

and collecting insects from underneath the scaly bark thereon. This tree contains very light and useful timber, and is not connected with the eucalyptus or gum trees of our forests. During this trip I photographed the lower portion of a large marara tree (*Ackama Muelleri*), showing the "water-pocket" in its trunk, in which the handsome male bird was seen bathing. One's attention is often directed to these birds when they are feeding, as they make a great noise at times while scratching amongst the *débris* inside the large cup-shaped hollows of the birds'-nest ferns (*Asplenium nidus*) and elk-horn ferns (*Platy-  
cerium alcicorne*) up in the large trees. The large staghorn ferns (*Platy-  
cerium grande*) keep more to the lower elevations of the range.

Spine-tailed Log-runners (*Orthonyx spinicauda*) were plentiful, and some plundering creatures—probably dingoes, foxes, or native cats—destroyed many nests and contents. I am sorry to record that the fox has at last found his way into this scrub, and am afraid the Albert Lyre-Birds and other ground species will suffer greatly. This bird usually builds its domed nest on the ground, or close to it, though we found one placed 4 feet up in a thick bush. In one nest we found a young bird, partly covered with black down. The sides of the mouth, up to within a quarter of an inch of the tip of the bill, were covered with a thick, *white*, and projecting skin, giving the mouth a swollen appearance. The inside of the mouth and tongue were yellow. Probably this white inflation around the mouth is Nature's method in assisting the parent birds while feeding their young in the dark covered nest. After examining the young one it was replaced in the nest.

Many more species were met with, but space does not permit mention of them.

In conclusion, I may state that the photographic work was carried out under great difficulties, owing to the continual rains and gales, and in some instances I was reluctantly compelled to photograph various subjects when they were "wet." The nest of *Atrichornis* shown here, on the bank of a creek, and from which an egg was obtained, is an example of a wet subject, and rain had not long ceased when the photograph was taken; and, further, the light in the dense jungle was very poor.

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**Colour Change in the White-bellied Sea-Eagle.**—At the end of 1910 the Sydney Zoo received what we took to be a pair of Sea-Eagles from Mackay, for one was uncoloured and was taken for a female; but last year (1920) this bird partially coloured out, and now has the grey back and the white under parts of the fully plumaged male. It thus remained for ten years in the brown immature dress.—A. S. LE SOUËF. Taronga Park, Sydney (N.S.W.), 10/3/21.



Le Souef, A S. 1921. "Colour Change in the White-bellied Sea-Eagle." *The Emu : official organ of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union* 20(4), 209–209.

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