

the bush near Table Cape over 40 years ago. During the first week of September the gums would suddenly be populated with a number of little birds all calling "Pick-it-up!" by which name they went among the bush-folk. It was some time before I found out their proper name. One occasionally appears in my gums here in September, with the same notes; but the species is never seen or heard in the winter months.

The Ground Diamond (*P. punctatus*) stays with us all the year. The Sacred Kingfisher is never seen on this coast. A "Screaming-Woman" Owl used to fly past my hut in the Table Cape bush, sometimes, at night, with a most blood-curdling shriek, but I was never able to catch sight of it, because it went so swiftly. I cannot say, therefore, whether it was the Barn-Owl or the big Chestnut-faced species. Our small Spotted Owl (*Ninox novaeseelandiae*) sometimes utters rather startling scream-like notes in a rapid series, but follows them up with the familiar "More-Pork" call.

The Occurrence of Crested Penguins in Australian Waters: with particular reference to *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*

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Mr. Henry S. Grant, of the Australian Museum, Sydney, recently captured a Crested Penguin at Black Head, Gerrin-gong, New South Wales, some sixty miles south of Sydney. The bird was taken from the water in a dying condition and, when skinned, was found to be emaciated and without food in its digestive organs. The specimen has been identified as *Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*, and is a male in immature plumage. This is the second record of the species from the New South Wales coast, the first being an immature male secured at Ettalong Beach, Broken Bay, 25 miles north of Sydney, on December 5, 1907.¹ Victorian records are few. A bird said to be of this species was captured at Lorne, Victoria, in February, 1910.² Stuart Dove mentions³ a bird from southern Victoria, and, early in July, 1938, the captain of the coastal freighter *Wannon* caught a Crested Penguin at Lady Bay, Warrnambool, Victoria. The bird died a few days after being presented to the Melbourne aquarium. Unfortunately, the body was thrown away. Thus the three specimens taken in Victoria, as mentioned above, are sight records only, and some doubt must arise as to their proper identification.

One specimen of *E. pachyrhynchus*, a male, has been taken in South Australia at Cape Banks on January 8,

1914.⁴ A Crested Penguin, originally thought to be a juvenile *E. pachyrhynchus*, was picked up on Bunbury Beach, Western Australia, on July 14, 1935⁵: it is now believed that this bird is *E. cretatus*,⁶ to which species all the Crested Penguins previously obtained in Western Australia, have been referred. There are several Tasmanian records for *E. pachyrhynchus*.

The following description refers to the bird recently obtained by Mr. Grant.

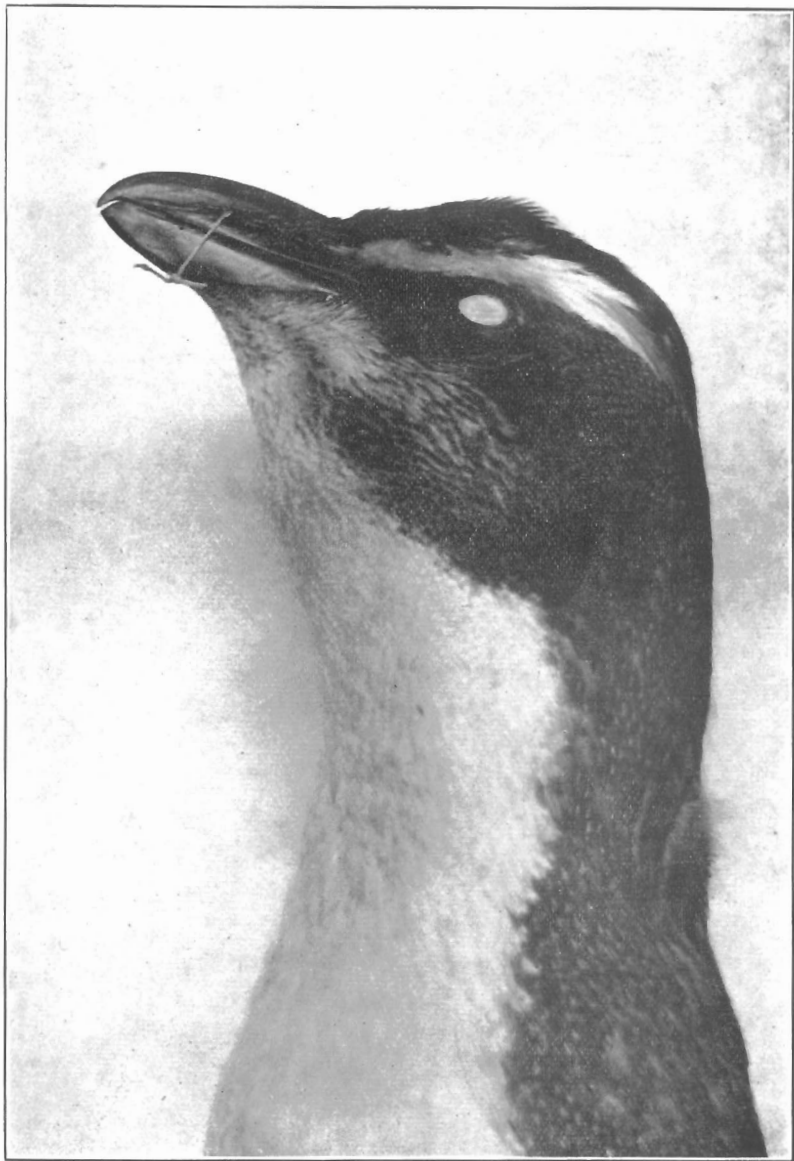
Collected alive by Henry S. Grant at Black Head, Gerringong, New South Wales, October 2, 1938, at 3 p.m. Reference No. 0.37004, Australian Museum, Sydney. Male, immature. Entire upper-surface dark bluish-black. Superciliary stripe pale lemon-yellow, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, extending from the latericorn, over the eye; a few of the feathers tipped with black, crest feathers (continuation of the eye stripe) slightly elongated and tipped with black. Chin, greyish. Throat white, with black shafts to the feathers, rest of under-surface white. Tarsus and toes above, fleshy-white. Claws, brownish-black. Webs, black on outer edges merging to flesh at the junction with the toes. Entire under-surface of tarsus and toes black. Flip-pers, slaty-blue above, edged with white on outer edge, except at the extremities. Sides of face whitish with black tips and shafts to the feathers. Measurements: Flipper 183 mm., tail 74, tarsus 28, middle toe (excluding claw) 57, depth of bill 25, culmen 49.

The Broken Bay specimen differs from the Gerringong bird in being light brownish above and with the chin and throat brownish, and the superciliary stripe paler and not so pronounced. Its feathers are very worn, apparently representing the final moult into the adult plumage. The skin is in the Australian Museum collection (No. 0.26096, male, immature).

E. pachyrhynchus breeds on the coast of southern New Zealand, on Stewart Island, and in large colonies on the Snares. The New South Wales records are, therefore, more than 1,200 miles from the breeding areas of the species. The nesting season extends from September to December, and the birds leave the breeding grounds about April and spend the rest of the time, some six months, at sea. With these facts in mind, it would be safe to assume that the Gerringong specimen is under twelve months old. According to published descriptions of young Penguins of this species,⁷ its age is about nine months, which agrees well with the known breeding season.

Until recent years very great confusion existed regarding the identity of the various species of Crested Penguins. The synonymy is extremely involved and both scientific and common names have been wrongly applied. The specific name *chrysocome* was introduced by Forster in 1781⁸ for all the then known Crested Penguins. Actually, Forster's description is a composite based on three species⁹: *chrysocome*, therefore, is to be regarded as indeterminate, though it is still used by some authors.

Iredale and Cayley⁹ elucidated the many complex problems associated with the Australian records and were able to establish the definite occurrence of three, possibly four,



Eudyptes pachyrhynchus, male, immature. Black Head, near Gerringong, N.S.W. October, 2, 1938.

species of Crested Penguins in Australian waters. A summary of their conclusions, together with other relevant data, is given for the use of future workers.

Eudyptes crestatus Miller. Rock-hopper Penguin, Victoria Penguin. Breeding range embracing the Falkland Islands, Tristan da Cunha and Gough Islands, Prince Edward Island, Marion Island, the Crozets, Kerguelen, St. Paul, Campbell and Antipodes Islands. Stragglers of this species have been recorded from Tasmania, South Australia, and Western Australia.

E. pachyrhynchus Gray. Thick-billed Penguin, Crested Penguin, Big-crested Penguin, Victoria Penguin. Breeds southern New Zealand, Stewart Island and the Snares. This species most commonly recorded from eastern Australia, Tasmania (several records), Victoria (three sight records, which probably refer to *pachyrhynchus*), South Australia (one record), New South Wales (two records).

E. sclateri Buller. Big-crested Penguin. Breeds on the sub-antarctic islands of New Zealand (Campbell, Antipodes and Bounty Islands). This species has been placed on the Australian list by the recognition, by N. W. Cayley and A. J. Campbell, of a mounted specimen (No. 58131) in the National Museum, Melbourne, from the Julia Percy Islands, Victoria.

E. schlegeli Finsch. Macaroni Penguin, Royal Penguin. Breeds on Macquarie Island. A specimen recorded by Stuart Dove³ as *Catarrhactes* [*Eudyptes*] *chrysocome* from near Devonport, northern Tasmania, has been provisionally determined as this species by Iredale and Cayley, who were, however, unable to examine the skin.

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7. 1923—Sutherland, R. S., "Some Notes on Young Penguins (Genus *Eudyptes*)," *Emu*, vol. XXIII, July, pp. 34-42.
8. 1781—Forster, J. R., *Comment. Soc. Reg. Sci. Gotting*, vol. III, p. 133.
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