

Annotated List of the Birds of South Australia

2020. Fifth edition, Version 5.1

Philippa Horton, Honorary Research Associate, South Australian Museum; Collection Manager, Birds, SA Museum 1984-2019

Brian Blaylock, South Australian Museum; Secretary, Birds SA 2000-2018

Andrew Black, Honorary Research Associate, South Australian Museum

The following list includes all species of birds reliably recorded from free-living populations within South Australia during the period of European settlement. There are 317 non-passerines (of which seven are introduced) and 183 passerines (six introduced), totalling 500 species for the state. Appendix 1 at the end of this chapter includes a) species for which records are unconfirmed or rejected and b) introduced species for which there are no current feral populations. We have extended our earlier list (Horton, Blaylock and Black 2013) for this fifth edition by naming all subspecies for the first time.

Distribution

As in the first (Aslin 1985), second (Watts 1990), third (Robinson *et al.* 2000) and fourth (Horton *et al.* 2013) editions of this list the distributional information has been compiled from several sources. They include specimen data from the South Australian Museum (SAMA) and other Australian public collections through the Atlas of Living Australia, and sight records from BirdLife Australia, Birds SA (South Australian Ornithological Association), and the Department of Environment and Water (DEW) that collectively contribute to the Biological Database of South Australia (BDBSA).

Maps

Distribution maps have been scrutinised in order to correct errors of identification or of data entry, such as incorrect geographical coordinates, and are posted on the Birds SA website at:

<https://birdssa.asn.au/birding-info/distribution-maps/>

This work has largely been undertaken by members of the Birds SA Vetting Subcommittee of Andrew Black, chair, Graham Carpenter and Lynn Pedler, with Colin Rogers and John Hatch for seabirds and shorebirds, and for museum 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 has been obtained; if not they 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 but not others. Other species show seasonal or irregular dispersive movements that are not yet reliably established and are not depicted on the maps. Finally, while the maps are reasonably comprehensive, they include only records from the databases accessed for this list. There are others for which necessary details are still sought.

The maps give a good indication of where a species might be encountered but on rare occasions any bird may appear well outside its known range as depicted. In such instances the observer is encouraged to contact Birds SA, SAMA or DEW and to supply a description, with a photograph if possible, so that the record can be assessed for possible inclusion in the BDBSA. Use of Birds SA's Rarities Committee Record Report Form or BirdLife Australia's Unusual Record Report Form (URRF) is encouraged. An indication of the likelihood of encountering any species in a particular region of the state will be found in *A Field List of the Birds of South Australia 5th edition (version 5.2)* (Blaylock *et al.* 2020). Currently the previous version (5.1) is available on the Birds SA website at: https://birdssa.asn.au/wp-content/uploads/FieldList_5.1.pdf

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 was used as the basis for our 2013 list, but the flow of newly published phylogenetic and related studies continues. We have assessed those relevant to the SA avifauna and have made taxonomic and nomenclatural changes accordingly. We have used web-based resources extensively in making our decisions, including Zoonomen – Birds of the World (Peterson 2019), Avibase (Lepage 2020), and the IOC World Bird List version 10.2 (Gill *et al.* 2020). We have found the IOC List particularly valuable

because it is frequently amended on the basis of published research and provides pertinent references and links to further information. We follow the species and genus names of the IOC List closely and provide explanations where they differ.

Within each family we have arranged genera and species in alphabetical order. Because the placement of genera within many subfamilies is uncertain, we have omitted the latter with one exception, naming only the two (gulls and terns) within family Laridae.

Higher-level Classification

It is well established that modern birds (Aves, subclass Neornithes) fall into two groups: the Palaeognathae (ratites and tinamous) and the Neognathae (all remaining groups), and that within the latter there is a major early division between the Galloanseres (landfowl and waterfowl) and all other birds, the Neoaves (nomenclature follows Cracraft 2013).

Within the Neoaves, classification at the order and family levels has been advanced by three extensive multi-author genomic studies, those of Jarvis *et al.* (2014), Prum *et al.* (2015) and Suh *et al.* (2015). While their findings differ in some details, all agree on a core landbird clade and a core waterbird clade. The landbird clade includes the passerines and their sister group the parrots, and falcons as sister to that pair (in Australaves), as well as the other diurnal raptors, owls and the kingfishers and allies (in Afroaves). Among the waterbird clade are penguins, tubenoses, storks, the gannet-cormorant group and the herons, ibis and spoonbills, now allied with pelicans.

Among the remaining orders there is uncertainty about relationships at the base of the neoavian radiation, i.e. among the earliest evolutionary divergences, a super radiation that occurred around the Cretaceous-Paleogene (K-Pg) boundary 66 million years ago. Radiation in the above landbird and waterbird groups came later, and their phylogeny is clearer as a consequence. Each of the three major studies examined different components of the genome. They agreed on the individual components of most groups but differed in their order of placement.

The Jarvis group's whole genome (ca 42 million base pairs) approach accessed chiefly non-coding introns, but also exons and ultraconserved elements, for 48 species representing all neoavian orders. The Prum group employed a method of 'anchored hybrid enrichment' with a smaller genomic dataset (ca 400,000 base pairs) of chiefly coding exons but a larger sample of 198 species, and expressed greater confidence in resolving the super radiation puzzle. Suh and colleagues reanalysed the Jarvis dataset, employing a rare component of the genome known as retrotransposons. They argued that the super radiation involved so many divisions so close in relative time that incomplete lineage sorting was carried across several successive separations; and that the base of the neoavian tree was most likely a network rather than a branchlike sequence of bifurcations.

They suggested that the question might be truly irresolvable. Reddy *et al.* (2017) showed that the different findings of the Jarvis and Prum studies resulted not from inadequate taxon sampling in the former or inadequate genetic data in the latter but from their use of different genomic data types, chiefly introns in the former and exons in the latter.

Jarvis *et al.* (2014) found it likely but uncertain that the earliest separation from all others was by a group that included pigeons [plus an old-world sister clade of sand-grouse and mesites] as well as the now familiar grebe-flamingo pairing. Then followed the nightjar-swift-hummingbird clade and its sister clade of cuckoos and bustards. They found that the charadriiform order of shorebirds, gulls and terns is sister to the gruiform order of cranes and rails, and tropicbirds are sister to the kagu and sunbittern.

Prum *et al.* (2015) proposed successive major sister clades, with basal pair (first to separate) the nightjar-frogmouth and swift-hummingbird groups. Next came bustards and cuckoos, coupled with the pigeon-sand-grouse group. [Suh *et al.* (2015) placed cuckoos closer to pigeons than bustards but between the two.] Third was the gruiform order of cranes and rails. The grebe-flamingo clade was next, included within the larger waterbird assemblage as sister successively to the charadriiform order, to the tropicbird-sunbittern group and to the remaining waterbirds, as above. [Suh *et al.* (2015) found the gruiform, grebe-flamingo, charadriiform and tropicbird groups among the unresolved network and not with core waterbirds.] Last was the landbird assemblage with accipitriform raptors sister to all others in the group.

While resolution may remain incomplete for some time, the IOC List (Gill *et al.* 2020) has provisionally aligned itself with Prum *et al.* (2015) in its draft Orders of Birds (28 June 2019), as it works towards improved alignment with other international authorities. We now follow this sequence of orders and families, departing considerably from the sequence used in our 2013 edition. The newly published work of Kuhl *et al.* (2020) establishes a well-resolved avian tree of life, with the novel use of transcriptomes (sets of RNA sequences both coding and non-coding), together with the inclusion of all non-passerine families in their analysis. Once their results are assessed, further changes in the sequence of orders may be anticipated.

Changes at family, genus and species levels

A vast quantity of local and international research has led to the splitting of old and/or recognition of new families, genera and species. While such proposals are sometimes based on the length of time since sister taxa are estimated to have diverged as separate evolutionary lineages, many are rendered necessary because the pertinent pair, combined as "best fit" on previously available evidence, are shown not to be each other's closest relative. They may look similar, but each has closer relatives of a different form.

Within this list, we note the following changes among numerous others: Storm Petrels are now divided among two separate families Fregatidae and Oceanitidae. The Crested Shrike-tit now has its own family Falcunculidae. Our three crakes are in two separate genera, as are the three Black cockatoos. The Purple-crowned and Little Lorikeets are in genus *Parvipsitta*, the Mulga Parrot in genus *Psephotellus*. Heathwrens are again *Hylacola*. White-browed and Spotted Scrubwrens are separate species. The Copperback Quail-thrush and Chestnut Quail-thrush are likewise separate. The golden whistler of southwest WA, which probably reaches SA, is the Western Whistler *P. occidentalis*. Finally, the Tawny Grassbird is in the genus of the songlarks *Cincloramphus*, while the Little Grassbird and Spinifexbird move into *Poodytes*.

English Names

English names of birds follow those used in the IOC List (Gill *et al.* 2020) with only two exceptions; where we have used an alternative name the IOC name follows immediately after (enclosed in brackets). A significant departure from past common name usage is that most hyphens have been dropped from compound bird group names, such as Storm-Petrel, Sea-Eagle and Quail-thrush. We avoid them in accordance with the sound arguments of Gill *et al.* (2009). Hyphens are retained nonetheless for descriptive epithets as 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 *et al.* 2020) 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 that applies to the species taxonomically; examples are Tropicbird, Moorhen, Nativehen, Buttonquail, Greenshank, Flycatcher, Fairywren, Grasswren, Quail-thrush. 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 are rather unwieldy, and Painted-snipe because it appears odd as one word.

Only if the second name is a group name that applies to the species taxonomically are two words used, unhyphenated and 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 but there is no example of this in the SA list. Long established English names such as Skylark, Goldfinch and Sparrowhawk, each of which should be two words, and Magpie Goose, which might be a single word or hyphenated, depending on one's perspective, are exceptions.

Threatened species categories

Threatened species and subspecies status codes have been included in the list.

Those preceded by AU: are the Australian status codes as listed in the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act) at:

<https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/sprat/public/publicthreatenedlist.pl?wanted=fauna>

EPBC Act status codes are:

Ex = Extinct
CR = Critically Endangered
EN = Endangered
VU = Vulnerable

Codes preceded by SA: are the South Australian status codes used in Schedules 7, 8 and 9 (revised 2019) in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 at:

<https://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/A/NATIONAL%20PARKS%20AND%20WILDLIFE%20ACT%201972/CURRENT/1972.56.AUTH.PDF>

SA status codes are:

E = Endangered
V = Vulnerable
R = Rare

Regional boundaries and definitions

Presented here are the currently recognised Regions within South Australia that are used in this Census list (refer to map, Figure 1), given in the order in which they are listed in subspecies distributions. They are adapted from Blaylock *et al.* 2020).

North West (NW): This is bounded on the east by the Flinders Ranges and North East and on the south by the Spencer Gulf and Eyre Peninsula. This vast region incorporates a number of bio-geographical entities, including the Musgrave and Everard Ranges, northern rivers, Stuart Shelf, Great Victoria Desert (including its south-easterly extension the Yellabinna), Nullarbor Plain, Gairdner-Torrens Basin, Gawler Ranges and the surrounds of upper Spencer Gulf.

Eyre Peninsula (EP): This region's northern boundary abuts the North West along a line running from Whyalla through the northern tip of Lake Gilles CP, then goes west along the northern boundary of Pinkawillie CP, north-west through small salt lagoons bordering the western Gawler Ranges, reaching and following west along the Dog Fence (the southern limits of the Yellabinna wilderness area) to the point east of Yalata (on the southern fringe of the Nullarbor Plain) where the fence turns south to the Great Australian Bight coast. EP includes numerous offshore islands.

Yorke Peninsula (YP): This region's north-eastern boundary is the Mid North along a line from the head of Gulf St Vincent approximately north through Bute and Port Broughton to Spencer Gulf.

Flinders Ranges (FR): Its lower eastern boundary abuts the Lower North East; its upper eastern boundary is

from Martin's Well Station, north to Balcanoonna and Moolawatana Stations. Its northern boundary is the North East and follows a westerly line through Mt Hopeless, Mt Lyndhurst Station and Lyndhurst. Its western boundary is the North West, running south through Lyndhurst, Leigh Creek, Parachilna and the railway line to Stirling North and Port Germein. We distinguish northern, central and southern Flinders Ranges, with boundaries at around the latitude of Parachilna and Blinman, and a little north of Quorn, the latter reflecting the northern limit of Sugar Gum woodland at the Dutchman's Stern.

Mid North (MN): In the south the Mid North borders the Adelaide Plains and Mount Lofty Ranges through Port Wakefield, Balaklava, Riverton and Eudunda. Its eastern limits border the Murray Mallee and Lower North East, running north through Robertstown and the eastern slopes of the North Mount Lofty Ranges east of Burra and Terowie to Oodla Wirra. It is separated in the north from the Flinders Ranges along the railway through Peterborough, Jamestown, Gladstone, Crystal Brook and Port Germein. Its western boundary is the Yorke Peninsula and Spencer Gulf.

Adelaide Plains (AP): In the east it borders the Mount Lofty Ranges, its west borders Gulf St Vincent and its north borders the Mid North.

Mount Lofty Ranges (MLR): In the west this borders the Adelaide Plains along a line approximately north through Sellicks Beach, Willunga, Happy Valley, and along the metropolitan foothills, Gawler, Freeling, Tarlee and Riverton. In the east it borders the Murray Mallee and in the north it borders the Mid North.

North East (NE): The western boundary is the North West and follows the route of the old 'Ghan' railway through Lyndhurst, Marree and Oodnadatta to the

Northern Territory border. Its southern boundary is the Flinders Ranges and Lower North East. This region includes the eastern Lake Eyre drainage basin, and the Simpson, Strzelecki and Sturt Stony Deserts.

Lower North East (LNE): Its lower western boundary abuts the Mid North; its upper western boundary abuts the Flinders Ranges from Oodla Wirra north along the eastern slopes of the Northern Flinders Ranges. Its north borders the North East along the Dog Fence from the New South Wales border west to the southern margin of Lake Frome.

Murray Mallee (MM): In the west this borders the Mount Lofty Ranges and Mid North along a line approximately north through Middleton, Strathalbyn, Woodchester, Callington, Monarto, Tepko, Palmer, Sanderston, Truro, Eudunda and Robertstown. Its northern limit borders the Lower North East along a line between Robertstown and the northern boundary of Gluepot Reserve and through the southern boundary of Danggali Conservation Park. The River Murray, Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, and the northern Coorong are part of this region.

South East (SE): This extends north to border the Murray Mallee at Latitude 36° S just north of an east-west line through Keith and Salt Creek. The southern Coorong is part of this region. The Upper and Lower SE are separated by a line through Kingston and Naracoorte.

Kangaroo Island (KI)

Marine Offshore (MO): This region includes all coastal inshore waters from the low tideline to the continental shelf. Not used in this list.

Oceanic (O): This region includes all offshore waters from the continental shelf to the 200 nautical mile limit of Australian territorial waters. Not used in this list.



Map showing approximate boundaries of South Australian regions.

Figure 1. Map showing the approximate boundaries of the regions, with key to abbreviations below.

Identification of regions

AP	Adelaide Plains	MN	Mid North
EP	Eyre Peninsula	MO	Marine Offshore
FR	Flinders Ranges	NE	North East
KI	Kangaroo Island	NW	North West
LNE	Lower North East	O	Oceanic
MLR	Mount Lofty Ranges	SE	South East
MM	Murray Mallee	YP	Yorke Peninsula

Other abbreviations

NSW = New South Wales
WA = Western Australia

CLASS AVES – Birds

ORDER STRUTHIONIFORMES - Ostriches

FAMILY STRUTHIONIDAE – Ostriches

**Struthio camelus* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Ostrich

**S. c. australis* Gurney Sr, 1868

ORDER CASUARIIFORMES – Emus and cassowaries

FAMILY CASUARIIDAE - Emus and cassowaries

Dromaius novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790) Emu

D. n. baudinianus S.A. Parker, 1984 Kangaroo Island Emu AU: EX, SA: E

Worthy *et al.* (2014) found no significant qualitative skeletal differences between *baudinianus* and *novaehollandiae*, and considered the former to be better regarded as an island dwarf subspecies of the latter. This was supported by the study of Thomson *et al.* (2018) who found no genetic divergence between the two populations.

D. n. novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790)

Introduced to Kangaroo and Wedge Islands.

ORDER GALLIFORMES - Megapodes, pheasants, quails and allies

FAMILY MEGAPODIIDAE – Megapodes

**Alectura lathamii* J.E. Gray, 1831 Australian Brushturkey

**A. l. lathamii* J.E. Gray, 1831

Leipoa ocellata Gould, 1840 Malleefowl AU: VU, SA: V

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE - Pheasants, quails and allies

Coturnix pectoralis Gould, 1837 Stubble Quail

Coturnix ypsilophora Bosc, 1792 Brown Quail

C. y. australis (Latham, 1801) SA: V

Excalfactoria chinensis (Linnaeus, 1766) King Quail

E. c. australis Gould, 1865 SA: E

Should *Coturnix* and *Excalfactoria* be merged *E. c. australis* would become *C. c. victoriae* Mathews, 1912 as *australis* is preoccupied by *C. ypsilophora australis* (Latham, 1801).

**Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 Indian Peafowl

ORDER ANSERIFORMES - Geese, ducks and allies

FAMILY ANSERANATIDAE - Magpie Goose

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

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

FAMILY ANATIDAE - Geese, swans and ducks

Anas castanea (Eyton, 1838) Chestnut Teal

Anas gracilis Buller, 1869 Grey Teal

A. g. gracilis Buller, 1869

**Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 Mallard

A. p. platyrhynchos Linnaeus, 1758

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

A. s. superciliosa J.F. Gmelin, 1789

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

Aythya australis (Eyton, 1838) Hardhead

Biziura lobata (Shaw, 1796) Musk Duck

B. l. menziesi Mathews, 1914 SA: R

Cereopsis novaehollandiae Latham, 1801 Cape Barren Goose

C. n. novaehollandiae Latham, 1801 SA: R

Chenonetta jubata (Latham, 1801) Maned Duck

Cygnus atratus (Latham, 1790) Black Swan

Dendrocygna arcuata (Horsfield, 1824) Wandering Whistling Duck.

D. a. australis Reichenbach, 1850

Dendrocygna eytoni (Eyton, 1838) Plumed Whistling Duck

Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Latham, 1801) Pink-eared Duck

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.)

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

Radjah radjah (Garnot & R. Lesson, 1828) Raja Shelduck

R. r. rufitergum Hartert, 1905 Burdekin Duck

Worthy (2009), in his morphological study based largely on osteological characters, found that *radjah* is more closely related to *Alopochen* than to other *Tadorna* species. In the mitochondrial DNA study of Gonzalez *et al.* (2009) this species was found to be sister to *Alopochen* and all other species of *Tadorna*. Accordingly, it is now regarded in the separate genus *Radjah*. Early SA records have been rejected on the basis of insufficient evidence, but Rogers (2002) in the Bird Report for 2000 listed this species, although as 'awaiting confirmation'. He gave details of two sightings in the SE, at least one of which appeared to be of a wary bird, suggesting it was wild and not an escapee. He noted that if these were wild and different birds, they would be the first and second confirmed records for SA.

Spatula clypeata (Linnaeus, 1758) Northern Shoveler

The mitochondrial DNA study of Gonzalez *et al.* (2009) confirmed that the large genus *Anas* was paraphyletic. Shovelers and related species are therefore moved to a separate genus, *Spatula* F. Boie, 1822.

Spatula querquedula (Linnaeus, 1758) Garganey

Spatula rhynchotis (Latham, 1801) Australasian Shoveler SA: R

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

Tadorna tadornoides (Jardine & Selby, 1828) Australian Shelduck

ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES – Frogmouths and nightjars

FAMILY PODARGIDAE – Frogmouths

Podargus strigoides (Latham, 1801) Tawny Frogmouth

P. s. brachypterus Gould, 1841 (SA except SE)

P. s. strigoides (Latham, 1801) (SE)

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE – Nightjars

Eurostopodus argus Hartert, 1892 Spotted Nightjar

Eurostopodus mystacalis (Temminck, 1826) White-throated Nightjar

ORDER APODIFORMES – Swifts and owlet-nightjars

FAMILY AEGOTHELIDAE – Owlet-nightjars

Aegotheles cristatus (Shaw, 1790) Australian Owlet-nightjar

A. c. cristatus (Shaw, 1790)

FAMILY APODIDAE – Swifts

Apus pacificus (Latham, 1801) Pacific Swift

A. p. pacificus (Latham, 1801)

Hirundapus caudacutus (Latham, 1801) White-throated Needletail AU: VU

H. c. caudacutus (Latham, 1801) SA: V

ORDER OTIDIFORMES – Bustards

FAMILY OTIDIDAE – Bustards

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

ORDER CUCULIFORMES – Cuckoos

FAMILY CUCULIDAE – Cuckoos

Cacomantis flabelliformis (Latham, 1801) Fan-tailed Cuckoo

C. f. flabelliformis (Latham, 1801)

Cacomantis pallidus (Latham, 1801) Pallid Cuckoo

Cacomantis variolosus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brush Cuckoo

C. v. variolosus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)

Chalcites basalis (Horsfield, 1821) Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo

Among bronze cuckoos, formerly all lumped within *Chrysococcyx*, the duller Australo-Papuan species are distinct morphologically and genetically from the brighter, more sexually dimorphic Afro-Asian species. Christidis and Boles (2008) and Dickinson and Remsen (2013) separate the Australo-Papuan species into *Chalcites* and are followed here. Clements *et al.* (2019) and Gill *et al.* (2020), however, continue to retain them in *Chrysococcyx*.

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

C. l. plagosus (Latham, 1801)

Chalcites osculans Gould, 1847 Black-eared Cuckoo

Cuculus optatus Gould, 1845 Oriental Cuckoo

Eudynamis orientalis (Linnaeus, 1766) Pacific Koel

E. o. cyanocephalus (Latham, 1801)

Scythrops novaehollandiae Latham, 1790 Channel-billed Cuckoo

S. n. novaehollandiae Latham, 1790

ORDER COLUMBIFORMES - Pigeons and doves

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE - Pigeons and doves

**Columba livia* J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Feral Pigeon

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

Geopelia cuneata (Latham, 1801) Diamond Dove

Geopelia placida Gould, 1844 Peaceful Dove

G. p. placida Gould, 1844

Geophaps plumifera Gould, 1842 Spinifex Pigeon

G. p. leucogaster (Gould, 1867) SA: R

Ocyphaps lophotes (Temminck, 1822) Crested Pigeon

O. l. lophotes (Temminck, 1822)

Phaps chalcoptera (Latham, 1790) Common Bronzewing

Phaps elegans (Temminck, 1809) Brush Bronzewing

P. e. elegans (Temminck, 1809)

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

Ptilinopus regina Swainson, 1825 Rose-crowned Fruit Dove

P. r. regina Swainson, 1825

The single SA specimen in SAMA (B47031), an immature female, appears to be of the larger nominate subspecies from coastal eastern Australia.

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

SA birds are intergrades between: **S. c. chinensis* (Scopoli, 1786) and **S. c. tigrina* (Temminck, 1809).

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

This is a long-domesticated form of African Collared Dove. An application (Case 3380) was put to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve the name *Streptopelia roseogrisea* (Sundevall, 1857) for the wild 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). Further evidence in support of this decision is given by Van Grouw (2018). Gill *et al.* (2020), however, following Dickinson and Remsen (2013), consider that *S. roseogrisea* should be reinstated.

ORDER GRUIFORMES - Cranes, rails and allies

FAMILY RALLIDAE - Rails, crakes and allies

Fulica atra Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Coot

F. a. australis Gould, 1845

Gallinula tenebrosa Gould, 1846 Dusky Moorhen

G. t. tenebrosa Gould, 1846

Hypotaenidia philippensis (Linnaeus, 1766) Buff-banded Rail

H. p. mellori (Mathews, 1912)

Previously *Gallirallus philippensis*. Kirchner (2012) and Garcia-R *et al.* (2014, 2020) showed that *Gallirallus* was not monophyletic; accordingly, *Hypotaenidia* is resurrected for the clade containing *philippensis* and other species.

***Lewinia pectoralis* (Temminck, 1831) Lewin's Rail**

L. p. pectoralis (Temminck, 1831) SA: V

***Porphyrio melanotus* Temminck, 1820 Australasian Swamphen**

P. m. melanotus Temminck, 1820

In their phylogenetic study of purple swamphens, Garcia-R and Trewick (2014) found that *P. porphyrio* (Linnaeus, 1758) is not monophyletic, and several of its subspecies and subspecies groups may represent species-level lineages. Although the resulting elevation of several to species status is not universally accepted, we follow Gill *et al.* (2020) and Clements *et al.* (2019) in regarding *P. melanotus* as a distinct species, itself with several subspecies.

***Porzana fluminea* Gould, 1843 Australian Crake**

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

***Zapornia pusilla* (Pallas, 1776) Baillon's Crake**

Z. p. palustris (Gould, 1843)

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

Recent genetic studies have shown that *Porzana sensu lato* is polyphyletic (Slikas *et al.* 2002, Garcia-R *et al.* 2014). Most authorities now separate the above species into *Zapornia*, following the recommendations of Sangster *et al.* (2016).

FAMILY GRUIDAE – Cranes

***Antigone rubicunda* (Perry, 1810) Brolga SA: V**

Following the phylogenetic study of the crane family by Krajewski *et al.* (2010) in which the *Grus antigone* species group of Asia and Australia (including *Grus rubicundus*) was found to form a distinct lineage, all authorities have regarded this group as a separate genus, *Antigone*.

ORDER PODICIPEDIFORMES – Grebes

FAMILY PODICIPEDIDAE – Grebes

***Podiceps cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Crested Grebe**

P. c. australis Gould, 1844 SA: R

***Poliiocephalus poliocephalus* (Jardine & Selby, 1827) Hoary-headed Grebe**

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

T. n. novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826)

ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES - Plains-wanderer, sandpipers, plovers and other waders, buttonquails, gulls and allies

FAMILY TURNICIDAE - Buttonquails

***Turnix pyrrhоторax* (Gould, 1841) Red-chested Buttonquail SA: R**

***Turnix varius* (Latham, 1801) Painted Buttonquail**

T. v. varius (Latham, 1801) SA: R

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

FAMILY BURHINIDAE - Stonecurlews

***Esacus magnirostris* (Vieillot, 1818) Beach Stonecurlew**

One bird observed at Point Douglas (SE) March-April 2015.

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

FAMILY HAEMATOPODIDAE – Oystercatchers

***Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould, 1845 Sooty Oystercatcher**

H. f. fuliginosus Gould, 1845 SA: R

***Haematopus longirostris* Vieillot, 1817 Pied Oystercatcher SA: R**

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDAE - Avocets and stilts

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

***Himantopus leucocephalus* Gould, 1837 Pied Stilt**

Name recommended by English Names Committee, BirdLife Australia, instead of White-headed Stilt.

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

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE - Plovers and dotterels

Charadrius bicinctus Jardine & Selby, 1827 Double-banded Plover

C. b. bicinctus Jardine & Selby, 1827

Charadrius dubius Scopoli, 1786 Little Ringed Plover

C. d. dubius Scopoli, 1786

Charadrius hiaticula Linnaeus, 1758 Common Ringed Plover

C. h. tundrae (Lowe, 1915)

Charadrius leschenaultii R. Lesson, 1826 Greater Sand Plover AU: VU

C. l. leschenaultii R. Lesson, 1826 SA: R

Charadrius mongolus Pallas, 1776 Lesser Sand Plover AU: EN, SA: E

C. m. mongolus Pallas, 1776

Most birds that visit Australia are of the nominate subspecies, with *C. m. stegmanni* Portenko, 1939 having been recorded in Queensland (Rogers 2002).

Charadrius ruficapillus Temminck, 1821 Red-capped Plover

Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte, 1825 Semipalmated Plover

One bird observed at Carpenter Rocks (SE), November 2014 by M. Christie and H. Vaughan and subsequently by various observers from Livingstone Bay to Pelican Point (SE) until early December 2014.

Charadrius veredus Gould, 1848 Oriental Plover

Elsayornis melanops (Vieillot, 1818) Black-fronted Dotterel

Erythrogonys cinctus Gould, 1838 Red-kneed Dotterel

Peltohyas australis (Gould, 1841) Inland Dotterel

Pluvialis dominica (P.L.S. Müller, 1776) American Golden Plover

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

Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus, 1758) Grey Plover

P. s. squatarola (Linnaeus, 1758)

Thinornis cucullatus (Vieillot, 1818) Hooded Plover (Hooded Dotterel)

T. c. cucullatus (Vieillot, 1818) AU: VU, SA: V

Name reverted to *T. cucullatus* (previously *T. rubricollis*) following the nomenclatural arguments of Olson (1998). None of the major world checklists recognises subspecies, nor did Marchant and Higgins (1993) although the latter noted significantly longer bills in WA birds. Menkhorst *et al.* (2019) noted behavioural differences between eastern (nominate) and western (*T. c. tregellasi* (Mathews, 1912)) birds, with the latter exhibiting a greater extent of black on the mantle and back, and their treatment is followed in recognising subspecies.

Vanellus cinereus (Blyth, 1842) Grey-headed Lapwing

One bird observed at Amata sewage ponds (NW) March 2014 by David Hartland.

Vanellus miles (Boddaert, 1783) Masked Lapwing

V. m. miles (Boddaert, 1783) (northern SA)

V. m. novaehollandiae Stephens, 1819 Spur-winged Plover (southern SA)

The subspecies overlap in a broad intergradient zone. In SA, intermediate individuals mostly occur north of the latitude of Port Augusta (32° 30' S) and are the predominant form in northern regions of the State, where relatively few individuals are typical of the nominate subspecies in appearance.

Vanellus tricolor (Vieillot, 1818) Banded Lapwing

FAMILY ROSTRATULIDAE – Painted-snipes

Rostratula australis (Gould, 1838) Australian Painted-snipe AU: EN, SA: E

FAMILY JACANIDAE – Jacanas

Irediparra gallinacea (Temminck, 1828) Comb-crested Jacana

FAMILY PEDIONOMIDAE – Plains-wanderer

Pedionomus torquatus Gould, 1840 Plains-wanderer AU: CR, SA: E

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE – Sandpipers and allies

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

Arenaria interpres (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruddy Turnstone

A. i. interpres (Linnaeus, 1758) SA: R

Calidris acuminata (Horsfield, 1821) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

Calidris alba (Pallas, 1764) Sanderling

C. a. alba (Pallas, 1764) SA: R

Calidris bairdii (Coues, 1861) Baird's Sandpiper

Calidris canutus (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Knot AU: EN

C. c. rogersi (Mathews, 1913) SA: E

***C. c. piersmai* Tomkovich, 2001**

The presence of *C. c. piersmai* in SA has been confirmed with photographic evidence (C. Purnell, C. Hassell and M. Christie, pers. comm.). In addition, one SAMA skin (B30777, Price Saltfields) appears to be of this subspecies.

***Calidris falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763) Broad-billed Sandpiper**

***C. f. sibirica* (Dresser, 1876)**

Using multiple gene sequences, Gibson and Baker (2012) investigated the phylogeny of the shorebird suborder Scolopaci and found that *Limicola falcinellus* was nested within *Calidris*, to which genus it is now transferred.

***Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763) Curlew Sandpiper AU: CR, SA: E**

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

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

Cox's Sandpiper (*C. paramelanotos* Parker, 1982) has been confirmed genetically by Christidis *et al.* (1996) to be a hybrid between this species and *C. ferruginea*.

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

***Calidris pugnax* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruff SA: R**

Using multiple gene sequences, Gibson and Baker (2012) investigated the phylogeny of the shorebird suborder Scolopaci and found that *Philomachus pugnax* was nested within *Calidris*, to which genus it is now transferred.

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

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

***Calidris subruficollis* (Vieillot, 1819) Buff-breasted Sandpiper**

Using multiple gene sequences, Gibson and Baker (2012) investigated the phylogeny of the shorebird suborder Scolopaci and found that *Tryngites subruficollis* was nested within *Calidris*, to which genus it is now transferred.

***Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821) Great Knot AU: CR, SA: E**

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

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

Subspecies in SA not determined.

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

***Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Bar-tailed Godwit**

***L. l. baueri* J.F. Naumann, 1836 AU: VU, SA: R**

***L. l. menzbieri* Portenko, 1936 AU: CR**

Recent photographic evidence confirms the presence of *L. l. menzbieri* in SA (M. Christie, pers. comm.). In addition, three of four SAMA skins collected at Smoky Bay, EP, in 1977 are now reidentified as *L. l. menzbieri*; the fourth skin is *L. l. baueri*.

***Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-tailed Godwit**

***L. l. melanuroides* Gould, 1846. SA: R**

***Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Far Eastern Curlew AU: CR, SA: E**

***Numenius minutus* Gould, 1841 Little Curlew**

***Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Whimbrel**

***N. p. variegatus* (Scopoli, 1786) SA: R**

***Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Phalarope**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subspecies in SA not determined.

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

FAMILY GLAREOLIDAE - Pratincoles and coursers

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

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

FAMILY LARIDAE - Gulls, terns and noddies

SUBFAMILY LARINAE - Gulls

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

***C. n. novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826)**

***Larus dominicanus* (M.H.K. Lichtenstein, 1823) Kelp Gull**

***L. d. dominicanus* (M.H.K. Lichtenstein, 1823) SA: R**

***Larus pacificus* Latham, 1801 Pacific Gull**

***L. p. georgii* P.P. King, 1826**

***Leucophaeus atricilla* (Linnaeus, 1758) Laughing Gull**

Subspecies in SA not determined. One bird observed at Venus Bay in July 2016 by many observers.

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

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

SUBFAMILY STERNINAE – Terns and noddies

Chlidonias hybrida (Pallas, 1811) Whiskered Tern

C. h. javanicus (Horsfield, 1821)

Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck, 1815) White-winged Tern

Gelochelidon macrotarsa (Gould, 1837) Australian Tern

Rogers *et al.* (2005) found significant morphological and ecological differences between the dispersive Australian populations (often found inland) and the migratory, coastal population of Gull-billed Tern. Accordingly, the Australian birds are separated at species level.

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

G. n. affinis (Horsfield, 1821)

Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas, 1770) Caspian Tern

Onychoprion anaethetus (Scopoli, 1786) Bridled Tern

O. a. anaethetus (Scopoli, 1786)

Onychoprion fuscatus (Linnaeus, 1766) Sooty Tern

O. f. serratus (Wagler, 1830)

Sterna hirundo Linnaeus, 1758 Common Tern

S. h. longipennis Nordmann, 1835 SA: R

Condon (1975) cited a specimen of the subspecies *S. h. minusensis* Sushkin, 1925 as having been found near Goolwa on 1 July 1967. This specimen is not held in the SAMA collection and is not listed by the *Atlas of Living Australia* (<https://www.ala.org.au/>) so the identification cannot be corroborated.

Sterna paradisaea Pontoppidan, 1763 Arctic Tern

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

Sterna vittata J.F. Gmelin, 1789 Antarctic Tern

Subspecies in SA not determined. 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 KI in 2006 fitted best with *S. v. tristanensis* Murphy, 1938 (Baxter 2010).

Sternula albifrons (Pallas, 1764) Little Tern

S. a. sinensis (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) SA: E

Sternula nereis Gould, 1843 Fairy Tern

S. n. nereis Gould, 1843 AU: VU, SA: E

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

T. b. cristatus (Stephens, 1826)

FAMILY STERCORARIIDAE - Skuas and jaegers

Stercorarius antarcticus (R. Lesson, 1831) Brown Skua

S. a. lonnbergi (Mathews, 1912) SA: V

Stercorarius longicaudus Vieillot, 1819 Long-tailed Jaeger

Subspecies in SA not determined.

Stercorarius maccormicki H. Saunders, 1893 South Polar Skua

Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus, 1758) Parasitic Jaeger

Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck, 1815) Pomarine Jaeger

ORDER PHAETHONTIFORMES – Tropicbirds

FAMILY PHAETHONTIDAE – Tropicbirds

Phaethon rubricauda Boddaert, 1783 Red-tailed Tropicbird

P. r. westralis Mathews, 1912

ORDER SPHENISCIFORMES – Penguins

FAMILY SPHENISCIDAE – Penguins

Aptenodytes patagonicus J.F. Miller, 1778 King Penguin

Eudyptes moseleyi Mathews & Iredale, 1921 Northern Rockhopper Penguin

Eudyptes pachyrhynchus G.R. Gray, 1845 Fiordland Penguin

Eudyptes robustus Oliver, 1953 Snares Penguin

Eudyptes schlegeli Finsch, 1876 Royal Penguin

Until recently, this has usually been regarded as a subspecies of Macaroni Penguin *E. chrysolophus*. Individuals of *schlegeli* (which breeds on Macquarie Island) mostly have white or grey faces whereas the faces are usually black in *chrysolophus* (which breeds on subantarctic islands of the South Indian, South Atlantic and Southern Oceans). But both taxa 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 diets are similar (Marchant and Higgins 1990).

The genetic results of Baker *et al.* (2006) indicate that this pair is the most recently divergent of all the penguin taxa they examined. Nonetheless, most authorities (except for Dickinson and Remsen 2013) now regard them as separate species. All beach-washed specimens in SA have been identified as *schlegeli*, and Menkhorst *et al.* (2019) noted that to date there have been no confirmed records of *chrysolophus* on mainland Australia.

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

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

E. m. novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826)

ORDER PROCELLARIIFORMES – Tubenoses

FAMILY OCEANITIDAE – Southern storm petrels

***Fregatta tropica* (Gould, 1844) Black-bellied Storm Petrel**

F. t. tropica (Gould, 1844)

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

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

O. o. exasperatus Mathews, 1912

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

P. m. dulciae Mathews, 1912

FAMILY DIOMEDEIDAE – Albatrosses

There is widespread agreement among checklist authorities regarding the taxonomic entities of albatrosses, but not at which level they should be recognised. For example, the Clements Checklist (Clements *et al.* 2019) recognises 15 species (four with two subspecies each and one with five subspecies), while the IOC list (Gill *et al.* 2020) recognises 21 species (three with two subspecies each). The IOC list is followed here.

***Diomedea amsterdamensis* Roux, Jouventin, Mouglin, Stahl & Weimerskirch, 1983 Amsterdam Albatross** AU: EN

Not directly observed but known to forage in SA waters from satellite tracking data (Thiebot *et al.* 2014). This species is a member of the Wandering Albatross complex, among the members of which Rains *et al.* (2011) demonstrated significant genetic divergence in their mitochondrial DNA control region sequence analysis.

***Diomedea antipodensis* C.J.R. Robertson & Warham, 1992 Antipodean Albatross** AU: VU

Subspecies in SA not determined. This species is a member of the Wandering Albatross complex.

***Diomedea epomophora* R. Lesson, 1825 Southern Royal Albatross** AU: VU, SA: V

***Diomedea exulans* Linnaeus, 1758 Wandering Albatross** AU: VU, SA: V

***Diomedea sanfordi* Murphy, 1917 Northern Royal Albatross** AU: EN, SA: E

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *D. epomophora*.

***Phoebastria fusca* (Hilsenberg, 1822) Sooty Albatross** AU: VU, SA: E

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

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

T. b. bulleri (Rothschild, 1893)

The white forehead and narrow bill of the single SAMA specimen (B59245, Nene Valley Beach, SE, April 2016, R. Todd) indicate that it is of the nominate subspecies.

***Thalassarche carteri* (Rothschild, 1903) Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross** AU: VU, SA: E

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *T. chlororhynchos*.

***Thalassarche cauta* (Gould, 1841) Shy Albatross**

T. c. cauta (Gould, 1841) AU: VU, SA: V

T. c. steadi Falla, 1933 White-capped Albatross AU: VU

The presence of *T. c. steadi* in SA waters is indicated by the BirdLife International Seabird Tracking Database www.seabirdtracking.org/ and confirmed by observations during pelagic seabirding trips off the coast of SE SA..

***Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross** SA: E

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

***Thalassarche impavida* Mathews, 1912 Campbell Albatross** AU: VU, SA: V

Previously regarded as a subspecies of *T. melanophris*.

***Thalassarche melanophris* (Temminck, 1828) Black-browed Albatross** AU: VU

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

FAMILY HYDROBATIDAE – Northern storm petrels

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

O. l. leucorhoa (Vieillot, 1818)

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDAE – Shearwaters, petrels and diving petrels

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

***Ardenna carneipes* (Gould, 1844) Flesh-footed Shearwater** SA: R

Using cytochrome-*b* data, Penhallurick and Wink (2004) demonstrated that a clade containing the large shearwater species is sister to both the small shearwaters and *Calonectris*; this finding was corroborated by Pyle *et al.* (2011). Separation of the large shearwaters into *Ardenna* is now widely accepted.

***Ardenna gravis* (O'Reilly, 1818) Great Shearwater**

***Ardenna grisea* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Sooty Shearwater**

***Ardenna pacifica* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Wedge-tailed Shearwater**

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

***Ardenna tenuirostris* (Temminck, 1836) Short-tailed Shearwater**

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

***D. c. australe* Mathews, 1913**

***D. c. capense* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

According to Menkhorst *et al.* (2019), both subspecies occur in SA waters, as confirmed by observations during pelagic seabirding trips off the coast of SE SA.

***Fulmarus glacialis* (A. Smith, 1840) Southern Fulmar**

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

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

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

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

***Pachyptila crassirostris* (Mathews, 1912) Fulmar Prion**

Subspecies in SA not determined. Rogers (2014) provided photographic evidence of this species in SA waters.

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

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

Subspecies in SA not determined.

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

Subspecies in SA not determined.

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

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

***P. g. georgicus* Murphy & Harper, 1916**

In their DNA analysis, Prum *et al.* (2015) found that *Pelecanoides*, formerly in its own family, is nested within the Procellariidae. The single SA specimen of *P. georgicus* in SAMA (B39696) appears to be of the nominate subspecies, not the New Zealand form *P. g. whenouahouensis* recently described by Fischer *et al.* (2018).

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

The subspecies in SA waters is presumed to be *P. u. urinatrix* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789).

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

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

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

***Pterodroma gouldi* (F.W. Hutton, 1869) Grey-faced Petrel**

Wood *et al.* (2016) analysed behavioural, morphological and genetic evidence to demonstrate that this species should be regarded as separate from the Great-winged Petrel (*P. macroptera*).

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

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

***Pterodroma leucoptera* (Gould, 1844) Gould's Petrel AU: EN**

Previously two subspecies recognised; now treated as monotypic (Portelli 2016). Given the English name White-winged Petrel by Gould (1865), the species was known as such in Australia until Hindwood and Serventy (1941) advocated the use of Gould's Petrel, because the descriptor "white-winged" does not distinguish it from closely related species. The latter name has been in common usage for at least 50 years and is widely known in the public domain because of efforts to conserve the species at its breeding site on Cabbage Tree Island, NSW. However, confusion can occur with Grey-faced Petrel *P. gouldi*, and since 2014 BirdLife International has resurrected the name White-winged Petrel; we support such a name change.

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

Wood *et al.* (2016) analysed behavioural, morphological and genetic evidence to demonstrate that this species should be regarded as separate from the Grey-faced Petrel (*P. gouldi*).

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

***Pterodroma neglecta* (Schlegel, 1863) Kermadec Petrel AU: VU**

Observed off the coast of SE SA, March 2020 (D. Harper *et al.*, pers. comm.). Subspecies unknown but more likely to be the nominate subspecies.

***Puffinus assimilis* Gould, 1838 Little Shearwater**

The subspecies occurring in SA waters has been assumed to be *P. a. tunneyi* Mathews, 1912 as its breeding grounds on the WA south coast are closer to SA than those of the nominate subspecies, but this is not confirmed. In addition, dark-faced individuals observed in SA (C. Rogers, pers. comm.) could be Subantarctic Shearwater *P. elegans* Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869 with identification at sea near impossible. Facial pattern traditionally used to separate the two species, is variable and unreliable.

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

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

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

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

ORDER CICONIIFORMES – Storks

FAMILY CICONIIDAE – Storks

Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus (Latham, 1790) Black-necked Stork
E. a. australis (Shaw, 1800)

ORDER SULIFORMES - Gannets, darters, cormorants and frigatebirds

FAMILY FREGATIDAE – Frigatebirds

Fregata ariel (G.R. Gray, 1845) Lesser Frigatebird
Subspecies in SA not determined.

FAMILY SULIDAE - Gannets and allies

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

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE – Darters

Anhinga novaehollandiae (Gould, 1847) Australasian Darter
A. n. novaehollandiae (Gould, 1847) SA: R

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE – Cormorants

Microcarbo melanoleucos (Vieillot, 1817) Little Pied Cormorant
M. m. melanoleucos (Vieillot, 1817)
Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Cormorant
P. c. novaehollandiae Stephens, 1826
Phalacrocorax fuscescens (Vieillot, 1817) Black-faced Cormorant
Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (J.F. von Brandt, 1837) Little Black Cormorant
Phalacrocorax varius (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Pied Cormorant (Australian Pied Cormorant)
P. v. hypoleucos (J.F. von Brandt, 1837)

ORDER PELECANIFORMES – Ibises, herons, bitterns, pelicans

FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE - Ibises and spoonbills

Platalea flavipes Gould, 1838 Yellow-billed Spoonbill
Platalea regia Gould, 1838 Royal Spoonbill
Plegadis falcinellus (Linnaeus, 1766) Glossy Ibis SA: R
Threskiornis molucca (Cuvier, 1829) Australian White Ibis
T. m. molucca (Cuvier, 1829)

Species name spelling is restored to *molucca* because it is a noun in apposition and invariable (Schodde and Bock 2016).
Threskiornis spinicollis (Jameson, 1835) Straw-necked Ibis

FAMILY ARDEIDAE - Herons and bitterns

Ardea alba Linnaeus, 1758 Great Egret
A. a. modesta J.E. Gray, 1831
Ardea intermedia Wagler, 1829 Intermediate Egret
A. i. plumifera (Gould, 1848) Plumed Egret SA: R
Ardea pacifica Latham, 1801 White-necked Heron
Botaurus poiciloptilus (Wagler, 1827) Australasian Bittern AU: EN, SA: E
Bubulcus ibis Linnaeus, 1758 Cattle Egret
B. i. coromandus (Boddaert, 1783) Eastern Cattle Egret SA: R
The generic placement of this species has been unstable and it has been included in *Bubulcus*, *Ardeola*, *Egretta* and *Ardea* (Christidis and Boles 2008); most authorities now place it in *Bubulcus*. Gill *et al.* (2020) raise the Eastern Cattle Egret to species level; most other authorities do not. In the absence of recent evidence for the split, it is here regarded as a subspecies.
Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus, 1766) Little Egret
E. g. nigripes (Temminck, 1840) SA: R
Egretta novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790) White-faced Heron
Egretta picata (Gould, 1845) Pied Heron
Egretta sacra (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Pacific Reef Heron

E. s. sacra (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) SA: R
Ixobrychus dubius Mathews, 1912 Black-backed Bittern SA: E
Australian Little Bittern in 2013 edition.
Nycticorax caledonicus (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) Nankeen Night Heron
N. c. australasiae (Vieillot, 1823)

FAMILY PELECANIDAE – Pelicans

Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck, 1824 Australian Pelican

ORDER ACCIPITRIFORMES - Osprey, hawks, eagles and allies

FAMILY PANDIONIDAE – Osprey

Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus, 1758) Osprey

P. h. cristatus (Vieillot, 1816) Eastern Osprey SA: E

The Eastern Osprey is elevated to species level by Gill *et al.* (2020), with the nominate subspecies being the Western Osprey, following the cytochrome-*b* study of Wink *et al.* (2004). Monti *et al.* (2015) found in their phylogeographic study of osprey populations that the Indo-Australasian group (corresponding with *cristatus*) and three other groups are genetically distinct but with relatively small genetic distances between them. They recommend that in considering the species status of *cristatus* any decision should be made in conjunction with further evidence. Other authorities retain them as subspecies.

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE - Hawks, eagles and allies

Accipiter cirrocephalus (Vieillot, 1817) Collared Sparrowhawk

A. c. cirrocephalus (Vieillot, 1817)

Accipiter fasciatus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Goshawk

A. f. fasciatus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)

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

The separation of *A. novaehollandiae* and *A. hiogaster* (S. Müller, 1841) is now widely accepted; the former is therefore monotypic.

Aquila audax (Latham, 1801) Wedge-tailed Eagle

A. a. audax (Latham, 1801)

Circus approximans Peale, 1849 Swamp Harrier

Circus assimilis Jardine & Selby, 1828 Spotted Harrier

Elanus axillaris (Latham, 1801) Black-shouldered Kite

Elanus scriptus Gould, 1842 Letter-winged Kite SA: V

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

Haliastur sphenurus (Vieillot, 1818) Whistling Kite

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

Hieraetus morphnoides (Gould, 1841) Little Eagle SA: V

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

Milvus migrans (Boddaert, 1783) Black Kite

M. m. affinis Gould, 1838

ORDER STRIGIFORMES – Owls

FAMILY TYTONIDAE - Barn owls

Tyto javanica (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Eastern Barn Owl

T. j. delicatula (Gould, 1837)

The recent name change follows a revision of barn owls by Aliabadian *et al.* (2016) and priority of *javanica* over *delicatula*.

Tyto longimembris (Jerdon, 1839) Eastern Grass Owl

T. l. longimembris (Jerdon, 1839) SA: R

Tyto novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826) Australian Masked Owl

T. n. novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826) SA: E

FAMILY STRIGIDAE - Typical owls

Ninox boobook (Latham, 1801) Australian Boobook

N. b. boobook (Latham, 1801) (eastern SA)

N. b. halmaturina Mathews, 1912 (KI)

N. b. ocellata (Bonaparte, 1850) (western SA)

Southern Boobook in 2013 edition.

Ninox connivens (Latham, 1801) Barking Owl
N. c. connivens (Latham, 1801) SA: R
Ninox strenua (Gould, 1838) Powerful Owl SA: E

ORDER CORACIIFORMES - Kingfishers, bee-eaters and rollers

FAMILY CORACIDAE – Rollers

Eurystomus orientalis (Linnaeus, 1766) Oriental Dollarbird
E. o. pacificus (Latham, 1801)

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE - Kingfishers

Ceyx azureus (Latham, 1801) Azure Kingfisher
C. a. azureus (Latham, 1801) SA: E
Dacelo novaeguineae (Hermann, 1783) Laughing Kookaburra
D. n. novaeguineae (Hermann, 1783)
Todiramphus pyrrhopygius (Gould, 1841) Red-backed Kingfisher
Todiramphus sanctus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Sacred Kingfisher
T. s. sanctus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)

FAMILY MEROPIDAE - Bee-eaters

Merops ornatus Latham, 1801 Rainbow Bee-eater

ORDER FALCONIFORMES - Falcons

FAMILY FALCONIDAE – Falcons

Falco berigora Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Brown Falcon
F. b. berigora Vigors & Horsfield, 1827
Falco cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Nankeen Kestrel
F. c. cenchroides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827
Falco hypoleucos Gould, 1841 Grey Falcon SA: V
Falco longipennis Swainson, 1838 Australian Hobby
F. l. murchisonianus Mathews, 1912

All SA skins in the SAMA collection, including those from southerly regions, are of the paler subspecies *F. l. murchisonianus*. There is one exception: an extremely dark immature bird with broad ventral streaking, collected at Goolwa in May 1996 (B48580). This is presumed to be of the darker nominate subspecies (as diagnosed by Condon and Amadon 1954), which occurs mainly in south-eastern Australia east and south of the Great Dividing Range, as well as in Tasmania and south-western WA (Marchant and Higgins 1993). Most first-year birds from south-eastern Australia disperse in late summer or early autumn and apparently to more northerly regions (Marchant and Higgins 1993), so B48580 was probably undergoing post-fledging dispersal but became disoriented.

Falco peregrinus Tunstall, 1771 Peregrine Falcon
F. p. macropus Swainson, 1838 SA: R
Falco subniger G.R. Gray, 1843 Black Falcon SA: R

ORDER PSITTACIFORMES - Cockatoos and parrots

FAMILY CACATUIDAE – Cockatoos

Cacatua galerita (Latham, 1790) Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
C. g. galerita (Latham, 1790)
Cacatua sanguinea Gould, 1843 Little Corella
C. s. gymnopsis P.L. Sclater, 1871
Cacatua tenuirostris (Kuhl, 1820) Long-billed Corella
Callocephalon fimbriatum (J. Grant, 1803) Gang-gang Cockatoo
KI population introduced in 1940 and 1956.
Calyptorhynchus banksii (Latham, 1790) Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
C. b. graptogyne Schodde, D.A. Saunders & Homberger, 1989 (SE) AU: EN, SA: E
C. b. samueli Mathews, 1917 (far northern SA)
Calyptorhynchus lathami (Temminck, 1807) Glossy Black Cockatoo
C. l. halmaturinus Mathews, 1912 AU: EN, SA: E
Eolophus roseicapilla (Vieillot, 1817) Galah

- E. r. albiceps* Schodde, 1989 (most of SA)
E. r. roseicapilla (Vieillot, 1817) (NW and far western SA)
***Lophochroa leadbeateri* (Vigors, 1831) Major Mitchell's Cockatoo SA: R**
L. l. leadbeateri (Vigors, 1831) (LNE, MM; occasional records in other eastern regions of SA)
L. l. mollis (Mathews, 1912) (NW, EP)
 White *et al.* (2011) found that *leadbeateri* is sister to the remaining species of *Cacatua* and they supported its separation into *Lophochroa*, as advocated by Christidis and Boles (2008). Current checklists are equivocal; Gill *et al.* (2020) are now followed in placing this species in *Lophochroa*.
***Nymphicus hollandicus* (Kerr, 1792) Cockatiel**
***Zanda funerea* (Shaw, 1794) Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo**
Z. f. whiteae (Mathews, 1912) SA: V
 White *et al.* (2011) found that divergence within *Calyptorhynchus* (*sensu lato*) is notably older than that within other cockatoo genera, with red-tailed species in one lineage and yellow- and white-tailed species in the other. We follow Dickinson and Remsen (2013) and most other authorities in recognising *Zanda* Mathews, 1913 at genus level, for the latter lineage.

FAMILY PSITTACULIDAE – Old World Parrots

Joseph *et al.* (2012) provided a revised classification for the Psittaciformes and restricted the family Psittacidae to Neotropical parrots and two genera of African parrots, with all Australian parrots placed in the family Psittaculidae. Their arrangement is followed here.

- Aprosmictus erythropterus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Red-winged Parrot**
A. e. erythropterus (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) SA: R
***Barnardius zonarius* (Shaw, 1805) Australian Ringneck**
B. z. barnardi (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Mallee Ringneck (E of FR)
B. z. parkeri Forshaw & Joseph, 2016 Innamincka Ringneck (NE)
B. z. zonarius (Shaw, 1805) Port Lincoln Parrot (W of FR)
 Subspecies *zonarius* and *barnardi* are intergradient in FR.
***Glossopsitta concinna* (Shaw, 1791) Musk Lorikeet**
G. c. concinna (Shaw, 1791)
***Lathamus discolor* (Shaw, 1790) Swift Parrot AU: CR, SA: E**
***Melopsittacus undulatus* (Shaw, 1805) Budgerigar**
***Neophema chrysogaster* (Latham, 1790) Orange-bellied Parrot AU: CR, SA: E**
***Neophema chrysostoma* (Kuhl, 1820) Blue-winged Parrot SA: V**
***Neophema elegans* (Gould, 1837) Elegant Parrot**
N. e. elegans (Gould, 1837) SA: R
***Neophema petrophila* (Gould, 1841) Rock Parrot**
N. p. zietzi (Mathews, 1912) SA: R
***Neophema pulchella* (Shaw, 1792) Turquoise Parrot**
***Neophema splendida* (Gould, 1841) Scarlet-chested Parrot SA: R**
***Neopsephotus bourkii* (Gould, 1841) Bourke's Parrot**
***Northiella haematogaster* (Gould, 1838) Eastern Bluebonnet**
N. h. haematogaster (Gould, 1838) (eastern and central SA)
N. h. pallescens (Salvadori, 1891) (far NE)
***Northiella narethae* (H.L. White, 1921) Naretha Bluebonnet SA: R**
 Dolman and Joseph (2015) demonstrated that *narethae* and *haematogaster* show significant genetic divergence and that their geographical isolation is maintained by the Yellabinna region. They are therefore now recognised as distinct species.
***Parvipsitta porphyrocephala* (Dietrichsen, 1837) Purple-crowned Lorikeet**
 The phylogenetic study of Schweizer *et al.* (2015) found that the three members of *Glossopsitta* fell into two distinct clades, with *concinna* (the type species of the genus) in one and *porphyrocephala* and *pusilla* in the other. Accordingly, the latter two species are placed in a separate genus *Parvipsitta* Mathews, 1916.
***Parvipsitta pusilla* (Shaw, 1790) Little Lorikeet SA: E**
***Pezoporus occidentalis* (Gould, 1861) Night Parrot AU: EN, SA: E**
***Pezoporus wallicus* (Kerr, 1792) Eastern Ground Parrot**
P. w. wallicus (Kerr, 1792) SA: E
 May still occur in lower SE; extinct in MLR-AP region.
***Platycercus elegans* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Crimson Rosella**
P. e. elegans (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Crimson Rosella (SE)
P. e. flaveolus Gould, 1837 Yellow Rosella (River Murray)
P. e. fleurieuensis Ashby, 1917 Adelaide Rosella (southern MLR)
P. e. melanopterus North, 1906 Crimson Rosella (KI)
P. e. subadelaidae Mathews, 1912 Adelaide Rosella (southern FR)
 Intergradients between *P. e. fleurieuensis* and *P. e. subadelaidae* (Adelaide Rosella) occur in MN, AP, MLR.
***Platycercus eximius* (Shaw, 1792) Eastern Rosella**
P. e. eximius (Shaw, 1792))
***Polytelis alexandrae* Gould, 1863 Princess Parrot AU: VU, SA: V**
***Polytelis anthopeplus* (Lear, 1831) Regent Parrot**
P. a. monarchoides Schodde, 1993 AU: VU, SA: V

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

P. h. caeruleus Condon, 1941 (far NE)

P. h. haematonotus (Gould, 1838) (eastern SA except NE)

***Psephotellus varius* (A.H. Clark, 1910) Mulga Parrot**

The phylogenetic analysis of Joseph *et al.* (2011) demonstrated that the genus *Psephotus* (of which *haematonotus* is the type species) is not monophyletic. Accordingly, other species including *varius* are placed in the separate genus *Psephotellus* Mathews, 1913.

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

***Trichoglossus moluccanus* (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) Rainbow Lorikeet**

T. m. moluccanus (J.F. Gmelin, 1788)

Most current checklist authorities separate the Rainbow Lorikeet *T. moluccanus* from the Coconut Lorikeet *T. haematodus* (Linnaeus, 1771) of New Guinea and islands eastwards to New Caledonia. Braun *et al.* (2017) also advocated this split in their phylogenetic analysis of the *T. haematodus* complex, but their study was based on only one gene, they sampled only about 60% of all possible taxa in the complex (and did not include the nominate subspecies) and their observed genetic distances were small. More recently, Smith *et al.* (2020) investigated further, sampling DNA from more taxa including the nominate subspecies of *T. haematodus*, and Joseph *et al.* (2020) in their study of lorikeet genera provided further analysis. These studies all demonstrate that the phylogeny of *Trichoglossus* is far from resolved, but *moluccanus* appears to fall in a clade separate from that containing *T. h. haematodus* and other subspecies, so it may be that if further resolution is achieved, *moluccanus* will be considered as a separate species. Accordingly, we tentatively separate it here.

Menkhorst *et al.* (2019) recognised subspecies *eyrei* Mathews, 1912 of SA and western Victoria, distinguished by less extensive blue on the abdomen. However, none of the current checklist authorities recognise it and Higgins (1999) did not consider it. Examination of SAMA skins indicates that the extent of blue on the abdomen is variable even within a given geographical region; accordingly, *eyrei* is here considered as a synonym of *moluccanus*.

ORDER PASSERIFORMES – Songbirds

FAMILY PTILONORHYNCHIDAE - Bowerbirds

***Chlamydera guttata* Gould, 1862 Western Bowerbird**

C. g. guttata Gould, 1862 SA: R

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

FAMILY CLIMACTERIDAE – Australo-Papuan treecreepers

***Climacteris affinis* Blyth, 1863 White-browed Treecreeper SA: R**

C. a. affinis Blyth, 1863 (NW)

C. a. superciliosus North, 1895 (FR, LNE, MM)

***Climacteris picumnus* Temminck, 1824 Brown Treecreeper**

C. p. picumnus Temminck, 1824

***Climacteris rufus* Gould, 1841 Rufous Treecreeper**

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

C. l. grisescens (Mathews, 1912) (MLR)

C. l. leucophaea (Latham, 1801) (SE)

FAMILY MALURIDAE - Fairywrens, emuwrens and grasswrens

***Amytornis barbatus* Favalaro & McEvey, 1968 Grey Grasswren**

A. b. diamantina Schodde & Christidis, 1987 SA: R

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

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

A. m. merrotsyi Mellor, 1913 Flinders Ranges Short-tailed Grasswren AU: VU, SA: V

A. m. pedleri Christidis, Horton & Norman, 2008 Gawler Ranges Short-tailed Grasswren AU: EN, SA: E

***Amytornis modestus* (North, 1902) Thick-billed Grasswren AU: VU**

A. m. cowarie Black, 2016 (NE)

A. m. curnamona Black, 2011 (LNE)

A. m. indulkanna (Mathews, 1916) (NW)

A. m. raglessi Black, 2011 (northern FR)

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

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

A. s. howei (Mathews, 1911)

Black and Gower (2017) detailed the unsettled taxonomy of the *A. striatus* complex, now clarified by Black *et al.* (2020a) and Black *et al.* (2020b). In SA, eastern populations in MM are retained in *A. striatus*, while populations further west are transferred to *A. whitei*.

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

A. t. myall (Mathews, 1916) (eastern Gawler Ranges, north-eastern EP) AU: VU, SA: V

***Amytornis whitei* Mathews, 1910 Rufous Grasswren**

A. w. aenigma Black, 2020 Yellabinna Rufous Grasswren

A. w. oweni Mathews, 1911 Sandhill Rufous Grasswren

Malurus assimilis North, 1901 Purple-backed Fairywren

M. a. assimilis North, 1901

McLean *et al.* (2017) confirmed that the taxa previously recognised as *M. lamberti lamberti* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 (Variegated Fairywren of coastal eastern Australia) and *M. l. assimilis* (west of the Great Dividing Range and over much of the Australian continent) have highly divergent mitochondrial DNA lineages. They examined specimens from a narrow zone of interaction between the two taxa in south-eastern Queensland and found only weak evidence of intergradation of plumage, and limited genetic introgression, localised to this zone. They therefore favoured recognition of the taxa as separate species.

Malurus cyaneus (Ellis, 1782) Superb Fairywren

M. c. ashbyi Mathews, 1912 (KI)

M. c. leggei Mathews, 1912 (mainland SA)

Malurus leucopterus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 White-winged Fairywren

M. l. leuconotus Gould, 1865

Malurus pulcherrimus Gould, 1844 Blue-breasted Fairywren

Malurus splendens (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) Splendid Fairywren

M. s. melanotus Gould, 1841 Black-backed Fairywren (MM)

M. s. callainus Gould, 1867 Turquoise Fairywren (NW, northern EP)

The two subspecies are considered sparsely intergradient, for example through the northern FR. The nomenclature of *M. s. callainus* has been unsettled but now has broad acceptance. As its type specimen (collected west of northern Spencer Gulf by Samuel White in 1865) was thought to have been from an intergrade zone between *callainus* and *melanotus* and was understood to be intergradient in plumage, Schodde and Mason (1999) applied the name *M. s. musgravi* Mathews, 1922 to the Turquoise Fairywren (an action supported by Article 1.3.3 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature). Mees (2003) argued that Article 17.2 of the ICZN states that the availability of a name is not affected even if it is applied to a taxon [i.e. population] known, or later found, to be of hybrid origin. More pertinent, however is the identity of the type specimen, whether it represents either parent taxon or shows hybrid traits. Reassessment of the holotype at The Natural History Museum, Tring (NHMUK) found it largely typical of the Turquoise Fairywren, with almost no hybrid features (R Schodde pers. comm.). The long-established name *callainus* is therefore restored and *musgravi* is returned to synonymy.

Stipiturus malachurus (Shaw, 1798) Southern Emuwren

S. m. halmaturinus Parsons, 1920 (KI) SA: R

S. m. intermedius Ashby, 1920 (MLR) AU: EN, SA: E

S. m. parimeda Schodde & Weatherly, 1981 (southern EP) AU: VU, SA: E

S. m. polionotum Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 (SE) SA: R

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

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

FAMILY MELIPHAGIDAE - Honeyeaters and Australian chats

Acanthagenys rufogularis Gould, 1838 Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater

Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris (Latham, 1801) Eastern Spinebill

A. t. halmaturinus A.G. Campbell, 1906 (KI, MLR, southern FR)

A. t. tenuirostris (Latham, 1801) (SE)

The disjunct population in the southern FR has calls that are noticeably different from those of other *A. t. halmaturinus* (L. P. Pedler, pers. comm.); its taxonomic status will require investigation.

Anthochaera carunculata (Shaw, 1790) Red Wattlebird

A. c. clelandi (Mathews, 1923) (KI)

A. c. woodwardi Mathews, 1912 (far west, Yellabinna, EP, YP, AP, MLR)

An intergrade between the nominate subspecies and *A. c. woodwardi* occurs east of the MLR and FR.

Anthochaera chrysoptera (Latham, 1801) Little Wattlebird

A. c. chrysoptera (Latham, 1801) (mainland SA)

A.c. halmaturina (Mathews, 1912) (KI)

Anthochaera phrygia (Shaw, 1794) Regent Honeyeater AU: CR, SA: E

Ashbyia lovensis (Ashby, 1911) Gibberbird

Caligavis chrysops (Latham, 1801) Yellow-faced Honeyeater

C. c. chrysops (SE)

C. c. samueli (Mathews, 1912) (southern FR, MLR)

Certhionyx variegatus R. Lesson, 1830 Pied Honeyeater

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

Entomyzon cyanotis (Latham, 1801) Blue-faced Honeyeater

E. c. cyanotis (Latham, 1801) SA: R

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

Epthianura aurifrons Gould, 1838 Orange Chat

Epthianura crocea Castelnau & E.P. Ramsay, 1877 Yellow Chat

E. c. crocea Castelnau & E.P. Ramsay, 1877

Epthianura tricolor Gould, 1841 Crimson Chat

Gavicalis virescens (Vieillot, 1817) Singing Honeyeater

G. v. forresti (W. Ingram, 1906) (northern SA)

- G. v. sonorus* (Gould, 1841) (EP, YP, FR, MN, AP, MM, coastal SE)
G. v. virescens (Vieillot, 1817) (far south-western SA)
- Gliciphila melanops* (Latham, 1801) Tawny-crowned Honeyeater**
G. m. melanops (Latham, 1801)
- Grantiella picta* (Gould, 1838) Painted Honeyeater** AU: VU, SA: R
- Lichenostomus cratitius* (Gould, 1841) Purple-gaped Honeyeater**
L. c. occidentalis Cabanis, 1851 (mainland) SA: R
L. c. cratitius (Gould, 1841) (KI)
- Lichenostomus melanops* (Latham, 1801) Yellow-tufted Honeyeater**
L. m. meltoni (Mathews, 1912)
- Lichmera indistincta* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Honeyeater**
L. i. indistincta (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) (NW) SA: R
- There have been three records of Brown Honeyeater in or near eastern SA: Reid (2000) observed several parties around Innamincka (NE) in October 1998; in April 2016 Ian McAllan (pers. comm.) observed Brown Honeyeaters about 330 km south of Innamincka but just east of the SA/NSW border (opposite the southern-most part of the NE region); and a single Brown Honeyeater was photographed at Gluepot Reserve (MM) in May 2018 by Alan Sharkey (Eremaea Birdlines SA). The darker subspecies *L. i. ocellularis* (Gould, 1838) of north-eastern Australia is closer in distribution to these three locations but the subspecies identity has not been determined for any of these records. The photograph of the Gluepot bird suggests the pale plumage of the nominate subspecies, but a definitive identification cannot be made.
- Manorina flavigula* (Gould, 1840) Yellow-throated Miner**
M. f. flavigula (Gould, 1840) (YP, FR, MN, AP, northern MLR, LNE, MM)
M. f. melanotis (F.E. Wilson, 1911) **Black-eared Miner** (MM) AU: EN, SA: E
M. f. wayensis (Mathews, 1912) (northern and western SA)
- 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 Horton *et al.* (2013). Dickinson and Remsen (2013) retain *melanotis* as a subspecies of *M. flavigula*, but other checklist authorities consider it as a separate species.
- Manorina melanocephala* (Latham, 1801) Noisy Miner**
M. m. melanocephala (Latham, 1801) (lower SE)
- An intergrade between the nominate subspecies and *M. m. lepidota* (of eastern NSW and Qld) occurs in upper SE, MLR and River Murray.
- Melithreptus brevirostris* (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown-headed Honeyeater**
M. b. brevirostris (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) (lower SE)
M. b. leucogenys Milligan, 1903 (EP)
M. b. magnirostris North, 1905 (KI)
M. b. pallidiceps Mathews, 1912 (MN, MLR, MM)
- Intergrades occur between *M. b. leucogenys* and *M. b. pallidiceps* (YP, FR) and between *M. b. brevirostris* and *M. b. pallidiceps* (upper SE and Coorong)
- Melithreptus gularis* (Gould, 1837) Black-chinned Honeyeater**
M. g. gularis (Gould, 1837) (MLR, SE) SA: V
M. g. laetior Gould, 1875 **Golden-backed Honeyeater** (far NE) SA: R
- Melithreptus lunatus* (Vieillot, 1802) White-naped Honeyeater**
- Myzomela sanguinolenta* (Latham, 1801) Scarlet Myzomela**
 Seen and photographed by multiple observers at Arid Lands Botanic Gardens, Port Augusta, November 2018. Also known as Scarlet Honeyeater.
- Nesoptilotis leucotis* (Latham, 1801) White-eared Honeyeater**
N. l. depauperata (Mathews, 1912) (FR, MN, LNE, MM)
N. l. leucotis (Latham, 1801) (SE)
N. l. novaenoriae (Milligan, 1904) (far south-west of NW)
N. l. schoddei Black, 2019 (Yellabinna, Gawler Ranges, EP)
N. l. thomasi (Mathews, 1912) (KI)
- Dolman and Joseph (2015) demonstrated significant genetic divergence east and west of the Eyrean Barrier in this species. Black (2019) reviewed plumage and morphometrics and demonstrated that the eastern clade consists of three subspecies and the western clade two subspecies.
- Philemon citreogularis* (Gould, 1837) Little Friarbird**
P. c. citreogularis (Gould, 1837) SA: R
- Philemon corniculatus* (Latham, 1790) Noisy Friarbird**
P. c. monachus (Latham, 1801)
- Phylidonyris novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) New Holland Honeyeater**
P. n. campbelli (Mathews, 1923) (KI)
P. n. novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790) (mainland SA)
- Phylidonyris pyrrhopterus* (Latham, 1801) Crescent Honeyeater**
P. p. halmaturinus (A.G. Campbell, 1906) (MLR, KI)
P. p. pyrrhopterus (Latham, 1801) (lower SE)
- Plectorhyncha lanceolata* Gould, 1838 Striped Honeyeater** SA: R
- Ptilotula fusca* (Gould, 1837) Fuscous Honeyeater**
P. f. fusca (Gould, 1837)
- Ptilotula keartlandi* (North, 1895) Grey-headed Honeyeater**

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

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

P. p. carteri (A.J. Campbell, 1899) (far NW)

P. p. leilavalensis (North, 1899) (NW, northern EP, NE)

P. p. penicillata (Gould, 1837) (northern YP, MN, AP, MLR, LNE, MM, SE)

Intergrades occur between *P. p. carteri* and *P. p. leilavalensis* (NW) and between *P. p. leilavalensis* and *P. p. penicillatus* (FR, LNE)

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

P. p. graingeri (Mathews, 1912) (FR, MN, LNE, MM)

P. p. plumula (Gould, 1841) (NW)

Intergrades may occur west of the FR if the subspecies meet there.

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

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

FAMILY DASYORNITHIDAE – Bristlebirds

***Dasyornis broadbenti* (McCoy, 1867) Rufous Bristlebird**

D. b. broadbenti (McCoy, 1867) SA: R

FAMILY PARDALOTIDAE – Pardalotes

***Pardalotus punctatus* Shaw, 1792 Spotted Pardalote**

P. p. punctatus Shaw, 1792 (SE)

P. p. xanthopyge McCoy, 1866 Yellow-rumped Pardalote (EP, YP, MM)

Intergrades between the two subspecies occur in southern FR, MLR, upper SE and KI.

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

P. r. rubricatus Gould, 1838

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

P. s. striatus (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) (one record only, mist netted at Culburra, southern MM, in 1963)

P. s. substriatus Mathews, 1912

FAMILY ACANTHIZIDAE - Thornbills, scrubwrens and allies

***Acanthiza apicalis* Gould, 1847 Inland Thornbill**

A. a. apicalis Gould, 1847 (Nullarbor, EP, YP, MN, upper SE)

A. a. albiventris North, 1904 (MM)

A. a. whitlocki North, 1909 (NW)

Intergrades occur between all subspecies where their ranges meet, eg. in FR. Black *et al.* (2015) have shown that a hybrid swarm involving Inland and Brown Thornbill occupies coastal shrublands and mangroves of eastern Gulf St Vincent.

Individual hybrid phenotypes are intermediate between that of *A. a. apicalis* and the MLR subspecies *A. pusilla samueli* or the SE subspecies *A. p. pusilla*.

***Acanthiza chrysorrhoa* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) Yellow-rumped Thornbill**

A. c. leighi Ogilvie-Grant, 1909 (eastern SA)

A. c. normantoni (Mathews, 1913) (NW)

Intergrades occur between the two subspecies in western SA.

***Acanthiza iredalei* Mathews, 1911 Slender-billed Thornbill**

A. i. hedleyi Mathews, 1912 Dark Thornbill (upper SE) SA: R

A. i. iredalei Mathews, 1911 Slender-billed Thornbill (NW, FR, LNE) AU: VU, SA: R

A. i. rosinae Mathews, 1913 Samphire Thornbill (Gulf St Vincent) SA: V

***Acanthiza lineata* Gould, 1838 Striated Thornbill**

A. l. clelandi Mathews, 1912 (MLR, SE)

A. l. whitei Mathews, 1912 (KI)

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

A. n. modesta De Vis, 1905

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

A. p. pusilla (Shaw, 1790) (SE, Coorong)

A. p. samueli Mathews, 1913 (MLR)

A. p. zietzi North, 1904 (KI)

See remarks under Inland Thornbill concerning a hybrid swarm involving these two species.

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

A. r. australis (North, 1904)

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

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

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

A. l. leucopsis (Gould, 1841)

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

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

Calamanthus campestris (Gould, 1841) Rufous Fieldwren

C. c. campestris (Gould, 1841) (Nullarbor, Gawler Ranges, EP, southern YP, southern FR, (MLR), LNE)

C. c. isabellinus North, 1896 (NW, northern FR, NE, LNE)

C. c. winiam A.J. & A.G. Campbell, 1927 (upper SE)

The nominate subspecies is extinct in the MLR. In their mitochondrial DNA analysis of fieldwrens, Burbidge *et al.* (2018) found that specimens of *C. campestris* from the Nullarbor region were in a clade sister to that containing all other SA specimens of *C. c. campestris*. The taxonomy of the species in southern Australia will probably require revision.

Calamanthus fuliginosus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Striated Fieldwren

C. f. bourneorum Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999

Gerygone olivacea (Gould, 1838) White-throated Gerygone

G. o. olivacea (Gould, 1838) (MLR, SE) SA: R

Gerygone fusca (Gould, 1838) Western Gerygone SA: R

G. f. fusca (Gould, 1838) (EP)

G. f. mungi Mathews, 1912 (NW)

The subspecific identity of birds occasionally observed in eastern SA is not known.

Hylacola cauta Gould, 1843 Shy Heathwren

H. c. cauta Gould, 1843 (NW, EP, YP, FR, MM, upper SE) SA: R

H. c. halmaturina (Mathews, 1912) (KI) SA: R

Norman *et al.* (2018) demonstrated a deep division between heathwrens and fieldwrens in their revision of the subfamily Sericornithinae, supporting their treatment again as separate genera.

Hylacola pyrrhopygia (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Chestnut-rumped Heathwren

H. p. parkeri (Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999) (MLR) AU: EN, SA: E

H. p. pedleri (Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999) (southern FR) SA: V

H. p. pyrrhopygia (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) (SE) SA: V

Pyrrholaemus brunneus Gould, 1841 Redthroat

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

S. f. frontalis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) (SE)

S. f. rosinae Mathews, 1912 (MLR)

Sericornis maculatus Gould, 1847 Spotted Scrubwren

S. m. ashbyi Mathews, 1912 (KI)

S. m. mellori Mathews, 1912 (south-western SA, EP, YP, upper Gulf St Vincent)

Norman *et al.* (2018) found that *maculatus* is sister to a clade containing *frontalis* and two other species and so should be separated at species level. They also presented evidence that *ashbyi*, the KI form with heavily spotted breast, was sister to *frontalis*, but retained it nonetheless in *maculatus*. Further investigation is required into this population, and also that of the SA gulfs region, where intermediate specimens occur (Schodde and Mason 1999).

Smicronis brevirostris (Gould, 1838) Weebill

S. b. brevirostris (Gould, 1838) (lower SE)

S. b. flavescens Gould, 1843 (northern SA)

S. b. occidentalis Bonaparte, 1850 (Yellabinna, Gawler Ranges, EP, YP, southern FR, MN, MLR, MM)

Intergrades occur between *S. b. brevirostris* and *S. b. occidentalis* (upper SE); *S. b. brevirostris*, *S. b. occidentalis* and *S. b. flavescens* (east of Lakes Torrens and Eyre); and *S. b. occidentalis*, *S. b. ochrogaster* Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 (of WA) and *S. b. flavescens* (NW).

FAMILY POMATOSTOMIDAE – Australo-Papuan babblers

Pomatostomus ruficeps (Hartlaub, 1852) Chestnut-crowned Babbler

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

P. s. centralis Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 (NW)

P. s. superciliosus (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) (southern SA)

Intergrades occur between the subspecies over a wide zone in SA.

Pomatostomus temporalis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Grey-crowned Babbler

P. t. rubeculus (Gould, 1840) Red-breasted Babbler (NW) SA: R

P. t. temporalis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) (SE) SA: E

FAMILY PSOPHODIDAE - Whipbirds and allies

Psophodes cristatus (Gould, 1838) Chirruping Wedgebill

Psophodes leucogaster Howe & J.A. Ross, 1933 White-bellied Whipbird

P. l. lashmari Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1991 (KI) SA: R

P. l. leucogaster Howe & J.A. Ross, 1933 (southern EP, southern YP, MM) AU: VU, SA: E

Burbidge *et al.* (2017) found that SA and Victorian populations of Western Whipbird are strongly divergent genetically from WA populations (*P. nigrogularis*), warranting separation at species level. *P. leucogaster* is also known as Mallee Whipbird.

Psophodes occidentalis (Mathews, 1912) Chiming Wedgebill

FAMILY CINCLOSOMATIDAE – Quailthrushes and allies

***Cinclosoma alisteri* Mathews, 1910 Nullarbor Quailthrush**

***Cinclosoma castanotum* Gould, 1840 Chestnut Quailthrush SA: R**
Chestnut-backed Quailthrush in 2013 edition.

***Cinclosoma cinnamomeum* Gould, 1846 Cinnamon Quailthrush**

C. c. cinnamomeum Gould, 1846 (central and eastern SA)
C. c. tirariense Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 (NE)

Intergrades occur where the subspecies meet in NE.

***Cinclosoma clarum* Morgan, 1926 Copperback Quailthrush**

C. c. clarum Morgan, 1926 (NW)
C. c. fordianum Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 (southern fringes of Nullarbor)
C. c. morgani Condon, 1951 (Gawler Ranges, EP)

Dolman and Joseph (2015) demonstrated that eastern *castanotum* and western *clarum* show significant genetic divergence across the Eyrean Barrier. They are therefore now recognised as distinct species. Intergrades between the three subspecies of *C. clarum* occur in a broad zone through the Yellabinna (Black *et al.* 2019).

***Cinclosoma marginatum* Sharpe, 1883 Western Quailthrush**

***Cinclosoma punctatum* (Shaw, 1795) Spotted Quailthrush**

***C. p. anachoreta* Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 (MLR) AU: CR, SA: E**

***C. p. punctatum* (Shaw, 1794) (SE) SA: E**

The MLR subspecies is probably extinct. A September 2015 observation of the nominate subspecies south-east of Mount Gambier by R. Green has been accepted by the SA Rarities Committee of Birds SA, and indicates that the SE population is still extant.

FAMILY ARTAMIDAE - Woodswallows, butcherbirds and allies

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

A. c. cinereus Vieillot, 1817 (Nullarbor)
A. c. melanops Gould, 1865 (northern and eastern SA)

Intergrades occur in western SA north of the Nullarbor Plain.

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

A. c. cyanopterus (Latham, 1801) (eastern SA)
A. c. perthi (Mathews, 1915) (Yellabinna, Gawler Ranges, western EP)

Intergrades occur in eastern EP, YP to FR, KI.

***Artamus leucorhynchus* (Linnaeus, 1771) White-breasted Woodswallow**

A. l. leucopygialis Gould, 1842

***Artamus minor* Vieillot, 1817 Little Woodswallow**

A. m. minor Vieillot, 1817

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

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

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

C. n. nigrogularis (Gould, 1837) (MM)
C. n. picatus Gould, 1848 (NW)

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

C. t. leucopterus Gould, 1848

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

C. t. telonocua Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 White-backed Magpie (EP, YP)
C. t. tibicen (Latham, 1801) Black-backed Magpie (NE, LNE)
C. t. tyrannica Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 White-backed Magpie (SE)

Intergrades occur in other areas of SA. The phylogeographic study of Toon *et al.* (2007) found significant divergence in mitochondrial DNA only between eastern and western Australian populations of magpie, separated in the south by the Nullarbor barrier. This pattern of divergence contrasts with the striking north-south plumage variation in this species, on which current subspecies recognition is partly based. Both eastern and western groups contain northern black-backed forms and southern white-backed forms, so the complex taxonomy of the magpie may require revision.

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

One subspecies in SA (SE) but its taxonomic affinities are uncertain; it may represent a hybrid population between *S. g. ashbyi* Mathews, 1913 and *S. g. riordani* (Mathews, 1913) (see Menkhorst and Morley 2017a, 2017b).

***Strepera versicolor* (Latham, 1801) Grey Currawong**

S. v. halmaturina Mathews, 1912 Black-winged Currawong (KI)
S. v. intermedia Sharpe, 1877 Brown Currawong (Yellabinna, Gawler Ranges, EP, YP)
S. v. melanoptera Gould, 1846 Black-winged Currawong (MLR, MM, SE)
S. v. plumbea Gould, 1846 (far NW and far south-western SA) SA: E.

FAMILY CAMPEPHAGIDAE - Cuckooshrikes and allies

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

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

C. n. melanops (Latham, 1801)
Coracina papuensis (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) White-bellied Cuckooshrike
C. p. robusta (Latham, 1801) SA: R
Edolisoma tenuirostre (Jardine, 1831) Common Cicadabird
E. t. tenuirostre (Jardine, 1831)

Jönsson *et al.* (2010) found that *Coracina* was not monophyletic and fell into three major clades, now considered as *Coracina*, *Lalage* and *Edolisoma*.

Lalage tricolor (Swainson, 1825) White-winged Triller

FAMILY NEOSITTIDAE – Sittellas

Daphoenositta chrysoptera (Latham, 1801) Varied Sittella
D. c. pileata (Gould, 1838) Black-capped Sittella

FAMILY OREOICIDAE – Crested Bellbird and allies

Oreoica gutturalis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Crested Bellbird
O. g. gutturalis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) (southern SA)
O. g. pallescens Mathews, 1912 (northern SA)
Intergrades occur where the subspecies meet across central SA.

FAMILY FALCUNCULIDAE – Shriketit

Falcunculus frontatus (Latham, 1801) Crested Shriketit
F. f. frontatus (Latham, 1801) Eastern Shriketit SA: R
Zuccon and Ericson (2012) and Oliveros *et al.* (2019) demonstrated that the shriketit and Crested Bellbird belong to lineages that lie outside the clade containing Pachycephalidae and other families.

FAMILY PACHYCEPHALIDAE - Whistlers and allies

Colluricincla harmonica (Latham, 1801) Grey Shrikethrush
C. h. harmonica (Latham, 1801) (eastern SA)
C. h. rufiventris Gould, 1841 Western Shrikethrush (western SA)
Pachycephala inornata Gould, 1841 Gilbert's Whistler SA: R
Pachycephala occidentalis E.P. Ramsay, 1878 Western Whistler

In their phylogenetic analysis of the Golden Whistler complex, Joseph *et al.* (2014) confirmed that the south-western Australian population formerly ascribed to *P. pectoralis fuliginosa* is sister to *P. melanura* rather than to any population of *P. pectoralis*. It should therefore be regarded as a separate species, *P. occidentalis* being the senior available name. Golden Whistlers recently observed in the far south-west of SA, near the WA border, are assumed to be of this species because of the narrow continuous strip of suitable habitat that extends from south-western WA, south of the southern edge of the Nullarbor as far east as the WA-SA border. It is feasible that individuals of *P. p. fuliginosa* could cross the large distance of unsuitable habitat from the extreme west of their range near the Head of the Bight, but this seems unlikely.

Pachycephala olivacea Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Olive Whistler
P. o. hesperus Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 SA: E

Pachycephala pectoralis (Latham, 1801) Australian Golden Whistler

P. p. fuliginosa Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 (southern regions of SA except lower SE)
P. p. youngi Mathews, 1912 (SE and disperses further north and west in SA during autumn-winter)
Specimen B31418 in SAMA, collected 12 June 1977 at Beetaloo Reservoir (southern FR), appears to be of the nominate subspecies, normally distributed in eastern Queensland and north-eastern NSW.

Pachycephala rufiventris (Latham, 1801) Rufous Whistler

P. r. rufiventris (Latham, 1801)

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

FAMILY ORIOLIDAE – Orioles

Oriolus sagittatus (Latham, 1801) Olive-backed Oriole
O. s. sagittatus (Latham, 1801) SA: R

FAMILY DICRURIDAE – Drongos

Dicrurus bracteatus Gould, 1843 Spangled Drongo
Subspecies of the vagrants to SA not determined.

FAMILY RHIPIDURIDAE - Fantails

Rhipidura albiscapa Gould, 1840 Grey Fantail
R. a. albicauda North, 1895 (far NW)
R. a. alisteri Mathews, 1911 (southern SA)
Rhipidura leucophrys (Latham, 1801) Willie Wagtail
R. l. leucophrys (Latham, 1801)
Rhipidura rufifrons (Latham, 1801) Rufous Fantail
R. r. rufifrons (Latham, 1801)

FAMILY MONARCHIDAE - Monarch flycatchers and magpielarks

Grallina cyanoleuca (Latham, 1801) Magpielark
G. c. cyanoleuca (Latham, 1801)
Monarcha melanopsis (Vieillot, 1818) Black-faced Monarch
Myiagra cyanoleuca (Vieillot, 1818) Satin Flycatcher SA: E
Myiagra inquieta (Latham, 1801) Restless Flycatcher SA: R
Myiagra rubecula (Latham, 1801) Leaden Flycatcher
M. r. rubecula (Latham, 1801)

FAMILY CORVIDAE – Crows

Corvus bennetti North, 1901 Little Crow
Corvus coronoides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Australian Raven
C. c. coronoides Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 (YP, eastern SA, KI)
C. c. perplexus Mathews, 1912 (extreme south-western SA)
Intergrades occur west of Spencer Gulf.
Corvus mellori Mathews, 1912 Little Raven
Corvus orru Bonaparte, 1850 Torresian Crow
C. o. ceciliae Mathews, 1912
Corvus tasmanicus Mathews, 1912 Forest Raven
C. t. tasmanicus Mathews, 1912

FAMILY CORCORACIDAE - Australian mudnesters

Corcorax melanorhamphos (Vieillot, 1817) White-winged Chough SA: R
C. m. melanorhamphos (Vieillot, 1817) (MM, SE)
C. m. whiteae Mathews, 1912 (Gawler Ranges, EP, southern FR, MLR)
Intergrades occur east of MLR and southern FR.
Struthidea cinerea Gould, 1837 Apostlebird
S. c. cinerea Gould, 1837

FAMILY PETROICIDAE – Australo-Papuan robins and allies

Drymodes brunneopygia Gould, 1841 Southern Scrub Robin
Eopsaltria australis (Shaw, 1790) Eastern Yellow Robin
E. a. australis (Shaw, 1790)
Eopsaltria griseogularis Gould, 1838 Western Yellow Robin
E. g. rosinae (Mathews, 1912)
Melanodryas cucullata (Latham, 1801) Hooded Robin
M. c. cucullata (Latham, 1801) (YP, MN, AP, MLR, MM, SE) SA: R
M. c. picata Gould, 1865 (sightings from far NE presumed to be of this subspecies)
M. c. westralensis (Mathews, 1912) (NW, EP)
All three subspecies may form an intergradient zone in the Olary Spur and FR.
Microeca fascinans (Latham, 1801) Jacky Winter SA
M. f. assimilis Gould, 1841 (NW, EP, FR, LNE, MM)
M. f. fascinans (Latham, 1801) (MLR, SE) SA: R
M. f. pallida De Vis, 1885 (far NE).
Populations across YP, MN and AP are largely intergradient between *M. f. assimilis* and *M. f. fascinans*.
Petroica boodang (R. Lesson, 1837) Scarlet Robin
P. b. boodang (R. Lesson, 1837) SA: R
The population on EP was believed to be *P. b. campbelli* Sharpe, 1898 but has been shown to be genetically indistinguishable from the nominate subspecies (Dolman and Joseph 2015).
Petroica goodenovii (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Red-capped Robin
Petroica phoenicea Gould, 1837 Flame Robin SA: V
Petroica rodinogaster (Drapiez, 1819) Pink Robin
P. r. inexpectata Mathews, 1912
Petroica rosea Gould, 1840 Rose Robin

FAMILY ALAUDIDAE – Larks

**Alauda arvensis* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Skylark

A. a. arvensis Linnaeus, 1758

Mirafra javanica Horsfield, 1821 Horsfield's Bush Lark

M. j. horsfieldii Gould, 1847 (SE)

M. j. rufescens W. Ingram, 1906 (NE)

M. j. secunda Sharpe, 1890 (Gawler Ranges, EP, YP, FR, MLR, KI)

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE - Swallows and martins

Cheramoeca leucosterna (Gould, 1841) White-backed Swallow

Hirundo neoxena Gould, 1842 Welcome Swallow

H. n. neoxena Gould, 1842

An intergrade with *H. n. carteri* (Mathews, 1912) may occur in the extreme south-west of SA.

Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, 1758 Barn Swallow

Presumed to be *H. r. gutturalis* Scopoli, 1786

Petrochelidon ariel (Gould, 1842) Fairy Martin

Petrochelidon nigricans (Vieillot, 1817) Tree Martin

P. n. neglecta Mathews, 1912 (all of SA)

P. n. nigricans (Vieillot, 1817) (East of Lake Eyre, Lake Torrens and Spencer Gulf, non-breeding season only)

FAMILY ACROCEPHALIDAE – Reed warblers

Acrocephalus australis (Gould, 1838) Australian Reed Warbler

A. a. australis (Gould, 1838)

FAMILY LOCUSTELLIDAE – Grassbirds and allies

Cincloramphus cruralis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827) Brown Songlark

Cincloramphus mathewsi Iredale, 1911 Rufous Songlark

Cincloramphus timoriensis (Wallace, 1864) Tawny Grassbird

C. t. alisteri (Mathews, 1912)

Observed in NE, June 2013, by Reid (2016). In their molecular phylogeny of the family Locustellidae, Alström *et al.* (2018) demonstrated extensive non-monophyly of traditional genera including *Megalurus*. Accordingly, the Tawny Grassbird, which is in a clade with Australia's two songlarks, is placed with them in *Cincloramphus*.

Poodytes carteri (North, 1900) Spinifexbird SA: E

Poodytes gramineus (Gould, 1845) Little Grassbird

P. g. goulburni (Mathews, 1912)

Alström *et al.* (2018) found that the above two species were together in a separate clade that is sister to *Cincloramphus* and requires a separate genus name; for this *Poodytes* Cabanis, 1850 is available.

FAMILY CISTICOLIDAE – Cisticolas

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

C. e. exilis (Vigors & Horsfield, 1827)

FAMILY ZOSTEROPIDAE – White-eyes

Phylogenetic relationships among the babblers, a large and diverse group of passerines (including white-eyes) occurring mainly in south-east Asia and the Afro-tropics, have been unsettled. The white-eyes have usually been assigned their own family Zosteropidae, but more recently some authors have combined them within Timaliidae (Gelang *et al.* 2009). However, the phylogenetic study of almost all babbler species by Cai *et al.* (2019) demonstrates solid support for the separation of white-eyes as a distinct family, sister to the Timaliidae and other families.

Zosterops lateralis (Latham, 1801) Silvereye

Z. l. chloronotus Gould, 1841 (Nullarbor)

Z. l. pinarochrous Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 (EP, YP, FR, MLR, MM, SE)

Intergrades between *Z. l. chloronotus* and *Z. l. pinarochrous* on KI and western EP, and between *Z. l. westernensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1832) (of Victoria and NSW) and *Z. l. pinarochrous* in lower SE.

FAMILY STURNIDAE – Starlings

**Sturnus vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Starling

**S. v. vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758

FAMILY TURDIDAE - Thrushes

**Turdus merula* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Blackbird

**T. m. merula* Linnaeus, 1758

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

Z. l. halmaturina (A.G. Campbell, 1906) (southern FR, MLR, KI) AU: VU

Those in the SE are not yet identified but may be intergrades between *halmaturina* and the nominate subspecies (Schodde and Mason 1999).

FAMILY DICAETIDAE – Flowerpeckers

Dicaeum hirundinaceum (Shaw, 1792) Mistletoebird

D. h. hirundinaceum (Shaw, 1792)

FAMILY PASSERIDAE - Old World sparrows

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

**P. d. domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

FAMILY ESTRILIDAE - Waxbills (grass finches) and allies

Aidemosyne modesta (Gould, 1837) Plum-headed Finch

In their molecular study Olsson and Alström (2020) found that *Neochmia* (including *N. modesta*) is not monophyletic. The Plum-headed Finch is accordingly returned to monotypic genus *Aidemosyne* Reichenbach, 1862.

Emblema pictum Gould, 1842 Painted Finch SA: R

Neochmia temporalis (Latham, 1801) Red-browed Finch

N. t. temporalis (Latham, 1801)

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

S. b. interposita Schodde & I.J. Mason, 1999 (SE)

S. b. samueli (Mathews, 1912) (MLR, KI)

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

Taeniopygia guttata (Vieillot, 1817) Zebra Finch

T. g. castanotis (Gould, 1837)

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE - Wagtails and pipits

Anthus australis Vieillot, 1818 Australian Pipit

A. a. australis Vieillot, 1818 (most of SA)

A. a. bilbali Mathews, 1912 (western and southern EP, southern YP, KI)

Motacilla cinerea Tunstall, 1771 Grey Wagtail

Presumed to be *M. c. cinerea* Tunstall, 1771

Motacilla citreola Pallas, 1776 Citrine Wagtail

Subspecies in SA not determined.

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

M. t. tschutschensis J.F. Gmelin, 1789

FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE – Finches

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

**C. c. britannica* (Hartert, 1903)

**Chloris chloris* (Linnaeus, 1758) European Greenfinch

Subspecies in SA not determined.

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 Blaylock *et al.* (2020).

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

Subspecies in SA not determined.

Not established in the wild but recent records of apparently feral birds suggest the species has the potential to establish breeding populations.

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

Not established in the wild but has been deliberately introduced in the past, and occasional recent records (KI, MLR) suggest the species still has the potential to establish breeding populations.

***Alectoris chukar (J.E. Gray, 1830) Chukar Partridge (PHASIANIDAE) (1)**

Not established in the wild but recent records of apparently feral birds suggest the species has the potential to establish breeding populations.

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

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

Not established in the wild but occasional records of apparently feral birds (MLR, KI) suggest the species has the potential to establish breeding populations.

***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)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sula dactylatra R. Lesson, 1831 Masked Booby (SULIDAE) (2)

Sula leucogaster (Boddaert, 1783) Brown Booby (SULIDAE) (2)

An immature bird was photographed at Foul Bay (YP) on 27 October 2012 by Trudy Jacques who submitted a report to SARC in 2018, but distinction from Red-footed Booby *Sula sula* (Linnaeus, 1766) could not be determined with complete confidence (SARC 102).

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

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

Also known as Peach-faced Lovebird.

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

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

Presumed to be *P. j. jocosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Not established in the wild but has the potential to do so, and is still occasionally seen in the Adelaide-MLR region (believed to have been deliberately released). Any sighting should be reported to Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA).

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

A. t. tristis (Linnaeus, 1766)

Not established in the wild but has the potential to do so, and is seen occasionally in the Adelaide region and elsewhere in SA. Any sighting should be reported to Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA).

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

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

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

Not established in the wild, but occasional records of feral individuals in the MLR include an adult pair, observed at Cudlee Creek summer-autumn 2017, that produced young in May 2017. It is assumed that these birds are aviary escapees, but the possibility that they are wild birds from eastern Australia cannot be ruled out, however unlikely.

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

Also known as Nutmeg Mannikin.

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