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

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Order ANSERIFORMES

Family ANSERANATIDAE  Magpie Goose
Anseranas semipalmata  (Latham, 1798) .......................................................... Magpie Goose (Pied Goose)

Family ANATIDAE  Ducks, geese and swans

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Order GALLIFORMES

Family MEGAPODIIDAE  Megapodes

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Family PHASIANIDAE Pheasants

*Coturnix pectoralis* Gould, 1837 ................................................................. Stubble Quail
*Coturnix ypsilophora* Bosc, 1792 ................................................................ Brown Quail
13*Coturnix ypsilophora cervina* Gould, 1865
*Coturnix ypsilophora australis* (Latham, 1802)
15*Exsulcator argus* (Linnaeus, 1766) ............................................................... King Quail
14*Exsulcator 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, 1819 ........................................................... 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 caudatus* (Latham, 1801) ....................................................... White-throated Needletail
*Hirundapus caudatus caudatus* (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

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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.
22 Previously merged with the genus *Otis*.
Order CUCULIFORMES

Family CUCULIDAE  Cuckoos

Centropus bengalensis  (Gmelin, JF, 1788)  ......................................................... Lesser Coucal

Centropus phasianinus  (Latham, 1801)  ......................................................... Pheasant Coucal

Centropus phasianinus phasianinus  (Latham, 1801)

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

26Chalcites basalis  (Horsfield, 1821)  ............................................................... Horsfield’s Bronze Cuckoo

27Chalcites osculans  Gould, 1847  ................................................................. Black-eared Cuckoo

28Chalcites lucidus  (Gmelin, JF, 1788)  ............................................................ Shining Bronze Cuckoo

29Chalcites minutilus  (Gould, 1859)  ................................................................. Little Bronze Cuckoo

Chalcites minutilus minutillus  (Gould, 1859)

30Heteroscenes pallidus  (Latham, 1802)  ......................................................... Pallid Cuckoo

31Cacomantis flabelliformis  (Latham, 1802)  ................................................... Fan-tailed Cuckoo

Cacomantis flabelliformis flabelliformis  (Latham, 1802)

32Cacomantis variolosus variolosus  (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)

33Cacomantis variolosus variolosus  (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)

Cuculus saturatus  Blyth, 1843  ............................................................................ Oriental Cuckoo

31Cuculus 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

36Chalcophaps indica longirostris  Gould, 1848

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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 Chrysococcyx.
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.
Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia, May 2021

R.E. Johnstone and J.C. Darnell

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

**37Phaps elegans** (Temminck, 1809) ................................................................. Brush Bronzewing

**Phaps histrionica** (Gould, 1841) ................................................................. Flock Bronzewing (Flock Pigeon)

**38Ocyphaps lophotes** (Temminck, 1822) .................................................. Crested Pigeon

**39Geophas pluminfera** Gould, 1842 ............................................................... Spinifex Pigeon

Geophas pluminfera pluminfera Gould, 1842
Geophas pluminfera ferruginea (Gould, 1865)

Geophas smithii (Jardine and Selby, 1830) ................................................ Partridge Pigeon

Geophas smithii smithii (Jardine and Selby, 1830) ....................................... Partridge Pigeon (Eastern form)

Geophas smithii blauavi Mathews, 1912 ...................................................... Partridge Pigeon (Western form)

**40Petrophassa albipennis** Gould, 1841 ...................................................... White-quilled Rock Pigeon

Geopelia cuneata (Latham, 1802) ............................................................... Diamond Dove

Geopelia striata (Linnaeus, 1766) ............................................................... Zebra Dove

**41Geopelia striata placida** Gould, 1844 ...................................................... Peaceful Dove

**42Geopelia humeralis** (Temminck, 1821) ................................................ Bar-shouldered Dove

**43Caloenas nicobarica** (Linnaeus, 1758) ................................................... Nicobar Pigeon

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

**44Ptilinopus regina xanthogaster** (Wagler, 1827) ...................................... Grey-capped Fruit Dove

Ptilinopus regina ewingii Gould, 1842

**45Ducula bicolor** (Scopoli, 1786) ............................................................... Pied Imperial Pigeon

**46Ducula bicolor spirillohrae** (Gray, GR, 1858) ........................................ Torres Strait Pigeon (Torresian Imperial Pigeon)

Order GRUIFORMES

**Family RALLIDAE** Rails, crakes, waterhens and coots

**Crex crex** (Linnaeus, 1758) ................................................................. Corncrake (Corn Crake)

Levinia pectoralis (Temminck, 1831) ............................................................. Lewin's Rail

**46Levinia pectoralis clelandi** (Mathews, 1911)

Eulabornis castaneoventris Gould, 1844 ...................................................... Chestnut Rail

Eulabornis castaneoventris castaneoventris Gould, 1844

**47Hypotaenidia philippensis** (Linnaeus, 1766) ........................................ Buff-banded Rail

Hypotaenidia philippensis mellori (Mathews, 1912)

**48Tribonyx ventralis** (Gould, 1837) ............................................................ Black-tailed Nativehen

**Gallinula tenebrosa** Gould, 1846 ............................................................... Dusky Moorhen

Gallinula tenebrosa tenebrosa Gould, 1846

Porzana fluminia Gould, 1843 ................................................................. Australian Spotted Crake (Australian Crake)

**Fulica atra** Linnaeus, 1758 ................................................................. Eurasian Coot

**Fulica atra australis** Gould, 1845

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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. boothi* is not recognised; it is the end of a cline in size and colouration.


43 Timor Sea 1989.

44 Ashmore Reef 2016.


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*. 
Order PODICIPEDIFORMES

Family GRUIDAE Cranes

- *Antigone antigone* (Linnaeus, 1758) ........................................... Sarus Crane
  - *Antigone antigone gillae* (Schodde, Blackman and Haffenden, 1988)

Family PODICIPEDIDAE Grebes

- *Tachybaptus ruficollis* (Pallas, 1776) ........................................... Little Grebe (Red-throated Little Grebe)
  - *Tachybaptus ruficollis tricolor* (Gray, GR, 1861)
- *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826) ............................. Australasian Grebe (Black-throated Grebe)
  - *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae* (Stephens, 1826)
- *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ........................................... Hoary-headed Grebe
  - *Podiceps cristatus australis* Gould, 1844 ................................. Great Crested Grebe

Order CHARADRIIFORMES

Family TURRICIDAE Buttonquails

- *Turnix maculosus* (Temminck, 1815) ........................................... Red-backed Buttonquail
  - *Turnix maculosus melanotus* (Temminck, 1820)
  - *Turnix castanotus* (Gould, 1840) ........................................... Chestnut-backed Buttonquail
  - *Turnix varius* (Latham, 1802) ........................................... Painted Buttonquail
    - *Turnix varius varius* (Latham, 1802)
    - *Turnix varius scintillans* (Gould, 1841)
  - *Turnix pyrrhothorax* (Gould, 1841) ........................................... Red-chested Buttonquail
  - *Turnix velox* (Gould, 1841) ........................................... Little Buttonquail

Family BURHINIDAE Stone-curlews

- *Burhinus grallarius* (Latham, 1802) ........................................... Bush Stone-curlew (Bush Thick-knee)
- *Esacus magnirostris* (Vieillot, 1818) ........................................... Beach Stone-curlew (Beach Thick-knee)

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49 Formerly treated as a subspecies of *P. porphyrio*.
50 Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana*.
51 Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana*.
53 Formerly placed in the genus *Porzana* or *Amaurornis*.
54 Ashmore Reef 2012.
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 opalminus Castelnau and Ramsay, 1877

Family RECURVIROSTRIDAE Stilts and avocets
Himantopus himantopus (Linnaeus, 1758) ......................................................... Black-winged Stilt
Himantopus himantopus leucocephalus Gould, 1837 ...................................... Pied Stilt (White-headed Stilt)

Cladorhynchus leucocephalus (Vieillot, 1816) ............................................... Banded Stilt

Recurvirostrinae 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

Erythrogryns cinctus Gould, 1838 .................................................................... Red-kneed Dotterel

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

Pluvialis fulva (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .................................................................... Pacific Golden Plover

Pluvialis dominica (Müller, 1776) .............................................................. American Golden Plover

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

Pluvialis squatarola squatarola (Linnaeus, 1758)

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

Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte, 1825 ..................................................... Semipalmated Plover

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

Charadrius dubius cuneicollis Gmelin, JF, 1789

Charadrius alexandrinus Linnaeus, 1758 ........................................................ Kentish Plover

Charadrius alexandrinus nihonensis Deignan, 1941

Charadrius ruficollis Temminck, 1822 ............................................................ Red-capped Plover

Charadrius bicinctus Jardine and Selby, 1827 ................................................. Double-banded Plover

Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus Jardine and Selby, 1827

Charadrius mongolus Pallas, 1776 ............................................................... Lesser Sand Plover

Charadrius mongolus mongolus Pallas, 1776

Charadrius mongolus schaereri Meyer de Schauensee, 1937

Charadrius leucenerii Lesson, R, 1826 ............................................................ Greater Sand Plover

Charadrius leucenerii leucenerii Lesson, R, 1826

Charadrius veredus Gould, 1848 ................................................................... Oriental Plover

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

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

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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*.
Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia, May 2021
R.E. Johnstone and J.C. Darnell

Family ROSTRATULIDAE Painted snipes
72 Rostratula australis (Gould, 1838) ............................................................. Australian Painted Snipe

Family JACANIDAE Jacanas
73 Irediparra gallinacea (Temminck, 1828) .............................................. Comb-crested Jacana
74 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 Curlew
76 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, 1936
Limosa lapponica melanuroides Gould, 1846
Limosa haemastica (Linnaeus, 1758) ....................................................... Hudsonian Godwit
Arenaria interpres (Linnaeus, 1758) ....................................................... Ruddy Turnstone
Arenaria interpres [interpres] (Linnaeus, 1758)
78 Calidris tenuirostris (Horsfield, 1821) ........................................................ Great Knot
80 Calidris canutus (Linnaeus, 1758) ........................................................... Red Knot
81 Calidris canutus piersmai Tomkovich, 2001
Calidris canutus rogersi (Mathews, 1913)
82 Calidris pusnax (Linnaeus, 1758) ............................................................ Ruff
83 Calidris falcinellus (Pontoppidan, 1763) ............................................... Broad-billed Sandpiper
Calidris falcinellus suimina (Pontoppidan, 1763)
Calidris falcinellus sibirica Dresser, 1876
84 Calidris acuminata (Horsfield, 1821) ....................................................... Sharp-tailed Sandpiper
85 Calidris ferruginea (Pontoppidan, 1763) ............................................... Curlew Sandpiper
Calidris temminckii (Leisler, 1812) ......................................................... Temminck’s Stint
86 Calidris subminuta (Middendorff, 1853) ............................................... Long-toed Stint
87 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 Paraburdo 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 Phimomachus 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.
Stiltia isabella  
Family

Family GLAREOLIDAE Pratincoles

Stiltia isabella  (Vieillot, 1816) ......................................................... Australian Pratincole
Glareola pratincola  (Linnaeus, 1766) ............................................ Collared Pratincole
Glareola maldivarum  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.
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.
Larus fuscus
Larus dominicanus
Larus crassirostris
Larus pacificus

Anous minutus
Anous stolidus

Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia, May 2021
R.E. Johnstone and J.C. Darnell

Family LARIIDAE Gulls and terns

Anous stolidus (Linnaeus, 1758) .................................................. Common Noddy (Brown Noddy)
Anous stolidus pileatus (Scopoli, 1786)

Anous tenuirostris (Temminck, 1823) ............................................. Lesser Noddy
Anous tenuirostris melanops Gould, 1846 .................................. Australian Lesser Noddy
Anous minutus Boie, 1844 .................................................. Black Noddy
Anous minutus minutus Boie, 1844

Anous minutus alboventris (Sparrman, 1786) .................................. White Noddy
Anous minutus sabini (Sabine, 1819) ........................................ Sabine’s Gull

Larus novaehollandiae Stephens, 1826 ...................................... Silver Gull
Larus novaehollandiae novaehollandiae Stephens, 1826

Larus ridibundus Linnaeus, 1766 ............................................. Black-headed Gull
Larus ridibundus sibiricus Buturlin, 1911

Larus atricilla Linnaeus, 1758 ........................................... Laughing Gull
Larus atricilla [megalopterus] Bruch, 1855

Larus pipixcan Wagler, 1831 ............................................... Franklin’s Gull
Larus pacificus Latham, 1802 ................................................ Pacific Gull
Larus pacificus georgii King, 1826
Larus crassirostris Vieillot, 1818 ........................................ Black-tailed Gull
Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein, 1823 ...................................... Kelp Gull
Larus dominicanus dominicanus Lichtenstein, 1823

Larus fuscus Linnaeus, 1758 .............................................. Lesser Black-backed Gull (Baltic Gull)
Larus fuscus fuscus Linnaeus, 1758

Gelochelidon nilotica (Gmelin, JF, 1789) .................................. Gull-billed Tern
Gelochelidon nilotica nilotica (Gmelin, JF, 1789)
Gelochelidon nilotica affinis (Horsfield, 1821) .............................. Asian Gull-billed Tern

Gelochelidon macrorhyncha Gould, 1837 .................................. Australian Gull-billed Tern
Hydroprogne caspia (Pallas, 1770) ........................................ Caspian Tern

Thalasseus bergii (Lichtenstein, MHK, 1823) .................. Greater Crested Tern (Crested Tern)
Thalasseus bergii cristatus Stephens, 1826

Thalasseus bengalensis (Lesson, R, 1831) .................................. Lesser Crested Tern

Sternula albifrons (Pallas, 1764) ........................................ Little Tern
Sternula albifrons sinensis (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.
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.
Family **STERCORARIIDAE** Skuas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius maccormicki</td>
<td>Saunders, 1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius antarcticus</td>
<td>Lesson, R, 1831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius antarcticus lomnbergi</td>
<td>Mathews, 1912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius pomarinus</td>
<td>Temminck, 1815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius parasiticus</td>
<td>Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius longicaudus</td>
<td>Vieillot, 1819</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Order **PHAETHONTIFORMES**

Family **PHAETHONTIDAE** Tropicbirds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phaethon aethereus</td>
<td>Linnaeus, 1758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaethon aethereus indicus</td>
<td>Hume, 1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaethon rubricauda</td>
<td>Boddaert, 1783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phaethon lepturus</td>
<td>Daudin, 1802</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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128 Previously placed in the genus *Sternula*.
129 Only nominate *neris* recognised for mainland Australia.
130 Previously placed in the genus *Sternula*.
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 *Sternula*.
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.
Phoebetria palpebrata

Phoebetria fusca

Diomedea antipodensis

Diomedea exulans

Oceanites oceanicus

Eudyptula minor (Forster, JR, 1781) ............................................................. Little Penguin

Eudyptula minor novaehollandiae (Stephens, 1826)

Family OCEANITIDAE Austral Storm Petrels

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

Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus (Kuhl, 1820)

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

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

Pelagodroma marina dulciae Mathews, 1912

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

Fregetta tropica tropica (Gould, 1844)

Family DIOMEDEIDAE Albatrosses

Diomedea exulans Linnaeus, 1758 ........................................................................ Wandering Albatross

Diomedea antipodensis Robertson, CJR and Warham, 1992 .......................... Antipodean Albatross

Diomedea antipodensis gibsoni Robertson, CJR and Warham, 1992 .............. Gibson's Albatross


Diomedea dabanenensis Mathews, 1929 ............................................................. Tristan Albatross

Diomedea epomophora Lesson, R, 1825 ................................................................. Southern Royal Albatross

Diomedea sanfordi Murphy, 1917 ........................................................................ Northern Royal Albatross

Phoebetria fusca (Hilsenberg, 1822) ................................................................... Sooty Albatross

Phoebetria palpebrata (Forster, JR, 1785) ......................................................... Light-mantled Sooty Albatross

Thalassarche melanophris melanophris (Temminck, 1828) ......................... Black-browed Albatross

Thalassarche melanophris impavida 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. sandfordi.
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 Thalassarche cauta (Gould, 1841) .................................................. Shy Albatross
   Thalassarche cauta cauta (Gould, 1841)
   Thalassarche cauta steadi Falla, 1933 ...................................... White-capped Albatross
158 Thalassarche salvini (Rothschild, 1893) ..................................... Salvin’s Albatross
159 Thalassarche chrysostoma (Forster, JR, 1785) ............................. Grey-headed Albatross
160 Thalassarche chlororhynchos (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ................. Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross
161 Thalassarche carteri (Rothschild, 1903) ...................................... Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross
   Thalassarche bulleri (Rothschild, 1893) ..................................... Buller’s Albatross
   Thalassarche bulleri bulleri (Rothschild, 1893)

Family HYDROBATIDAE Northern Storm Petrels

162 Oceanodroma monorhis (Swinhoe, 1867) ................................... Swinhoe’s Storm Petrel
163 Oceanodroma leucorhoa (Vieillot, 1818) .................................. Leach's Storm Petrel
   Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa (Vieillot, 1818)
164 Oceanodroma matsudariae Kuroda, Nagamichi, 1922 ................... Matsudaira’s Storm Petrel

Family PROCELLARIDAE Petrels and shearwaters

Macronectes giganteus (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ..................................... Southern Giant Petrel
Macronectes halli Mathews, 1912 ................................................ Northern Giant Petrel
Fulmarus glacialisoides (Smith, A, 1840) ....................................... Southern Fulmar
Thalassoica antarctica (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ..................................... Antarctic Petrel
165 Daption capense (Linnaeus, 1758) ........................................ Cape Petrel
   Daption capense capense (Linnaeus, 1758)
Halobaena caerulea (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ....................................... Blue Petrel
Pachyptila vittata (Forster, G, 1777) .......................................... Broad-billed Prion
Pachyptila salvini (Mathews, 1912) ........................................... Salvin’s Prion
   Pachyptila salvini salvini (Mathews, 1912)
   Pachyptila salvini macgillivrayi (Mathews, 1912) ......................... Amsterdam Prion
Pachyptila desolata (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ........................................ Antarctic Prion
Pachyptila belcheri (Mathews, 1912) ............................................ Slender-billed Prion
Pachyptila turtur (Kuhl, 1820) .................................................. Fairy Prion
   Pachyptila turtur turtur (Kuhl, 1820)
166 Aphrodroma brevirostris (Lesson, R, 1831) .............................. Kerguelen Petrel
Aphrodroma macroptera (Smith, 1840) .................................... Great-winged Petrel
167 Pterodroma gouldi (Hutton, FW, 1869) ................................ Grey-faced Petrel
Pterodroma lessonii (Garnot, 1826) ........................................... White-headed Petrel
Pterodroma mollis (Gould, 1844) .............................................. Soft-plumaged Petrel
Pterodroma neglecta (Schlegel, 1863) ....................................... Kermadec Petrel
Pterodroma heraldica (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. matsudariae, but Nagamichi Kuroda latinised Y. Matsudaira’s Japanese name as matsudaria and
   this has not been validly emended.
165 Based on photos, individuals of New Zealand breeding population D. c. australis possibly also occur in West Aust.
166 Sometimes placed in the genus Pterodroma.
167 Sometimes treated as a subspecies P. macroptera.
### Order CICONIIFORMES

#### Family CICONIIDAE Storks

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

#### Family SULIFORMES

### Order SULIFORMES

#### Family FREGATIDAE Frigatebirds

- *Fregata andrewsi*  Mathews, 1914 ................................................................. Christmas Island Frigatebird
- *Fregata minor*  (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ............................................................... Greater Frigatebird
- *Fregata ariel*  (Gray, GR, 1845) ................................................................. Lesser Frigatebird
- *Fregata ariel ariel*  (Gray, GR, 1845)

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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 abbottii (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 (Boddart, 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 (Cabanius, 1875) ......................................... Kerguelen Shag (Kerguelen Cormorant)

Order Pelecaniformes

Family Threskiornithidae  Ibises and spoonbills

185 Threskiornis melouca (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 australis (Vieillot, 1823)

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183 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.
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.
191 Formerly N. c. hilli.
Family BUTORIDAE Herons, egrets, bitterns and allies

Pernis ptilorhynchus (Gmelin, 1788) .............................................................. Black-crowned Night Heron
Elanus caeruleus (Latham, 1802) ................................................................. Great Blue Heron
Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus, 1766) ............................................................... Little Egret
Egretta garzetta modesta (Gmelin, 1790) .................................................... Intermediate Egret
Egretta garzetta garzetta (Gould, 1846) ......................................................... Great Egret

Order ACCIPITRIFORMES Hawks, eagles, kites and harriers

Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus, 1758) ............................................................. Osprey
Pandion haliaetus cristatus (Veilliot, 1816) .................................................. Eastern Osprey

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.
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. caeruleus 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).
**Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia, May 2021**

**Upupa epops** (Gould, 1838) ................................................................. Eurasian Hoopoe

**Upupa epops** [epops] Linnaeus, 1758 .................................................. Eurasian Hoopoe

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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 southwest 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*.

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**Family STRIGIDAE Typical owls**

**Aquila** (Gould, 1758) ................................................................. Short-toed Snake Eagle

**Aquila heliaca** (Temminck, 1846) .................................................. Long-tailed Snipe Eagle

**Aquila clanga** (Latham, 1826) ...................................................... Greater Spotted Eagle

**Aquila chrysaetos** (Temminck, 1846) .............................................. Steppe Eagle

**Aquila audax** (Latham, 1802) ....................................................... Wedge-tailed Eagle

**Aquila nipalensis** (Latham, 1802) .................................................. Eagle Owl

**Ninox** (Gould, 1838) ................................................................. Owl

**Ninox scutulata** (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) .................................. Square-tailed Nightjar

**Ninox affinis** Gould, 1838 .............................................................. Brown Goshawk

**Ninox scutulata nominate** ............................................................. Brown Goshawk

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**Order STRIGIFORMES**

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**Family TYTONIDAE Barn owls**

**Tyto novaehollandiae** (Stephens, 1826) ........................................... Australian Masked Owl (Masked Owl)

**Tyto novaehollandiae novaehollandiae** (Stephens, 1826) ......... Western Barn Owl

**Tyto novaehollandiae kimberli** Mathews, 1912 ....... Eastern Barn Owl

**Tyto javanica** (Gould, 1838) .......................................................... Oriental Scops Owl

**Tyto javanica delicatula** (Gould, 1837) ......................................... Collared Sparrowhawk

**Tyto longimembris** Jerdon, 1839 ................................................. Eastern Grass Owl

**Family STRIGIDAE Typical owls**

**Ninox rufa** (Gould, 1846) ............................................................. Rufous Owl

**Ninox boobook** (Latham, 1801) ...................................................... Boobook Owl

**Ninox boobook boobook** (Gould, 1838) ......................................... Japanese Sparrowhawk

**Ninox japonica** (Temminck and Schlegel, 1844) ......................... Northern Boobook (Brown Hawk-Owl)

**Family UPUPIDAE Hoopoe**

**Upupa epops** Linnaeus, 1758 ....................................................... Eurasian Hoopoe

**Upupa epops** [epops] Linnaeus, 1758 ............................................. Eurasian Hoopoe

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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

Halcyon pileata  (Boddaert, 1783) ..................................................... Black-capped Kingfisher
Todiramphus macleayii  (Jardine and Selby, 1830) .................................... Forest Kingfisher
Todiramphus chloris  (Boddaert, 1783) .................................................. Collared Kingfisher
  Todiramphus chloris chloris  (Boddaert, 1783)
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 pyrrhopogus  (Gould, 1841) ............................................... Red-backed Kingfisher
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
Falco subbuteo  Linnaeus, 1758 ............................................................. Eurasian Hobby
Falco longipennis  Swainson, 1837 ..................................................... Australian Hobby
  Falco longipennis longipennis  Swainson, 1837
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 ........................................................... Peregine Falcon
  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.
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.
Family CACATUIDAE  Cockatoos

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

Calyptorhynchus banksii  (Latham, 1790) .................................................. Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

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

Cacatua pastinator pastinator  (Gould, 1837) ......................................... Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

230 C. b. banksii includes subspecies macrorhynchos as a junior synonym (Ewart et al. 2020).

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

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 & Rens 2013 and BirdLife Australia, Zanda is retained as a subspecies of Calyptorhynchus with the patronym Baudin’s Cockatoo.

232 Type locality for the Galah remains an enigma; described by Vieillot (1817) as Calyptorhynchus roseicapilla from a specimen collected during Baudin Expedition 1800–1803 labelled ‘dans les Indies’. 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 subspecies 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 Polytelis anthopeplus (Lear, 1831) ........................................ Regent Parrot
   Polytelis anthopeplus westralis (Lear, 1831)
Polytelis alexandrae Gould, 1863 ............................................ Princess Parrot

237 Aprosmictus erythropus (Gmelin, JF, 1788) .......................... Red-winged Parrot

238*Psitacula krameri (Scopoli, 1769) ....................................... Rose-ringed Parakeet (Indian Ringnecked Parrot)

239 Northiella narethae (White, HL, 1921) .................................. Naretha Blue Bonnet

240 Psephotellus varius (Clark, AH, 1910) .................................. Mulga Parrot

241 Purpureicephalus spurius (Kuhl, 1820) ................................. Red-capped Parrot

242 Platycercus venustus (Kuhl, 1820) ....................................... Northern Rosella

Platycercus icterotis (Temminck and Kuhl, 1820) ........................ Western Rosella

Platycercus icterotis xanthogenys (Temminck and Kuhl, 1820)

243 Barnardius zonarius (Shaw, 1805) ....................................... Australian Ringneck

Barnardius zonarius zonarius (Shaw, 1805) ............................... Port Lincoln Parrot

244 Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830) Twenty-eight Parrot

Pezoporus wallcicus (Kerr, 1792) .............................................. Ground Parrot

246 Pezoporus wallcicus flaviventris North, 1911 .......................... Western Ground Parrot

Pezoporus occidentalis (Gould, 1861) ....................................... Night Parrot

247 Neopsephotus bourkii (Gould, 1841) ..................................... Bourke’s Parrot

Neophema elegans (Gould, 1837) .......................................... Elegant Parrot

Neophema petrophila (Gould, 1841) ......................................... Rock Parrot

248 Neophema petrophila petrophila (Gould, 1841)

Neophema splendida (Gould, 1841) .......................................... Scarlet-chested Parrot

249 Paroixiptila porphyrocephala (Dietrichsen, 1837) .................. Purple-crowned Lorikeet

250 Psitteutelea versicolor (Lear, 1831) ..................................... Varied Lorikeet

250* Trichoglossus moluccanus (Gmelin, JF, 1788) ...................... Rainbow Lorikeet

Trichoglossus rubritorquis Vigors and Horsfield, 1827 ................ Red-collared Lorikeet

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

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

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236 The type locality for the Regent Parrot is uncertain and the type specimens appear to have been lost. The names Pala corenis anthopeplus Lear 1831 and P. melanura Lear 1932 were based on a female and male respectively, published on plates in his Illustrations of the Psitacidae, 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. Schodde’s action was invalid and that the type locality should remain as New South Wales. 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 escapes.

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.
Family Pittidae Pittas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pitta moluccensis</td>
<td>(Müller, PLS, 1776) Blue-winged Pitta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitta sordida</td>
<td>(Müller, PLS, 1776) Hooded Pitta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitta sordida cucullata</td>
<td>Hartlaub, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitta nymphea</td>
<td>Temminck and Schlegel, 1850 Fairy Pitta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitta elegans</td>
<td>Temminck, 1836 Elegant Pitta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitta iris</td>
<td>Gould, 1842 Rainbow Pitta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Atrichornithidae Scrubbirds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atrichornis clamosus</td>
<td>(Gould, 1844) Noisy Scrubbird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Ptilonorhynchidae Bowerbirds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydera guttata</td>
<td>Gould, 1862 Western Bowerbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydera nuchalis</td>
<td>(Jardine and Selby, 1830) Great Bowerbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydera nuchalis nuchalis</td>
<td>(Jardine and Selby, 1830)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydera maculata</td>
<td>Gould, 1837 Spotted Bowerbird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Climacteridae Treecreepers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climacteris affinis</td>
<td>Blyth, 1864 White-browed Tree creeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climacteris affinis superciliosus</td>
<td>North, 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climacteris rufus</td>
<td>Gould, 1841 Rufous Tree creeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climacteris melanurus</td>
<td>Gould, 1843 Black-tailed Tree creeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climacteris melanurus melanurus</td>
<td>Gould, 1843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Maluridae Grasswrens, fairywrens and emu-wrens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malurus assimilis</td>
<td>North, 1901 Purple-backed Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus assimilis assimilis</td>
<td>North, 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus assimilis rogersi</td>
<td>Mathews, 1912 Lavender-flanked Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus assimilis bernieri</td>
<td>Ogilvie-Grant, 1909 Shark Bay Purple-backed Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus pulcherrimus</td>
<td>Gould, 1844 Blue-breasted Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus elegans</td>
<td>Gould, 1837 Red-winged Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus splendens</td>
<td>(Quoy and Gaimard, 1830) Splendid Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus splendens splendens</td>
<td>(Quoy and Gaimard, 1830)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus splendens callainus</td>
<td>Gould, 1867 Turquoise Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus coronatus</td>
<td>Gould, 1858 Purple-crowned Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus coronatus coronatus</td>
<td>Gould, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus melanopechalus</td>
<td>(Latham, 1802) Red-backed Fairywren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malurus melanopechalus cruentatus</td>
<td>Gould, 1840</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philemon argenticeps</td>
<td>Silver-crowned Friarbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philemon citreogularis</td>
<td>Little Friarbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philemon obscura</td>
<td>Black Honeyeater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philemon vulnerata</td>
<td>White-throated Honeyeater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philemon erythrocephala</td>
<td>Red-headed Honeyeater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philemon citreogularis</td>
<td>Little Friarbird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 clinial, 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.
Checklist of the Birds of Western Australia, May 2021

Grantiella picta (Gould, 1838) ......................................................... Painted Honeyeater

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

Phylidonyris novaehollandiae longirostris (Gould, 1846)

Phylidonyris niger (Bechstein, 1811) .................................................. White-cheeked Honeyeater

Phylidonyris niger Gouldii (Schlegel, 1872)

Lichnera indistincta (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) ...................................... Brown Honeyeater

Lichnera indistincta indistincta (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)

Cissomela pectoralis (Gould, 1841) ...................................................... Banded Honeyeater

Melithreptus cyanotis (Latham, 1802) .................................................. Blue-faced Honeyeater

Melithreptus cyanotis albipennis (Gould, 1840)

Melithreptus gularis (Gould, 1837) ..................................................... Black-chinned Honeyeater

Melithreptus gularis lector Gould, 1875

Melithreptus brevirostris (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) .................................. Brown-headed Honeyeater

Melithreptus brevirostris leucogenys Milligan, 1903

Melithreptus albogularis Gould, 1848 .................................................. White-throated Honeyeater

Melithreptus albogularis albogularis Gould, 1848

Melithreptus chloropis Gould, 1848 .................................................. Western White-naped Honeyeater

Stomiopera unicolor (Gould, 1843) ...................................................... White-gaped Honeyeater

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

Nesoptilotis leucotis (Latham, 1802) ..................................................... White-eared Honeyeater

Nesoptilotis leucotis novaenorciae (Milligan, 1904) .................................. Western White-eared Honeyeater

Lichenostomus cratitius (Gould, 1841) .................................................. Purple-gaped Honeyeater

Lichenostomus cratitius occidentalis Cabanis, 1851

Territorornis fordi (Schodde, 1989) ..................................................... Kimberley Honeyeater

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

Gavicalis virescens virescens (Vieillot, 1817)

Ptilotula flavescens (Gould, 1840) ...................................................... Yellow-tinted Honeyeater

Ptilotula flavescens flavescens (Gould, 1840)

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

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

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

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

Ptilotula penicillata carteri (Campbell, AJ, 1899) .................................. Carter’s White-plumed Honeyeater

Anthochaera lunulata 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 Wallacian 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 \textit{forresti} forms.

288 Northern Australian populations sometimes treated as a separate ssp. \textit{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 \textit{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 \textit{Anthochaera chrysoptera} (\textit{chrysoptera} and \textit{lunulata} respectively) were previously treated as conspecific.
checklist of the birds of Western Australia, May 2021

R.E. Johnstone and J.C. Darnell

Anthochaera carunculata (Shaw, 1790) ........................................................................... Red Wattlebird
Acanthagenys rufogularis Gould, 1838 ........................................................................... Spiny-cheeked Honeyeater
Messorina flavigula (Gould, 1840) ................................................................................ Yellow-throated Miner

Family DASYORNITHIDAE Bristlebirds
Dasyns longirostris Gould, 1841 ................................................................................ Western Bristlebird
Dasyns broadbenti (McCoy, 1867) ................................................................................ Rufous Bristlebird

Dasyns broadbenti litoralis (Milligan, 1902)

Family PARDALOTIDAE Pardalotes
Pardalotus punctatus (Shaw, 1792) ............................................................................. Spotted Pardalote
Pardalotus punctatus punctatus (Shaw, 1792)

Pardalotus punctatus xanthopyge McCoy, 1866 ..................................................... Yellow-rumped Pardalote

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

Pardalotus striatus (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ........................................................................ Striated Pardalote

Pardalotus striatus uropygialis Gould, 1840

Pardalotus striatus murchisoni Mathews, 1912

Pardalotus striatus westraliensis Mathews, 1912

Family ACANTHIZIDAE Geryones, thornbills, scrubwrens and whitefaces
Sericornis brevisrostris (Gould, 1838) ........................................................................... Weebill

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

Calamanthus campestris rubiginosus Campbell, AJ, 1899

Calamanthus campestris hartogi Carter, 1916 .................................................. Dirk Hartog Island Rufous Fieldwren

Calamanthus caustus (Gould, 1843) ........................................................................ Shy Groundwren (Shy Heathwren)

Calamanthus caustus whitlocki (Mathews, 1912)

Pyrrhulaenmus brunneus Gould, 1841 ......................................................................... Redthroat

Sericornis maculatus Gould, 1847 ............................................................................. Spotted Scrubwren

Sericornis maculatus maculatus Gould, 1847

Sericornis maculatus balstoni Ogilvie-Grant, 1909

Gerygone levigaster Gould, 1843 ............................................................................ Mangrove Gerygone

Gerygone levigaster levigaster Gould, 1843

Family DASYORNITHIDAE Bristlebirds

Gerygone levigaster levigaster (Shaw, 1790) ................................................................. Mangrove Gerygone

Gerygone levigaster levigaster 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 (Burbridge et al. 2021).

299 Confined to Dirk Hartog Island (Burbridge 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. fronsal of eastern Australia pending further research. White-bellied populations in
south-east of WA sometimes treated as separate subspecies 'mellor', 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.
Cinclosoma marginatum

Psophodes occidentalis

Family

Acanthiza robustirostris

Acanthiza iredalei

Gerygone magnirostris

Gerygone fusca

C. castanotum clarum.

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

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

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

Forming a superspecies with the Brown Thornbill A. pusilla of Tasmania and wetter parts of eastern Australia.

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

Only the nominate ssp. recognised in Western Australia.

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

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.

Treated as conspecific with Eastern Whipbird.

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

Formerly C. castaneotum clarum.

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

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

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE  Cuckoo-shrikes and trillers

Coracina maxima  (Rüppell, 1839) .................................................. Ground Cuckoo-shrike
Coracina novaehollandiae  (Gmelin, JF, 1789) ................................ Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike
   Coracina novaehollandiae subpallida  Mathews, 1912
325Coracina novaehollandiae melanops  (Latham, 1802)
Coracina pappensis  (Gmelin, JF, 1788) ........................................ White-bellied Cuckoo-shrike
   Coracina pappensis hypoleuca  (Gould, 1848) ......................... White-breasted Cuckoo-shrike
326Coracina teniurostris  (Jardine, 1831) ............................. Cicadabird (Common Cicadabird)
   Coracina teniurostris melvillensis  Mathews, 1912
327Lalage tricolor  (Swainson, 1823) .............................................. White-winged Triller
Lalage leucomela  (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) ................................ Varied Triller
328Lalage leucomela rufiventris  (Gray, 1846)

317There 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).
318The differences between eastern nominate "cyanopterus" and western "perthi" are extremely slight and insufficient to warrant recognition of subspecies.
319Distribution in WA is disjunct with isolates in the Cape Range region and on islands, nevertheless no subspecies are recognised (Johnstone and Storr 2004).
320Sometimes placed in genus Cacticus.
322Formerly treated as a ssp. of C. torquatus (see Schodde and Mason 1999 and Kearns et al. 2014).
323Ford (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.
324Although 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.
325The supposed differences between nominate novaehollandiae from Tasmania and mainland melanops require further confirmation as there appears to be considerable overlap in measurements.
326Sometimes placed in the genus Edolisoma.
327Forming a superspecies with L. sueurii of Indonesia.
328The 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 chrysopela* (Latham, 1802) .......................................................................................... Varied Sittella

*Daphoenositta chrysopela leucoptera* (Gould, 1840) ................................................................ Varied Sittella (White-winged Sittella)

*Daphoenositta chrysopela pileata* (Gould, 1838) ................................................................ Varied Sittella (Black-capped Sittella)

Family **OREOICIDAE** Australo-Papuan bellbirds

*329Oreica gutturalis* (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827) ................................................................. Crested Bellbird

Family **FALCUNCELIDAE** Shriketits

*Falcunculus frontatus* (Latham, 1802) ......................................................................................... Crested Shriketit

*330Falcunculus frontatus whitei* Campbell, 1910 ................................................................. Northern Shriketit

*331Falcunculus frontatus leucogaster* Gould, 1838

Family **PACHYCEPHALIDAE** Whistlers and shrikethrushes

*332Pachycephala inornata* Gould, 1841 .................................................................................. Gilbert’s Whistler

*333Pachycephala fuliginosa* Vigors & Horsfield, 1827 .......................................................... Western Whistler

*Pachycephala fuliginosa occidentalis* Ramsay, EP, 1878.............Western Golden Whistler (Western Whistler)

*Pachycephala melanura* Gould, 1843 ................................................................................... Mangrove Golden Whistler

*334Pachycephala melanura melanura* Gould, 1843

*Pachycephala melanura spinicaudus* (Pucheran, 1853)

*335Pachycephala rufiventris* (Latham, 1802) ........................................................................... Rufous Whistler

*Pachycephala rufiventris rufiventris* (Latham, 1802)

*336Pachycephala lanioides* Gould, 1840 ............................................................................. White-breasted Whistler

*Colluricincla megarhyncha* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1830) ......................Little Shrikethrush (Arafura Shrikethrush)

*337Colluricincla megarhyncha parvula* Gould, 1845

*Colluricincla harmonica* (Latham, 1802) .............................................................................. Grey Shrikethrush

*Colluricincla harmonica brunnea* Gould, 1841

*338Colluricincla harmonica kolichisi* Ford, 1987

*Colluricincla harmonica rufiventris* Gould, 1841

*Colluricincla woodwardi* Hartert, 1905 ............................................................................. Sandstone Shrikethrush

Family **LANIIDAE** Shrikes

*339Lanius tigrinus* Drapiez, 1828 ......................................................................................... Tiger Shrike

*Lanius cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758 ......................................................................................... Brown Shrike

*340Lanius cristatus cristatus* Linnaeus, 1758

*341Lanius cristatus lucionensis* Linnaeus, 1766

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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. "lanioides", "carnavonii" 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.


340 Ashmore Reef. Photographs only.

341 Ashmore Reef. Photographs only.
Family ORIOLIDAE Orioles and figbirds

*Splêcothères vieilloti* Vigors and Horsfield, 1827 .......................................................... Australasian Figbird
*Splêcoes vieilloti aslihbyi* 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 DICTURIDAE 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

*Rhipidura albiscapa alisteri* Mathews, 1911
*Rhipidura albiscapa preissi* Cabanis, 1850
*Rhipidura albiscapa albicauda* North, 1895 ......................................................................... White-tailed Fantail

345 *Rhipidura phasiana* De Vis, 1885 ..................................................................................... Mangrove Grey Fantail (Mangrove Fantail)

*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

346 *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)

347 *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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pica pica</em> (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Eurasian Magpie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corvus splendens</em> Vieillot, 1817</td>
<td>House Crow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corvus orru</em> Bonaparte, 1850</td>
<td>Torresian Crow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corvus orru cecilae</em> Mathews, 1912</td>
<td>Western Crow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corvus bennetti</em> North, 1901</td>
<td>Little Crow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corvus coronoides</em> Vigors and Horsfield, 1827</td>
<td>Australian Raven</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corvus coronoides perplexus</em> Mathews, 1912</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family PETROICIDAE Australasian robins, scrub robins and flycatchers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Mirafra javanica</em> (Lesson, R, 1838)</td>
<td>White-breasted Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eopsaltria griseogularis</em> Gould, 1838</td>
<td>Western Yellow Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melanodryas cucullata</em> (Latham, 1802)</td>
<td>Hooded Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Peneothello pulverulenta</em> (Bonaparte, 1850)</td>
<td>Mangrove Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Poecilodryas cerviniventris</em> (Gould, 1858)</td>
<td>Buff-sided Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Drymodes brunneopygia</em> Gould, 1841</td>
<td>Southern Scrub Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Microeca flavigaster</em> Gould, 1843</td>
<td>Lemon-breasted Flycatcher (Lemon-bellied Flyrobin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Microeca flavigaster flavigaster</em> Gould, 1843</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Microeca flavigaster tormenti</em> Mathews, 1916</td>
<td>Kimberley Flycatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Microeca fascinans</em> (Latham, 1802)</td>
<td>Jacky Winter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Microeca fascinans fascinans</em> (Latham, 1802)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Microeca fascinans assimilis</em> Gould, 1841</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Petroica boodang</em> (Lesson, R, 1838)</td>
<td>Scarlet Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Petroica boodang campbelli</em> Sharpe, 1898</td>
<td>Campbell’s Scarlet Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Petroica goodenowii</em> (Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)</td>
<td>Red-capped Robin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family ALAUDIDAE Larks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Mirafra javanica</em> Horsfield, 1821</td>
<td>Horsfield’s Bush Lark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mirafra javanica horsfieldii</em> Gould, 1847</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family PYCNONOTIDAE Bulbuls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Synonyms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pycnonotus jocosus</em> (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Red-whiskered Bulbul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pycnonotus jocosus jocosus</em> (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 "vestralensis" 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.

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... 29 ...
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 arvel** (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 PHYLLOSOCIDAE 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 examinans** Stresseann, 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 **Poodyes carteri** (North, 1900) ................................................. Spinifexbird

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360 Non-breeding migrant.
361 Non-breeding migrant.
362 No specimens available, but ssp. almost certainly javonica.
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.
Family **CISTICOLIDAE** Cisticolas and allies

*Cisticola juncidis* (Rafinesque, 1810) ....................................................... Zitting Cisticola

*Cisticola juncidis fuscicapilla* Wallace, 1864

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

*Cisticola exilis lineocapilla* Gould, 1847

Family **ZOSTEROPIDAE** White-eyes

*Zosterops citrinella* Bonaparte, 1850 ....................................................... Ashy-bellied White-eye

*Zosterops luteus* Gould, 1843 ............................................................... Yellow White-eye (Canary White-eye)

*Zosterops lateralis* (Latham, 1802) ......................................................... Grey-breasted White-eye (Silvereye)

Family **STURNIDAE** Starlings

*Acridotheres tristis* (Linnaeus, 1766) ....................................................... Common Myna

*Acridotheres tristis [tristis]* (Linnaeus, 1766)

*Agropsar philippensis* (Forster, JR, 1781) ........................................... Chestnut-cheeked Starling

*Pastor roseus* (Linnaeus, 1758) ............................................................... Rosy Starling (Rose-coloured Starling)

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

*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris* Linnaeus, 1758

Family **TURDIDAE** Thrushes

*Geokichla sibirica* (Pallas, 1776) ............................................................ Siberian Thrush

*Thrushes* merula Linnaeus, 1758 ............................................................ Common Blackbird (Eurasian Blackbird)

*Thrushes* merula merula Linnaeus, 1758

*Turdus obscurus* Gmelin, JF, 1789 ............................................................ Eyebrowed Thrush

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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.


390 Port Hedland 2014; Beverley Springs (Kimberley) January 2020.
## Family MUSCICAPIDAE Old World flycatchers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Neochmia ruficauda</em></td>
<td>(Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)</td>
<td>Asian Brown Flycatcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Neochmia temporalis</em></td>
<td>(Latham, 1802)</td>
<td>Dark-sided Flycatcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyanoptila cyanomelana</em></td>
<td>(Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841)</td>
<td>Blue and White Flycatcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyanoptila cyanomelana cyanomelana</em></td>
<td>(Temminck, 1829)</td>
<td>Blue and White Flycatcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</em></td>
<td>(Shaw, 1792)</td>
<td>Mistletoebird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dicaeum hirundinaceum hirundinaceum</em></td>
<td>(Shaw, 1792)</td>
<td>Mistletoebird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ficedula narcissina narcissina</em></td>
<td>(Temminck, 1836)</td>
<td>Narcissus Flycatcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Monticola solitarius</em></td>
<td>(Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>Blue Rock Thrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Emblema pictum</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1842)</td>
<td>Painted Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stizoptera bichenovii bichenovii annulosa</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1840)</td>
<td>Double-barred Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taeniopygia guttata</em></td>
<td>(Vieillot, 1817)</td>
<td>Zebra Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1837)</td>
<td>Zebra Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taeniopygia castanotis</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1837)</td>
<td>Zebra Finch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Family DICAEIDAE Mistletoebird

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</em></td>
<td>(Shaw, 1792)</td>
<td>Mistletoebird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Family PASSERIDAE True (Old World) sparrows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Passer domesticus</em></td>
<td>(Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Passer domesticus</em></td>
<td>(Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Family ESTRILDIDAE Estrildid finches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Heteromunia pectoralis</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1841)</td>
<td>Pictorella Mannikin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stagonopleura oculata</em></td>
<td>(Quoy and Gaimard, 1830)</td>
<td>Red-eared Firetail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Neochmia phaeton</em></td>
<td>(Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841)</td>
<td>Crimson Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Neochmia phaeton phaeton</em></td>
<td>(Hombron and Jacquinot, 1841)</td>
<td>Crimson Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Neochmia temporalis</em></td>
<td>(Latham, 1802)</td>
<td>Red-browed Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Neochmia temporalis temporalis</em></td>
<td>(Latham, 1802)</td>
<td>Red-browed Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Neochmia ruficauda</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1837)</td>
<td>Star Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Neochmia ruficauda clarescens</em></td>
<td>(Hartert, 1899)</td>
<td>Star Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Emblema pictum</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1842)</td>
<td>Painted Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stizoptera bichenovii</em></td>
<td>(Vigors and Horsfield, 1827)</td>
<td>Double-barred Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stizoptera bichenovii annulosa</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1840)</td>
<td>Double-barred Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taeniopygia guttata</em></td>
<td>(Vieillot, 1817)</td>
<td>Zebra Finch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taeniopygia guttata castanotis</em></td>
<td>(Gould, 1837)</td>
<td>Zebra Finch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 montypic 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*.
**Family ANTHIDIIDAE** Celebrated finches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Poephila personata</em></td>
<td>Masked Finch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Poephila personata personata</em></td>
<td>Gould, 1842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

Non-breeding migrant.

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

Non-breeding migrant.

Non-breeding migrant.

Non-breeding migrant.

Non-breeding migrant.

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

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

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

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

---

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* (Gemlin 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.
LIST OF ORDERS AND FAMILIES

CASUARIIFORMES
CASUARIIDAE Emu

ANCESERIFORMES

ANSERANATIDAE Magpie Goose
ANATIDAE Ducks, geese and swans

GALLIFORMES
MEGAPODIIDAE Megapodes
PHASIANIDAE Pheasants

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

PODARGIDAE Frogmouths
CAPRIMULGIDAE Nightjars

APODIFORMES

AEGOTHERIIDAE Owlet-nightjars
APODIDAE Swifts

OTIDIFORMES
OTIDIDAE Bustards

CUCULIFORMES
CUCULIDAE Cuckoos

COLUMBIFORMES
COLUMBIDAE Pigeons and doves

GRUIFORMES
RALLIDAE Rails, crakes, waterhens and coots
GRUIDAE Cranes

PODICIPEDIFORMES
PODICIPEDIDAE Grebes

CHARADRIIFORMES

TURDICIDAE Buttonquails
BURHINIDAE Stone-curlews
HAEMATOPODIDAE Oystercatchers
RECURVIROSTRIDAE Stilts and avocets
CHARADRIIDAE Plovers, dotterels and lapwings
ROSTRATULIDAE Painted snipes
JACANIDAE Jacanas
SCOLOPACIDAE Sandpipers and snipes

GLAREOLIDAE Pratincoles
LARIDAE Gulls and terns
STERCORARIIDAE Skuas

PHAETHONIFORMES
PHAETHONIDAE Tropicbirds

SPHENISCIFORMES
SPHENISCIDAE Penguins

PROCELLARIIFORMES
OCEANITIDAE Austral Storm Petrels
DIOMEDEIDAE Albatrosses
HYDROBATIDAE Northern Storm Petrels
PROCELLARIIDAE Petrels and shearwaters

CICONIIFORMES
CICONIIDAE Storks

SULIFORMES
FREGATIDAE Frigatebirds
SULIDAE Gannets and boobies

ANHINGIDAE Darters

PHALACROCORACIDAE Cormorants

PELECANIFORMES
THRESKIORNITHIDAE Ibises and spoonbills
ARDEIDAE Herons and bitterns

PELECANIDAE Pelicans

ACCIPITRIFORMES
PANDIONIDAE Osprey
ACCIPITRIDAE Hawks, eagles, kites and harriers
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
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INDEX OF ENGLISH FAMILY NAMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albatrosses</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austral Storm Petrels</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>Australasian babblers</td>
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<td>Chats</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>19</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>Cuckoo-shrikes</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuckoo-shrikes, 26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Currawongs</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darters</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Emu-wrens</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Estrildid finches</td>
<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fairywrens</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falcons</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fantails</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Figbirds</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finches, Estrildid, 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finches, True, 33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatchers</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flycatchers, Old World, 32</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Frigatebirds</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frogmouths, 3**

**Gannets, 15**

**Geese, 2**

**Gerygones, 24**

**Goose, Magpie, 2**

**Grass warblers, 30**

**Grassbirds, 30**

**Grasswrens, 21**

**Grebes, 6**

**Gulls, 10**

**Harriers, 16**

**Hawks, 16**

**Heron, 15**

**Honeyeaters, 22**

**Hoopoe, 17**

**Ibises, 15**

**Jacanas, 8**

**Jays, 29**

**Kestrels, 18**

**Kingfishers, 18**

**Kites, 16**

**Lapwings, 7**

**Larks, 29**

**Leaf warblers, 30**

**Maggie Goose, 2**

**Maggies, Australian, 26**

**Martins, 30**

**Megalopodes, 2**

**Mistletoebird, 32**

**Monarch flycatchers, 28**

**Nightjars, 3**

**Northern Storm Petrels, 13**

**Orioles, 28**

**Osprey, 16**

**Owlet-nightjars, 3**

**Owls, 17**

**Oystercatchers, 7**

**Painted snipes, 8**

**Pardalotes, 24**

**Parrots, Old World, 20**

**Pelicans, 16**

**Penguins, 12**

**Petrels**

**Austral Storm, 12**

**Northern Storm, 13**

**Pheasants, 3**

**Pigeons, 4**

**Pipits, 33**

**Pittas, 21**

**Plovers, 7**

**Pratincoles, 9**

**Quails, 3**

**Quail-thrushes, 25**

**Rails, 5**

**Ravens, 29**

**Reed warblers, 30**

**Robins, Australasian, 29**

**Rollers, 18**

**Rooks, 29**

**Sandpipers, 8**

**Scrub robins, 29**

**Scrubbirds, 21**

**Scrubwrens, 24**

**Shearwaters, 13**

**Shrikes, 27**

**Shrikethrushes, 27**

**Shriketits, 27**

**Sittellas, 27**

**Skuas, 11**

**Snipes, 8**

**Sparrows, Old World, 32**

**Spoonbills, 15**

**Starlings, 31**

**Stilts, 7**

**Stone-curlews, 6**

**Storks, 14**

**Swallows, 30**

**Swans, 2**

**Swifts, 3**

**Terns, 10**

**Thornbills, 24**

**Thrushes, 31**

**Treeteepeers, 21**

**Trillers, 26**

**Tropicbirds, 11**

**Wagtails, 33**

**Warblers**

**Cettiid, 30**

**Grass, 30**

**Leaf, 30**

**Reed, 30**

**Waterhens, 5**

**Wedgebills, 25**

**Whipbirds, 25**

**Whistlers, 27**

**White-eyes, 31**

**Whitefaces, 24**

**Woodswallows, 26**

**Wrens, 21**