

Fn. [= 'Fauna Svecica'] 92. Hellsinggås\*, as Clusius names it, and it is certain that it, in our country, chiefly lives in Helsingeland [= Helsingia, at that time meaning northern Sweden generally]; but that it has received its name from this can neither be proved nor denied. This as well as . . . . species lay their eggs in our country, and hatch their young here, but fly from us during the winter and become useful to other nationalities, and they are shot in Holland in considerable quantities. They have rather palatable flesh, and it is a pity that we do not use them, as we have more right to do so, because they propagate in our country." This proves very plainly that Linnæus regarded *Anser erythropus* as a species breeding in Sweden, and as this only is the case with the Lesser White-fronted Goose (not with *Anser albifrons* Scop.), the specific name "*erythropus*" must be used for the smaller form.

*Anser albifrons* Scop. has never been found breeding in Sweden. Every statement to the contrary is based upon error.

XXIII.—*A Reference List of the Birds of New Zealand.*

Part II. By GREGORY M. MATHEWS, M.B.O.U., and TOM IREDALE.

[Continued from p. 263.]

Order ARDEIFORMES.

Family PLEGADIDÆ.

Genus PLEGADIS.

*Plegadis* Kaup, Skizz. Entwick.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. p. 82, 1829.

Type (by monotypy) : *P. falcinellus* (Linné).

*Plegadis falcinellus* (Linné). Glossy Ibis.

*Tantalus falcinellus* Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 241 : Austria.

Synonym :—

*Plegadis falcinellus* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 192.

\* In translation from the Swedish text.



Range :—New Zealand (accidental occurrence : one record, near Timaru, South Island, May 1902) ; extralimital.

Family PLATALEIDÆ.

Genus PLATALEA.

*Platalea* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 139.

Type (by monotypy) : *P. leucorodia* Linné.

*Platalea regia regia* Gould. Royal Spoonbill.

*Platalea regia* Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. 1838, part iv. App. p. 7 : East Coast of New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

*Spatherodia melanorhynchos* Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel, 1852, p. xvi : New South Wales.

*Platalea regia* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 193.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, three occurrences : Manawatu, North Island, April 1875 ; Buller River, South Island, Jan. 1892 ; near Greytown North, North Island, May 1905) ; extralimital.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

Genus ARDEA.

*Ardea* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 141.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *A. cinerea* Linné.

*Ardea cinerea rectirostris* Gould. Australian Grey Heron.

*Ardea rectirostris* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1843, p. 22 : New South Wales \*.

Synonym :—

*Ardea cinerea* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 193. [The type-locality of *Ardea cinerea* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 143, is Sweden, Europe.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental ; visitor : one occurrence at sea near Auckland, North Island, 1898) ; extralimital.

\* This bird does not appear to have been obtained in New South Wales but came from India. Cf. Stone and Mathews, Austral. Avian Rec. vol. i. 1913, p. 142.

## Genus HERODIAS.

*Herodias* Boie, Isis, 1822, p. 559.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *H. egretta* (Gmelin).

*Herodias alba maoriana*, subsp. n. New Zealand Great White Heron.

Synonym :—

*Herodias timoriensis* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 194. [The type-locality of *Ardea alba* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 144, is Sweden, and that of *A. timoriensis* Lesson, Traité d'Orn. 1831, p. 575, is Timor.]

Range :—New Zealand ; only known breeding places in South Island.

Note :—*H. a. maoriana* is much larger than *H. a. symmatophora* Gould (Birds Austr. vol. vi. pl. 56, 1846 : New South Wales), the nearest breeding subspecies of *H. alba*. Longest wing-measurement in *H. a. symmatophora*, 386 mm. ; in *H. a. maoriana*, 425 mm. Type in the British Museum.

## Genus NOTOPHOYX.

*Notophoyx* Sharpe, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. v. 1895, pp. xi, xiii.

Type (by original designation) : *N. novæhollandiæ* (Latham).

*Notophoyx novæhollandiæ* (Latham). White-fronted Heron.

*Ardea novæhollandiæ* Latham, Index Ornith. vol. ii. 1790, p. 701 : New South Wales.

Synonym :—

*Notophoyx novæhollandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 196.

Range :—New Zealand ; extralimital.

## Genus DEMIGRETTA.

*Demigretta* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, vol. xv. 1846, p. 372.

Type (by monotypy) : *D. concolor* Blyth.



*Demigretta sacra matook* (Vieillot). New Zealand Blue Heron.

*Ardea matook* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. xiv. 1817, p. 416 : New Zealand.

Synonym :—

*Demiegretta sacra* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 198. [The type-locality of *Ardea sacra* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 640, is Tahiti.]

Range :—New Zealand (breeding).

Genus NYCTICORAX.

*Nycticorax* Forster, Synopt. Catal. Brit. Birds, 1817, p. 59.

Type (by monotypy) : *N. nycticorax* (Linné).

*Nycticorax caledonicus australasiæ* (Vieillot). Australian Night Heron.

*Ardea australasiæ* Vieillot, Tabl. Encycl. Method., Orn. vol. iii. 1823, p. 1130 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

*Ardea maculata* (not Boddaert) Latham, Suppl. Index Ornith. 1800, p. lxiv. : New South Wales.

*Ardea novæhollandiæ* (not Latham) Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. xiv. 1817, p. 436 : New South Wales.

*Nycticorax caledonicus* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 197. [The type-locality of *Ardea caledonica* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 626, is New Caledonia.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences ; it is more probable that these were stragglers from Australia than from New Caledonia, but it should be noted that Australian birds were liberated at Wellington in 1852 : *cf.* Buller, Suppl. *loc. cit.* The records of the specimens preserved should be criticised) ; extralimital.

Genus IXOBRYCHUS.

*Ixobrychus* Billberg, Synops. Faun. Scand. vol. i. pt. ii. Aves, 1828, p. 166.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *I. minutus* (Linné).



*Ixobrychus minutus novæzelandiæ* (Potts). New Zealand Little Bittern.

*Ardeola novæzelandiæ* Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. iii. 1871, p. 99: Westland, South Island.

Synonym:—

*Ardetta pusilla* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 197. [The type-locality of *Ardea minuta* Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 240, is Switzerland, Europe, and of *Ardea pusilla* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. xiv. 1817, p. 432, is New South Wales.]

Range:—South Island (breeding).

#### Genus BOTAURUS.

*Botaurus* Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xi. pt. ii. 1819, p. 592.

Type (by subsequent designation): *B. stellaris* (Linné).

*Botaurus poiciloptilus melanotus* Gray. New Zealand Black-backed Bittern.

*Botaurus melanotus* Gray, in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zeal. vol. ii. 1843, p. 196: New Zealand.

Synonym:—

*Botaurus pæciloptilus* Buller, Suppl. vol. i. p. 199. [The type-locality of *Ardea poiciloptila* Wagler, Syst. Avium, *Ardea*, sp. 28, note, 1827, is New South Wales.]

Range:—Both Islands (breeding).

Note:—Legge (Proc. Austr. Assoc. Adv. Sci. for 1904, 1905, p. 231) wrote: "*Botaurus* is represented in that country (New Zealand) by an endemic species, *Botaurus novæzealandiæ*." This is apparently a *nomen nudum*, due to a *lapsus*.

### Order ANSERIFORMES.

#### Family ANATIDÆ.

#### Genus DENDROCYGNA.

*Dendrocygna* Swainson, Classif. Birds, vol. ii. 1837, p. 365.

Type (by monotypy): *D. javanica* (Horsfield).



*Dendrocygna eytoni* munna Mathews. Whistling Duck.

*Dendrocygna eytoni* munna Mathews, Austral Av. Rec. vol. i. 1912, p. 86 : Queensland.

Synonym :—

*Dendrocygna eytoni* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 1. [The type locality of *Leptotarsis eytoni* Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, p. 111, is north-western Australia.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences); extralimital.

Genus CASARCA.

*Casarca* Bonaparte, Comp. List Birds Europe and North America, 1838, p. 56.

Type (by monotypy) : *C. ferruginea* (Vroeg).

*Casarca variegata* (Gmelin). Paradise Duck.

*Anas variegata* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 505 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Casarka castanea* Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, p. 108, pl. 10 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Anas cheneros* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 92 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Casarca variegata* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 2.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus ANAS.

*Anas* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 122.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *A platyrhynchos* Linné.

*Anas superciliosa superciliosa* Gmelin. Grey Duck.

*Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 537 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Anas leucophrys* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 93 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Anas superciliosa* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 5.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).



Genus NETTION.

*Nettion* Kaup, Skizz. Entwickl.-Gesch. Nat. Syst. 1829, p. 95.

Type (by monotypy) : *N. crecca* (Linné).

*Nettion castaneum* (Eyton). Australian Teal.

*Mareca castanea* Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, p. 119 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

*Anas gracilis* Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 41 : Manawatu, North Island, New Zealand.

*Nettium castaneum* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 10.

*Nettium gibberifrons* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 10.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences) ; extralimital.

Note.—We have been unable to satisfy ourselves of the occurrence of *N. gibberifrons* Müller (Verh. Nat. Gesch. Land- en Volkenk. 1842, p. 159 : Celebes) either in Australia or New Zealand. The only New Zealand specimens available undoubtedly belong to the present species.

Genus NESONETTA.

*Nesonetta* Gray, Genera Birds, vol. iii. 1844, p. 627.

Type (by original designation) : *N. aucklandica* Gray.

*Nesonetta aucklandica* Gray. Auckland Islands' Duck.

*Nesonetta aucklandica* Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1845, p. 16 : Auckland Islands.

Synonym :—

*Nesonetta aucklandica* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 14.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Genus ELASMONETTA.

*Elasmonetta* Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. vol. xxvii. 1895, p. 287.

Type (by original designation) : *E. chlorotis* (Gray).



*Elasmonetta chlorotis* (Gray). Brown Duck.

*Anas chlorotis* Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1845, p. 15 : New Zealand.

Synonym :—

*Elasmonetta chlorotis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 11.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus SPATULA.

*Spatula* Boie, Isis, 1822, p. 564.

Type (by monotypy) : *S. clypeata* (Linné).

*Spatula rhynchotis variegata* Gould. New Zealand Shoveller.

*Spatula variegata* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1856, p. 95 : New Zealand.

Synonym :—

*Spatula variegata* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 15. [The type-locality of *Anas rhynchotis* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. lxx, is New South Wales.]

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus NYROCA.

*Nyroca* Fleming, Philos. Zool. vol. ii. 1822, p. 260.

Type (by tautonymy) : *N. nyroca* (Güldenstadt).

*Nyroca australis* Eyton. Australian White-eyed Duck.

*Nyroca australis* Eyton, Monogr. Anatidæ, 1838, p. 160 : New South Wales.

Synonym :—

*Aythya australis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 16. [The type-locality of *Anas nyroca* Güldenstadt, Nov. Comm. Acad. Petrop. vol. xiv. pt. i. 1769, p. 403, is South Russia.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences) ; extralimital.

Genus FULIGULA.

*Fuligula* Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xii. pt. ii. 1824, p. 187.

Type (by tautonymy) : *F. fuligula* (Linné).



*Fuligula novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin). New Zealand Scaup.

*Anas novæseelandiæ*, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 541 :  
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Anas atricilla* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 95 :  
Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Fuligula novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 17.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus HYMENOLAIMUS.

*Hymenolaimus*, Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xi.  
1843, p. 370.

Type (by monotypy) : *H. malacorrhynchos* (Gmelin).

*Hymenolaimus malacorrhynchos* (Gmelin). Mountain Duck.

*Anas malacorrhynchos* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 526 :  
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Malacorrhynchus forsterorum* Wagler, Isis, 1832, p. 1235 : new  
name for *A. malacorrhynchos* Gmelin.

*Hymenolæmus malacorrhynchus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 17.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Genus PROMERGUS, nov.

Differs from the genus *Mergus* (type *M. merganser* Linné) in its longer and more slender bill and shorter toes, but especially in having the sexes alike in coloration ; in *Mergus* the depth of the culmen at the frontal feathers is more than one-third its length, while in *Promergus* the depth is less than one-fourth the length.

Type : *P. australis* (Hombron & Jacquinot).

*Promergus australis* (Hombron & Jacquinot). Auckland Islands' Merganser.

*Mergus australis* Hombron & Jacquinot, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 2nd ser. vol. xvi. 1841, p. 320 : Auckland Islands.

Synonym :—

*Merganser australis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 21.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).



Order PELECANIFORMES.

Family CARBONIDÆ.

Genus CARBO.

*Carbo* Lacepède, Tableau Oiseaux, 1799, p. 15.

Type (by tautonymy) : *C. carbo* Linné.

*Carbo carbo steadi*, subsp. n. Black Shag.

Synonym :—

*Phalacrocorax novæhollandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 22. [The type-locality of *Pelecanus carbo* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 133, is Sweden, and of *Phalacrocorax novæhollandiæ* Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xiii. 1826, p. 93, is Tasmania.]

Range :—New Zealand (breeding).

Note :—*C. c. steadi* is easily separated from typical *C. c. carbo* by the scant white neck-feathers of the summer plumage as well as by size ; compared with *C. c. novæhollandiæ*, the nearest breeding subspecies of *C. carbo*, it is smaller in every dimension. Average measurements *C. c. novæhollandiæ* : culmen 66 mm., wing 345 ; average measurements *C. c. steadi* : culmen 59 mm., wing 325. Type in the British Museum.

Genus HYPOLEUCUS.

*Hypoleucus* Reichenbach, Nat. Syst. Vögel, 1852, p. vii.

Type (by original designation) : *H. varius* (Gmelin).

*Hypoleucus varius varius* (Gmelin). Pied Shag.

*Pelecanus varius* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 576 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Pelecanus pica* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 104 : same locality.

*Carbo fucosus* Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped., Birds, 1848, p. 268 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

*Phalacrocorax varius* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 24.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).



**Hypoleucus carunculatus carunculatus** (Gmelin). Rough-faced Shag.

*Pelecanus carunculatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 576 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

? *Pelecanus cirrhatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 576 : same locality.

? *Carbo purpurascens* Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. St. Pétersb. vol. iii. 1837, p. 56 : loc. unknown.

*Phalacrocorax carunculatus*, Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 25.

Range :—North of South Island (breeding).

**Hypoleucus carunculatus onslowi** (Forbes). Pitt Island Shag.

*Phalacrocorax onslowi* Forbes, Ibis, 1893, p. 533 : Chatham Islands.

Synonyms :—

*Phalacrocorax rothschildi*, Forbes, Ibis, 1893, p. 537 : same locality.

*Phalacrocorax onslowi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 37.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

**Hypoleucus carunculatus traversi** (Rothschild). Macquarie Island Shag.

*Phalacrocorax traversi* Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. viii. 1904, p. xxi : Macquarie Island.

Synonym :—

*Phalacrocorax traversi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 40.

Range :—Macquarie Island, Auckland Islands (breeding).

**Hypoleucus campbelli campbelli** (Filhol). Campbell Island Shag.

*Urile campbelli* Filhol, Bull. Soc. Philom. vol. ii. pt. 2, 1878, p. 132 : Campbell Island.

Synonym :—

*Phalacrocorax campbelli* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 39.

Range :—Campbell Island (breeding).



**Hypoleucus campbelli colensoi** (Buller). Auckland Islands' Shag.

*Phalacrocorax colensoi* Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. vol. ii. 1888, p. 161 : Auckland Islands.

Synonym :—

*Phalacrocorax colensoi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 28.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

**Hypoleucus campbelli ranfurlyi** (Grant). Bounty Islands' Shag.

*Phalacrocorax ranfurlyi* Grant, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. xi. 1901, p. 66 : Bounty Islands.

Synonym :—

*Phalacrocorax ranfurlyi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 40.

Range :—Bounty Islands (breeding).

**Hypoleucus campbelli stewarti** (Grant). Stewart Island Shag.

*Phalacrocorax stewarti* Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. vol. xxvi. 1898, p. 331 : Stewart Island.

Synonyms :—

? *Phalacrocorax huttoni* Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. vol. ii. 1888, p. 174 : near Dunedin, South Island.

*Phalacrocorax huttoni* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 30.

Range :—Stewart Island (breeding) ; south of South Island.

Note :—Buller claimed the identity of Grant's *P. stewarti* with his prior *P. huttoni* : we have been unable to examine the type of the latter, which is preserved in the Museum at Dunedin, New Zealand ; there is nothing in Buller's description to indicate what bird he described, and until the type is re-examined *P. huttoni* must remain in suspense as indeterminable.

**Hypoleucus chalconotus** (Gray). Bronze Shag.

*Graculus chalconotus* Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1845, p. 20 : Otago, South Island.



## Synonyms :—

*Phalacrocorax glaucus* Jacquinot & Pucheran, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool. vol. iii. 1853, p. 127, pl. 31. fig. 1 : Otago, South Island.

*Phalacrocorax chalconotus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 33.

Range :—Stewart Island (breeding) ; south of South Island.

Note :—This puzzling form appears to us to present another of the melanisms for which the southern parts of New Zealand are noted : that is, we believe that it is a fixed “melanistic” form of the preceding bird. Since arriving at that conclusion we find that Captain Hutton wrote (‘Emu,’ vol. iii. 1903, p. 5), “*P. chalconotus* is entirely black, but as the colours of the skin on the face and gular pouch are exactly like those of *P. stewarti*, I look upon it as a black descendant of that species, especially as it has occasionally white feathers on its lower surface.”

## Genus STICTOCARBO.

*Stictocarbo* Bonaparte, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. xli. 1855, p. 1115.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *S. punctatus* (Sparrman).

*Stictocarbo punctatus* (Sparrman). Spotted Shag.

*Pelicanus punctatus* Sparrman, Mus. Carlson. fasc. i. 1786, no. x. : Queen Charlotte’s Sound, South Island.

## Synonyms :—

*Pelecanus nævius* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 575 : same locality.

*Hydrocorax dilophus* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d’Hist. Nat. vol. viii. 1817, p. 85 : new name for *P. nævius* Gmelin.

*Phalacrocorax punctatus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 35.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

*Stictocarbo featherstoni* (Buller). Chatham Islands’ Shag.

*Phalacrocorax featherstoni* Buller, Ibis, 1873, p. 90 : Chatham Islands.

## Synonym :—

*Phalacrocorax featherstoni* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 36.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).



Genus MICROCARBO.

*Microcarbo* Bonaparte, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, vol. xliii. 1856, p. 577.

Type (by original designation) : *M. pygmæus* (Gmelin).

*Microcarbo melanoleucos brevirostris* (Gould). White-throated Shag.

*Phalacrocorax brevirostris* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1837, p. 26 : New Zealand.

Synonyms :—

*Carbo flavagula* Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped., Birds, 1848, p. 270 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

*Phalacrocorax brevirostris*, Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 42.

*Phalacrocorax melanoleucus* id. ib. p. 44. [The type-locality of *Hydrocorax melanoleucos* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. viii. 1817, p. 88, is New South Wales.]

Range :—New Zealand (breeding).

Genus MESOCARBO, nov.

Type : *Carbo sulcirostris* Brandt.

The species of *Mesocarbo* differ from those of *Hypoleucus* in their shorter and more slender bills, their longer tails and more slender build : from those of *Microcarbo* in their longer and proportionately more slender bills as well as their proportionately shorter tails.

*Mesocarbo ater purpuragula* (Peale). Little Black Shag.

*Carbo purpuragula* Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped., Birds, 1848, p. 269 : Manua Bay, North Island.

Synonym :—

*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 41. [The type-locality of *Carbo ater* Lesson, Traité d'Orn. 1831, p. 604, is Shark's Bay, West Australia, and of *Carbo sulcirostris* Brandt, Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. St. Pétersb. vol. iii. 1837, p. 56, is New South Wales.]

Range :—New Zealand (? North Island only), breeding.

Note :—The species and subspecies of New Zealand Shags are not yet well differentiated, especially those belonging to the genus *Hypoleucus*. Almost every island-breeding form



has been named, some twice over. These can only be considered subspecies and seem very ill-defined at that, as two or even three of the "species" have been recorded from the same island; they are generally named from single specimens in poor plumage, and as no long series has yet been collected, their determination is quite perplexing. Two species have been admitted, *H. carunculatus* (Gmelin) and *H. campbelli* (Filhol), but there may be only one: the carunculated forms may intergrade with those without caruncles. We have omitted *Microcarbo melanoleucus melanoleucus* (Vieillot), as we consider the specimens referred to that form to be simply *M. m. brevirostris* Gould, which is only subspecifically separable: these birds are very sedentary and are not wanderers to any extent.

#### Family PLOTIDÆ.

##### Genus PLOTUS.

*Plotus* Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 218.

Type (by monotypy): *P. anHINGA* Linné.

*Plotus novæhollandiæ novæhollandiæ* Gould. South Australian Darter.

*Plotus novæhollandiæ* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1847, p. 34: South coasts of Australia.

Synonym:—

*Plotus novæhollandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 46.

Range:—New Zealand (accidental: one occurrence near Hokitika, South Island); extralimital.

#### Family SULIDÆ.

##### Genus SULA.

*Sula* Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat. 1777, p. 474.

Type (by tautonymy): *Sula piscator* (Linné).

*Sula bassana serrator* Gray. New Zealand Gannet.

*Sula serrator* Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1845, p. 19: New Zealand.



Synonyms :—

*Sula plumigula* Pelzeln, Ibis, 1873, p. 52 : New Zealand.

*Sula serratator* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 46. [The type-locality of *Sula bassana* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 133, is Scotland.]

Range :—North Island (breeding) ; South Island.

*Sula dactylatra personata* Gould. Masked Gannet.

*Sula personata* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1846, p. 21 : North-eastern Australia.

Synonyms :—

*Sula cyanops* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 49. [The type-locality of *Sula dactylatra* Lesson, Traité d'Orn. 1831, p. 601, is Ascension Island ; this name has six years' priority over *Sula cyanops* Sundevall, Phys. Sällsk. Tidskr. (Lund) vol. i. 1837, p. 218, described from the same locality.]

Range :—Kermadec Islands (breeding).

*Sula leucogaster plotus* (Forster). Brown Gannet.

*Pelecanus plotus* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 275 : near New Caledonia.

Synonym :—

*Sula sula* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 50. [The type-locality of *Pelecanus leucogaster* Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enlum. 1783, p. 57, is Cayenne, and *P. sula* Linné, Syst. Nat. 12th ed. 1766, p. 218, proves to be synonymous with *P. piscator* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 134.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : one occurrence, Napier, North Island, July 1888 ; apparently a second, Bay of Islands, Proc. New. Zeal. Inst. for 1910, 1911, p. 80) ; extralimital.

Family FREGATIDÆ.

Genus FREGATA.

*Fregata* Lacepède, Tableau Oiseaux, 1799, p. 15.

Type (by monotypy) : *F. aquila* (Linné).

*Fregata aquila palmerstoni* (Gmelin). Eastern Tropic Bird.

*Pelecanus palmerstoni* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 573 : Palmerston Island, Pacific Ocean.



## Synonym :—

*Fregata aquila* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 50. [The type-locality of *Pelecanus aquilus* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 133, is Ascension Island, Atlantic Ocean.]

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : about three occurrences : Castle Point, Wellington, Feb. 1863 ; Cape Farewell Light, South Island, April 15, 1901 ; Westport, South Island, before May 1903) ; extralimital.

*Fregata ariel ariel* (Gould). Lesser Frigate Bird.

*Attagen ariel* Gould, Birds Austr. vol. vii. 1848, pl. 72 : Raine Island, North Australia.

## Synonym :—

*Fregata ariel* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 52.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : one occurrence, Whakapuaka Bay, Nelson, 1855) ; extralimital.

Note :—There has been so much confusion with these two species that it is desirable that this specimen, which is still preserved in the Nelson Museum (*fide* Buller), should be examined.

## Family PHAETHONTIDÆ.

## Genus PHAETHON.

*Phaethon* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 134.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *P. æthereus* Linné.

*Phaethon rubricauda novæhollandiæ* Brandt. Ruddy Tropic Bird.

*Phaethon novæhollandiæ* Brandt, Mém. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersb. ser. 6, vol. v. 1840, pl. ii. p. 272 : Lord Howe Island.

## Synonyms :—

*Phaethon rubricauda erubescens* Rothschild, Avif. Laysan, 1900, pl. iii. p. 296 : Kermadec Islands.

*Phaethon rubricauda* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 53. [The type-locality of *Phaethon rubricauda* Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Enl. 1783, p. 57, no. 979, is Mauritius.]

Range :—Kermadec Islands (breeding) ; extralimital.



Family PELECANIDÆ.

Genus PELECANUS.

*Pelecanus* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 132.

Type (by tautonymy): *P. onocrotalus* Linné.

*Pelecanus conspicillatus conspicillatus* Temminck. Eastern Australian Pelican.

*Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temminck & Laugier, Planch. Color. d'Ois. 47<sup>e</sup> livr. 1824, pl. 276: New South Wales.

Synonyms:—

*Pelecanus australis* Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xiii. 1826, p. 113: New South Wales.

*Pelecanus conspicillatus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 53.

Range:—New Zealand (accidental visitor: one occurrence, Wanganui River, North Island, 1890); extralimital.

Order ACCIPITRIFORMES.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

Genus CIRCUS.

*Circus* Lacepède, Tableau Oiseaux, 1799, p. 4.

Type (by subsequent designation): *C. æruginosus* (Linné).

*Circus approximans drummondi*, subsp. n. New Zealand Harrier.

Synonym:—

*Circus gouldi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 54. [The type-locality of *Circus approximans* Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped. 1848, p. 64, is Fiji Islands, and of *Circus gouldi* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. vol. i. 1850, p. 34, is New South Wales.]

Range:—New Zealand (breeding).

Note:—*Circus approximans drummondi* is separable from *C. a. approximans* by its larger size, and from *C. a. gouldi* by its smaller size and darker coloration. Wing less than 398 mm.



## Genus NESIERAX.

*Nesierax* Oberholser, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1899, p. 203.

Type (by original designation) : *N. novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin).

*Nesierax novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin). Quail Hawk.

*Falco novæseelandiæ* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 268 : Queen Charlotte Sound, South Island.

## Synonyms :—

*Falco harpe* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 68 : Queen Charlotte Sound, South Island.

*Nesierax novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 58.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

*Nesierax pottsi*, sp. n. Bush Hawk.

## Synonyms :—

*Falco brunnea* (not Bechstein, 1805) Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. pt. iii. 1838, p. 42 : New Zealand.

*Falco australis* (not Gmelin, 1788) Hombron & Jacquinot, Annal. Sci. Nat. Paris, 2nd ser. vol. xvi. 1841, p. 312 : Otago, South Island.

*Falco ferox* (not Gmelin, 1788) Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped. 1848, p. 67 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

*Nesierax australis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 59.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Note :—Many good ornithologists have maintained that two species of *Nesierax* inhabit New Zealand. We are unable to settle the question, but find the presumed smaller form to be nameless. In providing the above name we select as type the smallest bird measured by us, which fortunately comes from the North Island, viz. Paroah Bay, and has a wing measurement of 230 mm. This small form does not differ in coloration from *N. novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin), and if later investigation proves that the smaller species is not existent, as we anticipate, we also suggest that the North Island form will prove separable from the South Island one and the name here given will then be available for that. We have named the species to honour



Mr. T. H. Potts, the greatest field-ornithologist New Zealand has yet seen, and who always contended that there were two species of *Nesierax* living together in New Zealand.

Genus CERCHNEIS.

*Cerchneis* Boie, Isis, 1826, p. 970.

Type (by monotypy) : *C. rupicola* (Lichtenstein).

*Cerchneis cenchroides cenchroides* (Vigors & Horsfield).  
Nankeen Kestrel.

*Falco cenchroides* Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 183 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

*Cerchneis immaculatus* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. vol. i. 1850, p. 27 : New South Wales.

*Cerchneis cenchroides* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 60.

Range:—New Zealand (accidental visitor: two occurrences: Waimatee, Canterbury, about 1889; Portland Island, North Island, 6 April 1895); extralimital.

Order STRIGIFORMES.

Family BUBONIDÆ.

Genus SPILOGLAUX.

*Spiloglaux* Kaup, Isis, 1848, p. 768.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *S. hoobook* (Latham).

*Spiloglaux novæseelandiæ novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin). South Island Morepork Owl.

*Strix novæseelandiæ* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 296 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Strix fulva* Latham, Index Ornith. vol. i. 1790, p. 65 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

*Noctua zelandica* Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 168, pl. 2, fig. 1 : Tasman Bay, South Island.

*Ninox novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 61 (part.).

Range :—South Island (breeding).



*Spiloglaux novæseelandiæ venatica* (Peale). North Island  
Morepork Owl.

*Noctua venatica* Peale, U.S. Expl. Exped., Birds, 1848,  
p. 75 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonym :—

*Ninox novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 61 (part.).

Range :—North Island (breeding).

#### Genus SCELOGLAUX.

*Sceloglaux* Kaup, Isis, 1848, p. 768.

Type (by monotypy) : *S. albifacies* (Gray).

*Sceloglaux albifacies albifacies* (Gray). South Island  
Laughing Owl.

*Athene albifacies* Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,'  
Birds, 1844, p. 2 : Waikouaiti, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Strix haastii* Buller, Essay New Zeal. Orn. 1865, p. 7 : Canter-  
bury, South Island.

*Athene ejulans* Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. iii. 1870, p. 63 :  
new name for *S. albifacies*.

*Sceloglaux albifacies* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 62.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Sceloglaux albifacies rufifacies* (Buller). North Island  
Laughing Owl.

*Sceloglaux rufifacies* Buller, Ibis, 1904, p. 639 : Wairarapa,  
North Island.

Synonym :—

*Sceloglaux rufifacies* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 65.

Range :—North Island (? extinct).

### Order PSITTACIFORMES.

#### Family NESTORIDÆ.

##### Genus NESTOR.

*Nestor* Lesson, Traité d'Ornith. 1830, p. 190.

Type (by monotypy) : *N. meridionalis* (Gmelin).



*Nestor meridionalis meridionalis* (Gmelin). South Island  
Kaka Parrot.

*Psittacus meridionalis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 333 :  
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Psittacus nestor* Latham, Index Ornith. vol. i. 1790, p. 110 : same  
locality.

*Psittacus australis* Shaw, Museum Lever. 1792, p. 87 : same  
locality.

*Nestor novæzelandiæ* Lesson, Traité d'Ornith. 1830, p. 191 : same  
locality.

*Nestor hypopolius* Wagler, Abhandl. Akad. Wissen. Münch. vol. i.  
1832, pp. 505, 696 : same locality.

*Nestor esslingii* Souancé, Rev. Mag. de Zool. 1856, p. 223 : loc. ?  
(probably Marlborough District, South Island).

*Nestor superbus* Buller, Essay New Zeal. Ornith. 1865, p. 11 :  
Alpine districts, South Island.

*Nestor montanus* Finsch, Papageien, vol. ii. 1868, p. 961 : Alpine  
heights of South Island.

*Nestor occidentalis* Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 40 : not far from Dusky  
Sound, South Island.

*Nestor meridionalis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 69.

*Nestor esslingi* id. ib. p. 77.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Nestor meridionalis septentrionalis* Lorenz. North Island  
Kaka Parrot.

*Nestor septentrionalis* Lorenz, Verhandl. zool.-bot. Ges.  
Wien, 1896, p. 198 : North Island.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Note :—The forms of *Nestor meridionalis* would provide  
an interesting study were localised series ever available.  
Much variation has been observed by every writer, but no  
attempt has been made to account for it in a scientific  
manner. It will be noticed that the Alpine districts of the  
South Island have provided most of the forms, the point of  
interest being that the type-locality of *Nestor meridionalis*  
was never fixed. Buller noted that *N. montanus* was larger  
and seemed very distinct, but overlooked the fact that it was  
practically the typical bird, and that the other bird (the  
North-Island form) needed the new name. Lorenz pointed



this out, and then Buller would not recognise Lorenz's name but wished to utilise for the North Island race his own name of *N. occidentalis* given to the absolutely typical bird. Buller also admitted the beautiful colour aberration, *N. esslingi*, as a valid species, but of course it is impossible to allow this. It may be, however, that a recognisable race with a strong tendency to albinism does inhabit the Marlborough District, but without a series of specimens no progress whatever can be made in this most attractive field.

*Nestor notabilis* Gould. Kea Parrot.

*Nestor notabilis* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1856, p. 941 : Murihuki, South Island.

Synonym :—

*Nestor notabilis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 75.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

#### Family CACATUIDÆ.

#### Genus CYANORAMPHUS.

*Cyanoramphus* Bonaparte, Rev. Mag. de Zool. vol. vi. 1854, p. 153.

Type (by subsequent designation): *C. erythronotus* (Kuhl).

*Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ novæzelandiæ* (Sparrman). Red-fronted Parrakeet.

*Psittacus novæzelandiæ* Sparrman, Mus. Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xxviii. : Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Lathamus sparmanii* Lesson, Traité d'Ornith. 1830, p. 206 : same locality.

*Cyanoramphus frontatus* Bonaparte, Naumannia, 1856, Consp. Psitt. n. 188, nom. nud.

*Cyanoramphus novæguinea* id. ib. 189, nom. nud.

*Platycercus forsteri* Finsch, Papageien, vol. ii. 1868, p. 287 : same locality.

*Platycercus rowleyi* Buller, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. vii. 1875, p. 220 : North Canterbury, South Island.

*Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 83.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).



**Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ hochstetteri** (Reischek). Antipodes Island Red-fronted Parrakeet.

*Platycercus hochstetteri* Reischek, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. xxi. 1889, p. 387: Antipodes Island.

Range:—Antipodes Island (breeding).

**Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ aucklandicus** Reichenow.  
Auckland Islands' Parrakeet.

*Cyanoramphus novæzeelandiæ* subsp. *aucklandicus* Reichenow, Journ. für Orn. 1881, p. 42: Auckland Islands.

Synonyms:—

*Cyanoramphus aucklandicus* Bonaparte, Naumannia, 1856, Consp. Psitt. p. 190, nom. nud.

*Cyanoramphus erythrotis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 86 (part.).

Range:—Auckland Islands (breeding).

**Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ erythrotis** (Wagler). Macquarie Islands' Parrakeet.

*Platycercus erythrotis* Wagler, Abhandl. Akad. Wissen. Münch. vol. i. 1832, p. 526: Macquarie Islands.

Range:—Macquarie Islands (breeding).

**Cyanoramphus novæzelandiæ cyanurus** Salvadori. Kermadec Islands' Parrakeet.

*Cyanoramphus cyanurus* Salvadori, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. vii. 1891, p. 68: Raoul Island.

Synonym:—

*Cyanoramphus cyanurus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 87.

Range:—Kermadec Islands (breeding).

**Cyanoramphus unicolor** (Lear). Antipodes Island Parrakeet.

*Platycercus unicolor* Lear, Illus. Psittac. pt. iv. Jan. 1831: Antipodes Islands.

Synonyms:—

*Pezoporus fairchildii* Hector, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. xxvii. 1895, p. 285: same locality.

*Cyanoramphus unicolor* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 81.

Range:—Antipodes Island (breeding).



*Cyanoramphus auriceps auriceps* Kuhl. South Island Yellow-fronted Parrakeet.

*Psittacus auriceps* Kuhl, Nova Acta Phys. Med. Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol. vol. x. 1820, p. 46 : South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Cyanorhamphus auriceps* subsp. *intermedia* Reichenow, Journ. für Orn. 1881, p. 44 : South Island.

*Cyanorhamphus auriceps* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 88.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Cyanoramphus auriceps macleani*, subsp. n. North Island Yellow-fronted Parrakeet.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Note :—*Cyanoramphus auriceps macleani* differs in its much smaller size. Salvadori separated this form when he catalogued the birds in the British Museum, but did not name it. Type in the British Museum.

*Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi* Rothschild. Chatham Islands' Yellow-fronted Parrakeet.

*Cyanorhamphus forbesi* Rothschild, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1893, p. 529 : Chatham Islands.

Synonym :—

*Cyanorhamphus forbesi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 89.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

*Cyanoramphus malherbi* Souancé. Orange-fronted Parrakeet.

*Cyanoramphus malherbi* Souancé, Rev. Mag. de Zool. 1857, p. 98 : unknown = South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Platycercus alpinus* Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 39 : alpine heights of South Island.

*Cyanorhamphus malherbei* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 89.

Range :—South of South Island (breeding).

#### Family STRIGOPIDÆ.

##### Genus STRIGOPS.

*Strigops* Gray, Gen. Birds, vol. ii. 1845, p. 426.

Type (by monotypy) : *S. habroptilus* Gray.



**Strigops habroptilus habroptilus** Gray. South Island Kakapo.

*Strigops habroptilus* Gray, Gen. Birds, vol. ii. 1845, p. 427, pl. cv.: Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms:—

*Strigops greyii* Gray, Ibis, 1862, p. 230: colour aberration: South Island.

*Stringops habroptilus*, Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 89.

Range:—South Island (breeding).

**Strigops habroptilus innominatus**, subsp. n. North Island Kakapo.

Range:—North Island (breeding).

Note:—The only specimen of the Kakapo we have seen from the North Island is considerably smaller than a long series from the South Island; as Buller noted (Birds New Zeal. 1873, p. 29, footnote) that the only North Island specimen he examined was also “very small, measuring only 21 inches in length, and 8·5 in the wing,” we are adopting the extreme course and naming this race in the hope that our action will incite investigation. Inasmuch as the Kakapo is flightless, there is every reason to suggest that the birds inhabiting the two Islands should constitute recognisable races. Type in British Museum.

**Strigops habroptilus parsonsi**, subsp. n. Mountain Kakapo.

Range:—South Island: Alpine heights of north-west.

Note:—This is an extremely large form living in the mountains of the north-west of the South Island; it has a wing measurement of 335 mm., which is not approached by any of the Dusky Sound birds. Type in Coll. G. M. Mathews\*.

## Order CORACIIFORMES.

### Family APODIDÆ.

#### Genus CHÆTURA.

*Chætura* Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. xiii. 1826, p. 76.

Type (by subsequent designation): *C. pelagica* (Linné).

\* In the Vienna Museum is a long series of birds collected by Reischek at Dusky Sound. He maintains that the birds collected on the heights were larger and lighter than those living at or about sea-level.



*Chætura caudacuta caudacuta* (Latham). Spine-tailed Swift.

*Hirundo caudacuta* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. lvii : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

*Hirundo fusca* Stephens in Shaw's Gen. Zool. vol. x. 1817, p. 133 : New South Wales.

*Chætura australis* id. ib. vol. xiii. 1826, p. 76 : New South Wales.

*Hirundo ciris* Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. vol. i. 1827, p. 541 : Siberia.

*Chætura macroptera* Swainson, Zool. Illus. ser. ii. 1829, pl. 42 : New South Wales.

*Chætura caudacuta* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 95.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor; one occurrence, Manaia, North Island, March 1888) ; extralimital.

Genus APUS.

*Apus Scopoli*, Introd. Hist. Nat. 1777, p. 483.

Type (by monotypy) : *A. apus* (Linné).

*Apus pacificus* (Latham). White-rumped Swift.

*Hirundo pacificus* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. lviii : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

*Cypselus australis* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. for 1839, 1840, p. 141 : New South Wales.

*Cypselus vittatus* Jardine & Selby, Illus. Ornith. vol. iv. 1840, text to pl. 39 : China.

*Cypselus pacificus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 95.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor: one occurrence, near New Plymouth, North Island, Dec. 1844) ; extralimital.

Family CORACIIDÆ.

Genus EURYSTOMUS.

*Eurystomus Vieillot*, Analyse nouv. Ornith. 1816, p. 37.

Type (by monotypy) : *E. orientalis* (Gmelin).

*Eurystomus orientalis pacificus* (Latham). Australian Roller.

*Coracias pacifica* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. xxvii : New South Wales.



Synonyms :—

*Eurystomus australis* Swainson, Anim. in Menag. 1837, p. 326 :  
New South Wales.

*Eurystomus australis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 96.

Range: New Zealand (accidental visitor, few occurrences);  
extralimital.

Family ALCEDINIDÆ.

Genus SAUROPATIS.

*Sauropatis* Cabanis & Heine, Mus. Hein. vol. ii. 1860,  
p. 152.

Type (by subsequent designation): *S. sanctus* (Vigors &  
Horsfield).

*Sauropatis sanctus vagans* (Lesson). North Island King-  
fisher.

*Alcedo vagans* Lesson, Voy. de la Coquille, Zool. vol. i.  
1830, p. 694: Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonyms :—

? *Halcyon norfolkiensis* Tristram, Ibis, 1885, p. 49: Norfolk  
Island.

*Halcyon vagans* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 97 (part).

Range :—North Island (breeding); Kermadec Group  
(breeding); ? Norfolk Island (breeding); Lord Howe  
Island (breeding).

*Sauropatis sanctus forsteri*, subsp. n. South Island King-  
fisher.

Synonyms :—

*Alcedo cyanea* (not of Vieillot 1818) Forster, Descr. Anim. ed.  
Licht. 1844, p. 76: Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Halcyon vagans* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 97 (part). [The type-  
locality of *Halcyon sanctus* Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc.  
Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 206, is New South Wales.]

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Note :—Differs from *S. s. vagans* in its longer and  
narrower bill. Type in the British Museum.



## Order COCCYGES.

## Family CUCULIDÆ.

## Genus CUCULUS.

*Cuculus* Linné, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758, p. 110.

Type (by tautonymy) : *C. canorus* Linné.

*Cuculus optatus* Gould. Oriental Cuckoo.

*Cuculus optatus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1845, p. 18 : Port Essington, North Australia.

Synonym :—

*Cuculus saturatus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 102.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : one occurrence, Lake Te Anau, South Island, February 1902) ; extra-limital.

## Genus LAMPROCOCYX.

*Lamprococcyx* Cabanis, Mus. Hein. vol. iv. 1862, p. 11.

Type (by original designation) : *L. lucidus* (Gmelin).

*Lamprococcyx lucidus* (Gmelin). New Zealand Shining Cuckoo.

*Cuculus lucidus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 421 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Cuculus nitens* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 151 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

*Chalcococcyx lucidus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 101.

Range :—New Zealand (breeding). Summer visitor to both Islands and to the Chatham Islands but winter quarters still unknown. (Cf. Mathews, Austral Avian Record, vol. i. 1912, pp. 15–16.)

## Genus URODYNAMIS.

*Urodynamis* Salvadori, Ornith. Papua. e Mol. vol. i. 1880, p. 370.

Type (by original designation) : *U. taitensis* (Sparrman).



*Urodynamis taitensis* (Sparrman). Long-tailed Cuckoo.

*Cuculus taitensis* Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xxxii.: Tahiti.

Synonyms:—

*Cuculus tahitiensis* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 412: Tahiti.

*Cuculus perlatus* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. viii. 1817, p. 232: Tahiti.

*Cuculus fasciatus* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 160: Tahiti.

*Eudynamis cuneicauda* Peale, United States Expl. Exped., Zool. 1848, p. 139: Fiji Islands (Ovalau).

*Urodynamis taitensis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 98.

Range:—New Zealand (breeding). Summer visitor to both islands; extralimital.

Order PASSERIFORMES.

Family ACANTHISITTIDÆ.

Genus ACANTHISITTA.

*Acanthisitta* Lafresnaye, Mag. Zool. 1842, pl. 27.

Type (by monotypy): *A. chloris* (Sparrman).

*Acanthisitta chloris chloris* (Sparrman). South Island Rifleman.

*Sitta chloris* Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xxxiii: Cape of Good Hope in error. We designate Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms:—

*Motacilla citrina* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 979: Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Sitta punctata* Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, pl. 18, fig. 1, p. 221: Tasman Bay, South Island.

*Acanthisitta tenuirostris* Lafresnaye, Revue Zool. 1841, p. 242: South Island.

*Motacilla citrinella* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 89: Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Acanthisitta chloris* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 102.

*Acanthisitta citrina* id. ib. p. 103.

Range:—South Island (breeding).



*Acanthisitta chloris granti*, subsp. n. North Island Rifleman.

Differs from *A. c. chloris* in lacking the yellow rump and the yellow coloration of the sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts.

Range:—North Island (breeding).

Note:—The nomenclature of this species has received severe handling without much benefit accruing to our knowledge. First as regards the generic name; it has been mutilated by would-be purists into *Acanthidositta*; this has been done through illogical attempts to force meanings out of names irrespective of the author's usage. Agassiz (Index Univ. p. 4, 1846) would appear to have been the first amender, but in the second edition of Buller's 'Birds' (p. 113) we get information for an independent attempt thus: "This has hitherto been written *Acanthisitta*, but Professor Newton has drawn my attention to the fact of its being erroneous. I have therefore adopted the more classic form of *Acanthidositta*, the etymology of which is  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\iota\delta$  = crude form of  $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\iota\varsigma$  = *Carduelis*, and *Sitta* = *Sitta*." This absurd reasoning has been accepted by later writers; but what resemblance has this bird to *Carduelis*? Absolutely none. The facts are simple. Owing to its peculiar bill it was at first sight placed in the genus *Sitta* by Sparrman; when Lafresnaye described it as new, he called it *Acanthiza*; then, noting its generic distinction and the *Sitta*-like bill, he made a combination of *Acanthiza* and *Sitta*; this was quite a common practice of Lesson and other French ornithologists about that time and consequently no other derivation of the name is necessary than *Acanthiza* and *Sitta*. In a similar instance Lafresnaye provided *Procelsterna* from *Procellaria* and *Sterna*.

Now as to the family name. This species has been classed with *Xenicus* in the family *Xenicipidae*, but as Buller pointed out (Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. vol. i. p. 108), if this is so the family name should be *Acanthisittidae*, but he did not use it. We do not think that there is much relationship between *Acanthisitta* and *Xenicus*, and the researches of Pycraft also point to the same conclusion. We are, therefore, separating the two



into different families. Regarding the species and subspecies of this family much remains to be worked out. Grant, in the Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. xv. 1905, p. 82, and in the 'Ibis,' 1905, pp. 594-597, contended that two species were represented in the South Island to which he assigned the names *Acanthidositta chloris* (Sparrman) and *A. citrina* (Gmelin). Unfortunately, whatever the truth may be, Grant's nomenclature is inadmissible. In the first place, *Sitta chloris* Sparrman was inaccurately used: no type-locality was fixed for the species; Sparrman accompanied Captain Cook on his second voyage *in the pay of Forster*, who was official naturalist to the Voyage. Whatever birds Sparrman described must have been collected under Forster's supervision. We have, therefore, decided to fix as the type-locality of Sparrman's species that absolutely known from Forster's descriptions and figures. This is a very necessary duty, as Sparrman got his localities mixed up and described many New Zealand birds from "Cape of Good Hope"; this instance is one of them. Now, Forster described the present species from Dusky Sound, South Island, and we therefore select the same place as the type-locality of Sparrman's *Sitta chloris*. Grant received a bird from Dusky Sound, and observing it differed somewhat from the accepted *A. chloris*, recognised in it Gmelin's *M. citrina* from that locality, but Gmelin's name was founded on Latham's description, which in turn was based on Forster's specimen and consequently was identical with Sparrman's bird.

Grant noted that the Dusky Sound bird had "the rump and upper tail-coverts yellow" . . . . "sides, flanks and under tail-coverts bright yellow." Sparrman wrote, "Uropygium flavicans. Abdomen crissumque alba," and the figure shews a yellow rump and the lower under parts washed with *yellow*.

There can be no doubt that Grant's *A. citrina* is identical with Gmelin's *M. citrina*, and this is as surely Sparrman's *S. chloris*.

But Grant's *A. chloris* was mainly allotted to specimens



from Marlborough and elsewhere, though some Marlborough birds were called *A. citrina*.

Buller in the 'Supplement,' however, used *A. chloris* for the North and South Island birds, and then admitted *A. citrina* for the Alpine Rifleman from the Alpine country of Nelson and quoted Grant as confirmation! We have not sufficient authentic material to decide as to the value of this Alpine race but are separating the North Island Rifleman, as the specimens from that Island lack the yellow rump and yellow on the under parts of the Dusky Sound bird, only a bare tinge of that colour being seen.

### Family XENICIDÆ.

#### Genus XENICUS.

*Xenicus* Gray, Cat. Gen. Subgen. Birds, 1855, p. 31.

Type (by original designation): *X. longipes* (Gmelin).

***Xenicus longipes longipes*** (Gmelin). South Island Bush Wren.

*Motacilla longipes* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 979:  
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonym:—

*Xenicus longipes* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 104.

Range:—South Island (breeding).

***Xenicus longipes stokesii*** Gray. North Island Bush Wren.

*Xenicus stokesii* Gray, Ibis, 1862, p. 219: Rimutaka Hills,  
North Island.

Synonym:—

*Xenicus stokesi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 107.

Range:—North Island (breeding). ? Extinct.

***Xenicus gilviventris*** Pelzeln. Alpine or Rock Wren.

*Xenicus gilviventris* Pelzeln, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch.  
Wien, 1867, p. 316: New Zealand.

Synonyms:—

*Xenicus haasti* Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 37: Canterbury Alps.

*Xenicus gilviventris* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 108.

Range:—Alps of South Island (breeding).



Genus TRAVERSIA.

*Traversia* Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. iv. 1894, p. x.

Type (by monotypy) : *T. lyalli* Rothschild.

*Traversia lyalli* Rothschild. Stephen's Island Wren.

*Traversia lyalli* Rothschild, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, vol. iv. 1894, p. x : Stephen's Island.

Synonyms :—

*Xenicus insularis* Buller, Ibis, 1895, p. 236 : Stephen's Island.

*Traversia insularis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 109.

Range :—Stephen's Island, Cook's Strait. ? Extinct.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Genus HYLOCHELIDON.

*Hylochelidon* Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. vol. i. 1865, p. 111.

Type (by original designation) : *H. nigricans* (Vieillot).

*Hylochelidon nigricans nigricans* (Vieillot). Australian Tree Swallow.

*Hirundo nigricans* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. vol. xiv. 1817, p. 523 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

*Hirundo pyrrhonota* Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 190 : New South Wales.

*Collocalia arborea* Gould, Birds Austr. vol. ii. pl. 14, 1848 : New South Wales.

*Petrochelidon nigricans* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 113.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor : few occurrences) ; extralimital.

Note :—All the specimens obtained should be re-examined, and it should be decided whether they all belong to the typical subspecies or whether some are referable to *H. n. australis* Temminck & Schlegel (Fauna Japonica, Aves, 1850, p. 35 : Tasmania), the Tasmanian subspecies.



## Family MUSCICAPIDÆ.

## Genus MYIOMOIRA.

*Myiomoira* Reichenbach, Syst. Avium, 1850, tab. lxvii.

Type (by monotypy) : *M. toitoi* (Lesson).

*Myiomoira toitoi* (Lesson). North Island Tomtit.

*Muscicapa toitoi* Lesson, Manuel d'Ornith. vol. i. 1828, p. 188 : North Island.

Synonym :—

*Petræca toitoi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 114.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

*Myiomoira macrocephala macrocephala* (Gmelin). South Island Tomtit.

*Parus macrocephalus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 1013 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Miro forsterorum* Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 191 : same locality.

*Turdus minutus* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 83 : same locality.

*Petræca macrocephala* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 114.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Myiomoira macrocephala dieffenbachii* (Gray). Chatham Islands' Tomtit.

*Miro dieffenbachii* Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 191 : Chatham Islands.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

*Myiomoira macrocephala marrineri*, subsp. n. Auckland Islands' Tomtit.

Differs from *M. m. macrocephala* in its larger size (cf. Grant, Ibis, 1905, p. 587). Type in the British Museum.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Note :—In the Suppl. vol. ii. p. 117, Buller included, under the title *Petræca vittata*, the record of a bird which Hutton had recognised as appearing to him to be *Muscicapa*



*grisola*; as the skin is preserved in the Canterbury Museum it is imperative that a re-examination be made and the identity of the bird fixed. Buller's nomination was purely guess-work, as he had not seen the bird nor has any description been published.

MAORIGERYGONE, gen. nov.

Differs from *Pseudogerygone* in the extremely compressed bill, much longer tail, different wing formula, the fifth primary longest, and different style of coloration.

Type: *Curruca igata* Quoy & Gaimard.

Note:—*Gerygone* was introduced by Gould to replace *Psilopus* (preoccupied), proposed for *P. albogularis* Gould. Sharpe separated the somewhat heterogeneous assemblage into *Gerygone* and *Pseudogerygone*, the type of which latter he named *G. personata* Gould, and thereto attached the New Zealand birds. It is now necessary to subdivide *Pseudogerygone*, as the birds thereunder included have different structural characters as well as varied coloration. The New Zealand species are easily differentiated as above.

**Maorigerygone igata igata** (Quoy & Gaimard). South Island Grey Warbler.

*Curruca igata* Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 201, pl. xi. fig. 2: Tasman Bay, South Island.

Synonym:—

*Pseudogerygone flaviventris* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 117 (part.).

Range:—South Island, breeding in the Lowlands.

**Maorigerygone igata sylvestris** (Potts). South Island Bush Warbler.

*Gerygone sylvestris* Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. v. 1873, p. 177: near Lake Mapourika, South Island.

Synonym:—

*Pseudogerygone sylvestris* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 119.

Range:—South Island (breeding), south-western Alpine districts.



**Maorigerygone igata flaviventris** (Gray). North Island Grey Warbler.

*Gerygone flaviventris* Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1844, p. 5, pl. iv. fig. 1: Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonyms:—

*Gerygone assimilis* Buller, Essay Ornith. New Zeal. 1865, p. 9, footnote: proposed on nest only: North Island.

*Gerygone aucklandica* Pelzeln, Reise Novara, Vögel, 1865, p. 65: Auckland, North Island.

*Pseudogerygone flaviventris* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 117 (part.).

Range:—North Island, breeding in the Lowlands.

**Maorigerygone igata macleani** (Grant). North Island Mountain Warbler.

*Pseudogerygone macleani* Grant, Ibis, 1907, p. 545: North-eastern portion of North Island, 2000 feet.

Range:—North-eastern North Island (breeding, 2000 feet).

Note:—In the Ibis, 1907, pp. 542–546, Grant wrote upon the New Zealand forms of the genus *Pseudogerygone* and admitted as distinct species the four we have here included, but which we consider subspecies only.

It is obvious that the plumage changes which this species undergoes are not yet clearly understood, and Grant's key on p. 546 confuses the breeding, winter, and immature plumages, and does not correctly define the differential characteristics of the forms. Much more material is necessary before these can be considered fixed, as Grant himself admits (*loc. cit.* pp. 543–4).

There is, however, little doubt that the Alpine heights of the south-west of the South Island harbour a distinct form from the Lowlands and these forms can carry the names here used. The North Island lowland form also appears to have a mountain representative in Grant's *P. macleani*. From Grant's paper it is obvious that the forms are so close that they can be considered as subspecies only and an examination of a series confirms that conclusion.



Genus HAPOLORHYNCHUS.

*Hapolorhynchus* Reichenow, Journ. für Orn. 1908, p. 488.

Type (by monotypy): *H. albofrontatus* (Gray).

*Hapolorhynchus albofrontatus* (Gray). Chatham Islands' Warbler.

*Gerygone? albofrontata* Gray, Voy. 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' Birds, 1844, p. 5: Chatham Islands.

Synonym:—

*Pseudogerygone albofrontata* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 119.

Range:—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Note:—When Gray introduced this species he noted that it was quite an aberrant *Gerygone*, and there can be no hesitation in using the generic name Reichenow has proposed for this species.

Genus MIRO.

*Miro* Lesson, Traité d'Ornith. 1830, p. 389.

Type (by monotypy): *M. longipes* (Lesson).

*Miro australis australis* (Sparrman). South Island Robin.

*Turdus australis* Sparrman, Museum Carlson. 1788, fasc. iii. no. lxix.: Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms:—

*Turdus albifrons* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 822: same locality.

*Turdus ochrotarsus* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 82; same locality.

*Miro albifrons* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 120.

Range: South Island, breeding in the Lowlands.

*Miro australis bulleri* Buller. Alpine Robin.

*Miro bulleri* Buller, Suppl. Birds New Zeal. 1906, vol. ii. p. 123: Karamea Saddle, South Island.

Range:—South Island (breeding). Alpine form.

*Miro australis longipes* (Lesson). North Island Robin.

*Muscicapa longipes* Lesson, Manuel d'Orn. 1828, vol. i. p. 248: Bay of Islands, North Island.



## Synonyms :—

*Myiothera novæ-zelandiæ* id. ib.: new name for same bird.

*Miro australis* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 122.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Note :—*Turdus australis* Sparrman, if used at all, must be used for the South Island Robin, as Sparrman was a colleague of Forster and was never in the North Island. The illustration is bad but recognisable as referring to this species, though the subspecific characters are not clearly shewn.

## NESOMIRO, gen. nov.

The species of *Miro* are separated from those of *Petroica* on account of their much larger size, much stouter and longer bill and longer legs with different coloration ; the group here separated under the above name differ more from *Miro* than *Miro* does from *Petroica*, being much smaller than *Miro*, with a much shorter bill and shorter legs, and again different coloration. Compared with *Petroica* the species included in *Nesomiro* have much shorter bills, longer tails, though equivalent wing-length, and much stronger feet, though the metatarsus is of similar length ; the coloration is uniform black.

Type : *Miro traversi* Buller.

**Nesomiro traversi traversi** (Buller). Chatham Islands' Robin.

*Miro traversi* Buller, Birds New Zeal. p. 123, June 1872 : Chatham Islands.

## Synonym :—

*Miro traversi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 125.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

**Nesomiro traversi dannefærdis** (Rothschild). Snares Island Robin.

*Miro dannefærdis* Rothschild, Nov. Zool. vol. i. 1894, p. 688 : Snares Island.

## Synonym :—

*Miro dannefordi* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 125.

Range :—Snares Island (breeding).



Genus RHIPIDURA.

*Rhipidura* Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 246.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *R. flabellifera* (Gmelin).

*Rhipidura flabellifera flabellifera* (Gmelin). South Island  
Pied Fantail.

*Muscicapa flabellifera* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 943 :  
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Muscicapa ventilabrum* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844,  
p. 86 : Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Rhipidura flabellifera* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 126 (part.).

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Rhipidura flabellifera kemp*i, subsp. n. North Island Pied  
Fantail.

Synonym :—

*Rhipidura flabellifera* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 126 (part.).

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Note :—*R. flabellifera kemp*i is easily differentiated by the much lighter coloration of the lower surface and by the more extensive dark coloration of the tail-feathers ; this occupies almost the whole of the outer web save on the two central feathers and the outside pair. Type in the British Museum.

*Rhipidura flabellifera penitus* Bangs. Chatham Islands' Pied  
Fantail.

*Rhipidura flabellifera penitus* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. vol. xxiv. 1911, p. 41 : Chatham Islands.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

*Rhipidura fuliginosa* (Sparrman). Black Fantail.

*Muscicapa fuliginosa* Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xlvii. : South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Muscicapa deserti* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 949 : new name for  
*M. fuliginosa* Sparrman.

*Rhipidura melanura* Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 190 : Cook's Straits.



*Rhipidura tristis* Jacquinot & Pucheran, Voy. Pôle Sud, vol. iii. 1853, p. 76, pl. ii. f. 5 : Otago, South Island.

*Rhipidura fuliginosa* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 127.

Range :—South Island (breeding). Only a recent settler in the North Island.

### Family CAMPOPHAGIDÆ.

#### Genus CORACINA.

*Coracina* Vieillot, Analyse nouv. Ornith. 1816, p. 37.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *C. papuensis* (Gmelin).

*Coracina robusta robusta* (Latham). Australian Little Cuckoo-Shrike.

*Lanius robustus* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. xviii : New South Wales.

#### Synonyms :—

*Corvus melanogaster* Latham ib. 1801, p. xxv : same locality.

*Colluricincla concinna* Hutton, Cat. Birds New Zeal. 1871, p. 15 : New Zealand.

*Graucalus melanops* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 128.

Range :—New Zealand (accidental visitor to South Island : three occurrences : Motueka, 1869 or 1870 ; Invercargill Apl. 8, 1870 ; Rabbit Island, Canterbury, June 11, 1904) ; extralimital.

Note :—When Hutton recorded the third example (Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. xxxviii. 1905, p. 350) he noted that all three had been recognised as immature examples of *G. melanops*, but that they did not exactly agree with Australian descriptions of that phase. The descriptions of the New Zealand specimens shew that they are all fully adult of this species, better known as *C. mentalis* Vigors & Horsfield (*cf.* Mathews, Nov. Zool. vol. xviii. 1912, p. 327).

### Family PARIDÆ.

#### Genus MOHOUA.

*Mohoua* Lesson, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, vol. ix. 1837, p. 139.

Type (by monotypy) : *M. ochrocephala* (Gmelin).



**Mohoua ochrocephala** (Gmelin). Yellowhead.

*Muscicapa ochrocephala* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 944 :  
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Certhia heteroclites* Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool.  
vol. i. 1830, p. 223, pl. 17, fig. 1 : Tasman Bay, South Island.

*Orthonyx icterocephalus* Lafresnaye, Revue Zool. 1839, p. 257 :  
Iles Marquises ! errore = South Island.

*Muscicapa chloris* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 87 :  
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

*Clitonyx ochrocephala* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 130.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Genus **CERTHIPARUS**.

*Certhiparus* Lafresnaye, Revue Zool. 1842, p. 69.

Type (by original designation) : *C. albicillus* (Lesson).

**Certhiparus albicillus** (Lesson). Whitehead.

*Fringilla albicilla* Lesson, Voy. Coquille, Zool. vol. i. 1830,  
p. 662 : Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonyms :—

*Parus senilis* Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux. vol. vi. 1839, pl. i.  
p. 297 : New Zealand (North Island).

*Clitonyx albicapilla* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 128.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

Genus **FINSCHIA**.

*Finschia* Hutton, Ibis, 1903, p. 319.

Type (by original designation) : *F. novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin).

**Finschia novæseelandiæ** (Gmelin). New Zealand Creeper.

*Parus novæseelandiæ* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 1013 :  
Dusky Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Parus zelandicus* Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i.  
1830, p. 210, pl. 11, fig. 3 : Tasman Bay, South Island.

*Certhiparus maculicaudus* Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in New  
Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 189 : South Island.



*Parus urostigma* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 90:  
Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Certhiparus novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 136.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

Note :—We have associated these three species together and questionably referred them to the Family Paridæ. The nomenclature here adopted is that proposed by Hutton (Ibis, 1903, p. 31), which is undoubtedly correct wherever the birds are placed. Buller rejected it without any good reason whatever; he claimed that the first two species were congeneric, but used for them a generic name *Clitonyx* proposed long after either of the others here utilised, and, moreover, instead of preserving Hutton's generic name, *Finschia*, for the third, continued the incorrect usage of *Certhiparus*, for which there was no excuse. Until the young are studied and specimens in spirits are anatomically examined we cannot hope for any improvement in their classification.

#### Family BOWDLERIIDÆ.

##### Genus BOWDLERIA.

*Bowdleria* Rothschild, Nov. Zool. vol. iii. 1896, p. 539, note.

Type : we designate *B. punctata* (Quoy & Gaimard). } Sharpe  
for 1896  
the same

*Bowdleria punctata punctata* (Quoy & Gaimard). South Island Fern Bird.

*Synallaxis punctata* Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 225, pl. xviii. fig. 3: Tasman Bay, South Island.

##### Synonyms :—

*Sphenæacus fulvus* Gray, Ibis, 1862, p. 221: Tasman Bay, South Island.

*Bowdleria fulva* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 131.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Bowdleria punctata vealeæ* Kemp. North Island Fern Bird.

*Bowdleria punctata vealeæ* Kemp, Austral Avian Record, vol. i. 1912, p. 124: North Island.



Synonym :—

*Bowdleria punctata* (not Quoy & Gaimard) Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 131.

Range :—North Island (breeding)

**Bowdleria punctata caudata** (Buller). Snares Island Fern Bird.

*Sphenæacus caudatus* Buller, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. vol. xxvii. 1896, p. 128: Snares Island.

Synonym :—

*Bowdleria caudata* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 132.

Range :—Snares Island (breeding).

**Bowdleria rufescens** (Buller). Chatham Islands' Fern Bird.

*Sphenæacus rufescens* Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 38: Chatham Islands.

Synonym :—

*Bowdleria rufescens* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 133.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

Family TURDIDÆ.

Genus TURNAGRA.

*Turnagra* Lesson, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, vol. viii. 1837, p. 216.

Type (by monotypy): *T. capensis* (Sparrman).

**Turnagra tanagra** (Schlegel). North Island Thrush.

*Otagon tanagra* Schlegel, Ned. Tijdschr. Dierk. vol. iii. 1865, p. 190: North Island.

Synonyms :—

*Turnagra hectori* Buller, Ibis, 1869, p. 39: North Island.

*Turnagra tanagra* id. Suppl. vol. ii. p. 134.

Range :—North Island (breeding).

**Turnagra capensis** (Sparrman). South Island Thrush.

*Tanagra capensis* Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. ii. 1787, no. xlv.: Dusky Sound, South Island.



## Synonyms :—

*Turdus crassirostris* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 815: same locality.

*Campephaga ferruginea* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. x. 1817, p. 48: new name for *T. capensis* Sparrman.

*Tanagra macularia* Quoy & Gaimard, Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. vol. i. 1830, p. 186, pl. 7, fig. 1: Tasman Bay, South Island.

*Loxia turdus* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 85: Dusky Sound, South Island.

*Turnagra crassirostris* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 135.

Range: South Island (breeding).

## Family MELIPHAGIDÆ.

## Genus NOTIOMYSTIS.

*Notiomystis* Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. vol. xxxv. 1908, p. 634 (new name for *Pogonornis* Gray, preoccupied by Billberg).

Type (by monotypy): *N. cincta* (Du Bus).

*Notiomystis cincta* (Du Bus). Stitch Bird.

*Meliphaga cincta* Du Bus, Bull. Acad. Sci. Brux. vol. vi. p. 295, June 1839: North Island.

## Synonyms :—

*Meliphaga (Ptilotis) auritus* Lafresnaye, Revue Zool. Sept. 1839, p. 257: North Island.

*Pogonornis cincta* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 137.

Range: North Island (breeding).

## Genus ANTHORNIS.

*Anthornis* Gray, List Gen. Birds, 1840, p. 15.

Type (by original designation): *A. melanura* (Sparrman).

*Anthornis melanura melanura* (Sparrman). Korimako or South Island Bell Bird.

*Certhia melanura* Sparrman, Museum Carlson. fasc. i. 1786, no. v.: Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

## Synonyms :—

*Certhia sannio* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 471: same locality.

*Anthomiza ceruleocephala* Swainson, Classif. Birds, vol. ii. 1837, p. 327: new name for *C. melanura* Sparrman.



*Certhia olivacea* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 79:  
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

*Anthornis ruficeps* Pelzeln, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1867,  
p. 316: South Island.

*Anthornis melanura* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 138 (part.).

Range:—South Island (breeding).

*Anthornis melanura dumerilii* (Lesson). North Island Bell  
Bird.

*Philedon dumerilii* Lesson, Voy. Coquille, Zool. vol. i.  
1830, p. 644: Bay of Islands, North Island.

Synonym:—

*Anthornis melanura* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 138 (part.).

Range:—North Island (breeding).

*Anthornis melanura incoronata* (Bangs). Auckland Islands'  
Bell Bird.

*Anthornis incoronata* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.  
vol. xxiv. 1911, p. 23: Auckland Islands.

Range:—Auckland Islands (breeding).

*Anthornis melanura melanocephala* (Gray). Chatham Islands'  
Bell Bird.

*Anthornis melanocephala* Gray in Dieffenbach's Travels in  
New Zealand, vol. ii. 1843, p. 188: Chatham Islands.

Synonyms:—

*Anthornis auriocula* Buller, Essay New Zeal. Ornith. 1865, p. 8:  
Chatham Islands.

*Anthornis melanocephala* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 143.

Range:—Chatham Islands (breeding).

#### Genus PROSTHEMADERA.

*Prosthemadera* Gray, List Genera Birds, 1840, p. 15.

Type (by original designation): *P. novæseelandiæ*  
(Gmelin).

*Prosthemadera novæseelandiæ novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin). South  
Island Tui.

*Merops novæseelandiæ* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 464:  
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.



Synonyms :—

*Merops cinnatus* Latham, Index Ornith. vol. i. 1790, p. 275 :  
new name for *M. novæseelandiæ* Gmelin.

*Sturnus crispicollis* Daudin, Traité d'Ornith. vol. ii. 1800, p. 314 :  
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

*Prothemadera novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 144 (part.).

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Prothemadera novæseelandiæ phæbe* Kemp. North Island  
Tui.

*Prothemadera novæseelandiæ phæbe* Kemp, Austral Avian  
Record, vol. i. 1912, p. 124 : North Island.

Synonym :—

*Prothemadera novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 144  
(part.).

Range :—North Island (breeding).

*Prothemadera novæseelandiæ kwini* Kemp. Auckland  
Islands' Tui.

*Prothemadera novæseelandiæ kwini* Kemp, Austral Avian  
Record, vol. i. 1912, p. 124 : Auckland Islands.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

Genus COLEIA.

*Coleia* Mathews, Austr. Avian Record, vol. i. 1912,  
p. 116.

Type (by original designation) : *C. carunculata* (Latham).

*Coleia carunculata* (Latham). Yellow Wattle Bird.

*Merops carunculatus* Latham, Index Ornith. vol. i. 1790,  
p. 276 : New South Wales.

Synonyms :—

*Mimus carunculatus* Buller, Essay Ornith. New Zeal. 1865, p. 10 :  
North Island.

*Anthochæra bulleri* Finsch, Journ. für Ornith. 1867, pp. 321, 342 :  
new name for preceding.

*Acanthochæra carunculata* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 148.

Range : New Zealand (accidental visitor : two occurrences :  
Makakana, North Island, before 1865 ; Marton, North  
Island, before 1883) ; extralimital.



Note:—It would be interesting to know whether these stragglers belong to the typical subspecies which inhabits south Queensland and New South Wales, or to *C. c. tregellasi* (Mathews, Nov. Zool. vol. xviii. 1912, p. 419 : Victoria), the form living in Victoria and South Australia.

Family ZOSTEROPIDÆ.

Genus ZOSTEROPS.

*Zosterops* Vigors & Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. vol. xv. 1826, p. 234.

Type (by monotypy) : *Z. lateralis* (Latham).

*Zosterops lateralis tasmanica* Mathews. Silver Eye.

*Zosterops lateralis tasmanica* Mathews, Nov. Zool. vol. xviii. 1912, p. 385 : Tasmania.

Synonym :—

*Zosterops cerulescens* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 149. [The type-locality of *Z. lateralis* Latham, Index Ornith. Suppl. 1801, p. lv, is New South Wales.]

Range:—Both Islands and the outlying groups (breeding).

Note:—The history of this bird seems to show that it colonised New Zealand from the Australian continent, and that it first appeared in the south of the South Island. That this would appear to be true is evidenced by the fact that the New Zealand birds seem referable to the Tasmanian form and differ appreciably from the New South Wales bird.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.

Genus ANTHUS.

*Anthus* Bechstein, Gemein. Naturg. Deutschl. vol. iii. 1807, p. 704.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *A. spinoletta* (Linné).

*Anthus novæseelandiæ novæseelandiæ* (Gmelin). South Island Pipit.

*Alauda novæseelandiæ* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 799 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.



## Synonyms :—

*Alauda littorea* Forster, Descr. Anim. ed. Licht. 1844, p. 90 :  
same locality.

*Anthus grayi* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. vol. i. 1850, p. 249 :  
same locality.

*Anthus novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 151 (part.).

Range :—South Island (breeding).

*Anthus novæseelandiæ reischeki* Lorenz-Liburnau. North  
Island Pipit.

*Anthus novæzealandiæ reischeki* Lorenz-Liburnau, Annal.  
K.K. Naturhist. Hofm. Wien, vol. xvii. 1902, p. 308 :  
North Island.

## Synonym :—

*Anthus novæzealandiæ* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 151 (part.).

Range :—North Island (breeding).

*Anthus novæseelandiæ aucklandicus* Gray. Auckland Islands'  
Pipit.

*Anthus aucklandicus* Gray, Ibis, 1862, p. 224 : Auckland  
Islands.

## Synonym :—

*Anthus aucklandicus*, Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 153.

Range :—Auckland Islands (breeding).

*Anthus novæseelandiæ chathamensis* Lorenz-Liburnau.  
Chatham Islands' Pipit.

*Anthus novæzealandiæ chathamensis* Lorenz-Liburnau,  
Annal. K.K. Naturhist. Hofm. Wien, vol. xvii. 1902,  
p. 309 : Chatham Islands.

Range :—Chatham Islands (breeding).

*Anthus novæseelandiæ steindachneri* Reischek. Antipodes  
Island Pipit.

*Anthus steindachneri* Reischek, Trans. New Zeal. Inst.  
vol. xxi. 1889, p. 388 : Antipodes Island.

Range :—Antipodes Island (breeding).

Note :—Buller includes *Anthus novæzealandiæ* and *Anthus  
aucklandicus* as distinct species, rejecting the other named



subspecies, writing: "while admitting a certain amount of individual variation, I am quite unable to accept these distinctions as specific." But Lorenz's forms had only been introduced as subspecies and as such should be accepted, and *A. aucklandicus* is only rightly regarded as of that value. Grant (Ibis, 1905, p. 592) lumped the Antipodes Island and Auckland Island Pipits under the name of *Anthus steindachneri*!

Family NEOMORPHIDÆ.

Genus NEOMORPHA.

*Neomorpha* Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. 1837, pt. i. pl. ii.  
Type (by monotypy) : *N. acutirostris* Gould.

*Neomorpha acutirostris* Gould. Huia.

*Neomorpha acutirostris* Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. 1837,  
pt. i. pl. ii. : North Island.

Synonyms :—

*Neomorpha crassirostris* Gould, Synops. Birds Austr. 1837, pt. i.  
pl. ii. : name for male.

*Neomorpha gouldi* Gray, List Genera Birds, 1841, p. 15 : new  
name only.

*Heteralocha acutirostris* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 154.

Range :—North Island (breeding). ? Extinct.

Family CREADIONTIDÆ.

Genus CREADION.

*Creadion*, Vieillot, Analyse nouv. Ornith. 1816, p. 34.

Type (by subsequent designation) : *C. carunculatus*  
(Gmelin).

*Creadion carunculatus* (Gmelin). Saddle Back.

*Sturnus carunculatus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1789, p. 805 :  
Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Creadion pharoides* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vol. viii.  
1817, p. 390 : new name for preceding.

*Icterus novæzealandiæ* Lesson & Garnot, Voy. Coquille, Zool.  
1828, vol. i. p. 415 : Bay of Islands, North Island.



*Icterus rufusater* Lesson, ib. 1830, p. 649, pl. xxiii. fig. 1 : same locality.

*Creadion cinereus* Buller, Essay New Zeal. Ornith. 1865, p. 10 : Banks' Peninsula, South Island.

*Creadion carunculatus* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 161.

*Creadion cinereus* id. ib. p. 163.

Range :—Both Islands (breeding).

Note :—There does not seem to be much doubt that Buller's *C. cinereus* is the immature plumage of this species. If, however, as Buller contended, the juveniles of the North Island form differ, then it may be that two subspecies are here confused. We have not sufficient authentic material to make a pronouncement. We have admitted as of family rank this genus and also the preceding. They would appear to have little close connection with *Sturnus*, and the present form much more vividly recalls the Icteridæ.

#### Family CALLÆADIDÆ.

##### Genus CALLÆAS.

*Callæas* Forster, Enchiridion, 1788, p. 35.

Type (by monotypy) : *C. cinerea* (Gmelin).

**Callæas cinerea** (Gmelin). Orange-wattled Crow.

*Glaucopis cinerea* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1788, p. 363 : Queen Charlotte's Sound, South Island.

Synonyms :—

*Cryptorhina callæas* Wagler, Syst. Avium, Cryptorhinæ sp. 5, 1827 : new name for *C. cinerea* Gmelin.

*Glaucopis cinerea* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 164.

Range :—South Island (breeding).

**Callæas wilsoni** (Bonaparte). Blue-wattled Crow.

*Glaucopis wilsoni* Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. vol. i. 1850, p. 368 : North Island.

Synonyms :—

*Callæas olivascens* Pelzeln, Verh. zool.-bot. Gesellsch. Wien, 1867, p. 317 note : North Island.

*Glaucopis wilsoni* Buller, Suppl. vol. ii. p. 166.

Range :—North Island (breeding).





Mathews, Gregory Macalister and Iredale, Tom. 1913. "A Reference List of the Birds of New Zealand. Part 2." *Ibis* 1, 402–452.

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