

Band number 3204 was not very badly worn at all - in fact its number was quite decipherable. On the other hand, band 3182 was very badly worn and anyone viewing it could not help but regard the restoration of its number as a marvel of science. The recovery of these bands not only tabulates an extraordinary coincidence, but also provides a valuable record of longevity in the species. The apparent continued general association of the two birds also challenges one's imagination.

#### SHOALWATER BAY SANCTUARIES

On June 20, Fauna Warden N.E. McLaughlan and Assistant Inspector A.H. Ullrich, accompanied Miss C.A. Nicholls, of the Division of Wildlife Research, C.S.I.R.O., on a banding expedition to the island sanctuaries in Shoalwater Bay. They also obtained some study material and recorded the following information on nesting and breeding on the islands -

#### SILVER GULLS (LARUS NOVOE-HOLLANDIAE)

#### Breeding Records and Population Structure Shoalwater Bay Sanctuary June 1963

Name of Island	No. of Adults	No. of nests with			No. of Juveniles.		
		1 egg	2 eggs	3 eggs	Banded Too Young	Not Banded On Wing	
Seal Island (1)	300-400	17	79	4	76	25	20
Shag Rocks (2)	80	1	5	-	2	-	-
Bird Island (3)	300	6	10	-	16	34	(4)

- (1) 3 adult birds and 12 juveniles found dead
- (2) 2 juvenile birds found dead
- (3) 12 juvenile dead found including 6 partially eaten.
- (4) These 34 were not banded as it would have been dangerous to disturb them.

(188)

Included among the interesting observations made by the party, were the following :-

\* Little (Fairy) Penguin (Eudyptula minor)

About 20 birds were observed on Seal Island and two nests each containing 2 eggs were seen. The adults continued to brood the eggs and were not disturbed by the inspection. One adult was also seen under a rock ledge on Bird Island.

\* White-capped Hair-Seal (Neophoca cinerea)

Three bulls observed on Bird Island.

\* Pied Cormorants (Phalacrocorax varius)

About 300 nests, the majority of which contained nestlings in various stages, were seen closely packed along the north-east cliff on Bird Island. Most nests contained 3 juveniles while some had 2 and 1 but very few had eggs. No attempt was made to band these birds as it was anticipated this would have frightened the juveniles into the sea.

500 adults were seen on Shag Rocks. 132 nests were counted closely packed along the north-east cliff face, the majority containing 3 eggs, while others contained 1, 2 and 4. In strange contrast to the breeding stage on Bird Island, no nestlings were seen on Shag Rocks.