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## Order PSITTACIFORMES: Cockatoos, Parrots and Parakeets

New molecular data and analyses support a view that the two subfamilies Strigopinae and Nestorinae form a single clade basal to all other Recent members of the order Psittaciformes (e.g. de Kloet & de Kloet 2005, Astuti *et al.* 2006, Tokita *et al.* 2007, Wright *et al.* 2008). They therefore need to be put in a family of their own (rather than in Psittacidae, e.g. Checklist Committee 1990) placed ahead of Cacatuidae in the systematic list. The name Strigopidae G.R. Gray, 1848 has priority.

### Family PSITTACIDAE: Typical Parrots

Psittacini Illiger, 1811: *Prodromus Syst. Mamm. Avium*: 195, 200 – Type genus *Psittacus* Linnaeus, 1758.

### Subfamily PLATYCERCINAE: Rosellas and Broad-tailed Parrots

Platycercine Selby, 1836: *Natural History Parrots*: 64 – Type genus *Platycercus* Vigors, 1825.

### Genus *Cyanoramphus* Bonaparte

*Cyanoramphus* Bonaparte, 1854: *Revue Mag. Zool.* 6 (2nd series): 153 – Type species (by subsequent designation) *Cyanoramphus zealandicus* (Latham, 1790).

*Cyanoramphus* Sclater, 1858: *Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zoology* 2: 164. Unjustified emendation.

*Bulleria* Iredale & Mathews, 1926: *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club* 46: 76 – Type species (by original designation) *Platycercus unicolor* Lear = *Cyanoramphus unicolor* (Lear).

For general discussion of speciation in the genus see Taylor (1985), Boon, Daugherty *et al.* (2001), Kearvell *et al.* (2003) and Rawlence (2006). Identifications for fossil bones of *Cyanoramphus* are tentative because most bones (particularly isolated ones) cannot be reliably assigned to species due to overlap in size.

### *Cyanoramphus novaezealandiae* (Sparman) **Red-crowned Parakeet**

Lord Howe Island, New Zealand (including Kermadec, Chatham and Auckland Islands). Recent taxonomic revision based on molecular phylogenetic analysis of mtDNA Control Region sequences has reduced the number of recognised subspecies from eight to five: *C. n. subflavescens* Salvadori, 1891 (Lord Howe Island, extinct) and the four subspecies listed below. The closely related taxa *C. saisseti* Verreaux & Des Murs, 1860 (New Caledonia), *C. cookii* (Norfolk Island) and *C. hochstetteri* (Antipodes Island) are now recognised as full species based on diagnostic nucleotide characters (Boon, Daugherty *et al.* 2001; Boon, Kearvell *et al.* 2001).

### *Cyanoramphus novaezealandiae cyanurus* Salvadori **Kermadec Parakeet**

*Cyanoramphus cyanurus* Salvadori, 1891: *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., London* 7 (6th ser.): 68 – Raoul Island, Kermadec group.

*Cyanoramphus novaezealandiae cyanurus* Salvadori; Mathews & Iredale 1913, *Ibis* 1 (10th ser.): 425.

Kermadec Islands: Raoul Island, Herald Islets and Macauley Island. Recent molecular analyses by Rawlence (2006) showed this taxon to form a distinct clade within the general group of *C. novaezealandiae* taxa and with minimal separation from other *C. novaezealandiae* subspecies. Data in the above source point towards diagnostic morphological and genetic differences between the Raoul, Herald and Macauley populations. Nonetheless, it has been retained here as the unitary, but polytypic, subspecies *C. n. cyanurus*, pending publication of further information.

### *Cyanoramphus novaezealandiae novaezealandiae* (Sparman) **Red-crowned Parakeet**

*Psittacus Novae Zelandiae* Sparman, 1787: *Mus. Carlsonianum* 2: no XXVIII, pl. 28 – Dusky Sound, Fiordland.

*Psittacus pacificus* Gmelin, 1788: *Syst. Nat., 13th edition* 1(1): 329. Based on the “Pacific Parrot” of Latham 1781, *Gen. Synop. Birds* 1: 252 – Dusky Sound, Fiordland.

*Lathamus Sparmanii* Lesson, 1831: *Traité d’Ornith.* 1: 206 – Dusky Sound, Fiordland.

*Pezoporus novae zeelandiae* (Sparman); Voigt 1831, in F. Cuvier, *Thierreich* 1: 750. Unjustified emendation.

*Platycercus Novae Seelandiae* (Sparrman); G.R. Gray 1843, in E. Dieffenbach, *Travels in N.Z.* 2: 192. Unjustified emendation.

*Psittacus pacificus* J.R. Forster, 1844: in M.H.C. Lichtenstein, *Descrip. Animalium*: 73 – South Island. Junior primary homonym and synonym of *Psittacus pacificus* Gmelin, 1788.

*Cyanoramphus Pacificus* (J.R. Forster); Bonaparte 1854, *Revue Mag. Zool.* 6 (2nd series): 153. Not *Psittacus pacificus* Gmelin, 1788.

*Cyanoramphus Novae-Zelandiae* (Sparrman); Bonaparte 1854, *Revue Mag. Zool.* 6 (2nd series): 153.

*Cyanoramphus aucklandicus* Bonaparte, 1856: *Naumannia* 6: 190 – New Zealand.

*Platycercus novaeguineae* G.R. Gray, 1859: *List Specimens Birds Brit. Mus. Psittacidae* 3(2): 14 – “New Guinea”, error for Dusky Sound, Fiordland (*vide* Mathews 1944, *Emu* 43: 245).

*Platycercus Novae-Zelandiae* (Sparrman); Ellman 1861, *Zoologist* 19: 7467. Unjustified emendation.

*Platycercus pacificus* (Gmelin); G.R. Gray 1862, *Ibis* 4: 228.

*Platycercus aucklandicus* (Bonaparte); G.R. Gray 1862, *Ibis* 4: 229.

*Coriphilus Novae-Zelandiae* (Sparrman); Schlegel 1864, *De Dierentuin*: 77. Unjustified emendation.

*Euphema novae zeelandiae* (Sparrman); Schlegel 1864, *Psittaci. Mus. d’Histoire Naturelle Pays-Bas*: 105. Unjustified emendation.

*Platycercus Forsteri* Finsch, 1868: *Papageien* 2: 287. *Nomen novum* for *Psittacus pacificus* J.R. Forster, 1844.

*Platycercus novae zelandiae* (Sparrman); Buller 1873, *History of the Birds of N.Z.*, 1st edition: 58.

*Platycercus rowleyi* Buller, 1875: *Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 7: 220 – North Canterbury.

*Cyanoramphus novae-zeelandiae* (Sparrman); Reichenow 1881, *Journ. für Ornith.* 29: 42. Unjustified emendation.

*Cyanoramphus novae-zeelandiae Rowleyi* (Buller); Reichenow 1881, *Journ. für Ornith.* 29: 42. Unjustified emendation.

*Cyanoramphus novae-zeelandiae aucklandicus* (Bonaparte); Reichenow 1881, *Journ. für Ornith.* 29: 42. Unjustified emendation.

*Cyanoramphus novae-zeelandiae Forsteri* (Finsch); Reichenow 1881, *Journ. für Ornith.* 29: 43. Unjustified emendation.

*Cyanoramphus aucklandicus* (Bonaparte); Hutton 1904, *Index Faunae N.Z.*: 29.

*Cyanoramphus novae-zeelandiae* (Sparrman); Buller 1905, *Suppl. Birds N.Z.* 2: 83. Unjustified emendation.

*Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae novaezeelandiae* (Sparrman); Mathews & Iredale 1913, *Ibis* 1 (10th ser.): 424.

*Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae aucklandicus* (Bonaparte); Mathews & Iredale 1913, *Ibis* 1 (10<sup>th</sup> ser.): 425.

*Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae rowleyi* (Buller); Mathews 1944, *Emu* 43: 245.

*Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae sejunctus* Mathews, 1944: *Emu* 43: 245 – North Island.

New Zealand. Very rare on the mainland, but common on many offshore islands. North Island: occasionally reported from remaining areas of heavy forest, but apparently absent from Mount Egmont / Mount Taranaki, East Cape and the Ruahine Ranges; present on Manawatāwhi / Three Kings, Poor Knights, Hen and Chickens, Mokohinau, Fanal (Motokino), Hauturu / Little Barrier, Rakitu (Arid), Tiritiri Matangi, Cuvier (Repanga), Mercury, The Aldermen and Kapiti Islands. South Island: occasionally reported in the west. Quite widespread on Stewart Island / Rakiura and its outliers (Codfish (Whenuahou), Taukihepa / Big South Cape, Bench, Ruapuke and Green Islands). Widely distributed on the Auckland Islands (Adams, Ewing, Enderby and Rose Islands) where molecular data from Boon, Kearvell *et al.* (2001) and Rawlence (2006) confirmed that it is still more or less genetically identical to the mainland type despite fairly extensive hybridisation with nominate *C. auriceps* (see below) present at the same locations.

### ***Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae chathamensis* Oliver**

#### **Chatham Island Red-crowned Parakeet**

*Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae chathamensis* Oliver, 1930: *New Zealand Birds*, 1st edition: 412 – Chatham Islands.

Chatham Islands: southern portion of Chatham Island and on Pitt, Mangere and South East Islands. Common as a fossil and in middens. The taxonomic status of this taxon has recently been supported by molecular phylogenetic analyses by Boon *et al.* (2000) and Boon, Kearvell *et al.* (2001).

### **† *Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae erythrotis* (Wagler) Macquarie Island Parakeet**

*Platycercus erythrotis* Wagler, 1832: *Abh. Kl. Bayer Akad. Wiss.* 1: 526 – Macquarie Island.

*Cyanoramphus Erythrotis* (Wagler); Bonaparte 1854, *Revue Mag. Zool.* 6 (2nd series): 153.

*Cyanoramphus novae-zeelandiae erythrotis* (Wagler); Reichenow 1881, *Journ. für Ornith.* 29: 43. Unjustified emendation.

*Cyanoramphus erythrotis* (Wagler); Hutton 1904, *Index Faunae N.Z.*: 29.

*Cyanoramphus novaezeelandiae erythrotis* (Wagler); Mathews & Iredale 1913, *Ibis* 1 (10th ser.): 425.

*Cyanoramphus erythrotis* (Wagler); Kearvell *et al.* 2003, *Notornis* 50: 28.

Macquarie Island. Plentiful between the discovery of the island in 1810 to c. 1880 then declined and was extinct by 1891, probably as a result of factors following from the introduction of rabbits (Taylor 1979). The argument given in Kearvell *et al.* (2003) that this taxon should be recognised as a full species, *C.*

*erythrotis*, should be discounted for the present as it is based on molecular data in Boon, Kearvell *et al.* (2001) which are not accepted (see section on *C. hochstetteri* below) and resolution awaits DNA analysis from properly authenticated specimens (Chambers & Boon 2005).