NOTORNIS

is the journal of the Ornithological Society of New Zealand (Inc.)

Editor: B. D. Heather, 10 Jocelyn Crescent, SILVERSTREAM

VOLUME 25

PART 3

SEPTEMBER, 1978

DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH ISLAND KOKAKO (Callaeas cinerea wilsoni)

A REVIEW

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"The crow . . . is sparingly dispersed over the North Island, being very local in its distribution." — W. L. Buller (1882)

ABSTRACT

The past and present distribution of the North Island Kokako is determined from reported observations for four periods: pre-1900; 1900-1939; 1940-1959; and 1960-1970. Changes in distribution are described for nine geographical districts. Since the late 19th century distribution has contracted in areas to the north and south of the central Volcanic Plateau. This is attributed mainly to the removal of suitable forest habitat. The Kokako is a weak flier and, with continued deforestation, populations are further isolated from one another and the survival of the species is threatened.

INTRODUCTION

According to Maori tradition the Kokako was once common "on all the ranges of the North Island forests" (Reischek 1886) and sub-fossil remains indicate a widespread distribution before the arrival of European settlers. In the period immediately following settlement the bird was widely but irregularly distributed in many parts of the North Island (Buller 1882, 1892, 1905, Martin 1885, Reischek 1886, Medway 1968). By the turn of the century, however, it was thought to be "fast disappearing before civilization" (Anon. 1892); and where it was once considered common (e.g. Wellington province) Buller (1905) noted that "with the destruction of native bush, it has long since disappeared." Oliver (1955) recorded that in Northland the Kokako had gone by about 1900 and Best (1908) and M'Lean (1912) regarded it as rare in the Urewera in the early 1900s.

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Although the distribution continued to shrink in the first half of the 20th century, reported sightings of Kokako in the last 30 years show that the bird has remained in many forests, especially those in the centre of the North Island (Falla et al. 1966, Fisher et al. 1969, MacDonald 1966, Turbott 1967). While the reduction in range has continued with the logging of indigenous forests, recent reports indicate that in extensive unmilled areas the remaining populations are possibly fairly stable. This paper examines the past and present range of the Kokako and summarizes all available records about its distribution up to 1970.

Information on early distribution was compiled from a literature search, from personal communication with local and overseas museums and institutions, and with people known to have observed Kokako. A list of museums holding specimens will be published separately (Lavers, in prep.).

Observations have been grouped according to the period in which they were made:— pre-1900; 1900-1939; 1940-1959; 1960-1970. Few reports give precise details of localities. Where it has been possible to place reports within a 10,000 yard square (on the national grid) this has been done (Figs 1-4). Less precise records are omitted from the maps but are included in the summary of distribution for a particular district (Appendix 1). Nine arbitrary districts are used (Fig. 1): Northland, Auckland, Great Barrier Island, Coromandel, Rotorua, South Auckland, Taranaki, Urewera-East Coast, and Wellington. Changes in the distribution pattern are described for each and are related to both the removal of forest and disturbance of its composition.

DISTRIBUTION

Northland

Subfossil remains are known from only three areas (Scarlett pers. comm.); one from a midden at Ocean Beach and the others were found in a part of the North Cape which was originally forested (Figs 1 & 5). Records before 1900 indicate a sparse distribution and Buller (1905) considered the bird to be extremely rare in the far north even before 1850.

The type specimen was obtained from the Hokianga River area about 1840 (Oliver 1955). Oliver believed the species to have disappeared from Northland by 1900. However, there have been a few sightings between 1949 and 1970 in the Tangihua and Tutamoe Ranges, and in the Puketi and Warawara forests (Figs 2 & 3).

In addition to the damage and destruction caused by earlier Maori fires, the Northland forests have been severely reduced since European settlement and are now in scattered pockets separated by scrub and farmland. Kokako numbers have been markedly reduced and only a few small, isolated populations exist.

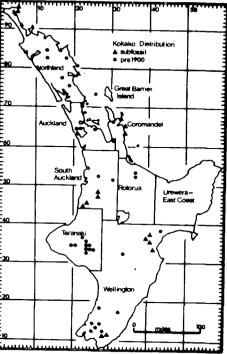


FIGURE 1 — Early records of Kokako and the location of the arbitrary districts for which changes in Kokako distribution are recorded.

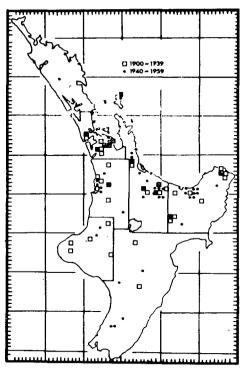


FIGURE 2 — Kokako distribution between 1900 and 1939, and 1940 and 1959.

Great Barrier Island

In 1868 Hutton recorded Kokako on Great Barrier Island but they were not very common. Reischek (1886) noted that this was the only off-shore island where the species was found. Between 1933 and 1963 Kokako have been reported from several localities in the north (Figs 2 & 3). Of the island's forest only a small central area has so far been cleared. Approximately 7,600 hectares have been designated State Forest and milling has been restricted to this area (P. Logan, pers. comm.).

Coromandel

Subfossil remains from Maori middens on the east coast and pre-1900 reports (Fig. 1) support Turbott's (1947) belief that Kokako were once common on the Coromandel Peninsula. Although there has been relatively limited deforestation in this part of the country, Kokako have declined markedly. There have been only three reported sightings between 1900 and 1939, ten from 1940 to 1959 and one between 1960 and 1970.

Auckland

The first recorded sighting of the North Island Kokako was made in this district in the forest on the banks of the Thames River some time prior to 1835 (Oliver 1955). From that time until 1900 reports were concentrated in the Waitakere Range to the west of Auckland city and the Hunua Range to the south-east (Fig. 1). There is one subfossil record from the Manukau Heads at the southern end of the Waitakere Range.

Reports since 1900 indicate that birds also occurred in lowland forests south of Auckland city, but as these were reduced to isolated stands the Kokako gradually declined and has not been reported in this area since 1944 (Fig. 2).

Kokako were observed on the Waitakere Range until 1932 (Falla pers. comm.), but the reports from the Hunua Range (McKenzie pers. comm.) indicate that this is the only area to have Kokako present from before 1900 until 1970 (Figs 1 & 2).

Rotorua

No midden or subfossil remains have been found in the Rotorua district. The earliest reports (by Buller 1877 and Potts 1882) are from the northern Mamaku plateau in the late 19th century (Fig. 1).

I know of no Kokako records in this area for the period between 1900 and 1920. However, since that period many observations have been made on the Mamaku plateau in the west and on the Kaharoa plateau in the north-east (Figs 2 & 3). Both of these places contain extensive native forest which, until recently, has not been significantly reduced in area (Fig 5). However, large plantings of exotic pines have been established in close proximity and the process is continuing.

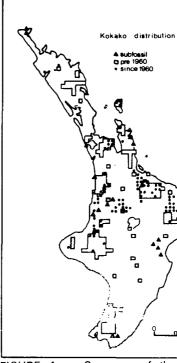


FIGURE 4 - Summary of the changes in Kokako distribution as shown by subfossil, pre-1960 and 1960 - 1978 records. Kokako have been recorded in an additional 13 grid squares since this survey was completed in 1970. These records are included here and details are given in Appendix 2.

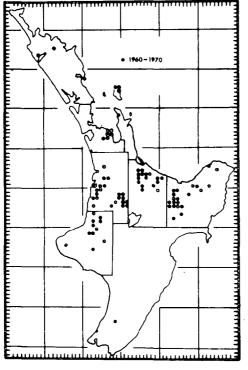


FIGURE 3 — Kokako distribution between 1960 and 1970.

Nicholls (1963) estimated that, by the middle of the 19th century, only a third of the Rotorua district was covered in forest. Maori fires and volcanic activity had greatly changed the vegetation pattern before European settlement. With the logging of accessible forests in the period following settlement, these factors have altered the type of habitat available to Kokako.

Although recent records show this to be an important area for Kokako, there is not enough information to show the past pattern of distribution.

South Auckland

The distribution of subfossil remains from Awakino to Raglan shows that in pre-European times Kokako occurred over most of the district (Fig. 1). Reports in the 19th century are few and Buller (1888, 1905) recorded that the species was rare near Taupo and in the Waikato. In the early 20th century reports again suggest a widespread distribution from Huntly to Te Kuiti (Fig. 2). The forest area to the east and west of Te Kuiti has not changed much since before settlement (Fig. 5) and reported sightings in these forests since 1960 show that Kokako still occur widely (Fig. 3).

Taranaki

The area of native forest in Taranaki was reduced by more than 400,000 hectares between 1893 and 1950 (Kirk 1895, Nicholls 1956), but some 283,000 hectares remain (Fig. 5) and this is believed to be one of the largest remnants of original forest cover in the North Island (Nicholls 1956). During the period of deforestation records of Kokako were few. However, available reports suggest that their early distribution covered most of the district (Figs 1 & 2).

Reports before 1900 are scarce except for those of an early surveyor, J. R. Annabell. Between 1880 and 1885 Annabell covered much of the forest inland from Wanganui and recorded precise localities where he either sighted or shot Kokako. These records have been summarised by Medway (1968), who lists 17 localities, covering ten different grid squares (Fig. 1). Although two recent sightings were made in the Matemateonga Range neither of these can be placed in a particular square and so the present status of birds in areas where Annabell recorded them remains uncertain.

After 1900 records are mostly from areas north of the Matemateonga Range (MacDonald 1966) and are centred on the Tangarakau River valley. Other reports in the early 20th century are from Mount Egmont and near Pipiriki, but most sightings have been made since 1954 (Fig. 2).

Recent observations indicate that Kokako are present in much of the remaining indigenous forest and it is likely that Kokako were widely distributed in the very extensive pre-European forests of this district.

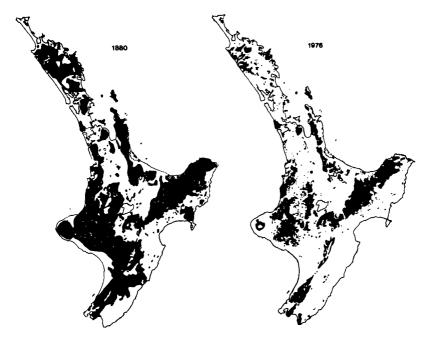


FIGURE 5 — Indigenous forest cover, North Island, 1880 and 1976 (after P. T. Royle 1976. Map of New Zealand forest cover. Wellington: Govt. Printer).

Urewera - East Coast

Between 1874 and 1903 Elsdon Best travelled extensively in the Ureweras and noted that Kokako, although scarce, were occasionally seen in the upper Parahaki and Waiau Rivers, near Opouriao, in the Waioeka area, and at Ruatahuna (Best 1908). Another early observer, J. C. M'Lean, made detailed notes on Kokako behaviour in the Maungahaumia forests, where he considered the bird to be common. Elsewhere M'Lean (1912) regarded the Kokako as rare.

There is little information on distribution before 1950. Reports since that time, however, indicate that the range of the bird covers much of the district. The few records prior to 1950 suggest a wide-spread distribution; though with a cońsiderable reduction of forest in the eastern area Kokako have declined in certain places. Fleming (pers. comm.) found that between 1910 and 1935, birds in the watershed of the Kopuapounamu Stream were confined to successively smaller patches of forest. Since 1950 there have been no records from this area

Most lowland forest was cleared in the early stages of settlement (Fig. 5) but the remaining forest, which is largely undisturbed with a

diverse flora, covers much of the district. The vegetation is mainly beech and sub-alpine scrub, with podocarp-hardwood forests on the lower slopes and in the valleys.

Recent sightings of Kokako have been restricted to the podocarp forests, mainly in the Whakatane River watershed. To the south of this, where beech forest predominates, there have been no reported sightings. Other reports since 1960 have come from the Raukumara Range to the north-east of the Urewera National Park (Fig. 3). Although distribution has become restricted in eastern lowlands, to the west it has been maintained during the present century at least (Figs 2 & 3).

Wellington

The decline in the range of Kokako is most clearly seen in this district. Many subfossil remains have been found in southern Wairarapa and Hawkes Bay (Fig. 1) and early references to the presence of Kokako are numerous. Between 1900 and 1961 a few sightings were made — mainly in the Tararua Range (Figs 2 & 3) — but there have been no reports recently.

When Buller was in Wellington in 1854 he found that Kokako were not uncommon (Turbott 1976). Many were shot for specimens up until about 1890, but by 1892 Buller found the species "very rare where it formerly abounded" and considered that the destruction of native forest had caused the decline (Buller 1905).

Some of the lowland forest had been burned by Maoris prior to the arrival of Europeans. Their clearing activities were limited in the southern part of the district (Franklin 1967); but in Hawkes Bay most of the forest was destroyed by repeated burning before settlement (McLintock 1959). Several subfossil remains are recorded in Hawkes Bay where the Maoris indicated that the bird was plentiful before the forest was destroyed (Guthrie-Smith 1969). Virtually all the remaining lowland forest has been cleared since the time of settlement.

Large areas of forest remain on the Tararua and Ruahine Ranges but elsewhere only small patches occur. The absence of reports since 1961 suggests that the remaining (predominantly beech) forests are unsuitable for Kokako.

DISCUSSION

The New Zealand wattlebirds (Callaeatidae) make up an endemic family which is thought to have survived from a larger group, developed by adaptive radiation in the New Zealand archipelago during the Tertiary (Fleming 1962). The Huia (Heteralocha acutirostris) occupied a range in the southern part of the North Island before the 20th century but is now considered to be extinct (Williams 1962, 1976). The North Island Saddleback (Philesturnus carunculatus rufusater) was once wide spread, but by about 1890 it could be found only on some northern offshore islands (Williams 1976). The range of the South Island races of the Saddleback (P. c. carunculatus) and the Kokako

(C. c. cinerea) also diminished rapidly early in the period of European settlement (Williams 1976). The South Island Saddleback is now found on only a few small islands off Stewart Island and the South Island Kokako is considered very close to extinction. Both originally occurred throughout the South Island.

The North Island Kokako may therefore be the only member of the wattlebird family still on the mainland of New Zealand. Nevertheless, since European settlement its distribution has been shrinking, although more slowly than that of some other species.

A contracting distribution of old endemic groups, often resulting in their extinction, is a notable feature of the New Zealand avifauna and of island avifaunas elsewhere. It appears that the higher their taxonomic level, the less adaptable they are to change and the more readily they become extinct. Most declines and extinctions are contemporary and are probably accelerated, perhaps even started, by factors associated with man (McDowall 1969). This is certainly the case with the Kokako. Its range may have started to contract before the large-scale deforestation at the turn of the century (Williams 1976). Introduced predatory and competitive mammals and disease could have accelerated the decline, yet the destruction of habitat since European settlement has clearly been the main cause (Williams 1976).

Climatic changes within the last 15 000 years have caused some major changes in forest composition (Nicholls 1956). Volcanic eruptions and fire within the last 2 000 years destroyed large areas, especially in the central North Island (McKelvey 1963). Before European settlement, and up to about the end of the 19th century, however, extensive areas of forest still covered much of the North Island (Masters et al. 1957). Between 1847, when the removal of forests had just begun, and 1923, forest area was reduced by 57% from 11.3 to 4.9 million hectares (Masters et al.). In 76 years 6.5 million hectares of lowland forest were destroyed. In some areas small, isolated stands often remained uncut for several years (e.g. south of Auckland city), but the general distribution of forest changed markedly and rapidly (Fig. 5). In addition, the technique of selective logging changed the composition and structure of many of the remaining forests.

With the destruction of forest, Kokako distribution changed accordingly. Some early observers, such as Buller, noted this at the turn of the century (Buller 1905). However, it was not until the 1960s that, with added concern for this rare bird, more people began to record sightings and the extent of this contracting distribution became evident. By 1960 the decline of the Kokako was particularly noticeable to the north and to the south of the central Volcanic Plateau (Fig. 4), where there have been extensive changes in the size and type of forest.

Forest in Northland and Auckland has been reduced to isolated stands separated by wide areas of urban, farm or waste land. Kokako in remnant pockets of forest become confined there because they are unable to fly over any great distance (Crook et al. 1971). Often they are reported from these small pockets for several years but eventually they disappear (Sir Robert Falla & Sir Charles Fleming, pers. comm.).

South of Lake Taupo and throughout the Wellington district virtually all the podocarp/mixed hardwood forest of the lowlands was removed by Maoris and early settlers, and the remaining forest is predominantly beech. Kokako have not been reported since at least 1961, indicating that the high country forest no longer suits Kokako even though pre-1900 records suggest that it was common in the Tararua and Rimutaka Ranges. Records since 1960 from the Urewera National Park give a similar picture, as Kokako have been found only above the Murupara-Waikaremoana road (an area of mainly podocarp/broadleaf forest), whereas in the predominantly beech forest south of this road Kokako have not been seen recently.

From as early as Buller's time, it has been noted that Kokako are often restricted to certain parts only of the available forest and this suggests that they have definite habitat preferences. Buller observed in 1873 (Turbott 1967) that the North Island race was "sparingly dispersed over the North Island, being very local in its distribution though comparatively plentiful in certain localities." With much of the forest destroyed or grossly modified Kokako are now confined to either small, isolated pockets (where no long-term survival can be expected) or those parts of the more extensive podocarp/hardwood forests which contain suitable habitat.

Kokako occur in several of the central North Island forests where, in spite of repeated destruction and modification in the last 2 000 years, preferred habitat is found. Recent studies in these forests (Crook et al. 1971, Crook et al. 1972) have shown that Kokako are found mainly in two types of forest — mature hardwood forest (mainly Tawa, Beilschmiedia tawa) and predominantly podocarp forest in which tall Tawa are common. Further, it has been found that Kokako are more likely to occur close to canopy gaps or forest margins, and that their distribution is probably limited by slope and altitude, with low altitudes and gently sloping terrain being favoured (Crook et al. 1971). More research on this aspect of the birds' ecology is required to explain fully the present distribution pattern.

While it is important to protect present populations of Kokako by setting aside areas of different habitat types, small representative reserves may not achieve this. The long-term survival of this threatened species therefore depends on retaining large unlogged areas of forest where populations are not isolated from one another.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many people have provided information from their personal records and I am indebted to the following for making this freely available to me — Dr I. A. E. Atkinson, Sir Robert Falla, Sir Charles

Cong. pp. 161-169.

Fleming, Messrs A. Blackburn, J. Cheyne, T. G. Jones, J. L. Kendrick, R. W. MacDonald, L. O. Mantle, H. R. McKenzie, R. J. Nilsson, L. Pracy, and R. M. Weston. I am grateful to the many museum keepers for details of specimens, in particular Mr R. J. Scarlett, Canterbury Museum, for his data on subfossil distribution. Drs I. A. Mills, G. R. Williams and Messrs I. G. Crook and W. G. Lee have constructively criticised earlier drafts of this paper. I wish to thank Mr P. W. Shaw for drawing the maps and Mrs P. Coker for compiling the recent records used in Appendix 2.

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APPENDIX 1 t LOCALITY RECORDS OF KOKAKO

1. NORTHLAND

Locality	Date	Reference*	Grid	Comment
Maungaturoto Hokianga River	1880 1840	Reischek Galbraith	1875	Collection specimen
Tangihua Range	1850	Buller	1677,78	Correction specimen
Tangihua Range Tangihua Range	1879	Reischek	1677,78	
Tangihua Range	1882 1949	Buller	1677,78 1677,78	
Tangihua Range Whangarei Heads	1965	Rye MacDonald	2078	
Ocean Beach dunes Below Whangarei	Subfossil	Scarlett	2078	Probably a midden
Below Whangarei	1926	Moncrieff	_	
Wairoa & Whangarei	1892 1888	Buller Buller	_	
Ranges near Whangarei Wairoa & Whangarei Head vaters Wairoa &	1000	Borier		
Whangarei Rivers	1882	Buller	_	
Kaitara Ranges Kaitara Ranges	1882 1895	Buller Junge	_	Collection specimen
Kaitara Ranges	1898	Junge		Collection specimen
Tutamoe Range, Pakotai	1953	Secker	1379	
Tutamoe, Range, Pakotai Tutamoe, Range, Pakotai	1953 1953	Anon Turbott	1379 1379	Specimen found Collection specimen —
Totamoe, Range, Pakotai	1733	TOTBOLL	13/7	Alexander
Tutamos Range, Pakotai	1955	Bell_	1379	
Tutamoe Range, Pakotai Pakotai	1955 1950-56	MacDonald Oliver	137 9 1379	Specimen
East of Kaihu	1950-56	Oliver	1379	Plentiful
Tutamoe Range, Waimatenui	1956	Turbott	1379	
Near Ngunguru Puhipuhi	1882 1898	Reischek Pycroft	2080 1282	Specimens collected
Warawara Forest	1965	MacDonald	0883	Specimens conected
12 miles south Russell	1940	Bell	1883	
Puketi forest Puketi forest	1960 1962	Main MacDonald	1285 1285	
Puketi forest	1964	Fraser	1285	
Motukokako	1888	Buller		
North Auckland Waikuku Beach dune	pre 1900 Subfossil	Oliver Scarlett	0409	Collection fossil
Tom Bowling Bay dune	Subfossil	Scarlett	0409	Collection fossil
Bay of Islands Okaihau	1900	Oliver		
Okaihau	1898	Pycroft	1282	Specimens collected
2. AUCKLAND				
River Thames	1835	Oliver		
Auckland	1870	Hutton		- u
Auckland Auckland	1891 n.d.	Parkes Rikitansky	_	Collection specimen
Auckland	n.d.	Amadon	_	
Waikino	1931	Falia	3259	
Onewhero Mauku	1918 1917	Falla Falla	2460 2361	50 acres remnant bush
Patumahoe	1944	Sibson	2361	30 acres reminant bosh
Pukekohe	1916	Falla	2461	
Whangarata Manukau Heads	1920 subfossil	Falla Scarlett	2461 2063	
Near Drury	1858	Von Pelzeln	2463	
Papakura-Hunua district	1912	Scarlett	2463	Collection specimen
Papakura bush areas Hubua	1910-20 1932	Fleming Falla	2463 2563	
	1885	Reischek	2064	
Waitakere Range — summit	1888	Buller	2064	
Waitakere Range	1932 n.d.	Falla Turbott	2064 2064	Collection specimen —
Waitakere Range	n.a.	10[DOLL	2004	Reischek
Waitakere Range	n.d.	Turbott	2064	2 Collection specimens — E. E. Vaile
Waitakere Range	n.d.	Turbott	2064	2 Collection specimens — Bathgate
Titirangi	1878	Turbott	2164	2 Collection specimens
Titirangi Sth. Auckland	n.d. 1955	Turbatt Oliver	2164	Collection specimen
Hunua Range	1887	Oliver	_	Collection egg — Munroe
Hunua Range	1937	Rye	_	

^{*} See Appendix 3

The cost of these appendices has been subsidised by Wildlife Service, Dept. of Internal Affairs

Locality	Date	Reference	Grid	Comment
Orere to Mt. London, Pararimu to Hunua	1900-40	St. Paul		
Moumoukai bush Moumoukai Otau, Clevedon	1940 1942	McKenzie St. Paul		
Mt. London	1942	Sibson	2763	2300' ASL
Otau hills	1943	St. Paul	_	
Kaiaua to Clevedon, Orere & Hunua Moumoukai & Mt. London	1943	St. Paul	-	
Clevedon	1943	St. Paul St. Paul	_	
Mangatangi Valley	1943	St. Paul	_	
Otau hills & Hunua	1943	St. Paul	_	
Moumoukai Moumoukai	1943 1 943	McKenzie Mead	_	
Mt. London	1943	Mead	2763	
Clevedon	1944	Turbott	_	Collection nest — McKenzie
Moumoukai Moumoukai	1944 1945-46	McKenzie St. Paul	_	
Pukapuka peak near	1743-40	St. Faul	_	
Mangatawhiri Rise	1946	Rye	_	
Mt. London	1948	St. Paul	2763	
Moumoukai Kohukohunui trig	1947 1948	St. Paul St. Paul		
Moumoukai	1948	St. Paul		
Moumoukai	1947-48	St. Paul St. Paul St. Paul		
Main ridge to Kohukohunui Main ridge to Kohukohunui	1948 1949	St. Paul St. Paul	2763 2763	
Mann ridge to konokononon Moumoukai	1950	St. Paul	2/03	
Moumoukai	1950	McKenzie	_	Nest
Mt. Kohukohunui trig	1951	St. Paul	2763	
Hunua bush Hunua Range	1951 1952	St. Paul Newcombe	_	
Moumoukai	1952	McKenzie		Nest
Moumoukai	1952	Turbott	_	Collection nest - McKenzie
Moumoukai Moumoukai	1953 1953	St. Paul St. Paul	_	
Manganese mine, Mangatawhiri	1933	St. Paul	_	
Headwaters	1955-56	Manning	2663	
Manganese Mine	1955	Bell	2663	
Moumoukai Moumoukai	1956 1957	St. Paul St. Paul	_	
Moumoukai	1957-58	St. Paul	_	Usual numbers
Moumoukai	1959-60	St. Paul		
Moumoukai	1961-63	MacDonald	_	
Hunua Range Moumoukai	1962 1965	St. Paul McKenzie		
Moumoukai	1966-67	McKenzie	_	
Mangatangi water supply	1966	Merton		
Kohukohunui track	1967	McKenzie	2763	
3. GREAT BARRIER ISLAND				
Great Barrier Island Great Barrier Island	1868	Hutton		
Great Barrier Island	1882	Reischek	_	
Great Barrier Island Katherine Bay Bush	1947 1945	Turbott Sheet	2874	
Great Barrier Island	1949	Bell	20/4	
Range between Katherine Bay — Topuwai				
Mt. Hobson	1949 1949	Bell Bell	2874 2974	
Mt. Hobson	1960's	MacDonald	2974	
Gorge near Miners head	1960's	MacDonald	2875	
Ahuriri catchment South of Ahuriri Point	1963 1963	MacDonald	2875 2875	
3 miles north Whangapoua Bay	1933	Merton Bell &	20/0	
,		Brathwaite	2975	
3 miles north Whangapoua Bay	1955	Bell & Brathwaite	2975	
3 miles north Whangapoua Bay	1957	Bell &		
Rangiwahia Bay	1963	Brathwaite Merton	2975 2975	
4. COROMANDEL				
Waitawheta, Waihi	1941	McKenzie	3258	
Colville Ranges behind Waitekauri		McKenzie	3259	
Ranges near Paeroa	1954	Oliver	_	
Ranges near Paeroa Komata to Waihi Ranges I Colville Ranges, 2 mls above	960's	Kendrick		
Golden Cross	1959	Hamerton	3260	
2010011 01000	.,,,,		3200	

Locality Wentworth Valley, behind	Date	Reference	Grid	Comment
Whangamata Tairua	1958 Subfossil	MacDonald Scarlett	3361 3363	Moa hunter midden speci-
Hot Water Beach	Subfossil	Scarlett	3365	men Moa hunter midden speci-
Tokatea Range, Castlehill Tokatea Range, Castlehill	1880 1880	Reischek Rikitansky	=	men 3 collection specimens — Reischek
Tokatea Range, Castlehill Castlerock Abova Papaaroha Bay Opito	1880 n.d. 1959 Subfossil	Oliver Darby McKenzie Scarlett	 2967 3267	2 collection specimens Moa hunter midden specimen
Behind Amodeo Bay Kennedys Bay area Kennedys Bay Coromandel N.E. Coromandel	1960's 1957 1958 1947 1949	Kendrick Hunt Anon Turbott Bell	2968 3068 3068 — —	" once -common "
5. ROTORUA Rotorua	1921	Evans		Collection specimen —
Rotorua Rotorua	1926 1937	Moncrieff	, 	Wardlaw
Bay of Plenty	1933	Evans Turbott	_	Collection specimen — Plowden 3 collection specimens—
Rotorua 12 mls south Mamaku town Horohoro Sth Mamaku plateau Sth Mamaku plateau	1954 1953 1956,59 1970 1970	Bell Rawston Hall Lavers	3549 3549 3549 3549	C. Cameron Increase in numbers
Mamaku plateau Mamaku Paradise, near trout hatchery	1928 1934 1936	Johnson Fleming Phillips & Lindsay	3650	
Mamaku	1939	Phillips &		
Mamaku Railway near Mamaku Nth side Rotorua-Tirau Road 14 mile peg Rotorua-Tirau Road Mamaku plateau - scenic reserve Brakes bush Lake Tarawera, east side Matahina block Mt Tarawera Okataina Lodge Okataina 3 mls from Rotoiti to Okataina 3 mls S.E. Lake Rotoiti Waione block Waione block	1940 1965 1932 1954 1970 1930's 1949 1955 1967 1934 1944 1970 1939 1940-44	Lindsay Buddle Jackson & Ly Fleming Tattersal Lavers Tong Bell Sheppard Fleming White Hadden Rye Bell Phillips & Lindsay	rall 3550 3551 3551 3551 35,3651 39,49 40,41,49 39,49 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,50 38,51	
Waione block Lake Rotoiti Lake Rotoiti Piritangi, Lake Rotoiti Between Hongis Track & Maniatutu Rd	1956-59 1950 1962 1956-59	Hamlett Secker Vercoe Hamlett	3851 38,3951 38,3951 —	
Maniatutu Rd Hongis Track to L. Rotoehu Hongis Track Nth of Hongis Track Nt. Matawhaura Mt. /Matawhaura N.E. Lake Rotoiti Hongis Track Hinehopu northwards Rotoiti eastwards South of Rotoiti Lake Rotoma Rotorua Scenic Reserve Rotorua Scenic Reserve East end Lake Rotoma Hill from Rotorua to Te Teko Lake Rotoma	1940 1939 1946 1953 1951 1956-59 1959 1960's 1960's 1966's 1956 1957 1956-59 1946 1932 1946	Dickenson Dickenson McKenzie Mitchell Falla Hamlett Tanfield Jackson Kendrick Lyall Jadkson Secker Hamlett Hamlett Hamlett Hamlett McKenzie Fleming Odey	3951 3951 3951 3951 3951 3951 3951 3951	

Locality	Date	Reference	Grid	Comment
Mangorewa forest Mangorewa forest	1877	Buller	3652	Comparatively plentiful
Mangorewa gorge	188 8 196 0	Buller Moresby	3652 3652	
Mangorewa Lake Rotoehu	1970 1940	Lavers Secker	3652 39,5152	
Lake Rotoehu Bush behind Rotoehu	1940	Phillips &		
Pongakawa Valley	1943	Lindsay Tong	39,4052 3952	Four groups seen
Pongakawa district Rotoehu State Forest 88	1952 1951-59	Watson Hamlett	3952 3952	_
Near Pongakawa Road Near Pongakawa Road	1953	Newcombe	3952	Same report
Near Pongakawa Road Rotoehu State Forest 88	1953 1962	Secker Beveridge	3952 3952	
Rotoehu Štate Forest 88 Rotoehu State Forest 88 Rotoehu State Forest 88	1965 1969	Beveridge Hellyer	3952 3952	
Pongakawa-Harinon Road	1970	Hall	3952	
Rotoehu block west of Hannon Rd Above Soda Springs	1970 1960's	Lavers Lyall	3952 4 0 52	
Manawahe	1956-59	Hamlett	4052	
Manawane Rotoehu-east of Hannon Rd.,	1946	McKenzie	4052	
Nth. of Hamiltons Rd. N.W. Opuiaki Stream:	1970	Lavers	4052	
Mangorewa Stream	1964	Jackson	3652	
Mayors Waterfall N.W. Mamaku	1962 1970	Kendrick Lavers	3652 3453 3453	
2 miles east Kaimai Youth Lodge	1970 1970	McLintock Lavers	3553 3553	
N.E. Mamaku N.E. Mamaku	1970	Hall	3653	
Oropi gorge-Glue pot & Burd Rd. Mangatoi Rd. area	1970 1970	McLintock Lavers	3653 3653 3653	
Oropi-Otanewainuku Reserve No. 3 Road Te Puke	1958 1963	Williams	3653	
Mangatoi Rd. area Ngamuwahine Stream	1970	Tong Lavers	3 75 3 3 75 3	
Ngamuwahine Stream McLarrens Lake	1966 1960	Easton Smith	3454 3554	
Kaimai Range (Mamaku end)	1967	Walker		
Kaimai Range Lower Kaimai & Mamaku Ranges	1960's 1939-40	Pracy Fleming	_	
Woods at Oropi, Tauranga pre.	. 1882 1958	Potts Anon	3654 3654	
Oropi area Oropi bush Oropi-Tauranga district	1960	McLintock	3654	
Oropi-lauranga district Tauranga	1960's n.d.	Kendrick Turbott	3655	Collection specimen
Tauranga Whakamarama	1951 1948	Wilkinson Anon	3655 3455	
Papamoa	1944	Secker	3755	
6. SOUTH AUCKLAND				
Mt Pihanga	1948	Phillips &		
Otangiwai	1920	& Lindsa Falla	y 3240 2643	
	1960's 1969	Kendrick Turbott	2144	Collection assistant
Pureora forest	1944	Beveridge	3144? 30,3145 30,3145 30,3145 30,3145	Collection specimen
Pureora forest Pureora forest	1958 1964	Beveridge Beveridge	30,3145 30,3145	
Pureora forest Pureora forest	1968 1968	Drower Turbott	30,3145 30,3145	Collection specimen —
				Drower
Nth. of Pureora S.F. Headquarters Mt. Titiraupenga	1 970 1960's	Cragg Kendrick	3045 3 14 5	
Mt. Titiraupenga northern slopes Ranginul bush, Mangakino	1 970 1966	Cragg Cragg	3145 3046	
West of Pouakani Reserve Pureora S.F. 96, Ranganui Rd.	1969 1970	Cragg	3046	
Whareorino Peak	1961	Cragg Kendrick	3046 3046 2247	2130' ASL 2832' ASL
Rangitoto trig North end of Ponakani forest	1960's 1964	MacDonald Beveridge	2947	2832' ASL
North end of Ponakani forest South east of Te Anga Herangi Range	1960's 1960	Kendrick Pracy	3047 2348 2345	
Fred Cave, Waitomo	Subfossil	Scarlett	2548	
Upper Waipa Valley	Subfossil n.d.	Scarlett Turbott	2648 3047	Collection specimen
Ngaroma, Headwaters of Waipa River	1959	Bashford	3046	Sheaman
Ngaroma	1964	MacDonald	3048	
Kinohaku to Te Anga	1960's	Kendrick	2349	

Locality	Date	Reference	Grid	Comment
Te Anga vicinity Peak near Hauturu Te Maika South of Te Maika towards	1964 1960's 1954	MacDonald Kendrick McKenzie	2349 2549 2250	1500' ASL
Lake Taharoa Hauturu Te Kihi track, Te Raumoa Te Kihi track Kawhia	1962 1959 1968 1968 1923	Kendrick MacDonald Merton Cheyne Dom. Mus.	2250 2450 2550 2550 2351	Collection specimen —
Kawhia Kawaroa Stream head Oparau Oparau Te Rauamoa, Pirongia Range Maungatautari Pirongia Range Pirongia Range	1926 1956 1964 1966 1962 1888 1882	Moncrieff Sutherland MacDonald Merton MacDonald Buller Reischek Rikitansky	2351 2451 2451 2451 2551 3051 —	Drew Maoris call it common 4 collection specimens —
Pirongia Range Pirongia Range Pirongia Range Pirongia Range Aotea harbour Te Mata-Aotea harbour road Aotea harbour — back in bush Te Kuiti	1882 1945 1949 1960's 1953 1954 1960's	Steinbacher Pracy Pracy Kendrick Buckeridge Buckeridge Kendrick Falla	2352 2353 2353 2353 2643	Reischek Collection specimen
Pirongia Pirongia Bridal Veil Falls Helcolite Cave, Raglan Raglan	1933 1963 1920 Subfossil 1907	Turbott Turbott MacDonald Scarlett Fulton	2453 2354 2354	Collection specimen Collection specimen
Waikato Glen Massey to coast, Wilton Colliery area	1905 1954	Buller Bell	2555	Always a rare bird here
6 Miles west Ngaruawahia, Glen Massey Kokako trig Kokako trig ½ mile from Kokako trig Mangakara Stream Trig	1953 1960 1961 1961 1961	Philburn MacDonald MacDonald MacDonald MacDonald MacDonald	2555 2555 2555 2555 2555 2555	2 specimens shot 1114' ASL 1093' ASL
6 Miles west Ngaruawahia Huntly West Waikato Whatawhata	1953 1926 1962 n.d.	Turbott Moncrieff Newcombe Turbott	2555 2657 — 2654	Collection specimen Specimen shot 3 specimens in collection—
Ngaruawahia	1953	Turbott	2656	H. Johnstone Collection specimen — Goodall
7. TARANAKI Near Ngamatapouri on				
Waitotara River Rakaumahi trig near Tunapoto Stream	1883	Medway	2332	Specimen shot
Tunapoto Stream Rakautihitihi trig to Rakaumati trig	1883 1884	Medway Medway	2333 2333	
Waitotara River to trig Lake Rotokohu Tahoronui trig to	1884 1885	Medway Medway	2333 2333	Specimen shot Specimen shot
Rakautihitihi trig Taurukawau trig to	1884	Medway	2433	
Rakaumahi trig Tuanuitakou trig to	1885	Medway	2433	
Mataimoana trig Lake Rotokare Mangatoromiro Stream Tahupo trig Maungarau trig to	1885 1881 1800 1884	Medway Medway Medway Medway	2533 1934 2034 2334	4 specimens shot
Tuanuitakou trig Whakauahi trig Junction of Waitotara &	1885 1884	Medway Medway	2434 2334	Specimen shot
Tahupo to Puteore trig Matemateonga Range Upper Waitotara River	1880's 1885 1968 1960's re 1900	Medway Medway Pracy MacDonald Smart	2334,35 2334 22,2334 22,2334 —	

Localian	Date	Reference	Grid	Comment
Locality	1958	Smart	Grid	Comment
Behind Waverley Whakayahi trig to Mayngaray	1884	Medway	2434	
Whakauahi trig to Maungarau Whakauahi trig to Maungarau	1885	Medway	2434	Specimen shot
Pipiriki	1909	Scarlett	2734	5 collection specimens
Raetihi	1918	Oliver	2734	Stead Numbers reduced — fire
Pipiriki	1944	Mead	2734	Homodra reduced Inc
Western Egmont Park	1964	MacDonald	15 35,36	
Egmont	1907	Fulton	_	
1 mile below Mangorei hut, Ponakai Range	1938	Medway	1637	
20 miles N.E. of Lake Rotokare	1846	Medway	2236	
Ngatimaru	1907	Fulton	2138	
Marco Rd, Whangamomona Matirangi S.F. 110	1966 1968	MacDonald Pracy	2238	
Tangarakau corge near road	1956	Smart	21,2238 2339	
West of Tahora	1968	Pracy	2339	
Skinner Hill, Tahora Skinner Hill, Tahora Skinner Hill, Tahora Skinner Hill, Tahora	1962	MacDonald	2240 2240	
Skinner Hill, Tahora	1963 1966	MacDonald MacDonald	2240	
Skinner Hill, Tahora	1970	Mantle	2240	Same 4 groups present
Moki Rd., Tahora	1968	MacDonald	2240	
Ohura Ohura	1940 1954	MacDonald Bell	2441 2441	
Tokirima-Ahititi, Rerepahupahu	1955	Machaado	2441	_
falls, Tangarakau River	1955	MacDonald	2441	Same report
Ohura	1964	MacDonald MacDonald	2441	Specimen shot
Tongaporutu Valley	1963	wacDougld	22,2341	Specimen shot
Awakau Rd., 10 mls up Mokau River	1960's	MacDonald	2243	
Kokako trig, Waitaanga	1962	MacDonald	2442	
Mangatiti Stream, Wanganui River	1964 1954	MacDonald Packer	2536	
Waitaanga Kokakonui	1912	Scarlett	2642	2 collection specimens -
				O'Connor
	Subfossil	Medway Pracy	2244	
Herangi Range Bluegum cave, Mahoenui S	1960's Subfossil	Scarlett	22,2345 2345	
Wanganui	1908	Vestergren		2 callection specimens —
- ·	1000	Davis 44		Rosenburg
Taranaki Taranaki	1902 1926	Dom. Mus. Moncrieff	_	Collection specimen
Taranaki	1928	Stidolph		Not uncommon in several
				localities
A UNEWEDA FACE COAST				
8. UREWERA - EAST COAST	1004	Handa	4540	Do allata assessi
Te Puna, Lake Waikaremoana Forest ranges of Parahaki	1954	Hardacre	4542	Possible report
and Waisu Pivors	1908	Best	4243	
Hujarau Range	1924	Falla	4243	
Huiarau Range Mokau falls, Waikaremoana Te Whaiti school area	1966 1942	MacDonald Hill	4543 4244	
Ruatahuna	1909	Best	4344	
Tutaepukepuke clearing	1962	Williams	4345	
Maungapohatu	1962	MacDonald	4545	Nest collected
Maungapohatu Horomanga to Tawhiuau	1962 1965	Scarlett Pracy	4545 4246	Collection specimen (nest)
Horomanga - Pukareao ridge after		Nilsson	4345	
West of Hunamahihi clearing	1961	Kiddie	4346	
Ohane - Waikare Catchments Urewera	1967 1908	Miers Best	4446	Scarce
Denis Creek (Manaohau Stm -	1700	Dest	_	Scarce
Hunamahihi Stm)	1965	Pracy	4347	
Galatea - btw. Manaohau &	1044	ManaDannalal	40.40	
Hunamahihi Stms. Mangamoko - Waihua ridge after	1 964 1968	MacDonald Nilsson	4348 4348	
Mannamoko - Waihua Stms	1969	Sutherland	4348	
Waikokonu Waihua ridge after	1968	Nilsson	4349	
Rautiti Stm, lower Whakatane River Manganuku Stm, Walceka River Manganuku Stm, Walceka River	1967	Stack Jones	4 44 8 4748	
Manganuku Stm, Waloeka River	1969	Jones	4748	
Motu bush, Toatoa Motu bush, Toatoa bush	1960-61	Blackburn	4948	
Motu bush, Icatoa bush Maungahaumi	1962 1906	Blackburn M'Lean	4948 5048	3000' ASL
Waloeka River area	1958	Blackburn	4749	700
Urutana	1952	Secker	4849,50	

Locality	Date	Reference	Grid	Comment
Urutana	1953	Forester &	4850	
Urutana peak	1958	Thompson Forester &		
Pakihi River	1953	Thompson Forester &	4849	
Otara River	1953	Thompson Forester &	4849	
Pakihi Valley	1952	Thompson Forester &	4850	
Ranges near Opouriao	1909	Thompson Best	4849 4350	
4 mls sth Opotiki (reserve) Waioeka district	1945 1909	McKenzie Best	4650 4750	
Otara River, Pakihi catchment Otara River, Pakihi catchment	1964-66	Jones	4850	
Papamoa bush, Toatoa	1970 1944	Jones Clark	4850 4950	
Toatoa district Near Toatoa	1951-52 1960's	Clark MacDonald	4950 4950	
Motu bush	1960	Blackburn	5250	
Waiotahi River mouth 12 mls sth Opotiki on Toatoa, Rd.	1957 . 1948	Talbot Anon	4651 4851	
Te Atuahautapu (Toatoa)	1959	Hamlett	4951	
Southern Raukumaras Taurangakautuku River Tangitira Stm, Raukokore River	1966 1919-34 1961	MacDonald Fleming Kendrick	5654	In many parts
Mt. Hikurangi	1947	Sheet	5452	Maoris shot some
Kopuapounamu stm headwaters Motumuka stream headwaters afte	1939 er 1968	Fleming Nilsson	5555 4446	
Ohane - Toromiro ridge after	r 1968	Nilsson	4447	
Raroa peak after Betw. Maungakakariki &		Nilsson	4449	
Kopuapounamu headwaters Kopuapounamu Stream Kiritahi Station,	1935 1950	Fleming Secker	5555 5555	
Kopuapounamu stm	1910	Fleming	5655	
Potaka, Hicks Bay Whanarua Bay, East Coast	1934 1967	Clark Weston	5556 5255	
9. WELLINGTON Cave near Martinborough	Subfossil	Stidolph	2811	
Cave near Martinborough Harrison's hole cave	Subfossil	Scarlett	2811	Barrer and the Groom and
Cave 1 — Martinborough	Subfossil	Yaldwin	2811	Bones possibly 8,000 years old
Cave 5 — Martinborough Wainuiomata	Subfossil 1890	Yaldwin Phillips	2911 2512	
Wellington	1872	Junge		Collection specimen
Wellington Wellington	1873 1881	Buller Finsch	_	Far from uncommon
Wellington	1888 1892	Anon	_	Free diameter
Wellington Wellington	1899	Anon Dom. Mus,	_	Fast disappearing 2 Collection specimens
Wellington	1899	Ziegler	_	Collection specimen Travers
Wellington	1901	Amadon	_	Collection specimen — Travers
Wellington & Southern Wairarapa Wellington and Hutt	1926 1854	Moncrieff Buller	_	Comparatively common
Dry River	1884	Kirk	2812	Specimen shot
Ridges above Mangaroa Valley Confluence of Wakatikei & Hutt Rivers	1900's	Pracy	2613	
Hutt Rivers Near Pakuratahi hotel, Rimutakas	1890 1877	Secker Buller	2514 2714	Ried kent in continity
Rimutaka Range	1881	Kirk	2714	Bird kept in captivity Albino specimen shot
Rimutaka Range Rimutaka Range	1905 1934	Buller Fleming	. =	
Near Greytown	1884	Kirk	_	Specimen shot
Wairarapa Wairarapa	1873 1882	Potts Kirk	_	Two partial albino speci-
Wairarapa	1890	Amadon	_	mens shot Collection specimen
Wairarapa	1890	Amadon	_	Albino collection specimen
Wairarapa	1891	Scarlett	_	Collection specimen — Buller
Wairarapa Tarawa Bango	1892 1892	Scarlett Buller	_	Collection specimen — Buller
Tararua Range Tararua Range	1892	Parkes	_	Specimen shot Collection specimen

Locality	Date	Reference	Grid	Comment
Tararua Range	1905	Buller		
Tararua Range	1907	Fulton	. —	Still plentiful
Tararua Range	1908	Oliver	_	Still plentiful
Waiotauru River, Tararuas	1952	McCann	2716	otti ptottitioi
Hector Stream, Tararuas	1959	Pracy	2816	
Tauwharerikau Ridge, Tararuas	1961	MacDonald	2816	
Otaki	1862	Buller		Specimen bought from
	1002	Dones		Maori
Rangitumau hill earl	v 1900	Stidolph	3217	
Cleft creek, Tararuas	1956	Pracy	3018	
Ruamahanga River, Tararuas	1949	_	••••	
Komako	1907	Fulton	3426	
Upper Tutaenui River, Marton	1957	Breen	2927	
Mt Colenso, Ruahines	1957	Adams	3530	
Hawkes Bay	1873	Buller	_	In certain localities
Napier	1886	Aellen	_	Collection specimen
Dartmoor Rockshelter	Subfossil	Scarlett	4133	Contaction specimen
Rockshelter No. 2, Patoka	Subfossil	Scarlett	4035	
Limestone cave No. 3, Puketitri	Subfossil	Scarlett	3936	
Midden - Rockhill rock shelter,		0001.011		
Puketitri	Subfossil	Scarlett	3936	
Te Weka cave No. 1	Subfossil	Scarlett	4037	
Kaupokonui (Hawkes Bay) Midden	Subfossil	Scarlett	_	
Hawkeston Gorge (Hawkes Bay)				
cave	Subfossil	Scarlett		
Pigeon Bush (Hawkes Bay)				
No. 1 rockshelter	Subfossil	Scarlett	_	30 miles from Napier
				2000' ASL
Pigeon Bush (Hawkes Bay)				
No. 2 rockshelter	Subfossil	Scarlett	_	30 miles from Napier
D: - D (11: 1 D:)				3000' ASL
Pigeon Bush (Hawkes Bay)	C (C		
No. 3 rockshelter Hukanui No. 1 cave	Subfossil Subfossil	Scarlett Scarlett		an arthur forms North
mukanui No. i cave	SUDTOSSII	Scarlett	_	30 miles from Napier 2700' ASL
Hukanui No. 3 rockshelter	Subfossil	Scarlett		30 miles from Napier
Hokanoi No. 3 Tocksheiter	300105511	Scariett	_	2500' ASL
Hukanui No. 7a cave	Subfossil	Scarlett		30 miles from Napier
Hokallot No. 78 Cave	500103311	Scarlett		2500' ASL
Hukanui No. 5 cave	Subfossil	Scarlett		30 miles from Napier
	re 1882	Guthrie-Smith	4238	oo maes noui nabiel
	re 1882	Guthrie-Smith	7200	Extremely plentiful on coast
				forest
				101001

APPENDIX 2
ADDITIONAL LOCALITY RECORDS — SINCE 1970*

Grid	Observer	Comments
2239	R. J. Vail	1 seen
2551	P. D. Gaze	Seen
2845	Wildlife Service	State Forest 103 1975
3146	J. A. Gibb	Heard
3356	Wildlife Service	1-10 present, S.F.8 1974
3455	Wildlife Service	1 heard
3548	Wildlife Service	1-10 present
3552	Wildlife Service	Seen
3650	R. Jackson	1 heard
3752	R. Jackson, P. Roberts	1 seen; 8 heard
4051	J. A. Fowler	6 seen
4949	A. Blackburn	1 seen
3064	J. Wendelken	Pair & nest. SF. 149. 1978

These records, compiled from OSNZ and Wildlife Service files, include only new grid square references and have been used to update Fig. 4.

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