

# Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia

Shining Bronze Cuckoo feathers

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The area covered by this Western Australian Checklist includes the seas and islands of the adjacent continental shelf, including Ashmore Reef. Refer to a separate checklist for Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Criterion for inclusion of a species or subspecies on the list is, in most cases, supported by tangible evidence i.e. a museum specimen, an archived or published photograph or detailed description, video tape or sound recording.

Amendments to the previous checklist have been carried out with reference to both global and regional publications/checklists. The prime reference material for global coverage has been the International Ornithological Committee (IOC) World Bird List, *The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World*, the *Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World* Volumes 1 and 2 (Lynx Edicions, Barcelona), *A Checklist of the Birds of Britain*, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, the Checklist of North American Birds and, for regional coverage, *Zoological Catalogue of Australia* volume 37.2 (Columbidae to Coraciidae), *The Directory of Australian Birds*, Passerines and the Working List of Australian Birds (Birdlife Australia).

The advent of molecular investigation into avian taxonomy has required, and still requires, extensive and ongoing revision at all levels – family, generic and specific. This revision to the ‘Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia’ is a collation of the most recent information/research emanating from such studies, together with the inclusion of newly recorded species.

Due to the publication of research at differing intervals and the fact that these authors may hold varying opinions, delays of incorporating this new data into checklists will also vary. Where considered appropriate, these latest research findings have been included as has some pre-published material in order to make this checklist as up to date as possible.

From these comments, it can be seen that avian taxonomy is a ‘work in progress’ and that it is currently a long way from having a definitive world list. Overall, departures from the prime reference material in both global and regional lists (as above) have been minimised. Subject to the general consensus/opinion of other authors, the IOC comments have been accepted relating to the higher taxonomic levels and taxonomic status beyond Australia, but not where the Western Australian Museum collection material, distributional data base etc. shows otherwise.

Changes should only come when there is certainty and consensus and the Western Australian Museum’s objective is to maintain the status quo until claimed revisions have been thoroughly analysed and accepted e.g. Olsson and Alström 2020 with major reclassification of the Estrildidae waxbill finches.

A further element in this current revision to the ‘Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia’ is the number of additional species contained/recorded. Increased public interest in ornithology combined with improved identification knowledge, the increasing number of “bird watchers” having high-technology photographic equipment, and more extensive field excursions (often to remote areas e.g. Ashmore Reef) all have contributed here. Whether all of these newly recorded species are in fact migratory “strays” which have been missed earlier, or whether other factors such as habitat destruction (along migratory routes) or climatic change is involved is of course unknown.

The aim of this checklist is to summarise all available data on systematics and taxonomy, provide brief explanations for changes, incorporate new higher-level classifications and recent new generic, specific and subspecific changes. Where necessary, reasons for departing from the current above-named checklists (IOC, Birds Australia etc.) are also given. Where there is doubt on the identification of a subspecies it is included in [ ] square brackets. An asterisk \* denotes an introduced or naturalised species, not originally native.

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## Class AVES

## Order CASUARIIFORMES

## Family CASUARIIDAE Emu

- <sup>1</sup>*Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) ..... Emu  
*Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790)

## Order ANSERIFORMES

## Family ANSERANATIDAE Magpie Goose

- <sup>2</sup>*Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham, 1798) ..... Magpie Goose (Pied Goose)

## Family ANATIDAE Ducks, geese and swans

- Dendrocygna eytoni* (Eyton, 1838) ..... Plumed Whistling Duck  
<sup>3</sup>*Dendrocygna arcuata* (Horsfield, 1824) ..... Wandering Whistling Duck (Chestnut Whistling Duck)  
*Cereopsis novaehollandiae* Latham, 1802 ..... Cape Barren Goose  
*Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea* (Vieillot, 1818) ..... Recherche Cape Barren Goose  
*Cygnus atratus* (Latham, 1790) ..... Black Swan  
\**Cygnus olor* (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ..... Mute Swan  
*Stictonetta naevosa* (Gould, 1841) ..... Freckled Duck  
<sup>4</sup>*Radjah radjah* (Garnot & Lesson, R, 1828) ..... Radjah Shelduck (Raja Shelduck)  
*Radjah radjah rufitergum* Hartert, 1905 ..... Burdekin Duck  
*Tadorna tadornoides* (Jardine & Selby, 1828) ..... Australian Shelduck (Mountain Duck)  
*Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham, 1802) ..... Pink-eared Duck  
*Chenonetta jubata* (Latham, 1802) ..... Australian Wood Duck (Wood Duck, Maned Duck)  
*Nettapus pulchellus* Gould, 1842 ..... Green Pygmy Goose  
<sup>5</sup>*Mareca penelope* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Eurasian Wigeon  
<sup>6</sup>*Spatula querquedula* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Garganey  
<sup>7</sup>*Spatula rhynchotis* (Latham, 1802) ..... Australasian Shoveler  
<sup>8</sup>*Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Northern Shoveler  
<sup>9</sup>*Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, JF, 1789 ..... Pacific Black Duck  
\**Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Mallard  
<sup>10</sup>*Anas acuta* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Northern Pintail  
<sup>11</sup>*Anas crecca* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Eurasian Teal  
*Anas gracilis* Buller, 1869 ..... Grey Teal  
*Anas castanea* (Eyton, 1838) ..... Chestnut Teal  
*Aythya australis* (Eyton, 1838) ..... Hardhead  
*Oxyura australis* Gould, 1837 ..... Blue-billed Duck  
*Biziura lobata* (Shaw, 1796) ..... Musk Duck

## Order GALLIFORMES

## Family MEGAPODIIDAE Megapodes

- Leipoa ocellata* Gould, 1840 ..... Malleefowl  
*Megapodius reinwardt* Dumont, 1823 ..... Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Orange-legged Scrubfowl)  
*Megapodius reinwardt tumulus* Gould, 1842

<sup>1</sup> Formerly in Dromaiidae. *D. n. rothschildi* is not accepted as a subspecies.

<sup>2</sup> Now relocated in monotypic Family Anseranatidae, formerly in Anatidae.

<sup>3</sup> *D. arcuata* is treated as monotypic with no subspecies.

<sup>4</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Tadorna*.

<sup>5</sup> Carnarvon 2013, De Grey River 2016. Formerly placed in the genus *Anas*.

<sup>6</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

<sup>7</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

<sup>8</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

<sup>9</sup> *A. superciliosa* is treated as monotypic with no subspecies.

<sup>10</sup> Now treated as monotypic species following elevation of sub-Antarctic forms as full species.

<sup>11</sup> Harding Dam 2019.

**Family PHASIANIDAE Pheasants**

- <sup>12</sup>\**Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Common Pheasant (Domestic Pheasant)  
 \**Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Common Peafowl (Indian Peafowl)  
*Synoicus ypsilophorus* (Bosc, 1792) ..... Brown Quail  
     <sup>13</sup>*Synoicus ypsilophorus cervinus* Gould, 1865  
     *Synoicus ypsilophorus australis* (Latham, 1802)  
<sup>14</sup>*Synoicus chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... King Quail  
     <sup>15</sup>*Synoicus chinensis lineatus* (Scopoli, 1786)  
*Coturnix pectoralis* Gould, 1837 ..... Stubble Quail

**Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES****Family PODARGIDAE Frogmouths**

- Podargus strigoides* (Latham, 1802) ..... Tawny Frogmouth  
     *Podargus strigoides brachypterus* Gould, 1841  
     *Podargus strigoides phalaenoides* Gould, 1840

**Family CAPRIMULGIDAE Nightjars**

- Eurostopodus argus* Hartert, 1892 ..... Spotted Nightjar  
<sup>16</sup>*Caprimulgus jotaka* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847 ..... Grey Nightjar  
<sup>17</sup>*Caprimulgus affinis* Horsfield, 1821 ..... Savanna Nightjar

**Order APODIFORMES****Family AEGOTHELIDAE Owlet-nightjars**

- Aegotheles cristatus* (Shaw, 1790) ..... Australian Owlet-nightjar  
     *Aegotheles cristatus cristatus* (Shaw, 1790)  
     <sup>18</sup>*Aegotheles cristatus leucogaster* Gould, 1844

**Family APODIDAE Swifts**

- <sup>19</sup>*Aerodramus* spp. .... Aerodramus "Nest swiftlets"  
*Hirundapus caudacutus* (Latham, 1801) ..... White-throated Needletail  
     *Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus* (Latham, 1801)  
<sup>20</sup>*Apus pacificus* (Latham, 1801) ..... Pacific Swift (Fork-tailed Swift)  
     *Apus pacificus pacificus* (Latham, 1801)  
<sup>21</sup>*Apus nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1837) ..... House Swift

**Order OTIDIFORMES****Family OTIDIDAE Bustards**

- <sup>22</sup>*Ardeotis australis* (Gray, JE, 1829) ..... Australian Bustard

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<sup>12</sup> Common Pheasants introduced into Australia are of mixed hybrid stock.

<sup>13</sup> The small Kimberley, Pilbara and Gascoyne populations sometimes separated to *S. y. cervinus* Gould 1865.

<sup>14</sup> Formerly in *Coturnix* and *Excalfactoria*.

<sup>15</sup> *S. c. lineatus* occurs in northern Australia, SE Asia and the Lesser Sundas. Subspecies *S. c. colletti* of Kimberley and Northern Territory poorly distinct and not recognised.

<sup>16</sup> Ashmore Reef 2003. No specimens available. Sometimes treated as a ssp. of *C. indicus*.

<sup>17</sup> Ashmore Reef 2006. Subspecies not identified and migratory and local Indonesian ssp. are possible vagrants.

<sup>18</sup> For Western Australia, the ssp. *leucogaster* is recognised for the isolated north-eastern and southern Kimberley population (Johnstone and Storr 1998).

<sup>19</sup> Reports of *Aerodramus* spp. from Kimberley, but no specimens available. Field identification for this group is problematic and possibly includes Himalayan Swiftlet, Mossy-nest Swiftlet, Black-nest Swiftlet and Edible-nest Swiftlet with the probable occurrence of at least one of these.

<sup>20</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>21</sup> Timor Sea 1988 and Broome 1998. Currently expanding its range in Lesser Sundas, Indonesia (Johnstone *et al.* 2014). Sometimes treated as conspecific with the Little Swift *Apus affinis*.

<sup>22</sup> Previously merged with the genus *Otis*.

## Order CUCULIFORMES

## Family CUCULIDAE Cuckoos

- Centropus bengalensis* (Gmelin, JF, 1788) ..... Lesser Coucal  
<sup>23</sup>*Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum* Stresemann, 1912
- Centropus phasianinus* (Latham, 1801) ..... Pheasant Coucal  
<sup>24</sup>*Centropus phasianinus phasianinus* (Latham, 1801)  
<sup>25</sup>*Centropus phasianinus highami* (Mathews, 1922)
- Eudynamys orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... Pacific Koel (Australian Koel)  
*Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephalus* Mathews, 1912
- Scythrops novaehollandiae* Latham, 1790 ..... Channel-billed Cuckoo  
*Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* Latham, 1790
- <sup>26</sup>*Chalcites basalis* (Horsfield, 1821) ..... Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
- <sup>27</sup>*Chalcites osculans* Gould, 1847 ..... Black-eared Cuckoo
- <sup>28</sup>*Chalcites lucidus* (Gmelin, JF, 1788) ..... Shining Bronze Cuckoo  
*Chalcites lucidus plagosus* (Latham, 1802)
- <sup>29</sup>*Chalcites minutillus* (Gould, 1859) ..... Little Bronze Cuckoo  
*Chalcites minutillus minutillus* (Gould, 1859)
- <sup>30</sup>*Heteroscenes pallidus* (Latham, 1802) ..... Pallid Cuckoo
- Cacomantis flabelliformis* (Latham, 1802) ..... Fan-tailed Cuckoo  
*Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis* (Latham, 1802)
- Cacomantis variolosus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) ..... Brush Cuckoo  
*Cacomantis variolosus variolosus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)
- Cuculus saturatus* Blyth, 1843 ..... Oriental Cuckoo  
<sup>31</sup>*Cuculus saturatus optatus* Gould, 1845 ..... Horsfield's Cuckoo

## Order COLUMBIFORMES

## Family COLUMBIDAE Pigeons and doves

- <sup>32</sup>\**Columba livia* Gmelin, JF, 1789 ..... Domestic Pigeon (Rock Dove)
- <sup>33</sup>\**Spilopelia chinensis* (Scopoli, 1786) ..... Spotted Turtle Dove  
<sup>34</sup>\**Spilopelia chinensis tigrina* (Temminck, 1810)
- <sup>35</sup>\**Spilopelia senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... Laughing Turtle Dove  
\**Spilopelia senegalensis senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)
- <sup>36</sup>*Chalcophaps longirostris* Gould, 1848 ..... Pacific Emerald Dove

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<sup>23</sup> Ashmore Reef 2005.

<sup>24</sup> The ssp. *melanurus* of northern and north-western Australia is not recognised.

<sup>25</sup> Recognised for Pilbara and Gascoyne populations; type locality Glenforrie Station 1921. This population is isolated from the Kimberley population and appears larger (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>26</sup> Formerly in genus *Chrysococcyx*.

<sup>27</sup> Formerly in genus *Chrysococcyx*.

<sup>28</sup> Formerly in genus *Chrysococcyx*.

<sup>29</sup> Formerly in genus *Chrysococcyx*.

<sup>30</sup> Formerly in genus *Cacomantis*.

<sup>31</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species *C. optatus*.

<sup>32</sup> Introduced in late 1800s.

<sup>33</sup> Formerly in genus *Streptopelia*.

<sup>34</sup> Specimens from Perth show characters of two subspecies: *S. c. chinensis* and *S. c. tigrina*.

<sup>35</sup> Formerly in genus *Streptopelia*.

<sup>36</sup> *C. i. longirostris* treated by Rasmussen & Anderton (2005) as a full species. However, Johnstone *et al.* (2014) shows that *C. i. longirostris* intergrades with *C. i. indica* in eastern Indonesia and they should be treated as conspecific. Further genetics by DeRaad *et al.* (2021), confirms full species.

<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> (Latham, 1790) .....	Common Bronzewing
<sup>37</sup> <i>Phaps elegans</i> (Temminck, 1809) .....	Brush Bronzewing
<i>Phaps histrionica</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Flock Bronzewing (Flock Pigeon)
<sup>38</sup> <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> (Temminck, 1822) .....	Crested Pigeon
<sup>39</sup> <i>Geophaps plumifera</i> Gould, 1842 .....	Spinifex Pigeon
<i>Geophaps plumifera plumifera</i> Gould, 1842	
<i>Geophaps plumifera ferruginea</i> (Gould, 1865)	
<i>Geophaps smithii</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1830) .....	Partridge Pigeon
<i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1830) .....	Partridge Pigeon (Eastern form)
<i>Geophaps smithii blaauwi</i> Mathews, 1912 .....	Partridge Pigeon (Western form)
<sup>40</sup> <i>Petrophassa albipennis</i> Gould, 1841 .....	White-quilled Rock Pigeon
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Diamond Dove
<i>Geopelia striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) .....	Zebra Dove
<sup>41</sup> <i>Geopelia striata placida</i> Gould, 1844 .....	Peaceful Dove
<sup>42</sup> <i>Geopelia humeralis</i> (Temminck, 1821) .....	Bar-shouldered Dove
<sup>43</sup> <i>Caloenas nicobarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Nicobar Pigeon
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i> Swainson, 1825 .....	Rose-crowned Fruit Dove
<sup>44</sup> <i>Ptilinopus regina xanthogaster</i> (Wagler, 1827) .....	Grey-capped Fruit Dove
<i>Ptilinopus regina ewingii</i> Gould, 1842	
<i>Ducula bicolor</i> (Scopoli, 1786) .....	Pied Imperial Pigeon
<sup>45</sup> <i>Ducula bicolor spilorrhoea</i> (Gray, GR, 1858) .....	Torres Strait Pigeon (Torresian Imperial Pigeon)

### Order GRUIFORMES

#### Family RALLIDAE Rails, crakes, waterhens and coots

<i>Crex crex</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Corncrake (Corn Crake)
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i> (Temminck, 1831) .....	Lewin's Rail
<sup>46</sup> <i>Lewinia pectoralis clelandi</i> (Mathews, 1911)	
<i>Eulabeornis castaneoventris</i> Gould, 1844 .....	Chestnut Rail
<i>Eulabeornis castaneoventris castaneoventris</i> Gould, 1844	
<sup>47</sup> <i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) .....	Buff-banded Rail
<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<sup>48</sup> <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> (Gould, 1837) .....	Black-tailed Nativehen
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i> Gould, 1846 .....	Dusky Moorhen
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i> Gould, 1846	
<i>Porzana fluminea</i> Gould, 1843 .....	Australian Spotted Crake (Australian Crake)
<i>Fulica atra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Eurasian Coot
<i>Fulica atra australis</i> Gould, 1845	

<sup>37</sup> Validity of ssp. *occidentalis* from south-west Western Australia is doubtful. Its range is continuous across the Great Australian Bight and geographic variation between Western Australian and South Australian populations is slight.

<sup>38</sup> Subspecies *O. l. whitlocki* is not recognised in this almost continually distributed species; geographic variation is slight and clinal.

<sup>39</sup> There is considerable geographic variation within this species with white-bellied, red-bellied and intermediate populations e.g. in Cape, Edgar and Grant ranges. These populations are probably best treated as polytopic subspecies. (Johnstone 1981, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 9: 49–64).

<sup>40</sup> Forming a superspecies with Chestnut-quilled Rock Pigeon *P. rufipennis* of Arnhem Land. Subspecies *P. a. boothii* is not recognised; it is the end of a cline in size and colouration.

<sup>41</sup> Judging from WAM collections and research in Wallacea and northern Australia, *G. s. placida* is treated as a ssp. of the Asian *G. s. striata* (Johnstone 1992, *West. Aust. Nat.* 19(1)). It is sometimes treated as a full species.

<sup>42</sup> No ssp. recognised (Johnstone 1990, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus. Suppl.* 32: 1–120).

<sup>43</sup> Timor Sea 1989.

<sup>44</sup> Ashmore Reef 2016.

<sup>45</sup> Based on (Johnstone 1981, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 9: 7–22) and recent Wallacean and northern Australian studies, *D. b. spilorrhoea* is treated here as a subspecies. Sometimes treated as a full species *D. spilorrhoea*.

<sup>46</sup> Possibly extinct, last report from south-western WA in 1932.

<sup>47</sup> Formerly placed in the genus *Gallirallus*.

<sup>48</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Gallinula*.

<sup>49</sup> <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> Temminck, 1820 .....	Australasian Swamphen
<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i> Temminck, 1820	
<i>Porphyrio melanotus bellus</i> Gould, 1841	
<sup>50</sup> <i>Zapornia pusilla</i> (Pallas, 1776) .....	Baillon's Crake
<i>Zapornia pusilla palustris</i> (Gould, 1843)	
<sup>51</sup> <i>Zapornia tabuensis</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Spotless Crake
<sup>52</sup> <i>Rallina fasciata</i> (Raffles, 1822) .....	Red-legged Crake
<sup>53</sup> <i>Poliolimnas cinereus</i> (Vieillot, 1819) .....	White-browed Crake
<sup>54</sup> <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Watercock
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769) .....	White-breasted Waterhen
<sup>55</sup> <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus leucomelana</i> (Müller, S, 1842)	
<i>Amaurornis moluccana</i> (Wallace, 1865) .....	Bush-hen
<i>Amaurornis moluccana ruficrissa</i> (Gould, 1869) .....	Pale-vented Bush-hen

**Family GRUIDAE Cranes**

<sup>56</sup> <i>Antigone antigone</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Sarus Crane
<i>Antigon antigone gillae</i> (Schodde, Blackman & Haffenden, 1988)	
<sup>57</sup> <i>Antigone rubicunda</i> (Perry, 1810) .....	Brolga

**Order PODICIPEDIFORMES****Family PODICIPEDIDAE Grebes**

<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764) .....	Little Grebe (Red-throated Little Grebe)
<sup>58</sup> <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis tricolor</i> (Gray, GR, 1861)	
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826) .....	Australasian Grebe (Black-throated Grebe)
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	
<i>Poliiocephalus poliocephalus</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1827) .....	Hoary-headed Grebe
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Great Crested Grebe
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i> Gould, 1844	

**Order CHARADRIIFORMES****Family TURNICIDAE Buttonquails**

<i>Turnix maculosus</i> (Temminck, 1815) .....	Red-backed Buttonquail
<i>Turnix maculosus melanotus</i> (Gould, 1837)	
<i>Turnix castanotus</i> (Gould, 1840) .....	Chestnut-backed Buttonquail
<i>Turnix varius</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Painted Buttonquail
<i>Turnix varius varius</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<i>Turnix varius scintillans</i> (Gould, 1845) .....	Abrolhos Painted Buttonquail
<i>Turnix pyrrhоторax</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Red-chested Buttonquail
<i>Turnix velox</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Little Buttonquail

**Family BURHINIDAE Stone-curlews**

<i>Burhinus grallarius</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Bush Stone-curlew (Bush Thick-knee)
<i>Esacus magirostris</i> (Vieillot, 1818) .....	Beach Stone-curlew (Beach Thick-knee)

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<sup>49</sup> Formerly treated as a subspecies of *P. porphyrio*.

<sup>50</sup> Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana*.

<sup>51</sup> Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana*.

<sup>52</sup> Broome 1958 and Whim Creek 2007.

<sup>53</sup> Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana* or *Amaurornis*.

<sup>54</sup> Ashmore Reef 2012.

<sup>55</sup> Ashmore Reef 2003.

<sup>56</sup> Commonly merged into the genus *Grus*.

<sup>57</sup> Commonly merged into the genus *Grus*.

<sup>58</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species *T. tricolor*, but based on apparent hybridisation in eastern Indonesia and Moluccas, best retained as a subspecies..

**Family HAEMATOPODIDAE Oystercatchers**

- Haematopus longirostris* Vieillot, 1817 ..... Pied Oystercatcher  
*Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould, 1845 ..... Sooty Oystercatcher  
     *Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus* Gould, 1845  
     *Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus* Castelnau & Ramsay, 1877

**Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE Stilts and avocets**

- Himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Black-winged Stilt  
<sup>59</sup>*Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* Gould, 1837 ..... Pied Stilt (White-headed Stilt)  
*Cladorhynchus leucocephalus* (Vieillot, 1816) ..... Banded Stilt  
*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1816 ..... Red-necked Avocet

**Family CHARADRIIDAE Plovers, dotterels and lapwings**

- Vanellus tricolor* (Vieillot, 1818) ..... Banded Lapwing  
*Vanellus miles* (Boddaert, 1783) ..... Masked Lapwing  
     *Vanellus miles miles* (Boddaert, 1783)  
     *Vanellus miles novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1819  
*Erythronyctes alba* Gould, 1838 ..... Red-kneed Dotterel  
*Peltohyas australis* (Gould, 1841) ..... Inland Dotterel  
<sup>60</sup>*Pluvialis fulva* (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ..... Pacific Golden Plover  
<sup>61</sup>*Pluvialis dominica* (Müller, 1776) ..... American Golden Plover  
*Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Grey Plover  
<sup>62</sup>*Pluvialis squatarola squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
<sup>63</sup>*Charadrius hiaticula* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Common Ringed Plover  
<sup>64</sup>*Charadrius semipalmatus* Bonaparte, 1825 ..... Semipalmated Plover  
*Charadrius dubius* Scopoli, 1786 ..... Little Ringed Plover  
<sup>65</sup>*Charadrius dubius curonicus* Gmelin, JF, 1789  
<sup>66</sup>*Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Kentish Plover  
     *Charadrius alexandrinus [nihonensis]* Deignan, 1941  
*Charadrius ruficapillus* Temminck, 1822 ..... Red-capped Plover  
<sup>67</sup>*Charadrius bicinctus* Jardine & Selby, 1827 ..... Double-banded Plover  
<sup>68</sup>*Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus* Jardine & Selby, 1827  
<sup>69</sup>*Charadrius mongolus* Pallas, 1776 ..... Lesser Sand Plover  
     *Charadrius mongolus mongolus* Pallas, 1776  
     *Charadrius mongolus schaeferi* Meyer de Schauensee, 1937  
*Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, R, 1826 ..... Greater Sand Plover  
     *Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii* Lesson, R, 1826  
<sup>70</sup>*Charadrius veredus* Gould, 1848 ..... Oriental Plover  
<sup>71</sup>*Thinornis cucullatus* (Vieillot, 1818) ..... Hooded Plover (Hooded Dotterel)  
*Elsya melanops* (Vieillot, 1818) ..... Black-fronted Dotterel

<sup>59</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species *H. leucocephalus*. However, the evidence for treating the Black-winged Stilt complex as anything but a single species is hard to justify.

<sup>60</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>61</sup> Broome 2009-2010.

<sup>62</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>63</sup> Non-breeding migrant. No specimens available, but ssp. probably *tundrae*.

<sup>64</sup> Martin's Tank 2007.

<sup>65</sup> Leslie Saltworks 1993.

<sup>66</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>67</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>68</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>69</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>70</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>71</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Charadrius*.

**Family ROSTRATULIDAE Painted snipes**<sup>72</sup>*Rostratula australis* (Gould, 1838) ..... Australian Painted Snipe**Family JACANIDAE Jacanas**<sup>73</sup>*Irediparra gallinacea* (Temminck, 1828) ..... Comb-crested Jacana<sup>74</sup>*Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli, 1786) ..... Pheasant-tailed Jacana**Family SCOLOPACIDAE Sandpipers and snipes**<sup>75</sup>*Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Whimbrel  
*Numenius phaeopus variegatus* (Scopoli, 1786)*Numenius minutus* Gould, 1841 ..... Little Curlew<sup>76</sup>*Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... Far Eastern Curlew (Eastern Curlew)*Numenius arquata* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Eurasian Curlew  
*Numenius arquata orientalis* Brehm, CL, 1831*Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Bar-tailed Godwit*Limosa lapponica [lapponica]* (Linnaeus, 1758)<sup>77</sup>*Limosa lapponica menzbieri* Portenko, 1936<sup>78</sup>*Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Black-tailed Godwit*Limosa limosa melanuroides* Gould, 1846<sup>79</sup>*Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Hudsonian Godwit*Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Ruddy Turnstone<sup>80</sup>*Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758)<sup>81</sup>*Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821) ..... Great Knot<sup>82</sup>*Calidris canutus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Red Knot<sup>83</sup>*Calidris canutus piersmai* Tomkovich, 2001*Calidris canutus rogersi* (Mathews, 1913)<sup>84</sup>*Calidris pugnax* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Ruff<sup>85</sup>*Calidris falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763) ..... Broad-billed Sandpiper*Calidris falcinellus falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763)*Calidris falcinellus sibirica* Dresser, 1876<sup>86</sup>*Calidris acuminata* (Horsfield, 1821) ..... Sharp-tailed Sandpiper<sup>87</sup>*Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763) ..... Curlew Sandpiper*Calidris temminckii* (Leisler, 1812) ..... Temminck's Stint<sup>88</sup>*Calidris subminuta* (Middendorff, 1853) ..... Long-toed Stint<sup>89</sup>*Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776) ..... Red-necked Stint

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<sup>72</sup> Formerly treated as a subspecies *R. benghalensis*.<sup>73</sup> Sometimes placed in monotypic genus *Metopidius*. The retention of the eight species of Jacana into six genera cannot be justified. A better reflection of generic relationships may well be to retain *Hydrophasianus* as monotypic and combine all others in *Jacana*.<sup>74</sup> Paraburdoo 1974.<sup>75</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>76</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>77</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>78</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>79</sup> Joondalup 2012.<sup>80</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>81</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>82</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>83</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>84</sup> Moved from monotypic *Philomachus* to *Calidris*.<sup>85</sup> Formerly in genus *Limicola*. Non-breeding migrant.<sup>86</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>87</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>88</sup> Non-breeding migrant.<sup>89</sup> Non-breeding migrant.



<sup>90</sup> <i>Calidris alba</i> (Pallas, 1764) .....	Sanderling
<sup>91</sup> <i>Calidris alpina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Dunlin
<i>Calidris alpina sakhalina</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	
<sup>92</sup> <i>Calidris bairdii</i> (Coues, 1861) .....	Baird's Sandpiper
<sup>93</sup> <i>Calidris minuta</i> (Leisler, 1812) .....	Little Stint
<sup>94</sup> <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1819) .....	White-rumped Sandpiper
<sup>95</sup> <i>Calidris subruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1819) .....	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
<sup>96</sup> <i>Calidris melanotos</i> (Vieillot, 1819) .....	Pectoral Sandpiper
<sup>97</sup> <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> (Blyth, 1848) .....	Asian Dowitcher
<sup>98</sup> <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> (Gray, JE, 1831) .....	Latham's Snipe
<sup>99</sup> <i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Bonaparte, 1830) .....	Pin-tailed Snipe
<i>Gallinago megala</i> Swinhoe, 1861 .....	Swinhoe's Snipe
<sup>100</sup> <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Red-necked Phalarope
<sup>101</sup> <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Red Phalarope
<sup>102</sup> <i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Güldenstädt, 1775) .....	Terek Sandpiper
<sup>103</sup> <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Common Sandpiper
<sup>104</sup> <i>Tringa brevipes</i> (Vieillot, 1816) .....	Grey-tailed Tattler
<sup>105</sup> <i>Tringa totanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Common Redshank
<sup>106</sup> <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Bechstein, 1803) .....	Marsh Sandpiper
<sup>107</sup> <i>Tringa glareola</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Wood Sandpiper
<sup>108</sup> <i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Pallas, 1764) .....	Spotted Redshank
<sup>109</sup> <i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Gunnerus, 1767) .....	Common Greenshank
<sup>110</sup> <i>Tringa guttifer</i> (Nordmann, 1835) .....	Nordmann's Greenshank
<b>Family GLAREOLIDAE Pratincoles</b>	
<i>Stiltia isabella</i> (Vieillot, 1816) .....	Australian Pratincole
<sup>111</sup> <i>Glareola pratincola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) .....	Collared Pratincole
<sup>112</sup> <i>Glareola maldivarum</i> Forster, JR, 1795 .....	Oriental Pratincole

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<sup>90</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>91</sup> Port Hedland Saltworks 1977.

<sup>92</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>93</sup> Broome 2009.

<sup>94</sup> Forrestdale Lake 1981.

<sup>95</sup> Moved from monotypic *Tryngites* to *Calidris*. Eyre 1982.

<sup>96</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>97</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>98</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>99</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>100</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>101</sup> Greenough River 2012.

<sup>102</sup> Often subsumed within *Tringa*. *Tringa terek* is a synonym. Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>103</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Tringa*. Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>104</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>105</sup> Subspecific identity of birds visiting Western Australia unknown.

<sup>106</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>107</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>108</sup> Lake Eda 2006.

<sup>109</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>110</sup> Eighty Mile Beach 2006 and 2009.

<sup>111</sup> One photographed at Herdsman Lake, February 2019. Most likely nominate subspecies.

<sup>112</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

**Family LARIDAE Gulls and terns**

<i>Anous stolidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Common Noddy (Brown Noddy)
<i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i> (Temminck, 1823) .....	Lesser Noddy
<sup>113</sup> <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i> Gould, 1846 .....	Australian Lesser Noddy
<i>Anous minutus</i> Boie, 1844 .....	Black Noddy
<i>Anous minutus minutus</i> Boie, 1844	
<sup>114</sup> <i>Gygis alba</i> (Sparrman, 1786) .....	White Tern (White Noddy)
<sup>115</sup> <i>Xema sabini</i> (Sabine, 1819) .....	Sabine's Gull
<sup>116</sup> <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i> Stephens, 1826 .....	Silver Gull
<i>Larus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> Stephens, 1826	
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> Linnaeus, 1766 .....	Black-headed Gull
<sup>117</sup> <i>Larus ridibundus sibiricus</i> Buturlin, 1911	
<sup>118</sup> <i>Larus atricilla</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Laughing Gull
<sup>119</sup> <i>Larus atricilla [megalopterus]</i> Bruch, 1855	
<sup>120</sup> <i>Larus pipixcan</i> Wagler, 1831 .....	Franklin's Gull
<i>Larus pacificus</i> Latham, 1802 .....	Pacific Gull
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i> King, 1826	
<i>Larus crassirostris</i> Vieillot, 1818 .....	Black-tailed Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823 .....	Kelp Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	
<i>Larus fuscus</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Lesser Black-backed Gull (Baltic Gull)
<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
<sup>121</sup> <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Gull-billed Tern
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica [nilotica]</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i> (Horsfield, 1821) .....	Asian Gull-billed Tern
<sup>122</sup> <i>Gelochelidon macrotarsa</i> (Gould, 1837) .....	Australian Gull-billed Tern
<sup>123</sup> <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Pallas, 1770) .....	Caspian Tern
<sup>124</sup> <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> (Lichtenstein, MHK, 1823) .....	Greater Crested Tern (Crested Tern)
<sup>125</sup> <i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i> (Stephens, 1826)	
<sup>126</sup> <i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i> (Lesson, R, 1831) .....	Lesser Crested Tern
<sup>127</sup> <i>Sternula albifrons</i> (Pallas, 1764) .....	Little Tern
<i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	White-shafted Little Tern

<sup>113</sup> Newly established population on Ashmore Reef not ascribed to subspecies.

<sup>114</sup> Probably referable to *G. a. candida*.

<sup>115</sup> Eighty Mile Beach 2004. Sometimes subsumed into the genus *Larus*.

<sup>116</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Chroicocephalus*. All Australian forms treated as single ssp. (Johnstone 1982, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* **10**: 133–165).

<sup>117</sup> Broome 1999. Subspecies *sibiricus* average slightly larger-billed and possibly more black on the primaries (Dwight 1925). Sometimes placed in the genus *Chroicocephalus*.

<sup>118</sup> Eyre 1988-89. Sometimes placed in the genus *Leucophaeus*.

<sup>119</sup> Eyre 1988-89; ssp. not determined.

<sup>120</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Leucophaeus*.

<sup>121</sup> Often merged in the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>122</sup> Previously treated as conspecific with *G. nilotica* but differs in morphology and life-history differences.

<sup>123</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>124</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>125</sup> Only one ssp. *T. b. cristatus* recognised for mainland Australia.

<sup>126</sup> Often subsumed within the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>127</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

- <sup>128</sup>*Sternula nereis* Gould, 1843 ..... Fairy Tern  
<sup>129</sup>*Sternula nereis nereis* Gould, 1843
- <sup>130</sup>*Onychoprion anaethetus* (Scopoli, 1786) ..... Bridled Tern  
*Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus* (Scopoli, 1786)
- <sup>131</sup>*Onychoprion fuscatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... Sooty Tern  
*Onychoprion fuscatus nubilosus* (Sparrman, 1788)
- Sterna dougallii* Montagu, 1813 ..... Roseate Tern  
*Sterna dougallii bangsi* Mathews, 1912  
*Sterna dougallii gracilis* Gould, 1845
- Sterna striata* Gmelin, JF, 1789 ..... White-fronted Tern
- <sup>132</sup>*Sterna sumatrana* Raffles, 1822 ..... Black-naped Tern
- <sup>133</sup>*Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Common Tern  
<sup>134</sup>*Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758  
<sup>135</sup>*Sterna hirundo [minussensis]* Sushkin, 1925  
<sup>136</sup>*Sterna hirundo longipennis* Nordmann, 1835
- <sup>137</sup>*Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763 ..... Arctic Tern
- <sup>138</sup>*Sterna vittata* Gmelin, JF, 1789 ..... Antarctic Tern
- <sup>139</sup>*Chlidonias hybrida* (Pallas, 1811) ..... Whiskered Tern  
*Chlidonias hybrida javanicus* (Horsfield, 1821)
- <sup>140</sup>*Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck, 1815) ..... White-winged Black Tern
- Family STERCORARIIDAE Skuas**
- <sup>141</sup>*Stercorarius maccormicki* Saunders, 1893 ..... South Polar Skua  
*Stercorarius antarcticus* (Lesson, R, 1831) ..... Brown Skua  
*Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi* (Mathews, 1912)  
*Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck, 1815) ..... Pomarine Skua (Pomarine Jaeger)  
*Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Arctic Skua (Parasitic Jaeger)  
*Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot, 1819 ..... Long-tailed Skua (Long-tailed Jaeger)

### Order PHAETHONTIFORMES

#### Family PHAETHONTIDAE Tropicbirds

- Phaethon aethereus* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Red-billed Tropicbird  
<sup>142</sup>*Phaethon aethereus indicus* Hume, 1876
- <sup>143</sup>*Phaethon rubricauda* Boddaert, 1783 ..... Red-tailed Tropicbird
- <sup>144</sup>*Phaethon lepturus* Daudin, 1802 ..... White-tailed Tropicbird

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<sup>128</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>129</sup> Only nominate *nereis* recognised for mainland Australia.

<sup>130</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>131</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>132</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>133</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>134</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>135</sup> Some sight records probably refer to this subspecies.

<sup>136</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>137</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>138</sup> Subspecies unknown.

<sup>139</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>140</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Sterna*.

<sup>141</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Catharacta*.

<sup>142</sup> Ashmore Reef 2014.

<sup>143</sup> Treated as monotypic with no subspecies recognised.

<sup>144</sup> Christmas Is. *P. l. fulvus* is not accepted as a ssp. due to the complete gradation between the two colour morphs.

**Order SPHENISCIFORMES****Family SPHENISCIDAE Penguins**

- Aptenodytes patagonicus* Miller, 1778 ..... King Penguin  
*Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* Gray, GR, 1845 ..... Fiordland Penguin  
*Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953 ..... Snares Penguin  
*Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888 ..... Erect-crested Penguin  
*Eudyptes chrysocome* (Forster, JR, 1781) ..... Southern Rockhopper Penguin  
*Eudyptes chrysocome filholi* Hutton, 1879 ..... Eastern Rockhopper Penguin  
<sup>145</sup>*Eudyptes moseleyi* Mathews & Iredale, 1921 ..... Northern Rockhopper Penguin  
<sup>146</sup>*Eudyptes schlegeli* Finsch, 1876 ..... Royal Penguin  
*Eudyptes chrysolophus* (von Brandt, 1837) ..... Macaroni Penguin  
*Eudyptula minor* (Forster, JR, 1781) ..... Little Penguin  
*Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826)

**Order PROCELLARIIFORMES****Family OCEANITIDAE Austral Storm Petrels**

- Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820) ..... Wilson's Storm Petrel  
*Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820)  
<sup>147</sup>*Garrodia nereis* (Gould, 1841) ..... Grey-backed Storm Petrel  
<sup>148</sup>*Pelagodroma marina* (Latham, 1790) ..... White-faced Storm Petrel  
*Pelagodroma marina dulciae* Mathews, 1912  
<sup>149</sup>*Fregetta tropica* (Gould, 1844) ..... Black-bellied Storm Petrel  
*Fregetta tropica tropica* (Gould, 1844)

**Family DIOMEDEIDAE Albatrosses**

- Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Wandering Albatross  
*Diomedea antipodensis* Robertson, CJR & Warham, 1992 ..... Antipodean Albatross  
<sup>150</sup>*Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni* Robertson, CJR & Warham, 1992 ..... Gibson's Albatross  
<sup>151</sup>*Diomedea amsterdamensis* Roux, Jouventin, Mougin, Stahl & Weimerskirch, 1983 ..... Amsterdam Albatross  
<sup>152</sup>*Diomedea dabbenena* Mathews, 1929 ..... Tristan Albatross  
<sup>153</sup>*Diomedea epomophora* Lesson, R, 1825 ..... Southern Royal Albatross  
<sup>154</sup>*Diomedea sanfordi* Murphy, 1917 ..... Northern Royal Albatross  
*Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg, 1822) ..... Sooty Albatross  
*Phoebetria palpebrata* (Forster, JR, 1785) ..... Light-mantled Sooty Albatross  
<sup>155</sup>*Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828) ..... Black-browed Albatross  
*Thalassarche melanophris melanophris* (Temminck, 1828)  
<sup>156</sup>*Thalassarche melanophris impavida* Mathews, 1912 ..... Campbell Island Albatross

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<sup>145</sup> Sometimes treated as a ssp. of *E. chrysocome*.

<sup>146</sup> Sometimes treated as a ssp. of *E. chrysolophus*.

<sup>147</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Oceanites*.

<sup>148</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Oceanites*.

<sup>149</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Oceanites*.

<sup>150</sup> Previously treated as a ssp. of Wandering Albatross *D. exulans*.

<sup>151</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies. Tracking of birds from breeding islands shows that this species occurs in Western Australian seas, however, no positive records.

<sup>152</sup> Previously treated as a ssp. of Wandering Albatross *D. exulans*. Judging from recent research, splits or lumps based solely on mtDNA cannot be regarded as robust. Tracking of birds from breeding islands shows that this species occurs in Western Australian seas, however, no positive records.

<sup>153</sup> Sometimes treated as conspecific with *D. sanfordi*.

<sup>154</sup> Sometimes treated as conspecific with *D. epomophora*. Tracking of birds from breeding islands shows that this species occurs in Western Australian seas, however, no positive records.

<sup>155</sup> Formerly in *Diomedea*.

<sup>156</sup> Interbreeds with nominate form on Campbell Island. Sometimes treated as a full species *T. impavida*.

<sup>157</sup> <i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Shy Albatross
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i> (Gould, 1841)	
<i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i> Falla, 1933 .....	White-capped Albatross
<sup>158</sup> <i>Thalassarche salvini</i> (Rothschild, 1893) .....	Salvin's Albatross
<sup>159</sup> <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> (Forster, JR, 1785) .....	Grey-headed Albatross
<sup>160</sup> <i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross
<sup>161</sup> <i>Thalassarche carteri</i> (Rothschild, 1903) .....	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i> (Rothschild, 1893) .....	Buller's Albatross
<i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i> (Rothschild, 1893)	
<b>Family HYDROBATIDAE Northern Storm Petrels</b>	
<sup>162</sup> <i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i> (Swinhoe, 1867) .....	Swinhoe's Storm Petrel
<sup>163</sup> <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> (Vieillot, 1818) .....	Leach's Storm Petrel
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	
<sup>164</sup> <i>Oceanodroma matsudariae</i> Kuroda, Nagamichi, 1922 .....	Matsudaira's Storm Petrel
<b>Family PROCELLARIIDAE Petrels and shearwaters</b>	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Southern Giant Petrel
<i>Macronectes halli</i> Mathews, 1912 .....	Northern Giant Petrel
<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i> (Smith, A, 1840) .....	Southern Fulmar
<i>Thalassoica antarctica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Antarctic Petrel
<sup>165</sup> <i>Daption capense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Cape Petrel
<i>Daption capense capense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Blue Petrel
<i>Pachyptila vittata</i> (Forster, G, 1777) .....	Broad-billed Prion
<i>Pachyptila salvini</i> (Mathews, 1912) .....	Salvin's Prion
<i>Pachyptila salvini salvini</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<i>Pachyptila salvini macgillivrayi</i> (Mathews, 1912) .....	Amsterdam Prion
<i>Pachyptila desolata</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Antarctic Prion
<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i> (Mathews, 1912) .....	Slender-billed Prion
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i> (Kuhl, 1820) .....	Fairy Prion
<i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	
<sup>166</sup> <i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i> (Lesson, R, 1831) .....	Kerguelen Petrel
<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i> (Smith, A, 1840) .....	Great-winged Petrel
<sup>167</sup> <i>Pterodroma gouldi</i> (Hutton, FW, 1869) .....	Grey-faced Petrel
<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i> (Garnot, 1826) .....	White-headed Petrel
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i> (Gould, 1844) .....	Soft-plumaged Petrel
<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i> (Schlegel, 1863) .....	Kermadec Petrel
<i>Pterodroma heraldica</i> (Salvin, 1888) .....	Herald Petrel

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<sup>157</sup> Formerly in *Diomedea*.

<sup>158</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *T. cauta*.

<sup>159</sup> Formerly in *Diomedea*.

<sup>160</sup> Formerly in *Diomedea*.

<sup>161</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies *T. chlororhynchos*, but genetic distance and differences in morphology between Atlantic and Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross are slight.

<sup>162</sup> Sometimes treated as conspecific with *O. leucorhoa*.

<sup>163</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Hydrobates*.

<sup>164</sup> Mostly listed as *O. matsudairae*, but Nagamichi Kuroda latinised Y. Matsudaira's Japanese name as *matsudariae* and this has not been validly emended.

<sup>165</sup> Based on photos, individuals of New Zealand breeding population *D. c. australe* possibly also occur in West Aust.

<sup>166</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Pterodroma*.

<sup>167</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies *P. macroptera*.

<sup>168</sup> <i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i> (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868) .....	Trindade Petrel
<i>Pterodroma barau</i> (Jouanin, 1964) .....	Barau's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i> (Salvin, 1891) .....	White-necked Petrel
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i> (Gould, 1844) .....	Gould's Petrel
<sup>169</sup> <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i> (Gould, 1844)	
<sup>170</sup> <i>Pterodroma cookii</i> (Gray, GR, 1843) .....	Cook's Petrel
<sup>171</sup> <i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i> (Bonaparte, 1857) .....	Macscarene Petrel
<sup>172</sup> <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i> (Peale, 1848) .....	Tahiti Petrel
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i> Gmelin, JF, 1789 .....	Grey Petrel
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	White-chinned Petrel
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> (Temminck, 1835) .....	Streaked Shearwater
<sup>173</sup> <i>Calonectris borealis</i> (Cory, 1881) .....	Cory's Shearwater
<sup>174</sup> <i>Ardenna pacifica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Wedge-tailed Shearwater
<sup>175</sup> <i>Ardenna grisea</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Sooty Shearwater
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i> (Temminck, 1836) .....	Short-tailed Shearwater
<sup>176</sup> <i>Ardenna carneipes</i> (Gould, 1844) .....	Flesh-footed Shearwater
<i>Ardenna gravis</i> (O'Reilly, 1818) .....	Great Shearwater
<sup>177</sup> <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> (Brünnich, 1764) .....	Manx Shearwater
<i>Puffinus gavia</i> (Forster, JR, 1844) .....	Fluttering Shearwater
<i>Puffinus huttoni</i> Mathews, 1912 .....	Hutton's Shearwater
<sup>178</sup> <i>Puffinus persicus</i> Hume, 1872 .....	Persian Shearwater
<sup>179</sup> <i>Puffinus heinrothi</i> Reichenow, 1919 .....	Heinroth's Shearwater
<i>Puffinus assimilis</i> Gould, 1838 .....	Little Shearwater
<i>Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i> Mathews, 1912	
<sup>180</sup> <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Common Diving Petrel
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i> Salvin, 1896	
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1828) .....	Bulwer's Petrel
<i>Bulweria fallax</i> Jouanin, 1955 .....	Jouanin's Petrel

### Order CICONIIFORMES

#### Family CICONIIDAE Storks

<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> (Latham, 1790) .....	Black-necked Stork
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i> (Shaw, 1800)	

### Order SULIFORMES

#### Family FREGATIDAE Frigatebirds

<i>Fregata andrewsi</i> Mathews, 1914 .....	Christmas Island Frigatebird
<i>Fregata minor</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Greater Frigatebird
<i>Fregata ariel</i> (Gray, GR, 1845) .....	Lesser Frigatebird
<i>Fregata ariel ariel</i> (Gray, GR, 1845)	

<sup>168</sup> One photographed on Ashmore Reef, March 2019.

<sup>169</sup> Beach-washed bird found at Eyre 1990.

<sup>170</sup> One photographed at Bremer Bay, February 2018.

<sup>171</sup> No positive records for WA, but tracking shows some birds spend non-breeding season off Broome.

<sup>172</sup> Most probably the nominate ssp. *rostrata*. Sometimes placed in the genus *Pterodroma*.

<sup>173</sup> Off Cape Naturaliste and Bremer Bay.

<sup>174</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Puffinus*.

<sup>175</sup> Off Albany 2004.

<sup>176</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Puffinus*.

<sup>177</sup> One photographed on Continental Shelf, west of Perth, July 2020.

<sup>178</sup> Refer A. Pittie (*Indian Birds* Vol. 2. 2006) for confirmation of publication date. Region of origin of ssp. visiting Western Australia unresolved.

<sup>179</sup> Timor Sea 2014. Photographs only.

<sup>180</sup> Formerly in Family Pelecanoididae.

**Family SULIDAE Gannets and boobies**

- <sup>181</sup>*Morus capensis* (Lichtenstein, 1823) ..... Cape Gannet  
*Morus serrator* (Gray, GR, 1843) ..... Australasian Gannet  
*Papasula abbotti* (Ridgway, 1893) ..... Abbott's Booby  
*Sula dactylatra* Lesson, R, 1831 ..... Masked Booby  
     *Sula dactylatra personata* Gould, 1846  
*Sula sula* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... Red-footed Booby  
*Sula leucogaster* (Boddaert, 1783) ..... Brown Booby  
     *Sula leucogaster plotus* (Forster, JR, 1844)

**Family ANHINGIDAE Darters**

- <sup>182</sup>*Anhinga novaehollandiae* (Gould, 1847) ..... Australasian Darter  
     *Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Gould, 1847)

**Family PHALACROCORACIDAE Cormorants**

- <sup>183</sup>*Microcarbo melanoleucos* (Vieillot, 1817) ..... Little Pied Cormorant  
     *Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos* (Vieillot, 1817)  
*Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Vieillot, 1817) ..... Black-faced Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax varius* (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ..... Pied Cormorant (Australian Pied Cormorant)  
     *Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos* (von Brandt, 1837)  
*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (von Brandt, 1837) ..... Little Black Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax carbo* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Great Cormorant  
     *Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1826  
<sup>184</sup>*Leucocarbo verrucosus* (Cabanis, 1875) ..... Kerguelen Shag (Kerguelen Cormorant)

**Order PELECANIFORMES****Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE Ibises and spoonbills**

- <sup>185</sup>*Threskiornis molucca* (Cuvier, 1829) ..... Australian White Ibis  
*Threskiornis spinicollis* (Jameson, 1835) ..... Straw-necked Ibis  
*Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... Glossy Ibis  
<sup>186</sup>*Platalea regia* Gould, 1838 ..... Royal Spoonbill  
*Platalea flavipes* Gould, 1838 ..... Yellow-billed Spoonbill

**Family ARDEIDAE Herons and bitterns**

- Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler, 1827) ..... Australasian Bittern  
*Ixobrychus minutus* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... Little Bittern  
<sup>187</sup>*Ixobrychus dubius* Mathews, 1912 ..... Australian Little Bittern (Black-backed Bittern)  
<sup>188</sup>*Ixobrychus sinensis* (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ..... Yellow Bittern (Chinese Little Bittern)  
<sup>189</sup>*Ixobrychus flavicollis* (Latham, 1790) ..... Black Bittern  
     *Ixobrychus flavicollis australis* (Lesson, R, 1831)  
*Nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Black-crowned Night Heron  
<sup>190</sup>*Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Nycticorax caledonicus* (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ..... Nankeen Night Heron (Rufous Night Heron)  
<sup>191</sup>*Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (Vieillot, 1823)

<sup>181</sup> *Morus capensis* and *Morus serrator* sometimes treated as conspecific with Northern Gannet (*Morus bassana*) or alternatively all three treated as a superspecies and sometimes partitioned off in the genus *Sula*.

<sup>182</sup> Previously treated as a ssp. of *A. melanogaster*.

<sup>183</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Phalacrocorax*.

<sup>184</sup> Rottneest Island 1986. Sometimes placed in the genus *Phalacrocorax*.

<sup>185</sup> Sometimes treated as a ssp. of the Sacred Ibis *T. aethiopicus*.

<sup>186</sup> Forming a superspecies with Eurasian Spoonbill *P. leucorodia* of Europe, Asia and Africa.

<sup>187</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *Ixobrychus minutus*, but probably more closely related to *I. sinensis*.

<sup>188</sup> Kalgoorlie 1967.

<sup>189</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Dupetor*.

<sup>190</sup> Cocos Islands 1941, Ashmore Reef 1994.

<sup>191</sup> Formerly *N. c. hilli*.

<i>Butorides striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Striated Heron (Mangrove Heron)
<sup>192</sup> <i>Butorides striata stagnatilis</i> (Gould, 1848)	
<sup>193</sup> <i>Ardeola speciosa</i> (Horsfield, 1821) .....	Javan Pond Heron
<sup>194</sup> <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) .....	Eastern Cattle Egret
<sup>195</sup> <i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Grey Heron
<i>Ardea pacifica</i> Latham, 1802 .....	White-necked Heron
<i>Ardea sumatrana</i> Raffles, 1822 .....	Great-billed Heron
<sup>196</sup> <i>Ardea purpurea</i> Linnaeus, 1766 .....	Purple Heron
<i>Ardea alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Great Egret (Eastern Great Egret)
<sup>197</sup> <i>Ardea alba modesta</i> Gray, JE, 1831	
<sup>198</sup> <i>Ardea intermedia</i> Wagler, 1829 .....	Intermediate Egret
<i>Ardea intermedia intermedia</i> Wagler, 1829	
<sup>199</sup> <i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i> Gould, 1848	
<sup>200</sup> <i>Egretta picata</i> (Gould, 1845) .....	Pied Heron
<sup>201</sup> <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> (Latham, 1790) .....	White-faced Heron
<sup>202</sup> <i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) .....	Little Egret
<sup>203</sup> <i>Egretta garzetta immaculata</i> (Gould, 1846)	
<sup>204</sup> <i>Egretta sacra</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Eastern Reef Heron (Pacific Reef Heron)
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	
<b>Family PELECANIDAE Pelicans</b>	
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> Temminck, 1824 .....	Australian Pelican

### Order ACCIPITRIFORMES

#### Family PANDIONIDAE Osprey

<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Osprey
<sup>205</sup> <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> (Vieillot, 1816) .....	(Eastern Osprey)

#### Family ACCIPITRIDAE Hawks, eagles, kites and harriers

<sup>206</sup> <i>Elanus axillaris</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Black-shouldered Kite
<i>Elanus scriptus</i> Gould, 1842 .....	Letter-winged Kite
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> (Temminck, 1821) .....	Crested Honey-Buzzard
<sup>207</sup> <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus orientalis</i> Taczanowski, 1891 .....	Oriental Honey-Buzzard
<sup>208</sup> <i>Lophoictinia isura</i> (Gould, 1838) .....	Square-tailed Kite
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Black-breasted Buzzard

<sup>192</sup> Only one ssp. *B. s. stagnatilis* recognised in Western Australia (Johnstone 1990).

<sup>193</sup> No specimens extant; photographs only which indicate most probably the nominate ssp.

<sup>194</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *Ardea ibis*.

<sup>195</sup> Busselton 2002. Most likely ssp. *jouyi* of eastern Asia.

<sup>196</sup> Herdsman Lake 2013. Most likely ssp. *manilensis* of Asia.

<sup>197</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species *A. modesta*.

<sup>198</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Egretta*.

<sup>199</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species.

<sup>200</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Ardea*.

<sup>201</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Ardea*.

<sup>202</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Ardea*.

<sup>203</sup> Sometimes synonymised with *E. g. nigripes*.

<sup>204</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Ardea*.

<sup>205</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species *P. cristatus* (Eastern Osprey).

<sup>206</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *E. caerulens* Black-winged Kite (Australian Kite).

<sup>207</sup> Leinster, Joondalup.

<sup>208</sup> Usually placed in monotypic genus *Lophoictinia*, but along with its single congener *H. melanosternon* comprise an old Australian group without close relatives (Barrowclough *et al.* 2014). Name changed back following IOC.



<i>Aviceda subcristata</i> (Gould, 1838) .....	Pacific Baza
<i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i> (Gould, 1838)	
<sup>209</sup> <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Little Eagle
<i>Aquila audax</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Red Goshawk
<sup>210</sup> <i>Accipiter soloensis</i> (Horsfield, 1821) .....	Chinese Sparrowhawk (Chinese Goshawk)
<sup>211</sup> <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788) .....	Grey Goshawk
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) .....	Brown Goshawk
<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	
<i>Accipiter fasciatus didimus</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<sup>212</sup> <i>Accipiter gularis</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) .....	Japanese Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> (Vieillot, 1817) .....	Collared Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	
<i>Circus approximans</i> Peale, 1848 .....	Swamp Harrier
<i>Circus assimilis</i> Jardine & Selby, 1828 .....	Spotted Harrier
<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783) .....	Black Kite
<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i> Gould, 1838	
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) .....	Whistling Kite
<i>Haliastur indus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) .....	Brahminy Kite
<i>Haliastur indus girrenera</i> (Vieillot, 1822)	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788) .....	White-bellied Sea-Eagle

### Order STRIGIFORMES

#### Family TYTONIDAE Barn owls

<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826) .....	Australian Masked Owl (Masked Owl)
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i> Mathews, 1912	
<i>Tyto javanica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788) .....	Eastern Barn Owl
<sup>213</sup> <i>Tyto javanica delicatula</i> (Gould, 1837)	
<i>Tyto longimembris</i> (Jerdon, 1839) .....	Eastern Grass Owl

#### Family STRIGIDAE Typical owls

<sup>214</sup> <i>Otus sunia</i> (Hodgson, 1836) .....	Oriental Scops Owl
<i>Ninox rufa</i> (Gould, 1846) .....	Rufous Owl
<i>Ninox rufa rufa</i> (Gould, 1846)	
<sup>215</sup> <i>Ninox connivens</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Barking Owl
<i>Ninox connivens connivens</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<sup>216</sup> <i>Ninox boobook</i> (Latham, 1801) .....	Boobook Owl
<i>Ninox boobook boobook</i> (Latham, 1801) .....	Southern Boobook
<i>Ninox japonica</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844) .....	Northern Boobook (Brown Hawk-Owl)
<i>Ninox japonica japonica</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1844)	

### Order BUCEROTIFORMES

#### Family UPUPIDAE Hoopoe

<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Eurasian Hoopoe
<sup>217</sup> <i>Upupa epops [epops]</i> Linnaeus, 1758	

<sup>209</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Aquila*.

<sup>210</sup> Ashmore Reef 2013.

<sup>211</sup> *A. novaehollandiae* is treated as a full species; the Variable Goshawk *A. hiogaster* is also treated as a full species.

<sup>212</sup> Ashmore Reef 2011.

<sup>213</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species *T. delicatula*.

<sup>214</sup> Between Barrow I. and mainland 2013. Most likely ssp. *stictonotus*.

<sup>215</sup> Most of this species variation in size and colouration is clinal and, as such, the recognition of *addenda* in the south-west and *occidentalis* in north Western Australia is not warranted.

<sup>216</sup> Only one ssp. in Western Australia is recognised. *N. b. ocellata* is treated as a synonym of *N. b. boobook*.

<sup>217</sup> Roebuck Plains 2011. No specimens available; ssp. not determined, but most likely nominate *epops*.

## Order CORACIIFORMES

## Family CORACIIDAE Rollers

- Eurystomus orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) ..... Dollarbird  
*Eurystomus orientalis pacificus* (Latham, 1802)

## Family ALCEDINIDAE Kingfishers

- \**Dacelo novaeguineae* (Hermann, 1783) ..... Laughing Kookaburra  
 \**Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae* (Hermann, 1783)  
*Dacelo leachii* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 ..... Blue-winged Kookaburra  
*Dacelo leachii leachii* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827  
<sup>218</sup>*Halcyon pileata* (Boddaert, 1783) ..... Black-capped Kingfisher  
<sup>219</sup>*Todiramphus macleayii* (Jardine & Selby, 1830) ..... Forest Kingfisher  
<sup>220</sup>*Todiramphus chloris* (Boddaert, 1783) ..... Collared Kingfisher  
<sup>221</sup>*Todiramphus chloris chloris* (Boddaert, 1783)  
<sup>222</sup>*Todiramphus sordidus* (Gould, 1842) ..... Torresian Kingfisher  
*Todiramphus sordidus sordidus* (Gould, 1842)  
*Todiramphus sordidus pilbara* (Johnstone, 1983) ..... Pilbara Collared Kingfisher  
*Todiramphus sanctus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) ..... Sacred Kingfisher  
*Todiramphus sanctus sanctus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)  
*Todiramphus pyrrhopygius* (Gould, 1841) ..... Red-backed Kingfisher  
<sup>223</sup>*Ceyx azureus* (Latham, 1802) ..... Azure Kingfisher  
*Ceyx azureus ruficollaris* (Bankier, 1841)

## Family MEROPIDAE Bee-eaters

- Merops ornatus* Latham, 1802 ..... Rainbow Bee-eater

## Order FALCONIFORMES

## Family FALCONIDAE Falcons and kestrels

- Falco cenchroides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 ..... Australian Kestrel (Nankeen Kestrel)  
*Falco cenchroides cenchroides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827  
<sup>224</sup>*Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Eurasian Hobby  
*Falco longipennis* Swainson, 1837 ..... Australian Hobby  
<sup>225</sup>*Falco longipennis longipennis* Swainson, 1837  
<sup>226</sup>*Falco berigora* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 ..... Brown Falcon  
*Falco berigora berigora* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827  
*Falco hypoleucos* Gould, 1841 ..... Grey Falcon  
*Falco subniger* Gray, GR, 1843 ..... Black Falcon  
*Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771 ..... Peregrine Falcon  
<sup>227</sup>*Falco peregrinus [japonensis]* Gmelin, JF, 1788  
*Falco peregrinus macropus* Swainson, 1837

<sup>218</sup> North Burracoppin 2005.

<sup>219</sup> One record, a bird photographed on Jabiru Venture, Timor Sea, April 1990.

<sup>220</sup> Judging from Western Australian Museum collections, Wallacea is the transition zone between the Asian *chloris* and the Australian *sordidus* populations.

<sup>221</sup> Ashmore Reef sight records probably refer to this subspecies.

<sup>222</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *T. chloris*.

<sup>223</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Alcedo*.

<sup>224</sup> Scott Reef - Rowley Shoals 1997. South Lake 2016. Most likely the nominate subspecies.

<sup>225</sup> Geographic variation in this continuously distributed species is slight and clinal; ssp. *murchisonianus* is not recognised.

<sup>226</sup> This species is semi-nomadic with continuous distribution; the various colour forms can only be grouped in arbitrary fashion and therefore only one ssp. recognised for Australia.

<sup>227</sup> No specimens examined.

## Order PSITTACIFORMES

## Family CACATUIDAE Cockatoos

<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	Cockatiel
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> (Latham, 1790)	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
<sup>228</sup> <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i> (Latham, 1790)	Northern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i> Gould, 1837	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
<sup>229</sup> <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii escondidus</i> Ewart, Joseph & Schodde, 2020	Inland Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
<sup>230</sup> <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> Lear, 1832	Baudin's Cockatoo
<sup>231</sup> <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> Carnaby, 1948	Carnaby's Cockatoo
<sup>232</sup> <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Galah
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla roseicapilla</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla kuhli</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<sup>233</sup> <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i> (Vigors, 1831)	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo
* <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Eastern Long-billed Corella
<i>Cacatua pastinator</i> (Gould, 1841)	Western Long-billed Corella
<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i> (Gould, 1841)	Muir's Corella
<sup>234</sup> <i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i> Ford, 1987	Butler's Corella
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> Gould, 1843	Little Corella
<i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i> Gould, 1843	
<i>Cacatua sanguinea westralensis</i> (Mathews, 1917)	Western Little Corella
<i>Cacatua galerita</i> (Latham, 1790)	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
<sup>235</sup> * <i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i> (Latham, 1790)	
<i>Cacatua galerita fitzroyi</i> (Mathews, 1912)	

<sup>228</sup> *C. b. banksii* includes ssp. *macrorhynchus* as a junior synonym (Ewart *et al.* 2020).

<sup>229</sup> Formerly regarded as the western form of *C. b. samueli*.

<sup>230</sup> Based on Western Australian Museum (Johnstone and Kirkby) extensive work and field studies, especially on morphology and voice, contra White *et al.* 2011; Dickinson & Remsen 2013 and BirdLife Australia, *Zanda* is retained as a subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus* with the patronym Baudin's Cockatoo.

<sup>231</sup> Based on Western Australian Museum (Johnstone and Kirkby) extensive work and field studies, especially on morphology and voice, contra White *et al.* 2011; Dickinson & Remsen 2013 and BirdLife Australia, *Zanda* is retained as a subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus* with the patronym Carnaby's Cockatoo.

<sup>232</sup> Type locality for the Galah remains an enigma; described by Vieillot (1817) as *Cacatua roseicapilla* from a specimen collected during Baudin Expedition 1800-1803 labelled '*dans les Indes*'. Mathews (1912) *Novit. Zool.* 18: determined this location to be New South Wales, however Schodde (1988) *Canberra Bird Notes* 13:4 believed the type to be probably from Western Australia, Shark Bay area. Recent evidence confirms a specimen was collected by the Baudin Expedition in Shark Bay in August/September 1801, thus the nominate ssp. is now assigned to populations south of the Kimberley, ssp. *albiceps* for eastern Australia and ssp. *kuhli* for northern Australia. While some of the variation is undoubtedly geographic, it hardly amounts to subspeciation with the hybrid zone between *albiceps* and *kuhli* covering half the continent (Engelhard *et al.* (2015)). These ssp. are therefore tentatively accepted. Sometimes placed in the genus *Cacatua*.

<sup>233</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Cacatua*; taxonomic status of the various subspecies requires confirmation. This species is very close to the Galah and occasionally hybridises in the wild.

<sup>234</sup> The provenance and subspecific identity of the type specimen of *Licmetis tenuirostris derbyi* Mathews 1916, are in doubt (most probably an immature *C. p. pastinator*) and until resolved the most appropriate name for the mid Western Australian (wheatbelt) population is *Cacatua pastinator butleri* Ford 1987.

<sup>235</sup> Small colonies established in southwest of Western Australia since 1955.

**Family PSITTACULIDAE Old World parrots**

<sup>236</sup> <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i> (Lear, 1831) .....	Regent Parrot
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i> (Lear, 1831)	
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i> Gould, 1863 .....	Princess Parrot
<sup>237</sup> <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788) .....	Red-winged Parrot
<sup>238*</sup> <i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769) .....	Rose-ringed Parakeet (Indian Ringnecked Parrot)
<sup>239</sup> <i>Northiella narethae</i> (White, HL, 1921) .....	Naretha Blue Bonnet
<sup>240</sup> <i>Psephotellus varius</i> (Clark, AH, 1910) .....	Mulga Parrot
<sup>241</sup> <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i> (Kuhl, 1820) .....	Red-capped Parrot
<sup>242</sup> <i>Platycercus venustus</i> (Kuhl, 1820) .....	Northern Rosella
<i>Platycercus icterotis</i> (Temminck & Kuhl, 1820) .....	Western Rosella
<i>Platycercus icterotis icterotis</i> (Temminck & Kuhl, 1820)	
<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i> Salvadori, 1891	
<sup>243</sup> <i>Barnardius zonarius</i> (Shaw, 1805) .....	Australian Ringneck
<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i> (Shaw, 1805) .....	Port Lincoln Parrot
<sup>244</sup> <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) .....	Twenty-eight Parrot
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i> (Kerr, 1792) .....	Ground Parrot
<sup>245</sup> <i>Pezoporus wallicus flaviventris</i> North, 1911 .....	Western Ground Parrot
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i> (Gould, 1861) .....	Night Parrot
<sup>246</sup> <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Bourke's Parrot
<i>Neophema elegans</i> (Gould, 1837) .....	Elegant Parrot
<i>Neophema petrophila</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Rock Parrot
<sup>247</sup> <i>Neophema petrophila petrophila</i> (Gould, 1841)	
<i>Neophema splendida</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Scarlet-chested Parrot
<sup>248</sup> <i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i> (Dietrichsen, 1837) .....	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
<sup>249</sup> <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i> (Lear, 1831) .....	Varied Lorikeet
<sup>250*</sup> <i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788) .....	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus rubritorquis</i> Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 .....	Red-collared Lorikeet
<sup>251*</sup> <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i> (Shaw, 1791) .....	Musk Lorikeet
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> (Shaw, 1805) .....	Budgerigar

<sup>236</sup> The type locality for the Regent Parrot is uncertain and the type specimens appear to have been lost. The names *Palaeorinis anthopeplus* Lear 1831 and *P. melanura* Lear 1932 were based on a female and male respectively, published on plates in his *Illustrations of the Family Psittacidae, or Parrots 1830-1832*, without description or source. Mathews (1912) presumed the type locality was New South Wales and named *Polytelis anthopeplus westralis* from southwest Australia. Schodde 1993 (*Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club* **113**: 44–47) noted that Lear's plate matched best with the western form and designated a neotype from Bolgart, Western Australia and provided the name *P. a. monarchoides* for the eastern Australian populations. Mees 2004 (*Zool. Med. Leiden* **78**(10) 27 viii 2004: 205–208) on the other hand, argued that Schodde's action was invalid and that the type locality should remain as New South Wales.

<sup>237</sup> Forming a superspecies with *A. jonquillaceus* of Wetar and Timor.

<sup>238</sup> Aviary escapees.

<sup>239</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Platycercus* along with other broad-tailed parrots.

<sup>240</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Platycercus* along with other broad-tailed parrots.

<sup>241</sup> The sole member of the genus *Purpureicephalus*. See Johnstone and Benken (2009) for hybridisation with *B. zonarius*.

<sup>242</sup> Distribution is continuous between Western Australia and Northern Territory populations; variation is slight and clinal (across Joseph Bonaparte Gulf region) and thus inadequate for recognition of subspecies *hilli*.

<sup>243</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Platycercus* along with other broad-tailed parrots.

<sup>244</sup> Known to occasionally hybridise with *P. spurius* on the Swan Coastal Plain.

<sup>245</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species.

<sup>246</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Neophema*.

<sup>247</sup> The ssp. *zietzi* from coastal South Australia is at best very weakly defined.

<sup>248</sup> Formerly in *Glossopsitta*. See Schweizer *et al.* 2015.

<sup>249</sup> Formerly in genus *Trichoglossus*.

<sup>250</sup> Exotic species established in Perth area since 1968.

<sup>251</sup> Introduced into Perth area in 1970s.

## Order PASSERIFORMES

**Family PITTIDAE** Pittas

- <sup>252</sup>*Pitta moluccensis* (Müller, PLS, 1776) ..... Blue-winged Pitta  
<sup>253</sup>*Pitta sordida* (Müller, PLS, 1776) ..... Hooded Pitta  
<sup>254</sup>*Pitta sordida cucullata* Hartlaub, 1843  
<sup>255</sup>*Pitta nympha* Temminck & Schlegel, 1850 ..... Fairy Pitta  
<sup>256</sup>*Pitta elegans* Temminck, 1836 ..... Elegant Pitta  
<sup>257</sup>*Pitta iris* Gould, 1842 ..... Rainbow Pitta  
<sup>258</sup>*Pitta iris johnstoneiana* Schodde & Mason, 1999

**Family ATRICHORNITHIDAE** Scrubbirds

- Atrichornis clamosus* (Gould, 1844) ..... Noisy Scrubbird

**Family PTILONORHYNCHIDAE** Bowerbirds

- <sup>259</sup>*Chlamydera guttata* Gould, 1862 ..... Western Bowerbird  
<sup>260</sup>*Chlamydera nuchalis* (Jardine & Selby, 1830) ..... Great Bowerbird  
*Chlamydera nuchalis nuchalis* (Jardine & Selby, 1830)  
<sup>261</sup>*Chlamydera maculata* (Gould, 1837) ..... Spotted Bowerbird

**Family CLIMACTERIDAE** Treecreepers

- Climacteris affinis* Blyth, 1864 ..... White-browed Treecreeper  
*Climacteris affinis superciliosus* North, 1895  
<sup>262</sup>*Climacteris rufus* Gould, 1841 ..... Rufous Treecreeper  
*Climacteris melanurus* Gould, 1843 ..... Black-tailed Treecreeper  
*Climacteris melanurus melanurus* Gould, 1843  
*Climacteris melanurus wellsi* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909

**Family MALURIDAE** Grasswrens, fairywrens and emu-wrens

- <sup>263</sup>*Malurus assimilis* North, 1901 ..... Purple-backed Fairywren  
*Malurus assimilis assimilis* North, 1901  
<sup>264</sup>*Malurus assimilis rogersi* Mathews, 1912 ..... Lavender-flanked Fairywren  
<sup>265</sup>*Malurus assimilis bernieri* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909 ..... Shark Bay Purple-backed Fairywren  
*Malurus pulcherrimus* Gould, 1844 ..... Blue-breasted Fairywren  
*Malurus elegans* Gould, 1837 ..... Red-winged Fairywren  
*Malurus splendens* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) ..... Splendid Fairywren  
*Malurus splendens splendens* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)  
<sup>266</sup>*Malurus splendens callainus* Gould, 1867 ..... Turquoise Fairywren  
*Malurus coronatus* Gould, 1858 ..... Purple-crowned Fairywren  
*Malurus coronatus coronatus* Gould, 1858  
*Malurus melanocephalus* (Latham, 1802) ..... Red-backed Fairywren  
*Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus* Gould, 1840

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<sup>252</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>253</sup> Barrow Island 2010.

<sup>254</sup> Barrow Island 2010.

<sup>255</sup> Derby December 2007; one collected Broome February 2019.

<sup>256</sup> Mutilated bird found aboard a vessel at Barrow I. January 2018.

<sup>257</sup> Forming a superspecies with *P. versicolor* of eastern Australia and *P. elegans* of Indonesia.

<sup>258</sup> Confined to west Kimberley.

<sup>259</sup> Subspecies *C. guttata carteri* of North-west Cape is not recognised.

<sup>260</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*.

<sup>261</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*.

<sup>262</sup> Forming a superspecies with Brown Treecreeper *C. picumnus* of eastern Australia.

<sup>263</sup> Previously treated as a subspecies of the Variegated Fairywren *M. lamberti*.

<sup>264</sup> Intergrading with *M. a. assimilis* in southern and eastern Kimberley and Middle Victoria River drainage; intergradation is abrupt in west Kimberley and gradual in east Kimberley (Ford and Johnstone 1991).

<sup>265</sup> Confined to Bernier and Dorre Is.

<sup>266</sup> Sometimes referred to as *M. s. musgravi* Mathews 1922.

<i>Malurus leucopterus</i> Dumont, 1824 .....	White-winged Fairywren
<sup>267</sup> <i>Malurus leucopterus leucopterus</i> Dumont, 1824 .....	Dirk Hartog Island Black and White Fairywren
<sup>268</sup> <i>Malurus leucopterus edouardi</i> Campbell, 1901 .....	Barrow Island Black and White Fairywren
<i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i> Gould, 1865	
<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i> (Shaw, 1798) .....	Southern Emu-wren
<i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i> Campbell, 1912	
<sup>269</sup> <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i> Carter, 1916 .....	Dirk Hartog Island Emu-wren
<i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i> Campbell, 1899 .....	Rufous-crowned Emu-wren
<sup>270</sup> <i>Stipiturus ruficeps ruficeps</i> Campbell, 1899	
<i>Amytornis housei</i> (Milligan, 1902) .....	Black Grasswren
<sup>271</sup> <i>Amytornis whitei</i> Mathews, 1910.....	Rufous Grasswren
<i>Amytornis whitei whitei</i> Mathews, 1910 .....	Pilbara Grasswren
<i>Amytornis whitei parvus</i> Black, 2020 .....	Cape Range Rufous Grasswren
<i>Amytornis whitei oweni</i> Mathews, 1911 .....	Sandhill Grasswren
<sup>272</sup> <i>Amytornis textilis</i> (Dumont, 1824) .....	Thick-billed Grasswren
<i>Amytornis textilis textilis</i> (Dumont, 1824) .....	Western Grasswren
<i>Amytornis purnelli</i> (Mathews, 1914) .....	Dusky Grasswren
<b>Family MELIPHAGIDAE Honeyeaters and chats</b>	
<i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i> Gould, 1837 .....	Western Spinebill
<i>Epthianura tricolor</i> Gould, 1841 .....	Crimson Chat
<i>Epthianura aurifrons</i> Gould, 1838 .....	Orange Chat
<sup>273</sup> <i>Epthianura crocea</i> Castelnau & Ramsay, 1877 .....	Yellow Chat
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1828) .....	White-fronted Chat
<i>Conopophila rufogularis</i> (Gould, 1843) .....	Rufous-throated Honeyeater
<sup>274</sup> <i>Lacustroica whitei</i> North, 1910 .....	Grey Honeyeater
<i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i> (Gould, 1843) .....	Bar-breasted Honeyeater
<sup>275</sup> <i>Gliciphila melanops</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
<i>Gliciphila melanops melanops</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i> Lesson, R, 1830 .....	Pied Honeyeater
<sup>276</sup> <i>Sugomel niger</i> (Gould, 1838) .....	Black Honeyeater
<i>Myzomela obscura</i> Gould, 1843 .....	Dusky Honeyeater (Dusky Myzomela)
<i>Myzomela obscura obscura</i> Gould, 1843	
<sup>277</sup> <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i> Gould, 1840 .....	Red-headed Honeyeater (Red-headed Myzomela)
<i>Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala</i> Gould, 1840	
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i> (Gould, 1837) .....	Little Friarbird
<sup>278</sup> <i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i> (Gould, 1837)	
<i>Philemon argenticeps</i> (Gould, 1840) .....	Silver-crowned Friarbird
<i>Philemon argenticeps argenticeps</i> (Gould, 1840)	

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<sup>267</sup> Confined to Dirk Hartog I.

<sup>268</sup> Confined to Barrow I.

<sup>269</sup> Confined to Dirk Hartog I.

<sup>270</sup> Treated as conspecific with *S. r. mallee* Campbell 1908.

<sup>271</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies *A. striatus*.

<sup>272</sup> South-western populations *A. t. macrourus* are extinct (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>273</sup> No ssp. recognised (Ford and Parker 1974).

<sup>274</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Conopophila* but retained here in monotypic *Lacustroica* based on morphology, behaviour, nest and eggs. Also Marki *et al.* 2017 showed that it was very distinct genetically from *Conopophila*.

<sup>275</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Phylidonyris*.

<sup>276</sup> Following LeCroy (2011).

<sup>277</sup> Forming a superspecies with *M. dammermani*, *M. kuehni* and possibly *M. vulnerata*, all of the Lesser Sundas.

<sup>278</sup> Only one ssp. recognised for mainland Australia. Geographic variation in this continuously distributed species is clinal, with the nominate subspecies intergrading with *sordidus* over most of north Queensland. While some of the variation is undoubtedly geographic, it hardly amounts to subspeciation.

<i>Grantiella picta</i> (Gould, 1838) .....	Painted Honeyeater
<sup>279</sup> <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> (Latham, 1790) .....	New Holland Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris</i> (Gould, 1846)	
<i>Phylidonyris niger</i> (Bechstein, 1811) .....	White-cheeked Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i> (Schlegel, 1872)	
<sup>280</sup> <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) .....	Brown Honeyeater
<i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	
<i>Cissomela pectoralis</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Banded Honeyeater
<sup>281</sup> <i>Melithreptus cyanotis</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Blue-faced Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus cyanotis albipennis</i> (Gould, 1840)	
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i> (Gould, 1837) .....	Black-chinned Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus gularis laetior</i> Gould, 1875	
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) .....	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i> Milligan, 1903	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i> Gould, 1848 .....	White-throated Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus albogularis albogularis</i> Gould, 1848	
<sup>282</sup> <i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i> Gould, 1848 .....	Western White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Stomiopera unicolor</i> (Gould, 1843) .....	White-gaped Honeyeater
<sup>283</sup> <i>Purnella albifrons</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	White-fronted Honeyeater
<sup>284</sup> <i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis novaenorcaiae</i> (Milligan, 1904) .....	Western White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Purple-gaped Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i> Cabanis, 1851	
<sup>285</sup> <i>Territornis fordiana</i> (Schodde, 1989) .....	Kimberley Honeyeater
<sup>286</sup> <i>Gavicalis virescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817) .....	Singing Honeyeater
<sup>287</sup> <i>Gavicalis virescens virescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	
<i>Ptilotula flavescens</i> (Gould, 1840) .....	Yellow-tinted Honeyeater
<i>Ptilotula flavescens flavescens</i> (Gould, 1840)	
<i>Ptilotula keartlandi</i> (North, 1895) .....	Grey-headed Honeyeater
<sup>288</sup> <i>Ptilotula plumula</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Grey-fronted Honeyeater
<i>Ptilotula ornata</i> (Gould, 1838) .....	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i> (Gould, 1837) .....	White-plumed Honeyeater
<sup>289</sup> <i>Ptilotula penicillata carteri</i> (Campbell, AJ, 1899) .....	Carter's White-plumed Honeyeater
<sup>290</sup> <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i> Gould, 1838 .....	Western Little Wattlebird (Western Wattlebird)

<sup>279</sup> Comprising with the White-cheeked Honeyeater *P. niger*, the subgenus *Meliornis*.

<sup>280</sup> Indonesian Honeyeater *L. i. limbata* treated as the Wallacean ssp. of the Brown Honeyeater.

<sup>281</sup> Sometimes placed in genus *Entomyzon*, but retained here in *Melithreptus* based on morphology, behaviour and eggs.

<sup>282</sup> Forming a superspecies with *M. lunatus* and *M. affinis* of eastern Australia (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>283</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Phylidonyris*.

<sup>284</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Lichenostomus*.

<sup>285</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Meliphaga*.

<sup>286</sup> Forming a superspecies with the Mangrove Honeyeater *L. versicolor* of eastern Australia and New Guinea.

<sup>287</sup> Only the nominate ssp. recognised in Western Australia with a broad cline between southern *virescens* and northern "forresti" forms.

<sup>288</sup> Northern Australian populations sometimes treated as a separate ssp. "planasi".

<sup>289</sup> The ssp. *carteri* is recognised for the isolated mid-western population, however, there is a number of other disjunct populations in WA (Johnstone and Storr 2004). Those in south-west Kimberley differ only slightly from northern *carteri* and the name "calconi" could be used for them, whereas north-eastern WA populations are merely the northern end of a north-south cline beginning in eastern Australia.

<sup>290</sup> The eastern and western populations of *Anthochaera chrysoptera* (*chrysoptera* and *lunulata* respectively) were previously treated as conspecific.

<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> (Shaw, 1790) .....	Red Wattlebird
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> Gould, 1838 .....	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
<sup>291</sup> <i>Manorina flavigula</i> (Gould, 1840) .....	Yellow-throated Miner
<b>Family DASYORNITHIDAE Bristlebirds</b>	
<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i> Gould, 1841 .....	Western Bristlebird
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i> (McCoy, 1867) .....	Rufous Bristlebird
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i> (Milligan, 1902)	
<b>Family PARDALOTIDAE Pardalotes</b>	
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> (Shaw, 1792) .....	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i> (Shaw, 1792)	
<sup>292</sup> <i>Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge</i> McCoy, 1866 .....	Yellow-rumped Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i> Gould, 1838 .....	Red-browed Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus</i> Gould, 1838	
<sup>293</sup> <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .....	Striated Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i> Gould, 1840	
<sup>294</sup> <i>Pardalotus striatus murchisoni</i> Mathews, 1912	
<sup>295</sup> <i>Pardalotus striatus westraliensis</i> Mathews, 1912	
<b>Family ACANTHIZIDAE Gerygones, thornbills, scrubwrens and whitefaces</b>	
<sup>296</sup> <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i> (Gould, 1838) .....	Weebill
<sup>297</sup> <i>Calamanthus campestris</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Rufous Fieldwren
<sup>298</sup> <i>Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus</i> Campbell, AJ, 1899	
<sup>299</sup> <i>Calamanthus campestris hartogi</i> Carter, 1916.....	Dirk Hartog Island Rufous Fieldwren
<sup>300</sup> <i>Calamanthus cautus</i> (Gould, 1843) .....	Shy Groundwren (Shy Heathwren)
<sup>301</sup> <i>Calamanthus cautus whitlocki</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i> Gould, 1841 .....	Redthroat
<sup>302</sup> <i>Sericornis maculatus</i> Gould, 1847 .....	Spotted Scrubwren
<sup>303</sup> <i>Sericornis maculatus maculatus</i> Gould, 1847	
<sup>304</sup> <i>Sericornis maculatus balstoni</i> Ogilvie-Grant, 1909	
<i>Gerygone levigaster</i> Gould, 1843 .....	Mangrove Gerygone
<i>Gerygone levigaster levigaster</i> Gould, 1843	

<sup>291</sup> Schodde and Mason (1999) recognised three ssp. in WA. The gradation from dark southern *M. f. "obscura"* type birds to paler *M. f. "wayensis"* is a smooth cline and thus inadequate for recognition of subspecies (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>292</sup> Tentatively treated as conspecific with *P. punctatus* based on evidence of hybridisation in southeast Australia (Schodde and Mason 1999), but little or no evidence of hybridisation in WA (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>293</sup> For subspecies recognition see Johnstone and Storr 2004.

<sup>294</sup> Subspecies *murchisoni* and *westraliensis* recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>295</sup> Subspecies *westraliensis* recognised for populations breeding in south-west of Western Australia (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>296</sup> Not unexpectedly this sedentary bird undergoes some geographic variation throughout its immense range, but this hardly amounts to subspeciation.

<sup>297</sup> Schodde and Mason (1999) separated the southwestern population as a distinct species, the Western Fieldwren. Its distribution is continuous in WA (Johnstone and Storr 2004) and there is a smooth cline in variation between the southern olive and northern rufous forms; furthermore, the calls are identical. Previously treated as a subspecies of Striated Fieldwren *C. fuliginosus*.

<sup>298</sup> Mainly semiarid zone from North West Cape (including Dorre and Bernier Is.) east to the Nullarbor and mid-South Australia (Burbidge *et al.* 2021).

<sup>299</sup> Confined to Dirk Hartog Island (Burbidge *et al.* 2021).

<sup>300</sup> Previously and sometimes currently in the genus *Hylacola*.

<sup>301</sup> Tentatively recognised, but taxonomic status requires confirmation.

<sup>302</sup> Possibly conspecific with *S. frontalis* of eastern Australia pending further research. White-bellied populations in south-east of WA sometimes treated as separate subspecies '*mellori*', but there are no steps in this cline sufficiently abrupt to delimit subspecies.

<sup>303</sup> South west Western Australia.

<sup>304</sup> Houtman Abrolhos and Shark Bay, Carnarvon region.



<i>Gerygone fusca</i> (Gould, 1838) .....	Western Gerygone
<i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i> (Gould, 1838)	
<sup>305</sup> <i>Gerygone fusca mungi</i> Mathews, 1912 .....	Desert Gerygone
<sup>306</sup> <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i> (Hall, 1901) .....	Dusky Gerygone
<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i> Gould, 1843 .....	Large-billed Gerygone
<i>Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris</i> Gould, 1843	
<i>Gerygone chloronota</i> Gould, 1843.....	Green-backed Gerygone
<sup>307</sup> <i>Gerygone chloronota chloronota</i> Gould, 1843	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i> (Gould, 1838) .....	White-throated Gerygone
<i>Gerygone olivacea rogersi</i> Mathews, 1911	
<sup>308</sup> <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i> Gould, 1847 .....	Inland Thornbill (Broad-tailed Thornbill)
<sup>309</sup> <i>Acanthiza apicalis apicalis</i> Gould, 1847	
<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i> Gould, 1838 .....	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza inornata</i> Gould, 1841 .....	Western Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza iredalei</i> Mathews, 1911 .....	Sapphire Thornbill (Slender-billed Thornbill)
<i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i> Mathews, 1911	
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) .....	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
<sup>310</sup> <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830)	
<i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i> Milligan, 1903 .....	Slaty-backed Thornbill
<sup>311</sup> <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> (Gould, 1841) .....	Southern Whiteface
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> (Gould, 1841)	
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris</i> (Milligan, 1903)	
<i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i> (North, 1895) .....	Banded Whiteface
<b>Family POMATOSTOMIDAE Australasian babblers</b>	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) .....	Grey-crowned Babbler
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus</i> (Gould, 1840)	
<sup>312</sup> <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) .....	White-browed Babbler
<b>Family PSOPHODIDAE Whipbirds and wedgebills</b>	
<sup>313</sup> <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> Gould, 1844 .....	Western Whipbird (Black-throated Whipbird)
<sup>314</sup> <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i> Gould, 1844	
<i>Psophodes occidentalis</i> (Mathews, 1912) .....	Western Wedgebill (Chiming Wedgebill)
<b>Family CINCLOSOMATIDAE Quail-thrushes</b>	
<sup>315</sup> <i>Cinclosoma clarum</i> Morgan, 1926 .....	Western Chestnut Quail-thrush (Copperback Quail-thrush)
<sup>316</sup> <i>Cinclosoma alisteri</i> Mathews, 1910 .....	Nullarbor Quail-thrush
<i>Cinclosoma marginatum</i> Sharpe, 1883 .....	Western Quail-thrush

<sup>305</sup> Closely related to the Western Gerygone and possibly only a well-marked subspecies.

<sup>306</sup> Variation in WA populations is clinal and thus inadequate for recognition of subspecies (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>307</sup> Geographic variation in WA populations is clinal without steps and inadequate for recognition of subspecies (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>308</sup> Forming a superspecies with the Brown Thornbill *A. pusilla* of Tasmania and wetterparts of eastern Australia.

<sup>309</sup> Only the nominate form recognised in Western Australia with a broad cline between southern nominate and northern "whitlocki" forms.

<sup>310</sup> Only the nominate ssp. recognised in Western Australia.

<sup>311</sup> Subspecies *leucopsis* and *castaneiventris* intergrade in a narrow zone through the Gibson Desert in Western Australia (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>312</sup> A number of ssp. have been proposed for this species including "ashbyi" and "centralis" in Western Australia (Shodde and Mason 1999), but their descriptions are unconvincing, geographic variation is clinal and the distribution map is erroneous.

<sup>313</sup> Treated as conspecific with Eastern Whipbird.

<sup>314</sup> *P. n. oberon* is not recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>315</sup> Formerly *C. castanotum clarum*.

<sup>316</sup> Sometimes treated as conspecific with Cinnamon Quail-thrush *C. cinnamomeum*, but the two forms are best treated as allospecies.

**Family ARTAMIDAE** Woodswallows, butcherbirds, Australian magpies and currawongs

<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i> (Linnaeus, 1771)	White-breasted Woodswallow
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis</i> Gould, 1842	
<i>Artamus personatus</i> (Gould, 1841)	Masked Woodswallow
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i> (Gould, 1837)	White-browed Woodswallow
<sup>317</sup> <i>Artamus cinereus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Black-faced Woodswallow
<i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i> Gould, 1865	
<sup>318</sup> <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> (Latham, 1802)	Dusky Woodswallow
<sup>319</sup> <i>Artamus minor</i> Vieillot, 1817	Little Woodswallow
<sup>320</sup> <i>Melloria quoyi</i> (Lesson, R & Garnot, 1827)	Black Butcherbird
<i>Melloria quoyi spaldingi</i> (Masters, 1878)	
<sup>321</sup> <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> (Latham, 1802)	Australian Magpie
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen</i> (Latham, 1802)	Black-backed Magpie
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen dorsalis</i> (Campbell, AJ, 1895)	White-backed Magpie
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i> (Latham, 1802)	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<sup>322</sup> <i>Cracticus argenteus</i> Gould, 1841	Silver-backed Butcherbird
<sup>323</sup> <i>Cracticus argenteus latens</i> Ford, 1979	
<sup>324</sup> <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Pied Butcherbird
<i>Strepera versicolor</i> (Latham, 1802)	Grey Currawong
<i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i> Gould, 1846	

**Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE** Cuckooshrikes and trillers

<i>Coracina maxima</i> (Rüppell, 1839)	Ground Cuckooshrike
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Black-faced Cuckooshrike
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida</i> Mathews, 1912	
<sup>325</sup> <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<i>Coracina papuensis</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788)	White-bellied Cuckooshrike
<i>Coracina papuensis hypoleuca</i> (Gould, 1848)	White-breasted Cuckooshrike
<sup>326</sup> <i>Edolisoma tenuirostre</i> (Jardine, 1831)	Cicadabird (Common Cicadabird)
<i>Edolisoma tenuirostre melvillense</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<sup>327</sup> <i>Lalage tricolor</i> (Swainson, 1825)	White-winged Triller
<i>Lalage leucomela</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)	Varied Triller
<sup>328</sup> <i>Lalage leucomela rufiventris</i> (Gray, 1846)	

<sup>317</sup> There is little firm evidence that the type came from opposite the Archipelago of the Recherche in south-west Australia, but far more likely from Timor (Peters 1962 and contra Mees 1968; Schodde and Mason 1999).

<sup>318</sup> The differences between eastern nominate "*cyanopterus*" and western "*perthi*" are extremely slight and insufficient to warrant recognition of subspecies.

<sup>319</sup> Distribution in WA is disjunct with isolates in the Cape Range region and on islands, nevertheless no subspecies are recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>320</sup> Sometimes placed in genus *Cracticus*.

<sup>321</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Cracticus*. Only two subspecies are recognised – *G. t. tibicen* of northern two-thirds of WA and *G. t. dorsalis* of south-western WA (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>322</sup> Formerly treated as a ssp. of *C. torquatus* (see Schodde and Mason 1999 and Kearns *et al.* 2014).

<sup>323</sup> Ford (1979 and 1987) treats Port Essington in the Northern Territory as the type locality of *C. argenteus* and thus *C. a. latens* Ford (1979) is used for the Kimberley population.

<sup>324</sup> Although northern birds are much smaller than those from the far south, the distribution is virtually continuous, size changes clinally suggesting that the distribution of ssp. '*picatus*' would be difficult to define and therefore not recognised.

<sup>325</sup> The supposed differences between nominate *novaehollandiae* from Tasmania and mainland *melanops* require further confirmation as there appears to be considerable overlap in measurements.

<sup>326</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Coracina*.

<sup>327</sup> Forming a superspecies with *L. sueurii* of Indonesia.

<sup>328</sup> The Kimberley population was described as a separate subspecies *L. l. macrura* by Schodde (1989) and although there is some overlap in length of wing and tail between Kimberley and Northern Territory populations, the two forms are separated by dry country at the head of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf and further work is needed to clarify its status.

**Family NEOSITTIDAE Sittellas**

- Daphoenositta chrysoptera* (Latham, 1802) ..... Varied Sittella  
*Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera* (Gould, 1840) ..... Varied Sittella (White-winged Sittella)  
*Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata* (Gould, 1838) ..... Varied Sittella (Black-capped Sittella)

**Family OREOICIDAE Australo-Papuan bellbirds**

- <sup>329</sup>*Oreoica gutturalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) ..... Crested Bellbird

**Family FALCUNCULIDAE Shriketits**

- Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1802) ..... Crested Shriketit  
<sup>330</sup>*Falcunculus frontatus whitei* Campbell, 1910 ..... Northern Shriketit  
<sup>331</sup>*Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster* Gould, 1838

**Family PACHYCEPHALIDAE Whistlers and shrikethrushes**

- <sup>332</sup>*Pachycephala inornata* Gould, 1841 ..... Gilbert's Whistler  
<sup>333</sup>*Pachycephala fuliginosa* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 ..... Western Whistler  
*Pachycephala fuliginosa occidentalis* Ramsay, EP, 1878 ..... Western Golden Whistler (Western Whistler)  
*Pachycephala melanura* Gould, 1843 ..... Mangrove Golden Whistler  
<sup>334</sup>*Pachycephala melanura melanura* Gould, 1843  
*Pachycephala melanura spinicaudus* (Pucheran, 1853)  
<sup>335</sup>*Pachycephala rufiventris* (Latham, 1802) ..... Rufous Whistler  
*Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris* (Latham, 1802)  
<sup>336</sup>*Pachycephala lanioides* Gould, 1840 ..... White-breasted Whistler  
*Colluricincla megarhyncha* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) ..... Little Shrikethrush (Arafura Shrikethrush)  
<sup>337</sup>*Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula* Gould, 1845  
*Colluricincla harmonica* (Latham, 1802) ..... Grey Shrikethrush  
*Colluricincla harmonica brunnea* Gould, 1841  
<sup>338</sup>*Colluricincla harmonica kolichisi* Ford, 1987  
*Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris* Gould, 1841  
*Colluricincla woodwardi* Hartert, 1905 ..... Sandstone Shrikethrush

**Family LANIIDAE Shrikes**

- <sup>339</sup>*Lanius tigrinus* Drapiez, 1828 ..... Tiger Shrike  
*Lanius cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Brown Shrike  
<sup>340</sup>*Lanius cristatus cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758  
<sup>341</sup>*Lanius cristatus lucionensis* Linnaeus, 1766

<sup>329</sup> Variation is clinal towards north and interior of WA with birds becoming smaller and paler. Mayr (1953) and Schodde and Mason (1999) recognised a pale northern and central Australian "*pallescens*" which is merely the northern end of this north-south cline. The change from typical "*gutturalis*" birds to "*pallescens*" is so gradual that it is impossible to draw a line between the two subspecies.

<sup>330</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species.

<sup>331</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species.

<sup>332</sup> Contra Schodde and Mason (1999), distribution is accurately mapped in Johnstone and Storr (2004).

<sup>333</sup> *P. fuliginosa* Western Whistler is polytypic including SA subspecies following Joseph *et al.* 2020.

<sup>334</sup> Nominate ssp. *melanura* ranges from Exmouth Gulf to Port Warrender and *spinicaudus* from Cambridge Gulf to Mackay, Queensland (including islands in Torres Strait).

<sup>335</sup> The geographic variation of this continuously distributed species is clinal; the ssp. "*falcata*" of northern Australia is not recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>336</sup> Disjunct populations occur in WA, however, there is no concordance of characters used to separate these into ssp. "*lanoides*", "*carnarvooni*" and "*fretorum*". As such, no subspecies are recognised (Johnstone 1990).

<sup>337</sup> Contra Schodde and Mason (1999), distribution is accurately mapped in Johnstone and Storr (2004).

<sup>338</sup> Subspecies *kolichisi* Ford 1987 differs in being considerably smaller in all dimensions.

<sup>339</sup> Fremantle wharf 1997.

<sup>340</sup> Ashmore Reef. Photographs only.

<sup>341</sup> Ashmore Reef. Photographs only.

**Family ORIOLIDAE** Orioles and figbirds

- Sphecotheres vieilloti* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 ..... Australasian Figbird  
*Sphecotheres vieilloti ashbyi* Mathews, 1912 ..... Yellow Figbird  
*Oriolus sagittatus* (Latham, 1802) ..... Olive-backed Oriole  
*Oriolus sagittatus affinis* Gould, 1848  
*Oriolus flavocinctus* (King, 1826) ..... Yellow Oriole (Green Oriole)  
*Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus* (King, 1826)

**Family DICRURIDAE** Drongos

- <sup>342</sup>*Dicrurus bracteatus* Gould, 1843 ..... Spangled Drongo  
*Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus* Gould, 1843

**Family RHIPIDURIDAE** Typical fantails

- <sup>343</sup>*Rhipidura leucophrys* (Latham, 1802) ..... Willie Wagtail  
*Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys* (Latham, 1802)  
*Rhipidura rufiventris* (Vieillot, 1818) ..... Northern Fantail  
*Rhipidura rufiventris isura* Gould, 1841  
<sup>344</sup>*Rhipidura albiscapa* Gould, 1840 ..... Grey Fantail  
<sup>345</sup>*Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911  
*Rhipidura albiscapa preissi* Cabanis, 1850  
*Rhipidura albiscapa albicauda* North, 1895 ..... White-tailed Fantail  
<sup>346</sup>*Rhipidura phasiana* De Vis, 1885 ..... Mangrove Grey Fantail (Mangrove Fantail)  
<sup>347</sup>*Rhipidura dryas* Gould, 1843 ..... Wood Fantail (Arafura Fantail, Rufous Fantail)  
*Rhipidura dryas dryas* Gould, 1843  
*Rhipidura dryas semicollaris* Müller, 1843

**Family MONARCHIDAE** Monarch flycatchers

- Monarcha cinerascens* (Temminck, 1827) ..... Island Monarch  
*Monarcha melanopsis* (Vieillot, 1818) ..... Black-faced Monarch  
<sup>348</sup>*Grallina cyanoleuca* (Latham, 1802) ..... Magpie-lark  
*Myiagra rubecula* (Latham, 1802) ..... Leaden Flycatcher  
*Myiagra rubecula concinna* Gould, 1848  
*Myiagra ruficollis* (Vieillot, 1818) ..... Broad-billed Flycatcher  
*Myiagra ruficollis mimikae* Ogilvie-Grant, 1911  
*Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieillot, 1818) ..... Satin Flycatcher  
*Myiagra alecto* (Temminck, 1827) ..... Shining Flycatcher  
*Myiagra alecto melvillensis* (Mathews, 1912)  
*Myiagra inquieta* (Latham, 1802) ..... Restless Flycatcher  
*Myiagra inquieta inquieta* (Latham, 1802)  
<sup>349</sup>*Myiagra inquieta nana* (Gould, 1870) ..... Paperbark Flycatcher

<sup>342</sup> The recognition of northern ssp. "*baileyi*" on the grounds of its larger size is perplexing as measurements show it is smaller than nominate *bracteatus*, and there appears to be considerable overlap in size between northern and southern birds.

<sup>343</sup> Only the nominate form *R. l. leucophrys* is recognised for mainland Australia (Mees 1961).

<sup>344</sup> Previously treated as ssp. of the New Zealand Fantail *R. fuliginosa*. Distribution of ssp. in WA mapped in Johnstone and Storr 2004.

<sup>345</sup> Winter visitor.

<sup>346</sup> Forming a superspecies with the Grey Fantail and possibly the White-tailed Fantail.

<sup>347</sup> Most recently treated as a ssp. of the Rufous Fantail *R. rufifrons*. However, *rufifrons* and *dryas* do not intergrade in north Queensland and are treated here as allospecies in a view for their marked differences in habitat and morphology. Both *R. dryas* and *R. rufifrons* forming a superspecies with several east Indonesian species.

<sup>348</sup> Distribution is continuous both north-south and east-west. No ssp. recognised in WA.

<sup>349</sup> Sometimes treated as a full species, but retained here as ssp. (refer Andersen *et al.* 2015)

**Family CORVIDAE** Crows, ravens, rooks, jays and allies

<sup>350</sup> <i>Pica pica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Eurasian Magpie
<i>Corvus splendens</i> Vieillot, 1817 .....	House Crow
<i>Corvus orru</i> Bonaparte, 1850 .....	Torresian Crow
<i>Corvus orru ceciliae</i> Mathews, 1912 .....	Western Crow
<i>Corvus bennetti</i> North, 1901 .....	Little Crow
<i>Corvus coronoides</i> Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 .....	Australian Raven
<i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i> Mathews, 1912	

**Family PETROICIDAE** Australasian robins, scrub robins and flycatchers

<sup>351</sup> <i>Quoyornis georgianus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) .....	White-breasted Robin
<sup>352</sup> <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i> Gould, 1838 .....	Western Yellow Robin
<sup>353</sup> <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Hooded Robin
<sup>354</sup> <i>Peneothello pulverulenta</i> (Bonaparte, 1850) .....	Mangrove Robin
<sup>355</sup> <i>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</i> (Gould, 1858) .....	Buff-sided Robin
<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i> Gould, 1841 .....	Southern Scrub Robin
<i>Microeca flavigaster</i> Gould, 1843 .....	Lemon-breasted Flycatcher (Lemon-bellied Flyrobin)
<i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i> Gould, 1843	
<i>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</i> Mathews, 1916 .....	Kimberley Flycatcher
<sup>356</sup> <i>Microeca fascinans</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Jacky Winter
<i>Microeca fascinans fascinans</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<i>Microeca fascinans assimilis</i> Gould, 1841	
<sup>357</sup> <i>Petroica boodang</i> (Lesson, R, 1838) .....	Scarlet Robin
<i>Petroica boodang campbelli</i> Sharpe, 1898 .....	Campbell's Scarlet Robin
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) .....	Red-capped Robin

**Family ALAUDIDAE** Larks

<sup>358</sup> <i>Mirafrja javanica</i> Horsfield, 1821 .....	Horsfield's Bush Lark
<i>Mirafrja javanica horsfieldii</i> Gould, 1847	

**Family PYCNONOTIDAE** Bulbuls

<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Red-whiskered Bulbul
<sup>359</sup> <i>Pycnonotus jocosus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	

<sup>350</sup> No specimens examined; subspecies unknown. Probably ship-assisted.

<sup>351</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Eopsaltria*.

<sup>352</sup> Sometimes treated as a subspecies *E. australis*. The ssp. "*rosinae*" is not recognised as variation is clinal and it is impossible to draw a line between the two races.

<sup>353</sup> No ssp. are recognised in Western Australia. Subspecies "*picata*" in the north i.e. Kimberley and "*westralensis*" in the south are merely the ends of a north-south cline in increasing size (Johnstone and Storr 2004). The Melville Island population (*M. c. melvillensis*) may be taxonomically distinguishable in which case the mainland population would be treated as the nominate form.

<sup>354</sup> Previously placed in the genus *Eopsaltria* or *Peneoanthe*. Only one subspecies recognised in Australia (Mees 1982; Ford 1983 and Johnstone 1990).

<sup>355</sup> Sometimes treated as a ssp. of *P. superciliosa*.

<sup>356</sup> The north-western Australian population in Kimberley, northern Northern Territory and western Queensland is sometimes treated as separate subspecies "*pallida*".

<sup>357</sup> Australian populations now separated from Pacific populations *P. multicolor* as a separate species *P. boodang* (Shodde and Mason 1999).

<sup>358</sup> In Western Australia intergradation of colour morphs is complete between one local variant and another (birds varying locally according to colour of soil substrate). All Australian populations are best treated as components of a single variable ssp. (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>359</sup> Safety Bay 1993.

**Family HIRUNDINIDAE Swallows and martins**

- Cheramoeca leucosterna* (Gould, 1841) ..... White-backed Swallow  
*Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus, 1758 ..... Barn Swallow  
<sup>360</sup>*Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli, 1786  
<sup>361</sup>*Hirundo rustica tytleri* Jerdon, 1864  
<sup>362</sup>*Hirundo tahitica* Gmelin, JF, 1789 ..... Pacific Swallow  
*Hirundo neoxena* Gould, 1842 ..... Welcome Swallow  
<sup>363</sup>*Hirundo neoxena [carteri]* (Mathews, 1912)  
<sup>364</sup>*Cecropis daurica* (Laxmann, 1769) ..... Red-rumped Swallow  
<sup>365</sup>*Cecropis daurica japonica* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)  
<sup>366</sup>*Petrochelidon ariel* (Gould, 1842) ..... Fairy Martin  
<sup>367</sup>*Petrochelidon nigricans* (Vieillot, 1817) ..... Tree Martin  
*Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans* (Vieillot, 1817)

**Family CETTIIDAE Cettiid warblers**

- <sup>368</sup>*Urosphena squameiceps* (Swinhoe, 1863) ..... Asian Stubtail

**Family PHYLLOSCOPIDAE Leaf warblers**

- <sup>369</sup>*Phylloscopus inornatus* (Blyth, 1842) ..... Yellow-browed Warbler  
<sup>370</sup>*Phylloscopus trochilus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Willow Warbler  
<sup>371</sup>*Phylloscopus coronatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1847) ..... Eastern Crowned Warbler  
<sup>372</sup>*Phylloscopus examinandus* Stresemann, 1913 ..... Kamchatka Leaf Warbler  
<sup>373</sup>*Phylloscopus borealis* (Blasius, JH, 1858) ..... Arctic Warbler

**Family ACROCEPHALIDAE Reed warblers**

- <sup>374</sup>*Acrocephalus orientalis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1847) ..... Oriental Reed Warbler  
*Acrocephalus australis* (Gould, 1838) ..... Australasian Reed Warbler  
*Acrocephalus australis gouldi* Dubois, 1901

**Family LOCUSTELLIDAE Grass warblers and grassbirds**

- <sup>375</sup>*Helopsaltes fasciolatus* (Gray, 1861) ..... Gray's Grasshopper Warbler (Gray's Warbler)  
<sup>376</sup>*Helopsaltes certhiola* (Pallas, 1811) ..... Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler  
<sup>377</sup>*Helopsaltes ochotensis* (Middendorff, 1853) ..... Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler  
<sup>378</sup>*Poodytes carteri* (North, 1900) ..... Spinifexbird

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<sup>360</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>361</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>362</sup> No specimens available, but ssp. almost certainly *javanica*.

<sup>363</sup> Tentatively recognised on measurements, but range is continuous between eastern and western populations in southern Australia and variation possibly clinal.

<sup>364</sup> Non-breeding migrant. Sometimes placed in the genus *Hirundo*.

<sup>365</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Hirundo*.

<sup>366</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Hirundo*.

<sup>367</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Hirundo*. Australian and Timor populations treated under the nominate form contra Gill and Donsker (2013, 2019).

<sup>368</sup> Ashmore Reef 2012. Photographs only.

<sup>369</sup> Ashmore Reef 2011.

<sup>370</sup> Ashmore Reef 2013. No specimens, but most likely ssp. *yakutensis* of eastern Siberia.

<sup>371</sup> Ashmore Reef 2012. Photographs only.

<sup>372</sup> Ashmore Reef 2012.

<sup>373</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>374</sup> Ashmore Reef 2011.

<sup>375</sup> Ashmore Reef 2013.

<sup>376</sup> Ashmore Reef 2011.

<sup>377</sup> No specimens and ssp. unresolved.

<sup>378</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Megalurus* or *Eremiornis*.

<i>Poodytes gramineus</i> (Gould, 1845) .....	Little Grassbird
<sup>379</sup> <i>Poodytes gramineus gramineus</i> (Gould, 1845)	
<sup>380</sup> <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) .....	Brown Songlark
<sup>381</sup> <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i> Iredale, 1911 .....	Rufous Songlark
<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis</i> (Wallace, 1864) .....	Tawny Grassbird
<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis alisteri</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<b>Family CISTICOLIDAE Cisticolas and allies</b>	
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Rafinesque, 1810) .....	Zitting Cisticola
<sup>382</sup> <i>Cisticola juncidis fuscicapilla</i> Wallace, 1864	
<i>Cisticola exilis</i> (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) .....	Golden-headed Cisticola
<sup>383</sup> <i>Cisticola exilis lineocapilla</i> Gould, 1847	
<b>Family ZOSTEROPIDAE White-eyes</b>	
<sup>384</sup> <i>Zosterops citrinella</i> Bonaparte, 1850 .....	Ashy-bellied White-eye
<sup>385</sup> <i>Zosterops luteus</i> Gould, 1843 .....	Yellow White-eye (Canary White-eye)
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i> (Latham, 1802) .....	Grey-breasted White-eye (Silvereye)
<sup>386</sup> <i>Zosterops lateralis chloronotus</i> Gould, 1841	
<b>Family STURNIDAE Starlings</b>	
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) .....	Common Myna
<sup>387</sup> <i>Acridotheres tristis [tristis]</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	
<sup>388</sup> <i>Agropsar philippensis</i> (Pennant, 1781) .....	Chestnut-cheeked Starling
<i>Pastor roseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Rosy Starling (Rose-coloured Starling)
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Common Starling
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
<b>Family TURDIDAE Thrushes</b>	
<sup>389</sup> <i>Geokichla sibirica</i> (Pallas, 1776) .....	Siberian Thrush
* <i>Turdus merula</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	Common Blackbird (Eurasian Blackbird)
* <i>Turdus merula merula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
<sup>390</sup> <i>Turdus obscurus</i> Gmelin, JF, 1789 .....	Eyebrowed Thrush

<sup>379</sup> Numerous disjunct populations in WA, ssp. "*thomasi*" of south Western Australia is not recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>380</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Megalurus*.

<sup>381</sup> Sometimes placed in the genus *Megalurus*.

<sup>382</sup> The few Kimberley specimens match *fuscicapilla* of the eastern Lesser Sundas.

<sup>383</sup> Only one ssp. *lineocapilla* is recognised for Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

<sup>384</sup> Ashmore Reef. No specimens, but ssp. most likely to be nominate.

<sup>385</sup> Distribution in WA is disjunct, but variation largely clinal. No subspecies are recognised (Johnstone 1990 and Ford 1983).

<sup>386</sup> Previously known as ssp. *gouldi*, but *chloronotus* has priority.

<sup>387</sup> Possibly ship-assisted.

<sup>388</sup> Ashmore Reef 2011.

<sup>389</sup> Esperance 2011 and Ashmore Reef 2012.

<sup>390</sup> Port Hedland 2014; Beverley Springs (Kimberley) January 2020.

**Family MUSCICAPIDAE** Old World flycatchers

- <sup>391</sup>*Muscicapa griseisticta* (Swinhoe, 1861) ..... Grey-streaked Flycatcher  
*Muscicapa sibirica* Gmelin, JF, 1789 ..... Dark-sided Flycatcher  
<sup>392</sup>*Muscicapa sibirica [sibirica]* Gmelin, JF, 1789  
*Muscicapa dauurica* Pallas, 1811 ..... Asian Brown Flycatcher  
<sup>393</sup>*Muscicapa dauurica [dauurica]* Pallas, 1811  
*Cyanoptila cyanomelana* (Temminck, 1829) ..... Blue and White Flycatcher  
*Cyanoptila cyanomelana cyanomelana* (Temminck, 1829)  
<sup>394</sup>*Larvivora cyane* (Pallas, 1776) ..... Siberian Blue Robin  
*Ficedula narcissina* (Temminck, 1836) ..... Narcissus Flycatcher  
*Ficedula narcissina narcissina* (Temminck, 1836)  
*Monticola solitarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Blue Rock Thrush  
*Monticola solitarius philippensis* (Müller, PLS, 1776)

**Family DICAEDIDAE** Mistletoebird

- Dicaeum hirundinaceum* (Shaw, 1792) ..... Mistletoebird  
*Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum* (Shaw, 1792)

**Family PASSERIDAE** True (Old World) sparrows

- \**Passer montanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... Eurasian Tree Sparrow  
<sup>395</sup>\**Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ..... House Sparrow  
<sup>396</sup>\**Passer domesticus domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**Family ESTRILDIDAE** Estrildid finches

- Heteromunia pectoralis* (Gould, 1841) ..... Pictorella Mannikin  
*Stagonopleura oculata* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) ..... Red-eared Firetail  
*Neochmia phaeton* (Hombron & Jacquinet, 1841) ..... Crimson Finch  
*Neochmia phaeton phaeton* (Hombron & Jacquinet, 1841)  
<sup>397</sup>\**Neochmia temporalis* (Latham, 1802) ..... Red-browed Finch  
\**Neochmia temporalis temporalis* (Latham, 1802)  
<sup>398</sup>*Neochmia ruficauda* (Gould, 1837) ..... Star Finch  
*Neochmia ruficauda clarescens* (Hartert, 1899)  
*Emblema pictum* Gould, 1842 ..... Painted Finch  
<sup>399</sup>*Stizoptera bichenovii* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) ..... Double-barred Finch  
*Stizoptera bichenovii annulosa* (Gould, 1840)  
*Taeniopygia guttata* (Vieillot, 1817) ..... Zebra Finch  
*Taeniopygia guttata castanotis* (Gould, 1837)

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<sup>391</sup> Ashmore Reef 2010.

<sup>392</sup> No specimens examined, but most likely ssp. the nominate form.

<sup>393</sup> Ashmore Reef 2005. No specimens examined, but most likely ssp. the nominate form.

<sup>394</sup> Ashmore Reef 2012. Photographs only.

<sup>395</sup> Mainly ship-assisted vagrants.

<sup>396</sup> Mainly ship-assisted vagrants.

<sup>397</sup> Sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Aegintha*. Established in northern Darling Range in 1950-60

<sup>398</sup> Sometimes separated into the monotypic genus *Bathilda*. Western Australian, Northern Territory and Cape York populations treated as a single ssp. *clarescens* (Ford 1986).

<sup>399</sup> Formerly in the genus *Taeniopygia*.



<i>Poephila personata</i> Gould, 1842 .....	Masked Finch
<i>Poephila personata personata</i> Gould, 1842	
<sup>400</sup> <i>Poephila acuticauda</i> (Gould, 1840) .....	Long-tailed Finch
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	Scaly-breasted Munia
<i>Lonchura pallida</i> (Wallace, 1864) .....	Pale-headed Munia
<i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i> (Gould, 1845) .....	Yellow-rumped Mannikin
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i> (Gould, 1837) .....	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax</i> (Gould, 1837)	
<sup>401</sup> <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> (Gould, 1844) .....	Gouldian Finch
<b>Family MOTACILLIDAE Wagtails and pipits</b>	
<sup>402</sup> <i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i> Gmelin, JF, 1789 .....	Eastern Yellow Wagtail
<sup>403</sup> <i>Motacilla tschutschensis plexa</i> (Thayer & Bangs, 1914)	
<sup>404</sup> <i>Motacilla tschutschensis simillima</i> Hartert, 1905	
<sup>405</sup> <i>Motacilla tschutschensis macronyx</i> (Stresemann, 1920) .....	Mongolian Yellow Wagtail
<sup>406</sup> <i>Motacilla tschutschensis taivana</i> (Swinhoe, 1863) .....	Green-headed Yellow Wagtail
<sup>407</sup> <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771 .....	Grey Wagtail
<sup>408</sup> <i>Motacilla cinerea cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771	
<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758 .....	White Wagtail
<i>Motacilla alba ocularis</i> Swinhoe, 1860	
<i>Motacilla alba lugens</i> Gloger, 1829	
<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i> Gould, 1838	
<sup>409</sup> <i>Anthus australis</i> Vieillot, 1818 .....	Australian Pipit
<i>Anthus australis australis</i> Vieillot, 1818	
<sup>410</sup> <i>Anthus gustavi</i> Swinhoe, 1863 .....	Pechora Pipit
<i>Anthus cervinus</i> (Pallas, 1811) .....	Red-throated Pipit
<b>Family FRINGILLIDAE True finches</b>	
<sup>411</sup> * <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) .....	European Goldfinch
* <i>Carduelis carduelis [britannica]</i> (Hartert, 1903)	

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<sup>400</sup> Subspecies "*hecki*" of Northern Territory is doubtfully distinct (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

<sup>401</sup> Monotypic *Chloebia* is resurrected for Gouldian Finch which is deeply divergent from *Erythrura* (Olsson & Alström 2020).

<sup>402</sup> Sometimes the Eastern and Western Yellow Wagtails treated as a single species *M. flava*.

<sup>403</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>404</sup> Non-breeding migrant. *M. t. simillima* herein considered distinct from *M. t. tschutschensis*.

<sup>405</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>406</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>407</sup> Non-breeding migrant.

<sup>408</sup> *M. c. robusta* synonymised with *M. c. cinerea*.

<sup>409</sup> Previously included in the superspecies *Anthus novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin 1789). All Australian mainland populations treated as *A. a. australis*.

<sup>410</sup> No specimens examined, but the nominate form the most likely ssp.

<sup>411</sup> Known only from aviary escapees. Some recent records of large flocks on Swan Coastal Plain indicate that at times escapees can establish colonies.

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