Watola, G. 2011. The Discovery of New Zealand's Birds. (3rd Edition in prep.) Based on: Watola, G. 2009. The Discovery of New Zealand's Birds. (2nd Edition) Arun Books, Orewa, New Zealand.

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Page numbers follow Watola, G. 2009 (2nd Edition)

Red-crowned parakeet: pp 172-173.

Kermadec Parakeet *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae cyanaurus* Salvadori 1891, Endemic 1891 Kermadec Islands

Sailors from the Lady Penrhyn knocked down "Parroquetts", some of which they brought on board, on 1/6/1788. The first specimens were collected in 1854 by Captain Denham of the *Herald*. It was not recognised as different from the mainland form until Salvadori (1891) described it.

Red-crowned Parakeet (Kakariki) Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae novaezelandiae (Sparrman 1787), Endemic

2/4/1773 Cascade Cove, Dusky Sound, Fiordland

It was collected by Johann Forster and Sparrman on Cook's second voyage. The elder Forster first shot "a small Perrokeet, green with a red forehead & blueish wings & yellow Iris" at Cascade Cove (Hoare 1982). A painting of a Red-crowned Parakeet is dated 5th April 1773 (Lysaght 1959). Forster said it was found at both Dusky and Queen Charlotte Sounds.

Latham had described this Parakeet as Pacific Parakeet, but Medway says his descriptions of several varieties of Parakeets were confused. Gmelin based *Psittacus pacificus* on Latham's description in 1788, but Sparman had previously published a description in 1787.



Chatham Island Red-crowned Parakeet *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae chathamensis* Oliver 1930, Endemic 1930 Chatham Islands

Dieffenbach first noticed this Parakeet during May-July 1840. Oliver (1930) distinguished it on the basis of its emerald green sides to the head, large amount of blue on the wings, and larger size.

Macquarie Island Parakeet *Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae erythrotis* (Wagler 1832), Endemic December 1820 Macquarie Island

The Russian expedition under Bellinghausen collected twenty Parakeets for museum specimens in November-December 1820. A live one was also bought from a sealer for three bottles of rum. Prior to this, sealers had killed large numbers for food. Cats probably caused their extinction before 1894. The Checklist Committee (OSNZ) (2010) maintained this form as a subspecies of *C. novaezelandiae* as DNA analysis is needed.