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Sooty shearwater: p 75.

Sooty Shearwater (Hakoakoa) *Puffinus grisea* (Gmelin 1789), Native
6/1/1770 off Aupouri Peninsula, Northland
16/1/1968 Antarctic Convergence, Ross Sea (Darby 1970) (?<1937 Falla 1937)
28/10/1979 Norfolk Island

Oliver stated that it was found off East Cape, near the Three Kings and in the Tasman Sea on Cook's first voyage. The "East Cape" and "Tasman Sea" records are quite distant from New Zealand. However the record on 6th January 1770 off the Aupouri peninsula of *Nectris fuliginosa* (this species) would be acceptable as the first record. The Forsters collected and painted it on Cook's second voyage. However the location and date of collection are uncertain. It was taken at a "high southern latitude" (500), but the note indicates April 1773, when the Forsters were at Queen Charlotte Sound (Lysaght 1959).

Latham referred to a specimen in the Leverian Museum, and Gmelin described it in 1785. The type locality is New Zealand, as designated by Mathews (between 350 and 500 S). The species then seems to have disappeared from view for a century, as Hutton (1871a; 1872) writes about discovering in the Otago Museum specimens of the "southern Mutton Bird" that he referred to *Puffinus amaurosoma* Coues and *Procellaria tristis* Forster, which are both synonyms of *P. griseus*. Gray (1846) mentioned *Puffinus major* which was "entirely sooty black, with the lower (under?) wing coverts white, with the margins black". One was shot off the Auckland Islands by the British Exploring Expedition in November 1840.