



Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia

Clutch of Banded Stilt eggs

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The area covered by this Western Australian Checklist includes the seas and islands of the adjacent continental shelf, including Ashmore Reef. Refer to a separate checklist for Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Criterion for inclusion of a species or subspecies on the list is, in most cases, supported by tangible evidence i.e. a museum specimen, an archived or published photograph or detailed description, video tape or sound recording.

Amendments to the previous checklist have been carried out with reference to both global and regional publications/checklists. The prime reference material for global coverage has been the International Ornithological Committee (IOC) World Bird List, *The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World*, the *Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World* Volumes 1 and 2 (Lynx Edicions, Barcelona), *A Checklist of the Birds of Britain*, 8th edition, the *Checklist of North American Birds* and, for regional coverage, *Zoological Catalogue of Australia* volume 37.2 (Columbidae to Coraciidae), *The Directory of Australian Birds*, Passerines and the Working List of Australian Birds (Birdlife Australia).

The advent of molecular investigation into avian taxonomy has required, and still requires, extensive and ongoing revision at all levels – family, generic and specific. This revision to the ‘Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia’ is a collation of the most recent information/research emanating from such studies, together with the inclusion of newly recorded species.

Due to the publication of research at differing intervals and the fact that these authors may hold varying opinions, delays of incorporating this new data into checklists will also vary. Where considered appropriate, these latest research findings have been included as has some pre-published material in order to make this checklist as up to date as possible.

From these comments, it can be seen that avian taxonomy is a ‘work in progress’ and that it is currently a long way from having a definitive world list. Overall, departures from the prime reference material in both global and regional lists (as above) have been minimised. Subject to the general consensus/opinion of other authors, the IOC comments have been accepted relating to the higher taxonomic levels and taxonomic status beyond Australia, but not where the Western Australian Museum collection material, distributional data base etc. shows otherwise.

Changes should only come when there is certainty and consensus and the Western Australian Museum’s objective is to maintain the status quo until claimed revisions have been thoroughly analysed and accepted e.g. Alström *et al.* 2018 made major reclassification of the grassbirds and allies.

A further element in this current revision to the ‘Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia’ is the number of additional species contained/recorded. Increased public interest in ornithology combined with improved identification knowledge, the increasing number of “bird watchers” having high-technology photographic equipment, and more extensive field excursions (often to remote areas e.g. Ashmore Reef) all have contributed here. Whether all of these newly recorded species are in fact migratory “strays” which have been missed earlier, or whether other factors such as habitat destruction (along migratory routes) or climatic change is involved is of course unknown.

The aim of this checklist is to summarise all available data on systematics and taxonomy, provide brief explanations for changes, incorporate new higher-level classifications and recent new generic, specific and subspecific changes. Where necessary, reasons for departing from the current above-named checklists (IOC, Birds Australia etc.) are also given. Where there is doubt on the identification of a subspecies it is included in [] square brackets. An asterisk * denotes an introduced or naturalised species, not originally native.

We thank Leo Joseph and Rob Davis for checking the latest taxonomic literature and especially Kim Sarti for his development, layout and updating of this checklist document.

† Some format changes made in June 2021

Class AVES

Order CASUARIIFORMES

Family CASUARIIDAE Emu

- ¹*Dromaius novaehollandiae* (Latham, 1790) Emu
Dromaius novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Latham, 1790)

Order ANSERIFORMES

Family ANSERANATIDAE Magpie Goose

- ²*Anseranas semipalmata* (Latham, 1798) Magpie Goose (Pied Goose)

Family ANATIDAE Ducks, geese and swans

- Dendrocygna eytoni* (Eyton, 1838) Plumed Whistling Duck
³*Dendrocygna arcuata* (Horsfield, 1824) Wandering Whistling Duck (Chestnut Whistling Duck)
Cereopsis novaehollandiae Latham, 1802 Cape Barren Goose
Cereopsis novaehollandiae grisea (Vieillot, 1818) Recherche Cape Barren Goose
Cygnus atratus (Latham, 1790) Black Swan
**Cygnus olor* (Gmelin, JF, 1789) Mute Swan
Stictonetta naevosa (Gould, 1841) Freckled Duck
⁴*Radjah radjah* (Garnot & Lesson, R, 1828) Radjah Shelduck (Raja Shelduck)
Radjah radjah rufitergum Hartert, 1905 Burdekin Duck
Tadorna tadornoides (Jardine and Selby, 1828) Australian Shelduck (Mountain Duck)
Malacorhynchus membranaceus (Latham, 1802) Pink-eared Duck
Chenonetta jubata (Latham, 1802) Australian Wood Duck (Wood Duck, Maned Duck)
Nettapus pulchellus Gould, 1842 Green Pygmy Goose
⁵*Mareca penelope* (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Wigeon
⁶*Spatula querquedula* (Linnaeus, 1758) Garganey
⁷*Spatula rhynchotis* (Latham, 1802) Australasian Shoveler
⁸*Spatula clypeata* (Linnaeus, 1758) Northern Shoveler
⁹*Anas superciliosa* Gmelin, JF, 1789 Pacific Black Duck
**Anas platyrhynchos* Linnaeus, 1758 Mallard
¹⁰*Anas acuta* Linnaeus, 1758 Northern Pintail
¹¹*Anas crecca* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Teal
Anas gracilis Buller, 1869 Grey Teal
Anas castanea (Eyton, 1838) Chestnut Teal
Aythya australis (Eyton, 1838) Hardhead
Oxyura australis Gould, 1837 Blue-billed Duck
Biziura lobata (Shaw, 1796) Musk Duck

Order GALLIFORMES

Family MEGAPODIIDAE Megapodes

- Leipoa ocellata* Gould, 1840 Malleefowl
Megapodius reinwardt Dumont, 1823 Orange-footed Scrubfowl (Orange-legged Scrubfowl)
Megapodius reinwardt tumulus Gould, 1842

¹ Formerly in Dromaiidae. *D. n. rothschildi* is not accepted as a subspecies.

² Now relocated in monotypic family Anseranatidae, formerly in Anatidae.

³ *D. arcuata* is treated as monotypic with no subspecies.

⁴ Previously placed in the genus *Tadorna*.

⁵ Carnarvon 2013, De Grey River 2016. Formerly placed in the genus *Anas*.

⁶ Previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

⁷ Previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

⁸ Previously placed in the genus *Anas*.

⁹ *A. superciliosa* is treated as monotypic with no subspecies.

¹⁰ Now treated as monotypic species following elevation of sub-Antarctic forms as full species.

¹¹ Harding Dam 2019.

Family PHASIANIDAE Pheasants

- Coturnix pectoralis* Gould, 1837Stubble Quail
Coturnix ypsilophora Bosc, 1792 Brown Quail
¹²*Coturnix ypsilophora cervina* Gould, 1865
Coturnix ypsilophora australis (Latham, 1802)
¹³*Excalfactoria chinensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) King Quail
¹⁴*Excalfactoria chinensis lineata* (Scopoli, 1786)
¹⁵**Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Pheasant (Domestic Pheasant)
**Pavo cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Peafowl (Indian Peafowl)

Order CAPRIMULGIFORMES**Family PODARGIDAE Frogmouths**

- Podargus strigoides* (Latham, 1802) Tawny Frogmouth
Podargus strigoides brachypterus Gould, 1841
Podargus strigoides phalaenoides Gould, 1840

Family CAPRIMULGIDAE Nightjars

- Eurostopodus argus* Hartert, 1892 Spotted Nightjar
¹⁶*Caprimulgus jotaka* Temminck and Schlegel, 1847 Grey Nightjar
¹⁷*Caprimulgus affinis* Horsfield, 1821 Savanna Nightjar

Order APODIFORMES**Family AEGOTHELIDAE Owlet-nightjars**

- Aegotheles cristatus* (Shaw, 1790) Australian Owlet-nightjar
Aegotheles cristatus cristatus (Shaw, 1790)
¹⁸*Aegotheles cristatus leucogaster* Gould, 1844

Family APODIDAE Swifts

- ¹⁹*Aerodramus* spp. Aerodramus "Nest swiftlets"
Hirundapus caudacutus (Latham, 1801) White-throated Needletail
Hirundapus caudacutus caudacutus (Latham, 1801)
²⁰*Apus pacificus* (Latham, 1801) Pacific Swift (Fork-tailed Swift)
Apus pacificus pacificus (Latham, 1801)
²¹*Apus nipalensis* (Hodgson, 1837) House Swift

Order OTIDIFORMES**Family OTIDIDAE Bustards**

- ²²*Ardeotis australis* (Gray, JE, 1829) Australian Bustard

¹² The small Kimberley, Pilbara and Gascoyne populations sometimes separated to *C. y. cervina* Gould 1865.

¹³ Formerly in *Coturnix*.

¹⁴ *E. c. lineata* occurs in northern Australia, SE Asia and the Lesser Sundas. Subspecies *E. c. colletti* of Kimberley and Northern Territory poorly distinct and not recognised.

¹⁵ Common Pheasants introduced into Australia are of mixed hybrid stock.

¹⁶ Ashmore Reef 2003. No specimens available. Sometimes treated as a ssp. of *C. indicus*.

¹⁷ Ashmore Reef 2006. Subspecies not identified and migratory and local Indonesian ssp. are possible vagrants.

¹⁸ For Western Australia, the ssp. *leucogaster* is recognised for the isolated north-eastern and southern Kimberley population (Johnstone and Storr 1998).

¹⁹ Reports of *Aerodramus* spp. from Kimberley, but no specimens available. Field identification for this group is problematic and possibly includes Himalayan Swiftlet, Mossy-nest Swiftlet, Black-nest Swiftlet and Edible-nest Swiftlet with the probable occurrence of at least one of these.

²⁰ Non-breeding migrant.

²¹ Timor Sea 1988 and Broome 1998. Currently expanding its range in Lesser Sundas, Indonesia (Johnstone *et al.* 2014). Sometimes treated as conspecific with the Little Swift *Apus affinis*.

²² Previously merged with the genus *Otis*.

Order CUCULIFORMES

Family CUCULIDAE Cuckoos

- Centropus bengalensis* (Gmelin, JF, 1788) Lesser Coucal
²³*Centropus bengalensis sarasinorum* Stresemann, 1912
- Centropus phasianinus* (Latham, 1801) Pheasant Coucal
²⁴*Centropus phasianinus phasianinus* (Latham, 1801)
²⁵*Centropus phasianinus highami* (Mathews, 1922)
- Eudynamys orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Pacific Koel (Australian Koel)
Eudynamys orientalis subcyanocephalus Mathews, 1912
- Scythrops novaehollandiae* Latham, 1790 Channel-billed Cuckoo
Scythrops novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Latham, 1790
- ²⁶*Chalcites basalis* (Horsfield, 1821) Horsfield's Bronze Cuckoo
- ²⁷*Chalcites osculans* Gould, 1847 Black-eared Cuckoo
- ²⁸*Chalcites lucidus* (Gmelin, JF, 1788) Shining Bronze Cuckoo
Chalcites lucidus plagosus (Latham, 1802)
- ²⁹*Chalcites minutillus* (Gould, 1859) Little Bronze Cuckoo
Chalcites minutillus minutillus (Gould, 1859)
- ³⁰*Heteroscenes pallidus* (Latham, 1802) Pallid Cuckoo
- Cacomantis flabelliformis* (Latham, 1802) Fan-tailed Cuckoo
Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis (Latham, 1802)
- Cacomantis variolosus* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) Brush Cuckoo
Cacomantis variolosus variolosus (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)
- Cuculus saturatus* Blyth, 1843 Oriental Cuckoo
³¹*Cuculus saturatus optatus* Gould, 1845 Horsfield's Cuckoo

Order COLUMBIFORMES

Family COLUMBIDAE Pigeons and doves

- ³²**Columba livia* Gmelin, JF, 1789 Domestic Pigeon (Rock Dove)
- ³³**Spilopelia chinensis* (Scopoli, 1786) Spotted Turtle Dove
³⁴**Spilopelia chinensis tigrina* (Temminck, 1810)
- ³⁵**Spilopelia senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Laughing Turtle Dove
**Spilopelia senegalensis senegalensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)
- Chalcophaps indica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Emerald Dove
³⁶*Chalcophaps indica longirostris* Gould, 1848

²³ Ashmore Reef 2005.

²⁴ The ssp. *melanurus* of northern and north-western Australia is not recognised.

²⁵ Recognised for Pilbara and Gascoyne populations; type locality Glenforrie Station 1921. This population is isolated from the Kimberley population and appears larger (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

²⁶ Formerly in genus *Chrysococcyx*.

²⁷ Formerly in genus *Chrysococcyx*.

²⁸ Formerly in genus *Chrysococcyx*.

²⁹ Formerly in genus *Chrysococcyx*.

³⁰ Formerly in genus *Cacomantis*.

³¹ Sometimes treated as a full species *C. optatus*.

³² Introduced in late 1800s.

³³ Formerly in genus *Streptopelia*.

³⁴ Specimens from Perth show characters of two subspecies: *S. c. chinensis* and *S. c. tigrina*.

³⁵ Formerly in genus *Streptopelia*.

³⁶ *C. i. longirostris* treated by Rasmussen & Anderton (2005) as a full species. However, Johnstone *et al.* (2014) shows that *C. i. longirostris* intergrades with *C. i. indica* in eastern Indonesia and they should be treated as conspecific.

<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> (Latham, 1790)	Common Bronzewing
³⁷ <i>Phaps elegans</i> (Temminck, 1809)	Brush Bronzewing
<i>Phaps histrionica</i> (Gould, 1841)	Flock Bronzewing (Flock Pigeon)
³⁸ <i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i> (Temminck, 1822)	Crested Pigeon
³⁹ <i>Geophaps plumifera</i> Gould, 1842	Spinifex Pigeon
<i>Geophaps plumifera plumifera</i> Gould, 1842	
<i>Geophaps plumifera ferruginea</i> (Gould, 1865)	
<i>Geophaps smithii</i> (Jardine and Selby, 1830)	Partridge Pigeon
<i>Geophaps smithii smithii</i> (Jardine and Selby, 1830)	Partridge Pigeon (Eastern form)
<i>Geophaps smithii blaauwi</i> Mathews, 1912	Partridge Pigeon (Western form)
⁴⁰ <i>Petrophassa albipennis</i> Gould, 1841	White-quilled Rock Pigeon
<i>Geopelia cuneata</i> (Latham, 1802)	Diamond Dove
<i>Geopelia striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Zebra Dove
⁴¹ <i>Geopelia striata placida</i> Gould, 1844	Peaceful Dove
⁴² <i>Geopelia humeralis</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Bar-shouldered Dove
⁴³ <i>Caloenas nicobarica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Nicobar Pigeon
<i>Ptilinopus regina</i> Swainson, 1825	Rose-crowned Fruit Dove
⁴⁴ <i>Ptilinopus regina xanthogaster</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Grey-capped Fruit Dove
<i>Ptilinopus regina ewingii</i> Gould, 1842	
<i>Ducula bicolor</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	Pied Imperial Pigeon
⁴⁵ <i>Ducula bicolor spilorrhoea</i> (Gray, GR, 1858)	Torres Strait Pigeon (Torresian Imperial Pigeon)

Order GRUIFORMES

Family RALLIDAE Rails, crakes, waterhens and coots

<i>Crex crex</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Corncrake (Corn Crake)
<i>Lewinia pectoralis</i> (Temminck, 1831)	Lewin's Rail
⁴⁶ <i>Lewinia pectoralis clelandi</i> (Mathews, 1911)	
<i>Eulabeornis castaneoventris</i> Gould, 1844	Chestnut Rail
<i>Eulabeornis castaneoventris castaneoventris</i> Gould, 1844	
⁴⁷ <i>Hypotaenidia philippensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Buff-banded Rail
<i>Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
⁴⁸ <i>Tribonyx ventralis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Black-tailed Nativehen
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa</i> Gould, 1846	Dusky Moorhen
<i>Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa</i> Gould, 1846	
<i>Porzana fluminea</i> Gould, 1843	Australian Spotted Crake (Australian Crake)
<i>Fulica atra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Coot
<i>Fulica atra australis</i> Gould, 1845	

³⁷ Validity of ssp. *occidentalis* from south-west Western Australia is doubtful. Its range is continuous across the Great Australian Bight and geographic variation between Western Australian and South Australian populations is slight.

³⁸ Subspecies *O. l. whitlocki* is not recognised in this almost continually distributed species; geographic variation is slight and clinal.

³⁹ There is considerable geographic variation within this species with white-bellied, red-bellied and intermediate populations e.g. in Cape, Edgar and Grant ranges. These populations are probably best treated as polytopic subspecies. (Johnstone 1981, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 9: 49–64).

⁴⁰ Forming a superspecies with Chestnut-quilled Rock Pigeon *P. rufipennis* of Arnhem Land. Subspecies *P. a. boothii* is not recognised; it is the end of a cline in size and colouration.

⁴¹ Judging from WAM collections and research in Wallacea and northern Australia, *G. s. placida* is treated as a ssp. of the Asian *G. s. striata* (Johnstone 1992, *West. Aust. Nat.* 19(1)). It is sometimes treated as a full species.

⁴² No ssp. recognised (Johnstone 1990, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus. Suppl.* 32: 1–120).

⁴³ Timor Sea 1989.

⁴⁴ Ashmore Reef 2016.

⁴⁵ Based on (Johnstone 1981, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* 9: 7–22) and recent Wallacean and northern Australian studies, *D. b. spilorrhoea* is treated here as a subspecies. Sometimes treated as a full species *D. spilorrhoea*.

⁴⁶ Possibly extinct, last report from south-western WA in 1932.

⁴⁷ Formerly placed in the genus *Gallirallus*.

⁴⁸ Sometimes placed in the genus *Gallinula*.

⁴⁹ <i>Porphyrio melanotus</i> Temminck, 1820	Australasian Swamphen
<i>Porphyrio melanotus melanotus</i> Temminck, 1820	
<i>Porphyrio melanotus bellus</i> Gould, 1841	
⁵⁰ <i>Zapornia pusilla</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Baillon's Crake
<i>Zapornia pusilla palustris</i> (Gould, 1843)	
⁵¹ <i>Zapornia tabuensis</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Spotless Crake
⁵² <i>Rallina fasciata</i> (Raffles, 1822)	Red-legged Crake
⁵³ <i>Poliolimnas cinereus</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	White-browed Crake
⁵⁴ <i>Gallicrex cinerea</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Watercock
<i>Amaurornis phoenicurus</i> (Pennant, 1769)	White-breasted Waterhen
⁵⁵ <i>Amaurornis phoenicurus leucomelana</i> (S. Müller, 1842)	
<i>Amaurornis moluccana</i> (Wallace, 1865)	Bush-hen
<i>Amaurornis moluccana ruficrissa</i> (Gould, 1869)	Pale-vented Bush-hen

Family GRUIDAE Cranes

⁵⁶ <i>Antigone antigone</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Sarus Crane
<i>Antigon antigone gillae</i> (Schodde, Blackman and Haffenden, 1988)	
⁵⁷ <i>Antigone rubicunda</i> (Perry, 1810)	Brolga

Order PODICIPEDIFORMES**Family PODICIPEDIDAE Grebes**

<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Little Grebe (Red-throated Little Grebe)
⁵⁸ <i>Tachybaptus ruficollis tricolor</i> (Gray, GR, 1861)	
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	Australasian Grebe (Black-throated Grebe)
<i>Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	
<i>Poliocephalus poliocephalus</i> (Jardine and Selby, 1827)	Hoary-headed Grebe
<i>Podiceps cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Great Crested Grebe
<i>Podiceps cristatus australis</i> Gould, 1844	

Order CHARADRIIFORMES**Family TURNICIDAE Buttonquails**

<i>Turnix maculosus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	Red-backed Buttonquail
<i>Turnix maculosus melanotus</i> (Gould, 1837)	
<i>Turnix castanotus</i> (Gould, 1840)	Chestnut-backed Buttonquail
<i>Turnix varius</i> (Latham, 1802)	Painted Buttonquail
<i>Turnix varius varius</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<i>Turnix varius scintillans</i> (Gould, 1845)	Abrolhos Painted Buttonquail
<i>Turnix pyrrhоторax</i> (Gould, 1841)	Red-chested Buttonquail
<i>Turnix velox</i> (Gould, 1841)	Little Buttonquail

Family BURHINIDAE Stone-curlews

<i>Burhinus grallarius</i> (Latham, 1802)	Bush Stone-curlew (Bush Thick-knee)
<i>Esacus magirostris</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Beach Stone-curlew (Beach Thick-knee)

⁴⁹ Formerly treated as a subspecies of *P. porphyrio*.

⁵⁰ Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana*.

⁵¹ Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana*.

⁵² Broome 1958 and Whim Creek 2007.

⁵³ Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana* or *Amaurornis*.

⁵⁴ Ashmore Reef 2012.

⁵⁵ Ashmore Reef 2003.

⁵⁶ Commonly merged into the genus *Grus*.

⁵⁷ Commonly merged into the genus *Grus*.

⁵⁸ Sometimes treated as a full species *T. tricolor*, but based on apparent hybridisation in eastern Indonesia and Moluccas, best retained as a subspecies..

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE Oystercatchers

- Haematopus longirostris* Vieillot, 1817 Pied Oystercatcher
Haematopus fuliginosus Gould, 1845 Sooty Oystercatcher
 Haematopus fuliginosus fuliginosus Gould, 1845
 Haematopus fuliginosus ophthalmicus Castelnau and Ramsay, 1877

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE Stilts and avocets

- Himantopus himantopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-winged Stilt
⁵⁹*Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus* Gould, 1837 Pied Stilt (White-headed Stilt)
Cladorhynchus leucocephalus (Vieillot, 1816) Banded Stilt
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Vieillot, 1816 Red-necked Avocet

Family CHARADRIIDAE Plovers, dotterels and lapwings

- Vanellus tricolor* (Vieillot, 1818) Banded Lapwing
Vanellus miles (Boddaert, 1783) Masked Lapwing
 Vanellus miles miles (Boddaert, 1783)
 Vanellus miles novaehollandiae Stephens, 1819
Erythronyctes alpestris Gould, 1838 Red-kneed Dotterel
Peltohyas australis (Gould, 1841) Inland Dotterel
⁶⁰*Pluvialis fulva* (Gmelin, JF, 1789) Pacific Golden Plover
⁶¹*Pluvialis dominica* (Müller, 1776) American Golden Plover
Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus, 1758) Grey Plover
⁶²*Pluvialis squatarola squatarola* (Linnaeus, 1758)
⁶³*Charadrius hiaticula* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Ringed Plover
⁶⁴*Charadrius semipalmatus* Bonaparte, 1825 Semipalmated Plover
Charadrius dubius Scopoli, 1786 Little Ringed Plover
⁶⁵*Charadrius dubius curonicus* Gmelin, JF, 1789
⁶⁶*Charadrius alexandrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 Kentish Plover
 Charadrius alexandrinus [nihonensis] Deignan, 1941
Charadrius ruficapillus Temminck, 1822 Red-capped Plover
⁶⁷*Charadrius bicinctus* Jardine and Selby, 1827 Double-banded Plover
⁶⁸*Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus* Jardine and Selby, 1827
⁶⁹*Charadrius mongolus* Pallas, 1776 Lesser Sand Plover
 Charadrius mongolus mongolus Pallas, 1776
 Charadrius mongolus schaeferi Meyer de Schauensee, 1937
Charadrius leschenaultii Lesson, R, 1826 Greater Sand Plover
 Charadrius leschenaultii leschenaultii Lesson, R, 1826
⁷⁰*Charadrius veredus* Gould, 1848 Oriental Plover
⁷¹*Thinornis cucullatus* (Vieillot, 1818) Hooded Plover (Hooded Dotterel)
Elsya melanops (Vieillot, 1818) Black-fronted Dotterel

⁵⁹ Sometimes treated as a full species *H. leucocephalus*. However, the evidence for treating the Black-winged Stilt complex as anything but a single species is hard to justify.

⁶⁰ Non-breeding migrant.

⁶¹ Broome 2009-2010.

⁶² Non-breeding migrant.

⁶³ Non-breeding migrant. No specimens available, but ssp. probably *tundrae*.

⁶⁴ Martin's Tank 2007.

⁶⁵ Leslie Saltworks 1993.

⁶⁶ Non-breeding migrant.

⁶⁷ Non-breeding migrant.

⁶⁸ Non-breeding migrant.

⁶⁹ Non-breeding migrant.

⁷⁰ Non-breeding migrant.

⁷¹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Charadrius*.

Family ROSTRATULIDAE Painted snipes⁷²*Rostratula australis* (Gould, 1838) Australian Painted Snipe**Family JACANIDAE Jacanas**⁷³*Irediparra gallinacea* (Temminck, 1828) Comb-crested Jacana⁷⁴*Hydrophasianus chirurgus* (Scopoli, 1786) Pheasant-tailed Jacana**Family SCOLOPACIDAE Sandpipers and snipes**⁷⁵*Numenius phaeopus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Whimbrel
Numenius phaeopus variegatus (Scopoli, 1786)*Numenius minutus* Gould, 1841 Little Curlew⁷⁶*Numenius madagascariensis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Far Eastern Curlew (Eastern Curlew)*Numenius arquata* (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Curlew
Numenius arquata orientalis Brehm, CL, 1831*Limosa lapponica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Bar-tailed Godwit*Limosa lapponica [lapponica]* (Linnaeus, 1758)⁷⁷*Limosa lapponica menzbieri* Portenko, 1936⁷⁸*Limosa limosa* (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-tailed Godwit*Limosa limosa melanuroides* Gould, 1846⁷⁹*Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus, 1758) Hudsonian Godwit*Arenaria interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruddy Turnstone⁸⁰*Arenaria interpres interpres* (Linnaeus, 1758)⁸¹*Calidris tenuirostris* (Horsfield, 1821) Great Knot⁸²*Calidris canutus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Red Knot⁸³*Calidris canutus piersmai* Tomkovich, 2001*Calidris canutus rogersi* (Mathews, 1913)⁸⁴*Calidrus pugnax* (Linnaeus, 1758) Ruff⁸⁵*Calidrus falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763) Broad-billed Sandpiper*Calidrus falcinellus falcinellus* (Pontoppidan, 1763)*Calidrus falcinellus sibirica* Dresser, 1876⁸⁶*Calidris acuminata* (Horsfield, 1821) Sharp-tailed Sandpiper⁸⁷*Calidris ferruginea* (Pontoppidan, 1763) Curlew Sandpiper*Calidris temminckii* (Leisler, 1812) Temminck's Stint⁸⁸*Calidris subminuta* (Middendorff, 1853) Long-toed Stint⁸⁹*Calidris ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776) Red-necked Stint

⁷² Formerly treated as a subspecies *R. benghalensis*.⁷³ Sometimes placed in monotypic genus *Metopidius*. The retention of the eight species of Jacana into six genera cannot be justified. A better reflection of generic relationships may well be to retain *Hydrophasianus* as monotypic and combine all others in *Jacana*.⁷⁴ Paraburdoo 1974.⁷⁵ Non-breeding migrant.⁷⁶ Non-breeding migrant.⁷⁷ Non-breeding migrant.⁷⁸ Non-breeding migrant.⁷⁹ Joondalup 2012.⁸⁰ Non-breeding migrant.⁸¹ Non-breeding migrant.⁸² Non-breeding migrant.⁸³ Non-breeding migrant.⁸⁴ Moved from monotypic *Philomachus* to *Calidris*.⁸⁵ Formerly in genus *Limicola*. Non-breeding migrant.⁸⁶ Non-breeding migrant.⁸⁷ Non-breeding migrant.⁸⁸ Non-breeding migrant.⁸⁹ Non-breeding migrant.

⁹⁰ <i>Calidris alba</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Sanderling
⁹¹ <i>Calidris alpina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Dunlin
<i>Calidris alpina sakhalina</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	
⁹² <i>Calidris bairdii</i> (Coues, 1861)	Baird's Sandpiper
⁹³ <i>Calidris minuta</i> (Leisler, 1812)	Little Stint
⁹⁴ <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	White-rumped Sandpiper
⁹⁵ <i>Calidris subruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
⁹⁶ <i>Calidris melanotos</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Pectoral Sandpiper
⁹⁷ <i>Limnodromus semipalmatus</i> (Blyth, 1848)	Asian Dowitcher
⁹⁸ <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> (Gray, JE, 1831)	Latham's Snipe
⁹⁹ <i>Gallinago stenura</i> (Bonaparte, 1830)	Pin-tailed Snipe
<i>Gallinago megala</i> Swinhoe, 1861	Swinhoe's Snipe
¹⁰⁰ <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-necked Phalarope
¹⁰¹ <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red Phalarope
¹⁰² <i>Xenus cinereus</i> (Güldenstädt, 1775)	Terek Sandpiper
¹⁰³ <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Sandpiper
¹⁰⁴ <i>Tringa brevipes</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Grey-tailed Tattler
¹⁰⁵ <i>Tringa totanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Redshank
¹⁰⁶ <i>Tringa stagnatilis</i> (Bechstein, 1803)	Marsh Sandpiper
¹⁰⁷ <i>Tringa glareola</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Wood Sandpiper
¹⁰⁸ <i>Tringa erythropus</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Spotted Redshank
¹⁰⁹ <i>Tringa nebularia</i> (Gunnerus, 1767)	Common Greenshank
¹¹⁰ <i>Tringa guttifer</i> (Nordmann, 1835)	Nordmann's Greenshank
Family GLAREOLIDAE Pratincoles	
<i>Stiltia isabella</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Australian Pratincole
¹¹¹ <i>Glareola pratincola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Collared Pratincole
¹¹² <i>Glareola maldivarum</i> Forster, JR, 1795	Oriental Pratincole

⁹⁰ Non-breeding migrant.

⁹¹ Port Hedland Saltworks 1977.

⁹² Non-breeding migrant.

⁹³ Broome 2009.

⁹⁴ Forrestdale Lake 1981.

⁹⁵ Moved from monotypic *Tryngites* to *Calidris*. Eyre 1982.

⁹⁶ Non-breeding migrant.

⁹⁷ Non-breeding migrant.

⁹⁸ Non-breeding migrant.

⁹⁹ Non-breeding migrant.

¹⁰⁰ Non-breeding migrant.

¹⁰¹ Greenough River 2012.

¹⁰² Often subsumed within *Tringa*. *Tringa terek* is a synonym. Non-breeding migrant.

¹⁰³ Sometimes placed in the genus *Tringa*. Non-breeding migrant.

¹⁰⁴ Non-breeding migrant.

¹⁰⁵ Subspecific identity of birds visiting Western Australia unknown.

¹⁰⁶ Non-breeding migrant.

¹⁰⁷ Non-breeding migrant.

¹⁰⁸ Lake Eda 2006.

¹⁰⁹ Non-breeding migrant.

¹¹⁰ Eighty Mile Beach 2006 and 2009.

¹¹¹ One photographed at Herdsman Lake, February 2019. Most likely nominate subspecies.

¹¹² Non-breeding migrant.

Family LARIDAE Gulls and terns

<i>Anous stolidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Common Noddy (Brown Noddy)
<i>Anous stolidus pileatus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	
<i>Anous tenuirostris</i> (Temminck, 1823)	Lesser Noddy
¹¹³ <i>Anous tenuirostris melanops</i> Gould, 1846	Australian Lesser Noddy
<i>Anous minutus</i> Boie, 1844	Black Noddy
<i>Anous minutus minutus</i> Boie, 1844	
¹¹⁴ <i>Gygis alba</i> (Sparrman, 1786)	White Tern (White Noddy)
¹¹⁵ <i>Xema sabini</i> (Sabine, 1819)	Sabine's Gull
¹¹⁶ <i>Larus novaehollandiae</i> Stephens, 1826	Silver Gull
<i>Larus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> Stephens, 1826	
<i>Larus ridibundus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Black-headed Gull
¹¹⁷ <i>Larus ridibundus sibiricus</i> Buturlin, 1911	
¹¹⁸ <i>Larus atricilla</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Laughing Gull
¹¹⁹ <i>Larus atricilla [megalopterus]</i> Bruch, 1855	
¹²⁰ <i>Larus pipixcan</i> Wagler, 1831	Franklin's Gull
<i>Larus pacificus</i> Latham, 1802	Pacific Gull
<i>Larus pacificus georgii</i> King, 1826	
<i>Larus crassirostris</i> Vieillot, 1818	Black-tailed Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Kelp Gull
<i>Larus dominicanus dominicanus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	
<i>Larus fuscus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Lesser Black-backed Gull (Baltic Gull)
<i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
¹²¹ <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Gull-billed Tern
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica [nilotica]</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	
<i>Gelochelidon nilotica affinis</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Asian Gull-billed Tern
¹²² <i>Gelochelidon macrotarsa</i> (Gould, 1837)	Australian Gull-billed Tern
¹²³ <i>Hydroprogne caspia</i> (Pallas, 1770)	Caspian Tern
¹²⁴ <i>Thalasseus bergii</i> (Lichtenstein, MHK, 1823)	Greater Crested Tern (Crested Tern)
¹²⁵ <i>Thalasseus bergii cristatus</i> (Stephens, 1826)	
¹²⁶ <i>Thalasseus bengalensis</i> (Lesson, R, 1831)	Lesser Crested Tern
¹²⁷ <i>Sternula albifrons</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Little Tern
<i>Sternula albifrons sinensis</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	White-shafted Little Tern

¹¹³ Newly established population on Ashmore Reef not ascribed to subspecies.

¹¹⁴ Probably referable to *G. a. candida*.

¹¹⁵ Eighty Mile Beach 2004. Sometimes subsumed into the genus *Larus*.

¹¹⁶ Sometimes placed in the genus *Chroicocephalus*. All Australian forms treated as single ssp. (Johnstone 1982, *Rec. West. Aust. Mus.* **10**: 133–165).

¹¹⁷ Broome 1999. Subspecies *sibiricus* average slightly larger-billed and possibly more black on the primaries (Dwight 1925). Sometimes placed in the genus *Chroicocephalus*.

¹¹⁸ Eyre 1988-89. Sometimes placed in the genus *Leucophaeus*.

¹¹⁹ Eyre 1988-89; ssp. not determined.

¹²⁰ Sometimes placed in the genus *Leucophaeus*.

¹²¹ Often merged in the genus *Sterna*.

¹²² Previously treated as conspecific with *G. nilotica* but differs in morphology and life-history differences.

¹²³ Sometimes placed in the genus *Sterna*.

¹²⁴ Sometimes placed in the genus *Sterna*.

¹²⁵ Only one ssp. *T. b. cristatus* recognised for mainland Australia.

¹²⁶ Often subsumed within the genus *Sterna*.

¹²⁷ Previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

- ¹²⁸*Sternula nereis* Gould, 1843 Fairy Tern
¹²⁹*Sterna nereis nereis* Gould, 1843
- ¹³⁰*Onychoprion anaethetus* (Scopoli, 1786) Bridled Tern
Onychoprion anaethetus anaethetus (Scopoli, 1786)
- ¹³¹*Onychoprion fuscatus* (Linnaeus, 1766) Sooty Tern
Onychoprion fuscatus nubilosus (Sparrman, 1788)
- Sterna dougallii* Montagu, 1813 Roseate Tern
Sterna dougallii bangsi Mathews, 1912
Sterna dougallii gracilis Gould, 1845
- Sterna striata* Gmelin, JF, 1789 White-fronted Tern
- ¹³²*Sterna sumatrana* Raffles, 1822 Black-naped Tern
- ¹³³*Sterna hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758 Common Tern
¹³⁴*Sterna hirundo hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758
¹³⁵*Sterna hirundo [minussensis]* Sushkin, 1925
¹³⁶*Sterna hirundo longipennis* Nordmann, 1835
- ¹³⁷*Sterna paradisaea* Pontoppidan, 1763 Arctic Tern
- ¹³⁸*Sterna vittata* Gmelin, JF, 1789 Antarctic Tern
- ¹³⁹*Chlidonias hybrida* (Pallas, 1811) Whiskered Tern
Chlidonias hybrida javanicus (Horsfield, 1821)
- ¹⁴⁰*Chlidonias leucopterus* (Temminck, 1815) White-winged Black Tern
- Family STERCORARIIDAE Skuas**
- ¹⁴¹*Stercorarius maccormicki* Saunders, 1893 South Polar Skua
Stercorarius antarcticus (Lesson, R, 1831) Brown Skua
Stercorarius antarcticus lonnbergi (Mathews, 1912)
Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck, 1815) Pomarine Skua (Pomarine Jaeger)
Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus, 1758) Arctic Skua (Parasitic Jaeger)
Stercorarius longicaudus Vieillot, 1819 Long-tailed Skua (Long-tailed Jaeger)

Order PHAETHONTIFORMES

Family PHAETHONTIDAE Tropicbirds

- Phaethon aethereus* Linnaeus, 1758 Red-billed Tropicbird
¹⁴²*Phaethon aethereus indicus* Hume, 1876
- ¹⁴³*Phaethon rubricauda* Boddaert, 1783 Red-tailed Tropicbird
- ¹⁴⁴*Phaethon lepturus* Daudin, 1802 White-tailed Tropicbird

¹²⁸ Previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

¹²⁹ Only nominate *nereis* recognised for mainland Australia.

¹³⁰ Previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

¹³¹ Previously placed in the genus *Sterna*.

¹³² Non-breeding migrant.

¹³³ Non-breeding migrant.

¹³⁴ Non-breeding migrant.

¹³⁵ Some sight records probably refer to this subspecies.

¹³⁶ Non-breeding migrant.

¹³⁷ Non-breeding migrant.

¹³⁸ Subspecies unknown.

¹³⁹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Sterna*.

¹⁴⁰ Sometimes placed in the genus *Sterna*.

¹⁴¹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Catharacta*.

¹⁴² Ashmore Reef 2014.

¹⁴³ Treated as monotypic with no subspecies recognised.

¹⁴⁴ Christmas Is. *P. l. fulvus* is not accepted as a ssp. due to the complete gradation between the two colour morphs.

Order SPHENISCIFORMES**Family SPHENISCIDAE Penguins**

<i>Aptenodytes patagonicus</i> Miller, 1778	King Penguin
<i>Eudyptes pachyrhynchus</i> Gray, GR, 1845	Fiordland Penguin
<i>Eudyptes robustus</i> Oliver, 1953	Snares Penguin
<i>Eudyptes sclateri</i> Buller, 1888	Erect-crested Penguin
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome</i> (Forster, JR, 1781)	Southern Rockhopper Penguin
<i>Eudyptes chrysocome filholi</i> Hutton, 1879	Eastern Rockhopper Penguin
¹⁴⁵ <i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i> Mathews and Iredale, 1921	Northern Rockhopper Penguin
¹⁴⁶ <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i> Finsch, 1876	Royal Penguin
<i>Eudyptes chrysolophus</i> (von Brandt, 1837)	Macaroni Penguin
<i>Eudyptula minor</i> (Forster, JR, 1781)	Little Penguin
<i>Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	

Order PROCELLARIIFORMES**Family OCEANITIDAE Austral Storm Petrels**

<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Wilson's Storm Petrel
<i>Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	
¹⁴⁷ <i>Garrodia nereis</i> (Gould, 1841)	Grey-backed Storm Petrel
¹⁴⁸ <i>Pelagodroma marina</i> (Latham, 1790)	White-faced Storm Petrel
<i>Pelagodroma marina dulciae</i> Mathews, 1912	
¹⁴⁹ <i>Fregetta tropica</i> (Gould, 1844)	Black-bellied Storm Petrel
<i>Fregetta tropica tropica</i> (Gould, 1844)	

Family DIOMEDEIDAE Albatrosses

<i>Diomedea exulans</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Wandering Albatross
<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i> Robertson, CJR and Warham, 1992	Antipodean Albatross
¹⁵⁰ <i>Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni</i> Robertson, CJR and Warham, 1992	Gibson's Albatross
¹⁵¹ <i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i> Roux, Jouventin, Mougin, Stahl and Weimerskirch, 1983 ..	Amsterdam Albatross
¹⁵² <i>Diomedea dabbenena</i> Mathews, 1929	Tristan Albatross
¹⁵³ <i>Diomedea epomophora</i> Lesson, R, 1825	Southern Royal Albatross
¹⁵⁴ <i>Diomedea sanfordi</i> Murphy, 1917	Northern Royal Albatross
<i>Phoebetria fusca</i> (Hilsenberg, 1822)	Sooty Albatross
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i> (Forster, JR, 1785)	Light-mantled Sooty Albatross
¹⁵⁵ <i>Thalassarche melanophris</i> (Temminck, 1828)	Black-browed Albatross
<i>Thalassarche melanophris melanophris</i> (Temminck, 1828)	
¹⁵⁶ <i>Thalassarche melanophris impavida</i> Mathews, 1912	Campbell Island Albatross

¹⁴⁵ Sometimes treated as a ssp. of *E. chrysocome*.

¹⁴⁶ Sometimes treated as a ssp. of *E. chrysolophus*.

¹⁴⁷ Sometimes placed in the genus *Oceanites*.

¹⁴⁸ Sometimes placed in the genus *Oceanites*.

¹⁴⁹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Oceanites*.

¹⁵⁰ Previously treated as a ssp. of Wandering Albatross *D. exulans*.

¹⁵¹ Sometimes treated as a subspecies. Tracking of birds from breeding islands shows that this species occurs in Western Australian seas, however, no positive records.

¹⁵² Previously treated as a ssp. of Wandering Albatross *D. exulans*. Judging from recent research, splits or lumps based solely on mtDNA cannot be regarded as robust. Tracking of birds from breeding islands shows that this species occurs in Western Australian seas, however, no positive records.

¹⁵³ Sometimes treated as conspecific with *D. sanfordi*.

¹⁵⁴ Sometimes treated as conspecific with *D. epomophora*. Tracking of birds from breeding islands shows that this species occurs in Western Australian seas, however, no positive records.

¹⁵⁵ Formerly in *Diomedea*.

¹⁵⁶ Interbreeds with nominate form on Campbell Island. Sometimes treated as a full species *T. impavida*.

¹⁵⁷ <i>Thalassarche cauta</i> (Gould, 1841)	Shy Albatross
<i>Thalassarche cauta cauta</i> (Gould, 1841)	
<i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i> Falla, 1933	White-capped Albatross
¹⁵⁸ <i>Thalassarche salvini</i> (Rothschild, 1893)	Salvin's Albatross
¹⁵⁹ <i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i> (Forster, JR, 1785)	Grey-headed Albatross
¹⁶⁰ <i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross
¹⁶¹ <i>Thalassarche carteri</i> (Rothschild, 1903)	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross
<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i> (Rothschild, 1893)	Buller's Albatross
<i>Thalassarche bulleri bulleri</i> (Rothschild, 1893)	
Family HYDROBATIDAE Northern Storm Petrels	
¹⁶² <i>Oceanodroma monorhis</i> (Swinhoe, 1867)	Swinhoe's Storm Petrel
¹⁶³ <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Leach's Storm Petrel
<i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	
¹⁶⁴ <i>Oceanodroma matsudariae</i> Kuroda, Nagamichi, 1922	Matsudaira's Storm Petrel
Family PROCELLARIIDAE Petrels and shearwaters	
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Southern Giant Petrel
<i>Macronectes halli</i> Mathews, 1912	Northern Giant Petrel
<i>Fulmarus glacialisoides</i> (Smith, A, 1840)	Southern Fulmar
<i>Thalassoica antarctica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Antarctic Petrel
¹⁶⁵ <i>Daption capense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Cape Petrel
<i>Daption capense capense</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
<i>Halobaena caerulea</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Blue Petrel
<i>Pachyptila vittata</i> (Forster, G, 1777)	Broad-billed Prion
<i>Pachyptila salvini</i> (Mathews, 1912)	Salvin's Prion
<i>Pachyptila salvini salvini</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<i>Pachyptila salvini macgillivrayi</i> (Mathews, 1912)	Amsterdam Prion
<i>Pachyptila desolata</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Antarctic Prion
<i>Pachyptila belcheri</i> (Mathews, 1912)	Slender-billed Prion
<i>Pachyptila turtur</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Fairy Prion
<i>Pachyptila turtur turtur</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	
¹⁶⁶ <i>Aphrodroma brevirostris</i> (Lesson, R, 1831)	Kerguelen Petrel
<i>Pterodroma macroptera</i> (Smith, 1840)	Great-winged Petrel
¹⁶⁷ <i>Pterodroma gouldi</i> (Hutton, FW, 1869)	Grey-faced Petrel
<i>Pterodroma lessonii</i> (Garnot, 1826)	White-headed Petrel
<i>Pterodroma mollis</i> (Gould, 1844)	Soft-plumaged Petrel
<i>Pterodroma neglecta</i> (Schlegel, 1863)	Kermadec Petrel
<i>Pterodroma heraldica</i> (Salvin, 1888)	Herald Petrel

¹⁵⁷ Formerly in *Diomedea*.

¹⁵⁸ Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *T. cauta*.

¹⁵⁹ Formerly in *Diomedea*.

¹⁶⁰ Formerly in *Diomedea*.

¹⁶¹ Sometimes treated as a subspecies *T. chlororhynchos*, but genetic distance and differences in morphology between Atlantic and Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross are slight.

¹⁶² Sometimes treated as conspecific with *O. leucorhoa*.

¹⁶³ Sometimes placed in the genus *Hydrobates*.

¹⁶⁴ Mostly listed as *O. matsudairae*, but Nagamichi Kuroda latinised Y. Matsudaira's Japanese name as *matsudariae* and this has not been validly emended.

¹⁶⁵ Based on photos, individuals of New Zealand breeding population *D. c. australe* possibly also occur in West Aust.

¹⁶⁶ Sometimes placed in the genus *Pterodroma*.

¹⁶⁷ Sometimes treated as a subspecies *P. macroptera*.

¹⁶⁸ <i>Pterodroma arminjoniana</i> (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1868)	Trindade Petrel
<i>Pterodroma barau</i> (Jouanin, 1964)	Barau's Petrel
<i>Pterodroma cervicalis</i> (Salvin, 1891)	White-necked Petrel
<i>Pterodroma leucoptera</i> (Gould, 1844)	Gould's Petrel
¹⁶⁹ <i>Pterodroma leucoptera leucoptera</i> (Gould, 1844)	
¹⁷⁰ <i>Pterodroma cookii</i> (Gray, GR, 1843)	Cook's Petrel
¹⁷¹ <i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i> (Bonaparte, 1857)	Macscarene Petrel
¹⁷² <i>Pseudobulweria rostrata</i> (Peale, 1848)	Tahiti Petrel
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i> Gmelin, JF, 1789	Grey Petrel
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	White-chinned Petrel
<i>Calonectris leucomelas</i> (Temminck, 1835)	Streaked Shearwater
¹⁷³ <i>Calonectris borealis</i> (Cory, 1881)	Cory's Shearwater
¹⁷⁴ <i>Ardenna pacifica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Wedge-tailed Shearwater
¹⁷⁵ <i>Ardenna grisea</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Sooty Shearwater
<i>Ardenna tenuirostris</i> (Temminck, 1836)	Short-tailed Shearwater
¹⁷⁶ <i>Ardenna carneipes</i> (Gould, 1844)	Flesh-footed Shearwater
<i>Ardenna gravis</i> (O'Reilly, 1818)	Great Shearwater
¹⁷⁷ <i>Puffinus puffinus</i> (Brünnich, 1764)	Manx Shearwater
<i>Puffinus gavia</i> (Forster, JR, 1844)	Fluttering Shearwater
<i>Puffinus huttoni</i> Mathews, 1912	Hutton's Shearwater
¹⁷⁸ <i>Puffinus persicus</i> Hume, 1872	Persian Shearwater
¹⁷⁹ <i>Puffinus heinrothi</i> Reichenow, 1919	Heinroth's Shearwater
<i>Puffinus assimilis</i> Gould, 1838	Little Shearwater
<i>Puffinus assimilis tunneyi</i> Mathews, 1912	
¹⁸⁰ <i>Pelecanoides urinatrix</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Common Diving Petrel
<i>Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul</i> Salvin, 1896	
<i>Bulweria bulwerii</i> (Jardine and Selby, 1828)	Bulwer's Petrel
<i>Bulweria fallax</i> Jouanin, 1955	Jouanin's Petrel

Order CICONIIFORMES

Family CICONIIDAE Storks

<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Black-necked Stork
<i>Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus australis</i> (Shaw, 1800)	

Order SULIFORMES

Family FREGATIDAE Frigatebirds

<i>Fregata andrewsi</i> Mathews, 1914	Christmas Island Frigatebird
<i>Fregata minor</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Greater Frigatebird
<i>Fregata ariel</i> (Gray, GR, 1845)	Lesser Frigatebird
<i>Fregata ariel ariel</i> (Gray, GR, 1845)	

¹⁶⁸ One photographed on Ashmore Reef, March 2019.

¹⁶⁹ Beach-washed bird found at Eyre 1990.

¹⁷⁰ One photographed at Bremer Bay, February 2018.

¹⁷¹ No positive records for WA, but tracking shows some birds spend non-breeding season off Broome.

¹⁷² Most probably the nominate ssp. *rostrata*. Sometimes placed in the genus *Pterodroma*.

¹⁷³ Off Cape Naturaliste and Bremer Bay.

¹⁷⁴ Sometimes placed in the genus *Puffinus*.

¹⁷⁵ Off Albany 2004.

¹⁷⁶ Previously placed in the genus *Puffinus*.

¹⁷⁷ One photographed on Continental Shelf, west of Perth, July 2020.

¹⁷⁸ Refer A. Pittie (*Indian Birds* Vol. 2. 2006) for confirmation of publication date. Region of origin of ssp. visiting Western Australia unresolved.

¹⁷⁹ Timor Sea 2014. Photographs only.

¹⁸⁰ Formerly in family Pelecanoididae.

Family SULIDAE Gannets and boobies

- ¹⁸¹*Morus capensis* (Lichtenstein, 1823) Cape Gannet
Morus serrator (Gray, GR, 1843) Australasian Gannet
Papasula abbotti (Ridgway, 1893) Abbott's Booby
Sula dactylatra Lesson, R, 1831 Masked Booby
 Sula dactylatra personata Gould, 1846
Sula sula (Linnaeus, 1766) Red-footed Booby
Sula leucogaster (Boddaert, 1783) Brown Booby
 Sula leucogaster plotus (Forster, JR, 1844)

Family ANHINGIDAE Darters

- ¹⁸²*Anhinga novaehollandiae* (Gould, 1847) Australasian Darter
 Anhinga novaehollandiae novaehollandiae (Gould, 1847)

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE Cormorants

- ¹⁸³*Microcarbo melanoleucos* (Vieillot, 1817) Little Pied Cormorant
 Microcarbo melanoleucos melanoleucos (Vieillot, 1817)
Phalacrocorax fuscescens (Vieillot, 1817) Black-faced Cormorant
Phalacrocorax varius (Gmelin, JF, 1789) Pied Cormorant (Australian Pied Cormorant)
 Phalacrocorax varius hypoleucos (von Brandt, 1837)
Phalacrocorax sulcirostris (von Brandt, 1837) Little Black Cormorant
Phalacrocorax carbo (Linnaeus, 1758) Great Cormorant
 Phalacrocorax carbo novaehollandiae Stephens, 1826
¹⁸⁴*Leucocarbo verrucosus* (Cabanis, 1875) Kerguelen Shag (Kerguelen Cormorant)

Order PELECANIFORMES**Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE Ibises and spoonbills**

- ¹⁸⁵*Threskiornis molucca* (Cuvier, 1829) Australian White Ibis
Threskiornis spinicollis (Jameson, 1835) Straw-necked Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus (Linnaeus, 1766) Glossy Ibis
¹⁸⁶*Platalea regia* Gould, 1838 Royal Spoonbill
Platalea flavipes Gould, 1838 Yellow-billed Spoonbill

Family ARDEIDAE Herons and bitterns

- Botaurus poiciloptilus* (Wagler, 1827) Australasian Bittern
Ixobrychus minutus (Linnaeus, 1766) Little Bittern
¹⁸⁷*Ixobrychus dubius* Mathews, 1912 Australian Little Bittern (Black-backed Bittern)
¹⁸⁸*Ixobrychus sinensis* (Gmelin, JF, 1789) Yellow Bittern (Chinese Little Bittern)
¹⁸⁹*Ixobrychus flavicollis* (Latham, 1790) Black Bittern
 Ixobrychus flavicollis australis (Lesson, R, 1831)
Nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus, 1758) Black-crowned Night Heron
¹⁹⁰*Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax* (Linnaeus, 1758)
Nycticorax caledonicus (Gmelin, JF, 1789) Nankeen Night Heron (Rufous Night Heron)
¹⁹¹*Nycticorax caledonicus australasiae* (Vieillot, 1823)

¹⁸¹ *Morus capensis* and *Morus serrator* sometimes treated as conspecific with Northern Gannet (*Morus bassana*) or alternatively all three treated as a superspecies and sometimes partitioned off in the genus *Sula*.

¹⁸² Previously treated as a ssp. of *A. melanogaster*.

¹⁸³ Sometimes placed in the genus *Phalacrocorax*.

¹⁸⁴ Rottneest Island 1986. Sometimes placed in the genus *Phalacrocorax*.

¹⁸⁵ Sometimes treated as a ssp. of the Sacred Ibis *T. aethiopicus*.

¹⁸⁶ Forming a superspecies with Eurasian Spoonbill *P. leucorodia* of Europe, Asia and Africa.

¹⁸⁷ Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *Ixobrychus minutus*, but probably more closely related to *I. sinensis*.

¹⁸⁸ Kalgoorlie 1967.

¹⁸⁹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Dupetor*.

¹⁹⁰ Cocos Islands 1941, Ashmore Reef 1994.

¹⁹¹ Formerly *N. c. hilli*.

<i>Butorides striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Striated Heron (Mangrove Heron)
¹⁹² <i>Butorides striata stagnatilis</i> (Gould, 1848)	
¹⁹³ <i>Ardeola speciosa</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Javan Pond Heron
¹⁹⁴ <i>Bubulcus coromandus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Eastern Cattle Egret
¹⁹⁵ <i>Ardea cinerea</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Grey Heron
<i>Ardea pacifica</i> Latham, 1802	White-necked Heron
<i>Ardea sumatrana</i> Raffles, 1822	Great-billed Heron
¹⁹⁶ <i>Ardea purpurea</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Purple Heron
<i>Ardea alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758.....	Great Egret (Eastern Great Egret)
¹⁹⁷ <i>Ardea alba modesta</i> Gray, JE, 1831	
¹⁹⁸ <i>Ardea intermedia</i> Wagler, 1829	Intermediate Egret
<i>Ardea intermedia intermedia</i> Wagler, 1829	
¹⁹⁹ <i>Ardea intermedia plumifera</i> Gould, 1848	
²⁰⁰ <i>Egretta picata</i> (Gould, 1845)	Pied Heron
²⁰¹ <i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i> (Latham, 1790)	White-faced Heron
²⁰² <i>Egretta garzetta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Little Egret
²⁰³ <i>Egretta garzetta immaculata</i> (Gould, 1846)	
²⁰⁴ <i>Egretta sacra</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Eastern Reef Heron (Pacific Reef Heron)
<i>Egretta sacra sacra</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	
Family PELECANIDAE Pelicans	
<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> Temminck, 1824	Australian Pelican

Order ACCIPITRIFORMES

Family PANDIONIDAE Osprey

<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Osprey
²⁰⁵ <i>Pandion haliaetus cristatus</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	(Eastern Osprey)

Family ACCIPITRIDAE Hawks, eagles, kites and harriers

²⁰⁶ <i>Elanus axillaris</i> (Latham, 1802)	Black-shouldered Kite
<i>Elanus scriptus</i> Gould, 1842	Letter-winged Kite
<i>Pernis ptilorhynchus</i> (Temminck, 1821)	Crested Honey-Buzzard
²⁰⁷ <i>Pernis ptilorhynchus orientalis</i> Taczanowski, 1891	Oriental Honey-Buzzard
²⁰⁸ <i>Hamirostra isura</i> (Gould, 1838)	Square-tailed Kite
<i>Hamirostra melanosternon</i> (Gould, 1841)	Black-breasted Buzzard

¹⁹² Only one ssp. *B. s. stagnatilis* recognised in Western Australia (Johnstone 1990).

¹⁹³ No specimens extant; photographs only which indicate most probably the nominate ssp.

¹⁹⁴ Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *Ardea ibis*.

¹⁹⁵ Busselton 2002. Most likely ssp. *jouyi* of eastern Asia.

¹⁹⁶ Herdsman Lake 2013. Most likely ssp. *manilensis* of Asia.

¹⁹⁷ Sometimes treated as a full species *A. modesta*.

¹⁹⁸ Sometimes placed in the genus *Egretta*.

¹⁹⁹ Sometimes treated as a full species.

²⁰⁰ Sometimes placed in the genus *Ardea*.

²⁰¹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Ardea*.

²⁰² Sometimes placed in the genus *Ardea*.

²⁰³ Sometimes synonymised with *E. g. nigripes*.

²⁰⁴ Sometimes placed in the genus *Ardea*.

²⁰⁵ Sometimes treated as a full species *P. cristatus* (Eastern Osprey).

²⁰⁶ Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *E. caerulens* Black-winged Kite (Australian Kite).

²⁰⁷ Leinster, Joondalup.

²⁰⁸ Usually placed in monotypic genus *Lophoictinia*, but along with its single congener *H. melanosternon* comprise an old Australian group without close relatives (Barrowclough *et al.* 2014).

<i>Aviceda subcristata</i> (Gould, 1838)	Pacific Baza
<i>Aviceda subcristata subcristata</i> (Gould, 1838)	
²⁰⁹ <i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i> (Gould, 1841)	Little Eagle
<i>Aquila audax</i> (Latham, 1802)	Wedge-tailed Eagle
<i>Erythrotriorchis radiatus</i> (Latham, 1802)	Red Goshawk
²¹⁰ <i>Accipiter soloensis</i> (Horsfield, 1821)	Chinese Sparrowhawk (Chinese Goshawk)
²¹¹ <i>Accipiter novaehollandiae</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788)	Grey Goshawk
<i>Accipiter fasciatus</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	Brown Goshawk
<i>Accipiter fasciatus fasciatus</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	
<i>Accipiter fasciatus didimus</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
²¹² <i>Accipiter gularis</i> (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844)	Japanese Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Collared Sparrowhawk
<i>Accipiter cirrocephalus cirrocephalus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	
<i>Circus approximans</i> Peale, 1848	Swamp Harrier
<i>Circus assimilis</i> Jardine and Selby, 1828	Spotted Harrier
<i>Milvus migrans</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Black Kite
<i>Milvus migrans affinis</i> Gould, 1838	
<i>Haliastur sphenurus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Whistling Kite
<i>Haliastur indus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Brahminy Kite
<i>Haliastur indus girrenera</i> (Vieillot, 1822)	
<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788)	White-bellied Sea-Eagle

Order STRIGIFORMES

Family TYTONIDAE Barn owls

<i>Tyto novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	Australian Masked Owl (Masked Owl)
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae</i> (Stephens, 1826)	
<i>Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli</i> Mathews, 1912	
<i>Tyto javanica</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788)	Eastern Barn Owl
²¹³ <i>Tyto javanica delicatula</i> (Gould, 1837)	
<i>Tyto longimembris</i> (Jerdon, 1839)	Eastern Grass Owl

Family STRIGIDAE Typical owls

²¹⁴ <i>Otus sunia</i> (Hodgson, 1836)	Oriental Scops Owl
<i>Ninox rufa</i> (Gould, 1846)	Rufous Owl
<i>Ninox rufa rufa</i> (Gould, 1846)	
²¹⁵ <i>Ninox connivens</i> (Latham, 1802)	Barking Owl
<i>Ninox connivens connivens</i> (Latham, 1802)	
²¹⁶ <i>Ninox boobook</i> (Latham, 1801)	Boobook Owl
<i>Ninox boobook boobook</i> (Latham, 1801)	Southern Boobook
<i>Ninox japonica</i> (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844)	Northern Boobook (Brown Hawk-Owl)
<i>Ninox japonica japonica</i> (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844)	

Order BUCEROTIFORMES

Family UPUPIDAE Hoopoe

<i>Upupa epops</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Eurasian Hoopoe
²¹⁷ <i>Upupa epops [epops]</i> Linnaeus, 1758	

²⁰⁹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Aquila*.

²¹⁰ Ashmore Reef 2013.

²¹¹ *A. novaehollandiae* is treated as a full species; the Variable Goshawk *A. hiogaster* is also treated as a full species.

²¹² Ashmore Reef 2011.

²¹³ Sometimes treated as a full species *T. delicatula*.

²¹⁴ Between Barrow I. and mainland 2013. Most likely ssp. *stictonotus*.

²¹⁵ Most of this species variation in size and colouration is clinal and, as such, the recognition of *addenda* in the south-west and *occidentalis* in north Western Australia is not warranted.

²¹⁶ Only one ssp. in Western Australia is recognised. *N. b. ocellata* is treated as a synonym of *N. b. boobook*.

²¹⁷ Roebuck Plains 2011. No specimens available; ssp. not determined, but most likely nominate *epops*.

Order CORACIIFORMES

Family CORACIIDAE Rollers

- Eurystomus orientalis* (Linnaeus, 1766) Dollarbird
Eurystomus orientalis pacificus (Latham, 1802)

Family ALCEDINIDAE Kingfishers

- **Dacelo novaeguineae* (Hermann, 1783) Laughing Kookaburra
 **Dacelo novaeguineae novaeguineae* (Hermann, 1783)
Dacelo leachii Vigors and Horsfield, 1827 Blue-winged Kookaburra
Dacelo leachii leachii Vigors and Horsfield, 1827
²¹⁸*Halcyon pileata* (Boddaert, 1783) Black-capped Kingfisher
²¹⁹*Todiramphus macleayi* (Jardine and Selby, 1830) Forest Kingfisher
²²⁰*Todiramphus chloris* (Boddaert, 1783) Collared Kingfisher
²²¹*Todiramphus chloris chloris* (Boddaert, 1783)
²²²*Todiramphus sordidus* (Gould, 1842) Torresian Kingfisher
Todiramphus sordidus sordidus (Gould, 1842)
Todiramphus sordidus pilbara (Johnstone, 1983) Pilbara Collared Kingfisher
Todiramphus sanctus (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) Sacred Kingfisher
Todiramphus sanctus sanctus (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)
Todiramphus pyrrhopygius (Gould, 1841) Red-backed Kingfisher
²²³*Ceyx azureus* (Latham, 1802) Azure Kingfisher
Ceyx azureus ruficollaris (Bankier, 1841)

Family MEROPIDAE Bee-eaters

- Merops ornatus* Latham, 1802 Rainbow Bee-eater

Order FALCONIFORMES

Family FALCONIDAE Falcons and kestrels

- Falco cenchroides* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827 Australian Kestrel (Nankeen Kestrel)
Falco cenchroides cenchroides Vigors and Horsfield, 1827
²²⁴*Falco subbuteo* Linnaeus, 1758 Eurasian Hobby
Falco longipennis Swainson, 1837 Australian Hobby
²²⁵*Falco longipennis longipennis* Swainson, 1837
²²⁶*Falco berigora* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827 Brown Falcon
Falco berigora berigora Vigors and Horsfield, 1827
Falco hypoleucos Gould, 1841 Grey Falcon
Falco subniger Gray, GR, 1843 Black Falcon
Falco peregrinus Tunstall, 1771 Peregrine Falcon
²²⁷*Falco peregrinus [japonensis]* Gmelin, JF, 1788
Falco peregrinus macropus Swainson, 1837

²¹⁸ North Burracoppin 2005.

²¹⁹ One record, a bird photographed on Jabiru Venture, Timor Sea, April 1990.

²²⁰ Judging from Western Australian Museum collections, Wallacea is the transition zone between the Asian *chloris* and the Australian *sordidus* populations.

²²¹ Ashmore Reef sight records probably refer to this subspecies.

²²² Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *T. chloris*.

²²³ Sometimes placed in the genus *Alcedo*.

²²⁴ Scott Reef - Rowley Shoals 1997. South Lake 2016. Most likely the nominate subspecies.

²²⁵ Geographic variation in this continuously distributed species is slight and clinal; ssp. *murchisonianus* is not recognised.

²²⁶ This species is semi-nomadic with continuous distribution; the various colour forms can only be grouped in arbitrary fashion and therefore only one ssp. recognised for Australia.

²²⁷ No specimens examined.

Order PSITTACIFORMES

Family CACATUIDAE Cockatoos

<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	Cockatiel
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii</i> (Latham, 1790)	Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
²²⁸ <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii banksii</i> (Latham, 1790)	Northern Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
<i>Calyptorhynchus banksii naso</i> Gould, 1837	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
²²⁹ <i>Calyptorhynchus banksii escondidus</i> Ewart, Joseph & Schodde, 2020	Inland Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
²³⁰ <i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i> Lear, 1832	Baudin's Cockatoo
²³¹ <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> Carnaby, 1948	Carnaby's Cockatoo
²³² <i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Galah
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla roseicapilla</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	
<i>Eolophus roseicapilla kuhli</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
²³³ <i>Lophochroa leadbeateri</i> (Vigors, 1831)	Major Mitchell's Cockatoo
* <i>Cacatua tenuirostris</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Eastern Long-billed Corella
<i>Cacatua pastinator</i> (Gould, 1841)	Western Long-billed Corella
<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i> (Gould, 1841)	Muir's Corella
²³⁴ <i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i> Ford, 1987	Butler's Corella
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i> Gould, 1843	Little Corella
<i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i> Gould, 1843	
<i>Cacatua sanguinea westralensis</i> (Mathews, 1917)	Western Little Corella
<i>Cacatua galerita</i> (Latham, 1790)	Sulphur-crested Cockatoo
²³⁵ * <i>Cacatua galerita galerita</i> (Latham, 1790)	
<i>Cacatua galerita fitzroyi</i> (Mathews, 1912)	

²²⁸ *C. b. banksii* includes ssp. *macrorhynchus* as a junior synonym (Ewart *et al.* 2020).

²²⁹ Formerly regarded as the western form of *C. b. samueli*.

²³⁰ Based on Western Australian Museum (Johnstone and Kirkby) extensive work and field studies, especially on morphology and voice, contra White *et al.* 2011; Dickinson & Remsen 2013 and BirdLife Australia, *Zanda* is retained as a subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus* with the patronym Baudin's Cockatoo.

²³¹ Based on Western Australian Museum (Johnstone and Kirkby) extensive work and field studies, especially on morphology and voice, contra White *et al.* 2011; Dickinson & Remsen 2013 and BirdLife Australia, *Zanda* is retained as a subgenus of *Calyptorhynchus* with the patronym Carnaby's Cockatoo.

²³² Type locality for the Galah remains an enigma; described by Vieillot (1817) as *Cacatua roseicapilla* from a specimen collected during Baudin Expedition 1800-1803 labelled '*dans les Indes*'. Mathews (1912) *Novit. Zool.* 18: determined this location to be New South Wales, however Schodde (1988) *Canberra Bird Notes* 13:4 believed the type to be probably from Western Australia, Shark Bay area. Recent evidence confirms a specimen was collected by the Baudin Expedition in Shark Bay in August/September 1801, thus the nominate ssp. is now assigned to populations south of the Kimberley, ssp. *albiceps* for eastern Australia and ssp. *kuhli* for northern Australia. While some of the variation is undoubtedly geographic, it hardly amounts to subspeciation with the hybrid zone between *albiceps* and *kuhli* covering half the continent (Engelhard *et al.* (2015)). These ssp. are therefore tentatively accepted. Sometimes placed in the genus *Cacatua*.

²³³ Sometimes placed in the genus *Cacatua*; taxonomic status of the various subspecies requires confirmation. This species is very close to the Galah and occasionally hybridises in the wild.

²³⁴ The provenance and subspecific identity of the type specimen of *Licmetis tenuirostris derbyi* Mathews 1916, are in doubt (most probably an immature *C. p. pastinator*) and until resolved the most appropriate name for the mid Western Australian (wheatbelt) population is *Cacatua pastinator butleri* Ford 1987.

²³⁵ Small colonies established in southwest of Western Australia since 1955.

Family PSITTACULIDAE Old World parrots

²³⁶ <i>Polytelis anthopeplus</i> (Lear, 1831)	Regent Parrot
<i>Polytelis anthopeplus anthopeplus</i> (Lear, 1831)	
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i> Gould, 1863	Princess Parrot
²³⁷ <i>Aprosmictus erythropterus</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788)	Red-winged Parrot
^{238*} <i>Psittacula krameri</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Rose-ringed Parakeet (Indian Ringnecked Parrot)
²³⁹ <i>Northiella narethae</i> (White, HL, 1921)	Naretha Blue Bonnet
²⁴⁰ <i>Psephotellus varius</i> (Clark, AH, 1910)	Mulga Parrot
²⁴¹ <i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Red-capped Parrot
²⁴² <i>Platycercus venustus</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Northern Rosella
<i>Platycercus icterotis</i> (Temminck and Kuhl, 1820)	Western Rosella
<i>Platycercus icterotis icterotis</i> (Temminck and Kuhl, 1820)	
<i>Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys</i> Salvadori, 1891	
²⁴³ <i>Barnardius zonarius</i> (Shaw, 1805)	Australian Ringneck
<i>Barnardius zonarius zonarius</i> (Shaw, 1805)	Port Lincoln Parrot
²⁴⁴ <i>Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus</i> (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830)	Twenty-eight Parrot
<i>Pezoporus wallicus</i> (Kerr, 1792)	Ground Parrot
²⁴⁵ <i>Pezoporus wallicus flaviventris</i> North, 1911	Western Ground Parrot
<i>Pezoporus occidentalis</i> (Gould, 1861)	Night Parrot
²⁴⁶ <i>Neopsephotus bourkii</i> (Gould, 1841)	Bourke's Parrot
<i>Neophema elegans</i> (Gould, 1837)	Elegant Parrot
<i>Neophema petrophila</i> (Gould, 1841)	Rock Parrot
²⁴⁷ <i>Neophema petrophila petrophila</i> (Gould, 1841)	
<i>Neophema splendida</i> (Gould, 1841)	Scarlet-chested Parrot
²⁴⁸ <i>Parvipsitta porphyrocephala</i> (Dietrichsen, 1837)	Purple-crowned Lorikeet
²⁴⁹ <i>Psitteuteles versicolor</i> (Lear, 1831)	Varied Lorikeet
^{250*} <i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788)	Rainbow Lorikeet
<i>Trichoglossus rubritorquis</i> Vigors and Horsfield, 1827	Red-collared Lorikeet
^{251*} <i>Glossopsitta concinna</i> (Shaw, 1791)	Musk Lorikeet
<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> (Shaw, 1805)	Budgerigar

²³⁶ The type locality for the Regent Parrot is uncertain and the type specimens appear to have been lost. The names *Palaeorinis anthopeplus* Lear 1831 and *P. melanura* Lear 1932 were based on a female and male respectively, published on plates in his *Illustrations of the Psittacidae, or Parrots 1830-1832*, without description or source. Mathews (1912) presumed the type locality was New South Wales and named *Polytelis anthopeplus westralis* from southwest Australia. Schodde 1993 (*Bull. Br. Ornithol. Club* **113**: 44–47) noted that Lear's plate matched best with the western form and designated a neotype from Bolgart, Western Australia and provided the name *P. a. monarchoides* for the eastern Australian populations. Mees 2004 (*Zool. Med. Leiden* **78**(10) 27 viii 2004: 205–208) on the other hand, argued that Schodde's action was invalid and that the type locality should remain as New South Wales.

²³⁷ Forming a superspecies with *A. jonquillaceus* of Wetar and Timor.

²³⁸ Aviary escapees.

²³⁹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Platycercus* along with other broad-tailed parrots.

²⁴⁰ Sometimes placed in the genus *Platycercus* along with other broad-tailed parrots.

²⁴¹ The sole member of the genus *Purpureicephalus*. See Johnstone and Benken (2009) for hybridisation with *B. zonarius*.

²⁴² Distribution is continuous between Western Australia and Northern Territory populations; variation is slight and clinal (across Joseph Bonaparte Gulf region) and thus inadequate for recognition of subspecies *hilli*.

²⁴³ Sometimes placed in the genus *Platycercus* along with other broad-tailed parrots.

²⁴⁴ Known to occasionally hybridise with *P. spurius* on the Swan Coastal Plain.

²⁴⁵ Sometimes treated as a full species.

²⁴⁶ Sometimes placed in the genus *Neophema*.

²⁴⁷ The ssp. *zietzi* from coastal South Australia is at best very weakly defined.

²⁴⁸ Formerly in *Glossopsitta*. See Schweizer *et al.* 2015.

²⁴⁹ Formerly in genus *Trichoglossus*.

²⁵⁰ Exotic species established in Perth area since 1968.

²⁵¹ Introduced into Perth area in 1970s.

Order PASSERIFORMES

Family PITTIDAE Pittas

- ²⁵²*Pitta moluccensis* (Müller, PLS, 1776) Blue-winged Pitta
²⁵³*Pitta sordida* (Müller, PLS, 1776) Hooded Pitta
²⁵⁴*Pitta sordida cucullata* Hartlaub, 1843
²⁵⁵*Pitta nympha* Temminck and Schlegel, 1850 Fairy Pitta
²⁵⁶*Pitta elegans* Temminck, 1836 Elegant Pitta
²⁵⁷*Pitta iris* Gould, 1842 Rainbow Pitta
²⁵⁸*Pitta iris johnstoneiana* Schodde and Mason, 1999

Family ATRICHORNITHIDAE Scrubbirds

- Atrichornis clamosus* (Gould, 1844) Noisy Scrubbird

Family PTILONORHYNCHIDAE Bowerbirds

- ²⁵⁹*Chlamydera guttata* Gould, 1862 Western Bowerbird
²⁶⁰*Chlamydera nuchalis* (Jardine and Selby, 1830) Great Bowerbird
Chlamydera nuchalis nuchalis (Jardine and Selby, 1830)
²⁶¹*Chlamydera maculata* (Gould, 1837) Spotted Bowerbird

Family CLIMACTERIDAE Treecreepers

- Climacteris affinis* Blyth, 1864 White-browed Treecreeper
Climacteris affinis superciliosus North, 1895
²⁶²*Climacteris rufus* Gould, 1841 Rufous Treecreeper
Climacteris melanurus Gould, 1843 Black-tailed Treecreeper
Climacteris melanurus melanurus Gould, 1843
Climacteris melanurus wellsi Ogilvie-Grant, 1909

Family MALURIDAE Grasswrens, fairywrens and emu-wrens

- ²⁶³*Malurus assimilis* North, 1901 Purple-backed Fairywren
Malurus assimilis assimilis North, 1901
²⁶⁴*Malurus assimilis rogersi* Mathews, 1912 Lavender-flanked Fairywren
²⁶⁵*Malurus assimilis bernieri* Ogilvie-Grant, 1909 Shark Bay Purple-backed Fairywren
Malurus pulcherrimus Gould, 1844 Blue-breasted Fairywren
Malurus elegans Gould, 1837 Red-winged Fairywren
Malurus splendens (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830) Splendid Fairywren
Malurus splendens splendens (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830)
²⁶⁶*Malurus splendens callainus* Gould, 1867 Turquoise Fairywren
Malurus coronatus Gould, 1858 Purple-crowned Fairywren
Malurus coronatus coronatus Gould, 1858
Malurus melanocephalus (Latham, 1802) Red-backed Fairywren
Malurus melanocephalus cruentatus Gould, 1840

²⁵² Non-breeding migrant.

²⁵³ Barrow Island 2010.

²⁵⁴ Barrow Island 2010.

²⁵⁵ Derby December 2007; one collected Broome February 2019.

²⁵⁶ Mutilated bird found aboard a vessel at Barrow I. January 2018.

²⁵⁷ Forming a superspecies with *P. versicolor* of eastern Australia and *P. elegans* of Indonesia.

²⁵⁸ Confined to west Kimberley.

²⁵⁹ Subspecies *C. guttata carteri* of North-west Cape is not recognised.

²⁶⁰ Sometimes placed in the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*.

²⁶¹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*.

²⁶² Forming a superspecies with Brown Treecreeper *C. picumnus* of eastern Australia.

²⁶³ Previously treated as a subspecies of the Variegated Fairywren *M. lamberti*.

²⁶⁴ Intergrading with *M. a. assimilis* in southern and eastern Kimberley and Middle Victoria River drainage; intergradation is abrupt in west Kimberley and gradual in east Kimberley (Ford and Johnstone 1991).

²⁶⁵ Confined to Bernier and Dorre Is.

²⁶⁶ Sometimes referred to as *M. s. musgravi* Mathews 1922.

<i>Malurus leucopterus</i> Dumont, 1824	White-winged Fairywren
²⁶⁷ <i>Malurus leucopterus leucopterus</i> Dumont, 1824	Dirk Hartog Island Black and White Fairywren
²⁶⁸ <i>Malurus leucopterus edouardi</i> Campbell, 1901	Barrow Island Black and White Fairywren
<i>Malurus leucopterus leuconotus</i> Gould, 1865	
<i>Stipiturus malachurus</i> (Shaw, 1798)	Southern Emu-wren
<i>Stipiturus malachurus westernensis</i> Campbell, 1912	
²⁶⁹ <i>Stipiturus malachurus hartogi</i> Carter, 1916	Dirk Hartog Island Emu-wren
<i>Stipiturus ruficeps</i> Campbell, 1899	Rufous-crowned Emu-wren
²⁷⁰ <i>Stipiturus ruficeps ruficeps</i> Campbell, 1899	
<i>Amytornis housei</i> (Milligan, 1902)	Black Grasswren
²⁷¹ <i>Amytornis whitei</i> Mathews, 1910.....	Rufous Grasswren
<i>Amytornis whitei whitei</i> Mathews, 1910	Pilbara Grasswren
<i>Amytornis whitei parvus</i> Black, 2020	Cape Range Rufous Grasswren
<i>Amytornis whitei oweni</i> Mathews, 1911	Sandhill Grasswren
²⁷² <i>Amytornis textilis</i> (Dumont, 1824)	Thick-billed Grasswren
<i>Amytornis textilis textilis</i> (Dumont, 1824)	Western Grasswren
<i>Amytornis purnelli</i> (Mathews, 1914)	Dusky Grasswren
Family MELIPHAGIDAE Honeyeaters and chats	
<i>Acanthorhynchus superciliosus</i> Gould, 1837	Western Spinebill
<i>Epthianura tricolor</i> Gould, 1841	Crimson Chat
<i>Epthianura aurifrons</i> Gould, 1838	Orange Chat
²⁷³ <i>Epthianura crocea</i> Castelnau and Ramsay, 1877	Yellow Chat
<i>Epthianura albifrons</i> (Jardine and Selby, 1828)	White-fronted Chat
<i>Conopophila rufogularis</i> (Gould, 1843)	Rufous-throated Honeyeater
²⁷⁴ <i>Lacustroica whitei</i> North, 1910	Grey Honeyeater
<i>Ramsayornis fasciatus</i> (Gould, 1843)	Bar-breasted Honeyeater
²⁷⁵ <i>Gliciphila melanops</i> (Latham, 1802)	Tawny-crowned Honeyeater
<i>Gliciphila melanops melanops</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<i>Certhionyx variegatus</i> Lesson, R, 1830	Pied Honeyeater
²⁷⁶ <i>Sugomel niger</i> (Gould, 1838)	Black Honeyeater
<i>Myzomela obscura</i> Gould, 1843	Dusky Honeyeater (Dusky Myzomela)
<i>Myzomela obscura obscura</i> Gould, 1843	
²⁷⁷ <i>Myzomela erythrocephala</i> Gould, 1840	Red-headed Honeyeater (Red-headed Myzomela)
<i>Myzomela erythrocephala erythrocephala</i> Gould, 1840	
<i>Philemon citreogularis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Little Friarbird
²⁷⁸ <i>Philemon citreogularis citreogularis</i> (Gould, 1837)	
<i>Philemon argenticeps</i> (Gould, 1840)	Silver-crowned Friarbird
<i>Philemon argenticeps argenticeps</i> (Gould, 1840)	

²⁶⁷ Confined to Dirk Hartog I.

²⁶⁸ Confined to Barrow I.

²⁶⁹ Confined to Dirk Hartog I.

²⁷⁰ Treated as conspecific with *S. r. mallee* Campbell 1908.

²⁷¹ Sometimes treated as a subspecies *A. striatus*.

²⁷² South-western populations *A. t. macrourus* are extinct (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

²⁷³ No ssp. recognised (Ford and Parker 1974).

²⁷⁴ Sometimes placed in the genus *Conopophila* but retained here in monotypic *Lacustroica* based on morphology, behaviour, nest and eggs. Also Marki *et al.* 2017 showed that it was very distinct genetically from *Conopophila*.

²⁷⁵ Sometimes placed in the genus *Phylidonyris*.

²⁷⁶ Following LeCroy (2011).

²⁷⁷ Forming a superspecies with *M. dammermani*, *M. kuehni* and possibly *M. vulnerata*, all of the Lesser Sundas.

²⁷⁸ Only one ssp. recognised for mainland Australia. Geographic variation in this continuously distributed species is clinal, with the nominate subspecies intergrading with *sordidus* over most of north Queensland. While some of the variation is undoubtedly geographic, it hardly amounts to subspeciation.

<i>Grantiella picta</i> (Gould, 1838)	Painted Honeyeater
²⁷⁹ <i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i> (Latham, 1790)	New Holland Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris</i> (Gould, 1846)	
<i>Phylidonyris niger</i> (Bechstein, 1811)	White-cheeked Honeyeater
<i>Phylidonyris niger gouldii</i> (Schlegel, 1872)	
²⁸⁰ <i>Lichmera indistincta</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	Brown Honeyeater
<i>Lichmera indistincta indistincta</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	
<i>Cissomela pectoralis</i> (Gould, 1841)	Banded Honeyeater
²⁸¹ <i>Melithreptus cyanotis</i> (Latham, 1802)	Blue-faced Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus cyanotis albipennis</i> (Gould, 1840)	
<i>Melithreptus gularis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Black-chinned Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus gularis laetior</i> Gould, 1875	
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	Brown-headed Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys</i> Milligan, 1903	
<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i> Gould, 1848	White-throated Honeyeater
<i>Melithreptus albogularis albogularis</i> Gould, 1848	
²⁸² <i>Melithreptus chloropsis</i> Gould, 1848	Western White-naped Honeyeater
<i>Stomiopera unicolor</i> (Gould, 1843)	White-gaped Honeyeater
²⁸³ <i>Purnella albifrons</i> (Gould, 1841)	White-fronted Honeyeater
²⁸⁴ <i>Nesoptilotis leucotis</i> (Latham, 1802)	White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Nesoptilotis leucotis novaenorcaiae</i> (Milligan, 1904)	Western White-eared Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius</i> (Gould, 1841)	Purple-gaped Honeyeater
<i>Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis</i> Cabanis, 1851	
²⁸⁵ <i>Territornis fordiana</i> (Schodde, 1989)	Kimberley Honeyeater
²⁸⁶ <i>Gavicalis virescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Singing Honeyeater
²⁸⁷ <i>Gavicalis virescens virescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	
<i>Ptilotula flavescens</i> (Gould, 1840)	Yellow-tinted Honeyeater
<i>Ptilotula flavescens flavescens</i> (Gould, 1840)	
<i>Ptilotula keartlandi</i> (North, 1895)	Grey-headed Honeyeater
²⁸⁸ <i>Ptilotula plumula</i> (Gould, 1841)	Grey-fronted Honeyeater
<i>Ptilotula ornata</i> (Gould, 1838)	Yellow-plumed Honeyeater
<i>Ptilotula penicillata</i> (Gould, 1837)	White-plumed Honeyeater
²⁸⁹ <i>Ptilotula penicillata carteri</i> (Campbell, AJ, 1899)	Carter's White-plumed Honeyeater
²⁹⁰ <i>Anthochaera lunulata</i> Gould, 1838	Western Little Wattlebird (Western Wattlebird)

²⁷⁹ Comprising with the White-cheeked Honeyeater *P. niger*, the subgenus *Meliornis*.

²⁸⁰ Indonesian Honeyeater *L. i. limbata* treated as the Wallacean ssp. of the Brown Honeyeater.

²⁸¹ Sometimes placed in genus *Entomyzon*, but retained here in *Melithreptus* based on morphology, behaviour and eggs.

²⁸² Forming a superspecies with *M. lunatus* and *M. affinis* of eastern Australia (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

²⁸³ Previously placed in the genus *Phylidonyris*.

²⁸⁴ Sometimes placed in the genus *Lichenostomus*.

²⁸⁵ Previously placed in the genus *Meliphaga*.

²⁸⁶ Forming a superspecies with the Mangrove Honeyeater *L. versicolor* of eastern Australia and New Guinea.

²⁸⁷ Only the nominate ssp. recognised in Western Australia with a broad cline between southern *virescens* and northern "forresti" forms.

²⁸⁸ Northern Australian populations sometimes treated as a separate ssp. "planasi".

²⁸⁹ The ssp. *carteri* is recognised for the isolated mid-western population, however, there is a number of other disjunct populations in WA (Johnstone and Storr 2004). Those in south-west Kimberley differ only slightly from northern *carteri* and the name "calconi" could be used for them, whereas north-eastern WA populations are merely the northern end of a north-south cline beginning in eastern Australia.

²⁹⁰ The eastern and western populations of *Anthochaera chrysoptera* (*chrysoptera* and *lunulata* respectively) were previously treated as conspecific.

<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i> (Shaw, 1790)	Red Wattlebird
<i>Acanthagenys rufogularis</i> Gould, 1838	Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
²⁹¹ <i>Manorina flavigula</i> (Gould, 1840)	Yellow-throated Miner
Family DASYORNITHIDAE Bristlebirds	
<i>Dasyornis longirostris</i> Gould, 1841	Western Bristlebird
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti</i> (McCoy, 1867)	Rufous Bristlebird
<i>Dasyornis broadbenti litoralis</i> (Milligan, 1902)	
Family PARDALOTIDAE Pardalotes	
<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i> (Shaw, 1792)	Spotted Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus punctatus punctatus</i> (Shaw, 1792)	
²⁹² <i>Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge</i> McCoy, 1866	Yellow-rumped Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i> Gould, 1838	Red-browed Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus rubricatus rubricatus</i> Gould, 1838	
²⁹³ <i>Pardalotus striatus</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Striated Pardalote
<i>Pardalotus striatus uropygialis</i> Gould, 1840	
²⁹⁴ <i>Pardalotus striatus murchisoni</i> Mathews, 1912	
²⁹⁵ <i>Pardalotus striatus westraliensis</i> Mathews, 1912	
Family ACANTHIZIDAE Gerygones, thornbills, scrubwrens and whitefaces	
²⁹⁶ <i>Smicrornis brevirostris</i> (Gould, 1838)	Weebill
²⁹⁷ <i>Calamanthus campestris</i> (Gould, 1841)	Rufous Fieldwren
²⁹⁸ <i>Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus</i> Campbell, AJ, 1899	
²⁹⁹ <i>Calamanthus campestris hartogi</i> Carter, 1916.....	Dirk Hartog Island Rufous Fieldwren
³⁰⁰ <i>Calamanthus cautus</i> (Gould, 1843)	Shy Groundwren (Shy Heathwren)
³⁰¹ <i>Calamanthus cautus whitlocki</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
<i>Pyrrholaemus brunneus</i> Gould, 1841	Redthroat
³⁰² <i>Sericornis maculatus</i> Gould, 1847	Spotted Scrubwren
³⁰³ <i>Sericornis maculatus maculatus</i> Gould, 1847	
³⁰⁴ <i>Sericornis maculatus balstoni</i> Ogilvie-Grant, 1909	
<i>Gerygone levigaster</i> Gould, 1843	Mangrove Gerygone
<i>Gerygone levigaster levigaster</i> Gould, 1843	

²⁹¹ Schodde and Mason (1999) recognised three ssp. in WA. The gradation from dark southern *M. f. "obscura"* type birds to paler *M. f. "wayensis"* is a smooth cline and thus inadequate for recognition of subspecies (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

²⁹² Tentatively treated as conspecific with *P. punctatus* based on evidence of hybridisation in southeast Australia (Schodde and Mason 1999), but little or no evidence of hybridisation in WA (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

²⁹³ For subspecies recognition see Johnstone and Storr 2004.

²⁹⁴ Subspecies *murchisoni* and *westraliensis* recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

²⁹⁵ Subspecies *westraliensis* recognised for populations breeding in south-west of Western Australia (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

²⁹⁶ Not unexpectedly this sedentary bird undergoes some geographic variation throughout its immense range, but this hardly amounts to subspeciation.

²⁹⁷ Schodde and Mason (1999) separated the southwestern population as a distinct species, the Western Fieldwren. Its distribution is continuous in WA (Johnstone and Storr 2004) and there is a smooth cline in variation between the southern olive and northern rufous forms; furthermore, the calls are identical. Previously treated as a subspecies of Striated Fieldwren *C. fuliginosus*.

²⁹⁸ Mainly semiarid zone from North West Cape (including Dorre and Bernier Is.) east to the Nullarbor and mid-South Australia (Burbidge *et al.* 2021).

²⁹⁹ Confined to Dirk Hartog Island (Burbidge *et al.* 2021).

³⁰⁰ Previously and sometimes currently in the genus *Hylacola*.

³⁰¹ Tentatively recognised, but taxonomic status requires confirmation.

³⁰² Possibly conspecific with *S. frontalis* of eastern Australia pending further research. White-bellied populations in south-east of WA sometimes treated as separate subspecies '*mellori*', but there are no steps in this cline sufficiently abrupt to delimit subspecies.

³⁰³ South west Western Australia.

³⁰⁴ Houtman Abrolhos and Shark Bay, Carnarvon region.

<i>Gerygone fusca</i> (Gould, 1838)	Western Gerygone
<i>Gerygone fusca fusca</i> (Gould, 1838)	
³⁰⁵ <i>Gerygone fusca mungi</i> Mathews, 1912	Desert Gerygone
³⁰⁶ <i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i> (Hall, 1901)	Dusky Gerygone
<i>Gerygone magnirostris</i> Gould, 1843	Large-billed Gerygone
<i>Gerygone magnirostris magnirostris</i> Gould, 1843	
<i>Gerygone chloronota</i> Gould, 1843.....	Green-backed Gerygone
³⁰⁷ <i>Gerygone chloronota chloronota</i> Gould, 1843	
<i>Gerygone olivacea</i> (Gould, 1838)	White-throated Gerygone
<i>Gerygone olivacea rogersi</i> Mathews, 1911	
³⁰⁸ <i>Acanthiza apicalis</i> Gould, 1847	Inland Thornbill (Broad-tailed Thornbill)
³⁰⁹ <i>Acanthiza apicalis apicalis</i> Gould, 1847	
<i>Acanthiza uropygialis</i> Gould, 1838	Chestnut-rumped Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza inornata</i> Gould, 1841	Western Thornbill
<i>Acanthiza iredalei</i> Mathews, 1911	Sapphire Thornbill (Slender-billed Thornbill)
<i>Acanthiza iredalei iredalei</i> Mathews, 1911	
<i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa</i> (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830)	Yellow-rumped Thornbill
³¹⁰ <i>Acanthiza chrysorrhoa chrysorrhoa</i> (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830)	
<i>Acanthiza robustirostris</i> Milligan, 1903	Slaty-backed Thornbill
³¹¹ <i>Aphelocephala leucopsis</i> (Gould, 1841)	Southern Whiteface
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis leucopsis</i> (Gould, 1841)	
<i>Aphelocephala leucopsis castaneiventris</i> (Milligan, 1903)	
<i>Aphelocephala nigricincta</i> (North, 1895)	Banded Whiteface
Family POMATOSTOMIDAE Australasian babblers	
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	Grey-crowned Babbler
<i>Pomatostomus temporalis rubeculus</i> (Gould, 1840)	
³¹² <i>Pomatostomus superciliosus</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	White-browed Babbler
Family PSOPHODIDAE Whipbirds and wedgebills	
³¹³ <i>Psophodes nigrogularis</i> Gould, 1844	Western Whipbird (Black-throated Whipbird)
³¹⁴ <i>Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis</i> Gould, 1844	
<i>Psophodes occidentalis</i> (Mathews, 1912)	Western Wedgebill (Chiming Wedgebill)
Family CINCLOSOMATIDAE Quail-thrushes	
³¹⁵ <i>Cinclosoma clarum</i> Morgan, 1926	Western Chestnut Quail-thrush (Copperback Quail-thrush)
³¹⁶ <i>Cinclosoma alisteri</i> Mathews, 1910	Nullarbor Quail-thrush
<i>Cinclosoma marginatum</i> Sharpe, 1883	Western Quail-thrush

³⁰⁵ Closely related to the Western Gerygone and possibly only a well-marked subspecies.

³⁰⁶ Variation in WA populations is clinal and thus inadequate for recognition of subspecies (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³⁰⁷ Geographic variation in WA populations is clinal without steps and inadequate for recognition of subspecies (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³⁰⁸ Forming a superspecies with the Brown Thornbill *A. pusilla* of Tasmania and wetterparts of eastern Australia.

³⁰⁹ Only the nominate form recognised in Western Australia with a broad cline between southern nominate and northern "whitlocki" forms.

³¹⁰ Only the nominate ssp. recognised in Western Australia.

³¹¹ Subspecies *leucopsis* and *castaneiventris* intergrade in a narrow zone through the Gibson Desert in Western Australia (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³¹² A number of ssp. have been proposed for this species including "ashbyi" and "centralis" in Western Australia (Shodde and Mason 1999), but their descriptions are unconvincing, geographic variation is clinal and the distribution map is erroneous.

³¹³ Treated as conspecific with Eastern Whipbird.

³¹⁴ *P. n. oberon* is not recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³¹⁵ Formerly *C. castanotum clarum*.

³¹⁶ Sometimes treated as conspecific with Cinnamon Quail-thrush *C. cinnamomeum*, but the two forms are best treated as allospecies.

Family ARTAMIDAE Woodswallows, butcherbirds, Australian magpies and currawongs

<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i> (Linnaeus, 1771)	White-breasted Woodswallow
<i>Artamus leucorhynchus leucopygialis</i> Gould, 1842	
<i>Artamus personatus</i> (Gould, 1841)	Masked Woodswallow
<i>Artamus superciliosus</i> (Gould, 1837)	White-browed Woodswallow
³¹⁷ <i>Artamus cinereus</i> Vieillot, 1817	Black-faced Woodswallow
<i>Artamus cinereus melanops</i> Gould, 1865	
³¹⁸ <i>Artamus cyanopterus</i> (Latham, 1802)	Dusky Woodswallow
³¹⁹ <i>Artamus minor</i> Vieillot, 1817	Little Woodswallow
³²⁰ <i>Melloria quoyi</i> (Lesson, R and Garnot, 1827)	Black Butcherbird
<i>Melloria quoyi spaldingi</i> (Masters, 1878)	
³²¹ <i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i> (Latham, 1802)	Australian Magpie
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen</i> (Latham, 1802)	Black-backed Magpie
<i>Gymnorhina tibicen dorsalis</i> (Campbell, AJ, 1895)	White-backed Magpie
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i> (Latham, 1802)	Grey Butcherbird
<i>Cracticus torquatus torquatus</i> (Latham, 1802)	
³²² <i>Cracticus argenteus</i> Gould, 1841	Silver-backed Butcherbird
³²³ <i>Cracticus argenteus latens</i> Ford, 1979	
³²⁴ <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> (Gould, 1837)	Pied Butcherbird
<i>Strepera versicolor</i> (Latham, 1802)	Grey Currawong
<i>Strepera versicolor plumbea</i> Gould, 1846	

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE Cuckoo-shrikes and trillers

<i>Coracina maxima</i> (Rüppell, 1839)	Ground Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1789)	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida</i> Mathews, 1912	
³²⁵ <i>Coracina novaehollandiae melanops</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<i>Coracina papuensis</i> (Gmelin, JF, 1788)	White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
<i>Coracina papuensis hypoleuca</i> (Gould, 1848)	White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike
³²⁶ <i>Coracina tenuirostris</i> (Jardine, 1831)	Cicadabird (Common Cicadabird)
<i>Coracina tenuirostris melvillensis</i> Mathews, 1912	
³²⁷ <i>Lalage tricolor</i> (Swainson, 1825)	White-winged Triller
<i>Lalage leucomela</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	Varied Triller
³²⁸ <i>Lalage leucomela rufiventris</i> (Gray, 1846)	

³¹⁷ There is little firm evidence that the type came from opposite the Archipelago of the Recherche in south-west Australia, but far more likely from Timor (Peters 1962 and contra Mees 1968; Schodde and Mason 1999).

³¹⁸ The differences between eastern nominate "*cyanopterus*" and western "*perthi*" are extremely slight and insufficient to warrant recognition of subspecies.

³¹⁹ Distribution in WA is disjunct with isolates in the Cape Range region and on islands, nevertheless no subspecies are recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³²⁰ Sometimes placed in genus *Cracticus*.

³²¹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Cracticus*. Only two subspecies are recognised – *G. t. tibicen* of northern two-thirds of WA and *G. t. dorsalis* of south-western WA (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³²² Formerly treated as a ssp. of *C. torquatus* (see Schodde and Mason 1999 and Kearns *et al.* 2014).

³²³ Ford (1979 and 1987) treats Port Essington in the Northern Territory as the type locality of *C. argenteus* and thus *C. a. latens* Ford (1979) is used for the Kimberley population.

³²⁴ Although northern birds are much smaller than those from the far south, the distribution is virtually continuous, size changes clinally suggesting that the distribution of ssp. '*picatus*' would be difficult to define and therefore not recognised.

³²⁵ The supposed differences between nominate *novaehollandiae* from Tasmania and mainland *melanops* require further confirmation as there appears to be considerable overlap in measurements.

³²⁶ Sometimes placed in the genus *Edolisoma*.

³²⁷ Forming a superspecies with *L. sueurii* of Indonesia.

³²⁸ The Kimberley population was described as a separate subspecies *L. l. macrura* by Schodde (1989) and although there is some overlap in length of wing and tail between Kimberley and Northern Territory populations, the two forms are separated by dry country at the head of Joseph Bonaparte Gulf and further work is needed to clarify its status.

Family NEOSITTIDAE Sittellas

- Daphoenositta chrysoptera* (Latham, 1802) Varied Sittella
Daphoenositta chrysoptera leucoptera (Gould, 1840) Varied Sittella (White-winged Sittella)
Daphoenositta chrysoptera pileata (Gould, 1838) Varied Sittella (Black-capped Sittella)

Family OREOICIDAE Australo-Papuan bellbirds

- ³²⁹*Oreoica gutturalis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) Crested Bellbird

Family FALCUNCULIDAE Shriketits

- Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1802) Crested Shriketit
³³⁰*Falcunculus frontatus whitei* Campbell, 1910 Northern Shriketit
³³¹*Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster* Gould, 1838

Family PACHYCEPHALIDAE Whistlers and shrikethrushes

- ³³²*Pachycephala inornata* Gould, 1841 Gilbert's Whistler
³³³*Pachycephala fuliginosa* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 Western Whistler
Pachycephala fuliginosa occidentalis Ramsay, EP, 1878 Western Golden Whistler (Western Whistler)
Pachycephala melanura Gould, 1843 Mangrove Golden Whistler
³³⁴*Pachycephala melanura melanura* Gould, 1843
Pachycephala melanura spinicaudus (Pucheran, 1853)
³³⁵*Pachycephala rufiventris* (Latham, 1802) Rufous Whistler
Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris (Latham, 1802)
³³⁶*Pachycephala lanioides* Gould, 1840 White-breasted Whistler
Colluricincla megarhyncha (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830) Little Shrikethrush (Arafura Shrikethrush)
³³⁷*Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula* Gould, 1845
Colluricincla harmonica (Latham, 1802) Grey Shrikethrush
Colluricincla harmonica brunnea Gould, 1841
³³⁸*Colluricincla harmonica kolichisi* Ford, 1987
Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris Gould, 1841
Colluricincla woodwardi Hartert, 1905 Sandstone Shrikethrush

Family LANIIDAE Shrikes

- ³³⁹*Lanius tigrinus* Drapiez, 1828 Tiger Shrike
Lanius cristatus Linnaeus, 1758 Brown Shrike
³⁴⁰*Lanius cristatus cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758
³⁴¹*Lanius cristatus lucionensis* Linnaeus, 1766

³²⁹ Variation is clinal towards north and interior of WA with birds becoming smaller and paler. Mayr (1953) and Schodde and Mason (1999) recognised a pale northern and central Australian "*pallescens*" which is merely the northern end of this north-south cline. The change from typical "*gutturalis*" birds to "*pallescens*" is so gradual that it is impossible to draw a line between the two subspecies.

³³⁰ Sometimes treated as a full species.

³³¹ Sometimes treated as a full species.

³³² Contra Schodde and Mason (1999), distribution is accurately mapped in Johnstone and Storr (2004).

³³³ *P. fuliginosa* Western Whistler is polytypic including SA subspecies following Joseph *et al.* 2020.

³³⁴ Nominate ssp. *melanura* ranges from Exmouth Gulf to Port Warrender and *spinicaudus* from Cambridge Gulf to Mackay, Queensland (including islands in Torres Strait).

³³⁵ The geographic variation of this continuously distributed species is clinal; the ssp. "*falcata*" of northern Australia is not recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³³⁶ Disjunct populations occur in WA, however, there is no concordance of characters used to separate these into ssp. "*lanoides*", "*carnarvooni*" and "*fretorum*". As such, no subspecies are recognised (Johnstone 1990).

³³⁷ Contra Schodde and Mason (1999), distribution is accurately mapped in Johnstone and Storr (2004).

³³⁸ Subspecies *kolichisi* Ford 1987 differs in being considerably smaller in all dimensions.

³³⁹ Fremantle wharf 1997.

³⁴⁰ Ashmore Reef. Photographs only.

³⁴¹ Ashmore Reef. Photographs only.

Family ORIOLIDAE Orioles and figbirds

- Sphecotheres vieilloti* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827 Australasian Figbird
Sphecotheres vieilloti ashbyi Mathews, 1912 Yellow Figbird
Oriolus sagittatus (Latham, 1802) Olive-backed Oriole
Oriolus sagittatus affinis Gould, 1848
Oriolus flavocinctus (King, 1826) Yellow Oriole (Green Oriole)
Oriolus flavocinctus flavocinctus (King, 1826)

Family DICRURIDAE Drongos

- ³⁴²*Dicrurus bracteatus* Gould, 1843 Spangled Drongo
Dicrurus bracteatus bracteatus Gould, 1843

Family RHIPIDURIDAE Typical fantails

- ³⁴³*Rhipidura leucophrys* (Latham, 1802) Willie Wagtail
Rhipidura leucophrys leucophrys (Latham, 1802)
Rhipidura rufiventris (Vieillot, 1818) Northern Fantail
Rhipidura rufiventris isura Gould, 1841
³⁴⁴*Rhipidura albiscapa* Gould, 1840 Grey Fantail
³⁴⁵*Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911
Rhipidura albiscapa preissi Cabanis, 1850
Rhipidura albiscapa albicauda North, 1895 White-tailed Fantail
³⁴⁶*Rhipidura phasiana* De Vis, 1885 Mangrove Grey Fantail (Mangrove Fantail)
³⁴⁷*Rhipidura dryas* Gould, 1843 Wood Fantail (Arafura Fantail, Rufous Fantail)
Rhipidura dryas dryas Gould, 1843
Rhipidura dryas semicollaris Müller, 1843

Family MONARCHIDAE Monarch flycatchers

- Monarcha cinerascens* (Temminck, 1827) Island Monarch
Monarcha melanopsis (Vieillot, 1818) Black-faced Monarch
³⁴⁸*Grallina cyanoleuca* (Latham, 1802) Magpie-lark
Myiagra rubecula (Latham, 1802) Leaden Flycatcher
Myiagra rubecula concinna Gould, 1848
Myiagra ruficollis (Vieillot, 1818) Broad-billed Flycatcher
Myiagra ruficollis mimikae Ogilvie-Grant, 1911
Myiagra cyanoleuca (Vieillot, 1818) Satin Flycatcher
Myiagra alecto (Temminck, 1827) Shining Flycatcher
Myiagra alecto melvillensis (Mathews, 1912)
Myiagra inquieta (Latham, 1802) Restless Flycatcher
Myiagra inquieta inquieta (Latham, 1802)
³⁴⁹*Myiagra inquieta nana* (Gould, 1870) Paperbark Flycatcher

³⁴² The recognition of northern ssp. "*baileyi*" on the grounds of its larger size is perplexing as measurements show it is smaller than nominate *bracteatus*, and there appears to be considerable overlap in size between northern and southern birds.

³⁴³ Only the nominate form *R. l. leucophrys* is recognised for mainland Australia (Mees 1961).

³⁴⁴ Previously treated as ssp. of the New Zealand Fantail *R. fuliginosa*. Distribution of ssp. in WA mapped in Johnstone and Storr 2004.

³⁴⁵ Winter visitor.

³⁴⁶ Forming a superspecies with the Grey Fantail and possibly the White-tailed Fantail.

³⁴⁷ Most recently treated as a ssp. of the Rufous Fantail *R. rufifrons*. However, *rufifrons* and *dryas* do not intergrade in north Queensland and are treated here as allospecies in a view for their marked differences in habitat and morphology. Both *R. dryas* and *R. rufifrons* forming a superspecies with several east Indonesian species.

³⁴⁸ Distribution is continuous both north-south and east-west. No ssp. recognised in WA.

³⁴⁹ Sometimes treated as a full species, but retained here as ssp. (refer Andersen *et al.* 2015)

Family CORVIDAE Crows, ravens, rooks, jays and allies

³⁵⁰ <i>Pica pica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Eurasian Magpie
<i>Corvus splendens</i> Vieillot, 1817	House Crow
<i>Corvus orru</i> Bonaparte, 1850	Torresian Crow
<i>Corvus orru ceciliae</i> Mathews, 1912	Western Crow
<i>Corvus bennetti</i> North, 1901	Little Crow
<i>Corvus coronoides</i> Vigors and Horsfield, 1827	Australian Raven
<i>Corvus coronoides perplexus</i> Mathews, 1912	

Family PETROICIDAE Australasian robins, scrub robins and flycatchers

³⁵¹ <i>Quoyornis georgianus</i> (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830)	White-breasted Robin
³⁵² <i>Eopsaltria griseogularis</i> Gould, 1838	Western Yellow Robin
³⁵³ <i>Melanodryas cucullata</i> (Latham, 1802)	Hooded Robin
³⁵⁴ <i>Peneothello pulverulenta</i> (Bonaparte, 1850)	Mangrove Robin
³⁵⁵ <i>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</i> (Gould, 1858)	Buff-sided Robin
<i>Drymodes brunneopygia</i> Gould, 1841	Southern Scrub Robin
<i>Microeca flavigaster</i> Gould, 1843	Lemon-breasted Flycatcher (Lemon-bellied Flyrobin)
<i>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</i> Gould, 1843	
<i>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</i> Mathews, 1916	Kimberley Flycatcher
³⁵⁶ <i>Microeca fascinans</i> (Latham, 1802)	Jacky Winter
<i>Microeca fascinans fascinans</i> (Latham, 1802)	
<i>Microeca fascinans assimilis</i> Gould, 1841	
³⁵⁷ <i>Petroica boodang</i> (Lesson, R, 1838)	Scarlet Robin
<i>Petroica boodang campbelli</i> Sharpe, 1898	Campbell's Scarlet Robin
<i>Petroica goodenovii</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	Red-capped Robin

Family ALAUDIDAE Larks

³⁵⁸ <i>Mirafrja javanica</i> Horsfield, 1821	Horsfield's Bush Lark
<i>Mirafrja javanica horsfieldii</i> Gould, 1847	

Family PYCNONOTIDAE Bulbuls

<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Red-whiskered Bulbul
³⁵⁹ <i>Pycnonotus jocosus jocosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	

³⁵⁰ No specimens examined; subspecies unknown. Probably ship-assisted.

³⁵¹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Eopsaltria*.

³⁵² Sometimes treated as a subspecies *E. australis*. The ssp. "*rosinae*" is not recognised as variation is clinal and it is impossible to draw a line between the two races.

³⁵³ No ssp. are recognised in Western Australia. Subspecies "*picata*" in the north i.e. Kimberley and "*westralensis*" in the south are merely the ends of a north-south cline in increasing size (Johnstone and Storr 2004). The Melville Island population (*M. c. melvillensis*) may be taxonomically distinguishable in which case the mainland population would be treated as the nominate form.

³⁵⁴ Previously placed in the genus *Eopsaltria* or *Peneoenanthe*. Only one subspecies recognised in Australia (Mees 1982; Ford 1983 and Johnstone 1990).

³⁵⁵ Sometimes treated as a ssp. of *P. superciliosa*.

³⁵⁶ The north-western Australian population in Kimberley, northern Northern Territory and western Queensland is sometimes treated as separate subspecies "*pallida*".

³⁵⁷ Australian populations now separated from Pacific populations *P. multicolor* as a separate species *P. boodang* (Shodde and Mason 1999).

³⁵⁸ In Western Australia intergradation of colour morphs is complete between one local variant and another (birds varying locally according to colour of soil substrate). All Australian populations are best treated as components of a single variable ssp. (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³⁵⁹ Safety Bay 1993.

Family HIRUNDINIDAE Swallows and martins

- Cheramoeca leucosterna* (Gould, 1841) White-backed Swallow
Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, 1758 Barn Swallow
³⁶⁰*Hirundo rustica gutturalis* Scopoli, 1786
³⁶¹*Hirundo rustica tytleri* Jerdon, 1864
³⁶²*Hirundo tahitica* Gmelin, JF, 1789 Pacific Swallow
Hirundo neoxena Gould, 1842 Welcome Swallow
³⁶³*Hirundo neoxena [carteri]* (Mathews, 1912)
³⁶⁴*Cecropis daurica* (Laxmann, 1769) Red-rumped Swallow
³⁶⁵*Cecropis daurica japonica* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1845)
³⁶⁶*Petrochelidon ariel* (Gould, 1842) Fairy Martin
³⁶⁷*Petrochelidon nigricans* (Vieillot, 1817) Tree Martin
Petrochelidon nigricans nigricans (Vieillot, 1817)

Family CETTIIDAE Cettiid warblers

- ³⁶⁸*Urosphena squameiceps* (Swinhoe, 1863) Asian Stubtail

Family PHYLLOSCOPIDAE Leaf warblers

- ³⁶⁹*Phylloscopus inornatus* (Blyth, 1842) Yellow-browed Warbler
³⁷⁰*Phylloscopus trochilus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Willow Warbler
³⁷¹*Phylloscopus coronatus* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1847) Eastern Crowned Warbler
³⁷²*Phylloscopus examinandus* Stresemann, 1913 Kamchatka Leaf Warbler
³⁷³*Phylloscopus borealis* (Blasius, JH, 1858) Arctic Warbler

Family ACROCEPHALIDAE Reed warblers

- ³⁷⁴*Acrocephalus orientalis* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1847) Oriental Reed Warbler
Acrocephalus australis (Gould, 1838) Australian Reed Warbler
Acrocephalus australis gouldi Dubois, 1901

Family LOCUSTELLIDAE Grass warblers and grassbirds

- ³⁷⁵*Helopsaltes fasciolatus* (Gray, 1861) Gray's Grasshopper Warbler (Gray's Warbler)
³⁷⁶*Helopsaltes certhiola* (Pallas, 1811) Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler
³⁷⁷*Helopsaltes ochotensis* (Middendorff, 1853) Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler
³⁷⁸*Poodytes carteri* (North, 1900) Spinifexbird

³⁶⁰ Non-breeding migrant.

³⁶¹ Non-breeding migrant.

³⁶² No specimens available, but ssp. almost certainly *javanica*.

³⁶³ Tentatively recognised on measurements, but range is continuous between eastern and western populations in southern Australia and variation possibly clinal.

³⁶⁴ Non-breeding migrant. Sometimes placed in the genus *Hirundo*.

³⁶⁵ Sometimes placed in the genus *Hirundo*.

³⁶⁶ Sometimes placed in the genus *Hirundo*.

³⁶⁷ Sometimes placed in the genus *Hirundo*. Australian and Timor populations treated under the nominate form contra Gill and Donsker (2013, 2019).

³⁶⁸ Ashmore Reef 2012. Photographs only.

³⁶⁹ Ashmore Reef 2011.

³⁷⁰ Ashmore Reef 2013. No specimens, but most likely ssp. *yakutensis* of eastern Siberia.

³⁷¹ Ashmore Reef 2012. Photographs only.

³⁷² Ashmore Reef 2012.

³⁷³ Non-breeding migrant.

³⁷⁴ Ashmore Reef 2011.

³⁷⁵ Ashmore Reef 2013.

³⁷⁶ Ashmore Reef 2011.

³⁷⁷ No specimens and ssp. unresolved.

³⁷⁸ Sometimes placed in the genus *Megalurus* or *Eremiornis*.

<i>Poodytes gramineus</i> (Gould, 1845)	Little Grassbird
³⁷⁹ <i>Poodytes gramineus gramineus</i> (Gould, 1845)	
³⁸⁰ <i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	Brown Songlark
³⁸¹ <i>Cincloramphus mathewsi</i> Iredale, 1911	Rufous Songlark
<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis</i> (Wallace, 1864)	Tawny Grassbird
<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis alisteri</i> (Mathews, 1912)	
Family CISTICOLIDAE Cisticolas and allies	
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i> (Rafinesque, 1810)	Zitting Cisticola
³⁸² <i>Cisticola juncidis fuscicapilla</i> Wallace, 1864	
<i>Cisticola exilis</i> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)	Golden-headed Cisticola
³⁸³ <i>Cisticola exilis lineocapilla</i> Gould, 1847	
Family ZOSTEROPIDAE White-eyes	
³⁸⁴ <i>Zosterops citrinella</i> Bonaparte, 1850	Ashy-bellied White-eye
³⁸⁵ <i>Zosterops luteus</i> Gould, 1843	Yellow White-eye (Canary White-eye)
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i> (Latham, 1802)	Grey-breasted White-eye (Silvereye)
³⁸⁶ <i>Zosterops lateralis chloronotus</i> Gould, 1841	
Family STURNIDAE Starlings	
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Common Myna
³⁸⁷ <i>Acridotheres tristis [tristis]</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	
³⁸⁸ <i>Agropsar philippensis</i> (Forster, JR, 1781)	Chestnut-cheeked Starling
<i>Pastor roseus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Rosy Starling (Rose-coloured Starling)
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Starling
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
Family TURDIDAE Thrushes	
³⁸⁹ <i>Geokichla sibirica</i> (Pallas, 1776)	Siberian Thrush
* <i>Turdus merula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Common Blackbird (Eurasian Blackbird)
* <i>Turdus merula merula</i> Linnaeus, 1758	
³⁹⁰ <i>Turdus obscurus</i> Gmelin, JF, 1789	Eyebrowed Thrush

³⁷⁹ Numerous disjunct populations in WA, ssp. "*thomasi*" of south Western Australia is not recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

³⁸⁰ Sometimes placed in the genus *Megalurus*.

³⁸¹ Sometimes placed in the genus *Megalurus*.

³⁸² The few Kimberley specimens match *fuscicapilla* of the eastern Lesser Sundas.

³⁸³ Only one ssp. *lineocapilla* is recognised for Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

³⁸⁴ Ashmore Reef. No specimens, but ssp. most likely to be nominate.

³⁸⁵ Distribution in WA is disjunct, but variation largely clinal. No subspecies are recognised (Johnstone 1990 and Ford 1983).

³⁸⁶ Previously known as ssp. *gouldi*, but *chloronotus* has priority.

³⁸⁷ Possibly ship-assisted.

³⁸⁸ Ashmore Reef 2011.

³⁸⁹ Esperance 2011 and Ashmore Reef 2012.

³⁹⁰ Port Hedland 2014; Beverley Springs (Kimberley) January 2020.

Family MUSCICAPIDAE Old World flycatchers

- ³⁹¹*Muscicapa griseisticta* (Swinhoe, 1861) Grey-streaked Flycatcher
Muscicapa sibirica Gmelin, JF, 1789 Dark-sided Flycatcher
³⁹²*Muscicapa sibirica [sibirica]* Gmelin, JF, 1789
Muscicapa dauurica Pallas, 1811 Asian Brown Flycatcher
³⁹³*Muscicapa dauurica [dauurica]* Pallas, 1811
Cyanoptila cyanomelana (Temminck, 1829) Blue and White Flycatcher
Cyanoptila cyanomelana cyanomelana (Temminck, 1829)
³⁹⁴*Larvivora cyane* (Pallas, 1776) Siberian Blue Robin
Ficedula narcissina (Temminck, 1836) Narcissus Flycatcher
Ficedula narcissina narcissina (Temminck, 1836)
Monticola solitarius (Linnaeus, 1758) Blue Rock Thrush
Monticola solitarius philippensis (Statius Müller, PL, 1776)

Family DICAETIDAE Mistletoebird

- Dicaeum hirundinaceum* (Shaw, 1792) Mistletoebird
Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum (Shaw, 1792)

Family PASSERIDAE True (Old World) sparrows

- ^{395*}*Passer domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) House Sparrow
^{396*}*Passer domesticus domesticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)
^{*}*Passer montanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Eurasian Tree Sparrow

Family ESTRILDIDAE Estrildid finches

- Heteromunia pectoralis* (Gould, 1841) Pictorella Mannikin
Stagonopleura oculata (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830) Red-eared Firetail
Neochmia phaeton (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841) Crimson Finch
Neochmia phaeton phaeton (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841)
^{397*}*Neochmia temporalis* (Latham, 1802) Red-browed Finch
^{*}*Neochmia temporalis temporalis* (Latham, 1802)
³⁹⁸*Neochmia ruficauda* (Gould, 1837) Star Finch
Neochmia ruficauda clarescens (Hartert, 1899)
Emblema pictum Gould, 1842 Painted Finch
³⁹⁹*Stizoptera bichenovii* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) Double-barred Finch
Stizoptera bichenovii annulosa (Gould, 1840)
Taeniopygia guttata (Vieillot, 1817) Zebra Finch
Taeniopygia guttata castanotis (Gould, 1837)

³⁹¹ Ashmore Reef 2010.

³⁹² No specimens examined, but most likely ssp. the nominate form.

³⁹³ Ashmore Reef 2005. No specimens examined, but most likely ssp. the nominate form.

³⁹⁴ Ashmore Reef 2012. Photographs only.

³⁹⁵ Mainly ship-assisted vagrants.

³⁹⁶ Mainly ship-assisted vagrants.

³⁹⁷ Sometimes placed in the monotypic genus *Aegintha*. Established in northern Darling Range in 1950-60

³⁹⁸ Sometimes separated into the monotypic genus *Bathilda*. Western Australian, Northern Territory and Cape York populations treated as a single ssp. *clarescens* (Ford 1986).

³⁹⁹ Formerly in the genus *Taeniopygia*.

<i>Poephila personata</i> Gould, 1842	Masked Finch
<i>Poephila personata personata</i> Gould, 1842	
⁴⁰⁰ <i>Poephila acuticauda</i> (Gould, 1840)	Long-tailed Finch
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Scaly-breasted Munia
<i>Lonchura pallida</i> (Wallace, 1864)	Pale-headed Munia
<i>Lonchura flaviprymna</i> (Gould, 1845)	Yellow-rumped Mannikin
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax</i> (Gould, 1837)	Chestnut-breasted Mannikin
<i>Lonchura castaneothorax castaneothorax</i> (Gould, 1837)	
⁴⁰¹ <i>Chloebia gouldiae</i> (Gould, 1844)	Gouldian Finch
Family MOTACILLIDAE Wagtails and pipits	
⁴⁰² <i>Motacilla tschutschensis</i> Gmelin, JF, 1789	Eastern Yellow Wagtail
⁴⁰³ <i>Motacilla tschutschensis plexa</i> (Thayer and Bangs, 1914)	
⁴⁰⁴ <i>Motacilla tschutschensis simillima</i> Hartert, 1905	
⁴⁰⁵ <i>Motacilla tschutschensis macronyx</i> (Stresemann, 1920)	Mongolian Yellow Wagtail
⁴⁰⁶ <i>Motacilla tschutschensis taivana</i> (Swinhoe, 1863)	Green-headed Yellow Wagtail
⁴⁰⁷ <i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771	Grey Wagtail
⁴⁰⁸ <i>Motacilla cinerea cinerea</i> Tunstall, 1771	
<i>Motacilla alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	White Wagtail
<i>Motacilla alba ocularis</i> Swinhoe, 1860	
<i>Motacilla alba lugens</i> Gloger, 1829	
<i>Motacilla alba leucopsis</i> Gould, 1838	
⁴⁰⁹ <i>Anthus australis</i> Vieillot, 1818	Australian Pipit
<i>Anthus australis australis</i> Vieillot, 1818	
⁴¹⁰ <i>Anthus gustavi</i> Swinhoe, 1863	Pechora Pipit
<i>Anthus cervinus</i> (Pallas, 1811)	Red-throated Pipit
Family FRINGILLIDAE True finches	
⁴¹¹ * <i>Carduelis carduelis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	European Goldfinch
* <i>Carduelis carduelis [britannica]</i> (Hartert, 1903)	

⁴⁰⁰ Subspecies "*hecki*" of Northern Territory is doubtfully distinct (Johnstone and Storr 2004).

⁴⁰¹ Monotypic *Chloebia* is resurrected for Gouldian Finch which is deeply divergent from *Erythrura* (Olsson & Alström 2020).

⁴⁰² Sometimes the Eastern and Western Yellow Wagtails treated as a single species *M. flava*.

⁴⁰³ Non-breeding migrant.

⁴⁰⁴ Non-breeding migrant. *M. t. simillima* herein considered distinct from *M. t. tschutschensis*.

⁴⁰⁵ Non-breeding migrant.

⁴⁰⁶ Non-breeding migrant.

⁴⁰⁷ Non-breeding migrant.

⁴⁰⁸ *M. c. robusta* synonymised with *M. c. cinerea*.

⁴⁰⁹ Previously included in the superspecies *Anthus novaeseelandiae* (Gmelin 1789). All Australian mainland populations treated as *A. a. australis*.

⁴¹⁰ No specimens examined, but the nominate form the most likely ssp.

⁴¹¹ Known only from aviary escapees. Some recent records of large flocks on Swan Coastal Plain indicate that at times escapees can establish colonies.

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