

No evidence has so far been found of birds returning, after wandering, to a former resort to breed. D24269 (O-RM) / D5290 (O-MR) was reared at Karaka and bred within a year at Kaiaua, an example of lack of attachment to birthplace.

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LITERATURE CITED

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SHORT NOTE

NOMENCLATURE OF THE SHINING CUCKOO

New Zealand's Shining Cuckoo is one of four races of a species which also breeds in south-east Australia, New Caledonia and the New Hebrides. The species in turn is one of a group of 12 known collectively as the glossy cuckoos, and distinguished by their iridescent plumage and small size. Taxonomists with largely regional interests grouped the four African species as *Chrysococcyx*, placed the non-glossy *osculans* in a monotypic genus *Miscallius*, and referred the remaining seven Indo-Australian species to *Chalcites* (Friedman 1968, *The evolutionary history of the avian genus Chrysococcyx*. (U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 265). New Zealand ornithologists follow the *Annotated Checklist of the birds of New Zealand* (OSNZ 1970) in calling the Shining Cuckoo *Chalcites lucidus lucidus*. However, Berger (1955, *On the anatomy and relationships of glossy cuckoos of the genera Chrysococcyx, Lamprolaima, and Chalcites*. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 103: 585-597) compared the anatomy of several glossy cuckoos (including *lucidus*) and concluded that all are congeneric, and referable to *Chrysococcyx*, the oldest available name. The decision is widely accepted, and while it is unfortunate to have to deviate from the Checklist, the change in New Zealand from *Chalcites* to *Chrysococcyx* is desirable, to conform with current international usage.

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