Disturbance of habitat is also a common cause of hybridization but only in the situation where habitat preferences constitute a barrier to interbreeding. Eastern and Crimson Rosellas have widely overlapping habitat preferences. Hence habitat disturbance or rather disturbance of their relationship to their habitat cannot be invoked as a casual mechanism of hybridization between them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank Dunedin naturalists and aviarists who have patiently answered my queries and shown me their birds, in particular Miss O. Cartwright, Messrs. F. W. Barnett, W. A. Henderson, D. R. Ker, F. Tardiff, W. Troup and my colleagues in the O.S.N.Z.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CAYLEY, N., 1963: What Bird is That? Angus and Robertson, Sydney.

DAVIDSON, W. H., 1948: In Classified Summarized Notes. Notornis 3: 201 - 221.

FORSHAW, J. M., 1969: Australian Parrots. Lansdowne, Melbourne.

GOULD, J., 1865: Handbook of Birds of Australia. Vol. 11, London.

HILL, R., 1967: Australian Birds. Nelson, Australia.

MAYR, E., 1963: Animal Species and Evolution. Belknap Press, Harvard.

OLIVER, W. R. B., 1930: New Zealand Birds. Fine Arts (N.Z.) Wellington.

1955: New Zealand Birds. A. H. & A. W. Reed, Wellington.

OTAGO ACCLIMATIZATION: SOCIETY: Annual Reports, 1904 - 1930.

OTAGO SHIPPING AND CUSTOMS OFFICE Letterbooks, Hocken Library, Dunedin.

THOMSON, G. M., 1922: The Naturalization of Animals and Plants in New Zealand. Cambridge University Press.

WILLIAMS, W. J.: Some Native Birds of the Dunedin District. Undated manuscript by courtesy of Miss O. Cartwright.

SHORT NOTE

WELCOME SWALLOWS AT LAKE OKAREKA

We have had several sightings of the Welcome Swallow Hirundo neoxena in the Bay of Plenty particularly at the mouth of the Kaituna River (Kaituna Cut), Matata Lagoon and Tarawera River estuary. Up to date we had not seen the Welcome Swallow on the Volcanic Plateau till 11/3/70 when three birds were observed from our house on the lakeside at Lake Okareka. Following the long dry spell (our driest for many years) the lake level is now the lowest we have known in 11 years and this has turned what was water up to 3 feet deep, with a strong stand of reeds giving excellent nesting sites for many waterfowl, into a barren mud mire (reeds dried and died off) and obviously an excellent breeding ground for insects. The three Welcome Swallows were flying in their usual energetic and spectacular manner over this area eventually landing and perching on the top of three sticks standing upright in the mud.

We noted them resting, one on each stick for nine minutes.