Birds *(last update September 2013)*

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The following list includes all species of birds reliably recorded as free-living forms from South Australia during the period of European settlement. Recorded are 303 non-passerines (of which seven are introduced) and 179 passerines (six introduced), totalling 482 species for the state. Appendix 1 at the end of this chapter includes: a) species for which records are unconfirmed or rejected, b) introduced species for which there are no current, established, feral populations.

Maps

As in the first (Aslin 1985), second (Watts 1990) and third (Robinson *et al.* 2000) editions of this list, the distributional information (maps only in third edition) has been compiled from several sources. These include specimen data from the South Australian Museum, (SAM), and sight records from BirdLife Australia and from the SA Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR), principally the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA), as detailed in the general Introduction. For this edition a major improvement in the data set has been the inclusion of all currently databased records held by Birds SA (The South Australian Ornithological Association Inc).

The bird distribution maps have been extensively scrutinised in order to correct mistakes either due to incorrect identification or, more frequently, to mistakes in entering data and assigning geographical coordinates. This work has largely been undertaken by members of Birds SA Vetting Subcommittee (Andrew Black, Chair, Graham Carpenter and Lynn Pedler with Colin Rogers and John Hatch for sea- and shore-birds), and for SAM records by Philippa Horton and Brian Blaylock. Sight records from beyond the usual range of a species are shown on the map if adequate corroborative evidence could be obtained; if this was not available they are not shown but are retained as unconfirmed. In other instances difficulties arising from field identification, such as the crows and ravens (*Corvus* spp.) and Brown vs Inland Thornbills (*Acanthiza pusilla* and *A. apicalis*), have meant that in regions where these species abut or overlap some relatively arbitrary decisions have been made to include certain records or not. Other species show seasonal or irregular dispersive movements that are not yet reliably established or depicted on the maps. Finally, it should be noted that while the distribution maps are reasonably comprehensive, they do not include all records such as the numerous sight records in observers' personal field books and others that are not on any of the databases accessed for this list. There may also be some records that have been accidentally overlooked.

The maps give a good indication of where species might be encountered routinely, but on rare occasions any bird species may be seen well outside its known range as depicted. In such instances the observer is encouraged to contact Birds SA, SAM or DEWNR and to supply a description, and if possible photographs, so that the record can be assessed for possible inclusion in the BDBSA. Use of **Birds SA's Rare Bird Committee Record Report Form** or BirdLife Australia's Unusual Record Report Form (URRF) is encouraged.

Taxonomy and Nomenclature

Since the third edition (Robinson *et al.* 2000), a large volume of research, principally DNA-based, has contributed to numerous changes in the taxonomy of Australian birds. The landmark work of Christidis and Boles (2008) summarised this research up to the time of its publication and we have used it as the basis for revising our list of SA species. Following Christidis and Boles (2008), the flow of newly published phylogenetic and related studies has continued. We have assessed those relevant to the SA avifauna and have made taxonomic and nomenclatural changes accordingly. We have also made extensive use of web-based resources in making our decisions, including Zoonomen – Birds of the World (Peterson 2011), Avibase (Lepage 2013) and the IOC World Bird List (Gill and Donsker 2013). The IOC List is a particularly useful resource because it is frequently updated and provides references and links to further information. The species and genus names we use closely follow the IOC List; where they differ from the IOC List and/or from Christidis and Boles (2008) we have provided explanations in Appendix 2. Notable changes from Christidis and Boles (2008) include the restoration of several shearwaters from *Ardenna* back to *Puffinus*, splitting of the honeyeater genus *Lichenostomus* into several genera, and raising two quailthrush subspecies to species level.

Within each family we have arranged genera and species in alphabetical order. With the exception of

Laridae and Hydrobatidae, within which subfamilies are clearly defined, we have elected not to use subfamilies because in so many instances the placement of genera within subfamilies is uncertain. Because the scope of this list covers species only, we have not included subspecies for most. Exceptions are those species or subspecies that are included on the threatened species schedules of the SA National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972. We also include subspecies if they are widely recognised and have their own English name, e.g. Mallee Ringneck and Port Lincoln Parrot.

Higher-level Classification

Higher-level classification of birds continues to present challenges but recent studies have resolved some major relationships. There is widespread agreement that modern birds (subclass Neornithes) fall into two groups: the Palaeognathae (ratites and tinamous) and the Neognathae (all remaining groups), and that within the Neognathae there is a major, early division between the Galloanserae (megapodes, pheasants, geese, ducks and allies) and all other birds – the Neoaves.

Several recent molecular studies have investigated relationships within the Neoaves. Fain and Houde (2004) sequenced the seventh intron (non-coding region) of the nuclear ß-fibrinogen gene in one of the first studies to include representatives from most families. They found a major division of the Neoaves into two groups: Metaves (caprimulgiforms, pigeons, flamingos, tropicbirds, swifts, hummingbirds, grebes and a few other small groups) and Coronaves (remaining groups). Ericson *et al.* (2006) looked at the same gene region along with four additional ones and also found the same division within Neoaves. Christidis and Boles (2008) accordingly adopted this division with the result that their sequence of orders is significantly different from traditional classifications in placing tropicbirds, grebes, pigeons, caprimulgiforms and swifts in sequence between ducks and seabirds.

Livezey and Zusi (2007) expressed concern that both molecular and morphological investigations were hampered by small character sets and limited taxon sampling. They made a phylogenetic analysis of 150 taxa of Neornithes, plus 35 outgroup taxa including Mesozoic birds, using almost 3000 morphological characters. Their resulting phylogeny is closer to more 'traditional' arrangements with, for example, parrots and pigeons as closely related groups. They found no evidence for a separation into 'Metaves' and 'Coronaves', with the first major division of Neoaves being between a seabird-waterbird assemblage and a shorebird-landbird assemblage.

Hackett *et al*. (2008) investigated nuclear DNA sequences from 19 independent loci (including ß-fibrinogen) and found extremely short internodes between divisions near the base of Neoaves, indicating a rapid radiation of taxa. They found several well-supported cladistic groupings that diverge at or near the base of the Neoaves and that 'Metaves' is supported only when the ß-fibrinogen gene is included in the analysis. Of interest is the consistently supported close relationship between falcons, parrots and passerines, also found by Ericson *et al*. (2006). Using retroposon insertions Suh *et al*. (2011) also found that parrots are the closest relatives of passerines, and falcons the second closest (retroposons are jumping genetic elements that insert almost randomly in the genome and provide evidence of relatedness detectable for more than 100 million years). Morgan-Richards *et al*. (2008) tested the Metaves-Coronaves hypothesis by analysing the complete mitochondrial genomes of 35 species including seven 'metavian' species. They found these seven species separate into four different clades and there is no support for the Metaves as a monophyletic group. They suggested that the high number of insertions/deletions within the seventh intron of ß-fibrinogen resulted in artefacts during analysis, while Mayr (2010) suggested this gene is subject to homoplasy (similarity arising from convergence). Morgan-Richards *et al.* (2008) did not include parrots in their study but did not find a sister relationship between passerines and falcons. Pratt *et al*. (2009) added nine more mitochondrial genomes to those investigated by Morgan-Richards *et al*. (2008) and improved techniques for elucidating divergences and groupings. They found a major diversification of at least 12 neoavian lineages in the Late Cretaceous, with parrots possibly as a basal split, falcons sister to a clade containing other diurnal raptors and the owls, and passerines in another well-separated lineage.

These studies plus others each provide a different picture of neoavian phylogeny. Mayr (2010) made a comprehensive review of morphological and molecular studies and found that some neoavian groupings have widespread support (e.g. a sister relationship between owlet-nightjars and swifts with nightjars sister to both, and a close relationship between grebes and flamingos) while for others their position remains uncertain (e.g. pigeons, and a clade containing caprimulgiforms, swifts, hummingbirds and allies). His summary hypothesis shows several major clades arising from near the base of Neoaves. One clade is a 'landbird assemblage' (minus pigeons and nightjars and allies) and another includes a 'waterbird assemblage' (with a rearrangement of Pelecaniformes, Ciconiiformes and Suliformes), both assemblages being supported by many studies. Research published in the last two years describes yet further evidence for phylogenetic relationships and novel methods for detecting them (e.g. Suh *et al*. 2012) and as Mayr (2010) concluded 'If the numbers of new analyses continue to be as high as during the past years, we can indeed be confident that a robust phylogenetic framework will be available in the near future.'

It is clear that the higher-level classification presented in Christidis and Boles (2008) does not adequately reflect current interpretations of avian phylogeny. We therefore elected to follow the classification given in the IOC List (Gill and Donsker 2013) which, while still fairly 'traditional', does reflect recently established groupings.

English Names

English names of birds follow those used in the IOC List (Gill and Donsker 2013) with a few exceptions (enclosed in square brackets) as explained in the text. Where the IOC name differs from that used in Christidis and Boles (2008) the latter name is included in round brackets. A significant departure from common name usage in Christidis and Boles (2008) is that most hyphens have been dropped from compound bird group names. It has been customary in the past to hyphenate compound names (such as Storm-Petrel, Sea-Eagle and Quail-thrush) but an increasing consensus is to delete the hyphens in accordance with the sound arguments given by Gill *et al.* (2009). Note however that hyphens remain for descriptive epithets for example in Long-tailed Jaeger or Buff-rumped Thornbill. Rules for spelling of compound bird group names are detailed in Gill and Wright (2006) and are reiterated in the IOC website (Gill and Donsker 2013) at www.worldbirdnames.org/english-names/spelling-rules/

The rules can be summarised thus:

Compound names of two words are spelled as single, unhyphenated words if the second word is not a group name to which that species belongs taxonomically; examples are Tropicbird, Moorhen, Nativehen, Buttonquail, Greenshank, Flycatcher, Fairywren, Grasswren, Quailthrush. A compound name may only be hyphenated if it would appear odd spelled as one word. For South Australian birds we make four such exceptions: Bee-eater (because of the repeated vowel), Owlet-nightjar and Plains-wanderer (because as one word they have four syllables and are unwieldy) and Painted-snipe (because as one word it appears odd).

Only if the second name is a group name to which that species belongs taxonomically are two words used, each capitalised (for example Storm Petrel, Sea Eagle, Golden Plover, Black Cockatoo, Bronze Cuckoo, Reed Warbler). If the first name is also a bird group name then a hyphen should be used (Hawk-Owl, Parrot-Finch). Long established names such as Skylark, Goldfinch and Sparrowhawk (each of which should be two words) and Magpie Goose (which should be hyphenated) are exceptions to these rules.

CLASS AVES - Birds

Order Struthioniformes - Ostriches

Family Struthionidae - Ostriches

1. **Struthio camelus* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Ostrich

   See Appendix 2.1.

Order Casuariiformes - Emus

Family Casuariidae - Cassowaries and emus

See Appendix 2.2.

2. *Dromaius baudinianus* S.A. Parker, 1984 Kangaroo Island Emu AU: EX SA: E

   See Appendix 2.3.

3. *Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) Emu

   Introduced to Kangaroo and Wedge Islands.

Order Galliformes - Megapodes, pheasants, quails and allies

Family Megapodiidae - Megapodes

4. **Alectura lathami* J.E. Gray, 1831 Australian Brushturkey

5. *Leipoa ocellata Gould,* 1840 Malleefowl AU: VU SA: V

Family Phasianidae - Pheasants, quails and allies

6. *Coturnix pectoralis* Gould, 1837 Stubble Quail

7. *Coturnix ypsilophora* Bosc, 1792 Brown Quail SA: V

   One subspecies in SA: *C. y. australis* (Latham, 1801).

8. *Excalfactoria chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) King Quail SA: E

   One subspecies in SA: *E. c. victoriae* Mathews, 1912.

9. **Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 Indian Peafowl

Order Anseriformes - Geese, ducks and allies

Family Anseranatidae - Magpie Goose

10. *Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham, 1798) Magpie Goose SA: E

    Current population at Bool Lagoon re-introduced from the Northern Territory. See Appendix 2.4.

Family Anatidae - Geese, swans and ducks

11. *Anas castanea* (Eyton, 1838) Chestnut Teal

12. *Anas clypeata* Linnaeus, 1758 Northern Shoveler

13. *Anas gracilis* Buller, 1869 Grey Teal

14. **Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 Mallard (Northern Mallard)

15. *Anas querquedula* Linnaeus, 1758 Garganey

16. *Anas rhynchotis* Latham, 1801 Australasian Shoveler SA: R

    Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia. See Appendix 2.5.

17. *Anas superciliosa* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Pacific Black Duck

    Hybrids between Mallards and Pacific Black Ducks are found in the wild.

18. *Aythya australis* (Eyton, 1838) Hardhead

19. *Biziura lobata* (Shaw, 1796) Musk Duck SA: R

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20. *Cereopsis novaehollandiae* Latham, 1801 Cape Barren Goose SA: R

    Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

21. *Chenonetta jubata* (Latham, 1801) Maned Duck (Australian Wood Duck)

22. *Cygnus atratus* (Latham, 1790) Black Swan

23. *Dendrocygna arcuata* (Horsfield, 1824) Wandering Whistling Duck

24. *Dendrocygna eytoni* (Eyton, 1838) Plumed Whistling Duck

25. *Malacorhynchus membranaceus* (Latham, 1801) Pink-eared Duck

26. *Nettapus pulchellus* Gould, 1842 Green Pygmy Goose

    One vagrant bird photographed at Dalhousie Springs, northern SA, Oct. 2006, by D. Borchardt (A. Silcocks, BirdLife Australia, pers. comm.).

27. *Oxyura australis* Gould, 1837 Blue-billed Duck SA: R

28. *Stictonetta naevosa* (Gould, 1841) Freckled Duck SA: V

29. *Tadorna tadornoides* (Jardine & Selby, 1828) Australian Shelduck

Order Sphenisciformes - Penguins

Family Spheniscidae - Penguins

30. *Aptenodytes patagonicus* J.F. Miller, 1778 King Penguin

31. *Eudyptes chrysolophus* (Brandt, 1837) Macaroni Penguin

    Only vagrants of *E. c. schlegeli* Finsch, 1876 Royal Penguin have been recorded in SA. See Appendix 2.6.

32. *Eudyptes moseleyi* Mathews & Iredale, 1921 Northern Rockhopper Penguin

    See Appendix 2.7.

33. *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* G.R. Gray, 1845 Fiordland Penguin

34. *Eudyptes robustus* Oliver, 1953 Snares Penguin

    See Appendix 2.8.

35. *Eudyptes sclateri* Buller, 1888 Erect-crested Penguin

36. *Eudyptula minor* (J.R. Forster, 1781) Little Penguin

    See Appendix 2.9.

Order Procellariiformes - Tubenoses

Family Diomedeidae - Albatrosses

    See Appendix 2.10.

37. *Diomedea epomophora* Lesson, 1825 Royal Albatross AU: sspp. SA: sspp.

    Includes two subspecies: *D. e. sanfordi* Murphy, 1917 (Northern Royal Albatross) AU: EN SA: E, and *D. e. epomophora* (Southern Royal Albatross) AU: VU SA: V.

38. *Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758 Wandering Albatross AU: sspp. SA: V

    This species has several subspecies recognised globally; *D. e. exulans* (Wandering Albatross) is the main subspecies that occurs in SA, AU: EN. The SA Museum holds a specimen of another subspecies, as yet unidentified (B31791 from Goolwa, either *D. e. gibsoni* Robertson & Warham, 1992 Gibson's Albatross or *D. e. antipodensis* Robertson & Warham, 1992 Antipodean Albatross, both AU: VU).

39. *Phoebetria fusca* (Hilsenberg, 1822) Sooty Albatross AU: VU SA: E

    In SANPW Act as *Diomedea fusca.*

40. *Phoebetria palpebrata* (J.R. Forster, 1785) Light-mantled Albatross (Light-mantled Sooty Albatross) SA: V

    In SANPW Act as *Diomedea palpebrata.*

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41. *Thalassarche bulleri* (Rothschild, 1893) Buller's Albatross AU: VU SA: V

    In SANPW Act as *Diomedea bulleri.*

42. *Thalassarche cauta* (Gould, 1841) Shy Albatross AU: VU SA: V

    Only the nominate subspecies has been recorded in SA (but given their similarity both it and *T. c. steadi* Falla, 1933 (White-capped Albatross) may occur in SA waters); in the SANPW Act it is listed as *Diomedea c. cauta*. See Appendix 2.11.

43. *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Yellow-nosed Albatross AU: ssp. SA: sspp.

    Both subspecies occur in SA and the SANPW Act lists them as: *Diomedea chlororhynchos carteri* and *D. c. chlororhynchos*. *T. c. chlororhynchos* Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross SA: E and *T. c. carteri* (Rothschild, 1903) Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross AU: VU SA: E.

44. *Thalassarche chrysostoma* (J.R. Forster, 1785) Grey-headed Albatross AU: EN SA: V

    SANPW Act lists this species as *Diomedea chrysostoma*.

45. *Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828) Black-browed Albatross AU: VU SA: ssp.

    Includes two subspecies *T. m. melanophris* and *T. m. impavida* Mathews, 1912 Campbell Albatross; both occur in SA. *T. m. impavida* (as *Diomedea m. impavida* in SANPW Act) SA: V.

46. *Thalassarche salvini* (Rothschild, 1893) Salvin's Albatross AU: VU SA: V

    Only the nominate subspecies has been recorded in SA; in the SANPW Act it is listed as *Diomedea cauta salvini.* See Appendix 2.12.

Family Procellariidae - Shearwaters and petrels

47. *Aphrodroma brevirostris* (Lesson, 1831) Kerguelen Petrel

    See Appendix 2.13.

48. *Daption capense* (Linnaeus, 1758) Cape Petrel

49. *Fulmarus glacialoides* (A. Smith, 1840) Southern Fulmar

50. *Halobaena caerulea* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Blue Petrel AU: VU

51. *Macronectes giganteus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Southern Giant Petrel AU: EN SA: V

52. *Macronectes halli* Mathews, 1912 Northern Giant Petrel AU: VU

53. *Pachyptila belcheri* (Mathews, 1912) Slender-billed Prion

54. *Pachyptila desolata* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Antarctic Prion

55. *Pachyptila salvini* (Mathews, 1912) Salvin's Prion

56. *Pachyptila turtur* (Kuhl, 1820) Fairy Prion

57. *Pachyptila vittata* (G. Forster, 1777) Broad-billed Prion

58. *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Linnaeus, 1758 White-chinned Petrel

59. *Procellaria cinerea* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Grey Petrel

60. *Pterodroma cookii* (G.R. Gray, 1843) Cook's Petrel

61. *Pterodroma inexpectata* (J.R. Forster, 1844) Mottled Petrel

62. *Pterodroma lessonii* (Garnot, 1826) White-headed Petrel

63. *Pterodroma leucoptera* (Gould, 1844) Gould's Petrel

    SAM specimens from SA have been identified previously as *P. l. caledonica* Imber and Tennyson, 1981, the subspecies breeding in New Caledonia. However, because there is much overlap in variation between this and the nominate subspecies (D. Portelli pers. comm.), it is possible that SA specimens may be referable to the latter. The nominate subspecies is AU: EN.

64. *Pterodroma macroptera* (A. Smith, 1840) Great-winged Petrel

    Two subspecies, both occurring in SA waters: the nominate subspecies and *P. m. gouldi* (F.W. Hutton, 1869) Grey-faced Petrel; regarded by some recent authors as separate species (e.g. Onley and Scofield, 2007, Howell, 2012).

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65. *Pterodroma mollis* (Gould, 1844) Soft-plumaged Petrel AU: VU

66. *Puffinus assimilis* Gould, 1838 Little Shearwater

67. *Puffinus carneipes* (Gould, 1844) Flesh-footed Shearwater SA: R

See Appendix 2.14.

68. *Puffinus gavia* (J.R. Forster, 1844) Fluttering Shearwater

69. *Puffinus gravis* (O'Reilly, 1818) Great Shearwater

70. *Puffinus griseus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Sooty Shearwater

71. *Puffinus huttoni* Mathews, 1912 Hutton's Shearwater

72. *Puffinus pacificus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Wedge-tailed Shearwater

Observed by J.A.F. Jenkins in 1971 (Hatch and Cheshire 2000; N. Cheshire pers. comm.).

73. *Puffinus puffinus* (Brünnich, 1764) Manx Shearwater

74. *Puffinus tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1836) Short-tailed Shearwater

75. *Thalassoica antarctica* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Antarctic Petrel

Family Pelecanoididae - Diving petrels

See Appendix 2.15.

76. *Pelecanoides georgicus* Murphy & Harper, 1916 South Georgia Diving Petrel

77. *Pelecanoides urinatrix* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Common Diving Petrel

Family Hydrobatidae - Storm petrels

See Appendix 2.16.

Subfamily Hydrobatinae

78. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (Vieillot, 1818) Leach's Storm Petrel

See Appendix 2.17.

Subfamily Oceanitinae

79. *Fregetta tropica* (Gould, 1844) Black-bellied Storm Petrel

80. *Garrodia nereis* (Gould, 1841) Grey-backed Storm Petrel

81. *Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl, 1820) Wilson's Storm Petrel

82. *Pelagodroma marina* (Latham, 1790) White-faced Storm Petrel

Order Podicipediformes - Grebes

Family Podicipedidae - Grebes

83. *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Crested Grebe SA: R

Only one subspecies in Australia: *P. c. australis* Gould, 1844.

84. *Poliocephalus poliocephalus* (Jardine & Selby, 1827) Hoary-headed Grebe

85. *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826) Australasian Grebe

Order Phaethontiformes - Tropicbirds

Family Phaethontidae - Tropicbirds

86. *Phaethon rubricauda* Boddaert, 1783 Red-tailed Tropicbird

Order Ciconiiformes - Storks

Family Ciconiidae - Storks

87. *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* (Latham, 1790) Black-necked Stork

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Order Pelecaniformes - Ibises, herons, bitterns, pelicans

Family Threskiornithidae - Ibises and spoonbills

88. *Platalea flavipes* Gould, 1838 Yellow-billed Spoonbill

89. *Platalea regia* Gould, 1838 Royal Spoonbill

90. *Plegadis falcinellus* (Linnaeus, 1766) Glossy Ibis SA: R

91. *Threskiornis moluccus* (Cuvier, 1829) Australian White Ibis

    Species name spelling change required because *Threskiornis* is masculine (David & Gosselin, 2011).

92. *Threskiornis spinicollis* (Jameson, 1835) Straw-necked Ibis

Family Ardeidae - Herons and bitterns

93. *Ardea alba* Linnaeus, 1758 Great Egret

    See Appendix 2.18.

94. *Ardea ibis* Linnaeus, 1758 Cattle Egret SA: R

    The Eastern Cattle Egret *A. i. coromanda* (Boddaert, 1783) is the form that occurs in Australia.

    See Appendix 2.19.

95. *Ardea intermedia* Wagler, 1829 Intermediate Egret SA: R

    Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia. See Appendix 2.20.

96. *Ardea pacifica* Latham, 1801 White-necked Heron

97. *Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler, 1827) Australasian Bittern AU: EN SA: V

98. *Egretta garzetta* (Linnaeus, 1766) Little Egret SA: R

    Only one subspecies in Australia: *E. g. nigripes* Temminck, 1840.

99. *Egretta novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) White-faced Heron

100. *Egretta picata* (Gould, 1845) Pied Heron

101. *Egretta sacra* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Pacific Reef Heron (Eastern Reef Egret) SA: R

    Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.

102. *Ixobrychus dubius* Mathews, 1912 Australian Little Bittern [Black-backed Bittern] SA: E

103. *Nycticorax caledonicus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Nankeen Night Heron

Family Pelecanidae - Pelicans

104. *Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temminck, 1824 Australian Pelican

Order Suliformes - Gannets, boobies, darters, cormorants and frigatebirds

See Appendix 2.21.

Family Fregatidae - Frigatebirds

105. *Fregata ariel* (G.R. Gray, 1845) Lesser Frigatebird

Family Sulidae - Gannets and boobies

106. *Morus serrator* (G.R. Gray, 1843) Australasian Gannet

Family Phalacrocoracidae - Cormorants

107. *Microcarbo melanoleucos* (Vieillot, 1817) Little Pied Cormorant

108. *Phalacrocorax carbo* (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Cormorant

109. *Phalacrocorax fuscescens* (Vieillot, 1817) Black-faced Cormorant

110. *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* (Brandt, 1837) Little Black Cormorant

111. *Phalacrocorax varius* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) [Australian] Pied Cormorant

    See Appendix 2.22.

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Family Anhingidae - Darters

112. *Anhinga novaehollandiae* (Gould, 1847) Australasian Darter SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia (Schodde *et al*. 2012). Listed in the SANPW Act as *A. melanogaster,* Darter.

Order Accipitriformes - Osprey, hawks, eagles and allies

Family Pandionidae - Osprey

113. *Pandion haliaetus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Osprey SA: E

See Appendix 2.23.

Family Accipitridae - Hawks, eagles and allies

114. *Accipiter cirrocephalus* (Vieillot, 1817) Collared Sparrowhawk

115. *Accipiter fasciatus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Goshawk

116. *Accipiter novaehollandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Grey Goshawk SA: E

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia. See Appendix 2.24.

117. *Aquila audax* (Latham, 1801) Wedge-tailed Eagle

118. *Circus approximans* Peale, 1848 Swamp Harrier

119. *Circus assimilis* Jardine & Selby, 1828 Spotted Harrier

120. *Elanus axillaris* (Latham, 1801) Black-shouldered Kite

121. *Elanus scriptus* Gould, 1842 Letter-winged Kite SA: R

122. *Haliaeetus leucogaster* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) White-bellied Sea Eagle SA: E

123. *Haliastur sphenurus* (Vieillot, 1818) Whistling Kite

124. *Hamirostra melanosternon* (Gould, 1841) Black-breasted Buzzard SA: R

125. *Hieraaetus morphnoides* (Gould, 1841) Little Eagle

126. *Lophoictinia isura* (Gould, 1838) Square-tailed Kite SA: E

127. *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert, 1783) Black Kite

Order Falconiformes - Falcons

Family Falconidae - Falcons

128. *Falco berigora* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Brown Falcon

129. *Falco cenchroides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Nankeen Kestrel

130. *Falco hypoleucos* Gould, 1841 Grey Falcon SA: R

131. *Falco longipennis* Swainson, 1838 Australian Hobby

132. *Falco peregrinus* Tunstall, 1771 Peregrine Falcon SA: R

Only one subspecies occurs in Australia: *F. p. macropus* Swainson, 1838.

133. *Falco subniger* G.R. Gray, 1843 Black Falcon

Order Otidiformes - Bustards

Family Otididae - Bustards

134. *Ardeotis australis* (J.E. Gray, 1829) Australian Bustard SA: V

Order Gruiformes - Cranes, rails and allies

Family Rallidae - Rails, crakes and allies

135. *Fulica atra* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Coot

136. *Gallinula tenebrosa* Gould, 1846 Dusky Moorhen

137. *Gallirallus philippensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Buff-banded Rail

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138. *Lewinia pectoralis* (Temminck, 1831) Lewin's Rail SA: V

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

139. *Porphyrio porphyrio* (Linnaeus, 1758) Purple Swamphen

140. *Porzana fluminea* Gould, 1843 Australian Crake (Australian Spotted Crake)

141. *Porzana pusilla* (Pallas, 1776) Baillon's Crake

142. *Porzana tabuensis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Spotless Crake SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.

143. *Tribonyx ventralis* (Gould, 1837) Black-tailed Nativehen

Family Gruidae - Cranes

144. *Grus rubicunda* (Perry, 1810) Brolga SA: V

Order Charadriiformes - Plains-wanderer, sandpipers, plovers and other waders, buttonquails, gulls and allies

Family Turnicidae - Buttonquails

145. *Turnix pyrrhothorax* (Gould, 1841) Red-chested Buttonquail SA: R

146. *Turnix varius* (Latham, 1801) Painted Buttonquail SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

147. *Turnix velox* (Gould, 1841) Little Buttonquail

Family Burhinidae - Stonecurlews

Common name traditionally spelled with hyphen or as two words; see Introduction for spelling rules.

148. *Burhinus grallarius* (Latham, 1801) Bush Stonecurlew SA: R

Family Haematopodidae - Oystercatchers

149. *Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould, 1845 Sooty Oystercatcher SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

150. *Haematopus longirostris* Vieillot, 1817 (Australian) Pied Oystercatcher SA: R

Family Recurvirostridae - Avocets and stilts

151. *Cladorhynchus leucocephalus* (Vieillot, 1816) Banded Stilt SA: V

152. *Himantopus leucocephalus* Gould, 1837 White-headed Stilt

See Appendix 2.25.

153. *Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot, 1816 Red-necked Avocet

Family Charadriidae - Plovers and dotterels

154. *Charadrius bicinctus* Jardine & Selby, 1827 Double-banded Plover

155. *Charadrius dubius* Scopoli, 1786 Little Ringed Plover

156. *Charadrius hiaticula* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Ringed Plover

157. *Charadrius leschenaultii* Lesson, 1826 Greater Sand Plover SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.

158. *Charadrius mongolus* Pallas, 1776 Lesser Sand Plover SA: R

The nominate subspecies migrates to SA (Rogers 2002).

159. *Charadrius ruficapillus* Temminck, 1821 Red-capped Plover

160. *Charadrius veredus* Gould, 1848 Oriental Plover

161. *Elseyornis melanops* (Vieillot, 1818) Black-fronted Dotterel

162. *Erythrogonys cinctus* Gould, 1838 Red-kneed Dotterel

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163. *Peltohyas australis* (Gould, 1841) Inland Dotterel

See Appendix 2.26.

164. *Pluvialis dominica* (Statius Müller, 1776) American Golden Plover

See Appendix 2.27.

165. *Pluvialis fulva* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Pacific Golden Plover SA: R

166. *Pluvialis squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758) Grey Plover

167. *Thinornis rubricollis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Hooded Plover [Hooded Dotterel] SA: V

See Appendix 2.28.

168. *Vanellus miles* (Boddaert, 1783) Masked Lapwing

Two subspecies, both occurring in SA: the nominate subspecies in northern SA and *V. m. novaehollandiae* Stephens, 1819 Spur-winged Plover in southern SA, with a broad intergradient zone between.

169. *Vanellus tricolor* (Vieillot, 1818) Banded Lapwing

Family Rostratulidae - Painted-snipes

170. *Rostratula australis* (Gould, 1838) Australian Painted-snipe AU: EN SA: V

Listed in the SANPW Act as *R. benghalensis,* Painted Snipe.

Family Jacanidae - Jacanas

171. *Irediparra gallinacea* (Temminck, 1828) Comb-crested Jacana

Family Pedionomidae - Plains-wanderer

172. *Pedionomus torquatus* Gould, 1840 Plains-wanderer AU: VU SA: E

Family Scolopacidae - Woodcock, sandpipers and allies

173. *Actitis hypoleucos* (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Sandpiper SA: R

174. *Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruddy Turnstone SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.

175. *Calidris acuminata* (Horsfield, 1821) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

176. *Calidris alba* (Pallas, 1764) Sanderling SA: R

177. *Calidris bairdii* (Coues, 1861) Baird's Sandpiper

178. *Calidris canutus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Knot

179. *Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763) Curlew Sandpiper

180. *Calidris fuscicollis* (Vieillot, 1819) White-rumped Sandpiper

181. *Calidris melanotos* (Vieillot, 1819) Pectoral Sandpiper SA: R

182. *Calidris minuta* (Leisler, 1812) Little Stint

183. *Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776) Red-necked Stint

184. *Calidris subminuta* (Middendorff, 1853) Long-toed Stint SA: R

185. *Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821) Great Knot SA: R

186. *Gallinago hardwickii* (J.E. Gray, 1831) Latham's Snipe SA: R

187. *Limicola falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763) Broad-billed Sandpiper

188. *Limnodromus griseus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Short-billed Dowitcher

189. *Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Hudsonian Godwit

190. *Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Bar-tailed Godwit SA: R

Only one subspecies recorded in SA: *L. l. baueri* J.F. Naumann, 1836.

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191. *Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-tailedGodwit SA: R

Only one subspecies occurs in Australia: *L. l. melanuroides* Gould, 1846.

192. *Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Far Eastern Curlew SA: V

193. *Numenius minutus* Gould, 1841 Little Curlew

194. *Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Whimbrel SA: R

Probably only one subspecies occurs in SA: *N. p. variegatus* (Scopoli, 1786).

195. *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Phalarope (Grey Phalarope)

196. *Phalaropus lobatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red-necked Phalarope

197. *Philomachus pugnax* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruff SA: R

198. *Tringa brevipes* (Vieillot, 1816) Grey-tailed Tattler SA: R

199. *Tringa flavipes* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Lesser Yellowlegs

200. *Tringa glareola* Linnaeus, 1758 Wood Sandpiper SA: R

201. *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus, 1767) Common Greenshank

202. *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein, 1803) Marsh Sandpiper

203. *Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Common Redshank

204. *Tryngites subruficollis* (Vieillot, 1819) Buff-breasted Sandpiper

205. *Xenus cinereus* (Güldenstädt, 1775) Terek Sandpiper SA: R

Family Glareolidae - Pratincoles and coursers

206. *Glareola maldivarum* J.R. Forster, 1795 Oriental Pratincole

207. *Stiltia isabella* (Vieillot, 1816) Australian Pratincole

Family Laridae - Gulls, terns and noddies

Subfamily Sterninae – Terns and noddies

208. *Chlidonias hybrida* (Pallas, 1811) Whiskered Tern

209. *Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck, 1815) White-winged Tern

210. *Gelochelidon nilotica* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Gull-billed Tern

211. *Hydroprogne caspia* (Pallas, 1770) Caspian Tern

212. *Onychoprion anaethetus* (Scopoli, 1786) Bridled Tern

213. *Onychoprion fuscatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) Sooty Tern

214. *Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Tern SA: R

215. *Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763 Arctic Tern

216. *Sterna striata* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 White-fronted Tern

217. *Sterna vittata* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Antarctic Tern

The subspecies recorded from SA are not confirmed. The SA Museum holds the only specimen from SA (B36933) and from the descriptions given in Higgins and Davies (1996) it fits best with either *S. v. vittata* (AU: VU) or *S. v. bethunei* Buller, 1896 (AU: EN). Birds observed off the SW coast of Kangaroo Island in 2006 fitted best with *S. v. tristanensis* Murphy, 1938 (Baxter 2010) (this subspecies is not listed on AU or SA schedules).

218. *Sternula albifrons* (Pallas, 1764) Little Tern SA: E

One subspecies in SA: *S. a. sinensis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789).

219. *Sternula nereis* Gould, 1843 Fairy Tern AU: VU SA: E

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

220. *Thalasseus bergii* (M.H.K. Lichtenstein, 1823) Greater Crested Tern

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Subfamily Larinae - Gulls

221. *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826) Silver Gull

222. *Larus dominicanus* (M.H.K. Lichtenstein, 1823) Kelp Gull SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia.

223. *Larus pacificus* Latham, 1801 Pacific Gull

224. *Leucophaeus pipixcan* (Wagler, 1831) Franklin's Gull

225. *Xema sabini* (Sabine, 1819) Sabine's Gull

Family Stercorariidae - Skuas and jaegers

226. *Stercorarius antarcticus* (Lesson, 1831) Brown Skua SA: V

One subspecies in SA: *S. a. lonnbergi* (Mathews, 1912). Listed in the SANPW Act as *Catharacta skua lonnbergi,* Great Skua.

227. *Stercorarius longicaudus* Vieillot, 1819 Long-tailed Jaeger

228. *Stercorarius maccormicki* H. Saunders, 1893 South Polar Skua

229. *Stercorarius parasiticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Parasitic Jaeger (Arctic Jaeger)

230. *Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck, 1815) Pomarine Jaeger [Pomarine Skua]

See Appendix 2.29.

Order Columbiformes - Pigeons and doves

Family Columbidae - Pigeons and doves

231. **Columba livia* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Feral Pigeon [Rock Dove]

See Appendix 2.30.

232. *Geopelia cuneata* (Latham, 1801) Diamond Dove

233. *Geopelia placida* Gould, 1844 Peaceful Dove

See Appendix 2.31.

234. *Geophaps plumifera* Gould, 1842 Spinifex Pigeon SA: R

Only one subspecies in SA: *G. p. leucogaster* (Gould, 1867).

235. *Ocyphaps lophotes* (Temminck, 1822) Crested Pigeon

236. *Phaps chalcoptera* (Latham, 1790) Common Bronzewing

237. *Phaps elegans* (Temminck, 1809) Brush Bronzewing

238. *Phaps histrionica* (Gould, 1841) Flock Bronzewing SA: R

239. *Ptilinopus regina* Swainson, 1825 Rose-crowned Fruit Dove

240. **Spilopelia chinensis* (Scopoli, 1786) Spotted Dove

See Appendix 2.32.

241. **Streptopelia risoria* (Linnaeus, 1758) Barbary Dove

See Appendix 2.33.

Order Psittaciformes - Cockatoos and parrots

Family Cacatuidae - Cockatoos

242. *Cacatua galerita* (Latham, 1790) Sulphur-crested Cockatoo

243. *Cacatua leadbeateri* (Vigors, 1831) Major Mitchell's Cockatoo SA: R

See Appendix 2.34.

244. *Cacatua sanguinea* Gould, 1843 Little Corella

245. *Cacatua tenuirostris* (Kuhl, 1820) Long-billed Corella

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246. *Callocephalon fimbriatum* (J. Grant, 1803) Gang-gang Cockatoo

Kangaroo Island population introduced in 1940 and 1956.

247. *Calyptorhynchus banksii* (Latham, 1790) Red-tailed Black Cockatoo AU: ssp. SA: ssp.

Includes *C. b. graptogyne* Schodde, D.A. Saunders & Homberger, 1989 (South-East SA) AU: EN SA: E, and *C. b. samueli* Mathews, 1917 (far north of SA)

248. *Calyptorhynchus funereus* (Shaw, 1794) Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo SA: V

Represented in SA by *C. f. whiteae* Mathews, 1912 (following Schodde 1997b who separates the SA birds from Tasmanian *C. f. xanthanotus* Gould, 1838; in Higgins 1999 the SA birds are included in *C. f. xanthanotus*). The Eyre Peninsula population of *C. f. whiteae* is considered to be endangered.

249. *Calyptorhynchus lathami* (Temminck, 1807) Glossy Black Cockatoo AU: ssp. SA: E

C. l. halmaturinus Mathews, 1912 from Kangaroo Island is the only South Australian subspecies AU: EN.

250. *Eolophus roseicapilla* (Vieillot, 1817) Galah

251. *Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr, 1792) Cockatiel

Family Psittacidae - Parrots and allies

252. *Aprosmictus erythropterus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Red-winged Parrot SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

253. *Barnardius zonarius* (Shaw, 1805) Australian Ringneck

Two subspecies occur in SA: *B. z. zonarius* Port Lincoln Parrot (W of Flinders Ranges) and *B. z. barnardi* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) Mallee Ringneck (E of Flinders Ranges); the two are intergradient through the Flinders Ranges.

254. *Glossopsitta concinna* (Shaw, 1791) Musk Lorikeet

255. *Glossopsitta porphyrocephala* (Dietrichsen, 1837) Purple-crowned Lorikeet

256. *Glossopsitta pusilla* (Shaw, 1790) Little Lorikeet SA: E

257. *Lathamus discolor* (Shaw, 1790) Swift Parrot AU: EN SA: E

258. *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Shaw, 1805) Budgerigar

259. *Neophema chrysogaster* (Latham, 1790) Orange-bellied Parrot AU: CR SA: E

260. *Neophema chrysostoma* (Kuhl, 1820) Blue-winged Parrot SA: V

261. *Neophema elegans* (Gould, 1837) Elegant Parrot SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

262. *Neophema petrophila* (Gould, 1841) Rock Parrot SA: R

263. *Neophema pulchella* (Shaw, 1792) Turquoise Parrot

264. *Neophema splendida* (Gould, 1841) Scarlet-chested Parrot SA: R

265. *Neopsephotus bourkii* (Gould, 1841) Bourke's Parrot

266. *Northiella haematogaster* (Gould, 1838) Bluebonnet SA: ssp.

Includes *N. h. narethae* (H.L. White, 1921) Naretha Bluebonnet in the Nullarbor region SA: R, *N. h. pallescens* (Salvadori, 1891) in NE SA, and *N. h. haematogaster* (eastern and central SA).

267. *Pezoporus occidentalis* (Gould, 1861) Night Parrot AU: EN SA: E

268. *Pezoporus wallicus* (Kerr, 1792) Eastern Ground Parrot SA: E

May still occur in lower South-East; extinct in Mt Lofty Ranges-Adelaide Plains region. Recently recognised as being distinct from the Western Ground Parrot *P. flaviventris* North, 1911 (Murphy *et al*. 2011).

269. *Platycercus elegans* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Crimson Rosella

Includes Adelaide Rosella (*P. e. fleurieuensis* Ashby, 1917, *P. e. subadelaidae* Mathews, 1912, and a hybrid swarm between these), Yellow Rosella (*P. e. flaveolus* Gould, 1837 on the River Murray), and Crimson Rosella (*P. e. elegans* in the South-East and *P. e. melanopterus* North, 1906 on Kangaroo Island).

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270. *Platycercus eximius* (Shaw, 1792) Eastern Rosella

271. *Polytelis alexandrae* Gould, 1863 Princess Parrot AU: VU SA: V

272. *Polytelis anthopeplus* (Lear, 1831) Regent Parrot AU: ssp. SA: V

Represented in SA by *P. a. monarchoides* Schodde, 1993 (eastern subspecies) AU: VU.

273. *Psephotus haematonotus* (Gould, 1838) Red-rumped Parrot

274. *Psephotus varius* A.H. Clark, 1910 Mulga Parrot

275. *Psitteuteles versicolor* (Lear, 1831) Varied Lorikeet

276. *Trichoglossus haematodus* (Linnaeus, 1771) Rainbow Lorikeet

See Appendix 2.35.

Order Cuculiformes - Cuckoos

Family Cuculidae - Cuckoos

277. *Cacomantis flabelliformis* (Latham, 1801) Fan-tailed Cuckoo

278. *Cacomantis pallidus* (Latham, 1801) Pallid Cuckoo

See Appendix 2.36.

279. *Cacomantis variolosus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brush Cuckoo

280. *Chalcites basalis* (Horsfield, 1821) Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo

See Appendix 2.37.

281. *Chalcites lucidus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Shining Bronze Cuckoo

282. *Chalcites osculans* Gould, 1847 Black-eared Cuckoo

283. *Cuculus optatus* Gould, 1845 Oriental Cuckoo

284. *Eudynamys orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Pacific Koel (Eastern Koel)

285. *Scythrops novaehollandiae* Latham, 1790 Channel-billed Cuckoo

Order Strigiformes - Owls

Family Tytonidae - Barn owls

286. *Tyto delicatula* (Gould, 1837) Eastern Barn Owl

See Appendix 2.38.

287. *Tyto longimembris* (Jerdon, 1839) Eastern Grass Owl SA: R

Listed in the SANPW Act as *T. capensis*, Grass Owl.

288. *Tyto novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826) Australian Masked Owl SA: E

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA. See Appendix 2.39.

Family Strigidae - Typical owls

289. *Ninox boobook* (Latham, 1801) Southern Boobook

See Appendix 2.40.

290. *Ninox connivens* (Latham, 1801) Barking Owl SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

291. *Ninox strenua* (Gould, 1838) Powerful Owl SA: E

Order Caprimulgiformes - Frogmouths and nightjars

Family Podargidae - Frogmouths

292. *Podargus strigoides* (Latham, 1801) Tawny Frogmouth

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Family Caprimulgidae - Nightjars

See Appendix 2.41.

293. *Eurostopodus argus* (Hartert, 1892) Spotted Nightjar

294. *Eurostopodus mystacalis* (Temminck, 1826) White-throated Nightjar

Order Apodiformes - Swifts and owlet-nightjars

Family Aegothelidae - Owlet-nightjars

295. *Aegotheles cristatus* (Shaw, 1790) Australian Owlet-nightjar

Family Apodidae - Swifts

296. *Apus pacificus* (Latham, 1801) Pacific Swift (Fork-tailed Swift)

Most *Apus* species have forked tails (Leader, 2011); 'Pacific' reflects the distribution of this species.

297. *Hirundapus caudacutus* (Latham, 1801) White-throated Needletail

Order Coraciiformes - Kingfishers, bee-eaters and rollers

Family Coraciidae - Rollers

298. *Eurystomus orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Oriental Dollarbird

Family Alcedinidae - Kingfishers

See Appendix 2.42.

299. *Ceyx azureus* (Latham, 1801) Azure Kingfisher SA: E

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA. Listed in the SANPW Act as *Alecdo azurea*.

300. *Dacelo novaeguineae* (Hermann, 1783) Laughing Kookaburra

301. *Todiramphus pyrrhopygius* (Gould, 1840) Red-backed Kingfisher

302. *Todiramphus sanctus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Sacred Kingfisher

Family Meropidae - Bee-eaters

303. *Merops ornatus* Latham, 1801 Rainbow Bee-eater

Order Passeriformes - Songbirds

Family Ptilonorhynchidae - Bowerbirds

304. *Chlamydera guttata* Gould, 1862 Western Bowerbird SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA. See Appendix 2.43.

305. *Chlamydera maculata* (Gould, 1837) Spotted Bowerbird SA: E

Family Climacteridae - Australo-Papuan treecreepers

306. *Climacteris affinis* Blyth, 1864 White-browed Treecreeper SA: R

Two subspecies, both occurring in SA: *C. a. superciliosa* North, 1895 (central eastern SA) and the nominate subspecies (NW SA).

307. *Climacteris picumnus* Temminck, 1824 Brown Treecreeper

308. *Climacteris rufus* Gould, 1841 Rufous Treecreeper

309. *Cormobates leucophaea* (Latham, 1801) White-throated Treecreeper

Family Maluridae - Fairywrens, emuwrens and grasswrens

310. *Amytornis barbatus* Favalaro & McEvey, 1968 Grey Grasswren SA: R

One subspecies in SA: *A. b. diamantina* Schodde & Christidis, 1987.

311. *Amytornis goyderi* (Gould, 1875) Eyrean Grasswren

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312. *Amytornis merrotsyi* Mellor, 1913 Short-tailed Grasswren

Includes two subspecies, both restricted to SA: *A. m. merrotsyi* (Flinders Ranges Short-tailed Grasswren) and *A. m. pedleri* Christidis, Horton & Norman, 2008 (Gawler Ranges Short-tailed Grasswren).

313. *Amytornis modestus* (North, 1902) Thick-billed Grasswren AU: V

Recently shown to be a species distinct from *A. textilis* Western Grasswren (Black *et al*. 2010). Represented in SA by *A. m. indulkanna* (Mathews, 1916) (W of Lake Eyre and Lake Torrens), *A. m. raglessi* Black, 2011 (northern periphery of the Flinders Ranges), *A. m. curnamona* Black, 2011 (south-western Lake Frome Basin), and a population in the NE for which the taxonomic status is not yet established (Black, 2011).

314. *Amytornis purnelli* (Mathews, 1914) Dusky Grasswren

315. *Amytornis striatus* (Gould, 1840) Striated Grasswren SA: R

Represented in southern regions of SA by the nominate subspecies and in the NW by *A. s. oweni* Mathews, 1911. See Appendix 2.44.

316. *Amytornis textilis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) Western Grasswren

Recently shown to be a species distinct from *A. modestus* Thick-billed Grasswren (Black *et al*. 2010). Represented in SA by *A. t. myall* (Mathews, 1916) (NE Eyre Peninsula and eastern Gawler Ranges).

317. *Malurus cyaneus* (Ellis, 1782) Superb Fairywren

318. *Malurus lamberti* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Variegated Fairywren

319. *Malurus leucopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 White-winged Fairywren

320. *Malurus pulcherrimus* Gould, 1844 Blue-breasted Fairywren

321. *Malurus splendens* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) Splendid Fairywren

Two subspecies occur in SA: *M. s. melanotus* Gould, 1841 Black-backed Fairywren (Murray Mallee) and *M. s. musgravi* Mathews, 1922 Turquoise Fairywren (northern Eyre Peninsula and NW SA); the two are intergradient through the Flinders Ranges.

322. *Stipiturus malachurus* (Shaw, 1798) Southern Emuwren AU: sspp. SA: sspp.

Includes *S. m. polionotum* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (South-East SA) SA: R; *S. m. halmaturinus* Parsons, 1920 (Kangaroo Island) SA: R; *S. m. intermedius* Ashby, 1920 (Mt Lofty Ranges) AU: EN SA: E; and *S. m. parimeda* Schodde & Weatherly, 1981 (southern Eyre Peninsula) AU: VU SA: E. See Appendix 2.45.

323. *Stipiturus mallee* A.J. Campbell, 1908 Mallee Emuwren AU: EN SA: E

324. *Stipiturus ruficeps* A.J. Campbell, 1899 Rufous-crowned Emuwren SA: R

Family Meliphagidae - Honeyeaters and Australian chats

325. *Acanthagenys rufogularis* Gould, 1838 Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

326. *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris* (Latham, 1801) Eastern Spinebill

327. *Anthochaera carunculata* (Shaw, 1790) Red Wattlebird

328. *Anthochaera chrysoptera* (Latham, 1801) Little Wattlebird

329. *Anthochaera phrygia* (Shaw, 1794) Regent Honeyeater AU: EN SA: E

330. *Ashbyia lovensis* (Ashby, 1911) Gibberbird

331. *Caligavis chrysops* (Latham, 1801) Yellow-faced Honeyeater

See Appendix 2.46.

332. *Certhionyx variegatus* Lesson, 1830 Pied Honeyeater

333. *Conopophila whitei* (North, 1910) Grey Honeyeater SA: R

334. *Entomyzon cyanotis* (Latham, 1801) Blue-faced Honeyeater SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

335. *Epthianura albifrons* (Jardine & Selby, 1828) White-fronted Chat

336. *Epthianura aurifrons* Gould, 1838 Orange Chat

Australian EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable
South Australian E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

337. *Epthianura crocea* Castelnau & E.P. Ramsay, 1877 Yellow Chat SA: E

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

338. *Epthianura tricolor* Gould, 1841 Crimson Chat

339. *Gavicalis virescens* (Vieillot, 1817) Singing Honeyeater

See Appendix 2.46.

340. *Gliciphila melanops* (Latham, 1801) Tawny-crowned Honeyeater

341. *Grantiella picta* (Gould, 1838) Painted Honeyeater SA: R

342. *Lichenostomus cratitius* (Gould, 1841) Purple-gaped Honeyeater SA: ssp.

Includes *L. c. occidentalis* Cabanis, 1851 (mainland population) SA: R and the nominate subspecies on Kangaroo Island.

343. *Lichenostomus melanops* (Latham, 1801) Yellow-tufted Honeyeater

344. *Lichmera indistincta* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Honeyeater SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

345a. *Manorina flavigula* (Gould, 1840) Yellow-throated Miner

Includes the nominate subspecies (central eastern SA, mid-North, Yorke Peninsula, Flinders Ranges), *M. f. wayensis* (Mathews, 1912) (northern and western SA), and the following:

345b. *Manorina flavigula melanotis* (F.E. Wilson, 1911) Black-eared Miner AU: EN SA: E

For a discussion of the taxonomic status of the Black-eared Miner, see Appendix 2.47. Listed in the SANPW Act as Yellow-throated Miner (Black-eared subspecies).

346. *Manorina melanocephala* (Latham, 1801) Noisy Miner

347. *Melithreptus brevirostris* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown-headed Honeyeater

348. *Melithreptus gularis* (Gould, 1837) Black-chinned Honeyeater SA: sspp.

Includes two subspecies in SA: *M. g. laetior* Gould, 1875 Golden-backed Honeyeater (far NE of SA) SA: R, and *M. g. gularis* (Mount Lofty Ranges and South-East SA) SA: V.

349. *Melithreptus lunatus* (Vieillot, 1802) White-naped Honeyeater

350. *Nesoptilotis leucotis* (Latham, 1801) White-eared Honeyeater

See Appendix 2.46.

351. *Philemon citreogularis* (Gould, 1837) Little Friarbird SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

352. *Philemon corniculatus* (Latham, 1790) Noisy Friarbird

353. *Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) New Holland Honeyeater

354. *Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus* (Latham, 1801) Crescent Honeyeater

355. *Plectorhyncha lanceolata* Gould, 1838 Striped Honeyeater SA: R

356. *Ptilotula fusca* (Gould, 1837) Fuscous Honeyeater

See Appendix 2.46 and 2.48.

357. *Ptilotula keartlandi* (North, 1895) Grey-headed Honeyeater

358. *Ptilotula ornata* (Gould, 1838) Yellow-plumed Honeyeater

359. *Ptilotula penicillata* (Gould, 1837) White-plumed Honeyeater

360. *Ptilotula plumula* (Gould, 1841) Grey-fronted Honeyeater

361. *Purnella albifrons* (Gould, 1841) White-fronted Honeyeater

362. *Sugomel niger* (Gould, 1838) Black Honeyeater

See Appendix 2.49.

Australian EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable
South Australian E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

Family Dasyornithidae - Bristlebirds

363. *Dasyornis broadbenti* (McCoy, 1867) Rufous Bristlebird SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

Family Pardalotidae - Pardalotes

See Appendix 2.50.

364. *Pardalotus punctatus* Shaw, 1792 Spotted Pardalote

Includes *P. p. xanthopyge* McCoy, 1866 Yellow-rumped Pardalote, as well as the nominate subspecies.

365. *Pardalotus rubricatus* Gould, 1838 Red-browed Pardalote

366. *Pardalotus striatus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Striated Pardalote

Family Acanthizidae - Thornbills, scrubwrens and allies

367. *Acanthiza apicalis* Gould, 1847 Inland Thornbill

368. *Acanthiza chrysorrhoa* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1830) Yellow-rumped Thornbill

369. *Acanthiza iredalei* Mathews, 1911 Slender-billed Thornbill AU: ssp. SA: sspp.

Includes three subspecies across SA: *A. i. hedleyi* Mathews, 1912 (south-eastern) SA: R; *A. i. iredalei* (western and northern) AU: VU SA: R; *A. i. rosinae* Mathews, 1913 Dark Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) SA: V.

370. *Acanthiza lineata* Gould, 1838 Striated Thornbill

371. *Acanthiza nana* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Yellow Thornbill

372. *Acanthiza pusilla* (Shaw, 1790) Brown Thornbill

373. *Acanthiza reguloides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Buff-rumped Thornbill

374. *Acanthiza robustirostris* Milligan, 1903 Slaty-backed Thornbill

375. *Acanthiza uropygialis* Gould, 1838 Chestnut-rumped Thornbill

376. *Aphelocephala leucopsis* (Gould, 1841) Southern Whiteface

377. *Aphelocephala nigricincta* (North, 1895) Banded Whiteface

378. *Aphelocephala pectoralis* (Gould, 1871) Chestnut-breasted Whiteface SA: R

379. *Calamanthus (Calamanthus) campestris* (Gould, 1841) Rufous Fieldwren

Three subspecies in SA including the nominate subspecies, which is extinct in the Mount Lofty Ranges and uncommon elsewhere.

380. *Calamanthus (Calamanthus) fuliginosus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Striated Fieldwren

381. *Calamanthus (Hylacola) cautus* (Gould, 1843) Shy Heathwren SA: R

Two subspecies in SA: *C. c. halmaturinus* (Mathews, 1912) (Kangaroo Island) and the nominate subspecies (Eyre Peninsula, Murray Mallee, upper South-East, Yorke Peninsula, Flinders Ranges). See Appendix 2.51 for notes on generic arrangement.

382. *Calamanthus (Hylacola) pyrrhopygius* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Chestnut-rumped Heathwren AU: ssp. SA: sspp.

Includes three subspecies: *C. p. parkeri* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (Mt Lofty Ranges) AU: EN SA: E; *C. p. pedleri* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (Flinders Ranges) SA: V; *C. p. pyrrhopygius* (South-East SA) SA: V.

383. *Gerygone olivacea* (Gould, 1838) White-throated Gerygone SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA. See Appendix 2.52.

384. *Gerygone fusca* (Gould, 1838) Western Gerygone SA: R

The nominate subspecies occurs on Eyre Peninsula and *G. f. mungi* Mathews, 1912 in NW SA. The subspecific identity of birds occasionally observed in eastern SA is not known.

385. *Pyrrholaemus brunneus* Gould, 1841 Redthroat

Australian EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable
South Australian E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

386. *Sericornis frontalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) White-browed Scrubwren

Includes the nominate subspecies in the South-East and *S. f. rosinae* Mathews, 1912 in the Mount Lofty Ranges (both White-browed Scrubwren), plus *S. f. ashbyi* Mathews, 1912 on Kangaroo Island and *S. f. mellori* Mathews, 1912 in the gulf region and further west (both Spotted Scrubwren).

387. *Smicrornis brevirostris* (Gould, 1838) Weebill

Family Pomatostomidae - Australo-Papuan Babblers

388. *Pomatostomus ruficeps* (Hartlaub, 1852) Chestnut-crowned Babbler

389. *Pomatostomus superciliosus* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) White-browed Babbler

390. *Pomatostomus temporalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Grey-crowned Babbler SA: sspp.

Includes two subspecies: *P. t. temporalis* (South-East SA) SA: E, and *P. t. rubeculus* (Gould, 1840) Red-breasted Babbler (NW of SA) SA: R.

Family Cinclosomatidae - Quailthrushes and allies

See Appendix 2.53.

391. *Cinclosoma alisteri* Mathews, 1910 Nullarbor Quailthrush

See Appendix 2.54.

392. *Cinclosoma castanotum* Gould, 1840 Chestnut-backed Quailthrush (Chestnut Quailthrush) SA: ssp.

According to Schodde and Mason's (1999) analysis this species includes three subspecies: *C. c. castanotum.* (Murray Mallee and Flinders Ranges) SA: R; *C. c. clarum* Morgan, 1926 (NW of SA); and *C. c. fordianum* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (SW of SA), with all three intergrading on Eyre Peninsula. See Appendix 2.55. The SANPW Act lists *C. c. castanotum* as *C. castanotus castanotus*, Chestnut Quail-thrush (eastern subspecies).

393. *Cinclosoma cinnamomeum* Gould, 1846 Cinnamon Quailthrush

394. *Cinclosoma marginatum* Sharpe, 1883 Western Quailthrush

See Appendix 2.56.

395. *Cinclosoma punctatum* (Shaw, 1794) Spotted Quailthrush AU: ssp. SA: sspp.

Includes *C. p. anachoreta* Schodde & Mason, 1999 (Mount Lofty Ranges) AU: CR SA: E and *C. p. punctatum* (South-East SA) SA: E, both subspecies possibly extinct in SA.

Family Psophodidae - Whipbirds and allies

396. *Psophodes cristatus* (Gould, 1838) Chirruping Wedgebill

397. *Psophodes nigrogularis* Gould, 1844 Western Whipbird AU: ssp. SA: sspp.

Includes two subspecies in SA: *P. n. lashmari* Schodde & Mason, 1991 (Kangaroo Island) SA: R; and *P. n. leucogaster* Howe & J.A. Ross, 1933 (southern Eyre Peninsula and Yorke Peninsula, and Murray Mallee) AU: VU SA: E.

398. *Psophodes occidentalis* (Mathews, 1912) Chiming Wedgebill

Family Artamidae - Woodswallows, butcherbirds and allies

See Appendix 2.57.

399. *Artamus cinereus* Vieillot, 1817 Black-faced Woodswallow

400. *Artamus cyanopterus* (Latham, 1801) Dusky Woodswallow

401. *Artamus leucorynchus* (Linnaeus, 1771) White-breasted Woodswallow

402. *Artamus minor* Vieillot, 1817 Little Woodswallow

403. *Artamus personatus* (Gould, 1841) Masked Woodswallow

404. *Artamus superciliosus* (Gould, 1837) White-browed Woodswallow

405. *Cracticus nigrogularis* (Gould, 1837) Pied Butcherbird

406. *Cracticus torquatus* (Latham, 1801) Grey Butcherbird

Australian EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable
South Australian E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

407. *Gymnorhina tibicen* (Latham, 1801) Australian Magpie

See Appendix 2.58.

408. *Strepera graculina* (Shaw, 1790) Pied Currawong SA: E

One subspecies in SA (South-East) but its taxonomic affinities are uncertain. It is listed in the SANPW Act as *S. g. ashbyi* Mathews, 1913 but its identity is yet to be confirmed.

409. *Strepera versicolor* (Latham, 1801) Grey Currawong SA: ssp.

Includes four subspecies in SA: *S. v. melanoptera* Gould, 1846 Black-winged Currawong (South-East SA, Mount Lofty Ranges, Murray Mallee); *S. v. halmaturina* Mathews, 1912 Black-winged Currawong (Kangaroo Island); *S. v. intermedia* Sharpe, 1877 Brown Currawong (Eyre Peninsula, Yorke Peninsula and into SW arid lands); *S. v. plumbea* Gould, 1846 (NW of SA and W Nullarbor) SA: E.

Family Campephagidae - Cuckooshrikes and allies

410. *Coracina maxima* (Rüppell, 1839) Ground Cuckooshrike

411. *Coracina novaehollandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Black-faced Cuckooshrike

412. *Coracina papuensis* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) White-bellied Cuckooshrike SA: R

Only one subspecies occurs in SA: *C. p. robusta* (Latham, 1801).

413. *Lalage tenuirostris* (Jardine, 1831) Common Cicadabird

See Appendix 2.59.

414. *Lalage tricolor* (Swainson, 1825) White-winged Triller

See Appendix 2.60.

Family Neosittidae - Sittellas

415. *Daphoenositta chrysoptera* (Latham, 1801) Varied Sittella

Family Oreoicidae - Crested Bellbird and allies

416. *Oreoica gutturalis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Crested Bellbird

See Appendix 2.61.

Family Pachycephalidae - Whistlers, shriketits and allies

417. *Colluricincla harmonica* (Latham, 1801) Grey Shrikethrush

Two subspecies occur in SA: the nominate subspecies in eastern SA and *C. h. rufiventris* Gould, 1841 Western Shrikethrush in western SA.

418. *Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1801) Crested Shriketit SA: R

Only the nominate subspecies occurs in SA.

419. *Pachycephala inornata* Gould, 1841 Gilbert's Whistler SA: R

420. *Pachycephala olivacea* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Olive Whistler SA: E

Represented in SA by *P. o. hesperus* Schodde & Mason, 1999.

421. *Pachycephala pectoralis* (Latham, 1801) Australian Golden Whistler (Golden Whistler)

Two subspecies in SA: *P. p. fuliginosa* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 (southern regions except lower South-East) and *P. p. youngi* Mathews, 1912 (in the South-East and disperses further N and W during autumn-winter). See Appendix 2.62.

422. *Pachycephala rufiventris* (Latham, 1801) Rufous Whistler

423. *Pachycephala rufogularis* Gould, 1841 Red-lored Whistler AU: VU SA: R

Family Oriolidae - Orioles

424. *Oriolus sagittatus* (Latham, 1801) Olive-backed Oriole SA: R

Represented in SA by the nominate subspecies.

Australian EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable
South Australian E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

Family Dicruridae - Drongos

425. *Dicrurus bracteatus* Gould, 1843 Spangled Drongo

Family Rhipiduridae - Fantails

426. *Rhipidura albiscapa* Gould, 1840 Grey Fantail

427. *Rhipidura leucophrys* (Latham, 1801) Willie Wagtail

428. *Rhipidura rufifrons* (Latham, 1801) Rufous Fantail

Family Monarchidae - Monarch flycatchers and magpielarks

429. *Grallina cyanoleuca* (Latham, 1801) Magpielark

430. *Monarcha melanopsis* (Vieillot, 1818) Black-faced Monarch

431. *Myiagra cyanoleuca* (Vieillot, 1818) Satin Flycatcher SA: E

432. *Myiagra inquieta* (Latham, 1801) Restless Flycatcher SA: R

433. *Myiagra rubecula* (Latham, 1801) Leaden Flycatcher

Family Corvidae - Crows

434. *Corvus bennetti* North, 1901 Little Crow

435. *Corvus coronoides* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Australian Raven

436. *Corvus mellori* Mathews, 1912 Little Raven

437. *Corvus orru* Bonaparte, 1850 Torresian Crow

438. *Corvus tasmanicus* Mathews, 1912 Forest Raven

Family Corcoracidae - Australian mudnesters

439. *Corcorax melanorhamphos* (Vieillot, 1817) White-winged Chough SA: R

Possibly two subspecies, both occurring in SA: *C. m. melanorhamphos* (South-East, Murray Mallee) and *C. m whiteae* Mathews, 1912 (Mount Lofty Ranges, Eyre Peninsula, Gawler Ranges). See Appendix 2.63.

440. *Struthidea cinerea* Gould, 1837 Apostlebird

Family Petroicidae - Australo-Papuan robins and allies

441. *Drymodes brunneopygia* Gould, 1841 Southern Scrub Robin

442. *Eopsaltria australis* (Shaw, 1790) Eastern Yellow Robin

443. *Eopsaltria griseogularis* Gould, 1838 Western Yellow Robin

444. *Melanodryas cucullata* (Latham, 1801) Hooded Robin SA: ssp.

According to Schodde and Mason (1999) the following subspecies occur in SA: *M. c. westralensis* (Mathews, 1912) (western SA west of Lakes Eyre and Torrens and including Eyre Peninsula), and *M. c. cucullata* (South-East SA to Port Augusta, including Yorke Peninsula but not Kangaroo Island) SA: R. A third subspecies, *M. c. picata* Gould, 1865, found mainly in Queensland and Northern Territory, may form an intergradient zone with both of the preceding subspecies in the Olary Spur and Flinders Ranges.

445. *Microeca fascinans* (Latham, 1801) Jacky Winter SA: ssp.

Three subspecies occur in SA: *M. f. fascinans* (South-East SA, Mount Lofty Ranges) SA: R; *M. f. assimilis* Gould, 1841 (Murray Mallee, Flinders Ranges and further W); *M. f. pallida* De Vis, 1885 (NE of SA).

446. *Petroica boodang* (Lesson, 1837) Scarlet Robin SA: sspp.

Two subspecies occur in SA: *P. b. boodang* (South-East SA, Mount Lofty Ranges, southern Flinders Ranges) SA: R, and *P. b. campbelli* Sharpe, 1898 (Eyre Peninsula) SA: V. The population on Kangaroo Island is intermediate between the two subspecies, and that on the southern tip of Yorke Peninsula is not yet identified to subspecies.

447. *Petroica goodenovii* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Red-capped Robin

448. *Petroica phoenicea* Gould, 1837 Flame Robin SA: V

449. *Petroica rodinogaster* (Drapiez, 1819) Pink Robin

450. *Petroica rosea* Gould, 1840 Rose Robin

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South Australian E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

Family Alaudidae - Larks

451. **Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Skylark

452. *Mirafra javanica* Horsfield, 1821 Horsfield's Bush Lark

Family Hirundinidae - Swallows and martins

453. *Cheramoeca leucosterna* (Gould, 1841) White-backed Swallow

454. *Hirundo neoxena* Gould, 1842 Welcome Swallow

455. *Hirundo rustica* Linnaeus, 1758 Barn Swallow

456. *Petrochelidon ariel* (Gould, 1842) Fairy Martin

457. *Petrochelidon nigricans* (Vieillot, 1817) Tree Martin

Family Acrocephalidae - Reed warblers

458. *Acrocephalus australis* (Gould, 1838) Australian Reed Warbler

Family Locustellidae - Grasshopper warblers, grassbirds and allies

See Appendix 2.64.

459. *Cincloramphus cruralis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Songlark

See Appendix 2.65.

460. *Cincloramphus mathewsi* Iredale, 1911 Rufous Songlark

461. *Eremiornis carteri* North, 1900 Spinifexbird SA: E

462. *Megalurus gramineus* (Gould, 1845) Little Grassbird

463. *Megalurus timoriensis* Wallace, 1864 Tawny Grassbird

Species recently observed in north-eastern SA, June 2013, by J. Reid (pers. comm.; paper in preparation).

Family Cisticolidae - Cisticolas

464. *Cisticola exilis* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Golden-headed Cisticola

Family Timaliidae - Asian babblers, white-eyes and allies

See Appendix 2.66.

465. *Zosterops lateralis* (Latham, 1801) Silvereye

Family Sturnidae - Starlings

466. **Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Starling

Family Turdidae - Thrushes

467. **Turdus merula* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Blackbird

468. *Zoothera lunulata* (Latham, 1801) Bassian Thrush SA: R

Kangaroo Island, Mount Lofty Ranges and southern Flinders Ranges populations belong to the subspecies *Z. l. halmaturina* (A.G. Campbell, 1906). Those in the South-East are not yet identified but may be intergrades between *halmaturina* and the nominate subspecies (Schodde and Mason, 1999).

Family Dicaeidae - Flowerpeckers

Included as a subfamily within Nectariniidae by Christidis and Boles (2008).

469. *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* (Shaw, 1792) Mistletoebird

Family Passeridae - Old World sparrows

470. **Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) House Sparrow

Family Estrildidae - Waxbills (grass finches) and allies

471. *Emblema pictum* Gould, 1842 Painted Finch SA: R

472. *Neochmia modesta* (Gould, 1837) Plum-headed Finch

Australian EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable
South Australian E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

473. *Neochmia temporalis* (Latham, 1801) Red-browed Finch

474. *Stagonopleura bella* (Latham, 1801) Beautiful Firetail SA: R

Two subspecies in SA: *S. b. samueli* (Mathews, 1912) (Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island) and *S. b. interposita* Schodde and Mason, 1999 (South-East).

475. *Stagonopleura guttata* (Shaw, 1796) Diamond Firetail SA: V

476. *Taeniopygia guttata* (Vieillot, 1817) Zebra Finch

Family Motacillidae - Wagtails and pipits

477. *Anthus australis* Vieillot, 1818 Australian Pipit

See Appendix 2.67.

478. *Motacilla cinerea* Tunstall, 1771 Grey Wagtail

479. *Motacilla citreola* Pallas, 1776 Citrine Wagtail

480. *Motacilla tschutschensis* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Eastern Yellow Wagtail

Family Fringillidae - Finches

481. **Carduelis carduelis* (Linnaeus, 1758) European Goldfinch

482. **Chloris chloris* (Linnaeus, 1758) European (Common) Greenfinch

See Appendix 2.68.

Australian EX = Extinct; CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable
South Australian E = Endangered; V = Vulnerable; R = Rare

Appendix 1

These are species that are not included in the main list for the following reasons (as indicated in brackets after the family name):

1. Either they have not established a feral population in South Australia, or they appear to have died out or have been exterminated in this state, or the status of the feral population is uncertain.
2. Records are unconfirmed or have been rejected.

Further details for some of these species may be found in SAOA (2008).

**Numida meleagris* (Linnaeus, 1758) Helmeted Guineafowl (NUMIDIDAE) (1)

**Callipepla californica* (Shaw, 1798) California Quail (ODONTOPHORIDAE) (1)

**Meleagris gallopavo* Linnaeus, 1758 Wild Turkey (PHASIANIDAE) (1)

Listed by SAOA (2008) as occurring on Kangaroo Island but it is not established as a feral breeding species in native bushland (C. Baxter pers. comm.).

**Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Pheasant (PHASIANIDAE) (1)

*Anser anser (Linnaeus, 1758) Greylag Goose, domestic variety (ANATIDAE) (1)

Reported to have been breeding on western shore of Lake Alexandrina for more than 20 years and has been culled but not eliminated (J. Eckert pers. comm. 2006).

**Cairina moschata* (Linnaeus, 1758) Muscovy Duck (ANATIDAE) (1)

**Tadorna ferruginea* (Pallas, 1764) Ruddy Shelduck (ANATIDAE) (1)

Tadorna radjah (Lesson, 1828) Raja (Radjah) Shelduck (ANATIDAE) (2)

Pagodroma nivea (G. Forster, 1777) Snow Petrel (PROCELLARIIDAE) (2)

Procellaria westlandica *Falla*, 1946 Westland Petrel (PROCELLARIIDAE) (2)

Ardea cinerea *Linnaeus*, 1758 Grey Heron (ARDEIDAE) (2)

Sula dactylatra *Lesson*, 1831 Masked Booby (SULIDAE) (2)

**Tribonyx mortierii* *Du Bus de Gisignies*, 1840 Tasmanian Nativehen (RALLIDAE) (1)

Calidris alpina (Linnaeus, 1758) Dunlin (SCOLOPACIDAE) (2)

Calidris paramelanotos Parker, 1982 Cox's Sandpiper (SCOLOPACIDAE) (2)

Shown to be hybrid *C. ferruginea* x *C. melanotos* (Christidis et al. 1996).

Sterna dougallii Montagu, 1813 Roseate Tern (LARIDAE) (2)

**Agapornis roseicollis* (Vieillot, 1818) Rosy-faced (Peach-faced) Lovebird (PSITTACIDAE) (1)

Apus nipalensis (Hodgson, 1837) House Swift (APODIDAE) (2)

See Appendix 2.69.

Pyrrholaemus sagittatus (Latham, 1801) Speckled Warbler (ACANTHIZIDAE) (2)

See Appendix 2.70.

**Pycnonotus jocosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red-whiskered Bulbul (PYCNONOTIDAE) (1)

**Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Common Myna (STURNIDAE) (1)

See Appendix 2.71.

**Turdus philomelos* C.L. Brehm, 1831 Song Thrush (TURDIDAE) (1)

**Euplectes orix* (Linnaeus, 1758) Southern Red Bishop (PLOCEIDAE) (1)

See Appendix 2.72.

**Lonchura cataneothorax* (Gould, 1837) Chestnut-breasted Mannikin (ESTRILDIDAE) (1)

**Lonchura punctulata* (Linnaeus, 1758) Scaly-breasted Munia (Nutmeg Mannikin) (ESTRILDIDAE) (1)

Appendix 2

2.1. The molecular work of Miller *et al*. (2011) supports the elevation of the Somali Ostrich from subspecies to species *Struthio molybdophanes* Reichenow, 1883. The English name of the Ostrich *S. camelus* therefore requires qualification. Common Ostriches in SA are derived from the southern subspecies *S. c. australis* Gurney, 1868 (Condon 1975).

2.2. Gill and Donsker (2013) separate cassowaries and emus into different families but the two groups are closely related as detailed by Christidis and Boles (2008) and Mayr (2010) so we follow the latter two authorities in retaining them in the same family.

2.3. The dwarf King Island Emu *Dromaius ater* Vieillot, 1817 has recently been shown to be closely related to the mainland Emu *D. novaehollandiae* and is better regarded as a subspecies of the latter (Heupink *et al.* 2011). The extinct Kangaroo Island Emu is similarly a dwarf form and so morphological and genetic studies will be informative in reviewing its taxonomic status.

2.4. Recent molecular studies (Morgan-Richards *et al.* 2008, Hackett *et al.* 2008) have demonstrated that *Anseranas* forms a sister group to both the geese and the ducks and is therefore neither a goose nor a duck *sensu stricto*. Given that the second part of its common name is not a group to which this species belongs taxonomically, the name should be spelled Magpiegoose (see Introduction). However, we follow Gill and Donsker (2013) in making an exception in favour of the long established Magpie Goose.

2.5. The year of publication of Latham's *Supplementum Indicis Ornithologici* is not entirely certain, either 1801 or 1802. The arguments of Schodde *et al.* (2010) and Dickinson (2011) are followed here in using 1801.

2.6. Vagrant records for SA are of the subspecies *Eudyptes c. schlegeli* which breeds on Macquarie Island. This and the nominate subspecies (which breeds on subantarctic islands of the South Indian, South Atlantic and Southern Oceans) are often regarded as separate species (e.g. Marchant and Higgins 1990, Checklist Committee 2010). The main distinguishing feature is coloration of the face (white in *E. c. schlegeli*, black in *E. c. chrysolophus*) but both populations are polymorphic with white-faced individuals in black-faced colonies and *vice versa*, and intermediate forms, as well as mixed breeding pairs. There are some differences in measurements but the calls and diet are similar (Marchant and Higgins 1990). The genetic results of Baker *et al.* (2006) indicate that this pair is the most recently diverged of all the penguin taxa they examined. The populations are therefore better regarded as distinct taxa but still at the subspecies level.

2.7. Evidence given by Jouventin *et al*. (2006) indicates that the northern and southern populations of Rockhopper Penguin are genetically and reproductively distinct and should be regarded as sibling species, *Eudyptes moseleyi* and *E. chrysocome* (J.R. Forster, 1781) (Southern Rockhopper Penguin) respectively. This taxonomic arrangement is followed here. Only the Northern Rockhopper Penguin has been recorded in SA to date.

2.8. This is a sister species to *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus* and often treated as a subspecies of it (e.g. Christidis and Boles, 2008). However, *E. robustus* has a significantly larger bill, longer tail and shorter feet than *E. pachyrhynchus,* calls that are harsher, a significantly different diet (mostly crustaceans; *E. pachyrhynchus* eats mainly squid and fish), and a breeding season that overlaps with but is two months later than in *E. pachyrhynchus* (Marchant and Higgins 1990). These factors, combined with differences in plumage (including head plumes) and bare parts (Marchant and Higgins 1990), suggest that the two taxa should continue to be regarded as separate species.

2.9. There are suggestions that Australian populations and New Zealand populations of Little Penguin may represent separate species (e.g. Tavares and Baker 2008). The comprehensive study of Peucker *et al*. (2009) found two distinct clades, one containing all Australian and some New Zealand individuals, and the second all other New Zealand individuals. They also found shared haplotypes among different populations both within and between countries, as may be expected for a species that can disperse widely. In view of this it seems appropriate to consider all Little Penguin populations as the one species.

2.10. Chambers *et al.* (2009) demonstrated that the genetic divergence between subspecies within most albatross species is low, so Christidis and Boles (2008) are followed here in maintaining most of these taxa at subspecies level, *contra* Gill and Donsker (2013). Only the Shy Albatross *sensu lato* is split into two species.

2.11. The phylogenetic analysis of Chambers *et al*. (2009) demonstrated that this taxon, including the nominate subspecies and closely related *Thalassarche c. steadi*, is specifically distinct from *T. salvini*.

2.12. The phylogenetic analysis of Chambers *et al*. (2009) demonstrated that this taxon, including the nominate subspecies and closely related *Thalassarche s. eremita* Murphy, 1930 Chatham Albatross, is specifically distinct from *T. cauta*.

2.13. The generic placement of the Kerguelen Petrel is a nomenclatural issue, not a taxonomic one. Christidis and Boles (2008) retained the species in *Lugensa* but noted that 'this issue still requires resolution'. Olson (2000) argued that *Lugensa* is invalid and his reasoning is accepted here.

2.14. Christidis and Boles (2008) separated the large shearwaters into the genus *Ardenna,* following Penhallurick and Wink (2004) who based their decision on the cytochrome-*b* data of Nunn and Stanley (1998). These data indicated that the small *Puffinus* species are sister to *Calonectris* while the large *Puffinus* are sister to both, i.e. *Puffinus* is not monophyletic. The decision to split off *Ardenna* has not however been widely accepted to date and may be premature given that it is based only on a single gene. Further genetic studies and detailed analyses of morphological and life history characters may support the split but until these are published we take the conservative view and follow Gill and Donsker (2013), Checklist Committee (2010) and others in retaining all species within *Puffinus.*

2.15. Genetic data of Cracraft *et al.* (2004) and Ericson *et al.* (2006) indicate that the diving petrels may be embedded within the Procellariidae, while other genetic studies indicate a close sister relationship between the two groups (Nunn and Stanley 1998, Paterson *et al.* 2000, Hackett *et al.* 2008). Some authors e.g. Christidis and Boles (2008) combine the diving petrels within the Procellariidae but most recent authorities continue to treat the diving petrels as a separate family (e.g. Clements *et al*. 2012, Gill and Donsker 2013, South American Classification Committee 2013). Because the diving petrels form a morphologically distinctive group (e.g. Livezey and Zusi 2007 who placed the Pelecanoididae in a separate suborder within the Procellariiformes), they are here regarded as a separate family pending further evidence supporting their inclusion within Procellariidae.

2.16. The genetic studies of Cracraft *et al.* (2004) and Hackett *et al.* (2008) indicate that the storm petrels do not form a monophyletic group, with the northern species (Hydrobatinae) sister to the Procellariidae-Pelecanoididae and the southern species (Oceanitinae) basal to all other procellariiformes including the albatrosses. The cytochrome-*b* study of Nunn and Stanley (1998) also showed the two groups to be divergent but placed the Hydrobatinae basal to all other procellariiformes. Christidis and Boles (2008) recognised the two groups as separate families and this may prove to be appropriate, also reflecting the morphological and behavioural differences between them (see Marchant and Higgins 1990). However, most recent authorities combine them within the one family (e.g. Clements *et al.* 2012, Gill and Donsker 2013, South American Classification Committee 2013) and are followed here, pending further evidence to support separation into two families.

2.17. This species has generally been placed in the genus *Oceanodroma*. However, on the basis of cytochrome-*b* DNA analysis Nunn and Stanley (1998) found that *Oceanodroma* is paraphyletic. Penhallurick and Wink (2004) proposed four genera within the family, and in their arrangement this species becomes *Cymochorea leucorhoa*. Given the lack of supporting evidence for this split, Christidis and Boles (2008) preferred a conservative approach and combined all species in *Hydrobates*, which has priority over *Oceanodroma*. Most other current authorities continue to retain all but one species in *Oceanodroma*, including *O. leucorhoa* (e.g. Checklist Committee 2010, Clements *et al*. 2012, Gill and Donsker 2013, South American Classification Committee 2013) because evidence from one gene only is inadequate. Until there is further evidence to resolve this problem, *leucorhoa* is here retained in *Oceanodroma*.

2.18. The Australasian and southern Asian form *Ardea a. modesta* J.E. Gray, 1831 has recently been elevated to species status by some authors (e.g. Christidis and Boles 2008, Kushlan and Hancock 2005), but because genetic studies on the species complex are incomplete a conservative approach is taken here (also see Gill and Donsker 2013, Pratt 2011).

2.19. Many recent authorities place this species in the genus *Bubulcus* (e.g. Checklist Committee 2010, Peterson 2011) and some split the Eastern Cattle Egret *Ardea (Bubulcus) i. coromanda* (Boddaert, 1783) and Western Cattle Egret *Ardea (Bubulcus) i. ibis* into separate species (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013). The reasoning of Kushlan and Hancock (2005) and Christidis and Boles (2008) is followed here in maintaining one species within *Ardea.*

2.20. On the basis of genetic evidence Christidis and Boles (2008) and Kushlan and Hancock (2005) retained the Intermediate Egret in *Ardea,* and they are followed here. Other authorities place it in *Egretta* (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013).

2.21. This order was listed as Phalacrocoraciformes by Christidis and Boles (2008). Both Sulidae and Phalacrocoracidae were named in the same publication by Reichenbach (1849-50) but as explained by Bock (1994) the action of a first reviser in using Suloidea as a superfamily name means that Sulidae takes precedence for any taxon above family that contains both *Sula* and *Phalacrocorax*.

2.22. Gill and Donsker (2013) added 'Australian' to Pied Cormorant but this is inappropriate given that the nominate subspecies is from New Zealand while the Australian population is a separate subspecies (*Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos* (Brandt, 1837)). If an epithet is required to distinguish it from the Little Pied Cormorant then 'Greater Pied', 'Large Pied' or 'Yellow-faced' have all been in use (Lepage 2013).

2.23. Christidis and Boles (2008) elevated the Australian form of the Osprey, *Pandion h. cristatus* (Vieillot, 1816) Eastern Osprey, to species status based on the cytochrome-*b* results of Wink *et al*. (2004).There is as yet no corroborative molecular evidence however and there is little morphological variation between subspecies of the Osprey (Marchant and Higgins 1993). A conservative approach is therefore taken here and the Australian form is retained as a subspecies, following Dickinson (2003) and Clements *et al.* (2012).

2.24. Some recent authorities (e.g. Christidis and Boles 2008) separate the Variable Goshawk *Accipiter hiogaster* (S. Müller, 1841) of New Guinea, Solomons and Lesser Sundas from *A. novaehollandiae* in which case the latter is a monotypic species.

2.25. Within the genus *Himantopus* there are six widely recognised taxa that are largely allopatric but together are distributed through much of the world (Pierce 1996). Variation between taxa mostly involves the amount and pattern of black on the head, neck and mantle of breeding adults, and size and relative proportions (Cramp and Simmons 1983). Ranking these taxa is difficult because there are insufficient genetic and morphological data; among recent authors between one and six species-level taxa are recognised, although most agree that the Black Stilt *H. novaezelandiae* Gould, 1841 should be recognised as a separate species. The Australasian form *leucocephalus* is regarded as a subspecies of *H. himantopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-winged Stilt by Christidis and Boles (2008), Checklist Committee (2010), Marchant and Higgins (1993) and Pierce (1996) while it is regarded as a separate species by Gill and Donsker (2013) and Clements *et al.* (2012). The DNA barcoding results of Tavares and Baker (2008) indicate that species status may be justified and so we here list it as a separate species while noting the continued need for a rigorous assessment of the whole complex.

2.26. The genetic study of Baker *et al.* (2007) lends clear support to the separation of *Charadrius australis* into the genus *Peltohyas* and this separation is adopted by most recent authorities (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013).

2.27. There has been confusion regarding the ending of the specific epithet: *Pluvialis dominicus* or *P. dominica*. AOU (1997) corrected the spelling to *dominica*.

2.28. This species was long known as the Hooded Dotterel (e.g. RAOU 1926, Condon 1975) until the names of all members of the genus *Charadrius* (at that time including *C. rubricollis*) were uniformly changed to Plover, with the name Dotterel reserved for small species of other genera (RAOU 1978). Later, the Hooded Plover was separated into the genus *Thinornis*, e.g. Marchant and Higgins (1993), and so could justifiably be called Hooded Dotterel again. Hooded Plover has remained in common usage in Australia however and is now widely known in the public domain because of efforts to conserve the species in its beach habitat. In addition, the name 'plover' is not restricted to the genus *Charadrius* (Gill and Donsker 2013). For these reasons we are reluctant to revert to Hooded Dotterel as used by Gill and Donsker (2013).

2.29. Relationships among species within this family are complex and not yet well understood, with *Stercorarius pomarinus* apparently more closely related genetically to the larger skuas (for a detailed summary see Christidis and Boles 2008). This creates difficulty with common names. Gill and Donsker (2013) named *S. pomarinus* a skua but it is here called a jaeger because in size and plumage it resembles the other jaegers. An alternative is to call all members of the genus skuas (e.g. Condon 1975).

2.30. Australian populations are derived from domesticated forms of the Rock Dove (Common Pigeon) that have become wild, and so are best named Feral Pigeon.

2.31. This species is considered by some authors, including Christidis and Boles (2008), as a subspecies of the SE Asian *Geopelia striata* (Linnaeus, 1766). This list follows Schodde (1997a) in maintaining it as a separate species. In addition, there is disagreement (McAllan 2007) as to whether the species name should be *placida* or *tranquilla* Gould, 1844, published in the same work. The reasoning of Schodde *et al.* (2007) in using *placida* is followed here, and this name has been conserved by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) (Opinion 2240, The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 66(4), 2009).

2.32. In their molecular study of *Streptopelia* Johnson *et al*. (2001) found that *S. chinensis* and *S. senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) form a clade separate from other species. Cheke (2005) separated these two species into the genus *Stigmatopelia* Sundevall, 1872 as the oldest valid name. However, Schodde (1997a), while treating these two species as *Streptopelia*, placed them in a separate subgenus and chose the name *Spilopelia* Sundevall,1873, published on the same page of the same work (although on a later line). As first reviser Schodde's (1997a) decision must stand (ICZN (1999) Article 24.2) so *Spilopelia* becomes the genus name. Sundevall (1872-3) published his book in two installations (see Peterson 2011); both *Stigmatopelia* and *Spilopelia* appeared on page 100 in the second part published in 1873, thus Cheke's (2005) date of 1872 was in error.

2.33. This is a long-domesticated form of the African Collared Dove. There is a localised population in metropolitan Adelaide probably founded on escaped aviary birds. An application (Case 3380) was put to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve the name *Streptopelia roseogrisea* (Sundevall, 1857) for the African Collared Dove, against its senior synonym *S. risoria*, which has been in use for the domesticated form. However, the ICZN has ruled that priority is maintained for *S. risoria* (Opinion 2215, The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 65(4), 2008).

2.34. The generic position of the Major Mitchell's Cockatoo is debatable, and Christidis and Boles (2008) placed it in a separate genus as *Lophochroa leadbeateri* (Vigors, 1831). White *et al.* (2011) found in their molecular analysis that *leadbeateri* falls in a clade with the remaining *Cacatua* species while the Galah and Gang-gang Cockatoo form a separate clade. They concluded however that because *leadbeateri* is a sister to the remaining species of *Cacatua,* the generic status of *Lophochroa* is supported. Schodde (1997b) is followed here in retaining *leadbeateri* in *Cacatua,* subgenus *Lophochroa*, as morphologically it is clearly a white cockatoo.

2.35. The *Trichoglossus haematodus* complex comprises several groups of taxa that are variously regarded as separate species (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013) or as subspecies within *T. haematodus* (e.g. Christidis and Boles 2008). Schodde (1997c) considered that *moluccanus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) (the form found in Australia) is linked with nominate *haematodus* by a morphologically intermediate population in the Trans-Fly region of southern New Guinea and maintained the former as a subspecies. In the absence of new evidence this decision is followed here.

2.36. The generic placement of the Pallid Cuckoo outside *Cuculus* was discussed by Christidis and Boles (2008); it is better placed either in a separate subgenus within *Cacomantis* or in a separate genus.

2.37. Most current authorities continue to retain Australo-Papuan bronze cuckoos within *Chrysococcyx* (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013, Checklist Committee 2010). However, the duller Australo-Papuan species are distinct morphologically and genetically from the brighter, more sexually dimorphic Afro-Asian species, and the arguments for separating them given by Christidis and Boles (2008) are followed here.

2.38. Christidis and Boles (2008) regarded the Australasian-South-East Asian barn owls as a separate species *T. javanica* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788), which they named Eastern Barn Owl, with the Australian form being a subspecies *T. j. delicatula*. Here however we follow Wink *et al.* (2008) who retained *javanica* as a subspecies of *T. alba* (Scopoli, 1769) (which they called Common Barn Owl) but found that *delicatula* is genetically distinct from the *T. alba* group and raised it to species level (named Australian Barn Owl by König and Weick 2008). *T. delicatula* has several subspecies in the Australo-Pacific region (König and Weick 2008); the nominate subspecies occurs in Australia. For English names we follow Gill and Donsker (2013): Eastern Barn Owl for *T. delicatula* and Western Barn Owl for *T. alba*.

2.39. There are several other masked owl species in the Indonesian-New Guinea region (König and Weick 2008) so the Australian species should be identified as such in its common name.

2.40. The Southern Boobook is listed as *N. novaeseelandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) by Christidis and Boles (2008), but the arrangement of Schodde (1997d) is followed here, in separating Australian mainland populations from those in New Zealand. Wink *et al*. (2008) found that the DNA of mainland Australian boobook owls is closer to that of the Barking Owl than to that of New Zealand (*N. novaeseelandiae*) and Tasmanian boobook owls.

2.41. The evidence supporting the separation of the eared nightjars as a family Eurostopodidae (e.g. by Christidis and Boles 2008) or their retention as a subfamily (Eurostopodinae) with the rest of the nightjars (family Caprimulgidae) is equivocal. Some authorities prefer the latter treatment as the eared nightjars are not equivalent in rank to other families in the Caprimulgiformes (Gill and Donsker 2013, Clements *et al*. 2012). The most recent and detailed study of Han *et al.* (2010) indicates that *Eurostopodus* species are basal taxa within the Caprimulgidae and are therefore retained therein.

2.42. Whether to separate the tree (wood) kingfishers Halcyoninae from the river kingfishers Alcedininae (represented in SA only by *Ceyx azureus*) is a moot point (Schodde 1997e). Some authorities maintain them as separate families (e.g. Christidis and Boles 2008) while others combine them (e.g. Clements *et al.* 2012, Gill and Donsker 2013).

2.43. Christidis and Boles (2008) combined *Chlamydera* species with the closely related Satin Bowerbird in *Ptilonorhynchus*, but here they are retained in the former genus following Frith and Frith (2009).

2.44. Schodde and Mason (1999) considered that only the nominate subspecies of *Amytornis striatus* occurs in SA, with a broad, clinal zone of intermediates between the larger, greyer birds in the SE and the smaller, rufous birds in the NW. However, the genetic results of Christidis *et al.* (2010) demonstrate that the rufous form in western central Australia is distinctive and should be considered as a separate subspecies *A. s. oweni* Mathews, 1911. The population in NW SA is referable to this subspecies; in previous editions of this list it was given as *A. s. rufus* A.J. Campbell & Kershaw, 1913 but this is a synonym of *A. s. oweni*.

2.45. The mitochondrial DNA study of Donnellan *et al*. (2009) indicates that *Stipiturus malachurus parimeda* and *S. m. halmaturinus* are barely divergent genetically, as are also *intermedius* and *polionotum*. However, all four are distinct phenotypically as detailed by Schodde and Mason (1999) and are isolated geographically so are regarded here as distinct subspecies.

2.46. Gardner *et al*. (2010) found that *Lichenostomus* is polyphyletic. Nyari and Joseph (2011) made a comprehensive revision of the genus and its relationships within the family and they split *Lichenostomus* into seven separate genera. Five of these genera are represented in SA and they closely follow the subgeneric arrangement within *Lichenostomus* given by Schodde and Mason (1999); they are: *Lichenostomus* (*L. cratitius* and *melanops*), *Caligavis* (*C. chrysops*), *Gavicalis* (*G. virescens*), *Nesoptilotis* (*N. leucotis*) and *Ptilotula* (*P. fusca, keartlandi, ornata, penicillata and plumula*). We follow this arrangement although we note that *Gavicalis* and *Ptilotula* represent sister groups and could be recognised at the subgenus level: *Ptilotula* (*Gavicalis*) *virescens* and *Ptilotula* (*Ptilotula*) spp. Indeed Nyari and Joseph (2011) themselves stated that recognition of just the one genus (*Ptilotula*, being the older name) is a taxonomically valid alternative.

2.47. This taxon is listed here as a subspecies within *Manorina flavigula*, following Schodde and Mason (1999), and not a separate species as in e.g. Christidis and Boles (1994, 2008).

On current evidence the arguments for elevation of *melanotis* to species status are equivocal. Phenotypically *melanotis* is distinct from but most closely similar to *flavigula* including the dark form from Western Australia, the Dusky Miner *M. f. obscura* (Gould, 1841) (Schodde and Mason 1999, Higgins *et al*. 2001). Both *melanotis* and *flavigula* are distinct from the Noisy Miner *M. melanocephala*, with which they form a superspecies (Schodde and Mason 1999). Eight clutches of eggs of *melanotis* held in SAM indicate that eggs of *melanotis* and *flavigula* are similar, and different from those of *melanocephala* in ground colour and pattern. In areas of contact, greatly expanded by clearing of the dense mallee habitat of *melanotis*, interbreeding between *melanotis* and *flavigula* is extensive with apparently complete interfertility, resulting in phenotypic swamping of *melanotis* by *flavigula* (Joseph 1986, Schodde and Mason 1999). This indicates a close genetic relationship between the two taxa. Before extensive clearing however, differences in preferred habitat are considered to have largely isolated the taxa. Studies of remaining populations of *melanotis* show that they have ecological requirements that are different from those of *flavigula* (Clarke *et al*. 2001, Clarke *et al*. 2005).

Christidis and Holderness (1998) discussed unpublished results of Christidis and Norman's mitochondrial DNA analysis of *Manorina*. They found that DNA sequences from the Noisy and Bell Miners, with their distinctive patterns, were easily recognised, and that among Yellow-throated Miner samples variations in DNA largely corresponded to subspecies (*M. f. flavigula, lutea, pallida* and *obscura*). They also analysed 17 hybrid specimens (not specified but presumably all of Yellow-throated x Black-eared) and found the mDNA of 15 corresponded with Yellow-throated while two were different and were assumed to represent the Black-eared. Unfortunately DNA they extracted from old skins of Black-eared Miners was too degraded so they were unable to compare known Black-eared mDNA with that from the hybrids. They also found that the DNA of the two presumed Black-eared samples was even more divergent from Yellow-throated than was the Noisy Miner DNA, and concluded therefore that the Black-eared Miner deserves separate species status.

Resolution of taxonomic status is hampered by the paucity of museum material of 'pure' *melanotis*. Recent assessments regard the large-scale land clearances in the 1950s as precipitating the major decline in *melanotis*, and therefore use pre-1945 or pre-1950 specimens in their analyses. However, the existence of six early SAM skins that are readily identifiable as intermediates, one from Marmon Jabuk 1918, two from Moorook 1919, and three from NW Victoria 1933-5, suggests that at least in these regions *melanotis* coexisted and interbred freely with *flavigula* much earlier than the 1950s. In contrast, all 11 SAM skins collected around the

Karoonda district 1914-1937 are phenotypically pure *melanotis* or nearly so. But eggs (held at SAM) collected as *melanotis* at Karoonda in 1921 and nearby Borrika in 1922 were from nests in *Callitris*, a common nesting site for *flavigula* but not for *melanotis*, the latter generally preferring mallee *Eucalyptus* (Higgins *et al*. 2001), and the Karoonda 1921 clutch was in a nest lined with 'fine rootlets and a small quantity of horsehair'. This indicates that the birds were not nesting within dense, unbroken mallee and suggests that the ecological preferences of *melanotis* were not as clearly differentiated from *flavigula* as presumed. On the other hand, it is possible that these clutches were from intermediate birds and that collectors of the adult Karoonda birds targeted the darkest, most melanotis-like individuals (*contra* Joseph 1986 and Clarke *et al*. 2001 who considered targeted collecting unlikely). Three SAM *melanotis* clutches collected in NW Victoria in 1933-4 were also from nests 'lined with horsehair', but in that region there were intermediate adults collected around the same time.

In an attempt to resolve the status of *melanotis*, Clarke *et al*. (2001) assessed and scored 39 (only 38 shown in their table) characters (mostly of plumage) for a large number of *melanotis*, *flavigula* and intermediates from the Murray Mallee, both museum skins and live individuals. Cluster analyses on the complete data set failed to reveal clusters within the sample, indicating a continuum of phenotypes between the two taxa. They then performed cluster analyses on data only from specimens collected before 1950 and found two distinct clusters, one containing more *melanotis*-like birds (including the six early hybrid skins mentioned above) and the other more *flavigula*-like birds. They concluded that this separation of early specimens supported separate species status. Certainly these results support separate taxonomic status, but at what level is debatable particularly in light of the conflicting evidence presented here. What the full data set does demonstrate is that we now have one species with intermediates between two end points.

Most current authors favour species status for *melanotis* (e.g. Clarke *et al*. 2001, Higgins *et al*. 2001, Christidis and Boles 2008). In contrast *obscura*, which is also distinctive morphologically (Schodde and Mason 1999) and is genetically distinct from other subspecies of *flavigula* (Christidis and Holderness 1998), is generally considered as a subspecies (e.g. Clarke *et al*. 2001, Higgins *et al*. 2001). While the situation of *obscura* is not entirely comparable with *melanotis*, it is clear that a critical phylogenetic analysis of *Manorina* is required, and detailed molecular analyses of all populations within *Manorina* published in a peer-reviewed journal are needed. On current evidence the arguments of Schodde and Mason (1999) in retaining *melanotis* within *flavigula* remain compelling. The taxonomic status of the critically endangered *melanotis* is pertinent to its conservation. As Clarke *et al*. (2001) remarked 'priority setting in species conservation management favours taxa with unambiguous taxonomic status'. Regrettably the taxonomic status of *melanotis* remains ambiguous. Fortunately though, as noted by Garnett and Christidis (2007), most national (including Australian) and international conservation legislations include taxa below species level. Indeed the Black-eared Miner is currently listed as a subspecies in Schedule 7 Endangered Species of the South Australian National Parks and Wildlife Act (1972; 2008 update).

Regardless of its taxonomic status, the Black-eared Miner is a distinct taxon and the results of Clarke *et al*. (2001) give a clear demonstration that its decline was a direct result of widespread clearing of the Murray Mallee. The recovery plan for the Black-eared Miner must therefore be maintained as a specific goal in biodiversity conservation.

2.48. In their Figure 2 Nyari and Joseph (2011) accidentally left the species name endings as masculine for species of *Ptilotula,* as they were when still in *Lichenostomus,* but the genus *Ptilotula* is feminine so the endings change accordingly.

2.49. There has been recent discussion as to whether the species name of the Black Honeyeater should be *niger* or *nigrum*. LeCroy (2011) clearly explains why *niger* should be used.

2.50. The molecular study of Gardner *et al*. (2010) found that the pardalotes could equally be included in an expanded Acanthizidae; the decision to split or combine them is arbitrary. In morphology and behaviour however the pardalotes are distinct (Schodde and Mason 1999) so Christidis and Boles (2008) are followed here in separating them as Pardalotidae.

2.51. Whether the species pairs of heathwrens and fieldwrens should be combined in a single genus or separated into two genera is still debated. Schodde and Mason (1999) combined them in *Calamanthus* (heathwrens subgenus *Hylacola*, fieldwrens subgenus *Calamanthus*), citing morphological and other similarities. Christidis and Boles (2008) remarked that this merger may well prove valid but more evidence was desirable before accepting it. The phylogenetic analysis of Gardner *et al*. (2010) supported these genera as sister taxa and the authors remarked 'Whether *Hylacola* needs to be retained as a separate genus appears to be a matter of choice'. Here the species are combined, following the arguments of Schodde and Mason (1999); such a combination is comparable with, for example, the congeneric status of wedgebills and whipbirds.

2.52. There has been disagreement (McAllan, 2007) as to whether the species name of the White-throated Gerygone should be *olivacea* or *albogularis* (Gould, 1838), published in the same work. The reasoning of Schodde *et al*. (2007) is followed here in using *olivacea*, and this name has been conserved by the ICZN (Opinion 2240, The Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 66(4), 2009).

2.53. Norman *et al*. (2009) and Jønsson *et al*. (2011) demonstrated that the Psophodidae *sensu* Christidis and Boles (2008), including both *Psophodes* and *Cinclosoma*, is not monophyletic. Christidis and Boles (2008) themselves flagged the possibility that separate families would be warranted and we follow Norman *et al*. (2009) in separating the Cinclosomatidae and Psophodidae.

2.54. Toon *et al.* (2012) demonstrated that *Cinclosoma c. cinnamomeum* and *C. c. alisteri* are sister taxa, divergent and reciprocally monophyletic. Given their isolation in distinctive biogeographical regions and their morphological differences, we follow Toon *et al.* (2011) in elevating the latter to species status.

2.55. Named Chestnut-backed Ground-Thrush by Gould (1840-1848), this species has long been known as the Chestnut Quailthrush (e.g. RAOU 1926, RAOU 1978). We follow Dickinson (2003) and Gill and Donsker (2013) in using the more accurately descriptive Chestnut-backed Quailthrush, as recommended by Schodde and Mason (1999). Toon *et al*. (2012) found significant genetic divergence between eastern and western populations, greater than that between the Cinnamon and Nullarbor Quailthrushes. They made no taxonomic changes but recommended further phylogeographic studies.

2.56. Toon *et al.* (2012) demonstrated that *Cinclosoma c. castaneothorax* Gould, 1849 and *C. c. marginatum* are not sister taxa as has long been assumed, showing the latter as sister to the *C. cinnamomeum - C. alisteri pair* and *castaneothorax* sister to all three. Their molecular phylogenetic analysis showed that *castaneothorax* and *marginatum* should be recognised as taxonomic species under any modern species concept.

2.57. Gill and Donsker (2013) separate the woodswallows as the family Artamidae from the remaining genera, family Cracticidae. However, Norman *et al.* (2009) demonstrated that there is no support for separating woodswallows as a family so we follow Christidis and Boles (2008) in combining them.

2.58. Christidis and Boles (2008) lumped the Australian Magpie in the genus *Cracticus*, but Schodde and Mason (1999) maintained it in *Gymnorhina* and are followed here. The magpie has a complex social structure, and various morphological and plumage characteristics are distinctive (Schodde and Mason 1999, Schodde 2010). In addition, the eggs of magpies are usually streaked or blotched, occasionally spotted, while those of butcherbirds are always spotted or speckled (SA Museum clutches). Subspecies limits are complex and not fully resolved but in general the White-backed Magpie is found in southern SA and the Black-backed Magpie in more northern and inland regions.

2.59. Listed as *Coracina tenuirostris* by Christidis and Boles (2008) and Gill and Donsker (2013). The phylogenetic study of Jønsson *et al.* (2010) showed however that *Coracina* is not monophyletic. Several species including *tenuirostris* and other cicadabirds clustered with *Lalage* and should be treated within that genus.

2.60. Christidis and Boles (2008) conservatively retained *tricolor* as a subspecies of *Lalage sueurii* (Swainson, 1825). See Schodde and Mason (1999) for separation of these taxa as members of a superspecies. Among other differences, *L. tricolor* is the only member of the genus with a male eclipse plumage.

2.61. The phylogenetic analyses of Norman *et al.* (2009) and Jønsson *et al.* (2011) have shown that the Pachycephalidae is not monophyletic. They also demonstrated that the Crested Bellbird and the Rufous-naped Whistler (*Aleadryas rufinucha*) and Crested Pitohui (*Ornorectes cristatus*) both of New Guinea are each other's closest relatives but not part of the core pachycephaline assemblage. We follow the proposal that they be treated as a separate family, the Oreoicidae.

2.62. Gill and Donsker (2013) added 'Australian' to the common name of this species to distinguish it from the Mangrove Golden Whistler *P. melanura* Gould, 1843. Jønsson *et al.* (2008) studied the molecular phylogenetics of the *P. pectoralis/melanura* complex and found that *melanura* and eastern Australian populations of *pectoralis* are more closely related to each other than to Western Australian *pectoralis*, which is sister to both. This suggests that eastern and western Australian populations may represent separate species. Their study did not include South Australian *P. p. fuliginosa* so its affinities are as yet unknown.

2.63. The original spelling of the specific epithet was *melanoramphos* without the first 'h' (Vieillot 1817). Prevailing usage over the last 50 years however has been *melanorhamphos* and this spelling can be preserved under Article 33.3.1 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

2.64. Alström *et al*. (2011) have pointed out that the subfamily name Locustellinae Bonaparte, 1854 pre-dates Megalurinae Blyth, 1875, as listed in Bock (1994). Since both *Locustella* and *Megalurus* are included in this family (*sensu* Alström *et al*. 2011, Christidis and Boles 2008) the earlier name must be used as the family name.

2.65. From their molecular study of members of this family Alström *et al*. (2011) found that *Cincloramphus* and *Eremiornis* are both closely related to *Megalurus* and should be placed within that genus. However, *Megalurus* is not monophyletic in their arrangement and, as they point out, their classification is tentative. Given that there is doubt concerning generic placements, the arrangement of Christidis and Boles (2008) is followed here until the situation is clarified.

2.66. Some recent authors (for example Moyle *et al*. 2009) continue to retain white-eyes in the separate family Zosteropidae, which group has now been expanded to include various Asian babbler genera (Gelang *et al*. 2009, Moyle *et al*. 2009). However, the molecular studies of Gelang *et al*. (2009), and the review of babblers and related groups by Cibois *et al*. (2010), indicate that the group is best regarded as a subfamily Zosteropinae within the Timaliidae.

2.67. Schodde and Mason (1999) separated two groups of subspecies of the Australasian Pipit as the Australian Pipit *A. australis* Vieillot, 1818 and the New Zealand Pipit *A. novaeseelandiae* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789). The DNA study of Tavares and Baker (2008) lends support to this division, although as the authors pointed out increased sampling is required to properly test this.

2.68. Christidis and Boles (2008) placed the Greenfinch in the genus *Chloris* tentatively, but recent molecular evidence indicates that this placement is justified (Nguembock *et al*. 2009).

2.69. The House Swift is now recognised by most authorities (e.g. Gill and Donsker 2013) as a species separate from the Little Swift *Apus affinis* (J.E. Gray, 1830). The single Australian specimen falls within the *nipalensis* group (Christidis and Boles 2008) so in the absence of corroborating evidence the SA sightings are tentatively assigned to this species.

2.70. Christidis and Boles (2008) retained the Speckled Warbler in the monotypic *Chthonicola*, pending further evidence regarding its generic status. Gardner *et al.* (2010) provided molecular evidence to support Schodde and Mason's (1999) combination of this species within *Pyrrholaemus* on morphological grounds.

2.71. Listed by Christidis and Boles (2008) as *Sturnus tristis*. The molecular study of Lovette and Rubenstein (2007) indicated that *Sturnus* was not monophyletic, with two species more closely related to *Acridotheres;* one option therefore was to lump *Acridotheres* within *Sturnus*. Lovette *et al.* (2008) and Zuccon *et al.* (2008) refined this study and included additional specimens; their preferred treatments were to retain *Acridotheres* and to split *Sturnus* into several genera, and this is followed here.

2.72. The Northern Red Bishop *Euplectes franciscanus* (Isert, 1789) is now regarded as a species separate from the Southern Red Bishop *E. orix*, following the molecular study of Prager *et al.* (2008) that showed they are not closely related. One wild caught specimen in the South Australian Museum (B16764, an adult male from McLaren Flat, 10 March 1933) is a Southern Red Bishop so we assume that all feral populations in SA have been this species.

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