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Moseley's rockhopper penguin (*Eudyptes moseleyi*): pp. 32-34.

Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes chrysocome*, sensu lato
10/01/1840 Macquarie Island

The American Exploring Expedition recorded the Rockhopper Penguin at Macquarie Island in 1840 (Peale 1848). Midshipman Eld, of the *Peacock*, gave the following vivid account of his visit on the 10th January: “Although I had heard so often of the great quantity of birds on the uninhabited islands, I was not prepared to see them in such myriads as here. The whole sides of the rugged hills were literally covered with them. I ascended a crag to what I thought was their principal roost, and at every step my astonishment increased. It was impossible to hear one self’s speak. These penguins are the *Eudyptes chrysocome*. The birds stand erect in rows, which gives them the appearance of Lilliputian soldiers”.

It was at that time assumed to be the same form as the Rockhopper Penguin found in the Atlantic. Tennyson & Miskelly (1989) commented that the three forms of Rockhopper were morphologically distinct, with disjunct breeding ranges. Banks et al. (2006) genetically analysed the three Rockhopper taxons and considered that each was a species.

Moseley's Rockhopper Penguin *Eudyptes moseleyi* (Mathews & Iredale 1921), Vagrant (7)

26/8/1968 Rangatira, Chatham Island

Don Merton caught and photographed the first bird in August 1968 on Rangatira (= South East Island) (Moors & Merton 1984). Apparently the same bird was seen two years later in November 1970 in the exact same place. On 14/11/1984, a bird was found at Moa Point, Wellington. Birds were also seen in February 1993, November 1998, March 2001 and January 2004 at the Chathams. The long pendulous luxuriant head-plumes are especially characteristic of this species.