James. 1916. "Camera Craft Notes Two Northern Nests." *The Emu : official organ of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union* 15(3), 187–187.
<https://doi.org/10.1071/mu915187a>.

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