Watola, G. 2011. The Discovery of New Zealand's Birds. (3rd Edition in prep.)
Based on: Watola, G. 2009. The Discovery of New Zealand's Birds. (2nd Edition)
Arun Books, Orewa, New Zealand.
Updated and amended text supplied by George Watola, October, 2011.
Page numbers follow Watola, G. 2009 (2nd Edition)
Cape petrel: p 51.

Cape Petrel *Daption capense* (Linnaeus 1758) sensu lato 26/11/1773 south of Cape Palliser, Wellington 01/01/1899 Ross Sea (630 S 1600 E) 28/10/1979 Norfolk Island

Oliver stated that Banks recorded it in New Zealand waters during Cook's first voyage in 1769-1770. However, the only reference I can find in Banks' journal refers to *Procellaria capensis* being shot on 3/10/1769 in the Pacific Ocean, at a considerable distance from New Zealand. Banks does mention "pintadoes" frequently, but none in New Zealand waters.

Cook (1777) recorded "pintadoes" on 26/11/1773 south of Cape Palliser, so this may be the first unequivocal record. These were most likely *australe*, rather than the nominate form (C. Miskelly in litt.). Gray (1862) also listed "Cape Pigeons", and referred to Johann Forster as his source, indicating it was recorded on Cook's second voyage.

Cape Petrels shot by Hanson on 31/12/1898 in the Ross Sea were probably the nominate subspecies (British Museum (Nat. Hist.) 1902).

Cape Petrel Daption capense capense (Linnaeus 1758), Migrant 1953 New Zealand 1964 Balleny Is, Ross Sea (Kinsky 1964)

The nominate race visits New Zealand seas from its Antarctic breeding grounds. It was first recorded in the 1953 Checklist (Fleming 1953), but without any further details. Presumably museum specimens were identified as this subspecies.

Snares Cape Petrel *Daption capense australe* (Mathews 1913), Endemic 1913 New Zealand December 1976 Ross Sea (Ainley et al 1984)

This is a smaller race, but measurements overlap extensively with *capense* (Marchant & Higgins 1990). Two specimens dated 1907 are in the National Museum of Ireland. Mathews named it from a specimen in his collection found in New Zealand. Murphy confirmed Snares breeding birds were of this race in 1949 (Fleming 1953). Four were collected in the Ross Sea in December 1976(Ainley et al 1984). There are probably less than 10,000 breeding pairs of this subspecies, and these are far outnumberd by the 2 million birds of the nominate form (Brooke 2003).