THE NORTH QUEENSLAND NATURALIST.

82. Pleogynium Solandrii Engl., Tulip Plum.
Fruit very acid when fresh. If buried in sand for day or two is quite refreshing.

Whole plant eaten raw or cooked. Splendid substitute for spinach. Tap root tastes like radish.
84. P. australis Endl., Me-mama.
Rootstock roasted and eaten (Bailey).

Whole plant eaten as green vegetable.
86. A. leptostachys Benth.
Young shoots make excellent greens when cooked.
87. A. palidus F. Muell.
Young shoots make excellent greens when cooked.
88. A. Mitchellii Benth.
Used as a vegetable.
89. A. interruptus R. Br., Native Amaranth.
Young shoots make excellent greens when cooked.
90. A. viridis L., Green Amaranth.
Young shoots make excellent greens when cooked.
91. Achyranthes aspera L., Chaff-flower.
In East Indies young leaves eaten.

Roots roasted and eaten.
93. C. tomentosum L., Sea Lettuce.
In East Indies young plants after boiling well, eaten.

Whole plant after washing out excess salt, eaten raw or cooked.

Whole plant eaten. Young leaves and somewhat fleshy stems cooked and eaten.
96. Euclea latifolius L., Millil Millil.
Roots roasted and eaten. Mealy sweet taste (Palmer).

Roots scraped, roasted and eaten.
98. Sesbania grandiflora Pers., Large-flowered Sesbania Pea.
Young leaves, young pods, large flowers and flower buds cooked and eaten. (Do not eat mature seeds.)
Green pods as well as seeds nutritious (T. Gulliver).
100. Arachis hypogaea L., Peanut.
Seeds eaten raw or cooked.

MEETING OF CLUB
THE NORTH QUEENSLAND NATURALIST.

Stone Curlew (Burhinus magnirostris): A nest of a single egg on which one of the parents was brooding, 20/10/44 on the borders of a salt pan area at the North Western end of the Esplanade. This egg hatched on 25/10/44.

Whistling Eagle. (Haliastur sphenurus): 27/10/44, birds were in attendance at a nest in the Edge Hill area, which apparently contained young.

Red-backed Sea Eagle. (Haliastur indus): The nest in the Edge Hill School ground appeared to contain young birds. 30/8/44.

Papuan Frogmouth. (Podargus papuensis): A single breeding record. 6/12/44. One of the parent birds which flushed, was brooding. The young bird flew from this nest on 12/1/45.

Rainbow-Bird. (Merops ornatus): Numerous nesting tunnels were found at Edge Hill during September, October and November.

Northern Warbler. (Gerygone mouchi): A nest was found near Edge Hill 6/12/44. It was not examined, but two of the birds were busily engaged feeding a young Bronze-Cuckoo, species undetermined, and were still in the same locality a week later.

Lovely Wren. (Malurus amabilis): Three immature birds were captured and examined before release, 18/9/44, in lantana at Edge Hill, where a nest containing three eggs was located 27/10/44.

White-breasted Wood Swallow. (Artamus leucorhynchos): Numbers of these birds were present throughout the whole period, but nests were not noted until September. During October checked records of nests with eggs; and other nests, not examined, but upon which the birds could be seen brooding were made. All were situated in coconut palms which appear to be highly favoured for this purpose. Numbers of feathered young were on the wing by December.

Magpie Lark. (Grallina cyanoleuca): Birds were feeding young in a nest at Edge Hill 27/11/44.

Mistletoe Bird. (Dicaeum hirundinaceum): Although only a single nest was found, 20/10/44, the species was common enough. The hives are built in an orange tree overhanging a much used footpath, and just above head high. Its location was well known to a number of children who paid it a great deal of well meaning attention, on one occasion even removing the eggs to see if they were alright. Despite this some what unusual treatment, two young were successfully raised, flew, and remained in the locality for some weeks after they were abandoned by their parents. During the latter stages of their family raising, the adults became so tame that it was possible to photograph the female by hand from a distance of fifteen inches, as she fed her offspring at the nest.

Yellow-breasted Sunbird. (Cystorhynchus frenatus): Two unoccupied nests were recorded, fastened pieces of rope on buildings in the Edge Hill area.

Brown-backed Honey Eater. (Meliphaga modesta): Nest's of this species were only found in one locality at Edge Hill where the predominant tree was Melaleuca sp. A strange and unusual feature of many of the nests recorded was the manner in which a new structure had been built almost adjoining one used for a previous clutch or during a previous season. Nests with eggs were found during September, October, November and December, and one examined during January contained a young Cuckoo of an undetermined species. Probably the Fantailed Cuckoo (Cacomantis flabellaformis).

Double Banded Finch. (Steganopoeura bichenovii): Small parties and pairs were often seen about gardens and homes in the city, and on several occasions birds were noted carrying grasses. The only nest examined appeared to be used by a family regularly as a roosting shelter.

Red-browed Finch. (Aegithalos temporaria): Common about the city in small parties and flocks. Young birds in immature plumage were seen 27/8/44. Two nests were found at Edge Hill, 27/11/44. On this occasion, one of the birds was seen displaying. It held a piece of grass in its bill and proceeded to hop back and forth on its perch.

Yellow Fig-Bird. (Sphaerotheres flaviventris): Nests were found in street trees, and about the outskirts of the city during November and December.

Spangled Drongo. (Chirina braccata): Only one breeding record was made. 27/11/44, at Edge Hill, both birds were engaged in building.

Common MYNA. (Acridotheres tristis): Breeds freely in crevices, cavities, gutterings and suchlike all through the main business area of Cairns. Birds were observed carrying grass and feathers into these nesting sites throughout the whole period of observation.

Park Pigeon. (Columba livida): Flocks of these birds are always to be seen foraging over the streets in the busiest portion of the city. They have established themselves among the ledges of public buildings.

Edible Plants of North Queensland.

By H. Flecker.