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Fulmar prion: pp 56-57.

Fulmar Prion *Pachyptila crassirostris crassirostris* (Mathews 1912), Endemic
1912 Bounty Islands

It was described in 1912, but the lectotype* is probably not from the Bounty Islands as the dates and location are incorrect. Reischek had previously collected this form on 2/2/1888. Mathews described it as a subspecies of Fairy Prion in 1912.

Murphy (1936) suggested that there were two species (Fairy and Fulmar Prions). Falla (1940a) raised the Fulmar Prion to species status, after Fleming had found Fulmar and Fairy Prions breeding sympatrically on the Chathams in 1939. This form is found breeding on the Bounty Islands and the Snares Western Chain.

*Lectotype: the single specimen selected from a series of specimens (syntypes) to be the name-bearing type specimen.

Chatham Fulmar Prion *Pachyptila crassirostris pyramidalis* C.A. Fleming 1939, Endemic
16/12/1937 Pyramid Rock, Chatham Islands

This form was found by Fleming & Turbott on 16/12/1937 on Pyramid Rock. This subspecies was not recognised by Harper (1980), Marchant & Higgins (1990) or Scofield & Onley (2007). Tennyson & Bartle (2005) said it is mensurally larger and recognised it, as did Miskelly et al. (2009) & OSNZ (2010).

Lesser Fulmar Prion *Pachyptila crassirostris flemingi* Tennyson & Bartle 2005, Endemic
2005 Ewing Island, Auckland Islands

The Fulmar Prion on the Auckland Islands belongs to this form (also found on Heard Island). It was previously known as *P.c. eatoni* Mathews 1912, but this is a mis-identified Fairy Prion from Kerguelen Islands. Oliver said that Falla (before 1939) assigned Antipodes Island birds (but not Auckland Islands, as this population was not found until 1943) to *P. c. eatoni*, but Fulmar Prions are not found on the Antipodes.

Mathews & Hallstrom (1943) designated two Fulmar Prions labeled "Antipodes" collected by Hutton (in 1901) as *P. c. antipodes*, as they supposed them to be smaller than Kerguelen and Heard Island birds. Alan Tennyson (pers. comm.) believes them to be the nominate race, as the bill length (24 mm) seems too large. Oliver further stated that Fulmar Prions were found breeding on the Antipodes in 1902, but this seems to be based on the above specimens. If these specimens were actually of the Auckland Islands form, *P. c. antipodes* would then become the valid name.

Oliver then said that Fulmar Prions bred on the Auckland Islands (Rose and Ocean Islands, also Enderby Island (1973)), presumably based on specimens found there in 1943. Harper (1980) showed that Heard and Auckland Island birds were smaller than other populations.

It is difficult to assign a date of discovery for this subspecies, as so much confusion attends the naming of this taxon. Falla (1937) found five Fulmar Prions on Heard Island, and believed these were the same as *P. c. eatoni*, based on the illustration available and a specimen in the Natural History Museum. He then attributed the Antipodes birds to this form, but these were actually Bounty Islands birds. As Tennyson & Bartle have sorted out the confusion, the discovery is attributed to them.