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Amendments to the 5th edition (2022) of the *Checklist of the Birds of New Zealand*

COLIN M. MISKELLY*
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, PO Box 467, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

NATALIE J. FORSDICK
Manaaki Whenua – Landcare Research, Private Bag 92170, Auckland 1142, New Zealand

RICARDO L. PALMA
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa (retired), PO Box 467, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

NICOLAS J. RAWLENCE
Otago Palaeogenetics Laboratory, Department of Zoology, University of Otago, Dunedin 9016, New Zealand

ALAN J.D. TENNYSON
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, PO Box 467, Wellington 6140, New Zealand

Abstract: Since the publication of the fifth edition of the *Checklist of the Birds of New Zealand* in 2022, 3 new vagrant species (2 terns and a storm petrel) have been accepted as occurring in New Zealand as at 31 December 2023, and 11 species that became extinct more than *c*. 1 million years ago have been described. These comprised 3 waterfowl, 1 owlet-nightjar, 1 tropicbird, 3 penguins, 1 albatross, 1 petrel, and a 'false-colie' (the latter is considered unrelated to any known group of birds). These 11 new fossil species were found in deposits of the following epochs: Paleocene (3), Miocene (6), and Pliocene (2). The richest areas for discovering new species were Miocene lacustrine deposits of the St Bathans region of Central Otago (5 species), and Paleocene marine deposits from the eastern South Island (3 species). Two Pliocene seabirds were from marine sediments in south Taranaki, and a Miocene albatross was found in a limestone quarry in South Canterbury. Recent publications potentially affecting the taxonomy, nomenclature, classification and arrangement of New Zealand birds are assessed, and recommendations are made that affect 56 taxa. This includes splitting Tibetan sand plover *Anarhynchus atrifrons* from Siberian sand plover *A. mongolus*, and Pyramid prion *Pachyptila pyramidalis* from fulmar prion *P. crassirostris*, thereby adding a further two species to the New Zealand bird list. The total number of bird species, including fossil species, now accepted from the New Zealand region is 502.

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**Correspondence:* Colin.Miskelly@tepapa.govt.nz

INTRODUCTION

Many articles that potentially affect the scientific and common names of New Zealand birds have been published or assessed since the publication of the fifth edition of the *Checklist of the Birds New Zealand* (Checklist Committee 2022). This article summarises the conclusions of the Birds New Zealand Checklist Committee, which has drawn on publications that deal with the classification and names of birds, and suggested additions to the New Zealand list. A key source of new information was the most recent report of the Birds New Zealand Records Appraisal Committee (Miskelly, Crossland *et al.* 2023). There have also been several phylogenetic reviews of taxa that affect the names or taxonomic hierarchies of New Zealand birds (e.g. Dos Remedios *et al.* 2015; Kirchman *et al*. 2021; Černý & Natale 2022; Shepherd *et al*. 2022; Wei *et al*. 2022).

All the changes summarised here are incorporated in the online sixth edition of the *Checklist of the Birds of New Zealand* (Checklist Committee 2024), which is otherwise based on the fifth edition (Checklist Committee 2022).

The Checklist Committee currently consists of five members. Recommendations are drafted by Committee members, assigned a reference number based on the calendar year, and circulated for comment and voting. Our terms of reference state that for a change to be adopted, at least four of the five Committee members must agree. A high 'bar' for adopting changes was set because we follow the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in advocating taxonomic stability as a core principle.

Major changes to the *Checklist of the Birds of New Zealand* are listed here in the same taxonomic order as they are presented in the revised checklist (Checklist Committee 2024). The recommended taxonomic order of new extant species added to the list, relative to species already in the list, is based on Dickinson & Remsen (2013) and Dickinson & Christidis (2014). Taxa with minor changes to their text (e.g. amended taxonomic synonymies, updated publication dates or distribution records, or additional references) that do not otherwise appear in the main text are listed on pp. 104–105.

This manuscript, and the Checklist webpages, were improved by comments received from the editor and two anonymous reviewers.

Symbols and Abbreviations

➤ Indicates a species (cf. subspecies)

† Indicates an extinct taxon

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

This section summarises the main changes to species names and other information, compared to the *2022 Checklist*.

Order **GRUIFORMES**: Rails and Cranes

Family **RALLIDAE** Rafinesque: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots

We follow the taxonomic hierarchy proposed for Rallidae by Kirchman *et al*. (2021).

Subfamily HIMANTORNITHINAE Verheyen: Coots, Gallinules, Swamphens, and Crakes

Himantornithinae Verheyen, 1957: *Bull. Inst. Roy. Sci. Nat. Belgique 33*(21): 25 – Type genus *Himantornis* Hartlaub, 1855. [Not Himanthornithinae Gray, 1871, which was based on type genus "2036. *Himanthornis*, Temm." *in* Bonaparte (1854: 150) (*nomen nudum*).]

Tribe FULICINI Nitzsch: Coots and Gallinules

Fulicariae Nitzsch, 1829: *Observationes de avium arteria carotide communi*: 17 – Type genus *Fulica* Linnaeus, 1758.

Genus ***Tribonyx*** du Bus de Gisignies

Genus ***Porzana*** Vieillot

Genus ***Gallinula*** Brisson

Gallinula tenebrosa is moved ahead of *G. chloropus*.

Genus ***Fulica*** Linnaeus

Tribe PORPHYRIONINI Reichenbach: Swamphens

Porphyrioninae Reichenbach, 1849: *Avium Syst. Nat*: pl. XIX – Type genus *Porphyrio* Brisson, 1760.

Genus ***Porphyrio*** Brisson

Tribe ZAPORNINI Des Murs: Crakes

Zaporniinae Des Murs, 1860: *Traité Gen. d'oologie Ornithologique: 521* – Type genus *Zapornia* Leach, 1816.

Genus ***Zapornia*** Leach

Zapornia pusilla is moved ahead of *Z. tabuensis*.

Subfamily RALLINAE Rafinesque: Rails
Tribe RALLINI Rafinesque: Rails

Rallia Rafinesque, 1815: *Analyse de la Nature*: 70 – Type genus *Rallus* Linnaeus, 1758.

We follow Dickinson & Remsen (2013), Garcia-R *et al*. (2020), and Kirchman *et al*. (2021) in separating *Hypotaenidia* from *Gallirallus*, with New Zealand species *H. dieffenbachii,* and *H. philippensis*. However, we retain *Cabalus* as a monotypic genus (contra Garcia-R *et al*. 2014, 2017; Garcia-R & Matzke 2021, and Kirchman *et al*. 2021) pending further genetic information.

Genus ***Crex*** Bechstein

Genus ***Lewinia*** G.R. Gray

Genus †***Diaphorapteryx*** Forbes

Genus ***Gallirallus*** Lafresnaye

Ocydromus Wagler, 1830: *Natur. Syst. Amphib. Säug. Vögel*.: 98 – Type species *Ocydromus australis* = *Gallirallus australis* (Sparrman). Junior homonym of *Ocydromus* Schellenberg, 1806.

Gallirallus Lafresnaye, 1841: *Revue Zool.* 1841: 243 – Type species (by monotypy) *Gallirallus brachypterus* Lafresnaye = *Gallirallus australis* (Sparrman).

Brachypteryx Owen, 1848: *Proc. Zool. Soc. London 1848* (16): 2, 7 – Type species *Rallus australis* Sparrman = *Gallirallus australis* (Sparrman). Junior homonym of *Brachypteryx* Horsfield, 1821.

Species: *G. australis.*

Genus ***Hypotaenidia*** Reichenbach

Hypotaenidia Reichenbach, 1853 (*fide* Dickinson, Overstreet, Dowsett & Bruce 2011 *Priority!*: 133): *Avium Syst. Nat. 2*(1): 23 – Type species (by original designation) *Rallus pectoralis* Gould = *Hypotaenidia philippensis* (Linnaeus) (*fide* Stone 1894, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 46*: 136), not *Rallus pectoralis* Temminck.

Nesolimnas Andrews, 1896: *Novit. Zool. 3*: 260, 266 – Type species (by monotypy) *Rallus dieffenbachii* G.R. Gray = *Hypotaenidia dieffenbachii* (G.R. Gray).

Species: *H. dieffenbachii*, and *H. philippensis*.

Genus †***Cabalus*** Hutton
Genus †***Capellirallus*** Falla

Order **CHARADRIIFORMES**: Waders, Skuas, Gulls, and Terns

Suborder CHARADRII: Plovers and Dotterels

Family **CHARADRIIDAE** Leach: Plovers, Lapwings, and Dotterels

Several phylogenetic studies have revealed *Pluvialis* plovers to be deeply divergent from other charadriids (Barth *et al*. 2013; Dos Remedios *et al*. 2015; Černý & Natale 2022), which we recognise by placing them in a separate subfamily. These same studies revealed the large genus *Charadrius* to be paraphyletic, with one clade (including wrybill *Anarhynchus frontalis*, New Zealand dotterel *Charadrius obscurus*, banded dotterel *Ch. bicinctus*, and sand plovers) more closely related to lapwings (*Vanellus*) than they are to *Charadrius sensu stricto*. Shore plover (formerly *Thinornis novaeseelandiae*) and black-fronted dotterel (formerly *Elseyornis melanops*) group with the now narrowly defined *Charadrius* (which includes semipalmated plover *Ch. semipalmatus*), and are returned to that genus. All remaining species of '*Charadrius*' on the New Zealand list are moved to *Anarhynchus*, which is the earliest name available and applicable to this clade.

Insert new subfamily Pluvialinae before Charadriinae.

Subfamily PLUVIALINAE MacGillivray: Grey Plover and Golden Plovers

Pluvialinae MacGillivray, 1852: *Hist. Brit. Birds*: 58 – Type genus *Pluvialis* Brisson, 1760

Genus ***Pluvialis*** Brisson

Change sequence to: *Pluvialis squatarola, P. dominicus, P. fulva.*

Subfamily CHARADRIINAE Leach: Plovers and Dotterels

Genus ***Charadrius*** Linnaeus

Charadrius Linnaeus, 1758: *Syst. Nat., 10th edition 1*: 150 – Type species (by tautonymy*) Charadrius hiaticula* Linnaeus.

Aegialitis Boie, 1822: *Isis von Oken*, Heft 5: col. 558 – Type species (by subsequent designation) *Charadrius hiaticula* Linnaeus.

Thinornis G.R. Gray, 1845: *in* Richardson & J.E. Gray (*Eds*), *Zool. Voy. 'Erebus' & 'Terror', Birds 1*(8): 11 – Type species (by monotypy) *Thinornis rossii* G.R. Gray = *Charadrius novaeseelandiae* Gmelin.

Elseya Mathews, 1913: *Birds Australia. 3*: 125 – Type species (by original designation*) Charadrius melanops* Vieillot. Junior homonym of *Elseya* J.E. Gray, 1867.

Elseyornis Mathews, 1914: *Austral Avian Rec. 2*: 87. *Nomen novum* for *Elseya* Mathews, 1913.

List in sequence: *Charadrius semipalmatus, Ch. melanops, Ch. novaeseelandiae.*

Genus ***Vanellus*** Brisson

Genus ***Erythrogonys*** Gould

Genus ***Anarhynchus*** Quoy & Gaimard

Anarhynchus Quoy & Gaimard, 1830: *in* Dumont d'Urville, *Voyage Astrolabe Zool. 1*: 252 – Type species (by monotypy) *Anarhynchus frontalis* Quoy & Gaimard.

Eupoda Brandt, 1845: *in* Tchihatcheff, *Voy. Sci. Altai Orient*.: 444 – Type species (by monotypy) *Charadrius asiaticus* Pallas = *Anarhynchus asiaticus* (Pallas).

Ochthodromus Reichenbach, 1852: *Avium Syst. Nat. 3*: 18 – Type species (by original designation) *Charadrius wilsonia* Ord = *Anarhynchus wilsonia* (Ord).

Cirrepidesmus Bonaparte, 1856: *Compt. Rend. Séa. Acad. Sci., Paris 43*: 417 – Type species (by tautonymy) *Charadrius cirrhepidesmus* Wagler = *Anarhynchus mongolus* (Pallas).

Leucopolius Bonaparte, 1856: *Compt. Rend. Séa. Acad. Sci., Paris 43*: 417 – Type species (by subsequent designation) *Charadrius marginatus* Vieillot = *Anarhynchus marginatus* (Vieillot).

Pluviorhynchus Bonaparte, 1856: *Compt. Rend. Séa. Acad. Sci., Paris 43*: 417 – Type species (by subsequent designation) *Charadrius obscurus* Gmelin = *Anarhynchus obscurus* (Gmelin).

Hyetoceryx Heine & Reichenow, 1890: *Nom. Mus. Hein. Ornith*.: 336. Unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Pluviorhynchus* Bonaparte, 1856.

Pagoa Mathews, 1913: *Birds Australia 3*: 82 – Type species (by original designation) *Charadrius geoffroyi* Wagler = *Anarhynchus leschenaultii* (Lesson).

Eupodella Mathews, 1913: *Birds Australia 3*: 83. Unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Eupoda* Brandt, 1845.

Nesoceryx Mathews, 1920: *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 41*: 35 – Type species (by original designation) *Charadrius bicinctus* Jardine & Selby = *Anarhynchus bicinctus* (Jardine & Selby).

Anarynchus Quoy & Gaimard; Mathews 1930, *Emu 29*: 280. Unjustified emendation.

Anarhyncus Quoy & Gaimard; Stead 1932, *Life Histories New Zealand Birds*: 91. Unjustified emendation.

We follow Wei *et al.* (2022) in recognising three species of sand plovers, here listed as Siberian sand plover *A. mongolus*, Tibetan sand plover *Anarhynchus atrifrons*, and greater sand plover *A. leschenaultii*. This requires the addition of Tibetan sand plover to the New Zealand list, and revision of the entry for *A. mongolus*.

➤***Anarhynchus mongolus*** (Pallas) **Siberian Sand Plover**

Charadrius mongolus Pallas, 1776: *Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen des Russischen Reichs 3*: 700 – "salt lakes towards Mongolian border".

Cirrepidesmus mongolus (Pallas); Mathews 1927, *Syst. Avium Australasianarum 1*: 158.

Charadrius mongolus Pallas; Checklist Committee 1990, *Checklist Birds N.Z.*: 135.

Anarhynchus mongolus (Pallas); Sangster *et al.* 2016, *Ibis 158*: 209.

Breeds in eastern inland Russia, Kamchatka, the Commander Islands, and the Chukotsk Peninsula, wintering between Taiwan and Australia (Marchant & Higgins 1993; Wei *et al*. 2022; Schweizer *et al*. 2023). Two subspecies are recognised: *A. m. mongolus* and *A. m. stegmanni* (Portenko, 1939). Siberian sand plovers are uncommon visitors to New Zealand. The first record was one at Farewell Spit, Nelson in Jan. 1961 (Bell *et al.* 1961). Recorded from Parengarenga Harbour to coastal Southland, usually as single birds (Marchant & Higgins 1993). Favoured northern sites are Kaipara and Manukau Harbours. Two records (before 1968 and Jul. 1976) at Norfolk Island (Marchant & Higgins 1993). One purported record (Dec. 1987) at Chatham Islands (Müller 1989; Freeman 1994).

➤***Anarhynchus atrifrons*** (Wagler) **Tibetan Sand Plover**

Charadrius atrifrons Wagler, 1829: *Isis von Oken*, Heft 6: col. 650 – Bengala.
Anarhynchus atrifrons (Wagler); Schweizer *et al.* 2023, *Dutch Birding 45*: 326.

Breeds in central Russia, the Himalayas, and southern and eastern Tibet, wintering from Africa through India to the Greater Sunda Islands (Marchant & Higgins 1993; Wei *et al*. 2022; Schweizer *et al*. 2023). Three subspecies are recognised: *A. a. atrifrons*, *A. a. pamirensis* (Richmond, 1896), and *A. a. schaeferi* (de Schaunesee, 1938). The sole New Zealand record was a bird at Big Sand Island, Kaipara Harbour in Apr. 1999 (Parrish 2000a), which was not identified to subspecies.

As a result of moving seven species from *Charadrius to Anarhynchus*, the following new combinations have been added to the end of the synonymic list for each of the respective taxa:

Anarhynchus veredus (Gould, 1848); Sangster *et al*. 2016, *Ibis 158*: 209.
Anarhynchus leschenaultii leschenaultii (Lesson, 1826); Sangster *et al*. 2016, *Ibis 158*: 209.
Anarhynchus bicinctus bicinctus (Jardine & Selby, 1827); Černý & Natale 2022, *Mol. Phyl. Evol. 177* (107260): 14.
Anarhynchus bicinctus exilis (Falla 1978); Clements *et al*. 2023, *The eBird/Clements checklist of Birds of the World*: v2023.
Anarhynchus obscurus aquilonius (Dowding, 1994); Clements *et al*. 2023, *The eBird/Clements checklist of Birds of the World*: v2023.
Anarhynchus obscurus obscurus (Gmelin, 1789); Černý & Natale 2022, *Mol. Phyl. Evol. 177* (107260): 14.
Anarhynchus ruficapillus (Temminck, 1821); Clements *et al*. 2023, *The eBird/Clements checklist of Birds of the World*: v2023.

The species sequence recommended within *Anarhynchus* follows Clements *et al.* (2023): *A. veredus*, *A. mongolus*, *A. atrifrons*, *A. leschenaultii*, *A. bicinctus*, *A. frontalis*, *A. obscurus*, *A. ruficapillus*.

Suborder LARI: Pratincoles, Skuas, Auks, Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers
Family **LARIDAE** Rafinesque: Noddies, Gulls, and Terns
Subfamily STERNINAE Bonaparte: Terns

Genus ***Chlidonias*** Rafinesque

➤***Chlidonias niger*** (Linnaeus) **Black Tern**

Breeds in marshes across Europe, western Asia, and North America; migrates to western and southern Africa, and South America, with occasional vagrants elsewhere (del Hoyo *et al.* 1996). Two subspecies recognised; there are three accepted records of the American subspecies (*C. n. surinamensis*) from Australia (Higgins & Davies 1996; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017).

Chlidonias niger niger (Linnaeus) **Black Tern**

Sterna nigra Linnaeus, 1758: *Syst. Nat.*, 10th edition, *1*: 137 – Europa, restricted to near Uppsala, Sweden (*fide* Peters 1934, *Check-list Birds World 2*: 328).
Sterna fissipes Linnaeus, 1766: *Syst. Nat.*, 12th edition *1*: 228 – Europa.
Viralva nigra (Linnaeus); Stephens 1826, *in* G. Shaw, *General Zool. 13*(1): 167.

Hydrochelidon fissipes Gray ex Linnaeus 1849 [sic]; Coues 1862, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 14*: 554. In part.
Hydrochelidon nigra (Linnaeus, 1758); Mathews & Iredale 1913, *Ibis 1* (10th series): 242.
Chlidonias nigra nigra (Linnaeus, 1758); Peters, 1934, *Check-list Birds World 2*: 328.
Sterna niger; Cox, Percival & Colwell 1994, *Technical Rep. Florida Cooperative Fish & Wildlife Research Unit 50*: 38.
Chlidonias nigra (Linnaeus, 1758); Pérez del Val 2001, *Manuales Técnicos de Museología*, Madrid *11*: 37.
Chlidonias niger (Linnaeus, 1758); Banks, Cicero *et al*. 2006, *The Auk 123*: 927.
Chlidonias niger niger (Linnaeus, 1758); Dickinson & Remsen 2013, *Howard & Moore Complete Checklist Birds World*, 4th edition, *1*: 231.

Breeds in marshes across Europe and western Asia, migrating to western and southern Africa (del Hoyo *et al.* 1996). One accepted record of a single bird on the Kapiti coast and then at Plimmerton, Wellington, Jan.–Feb. 2022 (Thomas & Hunt 2023). There is one record from Papua New Guinea; not known from Australia (Finch 1986; Higgins & Davies 1996; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017).

Insert after ***Chlidonias leucopterus.***

Genus ***Sterna*** Linnaeus

➤***Sterna sumatrana*** Raffles **Black-naped Tern**

Breeds on islands in tropical western Pacific and Indian Oceans (del Hoyo *et al.* 1996). Two subspecies recognised, with *S. s. mathewsi* in the western Indian Ocean (Dickinson & Remsen 2013).

Sterna sumatrana sumatrana Raffles **Black-naped Tern**

Sterna sumatrana Raffles, 1822: *Trans. Linn. Soc. London 13*(2): 329 – Sumatra, Indonesia.
Sterna sumatrana sumatrana Raffles, 1822; Peters 1934, *Check-list Birds World 2*: 336.

Breeds on islands in tropical western Pacific, including on the Great Barrier Reef and around New Caledonia (Higgins & Davies 1996). The single New Zealand record was of a bird seen alive and then found dead at Muriwai, west Auckland, in Feb. 2022 (Auckland Museum specimen LB15957; Miskelly *et al.* 2023).

Insert after ***Sterna striata.***

Order **SPHENISCIFORMES**: Penguins
Family **SPHENISCIDAE** Bonaparte: Penguins

Genus ***Eudyptula*** Bonaparte

➤***Eudyptula minor*** (J.R. Forster) **Little Penguin**

Eudyptula minor minor (J.R. Forster) **New Zealand Little Penguin | Kororā**

Aptenodytes minor J.R. Forster, 1781: *Comment. Phys. Soc. Reg. Sci. Gottingensis 3:* 135 – Dusky Sound, Fiordland, and Queen Charlotte Sound, Marlborough Sounds, restricted to Queen Charlotte Sound (*fide* Miskelly, Shepherd *et al.* 2023, *Zootaxa 5228* (1): 92).

Miskelly, Shepherd *et al.* (2023) nominated a neotype for *Eudyptula minor*, based on a specimen from Queen Charlotte Sound genotyped as being of the New Zealand clade (cf. *E. m. novaehollandiae*, which is sympatric with *E. m. minor* in the southern South Island).

Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES**: Albatrosses, Petrels, and Shearwaters
Family **HYDROBATIDAE** Mathews: Northern Storm Petrels

Genus ***Hydrobates*** Boie

➤ ***Hydrobates matsudairae*** (N. Kuroda, Sr) **Matsudaira's Storm Petrel**

Oceanodroma melania matsudariae Kuroda, 1922: *Ibis 4* (11th series): 311 – Sagami Bay, Honshu, Japan.
Cymochorea melania matsudairae (Kuroda); Mathews 1934, *Novit. Zool. 39*(2): 190.
Cymochorea matsudairae (Kuroda); Mathews & Hallstrom 1943, *Notes Procellariiformes*: 28.
Cymochorea (Bianchoma) matsudairae (Kuroda); Mathews & Hallstrom 1943, *Notes Procellariiformes*: 29.
Oceanodroma matsudeirae; Palmer 1962, *Hand. North Amer. Birds 1*: 239. Misspelling.
Oceanodroma matsudairae Kuroda, 1922: Jouanin & Mougin 1979, *in* Peters, *Check-list Birds World 1* (2nd edition): 117.
Halocyptena matsudairae (Kuroda, 1922); Penhallurick & Wink 2004, *Emu 104:* 137.
Hydrobates matsudairae (Kuroda, Sr, 1922); Dickinson & Remsen 2013, *Howard & Moore Complete Checklist Birds World*, 4th edition, *1*: 174.
Oceanodroma matsudariae Kuroda, 1922; Johnstone, Darnell & Travouillon 2021, *Checklist Birds Western Australia*: 13.

Note: We are not using the original spelling of this species, as we invoke Article 33.3.1 – prevailing use in the ICZN Code (1999).

Breeds on islands south-east of Japan and migrates to the tropical Indian Ocean (Harrison *et al*. 2021). One New Zealand record: Maukatia Bay, Auckland west coast, May 2022 (Auckland Museum specimen LB16104; Miskelly *et al*. 2023).

Insert before ***Hydrobates leucorhous.***

Family **PROCELLARIIDAE Leach**: Fulmars, Petrels, Prions, and Shearwaters

Genus ***Pterodroma*** Bonaparte

➤ ***Pterodroma heraldica*** (Salvin) **Herald Petrel**

Pterodroma neglecta heraldica (Salvin); Plaza *et al*. 2023, *Frontiers Ecol. Evol. 11*: 13.

Plaza *et al*. (2023) regarded *Pt. heraldica* as a subspecies of *Pterodroma neglecta* and, on the same page, as a full species in the invalid combination "*Pterodroma heraldica alba*". Hence, we do not agree with their taxonomic treatment of *Pt. heraldica*.

➤ ***Pterodroma alba*** (Gmelin) **Phoenix Petrel**

Pterodroma heraldica alba (Gmelin); Plaza *et al*. 2023, *Frontiers Ecol. Evol. 11*: 13. Invalid combination.
Pterodroma neglecta alba (Gmelin); Plaza *et al*. 2023, *Frontiers Ecol. Evol. 11*: 13. Invalid combination.

Plaza *et al*. (2023) regarded *Pt. alba* as a subspecies of two species: *Pterodroma heraldica* and *Pterodroma neglecta*. Combining the same taxon with two different species in the same page of a publication is contradictory. Also, Plaza *et al*. (2023) contradicted the Law of Priority by placing *Pt. alba*, the oldest described taxon, as a subspecies of two younger species. Hence, we do not agree with these subspecific combinations, and regard them as invalid.

Genus ***Pachyptila*** Illiger

➤***Pachyptila turtur*** (Kuhl) **Fairy Prion | Tītī Wainui**

Shepherd *et al*. (2022) analysed genomic diversity in the fairy prion + fulmar prion complex, and found neither of these previously-recognised species to be monophyletic. We follow Shepherd *et al*. (2022) in recognising two subspecies of fairy prion, with the nominate *turtur* confined to New Zealand (other than Antipodes Islands), south-eastern Australia, and St Paul Island, Indian Ocean, and the subantarctic fairy prion *P. t. eatoni* breeding on Kerguelen Islands, Heard Island, and the Antipodes Islands, and likely on Falkland Islands, South Georgia, Marion and Prince Edward Islands, Crozet Islands, and Macquarie Island. Shepherd *et al*. (2022) clarified the uncertain taxonomic status of prions breeding on Heard Island, i.e. that they are fairy prions rather than fulmar prions *Pachyptila crassirostris* (see Cox 1980; Marchant & Higgins 1990; Tennyson & Bartle 2005). The synonymies and breeding locations for *Pachyptila turtur* have now been split between *Pachyptila turtur turtur* (Kuhl) and *Pachyptila turtur eatoni* (Mathews).

Pachyptila turtur turtur (Kuhl) **Northern Fairy Prion | Tītī Wainui**

Procellaria turtur Kuhl, 1820: *Beitr. Zool. vergl. Anat. 1*: 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 series): 249.

Prion turtur (Kuhl); Buller 1873 (Mar.), *History of the Birds of N.Z.*, 1st edition (part 5): 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 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 series): 317.

Pachyptila turtur turtur; Oliver 1930, *New Zealand Birds*, 1st edition: 115. In part.

Pachyptila turtur fallai Oliver, 1930: *New Zealand Birds*, 1st edition: 114 – Otago.

Heteroprion belcheri fallai (Oliver); Mathews 1931, *Ibis 1* (13th series): 44.

Pseudoprion turtur steadi Mathews, 1932: *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club 52*: 146 – "Cundy, Woman's and Betsy Islands", off Stewart Island, restricted to Herekopare Island (*fide* Miskelly 2012, *Notornis 59*: 9).

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*) *turtur huttoni* (Mathews); C.A. Fleming 1939, *Emu 38*: 400.
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.
Pachyptila turtur (Kuhl); Checklist Committee 1953, *Checklist N.Z. Birds*: 20.
Pachyptila turtur turtur; Oliver 1955, *New Zealand Birds*, 2nd edition: 117.

Breeds in Australia on islands off Victoria and around Tasmania (P. Harper 1980; Marchant & Higgins 1990) and Roche Quille (St Paul Island). Breeds on many islands in and near the New Zealand region: Poor Knights; Stephens / Takapourewa, Trios, Jag Rocks, Sentinel Rock, The Haystack / Moturaka, Ninepin Rock, The Brothers (all Cook Strait); Motukiekie Rocks, Open Bay Island, Motunau Island, Banks Peninsula islets, Dunedin coastal cliffs and nearby islands, islands in Foveaux Strait and off Stewart Island / Rakiura; Snares Islands / Tini Heke; and Chatham Islands (Mangere, Little Mangere, Rabbit, Kokope, Murumurus, Star Keys, The Sisters) (P. Harper 1976; Powlesland 1989a; Imber 1994; D. Brown 1995; Stuart-Menteath 1996; Loh 2000; G. Taylor 2000b; G. Baker *et al*. 2002; Jamieson *et al*. 2016; Shepherd *et al*. 2022). 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 (Miskelly & Gummer 2013). Ranges in 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 bones and midden records on North, South, Stewart / Rakiura, and Chatham Islands (Millener 1991; Worthy 1998c).

Pachyptila turtur eatoni (Mathews) **Subantarctic Fairy Prion**

Pseudoprion turtur eatoni Mathews, 1912: *Birds Australia 2:* 220 – Kerguelen Island, south Indian Ocean.
Pachyptila turtur turtur (Kuhl); Oliver 1930, *New Zealand Birds*, 1st edition: 114. In part.
Pachyptila turtur crassirostris (Mathews); Oliver 1930, *New Zealand Birds*, 1st edition: 115. In part.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) turtur eatoni (Mathews); Falla 1937, *BANZARE Reports, ser. B*, 2: 203.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) eatoni eatoni (Mathews); C.A. Fleming 1939, *Emu 38*: 396, 398.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) eatoni aff. *eatoni* (Mathews); C.A. Fleming 1939, *Emu 38*: 396, 398.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) crassirostris eatoni (Mathews); Falla 1940, *Emu 40*: 228, 234.
Pachyptila (Pseudoprion) crassirostris; C.A. Fleming 1941, *Emu 41*: 143. In part.
Fulmariprion crassirostris eatoni; Mathews & Hallstrom 1943, *Notes Procellariiformes*: 26.
Pachyptila crassirostris eatoni (Mathews); Checklist Committee 1953, *Checklist N.Z. Birds*: 20.
Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris (Mathews); Oliver 1955, *New Zealand Birds*, 2nd edition: 115. In part.
Pachyptila turtur subantarctica Oliver, 1955: *New Zealand Birds,* 2nd edition: 119 – Antipodes Island.
Pachyptila turtur eatoni; Cox 1980, *Rec. South Austr. Museum 18*: 119. In part.

Pachyptila crassirostris flemingi Tennyson & Bartle, 2005: *Notornis 52*: 49. In part.

Pachyptila turtur eatoni (Mathews); Shepherd *et al.* 2022, *PLoS ONE 17*(9): e0275102, p. 17.

Breeds on Kerguelen Islands, Heard Island, and Antipodes Islands (Shepherd *et al.* 2022). Presumed to be the form of fairy prion that breeds on Beauchêne Island (Falkland Islands), South Georgia, Marion and Prince Edward Islands, Crozets (Hog, Penguin, East), Macquarie Island, and Bishop and Clerk Islands; and possibly on islets off Campbell Island / Motu Ihupuku (G. Taylor 2000b; G. Baker *et al.* 2002; Tennyson *et al*. 2002; Jamieson *et al*. 2016; Shepherd *et al.* 2022). Ranges in subantarctic and subtropical seas, including the Tasman Sea and throughout the New Zealand region (Marchant & Higgins 1990).

➤***Pachyptila pyramidalis*** C.A. Fleming **Pyramid Prion**

The genomic analyses by Shepherd *et al*. (2022) referred to above revealed fulmar prion *Pachyptila crassirostris* to be paraphyletic, with populations from the Chatham Islands more closely related to *Pachyptila turtur* than they were to nominate *crassirostris*. Due to their morphological distinctiveness and the proximity of their breeding sites within the Chatham Islands, we consider *turtur* and *pyramidalis* to be full species. *Pachyptila pyramidalis* has been inserted between *P. turtur* and *P. crassirostris* in the updated *Checklist*.

➤***Pachyptila crassirostris*** (Mathews) **Fulmar Prion**

As explained under the two preceding species, we follow Shepherd *et al.* (2022) in treating Pyramid prion (previously *Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis*) as a full species, and in recognising the prions that breed on Heard Island as being a form of fairy prion *Pachyptila turtur* (they were previously considered to be *Pachyptila crassirostris flemingi*). We therefore recognise just two subspecies of fulmar prions (*crassirostris* and *flemingi*), with the species endemic to New Zealand. *P. c. flemingi* is now recognised as being confined to the Auckland Islands / Maukahuka when breeding.

Order **STRIGIFORMES**: Owls

We follow Salter *et al*. (2020) in recognising two subfamilies within Strigidae (Striginae and Surniinae), with both *Ninox* and *Athene* included within subfamily Surniinae.

Subfamily SURNIINAE Bonaparte: Hawk-owls

Surninae Bonaparte, 1838, *Geogr. Comp. List. Birds*: 6 – Type genus *Surnia* Duméril, 1805.

Order **PSITTACIFORMES**: Cockatoos, Parrots, and Parakeets
Family: **STRIGOPIDAE** Bonaparte: Kākāpō, and Kākā and Kea
Subfamily STRIGOPINAE Bonaparte: Kākāpo

Genus ***Strigops*** G.R. Gray

➤***Strigops habroptilus*** G.R. Gray **Kākāpō | Kakapo**

We follow Savage & Digby (2023) in treating *Strigops* as masculine (contra ICZN 1955: 262 and Checklist Committee 2022), hence the species name should be *Strigops habroptilus* (not *S. habroptila*).

Order **PASSERIFORMES**: Passerine (Perching) Birds
Suborder PASSERES (or POLYMYODI): Oscines (Songbirds)
"PASSERIDA": Eurasian and New World Songbirds
Family **HIRUNDINIDAE** Rafinesque: Swallows and Martins

Genus ***Petrochelidon*** Cabanis

➤ ***Petrochelidon nigricans*** (Vieillot) **Tree Martin**

Replace text with:

The population breeding in Tasmania (*P. n. nigricans*) migrates to the eastern Australian mainland. Another population breeding throughout southern Australia (*P. n. neglecta*) also migrates north. The differentiation is between the mainland and Tasmanian populations rather than eastern and western populations (Schodde & Mason 1999). Also present on Lesser Sunda Islands and Timor (*P. n. timoriensis*). A returning Tasmanian bird overshot to Macquarie Island (Schodde & Mason 1999). Which subspecies reaches New Zealand needs further investigation. Vagrant to New Zealand, usually singly or two birds together, but also flocks of up to 30 (Henley 1974). At least 39 records from throughout the country since 1851 (Watola 2023), including: Wakapuaka, Nelson, summer 1851 (Buller 1868); Taupata, Golden Bay, Mar. 1856 (Buller 1869, 1872–73; Hutton 1871); Opaoa River, Blenheim, Jun. and Jul. 1878 (Buller 1879a, b); Grovetown, Blenheim, Apr. 1879 (Buller 1884). Later records considered confirmed or probable by Watola (2023) included: Morton Mains, east of Invercargill, Oct. 1914; Featherston, May to Sep. 1946; 6 at Spring Creek, Blenheim, Mar. 1947; Farewell Spit, Jan. 1960 (2), Oct. 1978, Jan. 1988, and Dec. 2019; Otatara, Invercargill, Nov. 1963–Mar. 1964; up to 5 at Waitaki River mouth, Canterbury / Otago, Jun.–Jul. 1972; Lake Waituna, Southland, Jan. 1973; Hicks Bay, Gisborne, Apr.–Jul. 1974 (30–35 birds, Henley 1974); Waipori, Lake Waihola, Otago, 1975; 20 at Rangitukia, Gisborne, 9 Apr. 1975; Wainono Lagoon, Canterbury, Jun. 1976 and Oct. 2020; Matata, Bay of Plenty, Apr. 1977; Punakaiki, Westland, Jun. 1977; Miranda, Firth of Thames, Feb. 1979; Vernon Lagoons, Marlborough, Apr. 1980; Nelson Haven Nov. 1981 and Nov. 1982; 3 at Lake Holm, Otago, Dec. 1981–Mar. 1984; Eglinton Valley, Fiordland, Oct. 1983; Pukete, Hamilton, Feb. 1992; Torrent Bay, Nelson, Dec. 1999; Lake Ohakuri, Waikato, Nov. 2004; Bromley, Christchurch, Feb. 2017; and Lake Ellesmere / Te Waihora, Canterbury, Feb. 2020. Also recorded at Chatham Islands, Nov. 1988 (Miskelly *et al.* 2006); Snares Islands / Tini Heke, Feb. 1969 (2), Aug.–Oct. 1982 (2), Feb. 1984 (2), and Dec. 2014 (2) (Warham & Keeley 1969; Miskelly *et al.* 2001a; Miskelly, Crossland *et al.* 2017); and Enderby Island, Auckland Islands, Feb. 2023 (Unusual Bird Report database, viewed Dec. 2023).

Taxa with minor changes to their texts

In addition to the entries above, the following 25 taxa in the 2024 *Checklist* have synonymy data or publication dates that differ from those in the 2022 *Checklist*:

ANSERIFORMES: ANATIDAE: *Biziura delatouri.*

GRUIFORMES: RALLIDAE: *Crex crex, Cabalus modestus.*

CHARADRIIFORMES: CHARADRIIDAE: *Anarhynchus obscurus aquilonius = Charadrius obscurus aquilonius.* **LARIDAE:** *Chlidonias.*

SPHENISCIFORMES: SPHENISCIDAE: *Aptenodytes patagonicus.*

PROCELLARIIFORMES: PROCELLARIIDAE: *Pachyptila desolata, P. pyramidalis, P. crassirostris crassirostris, P. c. flemingi, Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul.*

STRIGIFORMES: STRIGIDAE: *Ninox albifacies albifacies*.

FOSSIL BIRDS (APPENDIX 1)

APTERYGIIFORMES: APTERYGIDAE: *Apteryx littoralis*.

PHOENICOPTERIFORMES: PALAELODIDAE: *Palaelodus*.

COLUMBIFORMES: COLUMBIDAE: *Deliaphaps, D. zealandiensis*.

GRUIFORMES: RALLIDAE: *Priscaweka, P. parvales, Litorallus, L. livezeyi.*

CHARADRIIFORMES: THINOCOROIDEA: *Hakawai, H. melvillei.*

SPHENISCIFORMES: ?*Crossvallia waiparensis.*

PROCELLARIIFORMES: DIOMEDEIDAE: *Aldiomedes, A. angustirostris*.

In addition to the entries above, the following 74 taxa have amended texts (mainly distribution records and additional references) in the 2024 *Checklist* that differ from texts in the 2022 *Checklist*:

ANSERIFORMES: ANATIDAE: *Dendrocygna eytoni, Cygnus atratus, Cereopsis novaehollandiae, Anser anser, Branta canadensis, Biziura delatouri, Tadorna variegata, T. tadornoides, Chenonetta jubata, Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos, Anas gracilis, A. castanea, A. chathamica, A. chlorotis, A. nesiotis, A. acuta, A. platyrhynchos, A. p. platyrhynchos, A. superciliosa, Spatula rhynchotis, S. clypeata, Aythya australis, A. novaeseelandiae.*

PODICIPEDIFORMES: PODICIPEDIDAE: *Poliocephalus rufopectus, Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae.*

COLUMBIFORMES: COLUMBIDAE: *Streptopelia chinensis tigrina.*

CUCULIFORMES: CUCULIDAE: *Cuculus optatus, Eudynamys taitensis.*

CHARADRIIFORMES: CHARADRIIDAE: *Charadrius obscurus aquilonius.* **SCOLOPACIDAE:** *Numenius minutus, Calidris tenuirostris, C. pugnax, C. subminuta, C. mauri, Phalaropus lobatus, Tringa incana.* **STERCORARIIDAE:** *Stercorarius maccormicki, S. longicaudus.* **LARIDAE:** *Anous stolidus pileatus, A. minutus minutus, Onychoprion fuscatus serratus, O. lunatus, O. anaethetus, Gelochelidon nilotica, Chlidonias hybridus javanicus, Sterna hirundo longipennis, Thalasseus bergii cristatus.*

PHAETHONTIFORMES: PHAETHONTIDAE: *Phaethon lepturus dorotheae.*

SPHENISCIFORMES: SPHENISCIDAE: *Aptenodytes patagonicus, Pygoscelis adeliae, Eudyptes filholi, E. chrysolophus schlegeli.*

PROCELLARIIFORMES: DIOMEDEIDAE: *Thalassarche carteri, T. chrysostoma.* **OCEANITIDAE:** *Garrodia nereis.* **PROCELLARIIDAE:** *Thalassoica antarctica, Pterodroma solandri, Pt. neglecta neglecta, Pt. mollis, Pt. externa, Pt. cervicalis, Pt. longirostris, Pt. pycrofti, Pt. leucoptera caledonica, Pt. brevipes, Ardenna pacifica pacifica, A. gravis, A. creatopus, Puffinus elegans.*

SULIFORMES: FREGATIDAE: *Fregata minor palmerstoni, F. ariel ariel.* **SULIDAE:** *Sula sula, S.s. rubripes.* **ANHINGIDAE:** *Anhinga melanogaster novaehollandiae.*

APPENDIX 1: Fossil Birds of New Zealand

This section summarises new fossil bird species described from New Zealand during 2022 and 2023, and other information on New Zealand's fossil birds that is additional to information presented in the 2022 *Checklist*. Eleven species that became extinct more than c. 1 million years ago were described during these 2 years. These comprised 3 waterfowl, an owlet-nightjar, a tropicbird, 3 penguins, an albatross, a petrel, and a 'false-colie'. These 11 new fossil species were found in deposits of the following epochs: Paleocene (3 species), Miocene (6 species), and Pliocene (2 species). The richest areas for discovering new species were the lacustrine deposits of the St Bathans region of Central Otago (5 Miocene species), and Paleocene marine deposits from the eastern South Island (3 species). Two Pliocene seabirds were from marine sediments in south Taranaki, and a Miocene albatross was found in a limestone quarry in South Canterbury.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNT

Order **ANSERIFORMES**: Duck-like Birds

Suborder ANSERES: Swans, Geese, and Ducks

Family **ANATIDAE** Leach: Swans, Geese, and Ducks

Subfamily ANSERINAE Vigors: Swans and Geese

Genus †***Notochen*** T. Worthy, Scofield, Hand, De Pietri & Archer

Notochen T. Worthy, Scofield, Hand, De Pietri & Archer, 2022: *Zootaxa 5168*: 45 – Type species (by original designation) *Notochen bannockburnensis* T. Worthy, Scofield, Hand, De Pietri & Archer.

➤†***Notochen bannockburnensis*** T. Worthy, Scofield, Hand, De Pietri & Archer **Bannockburn Swan**

Notochen bannockburnensis T. Worthy, Scofield, Hand, De Pietri & Archer, 2022: *Zootaxa 5168:* 45 – St Bathans, Central Otago.

Known from the Altonian Stage (early Miocene; 19–16 Ma) St Bathans assemblage from the lower Bannockburn Formation, Manuherikia Group; near St Bathans, Otago (Worthy, Scofield, Hand *et al.* 2022).

Insert before subfamily Oxyurinae.

Subfamily OXYURINAE J.C. Phillips: Stiff-tailed Ducks

Genus †***Manuherikia*** T. Worthy, Tennyson, Jones, McNamara & Douglas

➤†***Manuherikia primadividua*** T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri, Blokland & Archer **St Bathans Diving Duck**

Manuherikia primadividua T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri, Blokland & Archer, 2022: *Geobios 70*: 96 – St Bathans, Central Otago.

Known from the Altonian Stage (early Miocene; 19–16 Ma) St Bathans assemblage from the lower Bannockburn Formation, Manuherikia Group; near St Bathans, Otago (Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury *et al.* 2022a). The stratigraphic location of the fossils indicate that they are younger than *M. lacustrina*, which is found in lower beds within the same formation (Worthy *et al.* 2019).

Insert after ***Manuherikia douglasi.***

Subfamily TADORNINAE Reichenbach: Shelducks
Tribe TADORNINI Reichenbach: Shelducks
Genus † ***Miotadorna*** T. Worthy, Tennyson, Jones, McNamara & Douglas

➤†***Miotadorna catrionae*** Tennyson, Greer, Lubbe, Marx, Richards, Giovanardi & Rawlence
Catriona's Shelduck

Miotadorna catrionae Tennyson, Greer, Lubbe, Marx, Richards, Giovanardi & Rawlence, 2022: *Taxonomy* 2: 139 – St Bathans, Central Otago.

Known from the Altonian Stage (early Miocene; 19–16 Ma) St Bathans assemblage from the lower Bannockburn Formation, Manuherikia Group; near St Bathans, Otago (Tennyson *et al.* 2022). Worthy, Scofield, Hand *et al.* (2022) suggested that the referred material was from large males of *M. sanctibathansi*. It is included here as a distinct species pending further information.

Insert after ***Miotadorna sanctibathansi.***

Order **APODIFORMES**: Swifts, Hummingbirds, and Owlet-nightjars
Family **AEGOTHELIDAE** Bonaparte: Owlet-nightjars

Genus ***Aegotheles*** Vigors & Horsfield

➤†***Aegotheles zealandivetus*** T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri & Archer
St Bathans Owlet-nightjar

Aegotheles zealandivetus T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri & Archer, 2022: *Journ. Ornith. 163*: 646 – Manuherikia River, St Bathans, Otago.

Worthy *et al.* (2007) referred a specimen from the St Bathans assemblage to *Aegotheles* sp. but did not name it. The species was named after further referable material was found (Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury *et al.* 2022b). From the Altonian Stage (early Miocene; 19–16 Ma), lower Bannockburn Formation, Manuherikia Group; near St Bathans, Otago.

Replaces *Aegotheles* sp. indet.

Order **PHAETHONTIFORMES**: Tropicbirds
Family *INCERTAE SEDIS*: Fossil tropicbirds

In addition to *Clymenoptilon novaezealandicum* listed below, Mayr & Scofield (2015) and Mayr *et al.* (2023) referred to a smaller, as yet undescribed, fossil tropicbird specimen from the Waipara Greensand, Waipara River, Canterbury.

Genus †***Clymenoptilon*** **G.** Mayr, De Pietri, Love, Mannering, Crouch, Reid & Scofield

Clymenoptilon G. Mayr, De Pietri, Love, Mannering, Crouch, Reid & Scofield, 2023: *Alcheringa 47*: 316 – Type species (by original designation) *Clymenoptilon novaezealandicum* Mayr, De Pietri, Love, Mannering, Crouch, Reid & Scofield.

➤ †***Clymenoptilon novaezealandicum*** G. Mayr, De Pietri, Love, Mannering, Crouch, Reid & Scofield **Zealandian Tropicbird**

Clymenoptilon novaezealandicum G. Mayr, De Pietri, Love, Mannering, Crouch, Reid & Scofield, 2023: *Alcheringa 47*: 316 – Waipara River, Canterbury.

Described from a partial skeleton including the skull, vertebral column, right wing, pectoral girdle elements, and pelvis from the lower part of the Stormont Member, Waipara Greensand (late early Paleocene to early late Paleaocene, c. 62–58 Ma), in the Waipara River valley, Canterbury (Mayr *et al.* 2023).

Insert before Order Sphenisciformes

Order **SPHENISCIFORMES**: Penguins
Families *INCERTAE SEDIS*: Fossil penguins

Genus †***Kumimanu*** G. Mayr, Scofield, De Pietri & Tennyson

➤ †***Kumimanu fordycei*** Ksepka, Field, Heath, Pett, Thomas, Giovanardi & Tennyson **Fordyce's Penguin**

Kumimanu fordycei Ksepka, Field, Heath, Pett, Thomas, Giovanardi & Tennyson, 2023: *Journal of Paleontology* 2022.88: 3 – Hampden Beach, Otago.

Described from a partial skeleton from the late Paleocene Moeraki Formation (59.5–55.5 Ma) near Oamaru (Ksepka, Field *et al.* 2023).

Insert after ***Kumimanu biceae.***

Genus †***Petradyptes*** Ksepka, Field, Heath, Pett, Thomas, Giovanardi & Tennyson

Petradyptes Ksepka, Field, Heath, Pett, Thomas, Giovanardi & Tennyson, 2023: *Journal of Paleontology* 2022.88: 7 – Type species (by original designation) *Petradyptes stonehousei* Ksepka, Field, Heath, Pett, Thomas, Giovanardi & Tennyson.

➤ †***Petradyptes stonehousei*** Ksepka, Field, Heath, Pett, Thomas, Giovanardi & Tennyson **Stonehouse's Penguin**

Petradyptes stonehousei Ksepka, Field, Heath, Pett, Thomas, Giovanardi & Tennyson, 2023: *Journal of Paleontology* 2022.88: 7 – Hampden Beach, Otago.

Described from a humerus and part femur (plus three other referred specimens containing multiple skeletal elements) from the late Paleocene Moeraki Formation (59.5–55.5 Ma) near Oamaru (Ksepka *et al.* 2023).

Insert after ***Kumimanu fordycei.***

Family **SPHENISCIDAE** Bonaparte: Penguins

Genus ***Eudyptula*** Bonaparte

The reference to a "*Eudyptula* fossil in New Zealand about 24 mya" (A. Baker *et al.* 2006) appears to refer to a specimen of a small penguin from near the Hakarataramea River, Waitaki Valley, that has no close affinity with *Eudyptula*, as discussed by Fordyce & Jones (1990), Fordyce (1991b), and Acosta Hospitaleche et al. (2004). Simpson (1975) claimed possible late Pliocene

records of the extant *E. minor* (localities not stated); however, Thomas *et al.* (2023) found no referable material, and suggested that the record(s) likely referred to Pleistocene infill deposits.

➤***Eudyptula minor*** (J.R. Forster) **Little Penguin**

Delete from Appendix 1.

➤†***Eudyptula wilsonae*** Thomas, Tennyson, Marx & Ksepka **Wilson's Penguin**

Eudyptula wilsonae Thomas, Tennyson, Marx & Ksepka, 2023: *Journal of Paleontology 97*: 712 – Tangahoe Formation, southern Taranaki.

Known from two late Pliocene (3.36–3.06 Ma) skulls found on the south Taranaki coast (Thomas *et al.* 2023). The age of these fossils precedes the proposed molecular divergence between *E. minor minor* and *E. m. novaehollandiae* at 1.34 Ma (Cole *et al.* 2022).

Add as the only fossil species in genus ***Eudyptula***.

Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES**: Albatrosses, Petrels, and Shearwaters

Family **DIOMEDEIDAE** G.R. Gray: Albatrosses

Genus †***Plotornis*** Milne-Edwards

Plotornis Milne-Edwards, 1874: *Ann. Soc. Géol. 11*(3): 4, 5 – Type species (by monotypy) *Plotornis delfortrii* Milne-Edwards.

➤†***Plotornis archaeonautes*** Ksepka, Tennyson, Richards & Fordyce **Hakataramea Albatross**

Plotornis archaeonautes Ksepka, Tennyson, Richards & Fordyce, 2023: *Journ. Roy. Soc. NZ. 54:* 647 – Mount Harris Formation, Hakataramea Quarry, South Canterbury (online 13 November 2023).

Known from an early Miocene (22.7–22.0 Ma) partial skeleton and two other fragments found in the Hakataramea Quarry, Hakataramea River valley, South Canterbury (Ksepka, Tennyson *et al.* 2023). The authors placed *Plotornis* in family "Pan-Diomedeidae" outside the clade of extant albatrosses (Ksepka, Tennyson *et al.* 2023). We include it within Diomedeidae as their Fig. 4 shows branching within Pan-Diomedeidae to be shallower than within Procellariidae.

Insert before ***Aldiomedes angustirostris***.

Family **PROCELLARIIDAE** Leach: Fulmars, Petrels, Prions, and Shearwaters

Genus ***Macronectes*** Richmond

Ossifraga Hombron & Jacquinot, 1844: *Compt. Rend. Séa. Acad. Sci., Paris 18*: 356 – Type species (by monotypy) *Procellaria gigantea* Gmelin. Junior homonym of *Ossifraga* Wood, 1835.

Macronectes Richmond, 1905: *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 18*: 76. *Nomen novum* for *Ossifraga* Hombron & Jacquinot, 1844.

➤†***Macronectes tinae*** **Tennyson & Salvador** **Tina's Giant Petrel**

Macronectes tinae Tennyson & Salvador, 2023: Taxonomy 3: 61 – Tangahoe Formation, Hāwera, southern Taranaki.

Known from a late Pliocene (3.36–3.06 Ma) skull and humerus found on the south Taranaki coast (Tennyson & Salvador 2023).

Insert before ***Procellaria altirostris.***

Order **Incertae sedis**

Family **ZEALANDORNITHIDAE** T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri & Archer: False-colies

Genus †***Zealandornis*** T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri & Archer

Zealandornis T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri & Archer, 2022: *Journ. Ornith. 163*: 650 – Type species (by original designation) *Zealandornis relictus* T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri & Archer.

➤†***Zealandornis relictus*** T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri & Archer **Zealandian False-colie**

Zealandornis relictus T. Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury, Hand, De Pietri & Archer, 2022: *Journ. Ornith. 163*: 650 – Manuherikia River, St Bathans, Otago.

Known from the Altonian Stage (early Miocene; 19–16 Ma) St Bathans assemblage from the lower Bannockburn Formation, Manuherikia Group; near St Bathans, Otago (Worthy, Scofield, Salisbury *et al*. 2022b).

Insert after ***Pikaihao bartlei.***

APPENDIX 3

Alternative English, Māori, and Moriori names for New Zealand birds

The following 'non-bold' names are additional to those presented in Appendix 3 in the 2022 *Checklist*, or are earlier examples of use of the name:

Anas superciliosa **grey duck, pārera**, perēre (Deighton 1889)
Apteryx rowi **rowi, Okarito brown kiwi**, Ōkārito kiwi (Rowe *et al*. 2022)
Charadrius novaeseelandiae **shore plover, tuturuatu**, tchūriwat' (Cubrinovska *et al*. 2022), tūturuatu (Cubrinovska *et al*. 2022)
Cyanoramphus auriceps **yellow-crowned parakeet, kākāriki**, kakariki kowhai (Verry *et al*. 2022)
Cygnus sumnerensis **New Zealand swan, matapu;** ***C. s. chathamicus*** **Chatham Island swan, poūwa**, pōuwa (Verry *et al*. 2022)
Fregetta grallaria **white-bellied storm petrel**, white-fringed storm petrel (Mathews 1933)
Fregetta maoriana **New Zealand storm petrel, takahikare-raro**, Maori storm petrel (Mathews 1933)
Hemiphaga chathamensis **parea, Chatham Island pigeon**, parea (Deighton 1889)
Ninox novaeseelandiae **ruru, morepork**, New Zealand morepork (Tsang *et al*. 2022), Tasman morepork (Tsang *et al*. 2022)
Pachyptila pyramidalis **Pyramid prion**, The Pyramid prion (Shepherd *et al*. 2022).
Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae **tūī, tui**, kogo (Latham 1782), New Zealand creeper (Latham 1782), poë-bee-eater (Jennings 1828), poë-bird (Latham 1782), poe-honey-eater (Jennings 1828)

Additional common names (of vagrant species, species splits, and newly-described fossil species) appearing elsewhere in this document have also been added to Appendix 3.

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