

his 100th year, has recently provided his own account of the *Southern Cross* Expedition led by Borchgrevink (Evans 1974) and some interesting sidelights on the expedition itself and the personalities involved in it are revealed.

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E. W. DAWSON

N.Z. Oceanographic Institute,
DSIR,
Wellington



NON-BREEDING ADELIE PENGUINS FEEDING CHICKS

On two occasions in January 1973 observations were made on non-breeding Adelie Penguins (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) feeding chicks at Hallett Station, Antarctica (72° 19' S, 170° 13' E). Both non-breeding birds involved were known to be two years old (banded as chicks in 1971), and in both cases subsequent observations proved they were not the parents of the chicks.

On 5 January 1973 a two-year-old penguin that was guarding a scrape was approached by a chick. The two-year-old bird began displaying and vocalizing to the chick using typical penguin behaviour (Penney 1968). The chick then assumed the food-begging posture and was fed. The chick was fed only once and then returned to its creche. During the next two days the chick was not observed to approach the two-year-old bird again.

On 17 January 1973 two different individuals were similarly observed. The chick approached the non-breeding bird, and after displays and calls by the two-year-old bird, the chick assumed the food-begging posture. The chick was fed four times within three minutes and then returned to its creche. It returned a short time later but was not fed again.

The role of non-breeding Adelie Penguins has been reviewed extensively by LeResche & Sladen (1970). They state that young Adelie Penguins will incubate the eggs of nesting birds, either on the original nest or when eggs have rolled from nest to nest, and they will serve as creche guardians after both parents leave to feed at sea. However, they make no mention of young birds feeding chicks. To my knowledge this represents the first reported cases of non-breeding Adelie Penguins actively feeding chicks. In both cases the parents of the chicks were still alive and came regularly to feed them. Many other observations were made of chicks approaching non-breeding birds and begging for food, but they were never fed. Since very few chicks derive food in this manner, the survival value of this activity is probably low.

This observation was made while I was engaged in work supported by the NSF Antarctic Research Program Grant No. GA 23744 to John R. Baker of Iowa State University.

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RICHARD D. CRAWFORD

*Department of Zoology and Entomology,
Iowa State University,
Ames, Iowa 50010 USA*



KEA OBSERVATIONS IN THE TARARUA RANGE

Oliver (1955) noted that in 1942 a Kea was reported as having been seen in the Tararua Range, but adds that the species is not established in that area.

On the evening of 8 January 1974, shortly after arriving at Alpha Hut in the Tararua Range, Mr B. Manly and the writer were fascinated to see a male Kea (*Nestor notabilis*) in the vicinity of the hut. The bird entered the hut door for scraps of food, and displayed all the roguishness characteristic of its species, but in stubborn silence. The bird had no leg band or special identifying marks. Shortly after dark the Kea, doubtless resenting the lapse of attention then being paid to it, flew off with unmistakable raucous cry. The next morning it returned, posed for photos, and followed us for a short distance along the track.

The photographs were submitted to Mr F. C. Kinsky for confirmation of the observation.