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Order PROCELLARIIFORMES:

Albatrosses, Petrels, Prions and Shearwaters

Checklist Committee (1990) recognised three families within the Procellariiformes, however, four families are recognised here, with the reinstatement of Pelecanoididae, following many other recent authorities (e.g. Marchant & Higgins 1990, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Viot *et al.* 1993, Warham 1996: 484, Nunn & Stanley 1998, Dickinson 2003, Brooke 2004, Onley & Scofield 2007). The relationships of the families within the Procellariiformes are debated (e.g. Sibley & Alquist 1990, Christidis & Boles 1994, Nunn & Stanley 1998, Livezey & Zusi 2001, Kennedy & Page 2002, Rheindt & Austin 2005), so a traditional arrangement (Jouanin & Mougín 1979, Marchant & Higgins 1990, Warham 1990, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Warham 1996: 505, Dickinson 2003, Brooke 2004) has been adopted. The taxonomic recommendations (based on molecular analysis) on the Procellariiformes of Penhallurick & Wink (2004) have been heavily criticised (Rheindt & Austin 2005) and have seldom been followed here.

Family PROCELLARIIDAE Leach:

Fulmars, Petrels, Prions and Shearwaters

Procellariidae Leach, 1820: *Eleventh room. In Synopsis Contents British Museum 17th Edition, London*: 68 – Type genus *Procellaria* Linnaeus, 1758.

Subfamilies Procellariinae and Fulmarinae and shearwater subgenera *Ardenna*, *Thyellodroma* and *Puffinus* (as recognised by Checklist Committee 1990) are not accepted here given the lack of agreement about to which subgenera some species should be assigned (e.g. Austin 1996, Nunn & Stanley 1998, Kennedy & Page 2002, Austin *et al.* 2004). The arrangement of species used here follows the traditional order of Jouanin & Mougín (1979), except for the placement of the more recently accepted genera *Lugensa* and *Pseudobulweria*. Imber (1985d) concluded that *Lugensa* should follow the fulmar species and that *Pseudobulweria* should follow *Procellaria*. Penhallurick & Wink (2004) also found a close relationship between *Pseudobulweria* and *Procellaria* and Bretagnolle *et al.* (1998) concluded that *Pseudobulweria* was closely related to shearwaters, so here *Pseudobulweria* is placed between *Procellaria* and *Calonectris*.

Prion of Lacépède (1799: 14) has been associated with species now recognised as belonging to *Pachyptila* Illiger, 1811, but it is a *nomen dubium* (Mathews & Iredale 1913: 236, Iredale 1913: 25, Mathews 1922: 166). *Priamphus* Rafinesque (1815: 72), based on *Prion* Lacépède, is also a *nomen dubium*.

The following names of relevance to New Zealand taxa are not listed under any species because: *Procellaria fregata* of Linnaeus (1766: 212) is a *nomen dubium* (Mathews 1936a); *Procellaria nigra* of Pallas (1769: 28) is a *nomen dubium* (Mathews 1934); *Procellaria fuliginosa* of Gmelin (1789: 562) and *Procellaria melanopus* of Gmelin (1789: 562) are *nomina dubia* (Godman 1907–08: 22, Bourne 1995); *Procellaria velox* of Kuhl (1820: 143) is a *nomen dubium* (Mathews 1912–13: 170); *Procellaria grisea* of Kuhl (1820: 144) is both a *nomen dubium* and a junior primary homonym of *Procellaria grisea* Gmelin, 1789; *Procellaria lugens* of Kuhl (1820: 144) is a *nomen dubium* (Salvin 1876, Bourne & Elliott 1965); *Procellaria munda* of Kuhl (1820: 148) and *Nectris munda* of Kuhl (1820: 148) have been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* with name numbers 484 and 485 respectively (ICZN 1957).

Genus *Pachyptila* Illiger

Pachyptila Illiger, 1811: *Prodromus Syst. Mamm. Avium*: 274 – Type species (by subsequent designation)

Procellaria Forsteri Latham = *Pachyptila vittata* (G. Forster).

Prion Lesson, 1828: *Manuel d'Ornith.* 2: 399 (ex Lacépède, 1799) – Type species (by subsequent designation)

Procellaria vittata G. Forster = *Pachyptila vittata* (G. Forster).

Pseudoprion Coues, 1866: *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 18: 164 – Type species (by original designation)

Procellaria turtur Kuhl = *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl).

Fulmariprion Mathews, 1912: *Birds Australia* 2: 215 – Type species (by original designation) *Pseudoprion turtur crassirostris* Mathews = *Pachyptila crassirostris* (Mathews).
Heteroprion Mathews, 1912: *Birds Australia* 2: 222 – Type species (by original designation) *Heteroprion belcheri* Mathews = *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews).
Attapron Mathews, 1933: *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club* 54: 25 – Type species (by original designation) *Procellaria desolata* Gmelin = *Pachyptila desolata* (Gmelin).
Salviprion Mathews, 1943: in Mathews & Hallstrom, *Notes Procellariiformes*: 30 – Type species (by original designation) *Pachyptila salvini* (Mathews). As a subgenus of *Pachyptila*.

***Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl)**

Fairy Prion

Procellaria turtur Kuhl, 1820: *Beitr. Zool. vergl. Anat. I*: 143 (ex Banks MS) – no locality = Bass Strait, Australia (fide Mathews 1912, *Birds Australia* 2: 219).
Prion Turtur (Kuhl); Gould 1844, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., London* 13: 366.
Prion brevirostris Gould, 1855: *Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1855* (23): 88, pl. 93 – Madeira or Desertas Islands, north Atlantic Ocean, error for south Atlantic Ocean (fide Mathews 1912, *Birds Australia* 2: 220).
Halobaena typica Bonaparte, 1857: *Consp. Gen. Avium* 2: 194 – “Insula Waigiou”, error for ?Bass Strait, Australia (fide Mathews 1912, *Birds Australia* 2: 219).
Prion ariel Bonaparte, 1857: *Consp. Gen. Avium* 2: 194 (ex Gould) – Australia? = Bass Strait, Australia (fide Salvin 1896, *Cat. Birds Brit. Mus.* 25: 436).
Procellaria ariel Gould [sic]; G.R. Gray 1862, *Ibis* 4: 247.
Pseudoprion turtur (Banks) [sic]; Coues 1866, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 18: 166.
Pseudoprion ariel (Gould) [sic]; Coues 1866, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 18: 166.
? *Pseudoprion brevirostris* (Gould); Coues 1866, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 18: 167.
Prion ariel Gould [sic]; Finsch 1870, *Journ. für Ornith.* 18: 374.
Prion (Pseudoprion) turtur (Smith) [sic]; G.R. Gray 1871, *Hand-list Birds* 3: 108.
Prion (Pseudoprion) ariel (Gould) [sic]; G.R. Gray 1871, *Hand-list Birds* 3: 108.
Prion turtur Solander [sic]; Hutton 1872, *Ibis* 2 (3rd ser.): 249.
Prion turtur (Kuhl); Buller 1873, *History of the Birds of N.Z.*, 1st edition: 309.
Pachyptila Ariel (Gould) [sic]; Cabanis & Reichenow 1876, *Journ. für Ornith.* 24: 328.
Pseudoprion turtur huttoni Mathews, 1912: *Birds Australia* 2: 220 – Chatham Islands.
Pseudoprion turtur eatoni Mathews, 1912: *Birds Australia* 2: 220 – Kerguelen Island, south Indian Ocean.
Pseudoprion turtur turtur (Kuhl); Mathews 1913, *List Birds Australia*: 40.
Pseudoprion turtur nova Mathews, 1916: *Austral Avian Rec.* 3: 55 – Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.
Pseudoprion turtur (Kuhl); Mathews 1920, *Austral Avian Rec.* 4: 68.
Pseudoprion turtur brevirostris (Gould); Bennett 1926, *Ibis* 2 (12th ser.): 317.
Pachyptila turtur turtur; Oliver 1930, *New Zealand Birds*, 1st edition: 114.
Pachyptila turtur fallai Oliver, 1930: *New Zealand Birds*, 1st edition: 114 – Otago.
Heteroprion belcheri fallai (Oliver); Mathews 1931, *Ibis* 1 (13th ser.): 44.
Pseudoprion turtur steadi Mathews, 1932: *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club* 52: 146 – Cundy, Woman’s and Betsy Islands, off Stewart Island.
Pseudoprion turtur oliveri Mathews, 1932: *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club* 52: 147 – Motunau Island, Canterbury.
Pseudoprion turtur fallai (Oliver); Mathews 1934, *Novit. Zool.* 39(2): 174.
Pseudoprion turtur dertrum Mathews, 1938: *Emu* 37: 281 – Bunbury, Western Australia.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) eatoni eatoni (Mathews); C.A. Fleming 1939, *Emu* 38: 398.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) eatoni aff. *eatoni* (Mathews); C.A. Fleming 1939, *Emu* 38: 398. In part.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) turtur huttoni (Mathews); C.A. Fleming 1939, *Emu* 38: 400.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) crassirostris eatoni (Mathews); Falla 1940, *Emu* 40: 234. In part.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) turtur turtur (Kuhl); Falla 1940, *Emu* 40: 234.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) turtur fallai (Oliver); Falla 1940, *Emu* 40: 234.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) turtur; C.A. Fleming 1941, *Emu* 41: 143.
Pseudoprion turtur mangarei Mathews & Hallstrom, 1943: *Notes Procellariiformes*: 23 – Mangare Island = Mangere Island, Chatham Islands.
Pseudoprion turtur benchi Mathews & Hallstrom, 1943: *Notes Procellariiformes*: 23 – Bench Island, off Stewart Island.
Pseudoprion turtur armiger Mathews & Hallstrom, 1943: *Notes Procellariiformes*: 23 – Poor Knights Islands.
Fulmariprion crassirostris eatoni; Mathews & Hallstrom 1943, *Notes Procellariiformes*: 26. In part.
Pachyptila turtur (Kuhl); Checklist Committee 1953, *Checklist N.Z. Birds*: 20.
Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni (Mathews); Checklist Committee 1953, *Checklist N.Z. Birds*: 20. In part.
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Oliver, 1955: *New Zealand Birds, 2nd edition*: 119 – Antipodes Island.

Breeds on Beauchêne Island (Falkland Islands), South Georgia, Marion and Prince Edward Islands, Crozets (Hog, Penguin, East), Kerguelen Island and Roche Quille (St Paul Island) and in Australia on islands off Victoria and around Tasmania (Harper 1980, Marchant & Higgins 1990). Breeds on many islands in the New Zealand region: Poor Knights, Stephens (Takapourewa), Trios, Jag Rocks (Cook Strait), Sentinel Rock, The Haystack (Moturaka), Ninepin Rock, The Brothers, Motukiekie Rocks, Open Bay and Motunau Island (Canterbury Islands), Banks Peninsula islets, Otago islands and islands

in Foveaux Strait and off Stewart Island / Rakiura; Snares Islands / Tini Heke; Chatham Islands (Mangere, Little Mangere, Rabbit, Kokope, Murumurus, Star Keys, The Sisters); Antipodes Islands, Macquarie Island and Bishop and Clerk Islands; and possibly on islets off Campbell Island / Motu Ihupuku (Harper 1976, Powlesland 1989a, Imber 1994, Brown 1995, Stuart-Menteath 1996, Loh 2000, Taylor 2000b, Baker *et al.* 2002, Tennyson *et al.* 2002). Recently found breeding on mainland cliff ledges at Dunedin, South Island (Loh 2000), and has begun breeding on Mana Island, off Wellington, after a successful introduction programme (Anon. 2007b). Ranges in subantarctic and subtropical seas, including the Tasman Sea and throughout the New Zealand region (Marchant & Higgins 1990). Reaches further north in winter; straggler to New Guinea, South America and southern Africa (Marchant & Higgins 1990). Birds banded in the Cook Strait region have been recovered as far away as Australia and the Chatham Islands (Marchant & Higgins 1990). Medway (2002b) clarified the identity of Kuhl's type material. Late Pleistocene–Holocene fossil and midden records on North, South, Stewart / Rakiura and Chatham Islands (Millener 1991, Worthy 1998c).