

ADDITIONS TO THE KANGAROO ISLAND AVIFAUNA

CHRIS BAXTER and PHILIPPA HORTON

ABSTRACT

This paper summarises a wealth of new information on Kangaroo Island birds, most of it collected during a twelve-year period from January 1995 to January 2007 inclusive. This information adds eleven new species to 'An annotated list of the birds of Kangaroo Island' compiled by Baxter (1995), increasing the total species count for the Island from 252 to 263.

In keeping with the format in Baxter (1995), each of the eleven new species has been allocated a code which summarises their incidence, abundance, breeding status and habitat preference on Kangaroo Island.

A first report of a single Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops* for Kangaroo Island is not accepted here.

INTRODUCTION

Baxter (1995) attempted to summarise all of the available information on the avifauna of Kangaroo Island (KI), both published and unpublished, from 1905 to 1994 inclusive. Entitled 'An annotated list of the birds of Kangaroo Island' (second, revised edition; first published 1989), this book combined important scientific records with previously unpublished local knowledge to form a standard reference on this subject at that time. Twelve years have since elapsed and much new information has been gathered on KI birds.

Unfortunately, the opportunity to publish this new information in a third edition of the KI bird book has not eventuated and consequently the publication is now somewhat dated and inaccurate. The intention of this paper is to amend that publication and, when viewed in conjunction with it, provide an accurate summary of KI's avifauna up to January 2007.

METHODS

The observation period spanned 12 years, from January 1995 to January 2007, and includes specimens (now held at SAMA) and observations. Most of the records were opportunistic, collected and reported by both island and mainland birdwatchers. Some observations were contributed using MS Access database sheets formulated for this purpose, but most were contributed by personal communication. Continued perusal of literature on KI birds

revealed further records. Database records held by SAMA and DEH were also searched.

Species taxonomy and nomenclature follows Christidis and Boles (1994), unless stated otherwise.

For convenience, the following abbreviations are used:

BARC – Birds Australia Rarities Committee

CB – Chris Baxter

CP – Conservation Park

DEH – Department for Environment and Heritage, South Australia

KI – Kangaroo Island

NPW – National Parks and Wildlife

PH – Philippa Horton

SA – South Australia

SAMA – South Australian Museum, Adelaide

SAO – *South Australian Ornithologist*

SAOA – South Australian Ornithological Association

The Appendix provides a gazetteer of localities cited in this paper.

RESULTS

Eleven new species are added to the list in Baxter (1995), taking the total reliably recorded for KI from 252 to 263. Of the 11 new species, one is represented solely by historical records, and four are pelagic seabirds (one of which is a re-identified museum specimen). Four species are land birds that are not typical residents on the adjacent mainland and can be considered as vagrants, although one could be considered as a rare spring-summer visitor. Two are common or seasonally moderately common species on the adjacent mainland. A twelfth species, also common on the mainland, is considered but not accepted here.

1. New species

Moseley's Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes moseleyi*

The first record for KI (and sixth for SA) was an immature individual in moult photographed on KI in 1985. The photograph was sent to the late Shane Parker, then curator of birds at

SAMA, by a presently unidentified person. Parker forwarded the photograph to penguin expert Ken Simpson, promising to send further details when he received them. Unfortunately, no further details were forthcoming and none have been found since. After studying the photograph, Simpson identified the bird as a Moseley's Rockhopper Penguin.

The second confirmed record for KI was a freshly beach-washed juvenile collected by NPW tour guide Paul Frahm on Seal Bay main beach, Seal Bay CP, on 23 June 2000 (P. Frahm pers. comm.). The specimen was photographed by NPW staff and then forwarded to the SAMA where Ken Simpson formally identified it as a juvenile Moseley's Rockhopper Penguin. It is now registered as SAMA B55169.

A decomposed beach-washed specimen (unfeathered skull and feathered flippers) collected by Lynn Pedler at Hanson Bay, KI on 14 June 1998 and forwarded to the SAMA (B55355), is presently under review. It is suspected to be a Moseley's Rockhopper Penguin, and if confirmed as such, will be the second record for KI. Specimen B55169 mentioned previously will then become the third.

Rockhopper Penguins breeding on more northern islands (north of about 41°S) are generally regarded as a separate subspecies *Eudyptes chrysocome moseleyi* (e.g. Christidis and Boles 1994). But evidence presented by Jouventin, Cuthbert and Otvall (2006) indicates that the northern and southern populations are genetically and reproductively distinct and should be regarded as sibling species, *E. moseleyi* and *E. chrysocome* respectively. The taxonomy of Jouventin *et al.* (2006) is followed here.

South Georgian Diving-Petrel *Pelecanoides georgicus*

This exciting discovery is the first record of the species for SA and only the second for Australia. It arose from the re-identification of what was previously thought to be a Common Diving-Petrel *Pelecanoides urinatrix*. The fresh beach-derelict collected from the Eleanor River mouth at Vivonne Bay by Pru Coulls on 13 January 1985, was initially registered in the SAMA as Common Diving-Petrel (B39696). However, in July 1996 Kevin Bartram visited the SAMA and while inspecting the collection of Common Diving-Petrel, suspected that B39696 was a mis-

identified South Georgian Diving-Petrel (Horton *et al.* 2000). On taking the specimen to the Museum of Victoria, he confirmed it as South Georgian Diving-Petrel.

The specimen (B39696) is an adult female South Georgian Diving-Petrel and differs from Common Diving-Petrel in having a smaller body, slightly different nostrils and lower mandible, underwing coverts and inner edges of primaries that are mostly white, and a black line along the hind edge of the tarsus.

Mottled Petrel *Pterodroma inexpectata*

A well preserved, freshly beach-washed specimen was collected by CB at Pennington Bay on 6 February 2005. It was lodged with the SAMA and is now registered as B55170. This species is rarely beach-washed in SA, with only five other specimens in the SAMA collection, from: Yilki, Encounter Bay, March 1974; Canunda Beach, February 1977; Little Dip CP, October 1977; north-west end of the Coorong, February 2006; and Danger Point, South East, December 2006. A sixth specimen, a live bird rescued at Clayton, Lake Alexandrina on 10 February 2005, unfortunately died while being cared for and is now housed at Bourne's Bird Museum, near Bool Lagoon in the South East of SA (C. Rogers pers. comm.).

Antarctic Tern *Sterna vittata*

Tony Robinson, NPW Scientific Officer, collected a desiccated specimen from the summit of the outer (southern) Casuarina Islet off Cape du Couedic, Flinders Chase NP, on 23 November 1982 (Copley 1996; Robinson *et al.* 1996). This significant discovery, overlooked by Baxter (1995), was the first record of an Antarctic Tern for KI and SA and is now registered as SAMA B36933. The specimen is almost fully feathered and in winter plumage moulting into summer plumage, with the bill at least partly if not wholly red, forehead white, crown black streaked white, underparts pale mottled grey, and primary wing moult almost complete with only the outermost primaries worn. Shane Parker, together with Chris Corben and Tony Robinson, prepared a paper describing this specimen and SA specimens of the similar Arctic Tern *S. paradisaea*, intending it for submission to SAO, but it was never published. The manuscript is housed at SAMA.

Since then, an unconfirmed observation of

this species was of a live bird reported by local eco-tour guide Ken Grinter at Cape du Couedic on 12 November 2001. Grinter described it as a 'small tern with bright red bill and red legs'. It was roosting on a rock platform near Admirals Arch with Crested Terns *S. bergii* (SAOA 2001). This species is easily confused with the Arctic Tern and confirmation of this record required detailed field notes differentiating the two species being delivered to BARC for adjudication. The Arctic Tern may still have a red bill in November and is known to migrate south of the Australian mainland in October/November (Rogers 2001). Grinter, who was the only person to see the bird, did not take detailed field notes, photos or any other observers to see the bird and consequently the bird's exact identity remained unknown (K. Grinter pers. comm.). BARC deemed the observation unacceptable. Since this observation, CB has regularly checked the area for the Antarctic Tern without seeing any, until the following occurrence.

On Friday 1 September 2006, CB discovered three Antarctic Terns at Cape du Couedic on the SW tip of KI. They were roosting with c. 1000 Crested Terns and 112 White-fronted Terns *S. striata* on a rock platform alongside Admirals Arch. One of the birds was in pronounced breeding plumage (almost complete full black cap, white facial streak and smoky-grey underparts) while the other two were in non-breeding plumage (white frons, blackish hind-crown and sides of face and white underparts). Observation of these birds through a 20–60 times zoom spotting scope continued for about three hours (1200–1500 h) from a distance of approximately 50 m. Both digital and standard format print photographs were taken.

These birds were tentatively identified as Antarctic Terns (as opposed to Arctic Terns) by the following diagnostic features noted down on that first afternoon of discovery:

- All silvery white underwing (without any trace of dark grey edging to underside of primaries as occurs in Arctic Tern).
- The two non-breeding plumaged birds had retained bright red bills (Arctic Tern bill changes from red to black in non-breeding plumage).
- At roost all three birds had folded wing tips equal to or slightly shorter than length of tail (wing tips are noticeably longer than the tail in Arctic Tern).

- The Antarctic Terns were slightly smaller than the White-fronted Terns but had well proportioned legs of similar length to that of a White-fronted Tern (legs of Arctic Tern are short in proportion to its body and subsequently it has a more squat appearance).

CB, accompanied by SA seabird experts John Cox and Colin Rogers, returned to Cape du Couedic on Saturday 2 September 2006 and studied the Antarctic Terns throughout the afternoon. Even though the birds were 300 m away on the inner Casuarina Islet, powerful spotting scopes enabled all necessary diagnostic features to be seen and positive identification as Antarctic Terns was confirmed. By late afternoon the number of Antarctic Terns at roost on the inner Casuarina Islet had risen to 10—three adults in near-full breeding plumage, five adults in non-breeding plumage, and two immature birds with black bills and grey-brown carpal markings on wings.

The species was last seen at this locality on Tuesday 26 September 2006 when four birds were roosting on the rock platform near Admirals Arch. During the 26 days that they were present, birdwatchers from many parts of Australia came to KI to observe, photograph and identify the birds. Consequently, there is no doubt about the initial identification of Antarctic Tern, and acceptance by BARC is anticipated.

Cockatiel *Nymphicus hollandicus*

First reported on KI by Craig Wickham, who initially heard a single adult calling and later observed it flying around the top of a dead river red gum *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* near his home at Cygnet River, 16 km SW of Kingscote, on 23 October 1999 (C. Wickham pers. comm.). The bird was showing considerable interest in a hollow in the dead river red gum and chasing away a Red Wattlebird *Anthochaera carunculata* whenever it ventured near. Its behaviour was consistent with a bird looking for a nest site, while its plumage and behaviour were 'classic wild cockatiel', i.e. not those of a 'tame cultivar' (with weak flight and confiding nature) as generally seen in escaped captive bred birds (C. Wickham pers. comm.).

Ken Grinter reported small flocks of Cockatiels flying about in the American River area during early November 1999 (K. Grinter pers. comm.). These observations were supported by the report of Cockatiels on the adjacent

Fleurieu Peninsula (SA mainland) at this time (T. Dennis pers. comm.).

Musk Lorikeet *Glossopsitta concinna*

McGilp visited KI in October 1919 and included the Musk Lorikeet, without further comment, in his list of species observed (McGilp 1920). He also recorded the Rainbow Lorikeet *Trichoglossus haematodus* ('very plentiful in timbered country and on Cygnet River') and Purple-crowned Lorikeet *G. porphyrocephala* ('noted only at and near Kingscote'). Cleland (1926) detailed his observations from several trips to KI during 1924 and 1926, and included a record of two Musk Lorikeets seen between Rocky River and Vivonne Bay on 20 November 1924. He also recorded numerous Rainbow Lorikeets, but no Purple-crowned Lorikeets on any of his trips.

The Musk Lorikeet was apparently not recorded again until two unconfirmed reports by Rex Ellis during the 1980s, of one or more birds in the heavily forested Ravine des Casoars, 9 km SE of Cape Borda (R. Ellis pers. comm.). A further unconfirmed report is that of PH who heard two or more birds 3 km E of Cape Borda (while recording numerous Purple-crowned and Rainbow Lorikeets elsewhere) during the KI Biological Survey in October–November 1990.

The species' presence on KI has since been fully authenticated by Lynn Pedler, B. Thomas and B. Burgess who observed a flock of 25+ birds feeding in flowering eucalypts at American River on 19 May 1996 (SAOA 1996).

Since that time, Pedler has reported a further five birds feeding in flowering eucalypts near the American River golf course on 15 March 2002 (L. Pedler pers. comm.). Another six were observed feeding with Rainbow Lorikeets in flowering sugar gums *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* at 'Panorama Park', 25 km WNW of Kingscote, on 17 April 2002.

Little Lorikeet *Glossopsitta pusilla*

Baxter (1995) omitted this species from the KI bird list due to Morgan (1906) being doubtful about the validity of an observation by members of the Australasian Ornithologists' Union expedition to KI in October 1905. A.G. Campbell (1906) in reporting on the findings of this expedition included the following account of the Little Lorikeet: 'A small party of this species was observed inland on some flowering white

gums.' Morgan implied that the observation was more likely to be the Purple-crowned Lorikeet, a species already known from KI and which Campbell did not include in his list. Morgan also noted, '*G. pusilla* is not common anywhere in SA.' However, the observations of McGilp (1920) and Cleland (1926) (see above in the account for Musk Lorikeet) suggest that the Purple-crowned Lorikeet was not common on KI in the early 1900s, unlike its present common status. The likelihood of Campbell having misidentified his small lorikeets may therefore not be as great as Morgan implied.

The Little Lorikeet is now included on the KI bird list on the strength of research by PH and Andrew Black. They found that A. and W. White collected a clutch of two eggs from a gum tree hollow on the Willson River, KI, on 10 September 1885. This as yet unregistered clutch is part of the S.A. White Collection (Horton and Black 2006). It appears then that the Little Lorikeet is the second bird species known to have become extinct on KI. The first was the KI Dwarf Emu *Dromaius baudinianus*, which became extinct shortly before official European settlement on KI in 1836 (Morgan and Sutton 1928).

Red-capped Robin *Petroica goodenovii*

Tim Williams' observation of an adult male Red-capped Robin in Latham CP, c. 1 km S of Stokes Bay during July 1999, was the first report of this species for KI (T. Williams and T. Dennis pers. comm.). Another report of this species (erroneously believed to be the first) came six months later when Helen and Roly Lloyd observed a single male at Cape Borda, on the NW corner of KI, on 8 January 2000 (Rogers 2002). On 13 March 2000 Stuart Robertson and Barry Bucholz made another observation at Cape Borda, probably of the same bird (T. Dennis pers. comm.).

Rufous Whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*

In January 1907 J.W. Mellor visited KI, and inland from Hog Bay (Penneshaw) observed this species: 'In some low bush country the note of the rufous thickhead (*Pachycephala rufiventris*) was heard, and later the hen bird was seen;' (Mellor 1909). Brook (1962) spent two months in the Western River–Cape Borda region of KI and noted: 'Rufous Whistler (*Pachycephala rufiventris*) – heard on several occasions in bush

west of Western River.' These unverifiable observations were the only records of the species until recently. The following account documents the third, fourth and fifth reported observations of this species on KI.

During the Adelaide Ornithologists' Club expedition to KI in April 2000, Muriel Reid observed a female Rufous Whistler (streaked underparts clearly seen) in Kangaroo Island narrow-leaf mallee *Eucalyptus cneorifolia* habitat on the Rischbieth property near Rocky Point, 10 km SW of Penneshaw, on 9 April (SAOA 2000b; M. Reid and R. 'Dick' Rischbieth pers. comm.). The date of this observation was accidentally given as 4 September 2000 in the SAOA Bird Report (Rogers 2002). Circumstances did not allow Reid to return to the locality with other observers, but on the same day Brian Cox observed a male Rufous Whistler also in mallee woodland at Rocky Point. These independent observations are erroneously combined in SAOA (2000b) and Rogers (2002).

A short time afterwards, Hugh Rischbieth (son of Dick Rischbieth and owner of a house and land at Rocky Point), in response to being told of the two Rufous Whistler sightings and that they were the first two recent observations for KI, stated to his father that he knew the Rufous Whistler occurred there as he had seen one himself about a month earlier. He did not realise the significance of his observation, otherwise he would have mentioned it earlier (Dick Rischbieth pers. comm.).

None of these five observations was published with a detailed description (although Reid did complete an Unusual or Rare Record Form), and all have been questioned. We however accept the records, given the competence of the observers and the likelihood of the Rufous Whistler occurring on KI (see Discussion).

White-winged Triller *Lalage sueurii*

The first report on KI was by Dave Dowie, who observed two individuals in lightly wooded parkland at historic Reeves Point on the northern outskirts of Kingscote, 19–22 October 2002 (D. Dowie pers. comm.). This was confirmed by CB upon observing an adult male in full breeding plumage and a subadult male at the same locality on 23 and 24 October 2002. The latter bird was in black and white breeding plumage but somewhat duller in appearance than the other and

had buff colouring on its wings. Both birds foraged in grassy woodland, frequently perching on posts and wires of perimeter fencing.

The only other report of this species on KI was of an adult male in breeding plumage, observed by Jim Puckridge and Philippa Kneebone, adjacent to the Rock Pool Cafe at Stokes Bay on 18 and 19 August 2004 (J. Puckridge and P. Kneebone pers. comm.). First observed in and around the car park, it later moved a short distance to spend much of its time foraging in grassy woodland in the nearby Stokes Bay campground.

Olive-backed Oriole *Oriolus sagittatus*

This species was first observed by Craig Wickham near his home on Kookaburra Road, Cygnet River (Pt. Sect. 37, Hd. of Menzies), on 1 October 1996. A single brightly coloured adult male was seen foraging along a horizontal branch c. 8 m above the ground in a sugar gum. It was observed taking a moth and a green caterpillar and thrashing the former vigorously on a branch before eating it. Frequently heard calling a loud 'chip-olly-olly, chip-olly-olly', it stayed in the area for approximately two months and sometimes ventured (traced by its persistent calls) c. 1 km downstream to the vicinity of the Cygnet River settlement on the Playford Highway (C. Wickham pers. comm.). The riparian vegetation here is chiefly a river red gum, sugar gum and SA blue gum *E. leucoxyton* association grading into narrow-leaf mallee further from the river.

During the spring of 1997, 1999 and 2002 an adult male (quite possibly the same bird) returned to the same location for much the same period of time (C. Wickham pers. comm.). None was observed during 2003–2004.

The only other observations of this species come from the far western and northern parts of KI. Firstly, an adult male, initially located on call, was observed by CB and Stephen Baxter foraging in the upper canopy of tall sclerophyll forest surrounding the KI Wilderness Retreat, Karatta, on 19 January 1999. The forest association here comprised a mixture of sugar gum, pink gum *E. fasciculosa*, cup gum *E. cosmophylla*, messmate *E. obliqua* and brown stringybark *E. baxteri* with a dense bracken fern *Pteridium esculentum* understorey. The bird was watched for c. 30 minutes while it foraged in the upper canopy. Secondly, Lynn Pedler heard an individual call once in dense forest at the junction of

Middle River and Salls Creek, c. 15 km NW of Parndana, on 15 March 2002 (L. Pedler pers. comm.).

2. Unconfirmed Species

Yellow-faced Honeyeater *Lichenostomus chrysops*

An unconfirmed observation of a single Yellow-faced Honeyeater at Reeves (Beatrice) Point, on the northern outskirts of Kingscote, by Helen and Roly Lloyd on 2 January 2000, was the first report of this species on KI (SAOA 2000a; Rogers 2002). Despite being included in the SAOA Bird Report 2000 (Rogers 2002) as a first record for KI, this observation is not accepted here due to lack of supporting evidence. The observers are encouraged to substantiate this sighting by submitting a detailed written description to be published in the SAO or other appropriate scientific journal.

DISCUSSION

A number of species were omitted from Baxter (1995) due to being unconfirmed observations in need of further substantiation. They included the Little Button-quail *Turnix velox*, Musk Lorikeet, Little Lorikeet, Eastern Rosella *Platycercus eximius*, Slender-billed Thornbill *Acanthiza iredalei*, Yellow-rumped Thornbill *A. chrysorrhoa*, Hooded Robin *Melanodryas cucullata*, White-browed Babbler

Pomatostomus superciliosus, Rufous Whistler, Crested Bellbird *Oreoica gutturalis* and Diamond Firetail *Stagonopleura guttata*. Two of these observations, the Musk Lorikeet and Rufous Whistler, have since been confirmed as positive sightings and are now included in the KI bird list, along with the Little Lorikeet (old records now accepted) and eight other species not previously mentioned.

In keeping with the format in Baxter (1995), each of the eleven new species has been allocated codes which summarise their incidence, abundance, breeding status and habitat preference on KI. These details, together with a key to codes, are given in Table 1. As one would expect, these new species, having only recently been recorded or accepted after more than 100 years of KI bird observation, are mostly vagrants and have been coded accordingly.

The Little Lorikeet can be considered as extinct on KI. But given the recent observation by David Harper of two Little Lorikeets near Laura (southern Flinders Ranges) on 14 April 2007 (SAOA 2007), far from the species' current range in South East SA, it is not impossible that it could be recorded as a vagrant on KI in the future. Of the other ten new inclusions, it is expected that most will remain as vagrants. The four seabirds are pelagic species very rarely observed inside the continental shelf of southern Australia. (Nonetheless, continued monitoring for Antarctic Tern will be worthwhile, to

Table 1. Eleven new bird species recorded for KI, with ecological annotations.

E = extinct; O = occasional, vagrant, accidental; S* = Mainly spring-summer; F = one or a few only. L = low; N = non-breeding.

1 = pelagic; 2 = coastal; 4 = coastal mallee; 6 = forest.

Species	Incidence	Abundance	Breeding status	Habitat
Moseley's Rockhopper Penguin	O	F	N	1, (2)
South Georgian Diving-Petrel	O	F	N	1, (2)
Mottled Petrel	O	F	N	1, (2)
Antarctic Tern	O	F	N	1, (2)
Cockatiel	O	F	N	6
Musk Lorikeet	O	L	N	6
Little Lorikeet	E	—	—	—
Red-capped Robin	O	F	N	4
Rufous Whistler	O	F	N	4
White-winged Triller	O	F	N	4
Olive-backed Oriole	O, S*	F	N	6

establish whether its recent presence was an isolated occurrence or indicative of a changing seasonal distribution.) The Cockatiel, White-winged Triller and Red-capped Robin are not typical residents of the mainland avifauna directly adjacent to KI and are much more likely to be encountered in drier habitats of SA. The Olive-backed Oriole is a rare visitor to the Adelaide/Mount Lofty Ranges area from eastern Australia and its occurrence on KI is expected to be the same.

In contrast, the Rufous Whistler is uncommon to moderately common on the nearby mainland, with a strong seasonal influx during spring-summer (Paton, Carpenter and Sinclair 1994). The species is also capable of crossing expanses of water, as indicated by vagrants observed on King Island and Tasmania (Higgins and Peter 2002). Diligent searching of the Dudley Peninsula mallee during spring-summer, particularly in the vicinity of Rocky Point (where birds were recently reported), may result in further sightings of the Rufous Whistler.

The Musk Lorikeet is the most likely species to be more than just a vagrant. It is a common resident/nomad of the adjacent SA mainland, and judging by its spasmodic occurrence on KI in recent years is likely to visit again, and possibly may stay permanently, at some time in the future.

With regard to the reported observation of a single Yellow-faced Honeyeater from Reeves Point near Kingscote, the onus remains upon the observers to substantiate this sighting. The species has never been mentioned in any other reports on KI birds and therefore this isolated report is of considerable interest. The Yellow-faced Honeyeater is a relatively small, non-descript species that could possibly be confused with similar sized honeyeaters living on KI. An example is the Brown-headed Honeyeater *Melithreptus brevirostris*, whose 'chip-chip' call may at times be confused with the 'blip' or 'bleep' call of the Yellow-faced Honeyeater. Moreover, both species have a pale band (streak) on their facial/head area which may be the only diagnostic feature glimpsed if the bird is foraging in a leafy canopy.

The only other addition to the list of unconfirmed species is the Australian Ringneck *Barnardius zonarius*, with two birds reported at Ravine des Casoars on 10 April 1991. This unpublished record is in both the SAOA and DEH databases, but because of the lack of

supporting evidence is not accepted here. No other records of the Australian Ringneck on KI have been found and the species' presence is considered to be unlikely.

Birdwatchers visiting KI (or any other area) are encouraged to be aware of the significance of their observations. In the event of seeing a rarely recorded or previously unrecorded species, every effort should be made to substantiate the observation—either by immediately alerting other observers (preferably local ornithologists) or by other appropriate means such as photographs and/or detailed notebook description. Ideally this should be followed up with a written account of the sighting in a reputable bird journal in order to be accepted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Ken Simpson for identifying penguin specimens, Nerissa Haby for assistance with DEH database information, and all the birdwatchers who contributed their records to this study.

REFERENCES

- Baxter, C. 1995. *An annotated list of the birds of Kangaroo Island*. Illustrated by Mel Berris. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Adelaide.
- Brook, P. 1962. Notes on Kangaroo Island (S.A.) birds. *Emu*, 62 (1): 59-60.
- Campbell, A.G. 1906. Report on the birds of Kangaroo Island: a comparison with mainland forms. *Emu*, 5: 139-145.
- Christidis, L. and Boles, W.E. 1994. *The taxonomy and species of birds of Australia and its territories*. RAOU Monograph 2. RAOU, Melbourne.
- Cleland, J.B. 1926. Notes on the birds of Kangaroo Island. *South Australian Ornithologist*, 8 (7): 233-239.
- Copley, P. 1996. The status of seabirds of South Australia. In *The status of Australia's seabirds: proceedings of the National Seabird Workshop Canberra, 1-2 November 1993*. G.J.B. Ross, K. Weaver, and J.C. Greig (eds). Biodiversity Group, Environment Australia, Canberra, pp. 139-180.
- Higgins, P.J. and Peter, J.M. 2002. *Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic birds. Volume 6, pardalotes to shrike-thrushes*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne.
- Horton, P. and Black, A.B. 2006. The Little Lorikeet in South Australia, with notes on the historical status of other lorikeets. *South Australian Ornithologist*, 34 (7 & 8): 229-243.
- Horton, P., Penck, M., Bartram, K. and Coulls, P. 2000. First record of a South Georgian Diving-Petrel from South Australia. *South Australian Ornithologist*, 33 (6): 109-111.
- Jouventin, P., Cuthbert, R.J. and Ottvall, R. 2006. Genetic isolation and divergence in sexual traits: evidence for the northern Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes moseleyi* being a sibling species. *Molecular Ecology*, 15 (11): 3413-3423.
- McGilp, J.N. 1920. A fortnight on Kangaroo Island (South Aus.). *South Australian Ornithologist*, 5 (1): 24-28.
- Mellor, J.W. 1909. Ornithological notes of an expedition to

- Kangaroo Island and Spencer's Gulf, in January, 1907. *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia: South Australian Branch*, 10: 185-199.
- Morgan, A.M. 1906. The birds of Kangaroo Island. *Emu*, 5: 224-225.
- Morgan, A.M. and Sutton, J. 1928. A critical description of some recently discovered bones of the extinct Kangaroo Island Emu (*Dromaius diemenianus*). *Appendix to report of Flora and Fauna Board for 1927-8, 1-19*.
- Paton, D.C., Carpenter, G. and Sinclair, R. 1994. A second bird atlas of the Adelaide region. Part 1: changes in the distribution of birds: 1974-75 vs 1984-85. *South Australian Ornithologist*, 31(7): 151-193.
- Robinson, T., Canty, P., Mooney, T. and Rudduck, P. 1996. *South Australia's offshore islands*. Australian Heritage Commission, Canberra.
- Rogers, C. 2001. Bird records. *South Australian Ornithological Association Newsletter*, 180: 17.
- Rogers, C. 2002. Bird report 2002. *South Australian Ornithologist*, 34 (1): 1-14.
- SAOA. 1996. Bird records. *South Australian Ornithological Association Newsletter*, 159: 19.
- SAOA. 2000a. Bird records. *South Australian Ornithological Association Newsletter*, 173: 15.
- SAOA. 2000b. Bird records. *South Australian Ornithological Association Newsletter*, 174: 10.
- SAOA. 2001. Bird records. *South Australian Ornithological Association Newsletter*, 180: 17.
- SAOA. 2007. Bird records. *South Australian Ornithological Association Newsletter*, 202: 17.
- Chris Baxter: RSD 4, Flinders Chase Service, via Kingscote, South Australia 5223*
- Philippa Horton: South Australian Museum, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia 5000*

APPENDIX

Gazetteer of localities cited in the text.

Locality	Latitude, longitude
Admirals Arch	36°04'S, 136°42'E
American River	35°47'S, 137°46'E
Canunda Beach	37°47'S, 140°19'E
Cape Borda	35°45'S, 136°36'E
Cape du Couedic	36°04'S, 136°42'E
Casuarina Islets	36°04'S, 136°42'E
Clayton	35°30'S, 138°53'E
Cygnets River	35°42'S, 137°31'E
Danger Point	38°03'S, 140°48'E
Eleanor River mouth	35°59'S, 137°12'E
Hanson Bay	36°02'S, 136°52'E
Hog Bay	35°44'S, 137°57'E
Karatta	35°59'S, 136°56'E
Kingscote	35°39'S, 137°38'E
Latham CP	35°38'S, 137°14'E
Laura	33°11'S, 138°18'E
Little Dip CP	37°16'S, 139°49'E
Parndana	35°47'S, 137°16'E
Penneshaw	35°44'S, 137°57'E
Pennington Bay	35°51'S, 137°44'E
Ravine des Casoars	35°48'S, 136°35'E
Reeves Point	35°39'S, 137°38'E
Rocky Point	35°48'S, 137°50'E
Rocky River	c. 35°58'S, 136°39'E
Seal Bay	35°58'S, 137°19'E
Stokes Bay	35°40'S, 137°11'E
Vivonne Bay	35°59'S, 137°11'E
Western River	c. 35°41'S, 136°58'E
Willson River	35°52'S, 137°56'E
Yilki	35°34'S, 138°36'E