

The Birds SA Rare Bird Committee (SARC): a report on submissions 2006-2019

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INTRODUCTION

The knowledge and documentation of South Australia's birds have been key roles of Birds SA since its formation in 1899, as acknowledged in the Association's Rules. Bird Reports that document noteworthy records, including reports of rare or less common species, have been published for individual or consecutive years since the annual report for 1963 (Glover *et al.* 1964; Glover 1965 *et seq.*).

In 2006 the South Australian Rare Bird Committee (SARC) was formed on the initiative of John Fennell, who was its first Secretary. Its other members were those then serving the Association's Vetting Subcommittee: Andrew Black (chair), Graham Carpenter, Lynn Pedler, Colin Rogers and John Hatch.

In 2013, it was reasoned that the two committees might be combined as the SA Rarity and Distribution Subcommittee (SARDS) under a single chairmanship, to perform the separate functions of validating both distributional and rare bird records for the State, core functions of regional bird groups in many parts of the world. Brian Blaylock, Association Secretary and Chair of Bird Records and Website Subcommittees, was added *ex officio* as non-voting Secretary of SARC in that year. Bob Green was added as a member of SARC in 2015 and David Harper in 2019. The Vetting Subcommittee within SARDS continues to assess distributional records for publication in bird reports. Here we present rare bird observations only, as submitted to SARC.

The purpose of SARC

The careful documentation of reports of rarities, both resident birds and vagrants, contributes to our understanding of distribution limits, and the detection of vagrant birds, influenced by atypical weather patterns, may provide early evidence of environmental change. In addition, the work of rare bird committees contributes to refinements in the field identification of many birds. The committee receives written reports on birds recorded rarely in the State or previously unreported; increasingly, reports are supported with photographic evidence.

The Rare Bird list posted on the website includes any for which fewer than 1.5 sightings are reported per year on average. SARC members review submissions and vote independently on them with the aim of achieving a consensus. Reports are recorded either as confirmed or unconfirmed, but all are retained in the Association's database and some unconfirmed reports that lack adequate supporting information may be recognised as probable. SARC decisions are not final, do not bind the observer and can be reopened. As with any report, published or otherwise, future information may support or challenge the validity of an earlier record.

THE RECORDS

In its first 14 years SARC reviewed 120 rare bird reports covering 62 species. Here we list them in taxonomic order (Horton *et al.* 2020), followed by the SARC report number. They

are also listed chronologically in the Appendix, in the order received. Anomalies among these numbers, such as 44A to 44G, resulted during changes in committee structure. Observer, locality and date of observation are provided for confirmed records, followed by brief comments and a reference citation if the report has been published elsewhere. Unconfirmed reports are also briefly described and are shown with the report number not in bold, and the species name not in bold if there are no confirmed records. A few reports that were incomplete, not reviewed, or accidentally overlooked, are unnumbered and identified by xx. In cases where a report or associated report was also submitted to the Birds Australia Rarities Committee (BARC), the BARC case number is provided.

Regional abbreviations follow those given in Blaylock *et al.* (2020). Other abbreviations are: CP = Conservation Park, GR = Game Reserve, NFR = Native Forest Reserve, RP = Recreation Park.

Wandering Whistling Duck, *Dendrocygna arcuata*
26. P. Waanders and N. Hyland, about 30 at a swamp near Cooper Creek crossing, Birdsville Track NE, 11 September 2010. This is the first confirmed record for South Australia (Waanders 2011).

Northern Shoveler, *Spatula clypeata*

Three records of single birds:

87. D. Murfet, Hindmarsh Island LAA, 17 May 2017;

97. B. Green, Coorong MM, 29 July 2017 (BARC 973);

113. D. Hoadley, Murray Lagoon KI, 21 May 2018.

The species is an infrequent northern hemisphere vagrant to Australia. The last record is the first confirmed for Kangaroo Island.

King Quail, *Excalfactoria chinensis*

12. A single bird, probably of this species, long considered extinct in South Australia, was seen by R. Green near Blackfellow Caves SE on 16

May 2009 but the possibility of its being an escaped aviary bird could not be eliminated.

Northern Rockhopper Penguin, *Eudyptes moseleyi*

10. C., D. and D. Baxter and P. Coulls, Nautilus Rock KI, 24 January to 9 February 2009;

114. D. New, an immature bird photographed west of Port MacDonnell SE, 16 July 2019.

Fiordland Penguin, *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*

44C. A. Machado (Australian Marine Wildlife Rescue and Research Organisation) reported a live bird at Carpenter Rocks SE, 4 May 2011 (The Advertiser 7 May 2012; Carpenter and Horton 2019).

The following ten seabird species were observed during pelagic trips from Port MacDonnell SE.

Black-bellied Storm Petrel, *Fregatta tropica*

56. J. Cox and C. Rogers, 27 March 2005 (Rogers 2008) and 9 May 2010.

Light-mantled Albatross, *Phoebastria palpebrata*

45. S. Hull, 20 May 2012 (Carpenter and Horton 2019);

91. C. Rogers, S. Hull and D. Harper, 14 May 2017.

92. A separate report by J. Jansen from Cape de



Light-mantled Albatross at the Continental Shelf off Port MacDonnell, 14 May 2017. C. Rogers, SARC 91



Grey Petrel at sea off Port MacDonnell, 16 June 2013. C. Rogers, SARC 64

Couedic KI on 25 September 2017 is probably the first observation of the species from land in South Australia. A single bird was present among a large aggregation of albatrosses and shearwaters foraging near an actively working in-shore trawler.

xx. An uncompleted SARC submission contained a photograph of Light-mantled Albatross, taken by fisherman T. Bell, south of Port MacDonnell on 2 June 2015.

Great Shearwater, *Ardenna gravis*

58. J. Cox and C. Rogers, 3 April 2011 (Carpenter and Horton 2019). See Rogers and Hull (2016).

Slender-billed Prion, *Pachyptila belcheri*

37. C. Rogers, 26 October 2011.

Antarctic Prion, *Pachyptila desolata*

36. C. Rogers, 1 May 2011 (Carpenter and Horton 2019);

90. C. Rogers, S. Hull and D. Harper, 14 May 2017.

Salvin's Prion, *Pachyptila salvini*

35. C. Rogers, 26 June 2011 (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

xx. A submission from M. Stokes of a broad-billed prion photographed on 12 July 2015 at Hindmarsh Island/Goolwa Channel LAA was not considered by SARC. It had already been the subject of expert debate and identified as probably Salvin's rather than Broad-billed Prion, *P. vittata*.

See Rogers (2014) for identification of prions in South Australian waters and the occurrence of intermediate forms. Of note is recent evidence that Salvin's Prion is a rare example of a natural hybrid species between Broad-billed and Antarctic Prions (Masello *et al.* 2019).

Grey Petrel, *Procellaria cinerea*

64. C. Rogers, 16 June 2013 (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

Cook's Petrel, *Pterodroma cookii*

18. K. Bartram and C. Rogers, 22 November 2009 (Rogers 2011).

Mottled Petrel, *Pterodroma inexpectata*

27. J. Cox, C. Rogers and S. Hull, 21 February 2009 (Rogers 2011).

Gould's Petrel, *Pterodroma leucoptera*

57. K. Bartram and C. Rogers, 14 February 2010, 3 April 2011 (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

Tropicbird, *Phaethon* sp.

49. The Red-tailed Tropicbird, *P. rubricauda*, a rare vagrant from Western Australian waters, was the likely subject of a submission from marine mammal researchers K. Peters and P. Rogers of a white-tailed tropicbird, observed as closely as 20 metres from West Waldegrave Island off Eyre Peninsula over several minutes on 11 April 2012 (Carpenter and Horton 2019). The red tail of the Red-tailed Tropicbird may not be visible in non-breeding plumage; the White-tailed Tropicbird, *P. lepturus* has not been recorded in SA.

Black-backed (Little) Bittern, *Ixobrychus dubius*

4. K. Stracey and L. Dodd, Whites Road Wetlands AP, 26 December 2007 (Rogers 2010a);

30. H. Kieskamp and P. Waanders, Martins Bend RM, 10 February 2011;

70. P. Koch, near Tolderol GR LAA, 30 October 2014 (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

Booby, *Sula* sp.

102. A solitary juvenile booby was photographed at Foul Bay YP by T. Jacques on 27 October

2012, but it was not possible to be certain of its species, Brown Booby, *Sula leucogaster* or Red-footed Booby, *S. sula*. In the absence of a clear underwing view, the Red-footed Booby, while less likely on grounds of distribution and foraging behaviour, could not be excluded with certainty. It is, however, the first authenticated record of any booby for South Australia (Carpenter and Horton 2019).



Booby species (Brown or Red-footed) off Foul Bay, 27 October 2012. T. Jaques, SARC 102

Grey Goshawk, *Accipiter novaehollandiae*

44F. G. Moore, Cudlee Creek MLR, 19 May 2012;
67. R. Moorhouse, Cowarry SE, 27 August 2013;
84. R. Green, west of Mt Gambier SE, 9 March 2015;

111. D. Smith, Pedler Creek MLR, 20 March 2019. All records were of white-phase birds and accepted as confirmed, although an escaped cagebird was thought possible in the first case.

Square-tailed Kite, *Lophoictinia isura*

5. A., B. and R. Pearce, Williamstown MLR, 28 January 2008;

40. R. Zanker, Altona MLR, 1 March 2012;

44E. K. Stracey, Hale CP MLR, 3 September 2012;

44G. P. Barron, Sandy Creek CP MLR, 20 October 2012 (Carpenter and Horton 2019);

79. L. Leddy, Naracoorte SE, 11 August 2016.

Since 2013, the species has been on the SARC list only for records outside the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Red-chested Buttonquail, *Turnix pyrrhоторax*

41. P. Pfeiffer, Flinders University AP, 9 January 2011 (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

52. A report from Gregory Creek NW on 27 November 2011 was unconfirmed.

96. A report from Cleland CP MLR on 29 December 2017 was thought probably to have been an escaped cagebird.

Beach Stonecurlew, *Esacus magnirostris*

73. P. Ward, Douglas Point SE, 28 February 2015. The first record for South Australia (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

Semipalmated Plover, *Charadrius semipalmatus*

75. M. Christie; seen at Carpenter Rocks SE on 4 November 2014 and, with others on several occasions, obtaining diagnostic photographic confirmation on 9 November (SARC 72, BARC 871). This is the first confirmed record for South Australia, the fourth nationally, and perhaps the first recorded anywhere in Australia other than at Broome WA, where first seen in 2010 (Menkhorst *et al.* 2017) (Carpenter and Horton 2019).



Semipalmated Plover at Pelican Point near Carpenter Rocks, 9 November 2014. C. Rogers, SARC 72, 75

American Golden Plover, *Pluvialis dominica*

77. C. Rogers, P. Koch, G. Oerman and M. Stokes, Tolderol GR LAA, 6 March 2016.

See Rogers (2009) for a record at Dry Creek Saltfields, 6 November 2006 (BARC 529).

Plains-wanderer, *Pedionomus torquatus*

14. L. Einoder, 5km southeast of Innamincka NE, 20 March 2009 (Rogers 2011);

116. One female, two males, G. Finlayson,

Boolcoommatta Reserve LNE 8 May 2019.

Other possible or probable sightings were:

- 9. Bool Lagoon SE, 5 October 2008,
- 63. Dangali CP LNE, 7-10 May 2009,
- 22. Cadney NW, 3 October 2009,
- 19. Hallett MN, 13 January 2010,
- 101. Stuart Creek Station NW, 12 July 2018.

These plausible records lacked critical points of identification and were adjudged unconfirmed accordingly.

- 76. A submission from Witchelina Reserve NW, 29 September 2015 was withdrawn.



Female Plains-wanderer at Boolcoommatta Station Reserve, 8 May 2019. G. Finlayson, SARC 116



Plains-wanderer habitat of sparse low *Sclerolaena* spp. chenopod shrubland at Boolcoommatta Station Reserve, 8 May 2019. G. Finlayson, SARC 116

Broad-billed Sandpiper, *Calidris falcinellus*

- 89. C. Rogers, Mark Point, Coorong MM, 3 June 2017;
- 106. R. Woodland, Clinton CP YP, 24 March 2019;
- 108. M-A. van Trig and J. Dafoe, Outer Harbor

AP, 26 March 2019.

- 68. The reports of L. Schmidt, Whyalla NW, 23 October 2013 and
- 109. R. Woodland, Clinton CP YP, 5 March 2018 (Carpenter and Horton 2019) were unconfirmed but considered probable.

White-rumped Sandpiper, *Calidris fuscicollis*

- 98. C. Rogers and P. Koch, Lake Alexandrina LAA, 16 March 2018. See Rogers and Koch (2018).

Little Stint, *Calidris minuta*

- 6. C. Rogers, Dry Creek Saltfields AP, 29 January 2008,
- 11. 3 October 2008 (BARC 666-668),
- 33. 7 May 2011 (Carpenter and Horton 2019),
- 60. 14-20 March 2013 and
- 61. 3-15 April 2013;
- 100. Tolderol GR LAA, 4 July 2018. See Rogers and Cox (2015).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper, *Calidris subruficollis*

- 48. C. Rogers, Price YP, 15 December 2012 (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

Little Curlew, *Numenius minutus*

- 20. T. Jack and S. Hull, Bird Island Road, Wallaroo YP, 16 February 2010;
- 86. J. Fennell and P. Taylor, Bald Hill Beach AP, 18 March 2017.

Oriental Pratincole, *Glareola maldivarum*

- 95. C. Rogers and P. Koch, Tolderol GR LAA, 21 December 2017;
- 104. R. Letherby and M. Halliday, Port Clinton CP YP, 13 December 2018;
- 107. C. Rogers, Tolderol GR LAA, 15 March 2019.

Arctic Tern, *Sterna paradisaea*

- 82. A. Lance, Kingston SE, 6 October 2016;
- 99. C. Rogers, Goolwa Barrage LAA, 16-17 June 2018;
- 62. W. Klau, Wittelbee CP EP, 28 April 2013 (identification regarded as probable).

Antarctic Tern, *Sterna vittata*

- 1. C. Baxter, Cape de Couedic KI, 1 September

2006 (BARC 525), J. Fennell and S. Hull, 6 September 2006;

88. C. Rogers, S. Hull and D. Harper, Port MacDonnell SE, 14 May 2017.

See Baxter (2010) for a full account of the Kangaroo Island occurrence.

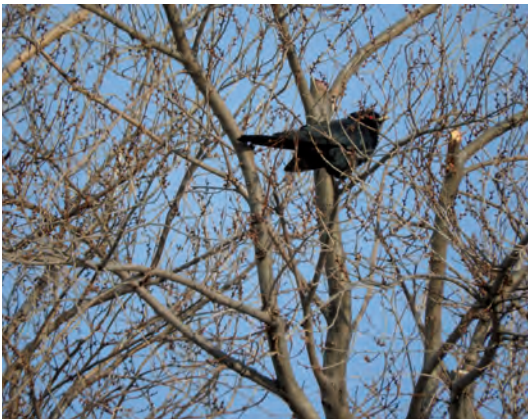
White-headed Pigeon, *Columba leucomela*

93. This species was photographed by L. Leddy at Whites Road Wetlands AP on 19 October 2017 but was thought likely to be an escaped aviary bird.

Pacific (Eastern) Koel, *Eudynamys orientalis*

24. C. Hankel and K. Parkin, Reynella AP, 11 November 2010;

71. J. Hatch and C. Rogers, Thorndon Park AP,



Male Koel species (Pacific or Asian) at Prospect, 29 September 2019. P. Christy, SARC 115



Female Pacific Koel, most likely of the eastern Australian subspecies *Eudynamys orientalis cyanocephalus* at Prospect, 14 November 2017. P. Christy, SARC 117

18-21 October 2014 (Carpenter and Horton 2019);
117. P. Christy, Prospect AP, 14 November 2017 and

115. 28-29 September 2019.

The 2017 report included a photograph of a female and was therefore the first conclusive confirmation of species.

Channel-billed Cuckoo, *Scythrops novaehollandiae*

25. C. Rogers, L. and M. Huxley, Dickeree Waterhole NE, 29 December 2010 (Rogers 2012).

Eastern Grass Owl, *Tyto longimembris*

42. R. Pedler, Big Blyth Bore Drain NW, 8 October 2011;

53. I. May, Moomba area NE, 26 June 2012.

See Pedler and Parkhurst (2014) for SA records of this species.

Australian Masked Owl, *Tyto novaehollandiae*

Reports from:

44D. The Head of the Bight NW, 10 April 2012 and

66. Boolcoomatta Reserve LNE on 21 September 2011 were considered to be of Barn Owls.

Powerful Owl, *Ninox strenua*

15. A. Pearce, Wombat Flat NFR SE, 16 September 2009. See also Haywood (2010).

White-throated Nightjar, *Eurostopus mystacalis*

7. B. Haywood, W. Bigg, R. Green and D. Harley, Caroline Forest SE, 6 October 2007. See Haywood and Green (2008), Rogers (2010a).

Swift, probable *Apus* sp.

59. A small swift, probably House Swift

Apus nipalensis, was reported by C. Rogers at Donovan's Landing, Glenelg River SE on 22 January 2013 (BARC 772) (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

Oriental Dollarbird, *Eurystomus orientalis*

29. R. Hicks, Whites Road Wetlands AP, 17 November 2010 (Rogers 2012).

Grey Falcon, *Falco hypoleucos*

2. J. Turner, Novar Gardens AP, 10 September 2006;
118. R. Woodland, Clinton CP YP, 17 November 2019, a brief observation, whose description appeared incomplete to two members of the committee.
The species is no longer listed.

Red-winged Parrot, *Aprosmictus erythropterus*

39. A parrot, likely to be this species was reported by P. Koch at Cullyamurra Waterhole, Innamincka NE on 23 July 2011 (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

Swift Parrot, *Lathamus discolor*

16. N., M. and P. Doecke, Mount Gambier SE, 11 October 2009 (Rogers 2011);
85. R. Green, Millicent SE, 27 January 2017.

Orange-bellied Parrot, *Neophema chrysogaster*

3. J. Fennell, R. and G. Bream *et al.*, Dry Creek Saltfields AP, 13 October 2006;
44. R. Green, Pick Swamp SE, 10 April 2011 and
44A. Port MacDonnell SE, 26 May 2012.
Three other reports:
23. Taillem Bend MM, 18 November 2010,
83. Piccaninnie Ponds SE, 9 November 2016 and
94. Canunda CP SE, 29 November 2017 were unconfirmed.

Night Parrot, *Pezoporus occidentalis*

13. A claimed sighting at Warburton Creek NE on 8 July 2009 contained insufficient evidence for identification.

Princess Parrot, *Polytelis alexandrae*

69. D. Baxter, Bates Siding, Yellabinna NW, 15 July 2014 (Carpenter and Horton 2019).

Yellow Chat, *Epthianura crocea*

80. S. Gillam, Lake Coongie NE, 3 October 2014.

Painted Honeyeater, *Grantiella picta*

38. P. Waanders, Gluepot Reserve MM, 1 August 2011;
78. J. Auer, Warburton Creek NE, 1 July 2016.

Scarlet Honeyeater, *Myzomela sanguinolenta*

105. S. Potter, Arid Lands Botanic Gardens NW, 15 November 2018. Another first for South Australia.



Scarlet Honeyeater at the Arid Lands Botanic Gardens, Port Augusta, 15 November 2018. S. Potter, SARC 105

Noisy Friarbird, *Philemon corniculatus*

32. P. Jacobs, Holder MM, 20 April 2011.

Spotted Quailthrush, *Cinclosoma punctatum*

81. R. Green, Snow Gum Reserve SE, 27 September 2015. First authenticated sighting in South Australia since records in the Mount Lofty Ranges in 1972 and 1977 (SAOA 1977; Bransbury 1984).

White-bellied Cuckooshrike, *Coracina papuensis*

103. R. Stewart, Laratinga Wetlands MLR, 15 August 2018;
112. L. Pedler, Koolunga MN, 21 April 2019.
Both observations were of the dark morph of the south-eastern subspecies *C. p. robusta*.

Rufous Fantail, *Rhipidura rufifrons*

17. T. Dennis, Lenswood RP MLR, 25 December 2009;
31. K. Franklin, Hart MN, 28 February 2011;
44B. R. Green, Gower CP SE, 26 December 2011.

Black-faced Monarch, *Monarcha melanopsis*

74. A. Jones, Millicent SE, 17 January 2014.

Leaden Flycatcher, *Myiagra rubecula*

28. K. Collins, St Kilda AP, 29 October 2010.

Pink Robin, *Petroica rodinogaster*

8. B. Haywood and T. Horn, Bray SE, 13 May 2008 (Rogers 2010b).

21. A probable sighting at Salt Creek MM on 20 August 2010 contained insufficient detail for confirmation.

Rose Robin, *Petroica rosea*

54. C. Rogers and J. Cox, Greenfields Wetlands AP, 3 November 2012;

110. J. Gitsham, Big Heath CP SE, 20 April 2019. xx. Unreviewed submissions from Claire Gaughwin included photographs of a male Rose Robin at Cedar Avenue Reserve, Blackwood MLR on 15 June 2015 and again on 13 June 2016.



Male Rose Robin at Big Heath Conservation Park, 20 April 2019. J. Gitsham, SARC 110

Tawny Grassbird, *Cincloramphus timoriensis*

65. J. Reid, Cullyamurra Waterhole and nearby Cooper Creek NE, 13-14 June 2013, Burt's Waterhole, Goyder Lagoon NE, 14 May 2015. See Reid (2016) for details of these first observations for South Australia and their significance.

Plum-headed Finch, *Neochmia modesta*

34. T. Dennis, Cullyamurra Waterhole, Cooper Creek NE, 10 July 2011. See Dennis (2012) for a detailed account of this first South Australian record.

Eastern Yellow Wagtail, *Motacilla tschutschensis*

43. W. Alcock, Dry Creek Saltfields AP, 29 March 2011.

The following additional South Australian records were accepted by BARC during the period covered by this report.

BARC 887 **Amsterdam Albatross, *Diomedea amsterdamensis*** SA waters March - April 2012, the first accepted Australian record.

BARC 926 **Laughing Gull, *Leucophaeus atricilla*** Venus Bay EP, 21 July 2016, the first SA and tenth Australian record.

BARC 1009 **Grey-headed Lapwing, *Vanellus cinereus*** Amata NW, 2-3 March 2014, the first SA and fourth Australian record.

BARC 1047 **Citrine Wagtail, *Motacilla citreola*** Whyalla NW, 26 December 2018, the second SA and fifth Australian record.

DISCUSSION

The committee encourages the submission of reports of sightings of rare birds and, while preferring use of the SARC Rare Bird Report form downloadable from the Birds SA website, it will assess less formal reports if the necessary details are provided. In particular we look for evidence that shows that the observer has been able to exclude other species as an alternative explanation for the sighting. We recognise that some reports that we have judged to be unconfirmed may be genuine but lacked an adequate description to differentiate from other species. Increased experience provides greater confidence and an observer, knowing that the bird in question is rare or outside its known range and therefore unexpected, will be more attentive to detail and more prepared to document the evidence. There is no substitute for notes made at the time, especially when written before any guidebook or other authority is consulted. Even good photographs may be complemented by field notes that record aspects of the bird's plumage and other morphological details that are not shown on available images, as well as voice and other distinctive behavioural traits. Every confirmed record adds to our knowledge and even unconfirmed records may provide evidence that contributes in the longer term. This is the real value of providing reports.

Among the committee's decisions relating to rare resident species has been confirmation of only two of eight Plains-wanderer reports. Yet five of the six unconfirmed reports are entirely plausible and this and other evidence suggest that this remarkable bird may be found in many parts of the State. We need to know more about how our grasslands contribute towards its conservation, especially those extensive, more arid grasslands where their populations are presumably sparse but perhaps important to the integrity of the species as a whole. Despite the scepticism that the above figures might suggest, SARC is keen to receive details of any observation of the Plains-wanderer, as it is of every rare bird encounter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX

Reports in chronological order of submission

1. 6/09/06 Antarctic Tern
2. 10/09/06 Grey Falcon
3. 13/10/06 Orange-bellied Parrot
4. 26/12/07 Little Bittern
5. 28/01/08 Square-tailed Kite
6. 29/01/08 Little Stint
7. 6/10/07 White-throated Nightjar
8. 13/05/08 Pink Robin
9. 5/10/08 Plains-wanderer
10. 24/01/09 Northern Rockhopper Penguin
11. 3/10/08 Little Stint
12. 16/05/09 King Quail
13. 8/07/09 Night Parrot
14. 20/03/09 Plains-wanderer
15. 16/09/08 Powerful Owl
16. 11/10/09 Swift Parrot
17. 25/12/09 Rufous Fantail
18. 22/11/09 Cook's Petrel

19. 13/01/10 Plains-wanderer
20. 16/02/10 Little Curlew
21. 20/08/10 Pink Robin
22. 3/10/09 Plains-wanderer
23. 18/11/10 Orange-bellied Parrot
24. 11/11/10 Eastern Koel
25. 29/12/10 Channel-billed Cuckoo
26. 11/09/10 Wandering Whistling Duck
27. 21/02/09 Mottled Petrel
28. 29/10/10 Leaden Flycatcher
29. 17/11/10 Dollarbird
30. 10/02/11 Little Bittern
31. 28/02/11 Rufous Fantail
32. 20/04/11 Noisy Friarbird
33. 7/05/11 Little Stint
34. 10/07/11 Plum-headed Finch
35. 26/06/11 Salvin's Prion
36. 1/05/11 Antarctic Prion
37. 26/10/11 Slender-billed Prion
38. 1/08/11 Painted Honeyeater
39. 23/07/11 Red-winged Parrot
40. 3/09/12 Square-tailed Kite

41. 9/01/11 Red-chested Buttonquail
 42. 8/10/11 Eastern Grass Owl
 43. 29/03/11 Eastern Yellow Wagtail
 44. 10/04/11 Orange-bellied Parrot
 44A. 26/05/12 Orange-bellied Parrot
 44B. 26/12/11 Rufous Fantail
 44C. 4/05/11 Fiordland Petrel
 44D. 10/04/12 Masked Owl
 44E. 1/03/12 Square-tailed Kite
 44F. 19/05/12 Grey Goshawk
 44G. 20/10/12 Square-tailed Kite
 45. 25/05/12 Light-mantled Albatross
 48. 15/12/12 Buff-breasted Sandpiper
 49. 11/04/12 White-tailed Tropicbird
 52. 27/11/11 Red-chested Buttonquail
 53. 26/06/12 Eastern Grass Owl
 54. 3/11/12 Rose Robin
 56. 27/03/05 Black-bellied Storm Petrel
 57. 14/02/10 Gould's Petrel
 58. 3/04/11 Great Shearwater
 59. 22/01/13 House Swift
 60. 14/03/13 Little Stint
 61. 3/04/13 Little Stint
 62. 28/04/13 Arctic Tern
 63. 7/05/09 Plains-wanderer
 64. 16/06/13 Grey Petrel
 65. 13/06/13 Tawny Grassbird
 66. 21/09/11 Masked Owl
 67. 27/08/13 Grey Goshawk
 68. 23/10/13 Broad-billed Sandpiper
 69. 15/07/14 Princess Parrot
 70. 30/01/14 Little Bittern
 71. 18/10/14 Eastern Koel
 72. 9/11/14 Semipalmated Plover
 73. 28/02/15 Beach Stonecurlew
 74. 17/01/14 Black-faced Monarch
 75. 4/11/14 Semipalmated Plover
 76. 29/09/15 Plains-wanderer
 77. 6/03/16 American Golden Plover
 78. 1/07/16 Painted Honeyeater
 79. 11/08/16 Square-tailed Kite
 80. 3/10/14 Yellow Chat
 81. 27/09/15 Spotted Quailthrush
 82. 6/10/16 Arctic Tern
 83. 9/11/16 Orange-bellied Parrot
 84. 9/03/15 Grey Goshawk
 85. 27/01/17 Swift Parrot
 86. 18/03/17 Little Curlew
 87. 17/05/17 Northern Shoveler
 88. 14/05/17 Antarctic Tern
 89. 3/06/17 Broad-billed Sandpiper
 90. 14/05/17 Antarctic Prion
 91. 14/05/17 Light-mantled Albatross
 92. 25/09/17 Light-mantled Albatross
 93. 19/10/17 White-headed Pigeon
 94. 29/11/17 Orange-bellied Parrot
 95. 21/12/17 Oriental Pratincole
 96. 29/12/17 Red-chested Buttonquail
 97. 29/07/17 Northern Shoveler
 98. 16/03/18 White-rumped Sandpiper
 99. 16/06/18 Arctic Tern
 100. 4/07/18 Little Stint
 101. 12/07/18 Plains-wanderer
 102. 27/10/12 Brown Booby
 103. 15/08/18 White-bellied Cuckooshrike
 104. 13/12/18 Oriental Pratincole
 105. 15/11/18 Scarlet Honeyeater
 106. 24/03/19 Broad-billed Sandpiper
 107. 15/03/19 Oriental Pratincole
 108. 26/03/19 Broad-billed Sandpiper
 109. 5/03/18 Broad-billed Sandpiper
 110. 20/04/19 Rose Robin
 111. 20/03/19 Grey Goshawk
 112. 21/04/19 White-bellied Cuckooshrike
 113. 21/05/18 Northern Shoveler
 114. 16/07/19 Northern Rockhopper Penguin
 115. 28/09/19 Pacific Koel
 116. 8/05/19 Plains-wanderer
 117. 14/11/17 Pacific Koel
 118. 17/11/19 Grey Falcon