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Heavy-footed moa: pp 248-249.

**Heavy-footed Moa** *Pachyornis elephantopus* (Owen 1856), South Island

The Heavy-footed Moa was discovered by W.R.B. Mantell at Awamoa, Oamaru. The bones were taken to England in 1856, and described by Owen.

### **SUB-FOSSIL SPECIES**

These species are considered to have become extinct since human settlement in the 14th century.

Up to 64 species and 20 genera of Moa have been recognized over the last 160 years. Turbott (1990) recognized 11 species in two families, Emeidae and Dinornithidae. Baker et al. (2005) using ancient DNA analysis found that there were fourteen lineages of Moa, which they thought probably corresponded to 14 distinct species. Bunce et al. (2009) have now found that there were only nine species in six genera, but *Megalapteryx* is placed in its own (basal) family. The sequence differs from Checklist Committee (OSNZ) (2010). Moas may have been extinguished in a very short time, only 50-160 years after first contact by Polynesians (Holdaway & Jacomb 2000).

Ka ngaro i te ngaro a te moa - lost as the moa is lost.