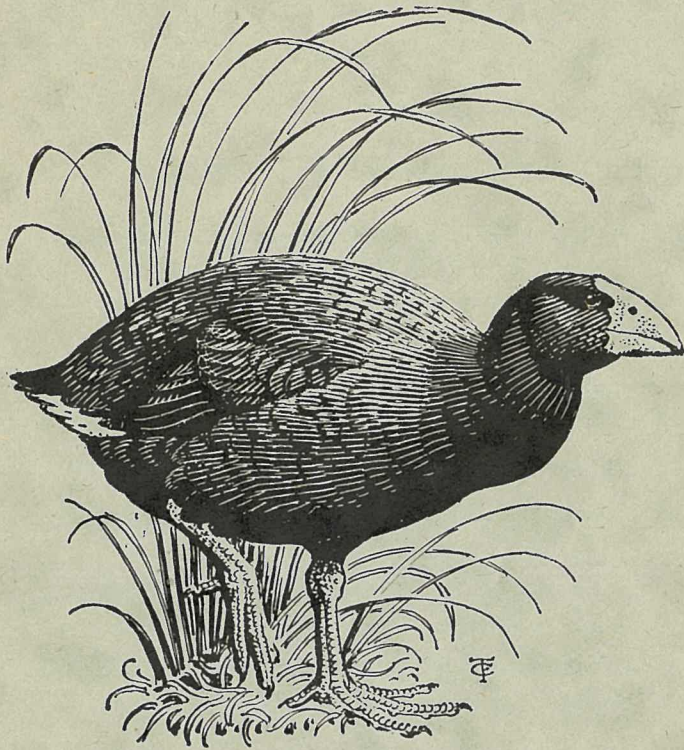


CHECKLIST
OF
NEW ZEALAND BIRDS



THE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF NEW ZEALAND INC.

CHECKLIST
OF
NEW ZEALAND BIRDS

BY
THE CHECKLIST COMMITTEE
(C. A. Fleming, Convener)
ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND, INC.

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THE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND, INC.

The object of the Society, which was founded in 1939, is to encourage, organise, and carry out field work on birds on a national scale. No special qualifications are needed for membership, excepting an interest in the study of habits and distribution of birds. Because members are scattered throughout New Zealand, the Society operates chiefly by organising co-operative investigations and by issuing publications, but an annual general meeting is held in May or June, and field outings, film evenings and addresses by experienced ornithologists are arranged in some districts.

The Society's activities include the organisation of a bird-ringing scheme to trace the movements and history of individual birds, the collection of nesting records and of data on storm-killed sea-birds, the promotion of special enquiries on the status of birds common and rare, and the maintenance of an ornithological library which contains many of the world's leading ornithological journals.

Members' observations are published in an illustrated quarterly journal, *Notornis* (formerly known as *New Zealand Bird Notes*). In 1951 the Society also published an illustrated booklet, *The Takahe*, containing articles which summarised investigations of this giant flightless rail undertaken since its rediscovery in 1948.

Further information about the Society and its activities can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, J. M. Cunningham, 39 Renall Street, Masterton.

INTRODUCTION

At the Annual General Meeting of the Ornithological Society of New Zealand on May 13, 1949, the incoming committee of the society was recommended to set up a checklist committee whose task it would be to compile for publication a new list of New Zealand birds.

A new and authoritative reference list was needed for several reasons. The last book which dealt comprehensively with the birds of New Zealand, (*New Zealand Birds*, Oliver), was published in 1930 and has been out of print for a number of years. There has, therefore, been no detailed list available for the growing number of amateur students of New Zealand birds. In addition, some 25 species, chiefly oceanic seabirds, migrant waders and stragglers from other lands, have been added to the list of New Zealand birds since 1930, and there have been changes of status resulting from reassessment of the relationships of colour phases and of geographic races. Many contributions to knowledge of the classification, nomenclature and distribution of New Zealand birds were either unpublished or were scattered in scientific works published in New Zealand or overseas.

The list now published provides a critical compilation of all the available information on the names, status, and distribution of the birds of the main islands of New Zealand and of the outlying islands (Kermadec, Chatham, Snares, Antipodes, Bounty, Auckland, Campbell, and Macquarie Islands), which together constitute the New Zealand Region of animal geographers (see map on page 78).

CHECKLIST COMMITTEE.—The Checklist Committee was appointed in July, 1949, and comprised the following members:

- R. A. Falla, Dominion Museum, Wellington.
- C. A. Fleming, 42 Wadestown Road, Wellington (convener).
- B. J. Marples, University of Otago, Dunedin.
- R. B. Sibson, King's College, Otahuhu.
- R. H. D. Stidolph, Cole Street, Masterton.
- E. G. Turbott, Auckland War Memorial Museum, Auckland.

A draft checklist, prepared by the convener, was distributed to members in sections, accompanied by circulars inviting their comments. After the whole draft had been circulated, emendations and criticisms received from members of the committee were summarized for their information, and their revised opinions on debatable topics recorded on voting papers. The convener then compiled the results of the committee's deliberations into a revised list which was circulated for final comment. The manuscript was completed in October, 1952.

SCOPE.—The list contains the names of the species and acceptable subspecies of the birds of New Zealand and its outlying islands, including

those that have become extinct and those that have been introduced since European settlement began. The following information is given for each bird: a serial number; scientific name, author and date; vernacular name (or names); distribution in New Zealand and elsewhere; chief published reference since the publication of Oliver's *New Zealand Birds* in 1930; reference to coloured plate in a standard work. A reference to Oliver's *New Zealand Birds* has been added when subsequent name changes might hinder cross-reference.

TAXONOMY.—The classification of non-passerine families follows Peters' *Check-list of Birds of the World*, vols. 1-6, 1931-1948. Passerine families are arranged as in Mayr's *List of New Guinea Birds*, 1941, which follows a system published by Stresemann (*Kukenthal Handbuch*, VII (Aves), 1927-34). Orders and families are quoted as headings, with the addition of sub-families in the Muscicapidae.

The scientific nomenclature adopted in this list reflects the contemporary tendency to use broad genera, but the committee decided by majority vote to retain certain endemic monotypic genera in spite of their affinity with extralimital genera. Subgenera have been used to group related forms of shags (*Phalacrocorax*) and flycatchers (*Petroica*).

The polytypic species concept has been applied fairly consistently to show the relationship of geographic representative forms, some of which have hitherto been accorded specific rank. Subspecies are listed in geographic order, from north to south, except that Chatham Island subspecies appear after South Island and Stewart Island subspecies. Species recorded in New Zealand as stragglers have been listed binomially unless their subspecies has been determined.

Since the first application of trinomial nomenclature to New Zealand birds, many subspecies have been named, in many cases without a thorough review of the species concerned. In deciding what forms to recognize, the committee has been guided by the principle that named subspecies should not be listed unless their validity has been established by critical review, and that doubtful forms should be omitted. There remain, however, a number of species which have not been reviewed in recent years, and which could not be investigated specially for the list. Their treatment has been uneven: in some species, doubtful subspecies have been listed, pending revision; in others the number of subspecies has been reduced and the need for revision noted.

No synonymy of scientific names is quoted. This would have entailed a great deal of work, and most of the information is available to the few readers who may require it in Mathews' *List of the Birds of Australasia* (1931).

INTRODUCED BIRDS.—These have been included in their proper places in the list and their introduced status indicated by an asterisk (*) against the scientific name.

There are few precise records of the place of origin of European and Australian birds introduced into New Zealand during the past century. In many cases the subspecies of the introduced stock could be inferred, but to accept such inferences is to beg the question whether birds have undergone morphological change in New Zealand since they were introduced.

This is an open question, so trinomials have been used only for introduced birds of which specimens have been examined and determined. Dr. J. M. Harrison, Kent, reported on several European species, and Dr. E. Mayr, New York, supplied an identification of New Zealand specimens of *Lophortyx californica*.

VERNACULAR NAMES.—Vernaculars have been the cause of much discussion. The use of a different name for each subspecies in Europe and North America is a useful stimulus to critical observation, and we have therefore allotted different names to the races of polytypic New Zealand species where they were not already in use. Certain inappropriate or misleading names (such as Yellow-fronted Parakeet, Blue-wattled Crow) have been superseded, but we have tried to retain well-established names where possible. In addition to an approved vernacular, alternative names in current use are listed in parentheses, together with a few of the better-known Maori names. The committee has not checked the correctness of such Maori names, but has merely followed accepted usage in standard works.

DISTRIBUTION.—The distribution of each form has been stated as precisely as possible. For some indigenous species this has entailed a brief statement of changes in distribution during the past century. For wide-ranging species, the extra-limital distribution is summarised, and for species rarely reported in New Zealand, the locality, month, and year of each record (if known) are included. The nature of a species' habitat is indicated when this information helps to define distribution areas.

Many of the New Zealand place-names mentioned in the list are shown on the accompanying maps of the North and South Islands (Figs. 2 and 3).

PREVIOUS NEW ZEALAND LISTS.—The present list is the successor to a fairly considerable series beginning with publication of G. R. Gray's Appendix to Dieffenbach's *Travels in New Zealand* (1843). Later lists of New Zealand birds include Gray's report in *The Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Erebus and Terror* (1845), Bowdler Sharpe's appendix to the same work (1875), Otto Finsch's papers in *Journal fur Ornithologie* (1867-74), Hutton's *Descriptive Catalogue of the Birds of New Zealand* (1871), Buller's two editions of the *History of the Birds of New Zealand* (1872-3 and 1888), its supplement (1905) and his *Manual of the Birds of New Zealand* (1882). *A Hand-list of Birds Inhabiting New Zealand*, based on Buller's *Supplement*, was published by A. Hamilton in 1909. Trinomial nomenclature was introduced in *A Reference List of the Birds of New Zealand* by G. M. Mathews and Tom Iredale (*Ibis*, 1913), which was abstracted by Benham (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 46: 188-204, 1914). Mathews published several lists of Australasian birds and his *List of the Birds of Australasia* (1931) remains a valuable bibliographic source-book. Oliver's *New Zealand Birds* (1930) has been the standard reference work on the subject since it appeared. B. J. Marples prepared a list published by the Ornithological Society of New Zealand in 1946, and another list of New Zealand birds forms part of Mathews' *Working List of Australian Birds, including the Australian Quadrant and New Zealand*, published in the same year.

REFERENCE WORKS.—Apart from the New Zealand works noted above, and others quoted in the text, the following publications have been consulted in the preparation of the present list:

- Delacour, J., 1947. *Birds of Malaysia*. Macmillan, New York.
- Mayr, E., 1941. *List of New Guinea Birds*. American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- Mayr, E., 1945. *Birds of the Southwest Pacific*. Macmillan, New York.
- Mayr, E., and Delacour, J., 1946. *Birds of the Philippines*. Macmillan, New York.
- Murphy, R. C., 1936. *Oceanic Birds of South America*. American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- Peters, J. L., 1931-50. *Check-list of Birds of the World*. Harvard University Press.
- Whittell, H. M., and Serventy, D. L., 1948. *A Systematic List of the Birds of Western Australia*. Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery of Western Australia, Spec. Pub. No. 1.
- Witherby, H. F., Jourdain, F. C. R., Ticehurst, N. F., and Tucker, B. W., 1938-1941. *The Handbook of British Birds*, H. F. and G. Witherby, London.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—The Committee is indebted to Dr. Ernst Mayr and Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, New York, and to Dr. W. R. B. Oliver, Wellington, for valuable criticism of the draft list. Dr. J. M. Harrison, Sevenoaks, Kent, kindly reported on small series of introduced English birds. Mr. D. H. Brathwaite, Napier, undertook the task of typing the draft for distribution to members of the Committee and also typed the revised list.

Preparation of the list has occupied three years. During this time, much new information has come to hand and relevant data have been incorporated into the manuscript. When the list is published, it will be necessary to keep it up-to-date by corrections and additions, but its purpose will be served if it can be used as a basis for an improved later edition and if it focusses attention upon notable gaps in knowledge.

On behalf of the Checklist Committee,

C. A. Fleming, Convener,
Wellington, October 31, 1952.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

* An asterisk in front of a species name indicates that the bird concerned has been introduced to New Zealand and is not a member of the indigenous fauna.

- Book of Birds.* G. Grosvenor and A. Wetmore (eds.), 1932-1937, *The Book of Birds*, 2 vols., Nat. Geograph. Soc., Washington, D.C.
- Buller (ed. 1). W. L. Buller, 1872-73, *A History of the Birds of New Zealand*, London.
- Buller (ed. 2). —, 1888, *A History of the Birds of New Zealand* (Second Edition), London.
- Buller (Suppl.). —, 1905, *Supplement to the Birds of New Zealand*, London.
- Ereb. Terr.* G. R. Gray, 1844-1875, *Birds of New Zealand*, in *Zool. Voy. H.M.S. Erebus and Terror*.
- Forest-inhabiting Birds.* N.Z. Native Bird Protection Soc. (Inc.), *New Zealand Forest-inhabiting Birds* (Album).
- Godman, *Monograph.* F. du C. Godman, 1907-10, *A Monograph of the Petrels*, London.
- Gould, *Birds Aust.* J. Gould, 1840-48, *The Birds of Australia*, 7 vols., London.
- Mathews, *Birds Aust.* G. M. Mathews, 1910-27, *The Birds of Australia*, London.
- Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe.* G. M. Mathews, *The Birds of Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands and the Australasian South Polar Quadrant* (1928, plates 1-45), and *Supplement to the Birds of Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands, to which is added those Birds of New Zealand not figured by Buller* (1936, plates 46-102).
- Murphy, *Oceanic Birds S. Amer.* R. C. Murphy, 1936, *Oceanic Birds of South America*, 2 vols., New York.
- Oliver, *N.Z. Birds.* W. R. B. Oliver, 1930, *New Zealand Birds*, Wellington.
- Rowley, *Orn. Misc.* G. D. Rowley, 1875-1878, *Ornithological Miscellany*, 3 vols., London.
- Sea and Shore Birds.* Forest and Bird Protection Society of N.Z., 1940, *New Zealand Sea and Shore Birds Album*.
- Witherby, *Brit. Birds.* H. F. Witherby, F. R. C. Jourdain, N. F. Ticehurst and B. W. Tucker, 1938-1944, *The Handbook of British Birds*, vols. i-v. H. F. and G. Witherby, London.

CHECKLIST OF NEW ZEALAND BIRDS

ORDER APTERYGIFORMES

FAMILY APTERYGIDAE : KIWIS

As there has not been a recent investigation of the morphological and distributional relationships of the kiwis, a modification of the arrangement of Mathews (1931) is presented.

1. ***Apteryx australis mantelli*** Bartlet, 1850 North Island Kiwi
North Island, still fairly general in bushed areas north of 40°S lat.; Little Barrier and Kapiti Islands (introduced).

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*, 56; Robson, 1947, *Kiwis in Captivity*, Hawkes Bay Art Gallery and Museum; Gurr, 1952, *Notornis*, 4:209-10; Clark, 1952, *Notornis*, 4:211.

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, vi., pl. 2; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 33; (ed. 2), pl. 47; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 14.

2. ***Apteryx australis australis*** Shaw and Nodder, 1813 South Island Kiwi
South Island, high rainfall districts of west Otago, Southland, and south Westland.

Plate: Rowley, *Orn.Misc.*, i, pl. 4.

3. ***Apteryx australis lawryi*** Rothschild, 1893 Stewart Island Kiwi
Stewart Island, main island only.

Plate: *Novitates Zoologicae*, vi, pl. 14.

4. ***Apteryx oweni*** Gould, 1847 Little Spotted Kiwi
South Island, high rainfall districts, chiefly west of the divide, and Southland; Kapiti Island (introduced).

One doubtful record from Tararua Range (1875).

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, vi, pl. 3; Rowley, *Orn.Misc.*, i, pl. 2; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 36; (ed. 2), pl. 48.

5. ***Apteryx haasti*** Potts, 1872 Great Spotted Kiwi
South Island, chiefly west of the divide, north of Okarito, but entering Canterbury near Lewis, Arthur's and Porter's Passes, Little Barrier (introduced).

Plates: Rowley, *Orn.Misc.*, i, pl. 1; Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 1.

The specific names of the spotted kiwis, originally spelled *owenii* and *haastii*, have been emended in terms of Article 14C of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, which states that "a specific name dedicated to a person is always formed by adding, to the exact and complete name, an *i* if the person is a man"

ORDER SPHENISCIFORMES

FAMILY SPHENISCIDAE : PENGUINS

6. *Aptenodytes patagonicus* Miller, 1778 King Penguin

Breeding on antarctic islands, including Macquarie Island, ranging north to subantarctic islands and rarely to the South Island of New Zealand. Once to North Island (Auckland Harbour).

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 32; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 30; Murphy, *Oceanic Birds S. Amer.*, 544.

7. *Megadyptes antipodes* (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841)Yellow-eyed Penguin

South-east Otago, Stewart, Auckland and Campbell Islands (breeding), straggling north to Cook Strait on east coast.

Alleged subspecies lack confirmation.

References: Falla, 1935, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:319-21; Richdale, 1941 *Emu*, 40:265-87 (etc.); Richdale, *Sexual Behaviour in Penguins*, Kansas, 1951.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 27; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 46; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 75.

8. *Pygoscelis papua papua* (Forster, 1781)Gentoo Penguin

Circumpolar, on antarctic islands, including Macquarie Island (breeding).

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 25; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 31.

If the Macquarie Island Gentoo Penguin is a valid subspecies, its name is *taeniata* (Peale), but this race has never been adequately distinguished from typical *papua*.

9. *Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826)Northern Blue Penguin (Korora)

Three Kings Island (? breeding), North Island and outlying islands, north and north-east coasts of South Island; Banks Peninsula (oral record, E. F. Stead). Also south-eastern Australia.

The southern limits of this form, and its identity with the Australian subspecies, are uncertain.

References: Hursthouse, 1939, *Emu*, 39:15-17; 1940, *Emu*, 40:121-123.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 66; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 14.

10. *Eudyptula minor minor* (Forster, 1781)Southern Blue Penguin

Chatham and Stewart Islands, southern Otago, Southland and west coast of South Island (breeding); ranging to Cook Strait.

The arrangement of subspecies of Blue Penguin depends on unpublished researches by R. A. Falla.

References: Richdale, 1940, *Emu*, 40:180-217.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 32; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 67.

11. *Eudyptula albosignata* Finsch, 1874White-flippered Penguin

Banks Peninsula (breeding); straggling north to Cook Strait and south to Otago Peninsula on the east coast of the South Island.

The specific status of *albosignata* depends on unconfirmed reports of overlap with *minor* at Banks Peninsula.

References: O'Brien, 1940, *Rec.Cant.Mus.*, 4:311-324; Richdale, 1940, *Emu*, 40:206-7.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 76.

12. *Eudyptes crestatatus crestatatus* Miller, 1784 **Rockhopper Penguin**
Circumpolar, breeding on subantarctic islands, including Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty and Auckland Islands; ranging to Snares Islands and straggling north to Cook Strait.

Apart from the temperate latitude *moseleyi* (Indian and Atlantic Oceans), no other subspecies appear to be substantiated.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*, 71.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 32.

13. *Eudyptes chrysolophus schlegeli* Finsch, 1876 **Royal Penguin**
Macquarie Island (breeding); straggling north to Cook Strait, once to Hawkes Bay (also to Tasmania).

The Royal Penguin is so similar to the Macaroni Penguin (*chrysolophus*) that black-throated mutants have been described as subspecies of the latter, and it occupies a similar distributional zone in the Pacific to that of *chrysolophus* in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. This relationship is best expressed subspecifically.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 79.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 33.

14. *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus pachyrhynchus* Gray, 1845
New Zealand Crested Penguin (Crested Penguin)

Westland south of Waitangi River, Fiordland, Southland, Solander Islands, Stewart and some outlying islands (breeding); ranging south occasionally to Bay of Islands and Auckland west coast, and south to the Snares, Auckland and Campbell Islands.

References: Falla, 1935, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:322-3; 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:52-3.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 65.

15. *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus atratus* Finsch, 1875
Snares Crested Penguin

Snares Islands (breeding); ranging north to Akaroa and east to Antipodes Island (one record).

The subspecific name is of Finsch, who published a manuscript name of Hutton's.

References: Falla, 1935, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:324; Fleming, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:182; Stead, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:70-72.

Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 46 (melanic type specimen).

16. *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus sclateri* Buller, 1888 **Erect-crested Penguin**
Antipodes, Campbell and Bounty Islands (breeding), Auckland Islands (? breeding); ranging north on both coasts to North Cape and east to Chatham Islands: Attempted breeding once recorded Otago Peninsula.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 74; Falla, 1935, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1(6):326; Richdale, 1941, *Emu*, 41:25-53; 1950, *Emu*, 49:153-166.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 32; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 15.

ORDER PODICIPITIFORMES

FAMILY PODICIPITIDAE : GREBES

17. *Podiceps cristatus australis* Gould, 1844 **Southern Crested Grebe**
Australia and New Zealand. No recent North Island records; lakes of the South Island, rare in Marlborough.

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, vii, pl. 80; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 64 (Victorian specimen).

18. *Podiceps rufopectus* Gray, 1843 New Zealand Dabchick

North Island; coastal sand-dune lakes from North Cape to Muriwai and from Wanganui to Otaki; lakes of volcanic plateau from Mt. Edgecombe to Taupo and Waikaremoana (common); Tutira (not uncommon) to Lake Wairarapa; Mayor Island (unconfirmed sight record).

South Island; now rare east of dividing range and not common in Westland and western Southland.

Reference: Buddle, 1939, *Emu*, 39:77-84.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 19; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 78.

ORDER PROCELLARIIFORMES

FAMILY DIOMEDEIDAE : ALBATROSSES

19. *Diomedea exulans exulans* Linne, 1758Wandering Albatross (Toroa)

Antipodes, Auckland, Adams and Disappointment Islands; Campbell Island (rare), and on subantarctic islands of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans (breeding); ranging all New Zealand seas, north to about 29°S. Lat.

The prior designation of the name *exulans* to smaller temperate zone albatrosses (Mathews, 1934) is accepted in preference to Murphy's use for the larger southern subspecies (1937).

Plates (? subspecies): Buller (ed. 2), pl. 40; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 89; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 95; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 2.

20. *Diomedea exulans chionoptera* Salvin, 1895Snowy Albatross

Breeding on high-latitude subantarctic and antarctic islands of Indian and Atlantic Oceans and perhaps on Macquarie Island (rare); ranging into New Zealand seas, but status uncertain.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 91; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 369; Murphy, *Oceanic Birds S. Amer.*: 568.

21. *Diomedea epomophora epomophora* Lesson, 1825Southern Royal Albatross

Campbell, Adams(?) and Enderby Island (breeding); ranging north to New Zealand seas.

References: Falla, 1938, *Rec.Cant.Mus.*, 4:213-217; Sorensen, 1950, *Cape Expedition Bull.* 2.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 40 (? subspecies); Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 90; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 40.

22. *Diomedea epomophora sanfordi* (Murphy, 1917)Northern Royal Albatross

Breeding Taiaroa Head, Otago, and at the Sisters and Forty Fours Rocks, Chatham Islands; ranging north in New Zealand seas and east to Chile.

References: Falla, 1938, *Rec.Cant.Mus.*, 4:213-217; Richdale, 1939, *Emu*, 38:467-488; 1942, *Emu*, 41:169-264; 1943, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:36-38.

23. *Diomedea melanophris melanophris* Temminck, 1828

Black-browed Mollymawk

The New Zealand record of this subspecies, breeding in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, depends on specimens from Akaroa which Falla (1937) considered similar to Kerguelen birds.

Plate: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 97 (? subspecies).

24. *Diomedea melanophris impavida* (Mathews, 1912)

New Zealand Black-browed Mollymawk

Campbell Island, Antipodes Island and Macquarie Island (breeding); ranging widely in New Zealand seas and north to about 30°S.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 96.

25. *Diomedea chrysostoma* Forster, 1785 **Grey-headed Mollymawk**

South Atlantic and South Indian Oceans, Campbell and Macquarie Islands (breeding); Antipodes Island (? breeding); ranging north to New Zealand seas. A regular winter casualty on Auckland west coast.

There has been no critical comparison of birds from different breeding stations so subspecies are not here recognised.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 101; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 97.

26. *Diomedea chlorohynchus* Gmelin, 1789 **Yellow-nosed Mollymawk**

Breeding South Atlantic and Indian Oceans (Tristan da Cunha, Gough and St. Paul Islands); ranging east to Australia and straggling to northern New Zealand (one, Muriwai, and several sight records near Three Kings).

Reference: Falla, 1933, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:180.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 102; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 98.

27. *Diomedea bulleri* Rothschild, 1893 **Buller's Mollymawk**

Solander Islands, Snares Islands, Chatham Islands (Sisters and Forty Fours Islets) (breeding); ranging north to northern New Zealand, south to Auckland Islands (including winter) and east to Chile and Peru.

References: Falla, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:53; Richdale, 1949, *The Pre-egg Stage in Buller's Mollymawk*, Dunedin; 1949, *Bird Banding*, 204:127-141.

Plates: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 5; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 98.

28. *Diomedea cauta cauta* Gould, 1841

White-capped Mollymawk (Shy Mollymawk)

Islets off Tasmania, and Auckland and Disappointment Islands (breeding); ranging, chiefly in coastal waters, to northern New Zealand.

Includes the subspecies *steadii* Falla (1933, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:179).

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 99; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 100; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 1.

29. *Diomedea cauta eremita* (Murphy, 1930)

Chatham Island Mollymawk

Chatham Islands (breeding, Pyramid Rock); straggling to New Zealand (rare).

References: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:393-395.

30. *Diomedea cauta salvin* (Rothschild, 1893) **Salvin's Mollymawk**
Snares Island (Western Reef) and Bounty Islands (breeding);
ranging north at least to Cook Strait and east to Chile and Peru.

Plates: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 5; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 100.

31. *Diomedea nigripes* Audubon, 1839 **Black-footed Albatross**
North Pacific Ocean, breeding on outer Hawaiian Islands; straggling
to New Zealand (one record, Dusky Sound, July, 1884, collected by
Reischek).

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 94, 95; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 84; *Book of Birds*, 1:41.

32. *Phoebetria palpebrata* (Forster, 1785) **Light-mantled Sooty Albatross**
Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes and Macquarie Islands (breeding);
ranging north to about 40°S., less commonly to Auckland west coast.

Reference: Sorensen, 1950, *Cape Expedition Bull.* 8.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 101.

Mathews has included *Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg, 1822), Sooty Albatross, on the New Zealand list, on the basis of a specimen figured in Godman's *Monograph of Petrels*, 1910. Although the species is likely to occur in New Zealand, the identity and locality of the specimen are considered too uncertain to warrant inclusion of *P. fusca*.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDAE : PETRELS, SHEARWATERS AND FULMARS

33. *Macronectes giganteus* (Gmelin, 1789) **Giant Petrel (Nelly, Giant Fulmar)**

Chatham Islands (Sisters and Forty Fours), Stewart Island (Port Pegasus), Snares (?), Auckland, Antipodes, Campbell and Macquarie Islands and many other subantarctic islands (breeding); ranging widely and abundantly in New Zealand seas and north rarely to 25°S.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 76; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 89.

- ✓ 34. *Daption capensis capensis* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Cape Pigeon**
Breeding antarctic coasts and islands, ranging widely in southern seas, including those of New Zealand.

Plate: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 80 (? subspecies); Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 90; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 17.

35. *Daption capensis australis* Mathews, 1913 **Snares Cape Pigeon**
Snares, Antipodes and Bounty Islands (breeding); ranging to New Zealand seas.

The identity of Mathews' *australis* with the Snares population has been confirmed by R. C. Murphy (in litt. to R. A. Falla, Nov. 11, 1949).

Reference: Stead, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:72-73.

36. *Fulmarus glacialis* (Smith, 1840) **Silver-grey Fulmar**
Antarctic coast and islands (breeding); straggling to New Zealand as far north as Muriwai (about 11 records).

"*Fulmarus antarcticus* Stephens, 1826, with which is associated Latham's description, is generally accepted as applying to this bird, but in most respects it applies better to the White-headed Petrel now generally known as *Pterodroma lessoni* (Garnot). The Silver-grey Petrel never at any stage has a bill black or dusky." (Falla, 1937). In view of the uncertainty we regard Stephens' name as indeterminable. Use of *Fulmarus* follows Mathews (1948) and Voous (1949).

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:105; Falla, 1937, *B.A.N.Z.A.R.E. Repts.*(B), 2:158-164; Mathews, 1948, *Bull.Brit.Orn.Club*, 68(9):155-170; Voous, 1949, *Ardea*, *Tijdschrift Ned.Orn.Vereen*, J.37, aflev.1/2:113

Plate: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 43; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 82.

37. Halobaena caerulea (Gmelin, 1789) Blue Petrel

Falkland, South Georgia, Kerguelen, Marion and Macquarie Islands (breeding); straggling to New Zealand (21 records).

Reference: Falla, 1937, *B.A.N.Z.A.R.E.Repts.*(B), 2:188-190; Dell, 1952, *Emu*, 52:147-54.

Plate: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 81; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 91.

38. Pachyptila vittata vittata (Forster, 1777)

Broad-billed Prion (Whalebird, Parara)

Coasts of Foveaux Strait and islets off Stewart Island, Chatham Islands and Snares Islands, also S. Atlantic (breeding); ranging regularly to northern New Zealand in winter.

References: Falla, 1940, *Emu*, 40:219-222; Fleming, 1941, *Emu*, 41:131-155 (Genus *Pachyptila*); Richdale, 1944, *Emu*, 43:191-217.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 29; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 82.

39. Pachyptila salvini salvini Mathews, 1912 Lesser Broad-billed Prion

Marion Island, Indian Ocean (breeding); ranging eastward to New Zealand, abundant in winter months.

Reference: Falla, 1940, *Emu*, 40:222-225.

40. Pachyptila salvini crozeti (Mathews, 1932) Crozet Island Prion

Crozet Islands (breeding); straggling to New Zealand in winter months (rare).

Reference: Falla, 1940, *Emu*, 40:225.

41. Pachyptila desolata desolata (Gmelin, 1789)

Antarctic Prion (Whalebird)

Kerguelen Island, Macquarie Island (breeding); ranging widely, rarely to New Zealand.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 84; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 58.

42. Pachyptila desolata banksi (Smith, 1840) South Georgian Prion

Breeding South Georgia (? and elsewhere); straggling to New Zealand (west coast beaches, rare).

Separation of subspecies of *P. desolata* is difficult. In this list the arrangement of Falla (*Emu*, 40:227, 1940) is followed. Falla considered storm-driven birds in New Zealand to represent this subspecies.

43. Pachyptila desolata alter (Mathews, 1912) Auckland Island Prion
Breeding Auckland Islands (and Heard Island, Indian Ocean).

Reference: Falla, 1940, *Emu*, 40:226.

- ✓ 44. *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912) **Narrow-billed Prion**
Kerguelen and Falkland Islands (breeding); ranging east to New Zealand, regular in winter on west coast beaches.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 58.

- ✓ 45. *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl, 1820) **Fairy Prion (Titi Wainui)**
Breeding, Poor Knights, Chickens and Saddle Islands (N.E. Auckland); ? Little Barrier (Reischek); Stephen, Brothers and Trio Islands (Cook Strait); islands in Queen Charlotte Sound; Mangare and Little Mangare Islands (Chatham Islands); Motunau Island, Akaroa, Open Bay Islands; many islands in Foveaux Strait and off Stewart Island, including Whero, Bench, Herekopere, Jacky Lee, Green Island, Cundy Island; Snares and Antipodes Islands; also south-east Australia and Marion Island; ranges commonly throughout New Zealand seas and straggles north to New Guinea, west to Western Australia, and east to the Falkland Islands.

Falla (*Emu*, 40:234, 1940) considers subdivision of this species "can only be arbitrary." Northern breeding birds are larger than those of southern New Zealand, for which the subspecific name *fallai* Oliver, 1930, has been used.

Reference: Richdale, 1944, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 74(1):32-48; (2):165-81.

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, vii., pl. 54; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 85; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 93.

46. *Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis* Fleming, 1939 **Chatham Fulmar Prion**

Breeding Pyramid Rock and Forty Fours Islets, Chatham Islands.

Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:396-401.

47. *Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris* (Mathews, 1912) **Fulmar Prion**
Breeding Bounty Islands, straggling rarely to Cook Strait.

48. *Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni* (Mathews, 1912) **Lesser Fulmar Prion**
Breeding Heard Island (Indian Ocean) and apparently at Kerguelen and (?) Antipodes Islands.

Falla (*Emu*, 40:234, 1940) lists the Antipodes Island birds as *eatoni*.

49. *Puffinus carneipes hullianus* Mathews, 1912 **Flesh-footed Shearwater**
Breeding Lord Howe Island, Hen and Chickens, Mercury, Alderman and Karewa Islands (Auckland) and perhaps in Cook Strait (? Chetwode Islands); ranging south to about latitude of Timaru and east to Chatham Islands and migrating to North Pacific Ocean and western coast of American Continents. Practically absent from New Zealand from June until August.

References: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:249-250; Hindwood, 1945, *Emu*, 44:241-248.

Plates (subspecies *carneipes*): Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 37; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 76.

50. *Puffinus pacificus pacificus* (Gmelin, 1789) **Wedge-tailed Shearwater**
Breeding Kermadec, Norfolk and Kandavu Islands (another subspecies elsewhere in Indian and Pacific Oceans) but not recorded from the main islands of New Zealand.

Reference: Murphy, 1951, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1512.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 24; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 75.

✓ 51. *Puffinus bulleri* Salvin, 1888

Buller's Shearwater

Breeding Poor Knights, Whale Island and possibly other islands off Auckland (Three Kings and Mayor); ranging south on east to Banks Peninsula and on west to Cook Strait. Migrating to northern hemisphere and west coast of America. Virtually absent from New Zealand between mid-May and mid-August.

References: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:250-251; Buddle, 1941, *Emu*, 41:61-62.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 41; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 23.

✓ 52. *Puffinus griseus* (Gmelin, 1789)

Sooty Shearwater (New Zealand Muttonbird, Titi)

Breeding in small numbers Three Kings, Cavalli, Mokohinau, Hen, Alderman, Whale and White Islands, Bay of Islands, and on shores and islands of Cook Strait (Kapiti, Mana, Stephen, Trios, etc.), Westland (Okarito, etc.), Banks Peninsula, Otago Heads, and in large numbers on many islands of Foveaux Strait and off Stewart Island, Snares, Chatham, Auckland, Antipodes, Campbell and Macquarie Islands. Also Bass Strait (rare), South America and Falkland Islands. Migrating to northern hemisphere, virtually absent from New Zealand from June to September

References: Richdale, 1944, *Condor*, 46:93-107; 1945, *Condor*, 47:45-62.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 38; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 77; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 16.

53. *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1835)

Short-tailed Shearwater (Tasmanian Muttonbird)

Breeding south-east Australia and Tasmania; migrating to northern hemisphere, and occurring irregularly in New Zealand from November to May, rarely June.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 39; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 78.

✓ 54. *Puffinus gavia gavia* (Forster, 1844) Fluttering Shearwater (Pakaha)

Breeding Three Kings, islets off Doubtless Bay, Cavalli, Poor Knights, Bream, Hen and Chickens, Mokohinau, Saddle, Channel, Little Tiri, Mercury, Alderman, Slipper, Plate and Whale Islands (Auckland); islands in Queen Charlotte Sound, The Trios and formerly Stephen Island (Cook Strait). Ranging south and east to Banks Peninsula and the Chatham Islands (subspecies uncertain) and west to south-east Australia.

Northern birds may not reach the size of some Cook Strait birds but the subspecies *byroni*, applied to smaller birds in Australian waters, is too indefinite to accept. Murphy (1952, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1586), treats *gavia* and *huttoni* as subspecies of the Manx Shearwater, *Puffinus puffinus* (Brunnich).

Reference: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:252-3.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 32; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 74, 367.

✓ 55. *Puffinus gavia huttoni* Mathews, 1912

Hutton's Shearwater

Breeding possibly Snares Island (unconfirmed, 1947), occurring regularly in eastern Cook Strait and South Australia; straggling to Auckland west coast (one record) and Western Australia.

References: Serventy, 1939, *Emu*, 39:95-107; Clark and Fleming, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:187-188.

56. *Puffinus assimilis assimilis* Gould, 1838

Norfolk Island Allied Shearwater

Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands (breeding); straggling to New South Wales (one record) and Auckland west coast (several).

References: Fleming and Serventy, 1943, *Emu*, 43:117; 1952, *Emu*, 52:17-23.
Plate: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, vii, pl. 59.

57. *Puffinus assimilis kermadecensis* Murphy, 1927

Kermadec Allied Shearwater

Breeding Meyer Island, Kermadec Group; not recorded from New Zealand.

Reference: Fleming and Serventy, 1943, *Emu*, 43:118.
Plate: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 35 (? subspecies).

58. *Puffinus assimilis haurakiensis* Fleming and Serventy, 1943

North Island Allied Shearwater

Breeding Hen and Chickens, Mokohinau, Little Barrier (Reischek), possibly Three Kings and other islands off Northland; ranging to Auckland west coast and Bay of Plenty.

References: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1(5):253-4; Fleming and Serventy, 1943, *Emu*, 43:119.

59. *Puffinus assimilis elegans* Giglioli and Salvadori, 1869

Subantarctic Allied Shearwater

Breeding Chatham and possibly other subantarctic islands of New Zealand (also Gough Island and Tristan da Cunha, S. Atlantic); ranging to Auckland and Antipodes Islands and to the South Island (one record, Kanieri).

Fleming and Serventy (*Emu*, 43:122-4, 1943) used the name *munda* Kuhl, 1820, for this race, but this name is indeterminable (see *Emu*, 52:17-23).

Plate: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 36.

60. *Puffinus diomedea borealis* Cory, 1881 **North Atlantic Shearwater**

Breeding on islands of eastern North Atlantic Ocean, ranging west to America and south to Brazil; a single New Zealand record (Foxton, Jan., 1934).

Reference: Oliver, 1934, *Emu*, 34:23-24.
Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 26; *Book of Birds*:43.

61. *Procellaria cinerea* Gmelin, 1789

Grey Petrel (Pediunker)

Breeding range circumpolar on subantarctic islands, including Antipodes, Campbell and Macquarie Islands; ranging north to about 30°S, recorded from Wellington, Kapiti and Muriwai (Auckland west coast).

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 41; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 81; Murphy, *Oceanic Birds S. Amer.*:650.

62. *Procellaria parkinsoni* Gray, 1862

Black Petrel (Taiko)

Breeding Little Barrier Island and, formerly or reputedly, Moehau, Waitakerei, Rimutaka Ranges (North Island) and Heaphy and other ranges of South Island; Stewart Island; ranging to Australia and west coast of South America, but rarely seen at sea.

References: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:254-5; 1946, *Rec.Cant.Mus.*, 5:113; Sibson, 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:135-6.
 Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 45; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 80.

63. *Procellaria westlandica* Falla, 1946 Westland Black Petrel
 Breeding Barrytown, Westland.

Reference: Falla, 1946, *Rec.Cant.Mus.*, 5:111-113.

64. *Procellaria aequinoctialis steadi* Mathews, 1912 White-chinned Petrel (Cape Hen)

Breeding Antipodes, Auckland, Campbell and Macquarie Islands; ranging north to about 35°S. Recorded Otago, New Brighton, Mitimiti, Hokianga and Muriwai (Auckland west coast). Other subspecies in Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 44 (? subspecies); Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 57.

65. *Pterodroma macroptera gouldi* (Hutton, 1869) Grey-faced Petrel (Oi)

Breeding Three Kings, nearly all islands and many headlands of Auckland, south to Manukau and near Gisborne (also West Australia); ranging north to about 30° S. (straggling to Raoul Id.) and south to Lyttelton, and foraging widely in the South Pacific Ocean and Tasman Sea. Another subspecies in Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

References: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:255-256; Murphy, 1952, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1580.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 83.

- ✓ 66. *Pterodroma lessoni* (Garnot, 1826) White-headed Petrel

Breeding Auckland, Antipodes and Macquarie Islands (also at Kerguelen); ranging north to about 34° S. Recorded regularly on Auckland west coast beaches.

Two subspecies have been separated but inadequately defined: *P. l. lessoni*, Kerguelen, and *P. l. australis*, Australian seas. Both may occur in New Zealand.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 29; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 48; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 85.

67. *Pterodroma externa cervicalis* (Salvin, 1891) Sunday Island Petrel (Black-capped Petrel)

Breeding at higher levels on Raoul Island, Kermadec Group; not recorded from mainland of New Zealand.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:137.

Plates: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 4; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 63.

68. *Pterodroma solandri* (Gould, 1844) Bird of Providence

Breeding Lord Howe and (formerly) Norfolk Island; recorded Tuamotu and Austral groups; one New Zealand record (Muriwai, Jan., 1921).

References: Falla, 1933, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:175-176; Hindwood, 1940, *Emu*, 40:41-43; Murphy, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1580:15-17.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 61; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 84.

69. *Pterodroma alba* (Gmelin, 1789) Phoenix Petrel

Breeding Christmas, Phoenix, Canton, Marquesas and Ducie Islands

(central Pacific) and probably Raoul Island, Kermadec Group, where four birds were seen on ground in forest in March, 1913.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:142; Murphy, 1952, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1580:32-35.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 52; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 80.

70. *Pterodroma inexpectata* (Forster, 1844) Mottled Petrel

Breeding at one time on many ranges of the New Zealand mainland, now chiefly on outlying islands, including Cuvier Island (Auckland), Stewart and neighbouring islands, Bounty(?) and Snares Islands; Chatham, Antipodes and Auckland Islands (rare, possibly breeding); ranging south to pack ice and perhaps migrating to northern hemisphere.

References: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*, 72-80; Falla, 1937, *B.A.N.Z.A.R.E.Repts.(B)*, 2:186-187.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 41; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 68; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 368.

✓ **71. *Pterodroma brevirostris* (Lesson, 1831) Kerguelen Petrel**

Breeding Kerguelen and Marion Islands (Indian Ocean); ranging to S. Atlantic and S. Pacific and straggling to New Zealand (three records in July, 1934, Kapiti, Karori and Ohakea).

Reference: Oliver, 1935, *Emu*, 34:158.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 60; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 38.

72. *Pterodroma neglecta* (Schlegel, 1863) Kermadec Petrel

Breeding Raoul and Meyer Islands (Kermadec Group); also Lord Howe and southern Polynesian islands east to Juan Fernandez. Straggling to New Zealand mainland (2 records: Muriwai, Nov., 1932, R. A. Falla, and Feb., 1936, C. A. Fleming).

References: Falla, 1933, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:176; Murphy, 1952, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1580.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 64; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 11.

The Chatham Island taiko, successively identified as *Pterodroma axillaris*, *P. inexpectata* and *P. neglecta* (Fleming, 1944, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:58) is believed to be none of these species but a *Pterodroma* similar to *P. macroptera* in shape of cranium, but smaller; it is reputed to have a dark upper breast and white belly.

73. *Pterodroma longirostris pycrofti* Falla, 1933 Pycroft's Petrel

Breeding Hen and Chickens and Poor Knights Islands; known summer range restricted to east of Northland; apparently migrating to North Pacific (east of Japan, August).

References: Falla, 1933, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:176-177; 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:257-258; 1942, *Emu*, 42:114; Buddle, 1941, *Emu*, 41:62; Fleming, 1941, *Emu*, 41:69-80.

74. *Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera* Gould, 1844 Gould Petrel

Breeding Cabbage Tree Island, New South Wales; straggling to New Zealand (one record, Muriwai, Jan., 1946).

References: Serventy and Hindwood, 1941, *Emu*, 41:1-19; Falla, 1942, *Emu*, 42:114-115; Bull, 1946, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:29-30.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 69; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 88; *Emu*, 41, pl. 1.

75. *Pterodroma leucoptera* subsp.

Breeding station unknown, straggling to New Zealand (Muriwai, Auckland west coast, ten birds cast ashore, April 12, 1942).

Bull (*Emu*, 42:145-152, 1943) recorded the first examples of *Pterodroma leucoptera* in New Zealand, distinguished them from the typical race, and indicated that they represented a population from an unrecorded breeding station.

76. *Pterodroma cooki cooki* (Gray, 1843)**Cook's Petrel (Titi)**

Breeding Little Barrier (possibly also Great Barrier and ranges of North Auckland), and Codfish Island, Foveaux Strait; ranging seas adjacent to breeding islands and from south-east of Kermadec Islands to near Bounty Islands, occasionally Auckland west coast, Bay of Plenty, Cook Strait. Absent from New Zealand in winter, migrating to eastern and northern Pacific (Peru to Aleutian Islands) May-September.

The specific name is emended to accord with the International Rules, clause 14c.

References: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:257; 1942, *Emu*, 42:115; Fleming, 1941, *Emu*, 41:69-76; Sibson, 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:137-8; Turbott, 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:101.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 35; Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 71; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 87.

77. *Pterodroma hypoleuca axillaris* (Salvin, 1893) Chatham Island Petrel

Breeding South East Island, Chatham Islands; doubtfully recorded away from breeding islands.

References: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:404; 1941, *Emu*, 41:69-75; Falla, 1942, *Emu*, 42:117.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 72; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 81.

78. *Pterodroma hypoleuca nigripennis* (Rothschild, 1893)**Black-winged Petrel**

Breeding Kermadec Islands (Raoul, Meyer, Macauley, Curtis) and Three Kings Islands (Great King Island); also Bass Rock, Austral Islands, and Lord Howe Island; not recorded from New Zealand mainland.

References: Falla, 1942, *Emu*, 42:117; Turbott and Buddle, 1948, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 3:323; Turbott, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 4:141.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 59; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 81.

FAMILY HYDROBATIDAE : STORM PETRELS

79. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa* (Vieillot, 1817)**Leach's Fork-tailed Petrel**

Breeding (several subspecies) in northern hemisphere; migrating to southern hemisphere; straggling to New Zealand (one record, Muriwai, Auckland west coast, August, 1922).

The New Zealand specimen, which has been re-examined, does not differ significantly from a breeding North Atlantic female and a migrating South Pacific male of *O. l. leucorhoa* with which it has been compared.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 4. *Book of Birds*:45.

80. *Oceanites oceanicus exasperatus* (Mathews, 1912)

Wilson's Storm Petrel

Breeding Antarctic coastline, migrating to northern Australia, rarely recorded in New Zealand seas: Patearoa, Otago; Muriwai; Gisborne (May, 1933); off East Cape (Dec., 1925). Roberts (1940) plots seven occurrences around New Zealand, March-November, none January-February, but there is a sight record, Tasman Sea, Jan., 1929 (Jespersen).

Three birds in abnormal plumage from near Banks Peninsula are the basis of New Zealand records of *Fregetta lineata* Peale (see Murphy, 1952, *Am.Mus.Novit.* 1596).

References: Falla, 1933, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:173; Roberts, 1940, *Brit. Graham Land Exped.Rep.*, 1:42-194; Serventy, 1952, *Emu*, 52:106-116.
Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 68.

81. *Garrodia nereis* (Gould, 1841)

Grey-backed Storm Petrel

Breeding Pyramid Rock (and probably other Chatham Islands), Antipodes and Auckland Islands (and also in South Atlantic and Indian Oceans); ranging the seas south of New Zealand (recorded Snares, Macquarie and Bounty Islands), straggling to New Zealand coasts (Hauraki Gulf; Canterbury, regular; Napier, Jan., 1950; Marton, July, 1934; Paraparaumu, Feb., 1947; Wellington, Apr., 1935, Aug., 1934; Kaikoura, 1770).

Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:407.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 14; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 69.

82. *Pelagodroma marina maoriana* Mathews, 1912

White-faced Storm Petrel

Breeding Three Kings, Cavalli, Poor Knights, Mokohinau, Noises, Horuhoru, Mercury, Alderman, Stephen, Trios(?), Motunau and Tomahawk Islands; many islands off Stewart Island; Chatham Islands; Auckland Islands (rare); ranging throughout New Zealand seas.

References: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:247-248; Richdale, 1943, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 73:97-115; 217-232: 335-350; Murphy and Irving, 1951, *Am. Mus.Novit.*, 1506:7-11.

Plates, Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 15; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 18.

83. *Pelagodroma marina albiclunis* Murphy and Irving, 1951

Kermadec Storm Petrel

Herald and Sunday Islands, Kermadec Islands (presumably breeding).

Reference: Murphy and Irving, 1951, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1506:15-16.

84. *Fregetta tropica* (Gould, 1844)

Black-bellied Storm Petrel

Breeding Auckland Islands, Bounty Islands and Antipodes Islands (also South Atlantic and Indian Oceans); abundant in subantarctic seas, straggling north to Mokohinau (1886), Great Barrier (1868) and Chatham Islands.

Subspecies have been described but are ill-defined.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 17; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 71.

85. *Fregetta grallaria* (Vieillot, 1818) subspecies

White-bellied Storm Petrel

Breeding Lord Howe, Rapa, Juan Fernandez Islands and Tristan da

Cunha; straggling to New Zealand, one specimen, "off New Zealand," H. Whiteley collection.

The New Zealand specimen was described as *F. leucogaster deceptis* Mathews.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 18; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 72.

FAMILY PELECANOIDIDAE : DIVING PETRELS

The arrangement of diving petrels in this list is tentative and open to review.

86. *Pelecanoides urinatrix urinatrix* (Gmelin, 1789)

Northern Diving Petrel (Kuaka)

Breeding Three Kings, Cavalli, Poor Knights, Mokohinau, Fanal, Bream, Chickens, Little Barrier, Little Tiri, Channel, False Watchman, Saddle, Sail Rock, Horuhoru, Alderman, Karewa, Rabbit and Plate Islands (N.E. Auckland), The Brothers and Trio Islands (Cook Strait); ranging throughout northern New Zealand seas.

Reference: Falla, 1934, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:246-247.

Plates: Godman, *Monograph*, pl. 86 (? subspecies).

87. *Pelecanoides urinatrix chathamensis* Murphy and Harper, 1916

Southern Diving Petrel (Kuaka)

Breeding Chatham Islands, islands off Stewart Island, Solander Islands, the Snares; ranging northward as a straggler.

Breeding populations of diving petrels show great variation in size but the average size of birds from the above localities is smaller than that of northern birds. The subspecific name *belcheri* Mathews was given to a small diving petrel from eastern Australia and, if the type is adult, may be the correct name of this subspecies.

Reference: Richdale, 1943, *Emu*, 43:24-48; 97-107.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 94.

88. *Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul* Salvin, 1896 Subantarctic Diving Petrel

Breeding Auckland and Antipodes Islands (also Kerguelen, Marion, and Heard Islands, Indian Ocean); range in New Zealand coastal waters not clearly defined.

Reference: Falla, 1937, *B.A.N.Z.A.R.E.Repts.*(B.), 2:214-216.

89. *Pelecanoides georgicus* Murphy and Harper, 1916

South Georgian Diving Petrel

Breeding South Georgia, Kerguelen, Heard and other high-latitude islands, including Auckland and Macquarie Islands (rare).

The Auckland Island records are by R. A. Falla (unpublished).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 86.

CHECKLIST OF NEW ZEALAND BIRDS

ORDER PELECANIFORMES

FAMILY PHAETHONTIDAE : TROPIC BIRDS

- 90.
- Phaethon rubricauda roseotincta*
- Mathews, 1926

Red-tailed Tropic Bird (Amokura)

Breeding Kermadec Islands (also Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands); straggling south to Tasman Sea and northern New Zealand, once reported as regular, but few recent records (Taupo, Feb., 1936; Muriwai, May, 1942; central Tasman Sea, Feb., 1951).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 231 (subspecies *westralis*).

FAMILY PELECANIDAE : PELICANS

- 91.
- Pelecanus conspicillatus*
- Temminck, 1824

Australian Pelican

Australia, migrating to New Guinea; straggling to New Zealand, two records, Waikaremoana (subfossil, with moa bones) and Wanganui River (1890).

Reference: Archey, 1931, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.*, 1:116.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 233.

FAMILY SULIDAE : GANNETS AND BOOBIES

- 92.
- Sula bassana serrator*
- Gray, 1843

Australian Gannet (Takapu)

Breeding on islets off Tasmania and south-east Australia and in New Zealand at Princes and South West Islands (Three Kings); stacks off Cape Karikari (1946-47); Mokohinau (1945-46); Poor Knights Rocks and Sugarloaf, south of Poor Knights; Mahuki (Great Barrier); Horuhoru (Waiheke); Bush Island, Double Island, Motutakapu (Coromandel); White Island; Oaia (west coast, Auckland); Gannet Island (Kawhia); Cape Kidnappers and Black Reef (Hawke Bay); The Nuggets (Otago) and Little Solander Island (Foveaux Strait). Formerly breeding Bird Rocks (Bay of Islands) and Sugar Loaf (Alderman Islands). Ranging throughout coastal waters of New Zealand between Stewart Island and Three Kings, straggling (rarely) east to the Chatham Islands, north to Lord Howe Island and west to the east coast of Australia.

References: Wodzicki and McMeekan, 1947, *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 76:429-452; various authors, contributing to gannet census, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1947-48; Fleming and Wodzicki, 1952, *Notornis*, 5(2):39-78.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 226; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 3.

- 93.
- Sula leucogaster plotus*
- (Forster, 1844)

Brown Booby

Tropical western and central Pacific Ocean; straggling to Kermadec Islands (one record) and to New Zealand, three records: Napier (July, 1888), Bay of Islands (about 1910), and Horuhoru, Waiheke (March, 1952).

Reference: Stein, 1952, *Notornis*, 4:213.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 228.

- 94.
- Sula dactylatra personata*
- Gould, 1846

Masked Booby

Tropical south-west Pacific, including Kermadec Islands (Herald, Macauley and Curtis Islands, breeding).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 227.

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE : CORMORANTS OR SHAGS

95. *Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826

Black Shag (Kawau)

Throughout Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and the Chatham Islands. Straggling to Campbell Island (several sight records).

References: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*: 1-11; Falla, 1932, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.*, 1(3): 139-40; Falla and Stokell, 1945, *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 74(4): 320-331; Dickinson, 1951, *Aust. J. Mar. Freshwater Res.*, 2(2): 245-53.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 219.

96. *Phalacrocorax varius varius* (Gmelin, 1789)

Pied Shag

Coasts, harbours, estuaries and nearer outlying islands of New Zealand from Three Kings (not breeding) to Stewart Island, rarely on inland waters.

References: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*: 12-17; Falla, 1932, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.*, 1(3): 143-4.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 38; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 19.

97. *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (Brandt, 1837)

Little Black Shag

Auckland Province, from Bay of Islands to Bay of Plenty and Rotorua; straggling to Porirua; breeding Lake Waikare (Waikato) and Rurima Rocks (Bay of Plenty).

Reference: Falla, 1932, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.*, 1(3): 140-1.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 220.

98. *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris* Gould, 1837

White-throated Shag (Little Shag)

Throughout main islands of New Zealand from North Cape to Stewart Island and on nearby outlying islands (including Great Barrier and Mayor Islands); straggling to Auckland Islands (sight record, C. A. Fleming).

This is a dimorphic subspecies, in which the less abundant phase has the under surface white, resembling *P. m. melanoleucos* (Vieillot) of East Indies, Solomon Islands and Australia. Intermediate phases are relatively scarce. The white-breasted phase has previously been listed in New Zealand as *melanoleucos* (Little Pied Shag) but this subspecific name is best reserved for the uniform populations of Australia and the islands to the north.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 184, 185; Falla, 1932, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.*, 1(3): 141-3.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 30; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 101.

99. *Phalacrocorax (Leucocarbo) carunculatus carunculatus* (Gmelin, 1789)

New Zealand King Shag (Marlborough Shag)

Breeding White Rocks, stacks off Forsyth Island and the Trios Islands, Marlborough Sounds, formerly on the Sentinel, Cook Strait, and not known far from its breeding islands.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 186; Falla, 1932, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.*, 1: 145-147; 1952, *Notornis*, 4: 198.

Plate: *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 21.

100. *Phalacrocorax (Leucocarbo) carunculatus chalconotus* (Gray, 1845)

Stewart Island Shag

Coastal waters from Otago Peninsula to Foveaux Strait and Stewart Island.

A dimorphic subspecies in which the white-breasted phase has been named *huttoni* Buller and *stewarti* Ogilvie-Grant.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:190-192; Falla, 1932, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:147-149.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 21; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 97, 98.

101. *Phalacrocorax (Leucocarbo) carunculatus onslowi* Forbes, 1893
Chatham Island Shag

Chatham Islands, restricted to nearby seas.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:189; Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:409-410.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 30; (ed. 2), pl. 38.

102. *Phalacrocorax (Leucocarbo) campbelli ranfurlyi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1901
Bounty Islands. Bounty Island Shag

Classification under *campbelli* is confirmed by R. A. Falla's field observation in 1950. Small numbers of shags seen at a distance at Antipodes Islands (1950) cannot be definitely identified but are possibly this subspecies.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:193.

103. *Phalacrocorax (Leucocarbo) campbelli colensoi* Buller, 1888
Auckland Islands. Auckland Island Shag

The Auckland Island Shag is a polymorphic race, with black-throated phases approaching the Campbell Island Shag. This situation, with dimorphism or polymorphism confined to one of two or more subspecies is paralleled in *P. carunculatus* and *P. melanoleucos*.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:194.

104. *Phalacrocorax (Leucocarbo) campbelli campbelli* (Filhol, 1878)
Campbell Island. Campbell Island Shag

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:195; Falla, 1932, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 1:151.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 98.

105. *Phalacrocorax (Leucocarbo) albiventer purpurascens* (Brandt, 1837)
Macquarie Island Shag

Macquarie Island. Other subspecies in Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:189; Falla, 1937, *B.A.N.Z.A.R.E.Repts.*(B), 2:220-224.

106. *Phalacrocorax (Stictocarbo) punctatus punctatus* (Sparrman, 1786)
Spotted Shag

Breeding: Noises, Waiheke and Tarakihi (Hauraki Gulf); Oaia Island, Te Henga and Girdwood's Point (Auckland west coast); Marlborough Sounds (Chetwode Is., Port Underwood, Motungaratiti, etc.); Perpendicular Point, Point Elizabeth, Ten Mile and the Steeples (south-west Nelson); Banks Peninsula; Otago Peninsula; Open Bay Islands (South Westland). Subspecies uncertain in Foveaux Strait and Westland. Ranging short distances from breeding colonies to coasts of Cook Strait, Westport, Oamaru, etc. Formerly also Hawke Bay and Bay of Islands.

References: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*:18-24; 1946, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:30-31.

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, vii, pl. 71; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 31; (ed. 2), pl. 39; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 20.

107. *Phalacrocorax (Stictocarbo) punctatus steadi* (Oliver, 1930)

Blue Shag

Stewart Island, now chiefly confined to Port Pegasus (breeding Noble Island) and islets to south-west; Codfish and (?) Centre Island, perhaps straggling to Otago.

Reference: Stead, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:79-80.

108. *Phalacrocorax (Stictocarbo) punctatus featherstoni* Buller, 1873

Chatham Islands, more abundant on Pitt Island.

Pitt Island Shag

Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:410-411.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 32; (ed. 2), pl. 39.

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE : DARTERS

109. *Anhinga rufa novae-hollandiae* (Gould, 1847) Australian Darter

Australia, straggling to New Zealand (one record, Hokitika, 1874).

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:201.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 224.

FAMILY FREGATIDAE : FRIGATE BIRDS

110. *Fregata minor* (Gmelin, 1789) subspecies Greater Frigate Bird

Breeding tropical islands of Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans; straggling to New Zealand: Wakapuaka (1861); Castlepoint (Feb., 1863); Cape Farewell (April, 1901); Westport (about 1903); Kimihia, Waikato (1911); sight records, Masterton (Aug., 1949), Tauranga (May, 1950), Whangarei (June, 1950), Clevedon (Feb., 1951).

It is uncertain whether New Zealand specimens belong to subspecies *palmerstoni* Gmelin (North Pacific) or to *peninsulae* Mathews (western Pacific to Queensland).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 229.

111. *Fregata ariel ariel* (Gray, 1845) Lesser Frigate Bird

Breeding off Queensland, New Caledonia, Fiji and elsewhere in tropical Pacific Ocean; straggling to New Zealand, eight records: Pahi, Kaipara (Mar., 1907); Auckland (1918); Panmure, Auckland (1922). Chatham Islands (Oct., 1927); Te Kuiti (1936); Day's Bay (Mar., 1937); Little Barrier Island (Mar., 1951); Apiti (Nov., 1951).

Reference: Turbott, 1952, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 4(3):187-8.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 230.

ORDER CICONIIFORMES

FAMILY ARDEIDAE : HERONS, EGRETS AND BITTERNS

112. *Ardea cinerea rectirostris* Gould, 1843 Asiatic Grey Heron

East Asia (other races, Europe, Africa), straggling to New Zealand: one specimen, east coast of North Island (about 1898), and two sight records: Ashley River (Dec., 1947, and Oct., 1949).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 183.

113. *Ardea pacifica* Latham, 1801 White-necked Heron
Australia and Tasmania, straggling to New Zealand (one sight record, near Methven, April-July, 1952).

Reference: Stidolph, 1952, *Notornis* 5(2):38.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 189.

114. *Egretta alba modesta* (Gray, 1831) White Heron (Kotuku)
Australia to India, widespread, and New Zealand, breeding Okarito (Westland), dispersing throughout New Zealand from Parengarenga to Stewart Island in winter, straggling to Auckland, Campbell, Macquarie and Chatham Islands.

Reference: Falla, 1942, *Bull.Orn.Soc.N.Z.*, No. 2; 1945, *Journeys (S.Id.Travel Assoc.)*, 19:20-26.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 36; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 187.

115. *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766) Little Egret
Southern Europe, Africa, Southern Asia, East Indies, Madagascar, and Australia (several subspecies), straggling to New Zealand (one sight record, of a bird observed at Ahuriri Lagoon and Tukituki River, Napier, June to September, 1951, and June-July, 1952).

Reference: Brathwaite, 1952, *Notornis*, 5(2):78-9.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 185.

116. *Egretta sacra sacra* (Gmelin, 1789) Blue Heron (Reef Heron)
Coasts of Asia to Australia, eastern Polynesia and New Zealand, breeding North, South and Stewart Islands; straggling to Chatham Islands. White phase, common in Pacific, once recorded, Wairau Bar (April, 1944, to July, 1945).

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:363; Mayr, 1941, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1144; Wodzicki and Eyles, 1945, *Emu*, 45:181-2; 1946, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:115-7; Eyles, 1946, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:125.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 24; (ed. 2), pl. 36; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 191, 192; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 11.

117. *Notophox novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) White-faced Heron
East Indies, New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand; breeding reported Shag River, Awarua Bay, Takaka (1948), and Porirua (1951); resident (probably breeding) elsewhere, ranging north to Auckland, and straggling to Campbell Island.

References: Ellis, 1945, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:109-110; Hadfield, 1949, *Auck. Weekly News*, Feb. 2, p. 38; see also *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:65, 91, 115, 205; Stidolph, 1952, *Notornis*, 5(1):18-19.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 24; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 188.

118. *Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gmelin, 1789) subspecies Nankeen Night Heron
East Indies, Australia, S.W. Pacific and New Caledonia; straggling to New Zealand and also unsuccessfully liberated (Wellington, 1852). Records from Maungatautari, Wellington (1856), Lake Ellesmere, Hokitika, Okarito, Catlins (1888), Pahaua River (1892), and others less precise.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 193.

119. *Botaurus stellaris poeciloptilus* (Wagler, 1827)

Australian Bittern (Matuku)

Australia, New Caledonia and New Zealand; throughout main islands, formerly at the Chatham Islands.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 368.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 37; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 199.

120. *Ixobrychus minutus novaezelandiae* (Potts, 1871) Little Bittern

Australia and Tasmania (other races throughout the Old World), straggling to New Zealand; recorded in North Island (Tauranga, 1836) and about twenty times in South Island (West Nelson, Westland, Wakatipu) but not of recent years. Breeding not recorded.

The species apparently straggles to New Zealand so that New Zealand examples are unlikely to differ systematically from Australian ones, but in any case *novaezelandiae* is the oldest name available for Australasian birds.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 197.

FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE : IBISES AND SPOONBILLS

121. *Plegadis falcinellus peregrinus* (Bonaparte, 1855) Glossy Ibis

Australia, East Indies, Philippines, straggling to New Zealand; Timaru (May, 1902), Makikihi (June, 1917), Blenheim (March, 1913), Rangitikei River (1935), Whangamoa, Nelson (Feb., 1935), Ohau River mouth (Nov., 1943), Woodville (Apr., 1951), Hari Hari (Sept., 1951).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 179.

122. *Threskiornis aethiopica strictipennis* (Gould, 1838)

Australian White Ibis

Australia, straggling to New Zealand; at least five records in 1925 from Westland, Nelson and Taranaki.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 371.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 177.

123. *Platalea leucorodia regia* Gould, 1838

Royal Spoonbill

Australia, ranging north to Moluccas, Celebes, New Guinea and occasionally east to New Zealand: Castlepoint (1861), Manawatu (1876), Westport (1892), Nelson, Greytown (1905), Martinborough (1922), Hokianga (1932), Auckland (about 1934), Paterson Inlet (1943), Te Kopuru, Kaipara (1944), Manakau Harbour (1945), Firth of Thames (1951), Wanganui (Mar., 1951), Ashley River (Nov., 1950). 1942 to 1946, up to four at a time recorded several localities (Manawatu, Waitotara, Ohau, Lake Ellesmere) and 1-2 young reported with 2 adults Ohau and Foxton 1944, but breeding not proved. Two adults in breeding plumage, Roto Heron Sanctuary, Westland, Oct.-Dec., 1949 (R. A. Falla); breeding confirmed 1950, 1951, 1952.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 372; Stidolph, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2: 195-196; Falla, 1951, *Forest and Bird*, 100: 11.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 180.

ORDER ANATIFORMES

FAMILY ANATIDAE : SWANS, GEESE AND DUCKS

***124. *Branta canadensis canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1758) Canada Goose**

North America, Siberia, Alaska, migrating to Japan and U.S.A.; introduced to New Zealand, 1876 and subsequently; Canterbury and Otago, straggling to Marton (1943) and Miranda (1942).

Plates: *Book of Birds*, 1:105; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iii, pl. 79.

***125. *Cygnus olor* (Gmelin, 1789) Mute Swan (White Swan)**

Northern Eurasia, introduced to New Zealand as an ornamental water-fowl; established locally in a semi-domesticated condition.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iii, pl. 76.

***126. *Cygnus atratus* (Latham, 1790) Black Swan**

Australia and Tasmania; introduced into New Zealand (first in 1864) and widely distributed throughout main islands and Chatham Islands.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 200.

127. *Dendrocygna cytoni* (Eyton, 1838) Plumed Whistling Duck

Australia, ranging to Tasmania and straggling to New Zealand, three records; Thames (1871), Kaitangata (flock of 14, 1871), Ashburton (1894-96, 2 males and 1 female).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 207.

128. *Tadorna variegata* (Gmelin, 1789) Paradise Duck

New Zealand; mainly from Lake Rotomahana and Hawkes Bay southward to Stewart Island, but one early record north of Auckland (about 1870) and some expansion of range 1930-48, north to Bay of Plenty and East Cape, perhaps assisted by dispersal of captive birds. Straggling to Lord Howe Island (5 or 6 birds, March, 1950).

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 212.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 16; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 25; (ed. 2), pl. 43.

***129. *Cereopsis novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1801) Cape Barren Goose**

Islands of Bass Strait and off south and south-west Australia, introduced into New Zealand, established at Lake Hawea and Lake Thompson.

Oliver (*Emu*, 43:163, 1944) reported the presence of this species in New Zealand, but did not recognize its introduced status. The trivial name, introduced as "*N. hollandiae*," is emended.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 204.

130. *Anas gibberifrons gracilis* Buller, 1869 Grey Teal

Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; rare and local, but many records since 1866 between Lower Waikato River and Invercargill; regularly breeding and increasing at Lake Rotomahana and Gladstone, Carterton District.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 219; Stidolph, 1945, *Emu*, 44:288-9; Cunningham, 1949, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:161-2.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 212.

131. *Anas castanea chlorotis* Gray, 1845 Brown Teal

New Zealand, also Chatham Islands prior to about 1915. Once generally distributed, now (1953) restricted to certain areas of Northland Peninsula (Waipu, Kara, Bay of Islands, etc.), Great Barrier, Mayor Island, Fiordland, Ruapuke, Stewart and Codfish Islands.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 221.

Plates: *Ereb. Terr.*, pl. 20; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 42.

132. *Anas castanea aucklandica* (Gray, 1844)Auckland Island Teal (Flightless Duck)

Auckland Islands, now chiefly confined to Adams, Disappointment, Rose, Ocean, Ewing and Enderby Islands.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 222.

Plates: *Ereb. Terr.*, pl. 17; Buller (ed. 2), p. 42.

133. *Anas castanea nesiotis* (Fleming, 1935) Campbell Island Teal

Campbell Island, rare.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 96.

134. *Anas superciliosa superciliosa* Gmelin, 1789 Grey Duck (Parera)

Throughout New Zealand, Kermadec, Chatham, Snares, Auckland, Campbell and Macquarie Islands.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 215; Amadon, 1943, *Am. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1237:2.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 210 (subspecies *rogersi*).

*135. *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 Mallard

Europe, Asia and North America, migrating south to India, North Africa, etc. Introduced to main islands of New Zealand.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, iii, pl. 83.

136. *Anas rhynchotis variegata* (Gould, 1856) New Zealand Shoveler

North and South Islands of New Zealand, formerly also Chatham Islands (last record, 1925), straggling to Auckland Islands.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*: 224.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 26; (ed. 2), pl. 44.

137. *Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos* (Gmelin, 1789) Blue Duck (Whio)

New Zealand; mountainous districts from Coromandel Range and Pirongia southward to Fiordland. No Stewart Island records; one sight record Auckland Islands (1883) not accepted.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), p. 27; (ed. 2), pl. 45.

138. *Aythya australis australis* (Eyton, 1838) Australian White-eyed Duck

Australia and Tasmania, ranging to Celebes, Eastern Java, New Hebrides and New Caledonia, straggling to New Zealand; once present in numbers, lower Waikato (1867-8), recorded also Tarawera, Manawatu, Lake Wairarapa, Otago and Tutira (1895) but only one recent sight record, Hamurana, about 1934.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 216.

139. *Aythya novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1789)

New Zealand Scaup (Black Teal)

North and South islands of New Zealand, from Kaipara south in coastal sand-dune lakes, in the volcanic plateau, at Lake Tutira, Hawke Bay, and on mountain lakes of the South Island. Unconfirmed records, Auckland and Chatham Islands (Peters, 1931:175) not accepted.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:225.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 18; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 27; (ed. 2), pl. 45.

140. *Chenonetta jubata* (Latham, 1801)

Maned Goose

Australia and Tasmania, straggling to New Zealand, two records. Glendhu, Wanaka (1910), and Orawia, Southland (1944).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 205.

141. *Mergus australis* Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841

Auckland Island Merganser

Auckland and Adams Islands, presumed extinct since 1905.

Plates: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 6; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 95.

ORDER FALCONIFORMES

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE : HARRIERS, BUZZARDS, EAGLES, ETC.

142. *Circus approximans approximans* Peale, 1848.

Fiji Harrier

Fiji, Society, Tonga, New Hebrides and Loyalty Islands, Wallis (Uea) Island, New Caledonia, and Chatham Islands, breeding. Regular visitor to Kermadec Islands, Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands (? subspecies).

Inclusion of this subspecies in the New Zealand fauna depends on the review of Amadon (*Emu*, 40:367, 1941) who attributed Chatham Island specimens to the nominate form.

143. *Circus approximans gouldi* Bonaparte, 1850

Australasian Harrier (Kahu)

Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea, and New Zealand, throughout main islands and inshore islands, resident; straggling to Auckland and Campbell Islands (R. A. Falla).

Reference: Stead, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*:106-115.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 2; (ed. 2), pl. 21; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 235.

FAMILY FALCONIDAE : FALCONS AND KESTRELS

144. *Falco novaeseelandiae* Gmelin, 1788

New Zealand Falcon (Bush Hawk)

New Zealand: North, South, Stewart and Auckland Islands. Formerly generally distributed, including Hen and Chickens, Little and Great Barrier and Kapiti Islands; now restricted for most part to hilly districts south of Auckland, but visiting settled districts and towns in winter.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 1; (ed. 2), pl. 22; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 6.

145. *Falco cenchroides cenchroides* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827

Nankeen Kestrel

Australia and Tasmania, straggling to New Zealand, several records: Waimate (about 1889), Portland Island (1895), West Oxford (1928), Castlepoint (1936), Kaipara (1942), Masterton (1942), Wellington (1948).

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 257, 258.

ORDER GALLIFORMES

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE : PHEASANTS AND QUAILS

146. *Coturnix novaezealandiae novaezealandiae* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830
New Zealand Quail

North and South Islands; extinct since about 1870.

The New Zealand Quail is here treated as being conspecific with the Australian Stubble Quail (*C. n. pectoralis* Gould, 1837).

Plates: *Voy. Astrol.*, pl. 24; *Ereb. Terr.*, pl. 8; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 18; (ed. 2), pl. 23.

- *147. *Synoicus ypsilophorus* (Bosc, 1792) subspecies **Brown Quail**

East Indies, New Guinea, Australia and Tasmania, introduced into New Zealand; ranging throughout but common only in north and present on Three Kings, Poor Knights, Great and Little Barrier Islands, Alderman and Mayor Islands.

Introduced stock included birds of two subspecies (*ypsilophorus* and *australis* Latham). They have mingled with each other and perhaps with an indigenous race in Northland as suggested by Falla (in Turbott and Buddle, 1948) and the species is therefore listed binomially.

Reference: Turbott and Buddle, 1948, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.*, 3: 327-8.

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, v, pl. 89-91; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 10.

- *148. *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758 **Pheasant**

Originally south Asia and Oriental Region; widely distributed by man. Introduced into New Zealand many times since 1842, and now irregularly distributed and locally maintained by release of hand-reared stock.

The imported stock included representatives of several inter-breeding subspecies so that the subspecies is listed binomially, following Witherby *et al.* (1944).

Plates: *Book of Birds*, 1: 227; Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, v, pl. 147.

- *149. *Colinus virginianus* (Linnaeus, 1758) subspecies **Virginian Quail**

North and Central America, introduced into New Zealand, 1898-99, established south Auckland, 1923; now well established in Wairoa district, Hawke Bay.

Plate: *Book of Birds*, 1: 229.

- *150. *Lophortyx californica brunnescens* Ridgway, 1884

Californian Quail

Humid Pacific coast region of United States of America, introduced

into New Zealand (1865 and later); generally distributed and recorded from Kapiti and Chatham Islands.

We are indebted to Dr. E. Mayr for the subspecific determination made by Dr. Joseph Grinnell, from New Zealand specimens in the American Museum of Natural History.

Reference. Gurr, 1951, *Notornis*, 4:144-5.

***151. *Alectoris graeca chukar* (J. E. Gray, 1830) Chukor**

The Himalayas, introduced into New Zealand as a game bird, and established in central and north Otago, Canterbury and Marlborough.

Another subspecies (*koroviakovi* Zarudny, Eastern Persia) may also have been introduced to New Zealand.

References: Williams, 1950, *N.Z.Sci.Rev.*, 8:2-6; 1951, *Notornis*, 4:151-7.

***152. *Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 Peafowl**

Originally India and Ceylon, widely distributed by man; in New Zealand established in Opotiki, Wanganui, Hawkes Bay and Gisborne districts.

Reference: Fleming, 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:36.

FAMILY NUMIDIDAE : GUINEA-FOWL

***153. *Numida meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758) Guinea-fowl**

Africa (many subspecies), introduced to New Zealand; present status uncertain.

FAMILY MELEAGRIDIDAE : TURKEYS

***154. *Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758 Turkey**

Originally North America, domesticated in the 16th century and widely distributed; feral populations are locally distributed in New Zealand.

The domestic Turkey is descended from the Mexican subspecies (*M. g. gallopavo* Linn.); other subspecies occur in the United States.

Plate: *Book of Birds*, 1:225.

ORDER GRUIFORMES*

FAMILY RALLIDAE : RAILS, CRAKES, AND WATERHENS

155. *Rallus philippensis assimilis* Gray, 1843 New Zealand Banded Rail

Main islands of New Zealand (North Auckland, elsewhere rare), Stewart Island, outlying islands (Three Kings, Poor Knights, islands off Stewart Island, etc.), and formerly Macquarie Island (last record, 1880).

Reference: Oliver. *N.Z. Birds*, 339.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 20; (ed. 2), pl. 33.

* A large bird seen at Clevedon from March to May, 1947, has been identified as a Brolga (*Grus rubicundus* (Perry), Australia) from a feather found. Further evidence is required before this species can be added to the New Zealand list. See *Auckland Weekly News*, July 18, 1951:38, and *Notornis*, 1952, 4(7):198.

156. *Rallus dieffenbachi* Gray, 1843 Dieffenbach's Rail
Chatham Islands (extinct, one specimen, 1840).

In view of the rapid divergence of insular rails from their parent stock, the characters which led to the generic separation of *Nesolimnas* (decurved bill and long wing coverts) are of less importance than its plumage which clearly shows derivation from *philippensis*. This conclusion has been anticipated by Mayr (*Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1417, 1949) who quotes Delacour's conclusion that it belongs to the superspecies of *philippensis*.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:340.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 15; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 20; Rothschild, *Extinct Birds*, pl. 27.

157. *Rallus pectoralis muelleri* Rothschild, 1893 Auckland Island Rail
Auckland Islands, extinct.

Rails are mentioned in several accounts of Musgrave's stay at the Auckland Islands in 1863-65 and two specimens, one certainly, the other possibly, collected by Musgrave reached European museums. The latter is the type of *R. muelleri* Rothschild, the other was considered by Mathews and Iredale (1913) to be identical with the east Australian *R. p. pectoralis*. Australian species have straggled to the Auckland Islands and it is not impossible that an early invasion gave rise to *muelleri* and that the typical race straggled there as well, but until the skins are compared again we list both specimens as *muelleri*.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 78.

158. *Rallus modestus* Hutton, 1872 Chatham Island Rail
Mangare Island, Chatham Islands (extinct since about 1900).

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:326.

Plates: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 3; Rothschild, *Extinct Birds*, pl. 28.

WEKAS (*Gallirallus*)

Even when the Weka abounded throughout the country, ornithologists could not agree on the names and distribution of the plumage phases. Recent classifications, attempting interpretation in terms of geographic races when the species had been reduced to a few small isolated populations, have had little more success owing to the phenomenon of polymorphism and to the lack of adequate material. No two classifications agree and the one adopted here is tentative. It is impossible to be certain of some of the forms represented in published plates.

159. *Gallirallus australis greyi* (Buller, 1888) North Island Weka
North Island, formerly throughout; now only in parts of east coast north-west of Gisborne and perhaps in Northland Peninsula.

Possibly there were several geographic races in the North Island.

Plate: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 19.

160. *Gallirallus australis australis* (Sparrman, 1786) **Western Weka**

South Island, from Nelson and North Marlborough to Fiordland and west Otago, formerly abundant, now local. In Fiordland, the race is dimorphic, a dark form having received the names *trogodytes*, *brachypterus* and *nigricans*. Introduced to Kapiti Island.

Those on Kapiti, said to have descended from a Stewart Island male and a Waikanae (North Island) female and chick, are more like Nelson than North Island birds.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), p. 19; (ed. 2), pl. 34, 35.

161. *Gallirallus australis hectori* (Hutton, 1873)**Eastern Weka (Buff Weka)**

South Island: formerly low-rainfall districts of Canterbury, Marlborough, Otago and Southland; now probably extinct on mainland but persisting at the Chatham Islands where introduced (1905) and abundant.

If the few available topotypes of *hectori* are typical of the former population of a definite area near Te Anau, it can be differentiated from the Canterbury form (persisting at the Chatham Islands) for which the name *reischeki* Iredale, 1913, is available.

Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 35.

162. *Gallirallus australis scotti* (Ogilvie-Grant, 1905)**Stewart Island Weka**

Stewart Island and outlying islets, Solander Islands, and Macquarie Island (introduced 1872 and later).

Reference: Falla, 1937, *B.A.N.Z.A.R.E.Repts.(B)*, 2:275-277.

Plate: *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 15 (? subspecies).

163. *Crex crex* (Linnaeus, 1758)**Corn Crake**

Europe and Asia, migrating to the south; straggling to Australia and New Zealand (one record, Nelson, about 1865).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 50; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, v, pl. 143.

164. *Porzana pusilla affinis* (Gray, 1845)**Marsh Crake**

New Zealand and Chatham Islands, local, but generally distributed throughout the main islands and recorded from Little Barrier Island.

Plate: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 21.

165. *Porzana tabuensis plumbea* (Gray, 1829)**Spotless Crake**

Australia, Tasmania, Kermadec Islands, New Zealand, Stewart Island, Chatham Islands, and coastal islands (Three Kings, Poor Knights); generally distributed but rarely observed.

In view of Oliver's (1930, p. 342) comments and comparisons by E. G. Turbott, the alleged Kermadec subspecies (*oliveri*) is not here accepted.

References: Buddle, 1941, *Emu*, 41:63-66, 130-134; Amadon, 1942, *Am.Mus. Novit.*, 1175; Turbott and Buddle, 1948, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 3:327; Bryant, 1949, *Emu*, 48:249-275.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 21; (ed. 2), pl. 33.

166. *Porphyrio porphyrio melanotus* Temminck, 1820 Pukeko
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and outlying islands (Stewart, Great Barrier, Mayor, etc.); Chatham Islands; straggling to Three Kings and Kermadec Islands (? subspecies).

The use of *porphyrio* as the specific name of the Pukeko follows Mayr (1941, 1945) and Serventy and Whittell (1948). The taxonomic status of the Chatham Island Pukeko has not recently been investigated.

Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 31.

167. *Notornis mantelli* Owen, 1848 Notornis (Takahe)
South-western portion of the South Island: Dusky Sound (1849), Thompson Sound (1851), Mararoa River, south-east of Lake Te Anau (1879), Patience Bay, Te Anau (skeleton, 1884), Middle Fiord, Te Anau (1898). A small persisting population was rediscovered by G. B. Orbell, Nov., 1948, near Lake Te Anau. Subfossil in North Island.

References: Orbell, 1948, *Ill.Lond.News*, Dec. 11; Sorensen, 1949, *N.Z. Listener*, Apr. 14 and 22; Falla, 1948, *N.Z. Science Rev.*, 6:123-4; 1949, *Emu*, 48:316-322; Williams, 1950, *Discovery*, July; Falla, Turbott, Gurr and Fleming, 1951, *Notornis*, 4:93-118; Williams, 1952, *Notornis*, 4:202-208.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 22; (ed. 2), pl. 32.

168. *Tribonyx ventralis* (Gould, 1837) Black-tailed Water Hen
Australia, straggling to New Zealand; several records: Oraki, Colac Bay, Southland, 1923; "Otago" without date (Smythe collection specimen in Canterbury Museum), and others without data.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 56.

169. *Fulica atra australis* Gould, 1845 Australian Coot
Australia and Tasmania, straggling to New Zealand: Lovells Flat (1875), Lake Waiholo (July, 1889), Kaitangata (May, 1919), Matakura Island (July, 1919), South Westland (May, 1945), Riverton (May, 1952), Matakura (May, 1952), Lake Waiholo (May, 1953).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 61.

ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES

FAMILY HAEMATOPODIDAE : OYSTERCATCHERS

170. *Haematopus ostralegus finschi* Martens, 1897 South Island Pied Oystercatcher (Torea)

South Island, breeding on shingle rivers, shores of mountain lakes, in pastoral and in agricultural lands in interior; partially migratory, some thousands wintering on mudflats of Auckland district, e.g., Thames, Manukau, Kaipara.

References: Falla, 1939, *Rec.Cant.Mus.*, 4:259-266; Sibson, 1945, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:107-109.

171. *Haematopus unicolor reischeki* Rothschild, 1899 Northern Oystercatcher
Breeding mainly on sandy coasts of North Island; rare on coasts of

South Island: Kaikoura, Marlborough Sounds, Westland, Okarito and Fiordland.

References: Falla, 1939, *Rec.Cant.Mus.*, 4:259-266. Brathwaite, 1950, *Notornis*, 4:22-24..

Plate: *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 13.

172. *Haematopus unicolor unicolor* Forster, 1844 Black Oystercatcher

Breeding Stewart Island, coast of Otago, Fiordland, Westland, Nelson, Cook Strait, East Coast of North Island, north to Coromandel, merging with *H. u. reischeki*. Apparently a few move north in winter.

Plate: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 10.

It has yet to be determined whether black examples of *H. unicolor reischeki* are distinct from the typical *H. u. unicolor*. Apparently *H. unicolor* is a polymorphic species with pied birds commoner in the north (*H. u. reischeki*) and the black strain dominant in the south (*H. u. unicolor*). Further research is necessary to show whether *reischeki* deserves taxonomic status and, if so, where the boundary should be drawn between it and *unicolor*.

173. *Haematopus unicolor chathamensis* Hartert, 1927

Chatham Island Oystercatcher

Chatham, Pitt, Mangare and South-east Islands, breeding.

Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:494-495.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE : PLOVERS

174. *Lobibyx novae-hollandiae* (Stephens, 1819) Spur-winged Plover

Breeding southern and eastern Australia; a straggler to New Zealand which, in recent years, has established itself as a breeding bird in the South Island: Kai-iwi (August, 1886), Hokitika (1892), Lake Ellesmere (June, 1938), Waimatuku River, Southland, (14-15, May, 1943), Grey Valley (Sept., 1944), Waitotara (Nov., 1945), Greymouth (May, 1946, and several in Oct., 1945), Campbell Island, Kahutara, Wairarapa (Aug., 1947). Colony near Invercargill, first reported 1940, persisting 1952.

Reference: Sanson, 1951, *Notornis*, 4:138-9.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 129.

175. *Charadrius squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758) Grey Plover

Breeding in Holarctic regions. One bird recorded in New Zealand (sight record, Firth of Thames, Aug., 1948, and Jan., 1949).

Reference: Sibson, 1949, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:82.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 132; *Book of Birds*, 1:266; Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, iv, pl. 121.

176. *Charadrius dominicus fulvus* Gmelin, 1789 Pacific Golden Plover

Breeding N.E. Siberia and W. Alaska, migrating to Pacific islands, Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand. Regularly favouring certain localities, e.g., Parengarenga, Manukau, Firth of Thames, Wellington west coast (Ohau and Waitotara), Lake Ellesmere; occasional elsewhere. Rarely remains in New Zealand through the winter.

References: Stead, 1923, *Trans.N.Z.Inst.*, 54:492; Falla, 1936, *Rec.Auck.Inst. Mus.*, 2:7; Sibson, 1946, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:6-7.
 Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 133; Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, iv, pl. 121.

177. *Charadrius alexandrinus ruficapillus* Temminck, 1822

Red-capped Dotterel

Breeding Australia and Tasmania, straggling to New Zealand: Otaki (Dec., 1878), "Otago" (Smythe), and Ashley River (1947-1949). The Ashley River records are of a female mated apparently with a male *C. bicinctus*, which nested in Aug.-Sept., 1947, Sept.-Oct., 1948, and Sept.-Dec., 1949. The last nest produced two well-grown young (L. A. Shand).

Reference: Falla, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:194.
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 138.

178. *Charadrius bicinctus* Jardine and Selby, 1827 Banded Dotterel

Breeding North Island, Great Barrier, Kapiti, South Island, Chatham Islands and Auckland Islands. Partially migratory, the South Island being almost deserted in winter; considerable numbers reach Australia; occasional at Norfolk, Lord Howe and New Hebrides Islands (Rothschild Collection, American Museum of Natural History).

Reference: Stead, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*:81-90.
 Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 25; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 134; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 10.

179. *Charadrius leschenaulti* Lesson, 1826 Large Sand Dotterel

Breeding in northern Asia, migrating southward and straggling occasionally to New Zealand; sight records between August and March near Auckland: Manukau (1943, 1945, 1947, 1949-50); Firth of Thames (1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52).

References: Sibson and Bull, 1946, *Emu*, 45:223-224; 46:76; Sibson, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:51.
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 136.

180. *Charadrius asiaticus veredus* Gould, 1848 Oriental Dotterel

Breeding Mongolia and northern China, migrating south. Once recorded, Raoul Island, Kermadec Islands (April, 1908).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 137.

181. *Charadrius obscurus* Gmelin, 1789

New Zealand Dotterel (Red-breasted Dotterel)

New Zealand, formerly widespread on coasts and inland on mountains of both islands, now breeding sandy beaches of Northland south to Waikato estuary and Whangamata, Coromandel; Stewart Island (Mason Bay); Central Otago (?). A rare straggler elsewhere: Palliser Bay and Waitotara (1946-47); Ohau (1952).

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:288; McKenzie, 1952, *Notornis*, 5(1):15-17.
 Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 9; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 25; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 9.

182. *Thinornis novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1789)

New Zealand Shore Plover

New Zealand, originally North and South Islands, now restricted to

Chatham Islands, breeding South-east Island, rarely straggling to other islands in the group.

Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 39:1-15.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 11, 11*; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 23; (ed. 2), pl. 26; *Emu*, 39, pl. 1.

183. *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy and Gaimard, 1830

Wrybill (Wrybilled Plover)

New Zealand, breeding riverbeds of Canterbury, migrating north; wintering mainly in Auckland (Firth of Thames, Manukau, Kaipara, Parengarenga).

References: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*:91-6; Sibson, 1943, *Emu*, 43:49-62; Urquhart and Sibson, 1952, *Notornis*, 4:170-172.

Plates: *Voy.Astrol.*, pl. 31; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 26; *Emu*, 37, pl. 1.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE : CURLEW, SNIPE AND SANDPIPERS

184. *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) **Long-billed Curlew**

Breeding in eastern Siberia, migrating to China, East Indies and Australia, straggling not infrequently to New Zealand, south to Invercargill. Has been known to spend the southern winter in New Zealand.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:314.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 144.

185. *Numenius minutus* Gould, 1841

Little Whimbrel

Breeding central and eastern Siberia, migrating to Australia, straggling to New Zealand, five occurrences at Lake Ellesmere (June, 1900, 2 birds, March, 1921, 1922, 1925) and one sight record at Napier (1952).

Reference: Stead, 1923, *Trans.N.Z.Inst.*, 54:492.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 146.

186. *Numenius phaeopus variegatus* (Scopoli, 1786) **Asiatic Whimbrel**

Breeding eastern Siberia, migrating south, a few regularly reaching the Kermadec Islands and New Zealand as far south as Foveaux Strait. Recorded as staying over the southern winter in Auckland, 1946-1949, 1951, 1952.

References: Turbott, Sibson and Stidolph, 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:34-5; McKenzie, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:56; Fleming, 1950, *Notornis*, 4:2-3.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 145.

187. *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus* Latham, 1790.

American Whimbrel (Hudsonian Curlew)

Breeding Arctic North America, migrating to southern California to Chile, Galapagos Islands and mouth of the Amazon, straggling to New Zealand, two records: a skin (coll. S. C. Liardet) in the Dominion Museum, from Wairau River mouth, about July, 1874, on which the first New Zealand record of *N. phaeopus* was based, and a sight record, Ohiwa, Bay of Plenty, June, 1949.

Reference: McKenzie, 1950, *Notornis*, 4:18-21.

Plate: *Book of Birds*, 1:273.

188. *Limosa lapponica baueri* Naumann, 1836

Eastern Bar-tailed Godwit (Kuaka)

Breeding north-east Asia and north-west America, migrating to Australia, New Zealand, Stewart Island and Chatham Islands and occasionally to subantarctic islands. Large numbers stay over southern winter, mainly in Auckland.

References: Turbott, 1951, *Notornis*, 4:128-130; Stidolph, 1951, *Notornis*, 4:135.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 28; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 148; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 4; *Book of Birds*, 1:273.

189. *Limosa limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Hudsonian Godwit

Breeding Arctic America from north-east Alaska to Hudson Bay, migrating normally to southern South America. Twelve records for New Zealand: Lake Ellesmere (March, 1902, 1917, Jan., 1918, Feb., 1919, March, 1921), Port Waikato (Nov., 1940), Mangawai (Nov., 1940), Firth of Thames (March, 1946), Manukau (July, 1946, April, 1949, April, 1952), Ruakaka (Dec., 1951). Has been known to stay over southern winter in New Zealand.

References: Stead, 1923, *Trans.N.Z.Inst.*, 54:492-493; Sibson, 1943, *Emu*, 43:136; 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:35-36.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 89; *Book of Birds*, 1:273.

190. *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus, 1767)

Greenshank

Breeding northern Europe and Asia, migrating across tropics; twice recorded in New Zealand: Otago, 1874, and sight record, Gisborne, Nov., 1952.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:311.

Plates, Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 155; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iv, pl. 119.

191. *Xenus cinereus* (Gueldenstaedt, 1774)

Terek Sandpiper

Breeding northern Europe and Asia from southern Finland east to the longitude of Lake Baikal, migrating to Africa, Arabia, Turkestan, Madagascar, Mauritius, India, Malay Archipelago, Australia and Tasmania, straggling to New Zealand, sight records: one at Miranda, Dec., 1951, to March, 1952, two at Waitakaruru (June-July, 1952).

Reference: McKenzie, 1952, *Notornis*, 4:212.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iv, pl. 116; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 154.

192. *Heteroscelus incanus incanus* (Gmelin, 1789) Wandering Tattler

Breeding Alaska, migrating to Equador, Central Pacific and Australasia, three New Zealand records: Portland Island (two birds, autumn 1883); Raoul Island, Kermadec Islands (1913); Kawakawa, Clevedon (sight record, Aug., 1948-July, 1949).

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:312; McKenzie, 1949, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:178-80.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 152; *Books of Birds*, 1:277.

193. *Heteroscelus incanus brevipes* (Vieillot, 1816) Grey-tailed Tattler

Probably breeding in eastern Siberia, migrating to East Indies, western Pacific and Australia, straggling to New Zealand, sight records of one to six birds, Parengarenga Harbour (Feb.-March, 1950, and Jan.-March, 1951).

Reference: Turbott, 1951, *Notornis*, 4:130-132.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 151; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iv, pl. 119.

194. *Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758) Turnstone
 Breeding Holarctic regions, migrating to tropics and Southern Hemisphere including New Zealand, regularly favouring certain localities, e.g., Manukau, Farewell Spit, Lake Ellesmere, and occasionally elsewhere. Sometimes spends the southern winter in New Zealand.
 References: Falla, 1936, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 2:6; Sibson, 1946, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:4-5.
 Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 125; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 5; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iv, pl. 109.
195. *Coenocorypha aucklandica iredalei* Rothschild, 1921 Stewart Island Snipe
 South Cape Islands and, formerly, Jacky Lee Island, off Stewart Island.
 Reference: Guthrie-Smith, 1936, *Sorrows and Joys*:174-188.
 Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 28 (? subspecies. Tristram collection "New Zealand.")
196. *Coenocorypha aucklandica pusilla* (Buller, 1869) Chatham Island Snipe
 Chatham Islands, now confined to South-east Island.
 Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:495-497.
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 90.
197. *Coenocorypha aucklandica huegeli* (Tristram, 1893) Snares Island Snipe
 Snares Island.
 Reference: Stead, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:73-74.
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 90.
198. *Coenocorypha aucklandica meinertzhagenae* Rothschild, 1927 Antipodes Island Snipe
 Antipodes Island.
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 90.
199. *Coenocorypha aucklandica aucklandica* (Gray, 1845) Auckland Island Snipe
 Auckland Islands, now confined to Ewing and Adams Islands.
 Plate: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 13.
200. *Gallinago hardwicki* (Gray, 1931) Japanese Snipe
 Breeding Japan, migrating to Australia and Tasmania; three New Zealand records: Arch Hill, Auckland (March, 1898), Castlecliff, Wanganui (Oct., 1914); Taieri Beach (Jan., 1941, sight record).
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 166.
201. *Calidris canutus rogersi* (Mathews, 1913) Knot
 Breeding New Siberian Islands, (?) Alaska, migrating to Australia and New Zealand, south to Chatham Islands and Lake Ellesmere, Stewart Island, straggling to Macquarie Island. Considerable numbers stay over the winter in Auckland and Northland.
 Reference: Falla, 1936, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 2:10-12.
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 163.
202. *Calidris acuminata* (Horsfield, 1821) Siberian Pectoral Sandpiper (Sharp-tailed Sandpiper)
 Breeding north-east Siberia, migrating to Malaya and Australia,

small numbers regularly reaching Kermadec Islands and New Zealand south to Lake Ellesmere. Small flocks recorded from numerous localities.

Some of the birds visiting New Zealand may belong to a large unnamed race (Ridgway).

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:301; Stead, 1923, *Trans.N.Z.Inst.*, 54:494; Falla, 1936, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 2:8.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 161; *Book of Birds*, 1:281; Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, iv, pl. 111.

203. *Calidris melanotos* (Vieillot, 1819) **American Pectoral Sandpiper**

Breeding Arctic America and north-east Siberia, migrating mainly to South America, but a few birds regularly reach New Zealand. Recorded mainly Lake Ellesmere and Firth of Thames; also Nelson (March, 1930), Masterton (1946), Porangahau (1945, 1950), Napier (March, 1951, March, 1952). A rare straggler to eastern Australia.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:300; Stead, 1923, *Trans.N.Z.Inst.*, 54:494-495.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 88; *Book of Birds*, 1:281; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iv, pl. 111.

204. *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763) **Curlew Sandpiper**

Breeding Arctic Asia, migrating south, a few usually reaching New Zealand. Sometimes reported in small flocks. Recorded from Kermadec Islands, Te Anau (March, 1903), Lake Ellesmere and Firth of Thames.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:304; Stead, 1923, *Trans.N.Z.Inst.*, 54:495.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 162; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iv, pl. 109.

205. *Calidris ruficollis ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776)

Red-necked Stint (Eastern Little Stint)

Breeding north-east Siberia and north-west Alaska, migrating to Malaysia and Australia, a few regularly reaching New Zealand; rarely south to Otago (Taieri, 1902). Occasionally remains during the southern winter.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:302; Stead, 1923, *Trans.N.Z.Inst.*, 54:493-494.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 159, 160.

205A. *Calidris minutilla* (Vieillot, 1819) subspecies **Least Sandpiper**

Breeding in northern America and north-east Asia; nominate race migrating south to Brazil and Peru, east Asiatic race, *C. m. subminuta* (Middendorff), to eastern India, Malaysia, and North Australia. One New Zealand sight record: Wairoa, Hawke Bay (Nov., 1952).

Reference: Stidolph, 1953, *Notornis*, 5(4):115.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 159, 160 (*C.m. subminuta*).

206. *Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764)

Sanderling

Breeding northern Holarctic regions. Most eastern Siberian birds migrate only to northern fringe of south-west Pacific but a few regularly reach east Australia. New Zealand records: Lake Ellesmere (Jan., 1917), Invercargill, Waimakariri River mouth (Feb., 1934, and Jan., 1938), Waikanae (spring, 1930, sight record), Parengarenga (sight records: three and five birds, Feb., 1950; single bird, March, 1951).

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:305; Falla, 1936, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 2:10; Turbott, 1951, *Notornis*, 4:127-8.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 158; *Book of Birds*, 1:277; Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, iv, pl. 116.

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDAE : STILTS AND AVOCETS

207. *Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* Gould, 1837 **Pied Stilt**

Breeding Australia, North and South Islands of New Zealand, Kapiti. General northward movement in autumn so that the bulk of the population winters in Auckland. No evidence that any leave New Zealand.

References: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*:97-105; Sibson and McKenzie, 1944, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:51-57.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 27; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 12.

208. *Himantopus novaezealandiae* Gould, 1841 **Black Stilt**

New Zealand, breeding South Island, rare and local (e.g., Omarama), formerly more abundant and widespread. Black and almost black stilts re-appear in Auckland in late summer.

During the past century, the proportion of black birds in the New Zealand stilt population has fallen appreciably and their present rarity has prevented adequate study of their relationships with the common pied stilt, so that the taxonomic status of *novaezealandiae* is not settled.

Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 27.

209. *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1816 **Australian Avocet**

Breeding Australia and Tasmania. Several New Zealand occurrences in the latter half of the nineteenth century, mainly in the South Island; Timaru and Ashburton River (1859-60); Kaiapoi River; Waimate; Lake Ellesmere; Rakaia River mouth; Methven; Ashley River; south-west Wellington (1863); Dunedin; Lake Wakatipu; Jacksons Bay; Whangarei; Christchurch; Ninety-mile Beach. Last recorded at Invercargill (1892).

There was evidently an invasion of this species into New Zealand during the last century but the species was not established.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 27; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 143.

FAMILY PHALAROPODIDAE : PHALAROPES

210. *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linnaeus, 1758). **Grey Phalarope**

Breeding in northern Holarctic regions, migrating to Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, west of Africa and Chile, straggling to New Zealand at the southern limit of its migration. Records from Waimate, Canterbury (June, 1883), Lake Ellesmere (1925), Hastings (July, 1934).

All three New Zealand specimens are females in red breeding plumage, collected in the southern winter.

Reference: Falla, 1936, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 2:13.

Plates: Mathews, *Bird Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 92; *Book of Birds*, 1:285; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iv, pl. 107.

211. *Phalaropus lobatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) **Red-necked Phalarope**

Breeding in northern Holarctic regions, migrating to Indian, South Pacific and South Atlantic Oceans, straggling to New Zealand at the southern limit of its migration. Records from Lake Ellesmere (1929), Wanganui River (April, 1935).

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 93; *Book of Birds*, 1:285; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, iv, pl. 107.

FAMILY GLAREOLIDAE : PRATINCOLES AND COURSERS

212. *Stiltia isabella* (Vieillot, 1816) Australian Pratincole

Breeding in Australia and migrating to the tropics; one record in New Zealand: Westport (1898).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 170.

FAMILY STERCORARIIDAE : SKUAS

213. *Stercorarius skua lonnbergi* (Mathews, 1912) Southern Skua

Circumpolar on subantarctic islands; breeding Macquarie, Campbell, Auckland, Antipodes, Bounty, Snares and Chatham Islands, Stewart and outlying islands, Solander Islands, Foveaux Strait; vacating southern breeding grounds June to August and migrating northward; recorded rather sparingly as far north as Three Kings Islands and southern Australia.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:270; Stead, 1932, *Life Hist.N.Z.Birds*:60-71; Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:497-8.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 122; *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 59; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 8; Murphy, *Oceanic Birds S.Amer*:1070.

214. *Stercorarius skua maccormicki* Saunders, 1893 Antarctic Skua

Breeding shores of Antarctic Continent, wintering at sea to north, straggling exceptionally to North Pacific and rarely to New Zealand; three records, Rangitikei (Jan., 1940), Muriwai (April, 1940), Mitimiti (c. 1946).

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:273; Falla, 1940, *Emu*, 40:119-120; Sibson, 1950, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:237.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 42.

215. *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck, 1815) Pomarine Skua

Arctic regions, migrating to southern hemisphere; probably regular in New Zealand, several sight records (e.g., Clevedon, Feb., 1942) and one specimen (Bay of Islands, Dec., 1933).

Reference: Falla, 1936, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 2:4.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 123; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, v, pl. 138.

216. *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Arctic Skua

Arctic and subarctic regions, summer migrant to southern hemisphere, including New Zealand south to Fiordland and east to Chatham Islands.

Reference: Falla, 1936, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 2:4-5.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 124; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, v, pl. 139.

FAMILY LARIDAE : GULLS AND TERNS

217. *Larus dominicanus* Lichtenstein, 1823Southern Black-backed Gull (Karoro)

South America, South Africa, subantarctic islands of all oceans, and New Zealand; breeding throughout coastal districts (locally inland, Paparoa Range, etc.) and on outlying islands, including Chatham, Snares, Auckland, Campbell, Antipodes, Bounty and Macquarie Islands (but not Three

Kings); straggling to the Kermadec Islands and to Australia.

No subspecies have been substantiated; the Southern Black-backed Gull may, indeed, be a race of the Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus* Linn.) of the northern hemisphere (see White, *Ibis*, 94:165).

Reference: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*:42-9.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 28; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 6.

218. *Larus novae-hollandiae novae-hollandiae* Stephens, 1826

Australian Silver Gull

Southern Australia north to South Queensland; according to Dwight (1925, p. 281) straggling to New Zealand, where the subspecies is of uncertain status.

Reference: Dwight, 1925, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 52:279-85.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 120.

219. *Larus novae-hollandiae scopulinus* Forster, 1844

Red-billed Gull (New Zealand Silver Gull, Tarapunga)

New Zealand, breeding coasts and islets, from Three Kings to Stewart Island and inland at Rotorua; Chatham, Snares, Auckland and Campbell Islands.

An alleged subspecies from the subantarctic islands (*coincicens* Mathews) has not yet been adequately investigated.

Reference: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*:50-9.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 29; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 7.

220. *Larus bulleri* Hutton, 1871

Black-billed Gull

New Zealand, breeding chiefly South Island river-beds of Southland, Otago, Canterbury, Marlborough, Westland, and Nelson (?); North Island: breeding Lakes Rotorua and Rotomahana, and (?) Lake Rotoaira, at Hawkes Bay river mouths and at Porangahau Harbour; migrating to southern and western coasts of Wellington and to Bay of Plenty and Firth of Thames, rarely to Manukau Harbour and Waiheke.

Reference: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*:50-59.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 28; (ed. 2), pl. 29.

221. *Chlidonias hybrida albostratus* (Gray, 1845) **Black-fronted Tern**

New Zealand, breeding on river-beds of Southland, Otago and Canterbury, Marlborough (?) and Nelson(?); ranging to Stewart Island and migrating to North Island (Wellington, Palliser Bay, Waikanae, Manawatu, Waiouru, Taupo, Bay of Plenty, Manukau, and Muriwai, Auckland west coast).

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:237. Stead, *Life Hist. N.Z. Birds*:25-31; Wodzicki, 1946, *Emu*, 46:14-16; Sibson, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:10-12.

Plates: *Ereb. Terr.*, pl. 21; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 30; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 24.

222. *Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck, 1815) **White-winged Black Tern**

Europe and Asia, breeding, migrating to southern hemisphere, including Australia and, occasionally, New Zealand; two specimens in breeding plumage, Waihopai River, Nelson (Dec., 1868); Canterbury; sight records of birds in breeding plumage, Waipara (Dec., 1939) and Rakaia River mouth (Nov., 1943); bird in partial eclipse plumage, Ellesmere (March, 1944); Otatautau, Southland (Jan., 1945).

Stead's report of breeding in Canterbury (1927, *Natural History of Canterbury*:218) is hard to accept, as this species elsewhere throughout its wide range nests in the northern hemisphere and migrates to the south.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 102; Witherby, *Birt.Birds*, v, pl. 126.

223. *Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas, 1770) Caspian Tern

Breeds locally in Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Australia and on the coasts of the main islands of New Zealand north of Otago; occasionally breeds and regularly occurs inland.

We follow Witherby (1941:18) who considered that alleged subspecies have not "sufficient constant distinctions to warrant recognition."

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, vii, pl. 22; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 105; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 22; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, v, pl. 127.

224. *Sterna bergii cristata* Stephens, 1826 Crested Tern

Widespread in subtropical and tropical east Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans south to Australia (several subspecies), straggling to New Zealand, two records: Kermadec Islands (April, 1910) and Spirits Bay (March, 1951).

Reference: Turbott, 1952, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 4(3):189.

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, vii, pl. 23, 24; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 106.

225. *Sterna vittata bethunei* Buller, 1896 Antarctic Tern

Breeding Snares, Antipodes, Bounty, Auckland, Campbell and Macquarie Islands, straggling to Chatham Islands (one record without date). The species is circumpolar in subantarctic and antarctic seas.

Murphy's validation of the subspecific name is accepted. In default of detailed comparison, *macquariensis* Falla is not separated.

References: Murphy, 1938, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 977:11-12; Falla, 1937, *B.A.N.Z.A.R.E.Repts.*(B.), 2:260, 261; Stead, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:74-5.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 76.

226. *Sterna paradisaca* Pontoppidan, 1763 Arctic Tern

Breeding northern hemisphere, migrating to antarctic pack ice, casual in New Zealand; four records, Waikanae (Dec., 1929), Kaipara Heads (1939), and Auckland Islands (2 specimens and sight records, 1943).

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 87; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, v, pl. 129.

227. *Sterna nereis* (Gould, 1843) Fairy Tern

New Caledonia to Australia and Tasmania; New Zealand, rare and local, but resident and breeding; recent records from Whangaroa, Ruakaka, Kaipara, Mangawai, Pakiri (Northland), Firth of Thames, Karaka, Tauranga, Rangitikei, Waikanae, Wairau Bar; once reported common Canterbury, recent records: Lake Ellesmere, 5-6 birds (March, 1944), Victoria Lake (June, 1943).

Reference: Macdonald, 1953, *Notornis*, 5(3):84.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 112.

228. *Sterna striata* (Gmelin, 1789) White-fronted Tern (Tara)

New Zealand coasts and outlying islands, Chatham Islands and Auckland Islands (breeding); reputedly ranging to Snares and Campbell

Islands (Oliver) and to Macquarie Island (Hamilton); some birds migrating to Australia and Tasmania (chiefly May to November). Reported absent from Chatham Islands March to August.

References: Hindwood, 1946, *Emu*, 45:179-200 (migration); Stead, 1932, *Life Hist. N.Z. Birds*:32-41.

Plates: *Ereb. Terr.*, pl. 20*; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 30; Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 109; *Sea and Shore Birds*, pl. 23.

229. *Sterna fuscata* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Sooty Tern

All tropical and subtropical seas, including Kermadec Islands (breeding); straggling to northern New Zealand, six records: Waitomo Caves (March, 1918), Muriwai, Tauranga and Te Awamutu (Feb., 1936), Manurewa, Auckland (March, 1936), New Plymouth (March, 1951).

Recent authorities agree that a thorough revision is necessary to establish the subspecific divisions in this species.

Reference: Turbott, 1952, *Rec. Auck. Inst. Mus.*, 4(3):190-1.

Plates: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 113; Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, v, pl. 130.

230. *Anous stolidus* (Linnaeus, 1758) subspecies

Common Noddy

Tropical Atlantic and Pacific, straggling to New Zealand, two doubtful records: east coast of North Island (1885), "High Seas" (Buller).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 115.

231. *Anous tenuirostris minutus* Boie, 1844

White-capped Noddy (Lesser Noddy)

Tropical seas, including Kermadec Islands, breeding Meyer Island.

Some reviewers have maintained the specific distinction of the Indian Ocean and Pacific Lesser Noddies; in linking them we follow Mayr (*Birds S.W. Pacific*:27), and Serventy and Whittell (*Birds West Australia*:135).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 117.

232. *Gygis alba royana* Mathews, 1912

White Tern

Norfolk Island and Kermadec Islands (breeding on Raoul Island). The species ranges the subtropical and tropical seas of all oceans, and straggles to New Zealand: Waipu (1883: two specimens in Reischek collection, *vide* Iredale) and Ettrick, Otago (March, 1945: Otago Museum).

Peters (1934) noted that "the last word on the Pacific races of *Gygis* has not yet been said," and this applies to the relationship between *royana* and *candida* (Gmelin) which ranges from Caroline and Christmas Islands to Tonga and Society Islands.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 119.

233. *Procelsterna cerulea albivitta* Bonaparte, 1856

Grey Ternlet

Subtropical Pacific, including Norfolk, Lord Howe and Kermadec Islands (breeding on Sunday, Meyer, Macauley and Curtis Islands and French Rock), straggling to northern New Zealand: Cape Maria van Diemen, Waipu, off Cape Kari Kari, Doubtless Bay (four birds seen Jan., 1951).

The trinomial name follows Peters (1934) who states that his arrangement is "entirely provisional." Although Stresemann has shown (*Auk*.

67:78) that *australis* Gmelin is the oldest name for this bird, we retain *cerulea* Bennett as a *nomen conservandum*.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 118.

ORDER COLUMBIFORMES

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE : FRUIT PIGEONS, PIGEONS AND DOVES

234. *Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1789)
New Zealand Pigeon (Kereru)

North, South and Stewart Islands, Great and Little Barrier, Hen, Chickens, Mayor and Kapiti Islands.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 17; (ed. 2), pl. 24; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 1.

235. *Hemiphaga novaeseelandiae chathamensis* (Rothschild, 1891)
Chatham Islands.
Chatham Island Pigeon

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 77.

- *236. *Columba livia* Gmelin, 1789
Rock Pigeon

Europe and west Asia; introduced to New Zealand as domestic varieties which have become feral, especially in parts of Marlborough, Canterbury and Otago, reverting to plumage of wild type.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, iv, pl. 102.

- *237. *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina* (Temminck, 1810)
Malay Spotted Dove

Eastern Bengal, Burma, Indo-China, Malaysia; a common cage-bird, introduced to parts of Australia and New Zealand: Auckland City and suburbs, south to Middlemore.

The subspecies has been determined from an Auckland Museum skin sent to Mr. C. A. Gibson-Hill.

ORDER PSITTACIFORMES

FAMILY PSITTACIDAE : PARROTS AND PARAKEETS

238. *Strigops habroptilus* Gray, 1845
Kakapo

North Island, never abundant and perhaps extinct, no authentic records for many years. South Island: Nelson, Westland and Fiordland, now rare and local; Stewart Island, rare.

Mathews and Iredale (1913) distinguished three subspecies but no thorough investigation of size and plumage variation has been published.

Plates: *Ereb. Terr.*, pl. 7; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 4; (ed. 2), pl. 19; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 3.

239. *Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis* Lorenz, 1896
North Island Kaka

North Island, Hen and Chickens, Great and Little Barrier, Fanal, Mayor and Kapiti Islands, straggling to Poor Knights.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:402.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 17 (? subspecies); *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 2.

240. *Nestor meridionalis meridionalis* (Gmelin, 1788) South Island Kaka

South Island, Stewart Island and outlying islands, perhaps straggling across Cook Strait to Wellington and Otaki (Oliver, 1930:406).

Geographic variation within the South Island has not been analysed in detail. "Brown" kakas from Fiordland have been attributed to *occidentalis* Buller, 1869, (the type of which is lost), but other Fiordland birds are "green" and in view of the high degree of individual plumage variation in this genus the occurrence of a third well-defined subspecies is questionable.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 5; *Suppl.*, pl. 8.

241. *Nestor notabilis* Gould, 1856 Kea

South Island: Southern Alps and other mountain ranges of Fiordland, Nelson and Marlborough, breeding chiefly above 3,000 ft. and ranging down to lowlands on both sides of the South Island.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 5; (ed. 2), pl. 18.

***242. *Kakatoe galerita* (Latham, 1790) subspecies White Cockatoo**

Australia, New Guinea, Lesser Sunda and Solomon Islands, introduced to New Zealand (cage escapes), established Fordell to Turakina Valley district, west of lower Waikato valley (Auckland) and reported Wellsford, Onewhero (Waikato) and Wainuiomata (Wellington).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 287.

***243. *Platycercus eximius eximius* (Shaw, 1792) Eastern Rosella**

Eastern Australia and Tasmania; introduced into New Zealand (cage escapes), established in Northland from Waitakere Range north to Whangarei (1951) and near Dunedin.

References: Fleming, 1944, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:59-60; Turbott, 1950, *Notornis*, 4:7.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 306.

244. *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae cyanurus* Salvadori, 1891

Kermadec Islands.

Kermadec Parakeet

245. *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae* (Sparrman, 1787)

New Zealand Parakeet (Kakariki)

New Zealand, main islands and outliers; Three Kings, Poor Knights, Hen and Chickens, Great and Little Barrier Islands, Mokohinau, Mercury, Alderman Islands, Kapiti, Stewart Island (and outliers); Auckland Islands (Auckland, Adams, Enderby and Rose Islands).

New Zealand races of *Cyanoramphus* are at present under review by E. G. Turbott and this list follows the classification of Oliver (1930) without substantial alteration.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 6; (ed. 2), pl. 16; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 4.

246. *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae chathamensis* Oliver, 1930

Chatham Island Parakeet

Chatham, Pitt, Mangare and South East Islands.

247. *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae hochstetteri* (Reischek, 1889)

Antipodes Island.

Reischek's Parakeet

248. *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae erythrotis* (Wagler, 1832)
Macquarie Island (extinct). **Macquarie Island Parakeet**
249. *Cyanoramphus unicolor* (Lear, 1831) **Antipodes Island Parakeet**
Antipodes Island.
Plate: Buller, *Supp.*, pl. 9.
250. *Cyanoramphus auriceps auriceps* (Kuhl, 1820)
Yellow-crowned Parakeet (Kakariki)
North and South Islands, Three Kings (formerly), Hen Island, Barrier Islands, Kapiti, Solander Islands, Stewart Island and outlying islets; Auckland Islands.
Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 6; (ed. 2), pl. 16.
251. *Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi* Rothschild, 1893 **Forbes' Parakeet**
Chatham Islands, now confined to Little Mangare Islet.
Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:502-504.
252. *Cyanoramphus malherbi* (Souancé, 1857)
Orange-fronted Parakeet (Alpine Parakeet)
South Island, forested mountains (rare). North Island records of this species are not supported by specimens and are rejected.
Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 16.

ORDER CUCULIFORMES

FAMILY CUCULIDAE : OLD-WORLD CUCKOOS

253. *Cuculus saturatus horsfieldi* Horsfield and Moore, 1857
Oriental Cuckoo
Breeding central and eastern Siberia, central Asia, northern China and Japan, migrating south and wintering from India to Australia, eastward to New Guinea and Solomon Islands; straggling to New Zealand, two records: Te Anau (Feb., 1902) and Takaka (Dec., 1944).
Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 349.
254. *Cuculus pallidus* (Latham, 1801) **Pallid Cuckoo**
Breeding Australia and Tasmania, migrating in southern winter to northern Australia, the Moluccas and New Guinea; straggling to New Zealand, one record (Craig Flat, Otago) of a bird which wintered three years (May to Oct., 1939-41), and two sight records: Okarito (Dec., 1941) and Greymouth (March, 1942).
Reference: Marples, 1942, *Bull.O.S.N.Z.*, 2:11.
Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 350.
255. *Chalcites lucidus lucidus* (Gmelin, 1788)
Shining Cuckoo (Pipiwaharoa)
New Zealand, summer resident (August to April, occasionally wintering); breeding (parasitic on Grey Warbler) main islands, Stewart Island, most nearer outlying islands, and Chatham Islands (parasitic on Chatham

Island Warbler), migrating through Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island (evidently breeding) and Louisiade Archipelago, to Solomon Islands and Bismarck Archipelago, straggling to Kermadec Islands and eastern Australia.

References: Mayr, 1932, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 520:1-9; Fell, 1947, *Trans.Roy.Soc. N.Z.*, 76:504-515; Hindwood, 1948, *N.Z. Science Review*, 6:60-61; Falla, *op.cit.*, 6:61; Watson and Bull, 1950, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:226.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 15; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 23.

256. *Eudynamis taitensis* (Sparrman, 1787)

Long-tailed Cuckoo (*Kockoea*)

New Zealand, summer resident (Oct.-Mar.), breeding on main islands (parasitic on Whitehead, Yellowhead and Brown Creeper), Stewart Island, Little and Great Barrier Islands, Kapiti, straggling to Chatham Islands and Auckland Island (?); migrating through Norfolk, Lord Howe and Kermadec Islands to Oceania from the Papuan Region, Bismarck Archipelago and Micronesia to the Marquesas and Tuamotu. Chief wintering range Fiji to Society Islands. Rarely wintering in New Zealand (records in June).

References: Stead, 1936, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 66:182-4; Bogert, 1937, *Am.Mus. Novit.*, 933:1-12; Mayr, 1944, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1269:1-3.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 8; (ed. 2), pl. 14; Mathews, *Birds Norf. Lord Howe*, pl. 19; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 24.

257. *Scythrops novaehollandiae* Latham, 1790 Channel-billed Cuckoo

"From Flores, Babar, Timorlaut and Celebes eastward to Australia, Bismarck Archipelago and the Papuan Region" (Mayr, 1941); straggling to New Zealand: one record, Invercargill (Dec., 1924).

Reference: Marples, 1942, *Bull.O.S.N.Z.*, 2:11.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 361.

ORDER STRIGIFORMES

FAMILY TYTONIDAE : BARN OWLS

258. *Tyto alba delicatula* (Gould, 1837)

Australian Barn Owl

Australia and Tasmania, straggling to New Zealand; one record: Barrytown, Westland (Aug., 1947).

Reference: Falla, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:171.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 268.

FAMILY STRIGIDAE : OWLS

259. *Ninox novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1788)

Morepork (*Ruru*)

New Zealand, main and outlying islands from Three Kings to Stewart Island, Mokohinau, Mayor, Kapiti, Great and Little Barrier, Hen and Chickens Islands; Codfish Island. Other subspecies in Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands.

The status of the subspecies *venatica* Peale (North Island) is left in abeyance pending revision.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 3; (ed. 2), pl. 20; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 5.

260. *Sceloglaux albifacies rufifacies* Buller, 1904

North Island Laughing Owl

North Island, extinct; reported Urewera (traditional), Mt. Egmont (about 1856), Wairarapa (unique type, about 1868), Porirua and Te Karaka (sight records).

Plate: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 7.

261. *Sceloglaux albifacies albifacies* (G. R. Gray, 1844)

Laughing Owl (Whékau)

South Island, formerly Nelson, Canterbury, Otago; Fiordland, recent sight records.

Plates: *Ereb. Terr.*, pl. 1; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 3; (ed. 2), pl. 20.

*262. *Athene noctua* (Scopoli, 1769) subspecies

Little Owl

Central Europe, introduced to New Zealand 1906-10; South Island from Parnassus (Canterbury) to Puysegur Point (Southland) and south of a line between these localities, also Pembroke (Otago), Inchbourne (Westland) and Wairau (Marlborough). North Island: unconfirmed sight records from Butterfly Creek (Wellington), Te Marua, Otaki, Ohau, Waitohu and Palmerston North.

Reference: Marples, 1942, *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 72:237-252.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, ii, pl. 57-58.

ORDER APODIFORMES

FAMILY APODIDAE : SWIFTS

263. *Apus pacificus pacificus* (Latham, 1801) Fork-tailed Swift

Eastern Asia, north China, Japan, breeding; migrating to Australia (October to February) and straggling to New Zealand, one record: White Cliffs, Taranaki, four birds (Dec., 1884).

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:433.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 348.

264. *Chaetura caudacuta caudacuta* (Latham, 1801) Spine-tailed Swift

East Asia to Japan, breeding; migrating to Australia and Tasmania (southern summer), straggling to New Zealand; several occurrences, including "invasion" in 1942-43: Taranaki (March, 1888), Tokomaru (Nov., 1930), Mokau (Nov., 1935), Levin (Nov., 1951). Between Nov. 29, 1942, and Feb. 28, 1943, swifts were reported widely between Northland and Stewart Island.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:434; McCaskill, 1943, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:38-

40.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 347.

ORDER CORACIIFORMES

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE : KINGFISHERS

- 265.
- Halcyon sancta vagans*
- (Lesson, 1830)

New Zealand Kingfisher (Kotare)

Kermadec Islands, Three Kings, North and South Islands, Stewart Island and nearer outlying islands.

Reference: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories N.Z. Birds*: 123-9.

Plates: *Ereb. Terr.*, pl. 1*; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 13.

- *266.
- Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae*
- (Hermann, 1783) Kookaburra

Australia, introduced into New Zealand; established Kawau Island and adjacent mainland, straggling to Auckland Harbour and north to Wellsford.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 335.

FAMILY CORACIIDAE : ROLLERS

- 267.
- Eurystomus orientalis pacificus*
- (Latham, 1801)

Broad-billed Roller (Dollar Bird)

Australia, breeding; migrating (March to October) to Moluccas, Celebes, New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago; straggling to New Zealand, recorded (sometimes in small flocks): "Akamotu" (1882), Wairoa (Northland), Piha (spring, 1881), Parihaka, Waiwakaiho River, Stoke, Awatere, near Greymouth, Hokitika, Miconui River, Te Kao (Parengarenga, 1923), Great Barrier Island (1935).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 331.

ORDER PASSERIFORMES : PERCHING BIRDS

FAMILY ACANTHISITTIDAE : NEW ZEALAND WRENS

- 268.
- Acanthisitta chloris granti*
- Mathews and Iredale, 1913

North Island Rifleman

North Island, Little and Great Barrier Islands, but no recent records on mainland north of Te Aroha.

- 269.
- Acanthisitta chloris chloris*
- (Sparman, 1787)

South Island, Stewart Island and outliers.

South Island Rifleman

Plates (? subspecies): Buller (ed. 2), pl. 12; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 19.

- 270.
- Xenicus longipes stokesi*
- Gray, 1862 North Island Bush Wren

Known from specimens collected Rimutaka Range about 1850. now rarely recorded.

Plate: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 11.

Xenicus Gray, 1855, is not a homonym of *Xenica* Westwood, 1851.

271. *Xenicus longipes longipes* (Gmelin, 1789) **South Island Bush Wren**
 South Island, formerly widespread in forested mountain areas (Tasman and Spencer Ranges, Westland, Otago), now rare and local, chiefly in Fiordland.
 Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 3; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 12; (ed. 2), pl. 12.
272. *Xenicus longipes variabilis* Stead, 1936 **Stead's Bush Wren**
 Outlying islands south-west of Stewart Island. Presumably the wren formerly on Stewart Island belonged to this race.
 Reference: Stead, 1936, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 66:312-313.
273. *Xenicus gilviventris* Pelzeln, 1867 **Rock Wren**
 South Island, subalpine fell-field from Nelson to western Southland.
 Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 12; (ed. 2), pl. 12.
274. *Xenicus lyalli* (Rothschild, 1894) **Stephen Island Wren**
 Stephen Island, Cook Strait; extinct.
 Plate: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 10.

FAMILY ALAUDIDAE : LARKS

- *275. *Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758 **Skylark**
 Europe and Asia, introduced into New Zealand; throughout main islands, outliers and Auckland Islands, Kermadec Islands and Chatham Islands.
 Skylarks introduced to New Zealand probably belong to the nominate subspecies.
 Plate: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 19, 20.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE : SWALLOWS

276. *Hylochelidon nigricans nigricans* Vieillot, 1817 **Australian Tree Martin**
 Breeding Australia and Tasmania, migrating and wintering on Aru and Kei Islands, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago and Solomon Islands, straggling to New Zealand, several records, including small flocks: Hicks Bay, Mahia, Cape Campbell, Collingwood, Wakapuaka, Blenheim, Moki-hinui, Christchurch, Oamaru; Featherston, May-Sept., 1946 (sight record).
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 375.
277. *Hirundo neoxena* Gould, 1852 **Welcome Swallow**
 Australia and Tasmania, straggling to New Zealand; one record, Auckland Islands, 1943 (R. A. Falla).
 Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 374.

FAMILY CAMPEPHAGIDAE : CUCKOO-SHRIKES

278. *Coracina novaehollandiae* (Gmelin, 1789) subspecies **Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike**
 Australia, Tasmania, migrating north to East Indies, New Guinea,

D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade, Bismarck Archipelago and Nissan Island, straggling to New Zealand, several records: Motueka (1869), Invercargill (1870), Westport (about 1895 and 1931), Lake Ellesmere (1904), Grey-mouth (1914?) and Okato, Taranaki (1914).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 413.

FAMILY MUSCICAPIDAE : FLYCATCHERS, THRUSHES, ETC.

Subfamily division of an extended Family Muscicapidae follows Mayr and Amadon (*Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1496, 1951).

SUBFAMILY MUSCICAPINAE : OLD-WORLD FLYCATCHERS

279. *Rhipidura fuliginosa placabilis* Bangs, 1921 North Island Fantail
Three Kings, North Island, Hen and Chickens, Great and Little Barrier, Mayor and Kapiti Islands.

Reference: Fleming, 1949, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:188-190.

Plate: *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 18.

280. *Rhipidura fuliginosa fuliginosa* (Sparrman, 1787) South Island Fantail
South Island, Stewart Island and nearby outliers.

The South Island Fantail is dimorphic. Records of the black phase in the North Island have been interpreted as wanderers from the South Island, but no South Island Pied Fantails have yet been identified from the North Island. Black Fantails breeding in Wellington may be established stragglers from the South Island but their rare occurrence at Hokianga, Auckland Isthmus, Hawkes Bay and East Cape suggests that the North Island race also carries the factors for melanism.

References: Stead, 1932, *Life Histories*:130-138; Fleming, 1949, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:188-190.

Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 8.

281. *Rhipidura fuliginosa penitus* Bangs, 1911 Chatham Island Fantail
Chatham, Pitt, and South East Islands.

References: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:506; 1949, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:188-190.

282. *Petroica macrocephala toitoi* (Lesson, 1828) Pied Tit (Miro-miro)
North Island (now rare in Northland), Hen, Chickens, Little and Great Barrier and Kapiti Islands.

Reference: Fleming, 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:33-36; Parkin, 1951, *Notornis*, 4:162-3.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 5; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 16.

283. *Petroica macrocephala macrocephala* (Gmelin, 1789) Yellow-breasted Tit (Ngiru-ngiru)
South Island, Stewart Island and outlying islets, Solander Island.

Reference: Fleming, 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:28-33.

Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 5.

284. *Petroica macrocephala chathamensis* Fleming, 1950
 Chatham Islands. **Chatham Island Tit**
 References: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:506-7; 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:36-40.
285. *Petroica macrocephala dannefaerdi* (Rothschild, 1894)
 Snares Islands. **Snares Black Tit**
 References: Stead, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:77-78; Fleming, 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:44-46.
 Plate: Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 12.
286. *Petroica macrocephala marrineri* (Mathews and Iredale, 1913)
Auckland Island Tit
 Auckland Islands, including Adams, Enderby and Rose Islands.
 Reference: Fleming, 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:40-44.
287. *Petroica (Miro) australis longipes* (Lesson, 1828)
North Island Robin (Toutouwai)
 Little Barrier, Kapiti and bushed areas of central North Island, now extinct Northland, rare in west Taranaki, East Cape and Wellington Peninsulas.
 References: Fleming, 1946, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:24; 1948, 2:150; 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:130-135; Parkin, 1952, *Notornis*, 4:174.
 Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 5; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 17.
288. *Petroica (Miro) australis australis* (Sparrman, 1788)
South Island Robin (Toutouwai)
 South Island, Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Western Otago, Southland; now local in Canterbury and east Otago.
 References: Fleming, 1946, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:24-25; 1948, 2:150-151; 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:135-141.
 Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 6; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 5.
289. *Petroica (Miro) australis rakiura* Fleming, 1950
Stewart Island Robin
 Stewart Island, Jacky Lee, Pukeweka, Big South Cape and Green Islands.
 Reference: Fleming, 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:141-143.
290. *Petroica (Miro) traversi* (Buller, 1872) **Chatham Island Robin**
 Chatham Islands, now only on Little Mangare Island.
 References: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:507-508; 1950, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 78:143-146.
 Plate: Rothschild, *Extinct Birds*, pl. 5.

SUBFAMILY SYLVIINAE : WARBLERS

291. *Bowdleria punctata vealeae* Kemp, 1912
North Island Fernbird (Matata)
 North Island, now local but widespread; Three Kings (sight record, 1887), Great Barrier, Alderman Islands (sight records).
 The subspecific status of fernbirds from outlying islands is not certain. The species is now extinct at Three Kings.

292. *Bowdleria punctata punctata* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830)

South Island Fernbird (Matata)

South Island, now local, in Nelson, Marlborough, Westland, Otago and Southland; Open Bay Island (subspecies unknown).

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 13; (ed. 2), pl. 7.

293. *Bowdleria punctata stewartiana* Oliver, 1930

Stewart Island Fernbird

Stewart Island, Big South Cape, Solomon, Pukeawa, Cundy, Jacky Lee and probably other outlying islands; ? Pikomamakuiti, Foveaux Strait.

Reference: Stead, 1936, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 66:312.

Oliver's type was a rufous bird with large black ventral spots. Stead recorded two forms from Stewart and Cundy Islands, one with small ventral spots, the other with large spots like *vealeae*, and named the paler-breasted form *insularis*. In default of further information, the Stewart Island Fernbird is here considered dimorphic and Oliver's prior name used.

294. *Bowdleria punctata wilsoni* Stead, 1936

Codfish Fernbird

Codfish Island, west of Stewart Island.

Reference: Stead, 1936, *Trans.Roy.Soc.N.Z.*, 66:312.

295. *Bowdleria punctata rufescens* (Buller, 1869)

Chatham Island Fernbird

Chatham Islands, Pitt and Mangare Islands (extinct since about 1900).

Plate: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 13.

296. *Bowdleria punctata caudata* (Buller, 1894)

Snares Fernbird

Snares Island.

Reference: Stead, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:75-77.

Plate: Lorenz-Liburnau, *Ann.K.K.Naturh.Mus.*, xvii, pl. 12.

SUBFAMILY MALURINAE : AUSTRALIAN WARBLERS

297. *Finschia novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1789)

Brown Creeper

South Island, forested areas, Stewart Island and outlying islands.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 5; Buller (ed. 2), pl. 6; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 21.

298. *Mohoua ochrocephala albicilla* (Lesson, 1830)

Whitehead (Popokatea)

North Island, formerly in Northland, but persisting Little Barrier, Arid Island and Great Barrier, and locally on mainland from Te Aroha and Pirongia southward; Kapiti Island.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 5; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 11; (ed. 2), pl. 6; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 20.

299. *Mohoua ochrocephala ochrocephala* (Gmelin, 1789)

Yellowhead (Bush Canary)

Formerly widespread in South Island forested areas, now local in

Marlborough, Nelson, Westland, Otago and Southland. Stewart Island (doubtful, no recent records).

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 11; (ed. 2), pl. 6; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 20.

300. *Gerygone igata* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830) Grey Warbler

New Zealand, North, South, Stewart Islands and nearer outlying islands: Hen and Chickens, Great and Little Barrier, Mayor, Kapiti, and Solander Islands; Three Kings (sight records, 1887, 1889 and 1949).

Alleged subspecies must remain on the suspense list pending thorough study.

Reference: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:455.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 4; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 8; (ed. 2), pl. 14; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 22.

301. *Gerygone albofrontata* Gray, 1844 Chatham Island Warbler
Chatham Islands.

Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:505.

Plates: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 4; Buller, *Suppl.*, pl. 12.

Use of *Gerygone* for this and the preceding species follows the contemporary tendency to avoid monotypic genera for forms which could be regarded as well-differentiated geographic races.

SUBFAMILY TURDINAE : THRUSHES

***302. *Turdus ericetorum* Turton, 1807, subspecies Song Thrush**

British Isles, western Europe, North Africa and East Asia, introduced to New Zealand: both islands and all outlying islands, including Kermadec, Chatham, Snares, Auckland and Campbell Islands (self-introduced).

Plate: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, ii, pl. 42, 43.

***303. *Turdus merula* Linnaeus, 1758, subspecies Blackbird**

Europe, North Africa and west Asia, introduced to New Zealand: both islands and self-introduced to outlying islands, including Stewart, Kermadec, Chatham, Snares, Auckland and Campbell Islands.

Plates: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, ii, pl. 42, 44.

FAMILY PRUNELLIDAE : ACCENTORS

***304. *Prunella modularis occidentalis* (Hartert, 1910)**

British Hedge Sparrow (Dunnock)

British Isles (other races Europe and south-west Persia), introduced into New Zealand; generally distributed on main islands, Kapiti and other off-shore islands, self-introduced to Stewart, Snares and Campbell Islands.

Subspecific determination is based on wing formula of specimens from Hawkes Bay, Wellington, Dunedin and Campbell Islands.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, ii, pl. 50.

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE : WAGTAILS AND PIPITS

305. *Anthus novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1789)*New Zealand Pipit (Pihoihoi)**

New Zealand and outlying islands, Chatham, Antipodes, Auckland and Campbell Islands, straggling to Kermadec Islands (unconfirmed reports, 1887), and perhaps to the Snares Islands (Oliver, 1930; not resident, 1947).

Several subspecies have been described from the subantarctic islands and the Chathams, but their status is in need of further examination. Other subspecies (including *A. n. richardi*, Richard's Pipit) range widely in Europe, North Africa, Asia, East Indies and Australia.

Plate: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 7.

FAMILY MELIPHAGIDAE : HONEYEATERS

306. *Notiomystis cincta* (Du Bus, 1839)**Stitchbird (Hihi)**

Formerly North Island, Great Barrier and (?) Kapiti Islands, extinct on mainland since about 1885 but persisting on Little Barrier Island.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 10; (ed. 2), pl. 11; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 9.

307. *Anthornis melanura obscura* Falla, 1948**Three Kings Bellbird**

Three Kings Islands.

Reference: Falla, 1948, *Rec.Auck.Inst.Mus.*, 3:337-8.

308. *Anthornis melanura melanura* (Sparrman, 1786)**Bellbird (Korimako, Makomako)**

North, South and Stewart Islands and outlying islets, but rare in Northland; Auckland Islands.

The characters claimed to distinguish North Island and Auckland Island Bellbirds from those of the South Island are not apparent in the material available.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 9; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 7.

309. *Anthornis melanura melanocephala* Gray, 1843

Chatham Islands (extinct since about 1906). **Chatham Island Bellbird**

Plate: *Ereb.Terr.*, pl. 2.

310. *Prothemadera novaeseelandiae novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin, 1788)**Tui**

North and South Islands, Stewart Island and outlying islands (including, formerly, Three Kings, 1887), Kermadec and Auckland Islands.

The characters claimed to distinguish the North Island, Kermadec Island and Auckland Island Tuys from those of the South Island are not evident in the available material.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 9; (ed. 2), pl. 10; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 8.

311. *Prothemadera novaeseelandiae chathamensis* Hartert, 1928

Chatham Islands.

Chatham Island Tui

Reference: Fleming, 1939, *Emu*, 38:508-9.

312. *Anthochaera carunculata carunculata* (J. White, 1790)**Red Wattle Bird**

South Queensland and New South Wales, straggling to New Zealand, two records: Matakana (about 1865) and Rahoitu (1882).

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 549.

FAMILY ZOSTEROPIDAE : SILVEREYES

313. *Zosterops lateralis* (Latham, 1801) subspecies**White-eye (Silvereye, Tauhou)**

Originally Tasmania and eastern Australia; the species colonised the South Island of New Zealand (before 1856), North Island (1856), Chatham Islands (1861), Norfolk Island (1904) and the Snares, Auckland and Campbell and Macquarie Islands. Kermadec Islands.

References: Oliver, *N.Z. Birds*:478; Fleming, 1943, *Emu*, 42:193-217; Marples, 1945, *Emu*, 44:277-287.

Plates: Buller (ed. 2), pl. 9; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 10.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE : FINCHES AND BUNTINGS

314. *Chloris chloris* (Linnaeus, 1758) subspecies*Greenfinch**

Europe, North Africa, western Asia; introduced into New Zealand and self-introduced to Chatham Islands.

Plates: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 5, 6.

315. *Carduelis carduelis britannica* (Hartert, 1903)*Goldfinch**

Europe, North Africa, western Asia; introduced into New Zealand and self-introduced into Kermadec, Chatham, Snares, Auckland, Campbell and Antipodes Islands.

The subspecies of eight New Zealand specimens in the British Museum has been determined by Dr. J. M. Harrison.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 5, 6.

***316. *Carduelis flammea cabaret* (P. L. S. Mueller, 1776) Lesser Redpoll**

Europe, introduced into New Zealand and self-introduced into Auckland, Campbell, Snares and Chatham Islands, straggling to Macquarie Island.

Plates: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 5, 6.

Thirty-six New Zealand specimens have been determined sub-specifically by K. Westerskov. The status of the Linnet, *Carduelis cannabina cannabina* (Linnaeus, 1758), in New Zealand is uncertain. The species was liberated but recent reports depend on sight records, and the Linnet is left on the suspense list until its presence in New Zealand is substantiated.

317. *Fringilla coelebs gengleri* Kleinschmidt, 1909*Chaffinch**

British Isles (other subspecies in Europe and western Asia), introduced into New Zealand, self-introduced to Chatham, Snares and Auckland Islands.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 11.

Dr. J. M. Harrison reports that nine New Zealand skins conform very closely to the English race, although a larger series is desirable. Reports of the Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula* Linnaeus), which was introduced into the South Island, depend on unconfirmed sight records, and the species is relegated to the suspense list.

***318. *Emberiza citrinella citrinella* Linnaeus, 1758**

Yellow Hammer (Yellow Bunting)

Europe and western Asia, introduced into New Zealand and self-introduced to Stewart, Chatham and Kermadec Islands.

The subspecific determination is based on examination of six New Zealand specimens by Dr. J. M. Harrison, who is at present studying the European races of Yellow Hammer.

Plates: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 12, 13.

***319. *Emberiza cirrus* Linnaeus, 1766**

Cirl Bunting

Europe, introduced into New Zealand, established locally in Taranaki (no recent records), Hawkes Bay, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.

Plates: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 12, 13.

FAMILY PLOCEIDAE : SPARROWS AND WEAVERS

***320. *Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

House Sparrow

Europe and Asia, widely spread by man, introduced into New Zealand, self-introduced into Chatham, Auckland, Snares and Campbell Islands.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 17.

FAMILY STURNIDAE : STARLINGS

***321. *Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758, subspecies**

Starling

Europe, North Africa, south-west Asia; introduced into New Zealand, self-introduced into Chatham, Kermadec, Snares, Auckland, Campbell and Macquarie Islands.

Plates: *Book of Birds*, 2:208; Witherby, *Brit.Birds*, i, pl. 4.

***322. *Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766)**

Indian Myna

India and neighbouring countries; introduced into New Zealand and established in North Island, south of Auckland, chiefly between Auckland, Waihi, New Plymouth and Wanganui, on the west, and from East Cape to Waipukurau, on the east. Rare and local south of Wanganui and Waipukurau. Formerly in South Island (Dunedin, Christchurch, Nelson).

References: Cunningham, 1948, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 3:57-64; 1951, *Notornis*, 4:66-7.

FAMILY CORVIDAE : CROWS

323. *Corvus* species

A large black crow, probably the Australian Raven (*Corvus coronoides* Vigors and Horsfield = *australis* Gmelin), is admitted to the

list as a straggler on the basis of sight records at Mokohinau and Little Barrier Islands, October, 1945.

References: Buddle, 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:122; Turbott, 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:106; Hindwood, 1947, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 2:122; Stresemann, 1950, *Auk*, 67 (*C. australis* = *C. coronoides* of authors).

***324. *Corvus frugilegus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Rook

Europe and Asia, introduced into New Zealand; established Hawkes Bay, east Wellington and Canterbury (formerly Auckland), and a regular visitor to Fielding district.

Plate: Witherby, *Brit. Birds*, i, pl. 1, 2.

FAMILY CRACTICIDAE : BELL MAGPIES

***325. *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham, 1801)**

Black-backed Magpie

Australia and New Guinea, introduced into New Zealand, established locally in North Canterbury (Cheviot-Kaikoura), Hawkes Bay and Tura-kina district.

There are several described subspecies in Australia but New Zealand birds have not been subspecifically determined.

References: McCaskill, 1945, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:104; 1946, 2:11; 1948, 2:176.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 483.

***326. *Gymnorhina hypoleuca* (Gould, 1837)**

White-backed Magpie

South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, introduced into New Zealand; established (1945) southern part of North Island from Wellington to Taranaki, National Park and Ruatoria (East Coast), and Northland from Hokianga south to Hunua Hills, rare in south Auckland. South Island: chiefly east of Alps from Kaikoura to Dunedin; Nelson.

References: McCaskill, 1945, *N.Z. Bird Notes*, 1:86-104; 1946, 2:11.

Plate: Mathews, *Birds Aust.*, pl. 483.

FAMILY CALLAEIDAE : NEW ZEALAND WATTLE-BIRDS

327. *Philesturnus carunculatus rufusater* (Lesson and Garnot, 1829)

North Island Saddleback (Tieck)

Formerly North Island (now very rarely reported), Little and Great Barrier Islands, Cuvier Island, Kapiti; persisting on Hen Island.

Reference: Stead, 1936, *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 66:185-187.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 15 (adult); *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 11.

328. *Philesturnus carunculatus carunculatus* (Gmelin, 1789)

South Island Saddleback

Formerly South Island, D'Urville and Stephens Islands, Stewart Island and outlying islets, now possibly limited to three of the South Cape islands, south-west of Stewart Island.

Reference: Stead, 1936, *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 66:185-187.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 15 (young); (ed. 2), pl. 3.

329. *Heteralocha acutirostris* (Gould, 1837) Huia
North Island of New Zealand, from Kaimanawa Ranges south to Wellington (probably extinct since about 1907)

Heteralocha Cabanis, 1851 (= *Neomorpha* Gould, 1837) is retained as a *nomen conservandum*.

Plates: Gould, *Birds Aust.*, iv, pl. 19; Buller (ed. 1), pl. 7; (ed. 2), pl. 2; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 13.

330. *Callaeas cinerea wilsoni* (Bonaparte, 1851) North Island Kokako
Formerly throughout forested districts of North Island and Great Barrier Island, now rare and local but still present in widely distributed localities.

Reference: McKenzie, 1951, *Notornis*, 4: 70-76, pl. 13-18.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 16; (ed. 2), pl. 1.

331. *Callaeas cinerea cinerea* (Gmelin, 1788) South Island Kokako
Formerly forested districts of South Island and Stewart Island, now rare and local.

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 16; (ed. 2), pl. 1; *Forest-inhabiting Birds*, pl. 12.

FAMILY TURNAGRIDAE : NEW ZEALAND THRUSHES

The affinities of the New Zealand Thrush have never been determined satisfactorily. Mayr and Amadon (1951, *Am.Mus.Novit.*, 1946:20) state that it is probably related to *Pachycephala*, but in view of Oliver's conclusions from study of the skull (1945, *Emu*, 45:148) we prefer to retain *Turnagra* in a separate family, near the Cracticidae (Bell Magpies) and Ptilonorhynchidae (Bower Birds).

322. *Turnagra capensis tanagra* (Schlegel, 1865) North Island Thrush (Piopio)

North Island, formerly in forested districts, now rare and local, perhaps extinct, but unconfirmed sight records claimed, inland from Patea (1923), inland from Te Araroa (about 1927), between Gisborne and Wairoa (May, 1947) and Wanganui River (March, 1950).

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 14; (ed. 2), pl. 4.

333. *Turnagra capensis capensis* (Sparrman, 1787) South Island Thrush (Piopio)

South Island, formerly widespread in forested areas, now possibly extinct, but unconfirmed sight records claimed, west Nelson (Jan., 1948) and Southland (Dec., 1947).

Plates: Buller (ed. 1), pl. 14; (ed. 2), pl. 4.

An alleged subspecies, *T. c. minor* Fleming, 1915, from Stephen Island, must remain on the suspense list.

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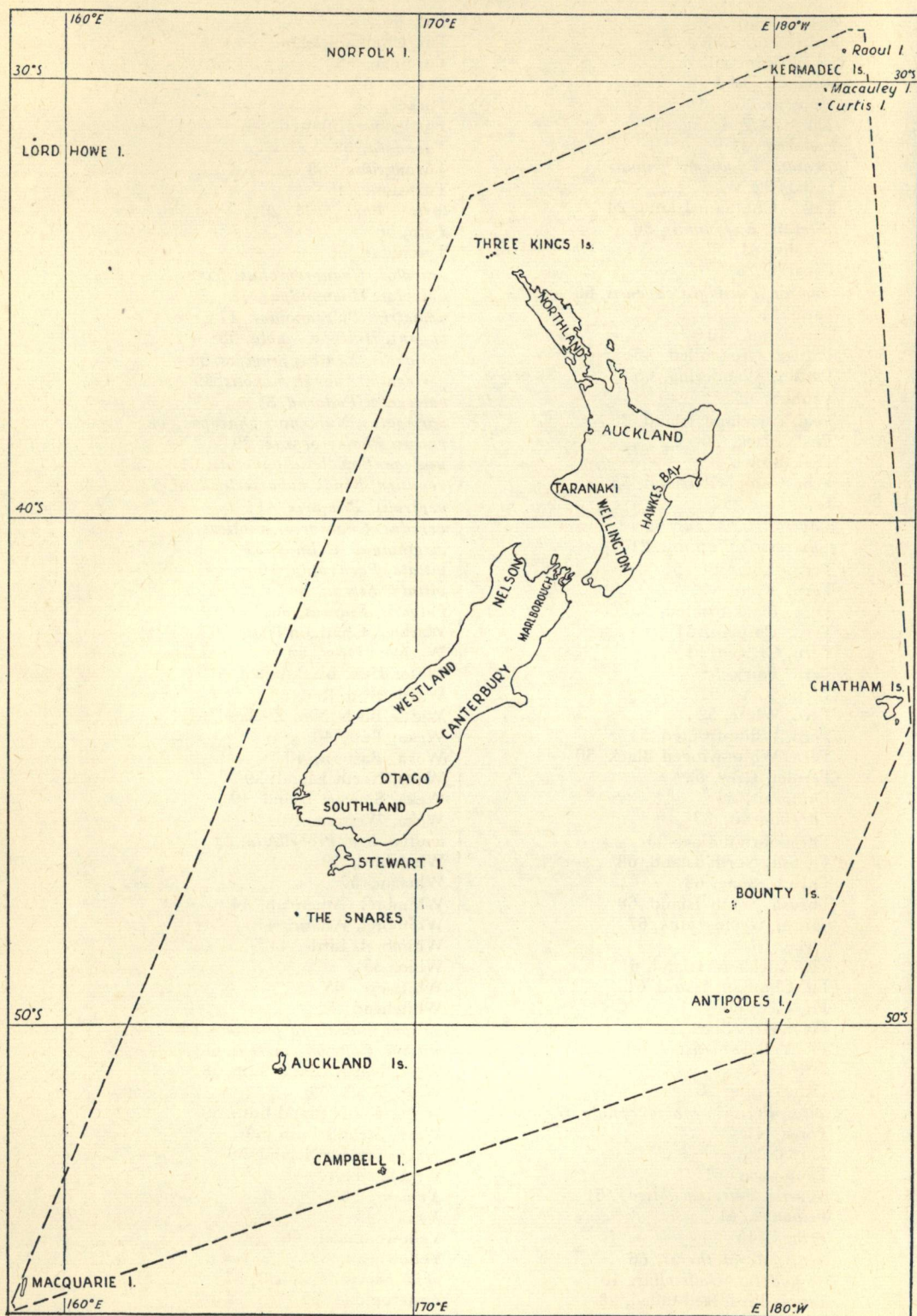


Fig. 1. New Zealand and outlying islands. The area dealt with by this checklist is enclosed by a broken line.

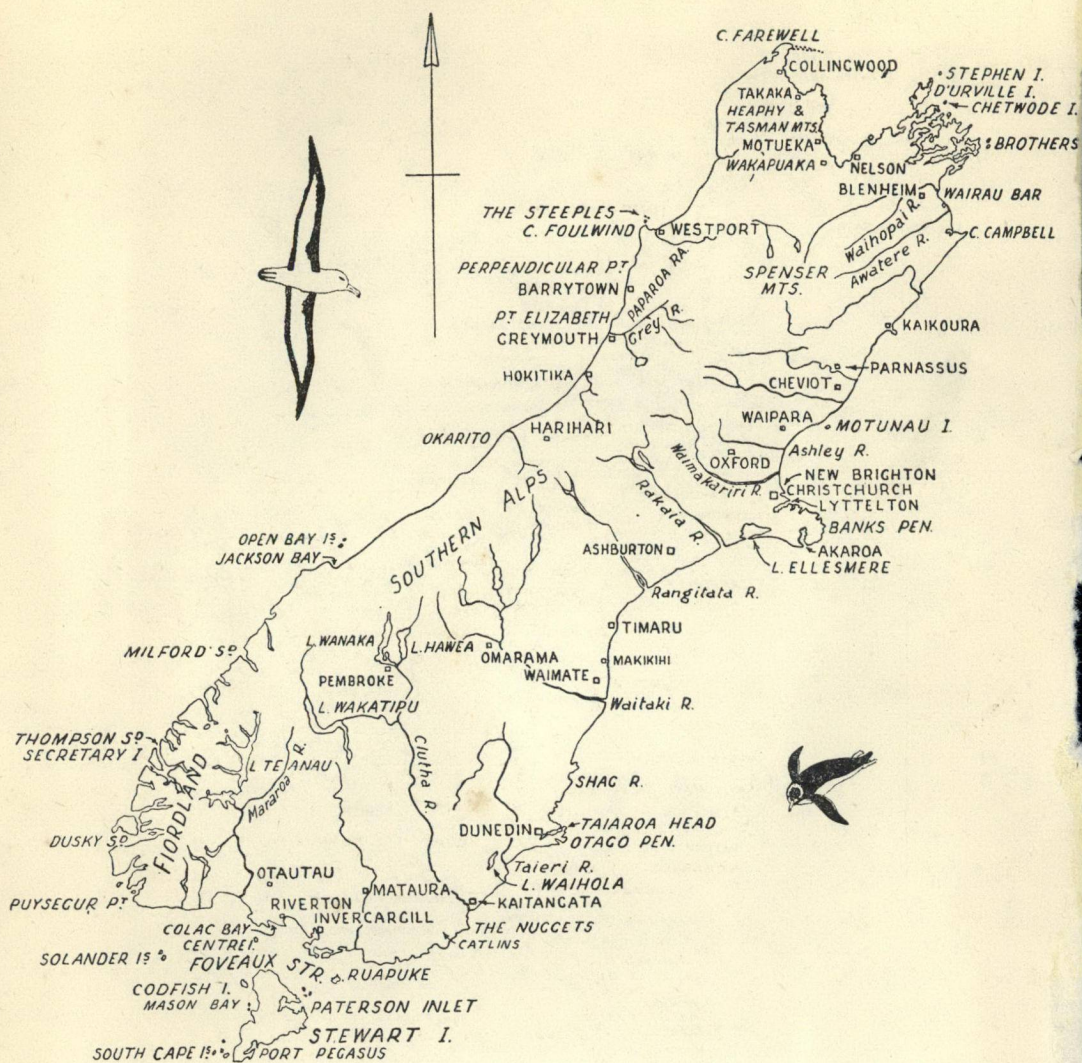


Fig. 3. South Island of New Zealand, showing places mentioned in this checklist.

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