



# EUROBODALLA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Inc.

PO Box 888  
MORUYA NSW 2537

[www.enhs.org.au](http://www.enhs.org.au)



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## From little things, big things grow – a short history of the ENHS.

This year marks the 35<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the Eurobodalla Natural History Society, a significant milestone for our organisation. One of the most gratifying aspects of this dispiriting time of COVID is the increase in new members, who are enthusiastically taking part in field meetings and writing for our newsletter. This prompted me to write a potted history of the Society starting in 1986, when the Society was formed by a small band of committed natural historians.

One of the main reasons for its establishment was to record annually the state of the Shire's natural history to provide a historical record of changes in distribution and abundance. It was envisaged that these records would provide later generations with a fascinating glimpse of the natural history of the area, as well as valuable information to be used as a management tool to guide future land use decisions.

Within a few short months, the Society produced its first newsletter and opened with some words from Jill Whiter, foundation member and a true stalwart of the Society.

*This is our first Newsletter and we hope to publish regularly, perhaps every two or three months, until sufficient members are willing to submit sightings records to enable us to compile a monthly Newsletter. No matter how new you are to this watching and recording discipline, no matter how often you bewail your lack of knowledge, never under-estimate the value of your sighting's records. Those records are the base upon which every Society builds its knowledge of the area and with time that aggregation of facts and figures becomes a yearly picture which can be of great strength in*



The first ENHS field meeting at Congo in 1986. Photo courtesy of S Guppy.

*preserving the delicate balance between wildlife and our ever-changing environment. You, the members, supply that information; what species were seen, when, where and how many,*

From the beginning, each newsletter included a summary of records for the previous three months. These are derived from observation record sheets submitted by members, the ENHS website and the species sheet recorded after field meetings.

The annual Nature in Eurobodalla (NIE) reports on the status of fauna of our Shire from records submitted for the previous year. It was the brainchild of the Society's founding chairman, Stephen Marchant, a renowned ornithologist. As well as receiving an AM for his services to ornithology and nature conservation, he was awarded the John Hobbes medal for his contributions as an amateur to the field.

It began modestly with ten contributors detailing birds, mammals, two reptiles and two butterflies. But it had ambitious goals: to build a long-term record for the future and, at the same time inspire our group to continue to enjoy birdwatching and collect data on our sightings.

This year, the 35<sup>th</sup> edition of NIE will be published – marking thirty-five years of records collected by our members.

As Jill Whiter did in our very first newsletter, I'd like to encourage you all to complete a record sheet each month. Record sheets are a simple way of recording the species seen in your local area. The more record sheets we receive the more comprehensive is our data, the more we learn about this beautiful part of the world. Record sheets can be downloaded from the ENHS website and are available at all field meetings.

### **What's coming up.....**

**Saturday 10 April, 2pm: Bingie Dreaming Track (Bingie/Coila).** Meet at the Princes Hwy and Bingie Rd junction. Coastal forest and lakeside walk. Rufous Fantail, Scarlet Honeyeater, Common Cicadabird, Brown Gerygone, Eastern Shrike-tit and a variety of water and shore birds on the lake.

**Saturday 8 May, 2pm: Mynora, Moruya.** Meet at the car park outside the Eurobodalla Shire Council and the Library, off Vulcan Street, Moruya. A walk through farmland on the Moruya River flats which has a large area of saltmarsh. Yellow-rumped Thornbill, Nankeen Kestrel, Black-shouldered Kite, White-necked Heron, Intermediate Egret, Tree Martin, Straw-necked Ibis.

**Sunday 23 May, 11am: Annual General Meeting.** Eurobodalla Botanic Gardens, Princes Highway Batemans Bay. The meeting will be in the Pavilion, which overlooks the grassy area in front of the visitor centre, at 11am and will be followed by lunch (there are BBQ facilities) and then a walk through the gardens. Sacred Kingfisher, White-throated Treecreeper, Spotted Pardalote, Golden Whistler, Eastern Shrike-tit, Rose Robin.

A nomination form is on the back page of this newsletter

**Saturday 12 June, 2pm: Maloneys Beach.** Meet at the picnic shelter at the eastern end of the beach off Hibiscus Close, which runs off Maloneys Drive. Coastal forest and beach walk. White-bellied Sea-Eagle, Pied and Sooty Oystercatcher, Brown Cuckoo-Dove, New Holland Honeyeater, White-cheeked Honeyeater.

**Sunday 27 June, 9am: Bogola Head.** Meet at the Narooma Visitors Centre, Princes Hwy. We may need to 4WD car pool depending on the conditions of the track. A spectacular view of Montagu Island, and good views of sea birds including White-fronted Tern, Australasian Gannet, various albatross species, prion, Southern Giant-Petrel.

**Saturday 10 July, 2pm: Burrewarra Point.** Meet at the car park at the end of Burri Point Road, Guerilla Bay. Coastal and headland walk. Whales should be moving north at this time. Eastern Whipbird, Little Wattlebird, Australasian Gannet, Pacific Gull.

## A reminder that 2021 membership fees are now overdue

If your membership hasn't been renewed for the current year, a renewal form has been included with this newsletter as a reminder. Single membership \$20, family \$30 and for under 18s \$5. There are some copies of the 34<sup>th</sup> edition of *Nature in Eurobodalla* still available - \$13 if collected at a field meeting or \$16 if posted.

## A warm welcome to new members....

Merrille and Steve Chignell, Moruya Heads  
Annie Lane, Guerilla Bay  
Susan McMaster and family, Lilli Pilli  
Sandra Morgan, Catalina  
Sharon Pearson and Jason Cockayne, Narooma.  
Lou Robinson, Guerilla Bay  
Helen Watson, Narooma

## Would you like to get more involved with ENHS?

Our AGM is coming up in May and we are looking for new volunteers to join the Committee. The Committee usually meets twice a year to organise the field meeting program and plan for the Annual General Meeting.

After several years of great service, Lyn Burden is stepping down as Secretary, so we are looking for someone new to take on the position. The work involves organising Committee meetings and the AGM, maintaining the membership list, answering enquiries and helping with the field meeting program.

If you would like to help, please let us know; there will be plenty of support. If you'd like more information, please call Julie Morgan on 0457 637 227.

### Field meeting report – Wallaga Lake and Long Swamp.

What a splendid afternoon! A south easterly breeze tempered the sun's heat, the sky was scattered with high, white clouds and the sea was azure along the shoreline, shading to a deeper blue towards the horizon. The mood was happy, as members new and old chatted while they walked, sharing observations, or just catching up. It was lovely to see so many new people, as well as reconnect with the stalwarts.

A rising tide had concentrated birds on the few remaining sandbars so there was plenty for us to see, including Pied Oystercatcher, Crested Tern, Silver Gull and Pelican. Five Eastern Curlew broke off from digging about on one of the sandbars to wheel out over the sea before returning to their feeding. We saw many Little Black and Great Cormorant and a lone Little Pied. Meanwhile on the lake, dozens of Black Swan cruised about.



View south from Murunna Point to Camel Rock  
Photo M Anderson

During heavy rains in 2016, the old boardwalk leading to Murunna Point collapsed. Bega Valley Council has upgraded the track, making for an easy stroll. Bush birds seen along this section included Little Wattlebirds, Superb Fairy-wrens and New Holland Honeyeaters.

From the Point, we could see birds on the beach across the inlet, quite a distance away. Julie Collett was the first to spot a pair of Hooded Plovers and, aided by Lyn Burden's scope, we were all able to have close-up views of them, as well as 20-30 Little Tern resting on the same stretch of beach. The sky out to sea, however, was disappointingly empty, despite the breeze. Albatross would no doubt have needed a stronger wind to encourage them into flight, but there was not even a gull out there.



The return walk made up for this minor disappointment. We were excited to see two Bar-shouldered Dove puttering along ahead of us on the track. Sightings of these doves have been reported in area before, but not at Wallaga Lake to the best of our knowledge.

Our next stop was at Long Swamp, a freshwater wetland. It had been sad to see it completely dry some months ago, so it was a delight to visit when it was full again after recent rains. The low coastal bush between the swamp and the sea gave us opportunities to see several honeyeaters and fairy-wrens. On the water were two Musk Ducks and a lone Australasian Grebe as well as an assortment of ducks and cormorants. We also spotted some unusually long-haired caterpillars feasting on a shrub which Sharon Pearson identified as *Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae*. Sharon took some spectacularly detailed photos and, once posted on the ENHS facebook page, Julie Morgan identified them as caterpillars of the Painted Apple Moth, *Orgyia anartoides*.

The last excitement of the afternoon occurred as we were compiling our bird count, when we were distracted by the sight of dolphins surfing close to shore.

This was such an enjoyable couple of hours, made even more fun by the lively company of fellow enthusiasts. Many thanks to Mandy for her splendid leadership. Gillian Macnamara

### Clearwing Swallowtail Butterfly – a first for the Shire

When my husband Martin bought a Buddleia bush, "Black Knight" I knew he was thinking of a previous garden in England where the plant grew huge and was a butterfly magnet all summer. So the first couple of years we were hopeful, but ended up disappointed as the flowers came and went quickly in the heat and little insect life seemed interested.

However, welcome La Nina after years of drought and our bushes shot up and looked almost respectable during January. Even though there has been much less sunshine, the butterflies and moths seem to be thriving and, on Australia Day, Martin noticed we had a new butterfly on the Buddleia. It interrupted our lunch with friends, who, thankfully were also interested and came out to view and photograph the visitor.

It was obviously a type of swallowtail (family Papilionidae) but with see-through wings. A quick check of the Complete field Guide to Butterflies of Australia showed us a female Clearwing Swallowtail, *Cressida cressida*. Also known as Big Greasy - what a come down, but I could see why the wings could look greasy. The field guide's distribution map showed that it was usually found further north and online searches advised it is supposed to live in the tropics and subtropics, in open eucalypt forest and that adults are abundant during wet weather.



Clearwing Swallowtail Photo H Ransom



Clearwing Swallowtail Photo H Ransom

Apparently the female butterfly starts off with white wings but the scales are lost leaving the wings transparent. Unusually for Swallowtails, the Clearwings have straight antennae as opposed to slightly curved and the female has an abdominal pouch (spragis) that projects after fertilisation and prevents further mating to take place. This pouch appears to be present on our visitor.

Photos were dispatched to Julie and we were pleased to hear it was a new sighting for Eurobodalla. Since then, the Buddleia has provided our first sightings of a Caper Gull butterfly, Heliotrope moths and a Yellow-banded Day Moth. I even got passable photos of a Teddy Bear Bee and Coprosma Hawk Moths feeding on the bush too. Helen Ransom

## Beautiful things often come in little packages – Part 2

Here are some more of some small, quiet beauties. Often these plants grow low to the ground and in amongst other plants and have small flowers. Here are some more of my favourites.



*Arthropodium milleflorum*  
Photo S Pearson



*Tricoryne elatior*  
Photo S Pearson

*Arthropodium milleflorum*, (left) Pale Vanilla-lily is in the Anthericaceae family. The inflorescence varies from 24-120cm long with the individual flowers facing downward. The tepals are white to pale blue and the filaments are covered in dense white hairs. It has a strong vanilla smell on warm days. Flowering occurs late spring and summer. It is found in damp grassy areas and open woodland.

*Dipodium roseum*, (right) Rosy Hyacinth Orchid, is part of the Orchidaceae family. The inflorescence varies from 30-80cm tall with between 15-40 flowers. The sepals and lateral petals are strongly recurved towards the tips, light pink with darker pink spots. The pedicel (the part that joins the individual flower to the flowering stem) is unspotted. Flowering in summer it is found in scrub or open forest on sandy soils.



*Dipodium roseum*  
Photo S Pearson

*Tricoryne elatior*, (left) Yellow Autumn-lily is in the Anthericaceae family. The inflorescence is mostly 10-40cm high. The tepals are yellow and the filaments are covered in dense yellow hairs. Flowering occurs on and off throughout the year. It is found in grassland, woodland and open forest.



*Caesia parviflora*  
Photo S Pearson

*Caesia parviflora*, (right) Pale Grass-lily is in the family Asphodelaceae. The inflorescence (the flowering part of the plant) varies from 10-55cm tall. The flowers are 12-18mm across and range from greenish white to blue. Flowering occurs in spring to summer. This is found in moist dense undergrowth, usually with grasses in grassland or woodland.

As you would expect all these plants are pollinated by insects. If you do spot one of these beauties, have a good look and admire it from a pollinator's perspective. Sharon Pearson

## FrogID: citizen science informing bushfire research and recovery.

The beginning of autumn marks the start of breeding for some species of Australian frogs, like the Bibron's Toadlet (*Pseudophryne bibronii*), a small ground-dwelling frog from eastern Australia that has sadly declined across much of its range. Most Australian frogs breed during spring, summer, or opportunistically when it rains. As different species will breed at different times of the year, you can usually hear frogs calling year-round if you listen hard enough, and if you record their calls with the free FrogID app, you can even help inform their conservation.



Bibron's Toadlet (*Pseudophryne bibronii*)  
Photo: J Rowley.





Across Australia, people are using the FrogID app to record frog calls from their backyards, ponds, dams and bushland. These croaks, bleats and whistles contribute to the FrogID project, a national citizen science initiative by the Australian Museum that is helping scientists and land-managers learn how Australian frogs are faring. A recording for as little as 20 seconds is all it takes to shape our understanding of frog distributions, breeding seasons and habitat needs, more information than an image alone could share.

FrogID is also informing how frogs are persisting after the black summer bushfires. Remarkably, FrogID data has shown that many summer breeding frogs were heard calling after the fires, but only through continued use of FrogID, combined with scientific surveys, can the full impacts be realised.

Many parts of Australia are still lacking scientific records of frogs, including the Eurobodalla region. FrogID recordings from both burnt and unburnt areas are needed here. Every recording provides greater understanding of the impact of frogs following drought and fire.

This autumn join us and thousands of others across Australia in helping save our threatened frogs. Download the FrogID app and use it whenever you hear frogs call. Could disappearing species like the Bibron's Toadlet be calling around you?

More information: [www.frogid.net.au/science](http://www.frogid.net.au/science) Nadiah Roslan Project Coordinator: FrogID

**Surrounded by Frogmouths.**

In early December, when Mandy Anderson posted a photo on the ENHS Facebook Page of four Tawny Frogmouths at Mystery Bay, I was a bit envious. We occasionally hear a frogmouth calling near our home in Bergalia and even less frequently see one. I couldn't recall in all my years of birding seeing more than one Tawny Frogmouth at any one time, so I thought four together would be pretty special.

Just four days later as I was pottering in the garden, I wandered into the bushy section of the block, mind in neutral. I was suddenly startled by a largish bird that flew clumsily just above my head and sort of crashlanded into a spindly casuarina about 3m to my right. It flapped and hopped around inelegantly for about half a minute before finding a perch that would take its weight. It then settled and eyed me warily. It was a juvenile frogmouth, clearly not long out of the nest given its apparent lack of competence in flying, landing and perching. It certainly hadn't mastered the art of being inconspicuous. I looked around to see if a parent was nearby and on a sturdy branch about 5m in front of me, was an adult. There was also another adult about the same distance behind me and a second juvenile in a black wattle to my left – I was surrounded by frogmouths. We watched each other for some minutes and as they all seemed to be settled, I retreated slowly to fetch a camera and let Helen know what was happening.

When we returned, they were all still there and I managed to take a lot of passable to crap photos while Helen took in the spectacle. After a while, watching them just sitting and staring at us got a bit tedious and, as one was looking rather hostile (photo right), we left them be. We checked about an hour later to see if they were still around and saw the two adults perched with the one of the youngsters on a sturdy branch, but the other youngster wasn't to be seen. Helen got a reasonable



Adult Tawny Frogmouth  
Photo D Kay

shot of the trio on her phone and then we left. We haven't seen or heard them since that day.

As is my habit, I checked the records to see how often this sort of group had been reported, and the answer is not very often. In the last decade, apart from the two records in December 2020, there were records of four at Pedro and at Mystery Bay in 2016 and at Deua River and Tuross in 2014. So it wasn't that uncommon, but it was still pretty special. David Kay

### Local Hero

On Sunday, February 7, 2021, on our study site, we observed a colour-banded, male White-browed Scrubwren feeding a young bird. This bird was banded as an adult in November 2008. So, this bird is at least 12 years old. There are other examples of small passerines reaching such ages, but the documented instances are rare.

But this bird brings with it another interesting story. We found five of its six nests after banding it, and we sighted it 32 times between banding it and the end of the study. All nests and sightings of colour-banded birds were recorded as a grid co-ordinate (X and Y co-ordinates) on the site, in metres, from the SE corner of the site. The first number (X) is the number of metres north of the SE corner, the second number (Y) is the number of metres west of the SE corner. All the nest and sighting co-ordinates can be averaged to produce an average XY co-ordinate for nest locations and sightings. This is called a centroid and is essentially the centre point of the bird's territory.

The centroid of all 32 sightings for this bird is 56/379, the centroid for the nest locations is 52/370. The latest sighting of this bird, and remember it was feeding young, so it recently had a nest, was 50/400. These numbers suggest that this bird has been nesting in the same territory on the site, for the past 12 years. It must know every tree, bush and blade of grass! Sarah and Michael Guppy

### Ladybird or Leaf Beetle?

Recently, we were out in the garden and noticed that our raspberry plants had attracted many brightly coloured insects, which we speculated were ladybirds. We sent a photo to Julie Collett, who identified them as the Spotted Paropsine Leaf Beetle (*Paropsis maculata*), which she too had been seeing recently. It is always interesting to come across something new so we decided to do some further research.



Spotted Paropsine Leaf Beetle  
Photo D Kay

The Paropsine Leaf Beetles belong to the family Chrysomelidae, subfamily Chrysomelinae, which is the largest subfamily in Australia, and includes some 750 species in 42 genera. Paropsines are also called Tortoise Leaf Beetles because they can withdraw their feet into their shell to seal themselves safely from most predators. The following link will give an impression of the diversity within this group - [https://www.brisbaneinsects.com/brisbane\\_leafbeetles/CHRYSOMELIDAE.htm](https://www.brisbaneinsects.com/brisbane_leafbeetles/CHRYSOMELIDAE.htm)

Adult beetles have a roughly hemispherical body, from 4 to 18 mm in length, and many are brightly coloured and patterned, so can be easily mistaken for ladybirds. However, there are some key differences to help distinguish them, particularly the structure of the antennae. Leaf beetle antennae are up to half as long as the body, slender and usually uniformly multi-segmented. Ladybird beetle antennae are much shorter, have thickened tips and can be held tightly against the head and thorax.



Dotted Paropsine Leaf Beetle with  
eggs  
Photo J Collett

Leaf beetle larvae vary in shape. Newly hatched larvae feed in a group, at first, chewing patches on the leaf surface. As they mature, they may stay together or feed by themselves. Fully developed larvae move down the tree to pupate in the soil or leaf litter.

Most leaf beetles feed on Eucalypt and Acacia leaves. Both adults and larvae store those plant chemicals in their body and are poisonous. The bright colours of the leaf beetles are thought to serve as a warning to predators. Helen Kay with many thanks to Julie Collett for her contribution.

## How to make an eggshell.

The idea of writing an article about eggshells occurred to me when I found a broken shell in our garden. Having no idea which species of bird had laid it, I posted a photo on the Australian Bird Identification (ABID) Facebook page. I received only two suggestions, both wrong (unless we have Quail in our garden, or a 15 cm long House Sparrow can lay an egg 2.5 cm in diameter). Was the lack of response due to a decline in eggshell ID skills or just a decline in interest? I knew that egg collecting was once a hugely popular hobby in Britain. It is estimated that, in one area of northern England alone, tens of thousands of Guillemot eggs were collected every year for several years in the 1930s. Thankfully, egg collecting was outlawed in Britain in 1954. And in Australia, it is illegal to collect the eggs of native birds unless you have a permit. So perhaps both interest and knowledge have waned.

Contemplating egg identification and collection led me to think about eggshell construction, and I returned to a book given to me some years ago by a kind friend. In 'The Most Perfect Thing', Tim Birkhead describes the process of shell construction, which takes place over more than 20 hours, as the egg travels along the oviduct or egg tube to the uterus.

First, glands in the oviduct coat the egg with fibres composed of protein with a dash of collagen, to form the double layer of stretchy membrane that holds the egg together. When the egg arrives at the entrance to the uterus, tiny pores in the uterus lining spray it with a foamy calcium carbonate solution that hardens into little, evenly spaced lumps – the beginnings of the shell. As the egg moves further into the uterus, the next set of pores spray water between these little lumps; the water is absorbed through the membrane into the albumen or white of the egg, 'plumping' it. Then another set of pores spray more calcium carbonate solution, almost covering the egg but leaving spaces – 'pore canals' – that allow the embryo to breathe. The next stage on the assembly line is the application of calcium carbonate mixed with pigment to provide colour and pattern. (Various explanations have been offered as to why some birds' eggs are coloured and patterned while others are plain white. That could be the subject of another article.) And, finally, another set of sprays apply a topcoat of protein, with or without additional pigment.

Eggshell production obviously requires calcium. Birds such as owls and raptors regularly consume the bones of other animals, so their normal diet is rich in calcium. For many other species, birds that are about to lay must supplement their diet with snail shells, animal bones (including bone fragments found in the faeces of other animals) or even mortar. Gillian Macnamara

### Highlights from ENHS records - Summer 2021

Avian species	Number	Place	Observer	Comments
Blue-billed Duck	4 to 10	Barlings Swamp	T LeBreton	First record in our area.
Musk Duck	6, 3	PS/Long Swamp	JM/FM	Breeding at PS
Aust Shoveler	3, 2	PS/MO	JM/NM	
Aust Grebe	2, 1	Long Swamp/DS	FM/JCof	
Brown Cuckoo-Dove	4	Surfside	DB	2 pairs nesting
Bar-shouldered Dove	6, 2	Cullendulla/MP	FM	
White-throated Nightjar	4 or calls	PS/MKS	JM/SMG	
White-throated Needletail	40, 35, 29, 4	MO/PS/Cool/Bergalia	NM/JM/DO/DHK	Fewer reports this summer
Eastern Koel	4, 3	Broulee/DS	GLM/JCof	Yong appearing to be fed by a Black-faced Monarch at DS
Channel-billed Cuckoo	Up to 5, 3, 2	PS/PDD/MB/Com/Broulee/TS	JM/JF/MA/JC/GLM/GM	1dy, 2dy and then 3dy fed by Pied Currawong at PS
Horsfield's Bronze-Cuckoo	1	MO	NM	Only record for summer
Brush Cuckoo	2, 1	PS/MO/Com	JM/NM/JC	
Pallid Cuckoo	1	ERBG/DS/Belowra	M Craig/JCof/JC	Young being fed by White-naped Honeyeater at ERBG
Cattle Egret	2	Com	JC	
Little Egret	4, 1	Nangudga/WL	MA/FM	



Eastern Reef Egret	2, 1	CO/Bingie Pt/ MO/NA/MP	V Brown/DHK/ NM/MA/FM	
Great Pied Cormorant	3, 1	DS/WL	JCof/MA	
South Island Pied Oystercatcher	1	Candlagan Ck/ Mossy Pt	HR/GC	In January-February.
Aust Pied Oystercatcher	More than 40, 14	WL/Cullendulla Ck	FM	Fewer at other locations
Sooty Oystercatcher	7, 5, 4, 3, 2	Broulee/MO/MB /Cullendulla/DS	GLM/HR/NM/ MA/FM/JCof	
Red-necked Avocet	2	Brou L	V Brown	First record since 2014.
Grey Plover	1	Brou L	DB	
Pacific Golden Plover	2	Brou L/MB	DB/MA	
Red-capped Plover	20, 16, 6	Brou L/DS/MO	MA/JCof/NM	2 active nests at DS
Hooded Plover	Up to 5, 2	Bingie Pt/WL	AM/DHK/MA	3 young at Bingie Pt
Black-fronted Dotterel	Up to 24	MO	NM	On mud flats at MO Lagoon
Far Eastern Curlew	26, 5, 3, 1	MHN/NA/WL/ Cullendulla Ck	GC/FM/MA	
Bar-tailed Godwit	100, 40, 5	NA/Brou L/WL	MA/DB	Fewer reports this year
Ruddy Turnstone	1	Brou L	DB	
Red Knot	4	Brou L	DB	
Curlew Sandpiper	1	Brou L	DB	
Red-necked Stint	200	Brou L	DB	
Common Sandpiper	1	Cullendulla Ck	RSor	
Little Tern	80, 28	Brou L/WL	MA/FM/DB	Nesting at Brou L in Dec.
Fairy Tern	6	Brou L	DB	
Whiskered Tern	2	Brou L	DB	
Gull-billed Tern	2	Off MP	FM	
Caspian Tern	7, 1	DS/WL	JCof/MA	
Greater Sooty Owl	Call	MB	MA	
Powerful Owl	2 or call	MO/PS	NM/JM	
Square-tailed Kite	1	Broulee/PS/MO/ MB	GLM/JM/NM/ MA	
Swamp Harrier	1	MB	MA	
Grey Goshawk	1	Bingie/MO/TS	DHK/NM/GM	
Brown Goshawk	1	PS/MO/TS	JM/NM/GM	
Collared Sparrowhawk	2, 1	PS/TS/Com	JM/GM/JC	
Oriental Dollarbird	4, 3, 2	DS/MB/MO/ Bergalia/Com	JCof/MA/NM/ DHK/JC	Nest at Com in Dec
Azure Kingfisher	1 to 2	DS/Com/MO	JCof/JC/NM	
Sacred Kingfisher	4	PDD/PS/Com	JF/JM/JC	Young at PDD and Com
Brown Falcon	1	Com/Belowra/ Long Swamp	JC/FM	
Peregrine Falcon	1	TS/Com	M Craig/JC	
Glossy Black-Cockatoo	8, 7, 4	MO/MKS/PDD	NM/SMG/JF	Young at DS and PS
Yellow-tailed Black- Cockatoo	13, 10, 7	Broulee/MKS/ TS	GLM/SMG/GM	
Gang-gang Cockatoo	4, 3, 2	Broulee/TS/ MKS/PS	GLM/GM/SMG/ JM	
Eastern Rosella	7, 2, 1	Com/Bergalia/ MO	JC/DHK/NM	Fewer reports this summer
Musk Lorikeet	10, 4	Broulee/PS	GLM/JM	
Little Lorikeet	6	PS	JM	Fewer reports
Superb Lyrebird	2 or calls	Cool/MKS	DO/SMG	
Green Catbird	3, call	Tilba/NA	MA	
Red-browed Treecreeper	4	PS	JM	
Southern Emu-wren	2	Broulee	GLM	
White-cheeked Honeyeater	8, 2, 1	Broulee/PS/DS	GLM/JM/JCof	

Brown-headed Honeyeater	8, 6, 5	PS/Com/MO/DS	JM/JC/NM/JCof	
Noisy Friarbird	20, 5, 4	PS/Com/Bergalia	JM/JC/DHK	Breeding at PS
Scarlet Honeyeater	14, 10	Broulee/PS	GLM/JM	Fewer elsewhere
Varied Sittella	6, 4	Com/PS/MO	JC/JM/NM	Young at Com
Eastern Shrike-tit	2	MO	NM	
White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike	Call	MKS	SMG	Fewer records this summer
Common Cicadabird	10, 1, call	PS/MO/MKS	JM/NM/SMG	Fewer reports this year
White-winged Triller	1	MO	A Tatnell	With Dusky Woodswallow
White-browed Woodswallow	2	Cool	DO	In December
Dusky Woodswallow	25, 12, 3	Long Swamp /MO/Cool/ Broulee	FM/A Tatnell/ DO/GLM	
White-breasted Woodswallow	Up to 15	PS	JM	
Rufous Fantail	1 to 2	DS/MKS/PS/NA	JCof/SMG/JM/MA	
Spangled Drongo	2, 1	CO/MB	AM/DHK/MA	
Leaden Flycatcher	4, 1, call	PS/MO/MKS	JM/NM/SMG	Fewer than usual
Restless Flycatcher	1	Com	JC	
Black-faced Monarch	4, 2, 1	ERBG/MO/DS/PS/TS	M Craig/NM/ JCof/JM/GM	2 young at ERBG
Little Raven	20	Com	JC	February
Rose Robin	1	NA	MA	
Scarlet Robin	2	Belowra	JC	
Aust Reed Warbler	4	PS/Com	JC/JM	
Little Grassbird	2	Com	JC	
Fairy Martin	1	MP	FM	
Tree Martin	30, 12	Com/Cullendulla	JC/FM	Nesting at Com
Mistletoebird	Up to 4, 2	PS/MYA	JM	
Australasian Pipit	6, 5, 4, 1	Belowra/Bingie Pt/Com/MO	JC/DHK/NM	

Non-avian species	Number	Place	Observer	Comments
Common Wombat	1 or signs	MB/Cool/Com	MA/DO/JC	
Short-beaked Echidna	Singles	PS/TS/MB/Cool	JM/GM/MA/DO	
Long-nosed Bandicoot		MB	MA	
Sugar Glider	Calls	Com/PS	JC/JM	
Common Ringtail Possum	1	DS/TS	JCof/GM	
Common Brushtail Possum	1 or 2	LP/PS/Com/MB /Cool	IAG/JM/JC/MA/ DO	
Eastern Grey Kangaroo	41, 39	Cool/ Sth DS	DO/JCof	
Red-necked Wallaby	Up to 6, 2	Cool/Mossy Pt	DO/HR	
Grey-headed Flying Fox	1	Mossy Pt	HR	
Snake-necked Turtle	10, 2, 1	Com/PS/Mossy Pt	JC/JM/HR	3 found dead at Cool in Dec.
Yellow-bellied Water-skink	Up to 4	Com	JC	
Eastern Water-skink	1	LP	IAG	
Weasel Skink	1	Mossy Pt	HR	
Eastern Blue-tongue	2, 1	Com/Mossy Pt	JC/HR	
Jacky Lizard	1 or 2	Mossy Pt/ Cool/ DS/Broulee/PS/	JCof/HR/GLM/ JM/DO	
Gippsland Water Dragon	10	Com	JC	
Lace Monitor	3, 2, 1	PS/Cool/Com/	JM/JC/DO	

Diamond Python		MB	MA	
Eastern Small-eyed Snake	2, 1	PS/PDD	JM/JF	
Red-bellied Black Snake	6, 2, 1	PS/Com/Mossy Pt/Broulee/TS/MB/Cool	JM/JC/HR/GLM/GM/MA/DO	

<b>Frogs</b> JC/JF/JM/HR/DO	Common Eastern Froglet, Brown Striped and Spotted Grass Frog, Brown, Dendy's and Tyler's Toadlet; tree frogs: Eastern Sedgefrog, Jervis Bay, Lesueur's, Keferstein's, Peron's, Tyler's, Verreaux's.
<b>Moths</b> GC/JC/KMD/JF/JM/HR	Saunders's Case, Pale Cup, Meal, Tree Lucerne, Beet Webworm, Black Geometrid, Frilled Bark, Pink Arhodia, Neat Epidesmia, Red-lined & Black Geometrid, Twig Looper, Cream Wave, Plantain, Mecynata, Banded Porela, Grey & Eyespot Anthelid, Emperor Gum, Convolvulus and Coprosma Hawk, Patterned Notodontid, Browntail Gum, Banded, Hookwing Footman, Spotted & Lydia Lichen, Lichen-eating Caterpillar, Heliotrope, Magpie, Dark-spotted Tiger, Pale-spotted Tiger, Northern & Southern Old Lady, Mistletoe, Black Noctuid, Green-blotched, Variable Cutworm, Native Budworm.
<b>Butterflies</b> MA/JC/GLM/JM/DO/HR/FM/G Mendell	Splendid Ochre, Lilac Grass-skipper, Narrow-brand & Greenish Grass-dart, Orange Palm-dart, Blue Triangle, Clearwing, Macleay's & Orchard Swallowtail, Caper Gull, Black Jezebel, Caper & Cabbage White, Dusky Knight, Brown Ringlet, Varied Sword-grass Brown, Wonder, Spotted & Common Brown, Glasswing, Meadow Argus, Australian Painted Lady, Yellow Admiral, Lesser Wanderer, Monarch, Common Grass Blue.
<b>Dragon &amp; Damselflies</b> NC/JC/JM	Red and Blue Damsel, Common & Aurora Bluetail, Blue-spotted Hawker, Wandering Percher, Blue Skimmer, Tau & Australian Emerald, Orange Threadtail, Metallic, Blue & Wandering Ringtail, Common Glider.
<b>Beetles</b> JC/JM	Net-winged, Christmas, Spotted Paropsine & Small Blue Leaf, Small Blue & Acacia Leaf, Argentinian & Green Scarab, Banded Pumpkin, Click, Metallic Green Acacia, Three-lined Potato, Bess, Pittosporum, Honeybrown, Reptimus, Yellow-horned Clerid, Honeybrown, Dung, Belid Weevil, Tricolor Soldier, Devils Coach Horse; Ladybirds: Transverse, 26, Common & Orange Spotted, White collared, Striped, Fungus-eating, Steel Blue.
<b>Bugs</b> JC/JM/MA	Water Strider, Water Boatman, Back Swimmer, Bronze Orange, Green Vegetable. Cicadas: Double-spotted, Black Prince, Greengrocer, Razor Grinder, Yellowbelly, White & Double Drummer, Black Squeaker.
<b>Other insects</b> GC/JC/JM/HR	Bee: Blue Banded, Teddy Bear, Neon Cuckoo. Wasps: Common Paper, Blue Flower, Mason, Orange Caterpillar Parasite. Stick Insect: Red-winged, Children's.
<b>Spiders</b> MA/JC/JM	Spiny, White-spotted Swift, Black House, Leaf-curling, Jumping, Huntsman, Water, Daddy Long Legs, Golden Orb, Two-tailed, St Andrew's Cross, Flat Rock, Garden Orb Weaving, White Porch, Grey House, Red-back.

**RAINFALL (mm). December:** 141.5 at MKS, 284 at Bergalia, 171 at Com, 170.5 at MB, 159.75 at Cool. **January:** 83 at LP, 128.5 at MKS, 169 at Bergalia, 150 at Com, 175 at MB, 108.25 at Cool. **February:** 46 at MKS, 47 at Bergalia, 49 at Com, 67.75 at Cool.

#### Contributors

MA	M Anderson, MB	IAG	I&A Grant, LP	HR	H Ransom, Mossy Pt
DB	D Bertzeletos, Surfside	SMG	S&M Guppy, MKS	RSor	R Soroka, Surfside
GC	G Clark, ACT	DHK	D&H Kay, Bergalia	FM	Field Meeting
NC	N Clark, Surfbeach	GLM	G&L McVeigh, Broulee		V Brown, ACT
JCof	J Coffey, Sth DS	AM	A March, Bingie		M Craig, TS
JC	J&P Collett, Com	GM	G Macnamara, TS		T LeBreton, Broulee
KMD	K & M Dawes, Surfside	NM	N Montgomery, MO		G Mendell, TS
JF	J Fearn, PDD	JM	J Morgan, PS		T&A Ross, NA
PG	P Gatenby, Broulee	DO	D Ondinea, Cool		A Tatnell, MO
<b>Places</b>		ERBG	Eurobodalla Botanic Gardens	NP	National Park
BB	Batemans Bay	LP	Lilli Pilli	PDD	Percy Davis Drive, MYA
BBWG	Batemans Bay Water Gardens	MKS	Maulbrooks Rd S, MYA	PS	Pedro Swamp
BI	Bermagui	MO	Meringo	PP	Potato Point
BP	Burrewarra Point	MYA	Moruya	SB	Surf Beach
Cool	Coolagolite	MH	Moruya Heads, N&S	SF	State Forest
Com	Comerang	MB	Mystery Bay	TN	Tomakin
CO	Congo	MP	Murrunna Point	TS	Tuross
DS	Durras	NA	Narooma	WL	Wallaga Lake



**ENHS Committee and Contact Details**

Chair/Recorder	Julie Morgan	0457 637 227	chair@enhs.org.au
Secretary	Lyn Burden	0408 183 510	secretary@enhs.org.au
Treasurer/Public Officer and Membership	Malcolm Griggs	4472 4150	treasurer@enhs.org.au
Committee	Fran Anderson, Mandy Anderson, Steven Benjamin, John Gordon, David Kay, Gillian Macnamara		
Minutes Secretary	Mandy Anderson	4473 7651	
Newsletter Team	Mandy Anderson, Susan Heyward, David Kay, Helen Kay, Gillian Macnamara, Julie Morgan		editor@enhs.org.au
Website Team	Amanda Marsh, Julie Morgan, Roman Soroka		chair@enhs.org.au

All mail correspondence to P.O. Box 888, Moruya, NSW, 2537.

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**Eurobodalla Natural History Society: Annual General Meeting 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2021**

**Nomination form for election of Office Bearers and the Committee**

**Chair**..... Nominated by.....

Consent of Candidate..... Seconded by.....

**Secretary**..... Nominated by.....

Consent of Candidate..... Seconded by.....

**Treasurer**..... Nominated by.....

Consent of Candidate..... Seconded by.....

**Recorder**..... Nominated by.....

Consent of Candidate..... Seconded by.....

**Committee member**..... Nominated by.....

Consent of Candidate..... Seconded by.....

**Committee member**..... Nominated by.....

Consent of Candidate..... Seconded by.....

**Please return to the Secretary, ENHS, P.O. Box 888 Moruya, NSW, 2537 by 15<sup>th</sup> May 2021**