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Little shag: p 89.

Little Shag (Kawau paka) *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos brevirostris* Gould 1837, Endemic
1837 New Zealand

It was first recorded on Cook's second voyage at Dusky Sound, but not described (Hoare 1982). The species was not named until 1817, from Australian specimens. Oliver thought the first record was in 1837, when Gould described a bird from New Zealand as a new species. The New Zealand taxon is probably a good species (Marchant & Higgins 1993).

Cormorants & Shags Phalacrocoracidae

Cormorants are generally called shags in New Zealand. The marine cormorants (subgenus *Leucocarbo*) and the "spotted" cormorants (subgenus *Stictocarbo*) are properly called shags. The Little Shag belongs to the subgenus *Microcarbo*. Surprisingly, Little Black Shag and Pied Shag are closely related to the Spotted Shags (in the same subgenus).

Little Pied Cormorant *Phalacrocorax melanoleucos melanoleucos* (Vieillot 1817), Vagrant (10+)
4/11/1966 Campbell Island
December 1978 Norfolk Island

Marchant & Higgins (1993) recognized birds breeding on Campbell Island as belonging to the nominate Australian race. Shags had been seen during June – October 1958, but a description of these birds indicated that they were not Little Pied Shags. D. Paull then observed Little Pied Shags in November 1966, on a visit to the Six Foot Lake. They were considered to be from Australia on the basis of plumage and breeding ecology (multi-brooded). They bred from 1967 into the 1980s.

Little Pied Shags recorded on Norfolk Island may have also originated from Australia.

