



## Birds Australia Rarities Committee Unusual Record Report Form

<b>Full Name:</b> Dan Mantle, Scott Baker, Plaxy Barratt, Kevin Bartram, Bernie O'Keefe	Office Use
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<b>Species Name:</b> <b>Westland Petrel (Bird 2 of 3 for weekend)</b>	<b>Scientific Name:</b> <i>Procellaria westlandica</i>
Date(s) and time(s) of observation:	20 May 2017; 8.33am to 9.02am at least
How long did you watch the bird(s)?	This individual appeared about 30 minutes after the first Westland Petrel of the day and visited the boat over at least a 30 minute time period.
First and last date of occurrence:	20 May 2017
Distance to bird:	Closest passes were about 20–25 m

<b>Site Location:</b> Pelagic trip from Eaglehawk Neck.
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<b>Habitat:</b> Offshore, pelagic. The bird was seen roughly at shelf edge in 400–700 m water depth (approx. 20 km east of Eaglehawk).
<b>Sighting conditions:</b> Overcast all day, intermittent rain squalls, moderate swell (to 4 m) with prevailing north-easterly winds over last few days.
<b>Optical aids used:</b> Too large a variety of binoculars and cameras (mostly Canon 7Ds and 5Ds with 100-400mm lenses) to list.

<b>Were other observers present? Do any of the other observers disagree with your identification?</b> There were 12 birders on this pelagic and all agree with the identification of these birds. Rob Farnes, Geoff Glare, Neil Macumber, Paul Newman, Peter Lansley, Warwick Remington, Trevor Lumb.
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<b>To your knowledge, is the species seen frequently at this site?</b>  Westland Petrels have been rarely recorded off NSW (8), Queensland (1), Tasmania (5) and Victoria (3). The number of BARC accepted records are shown in brackets. There are also a quite a few unsubmitted records. All previously accepted Tasmania records are from the April–May period (similar to this record), although there is also a notable spread of summer records off NSW too!
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<b>Did you use a field guide?</b> Field guides were not used during the pelagic trip. References used help prepare this report were:  HOWELL, S.N.G. (2006): Identification of “Black Petrels”, Genus <i>Procellaria</i> . <i>Birding</i> 38: 52-64  MARCHANT, S. & HIGGINS, P.J. (eds) (1990). Handbook of Australian, New Zealand and Antarctic Birds. Volume 1: Ratites to Ducks. Melbourne.  MENKHORST, P., ROGERS, D., CLARKE, R., DAVIES, J., MARSACK, P. & FRANKLIN, K. (2017): The Australian Bird Guide. CSIRO publishing.
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ONLEY, D. & SCOFIELD, P. (2007): Albatrosses, Petrels & Shearwaters of the World. Princeton.

**How confident are you of your identification?** 100%

### Other details:

This is one of three Westland Petrels sightings being submitted for the weekend of the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> May 2017. There were two different birds seen each day but only good photos to support the submission of three individuals.

Other birds seen: Total count only given

7	Yellow-nosed Albatross (Indian)
80	Buller's Albatross
140	White-capped Albatross
6	Black-browed Albatross (Black-browed)
20	Black-browed Albatross (Campbell)
1	Light-mantled Albatross
2	Royal Albatross (Southern)
1	Wandering Albatross (Snowy)
3	Wandering Albatross (Gibson's)
2	Southern Giant-Petrel
6	Northern Giant-Petrel
40	Cape Petrel
25	Great-winged Petrel
3	Gray-faced Petrel
20	White-headed Petrel
10	Fairy Prion
1	Gray Petrel
2	White-chinned Petrel
2	Westland Petrel
3	Sooty Shearwater
10	Short-tailed Shearwater
2	Hutton's Shearwater
2	Common Diving-Petrel
2	Gray-backed Storm-Petrel
10	Australasian Gannet
3	Black-faced Cormorant
2	White-fronted Tern
10	Great Crested Tern

### Physical Description

#### Summary description:

(1) **Number:** one individual was observed.

(2) **Age, sex:** Age uncertain. Sex unknown.

(3) **Size and shape:** a large, long-winged, thick-necked Procellaria with the feet just reaching the tip of the tail. It was clearly much larger than the many Cape Petrels that allowed for close size comparison at all times. Also similar in size to the White-chinned Petrels seen at around the same time.

(4) **Plumage colour and pattern:** All dark plumage, very dark brown to almost black in the poor light. Underside of primaries and greater primary coverts is marginally paler, more reflective.

(5) **Bill shape and structure:** a thick procellarid bill, with a notably broad latericorn, bulbous unguis and the base of the mandibular unguis was largely in line with the base of the bill (not clearly drooping below it).

(6) **Colour of bill, eyes and legs/feet:** The bill was mostly pale yellow with black unguis, black culminicorn and partially dark nostrils. The eyes were dark brown to black. The feet were also black.

(7) **Behaviour, movements, flight pattern, feeding, interactions with other birds, comparisons with other species:** This bird visited the boat for almost 30 minutes, making repeated passes over the berley.

Note: the damage to the outer primaries (P9 and maybe also P8) on the left wing helps distinguish this bird from the others seen throughout the weekend.

**Photos**



Photo 1. Westland Petrel (Daniel Mantle). Note the very worn/damaged outermost primary on the left wing and the extremely worm P10 on the right wing. Note also the black ungues, angular head, and feet just protruding beyond the tail tip.



Photo 2. Westland Petrel (Daniel Mantle)



Photo 3. Westland Petrel (Daniel Mantle). The bill looks notably darker on this photo but this is the same individual as in the previous two images (see damaged/worn outer primaries on both wings). The photo was also taken in sequence with images showing the distinctive worn primary on the left wing.



Photo crops 1a, 2a, & 3a. Westland Petrel. Not the angular head profile, thick latericorn, and mostly dark unguis (some paler areas on maxillary unguis due to wear). The tip of the mandibular unguis does droop slightly below the bill base on this individual.

**Other species with which you think it might be confused and how these were eliminated?**

The only real confusion species when seen this well are immature White-chinned Petrel (lacking a white chin) and Black Petrel.

1. The mostly dark unguis, broad dark edges to the bill plates, very broad latericorn, partially dark nostrils and very angular head all help to eliminate an immature White-chinned Petrel without a white chin.
2. The large size of this bird (similar size to the White-chinned Petrels) is enough to eliminate Black Petrel lone. However, the thick neck, blocky, angular head, robust, thick bill and feet not extending far beyond the tail all help to distinguish this species structurally from Black Petrel. On this individual the mandicular unguis does droop/extend below the line of the bill base, but perhaps not as much as on some Black Petrel. The broad latericorn and chunky maxillary unguis further help to distinguish this individual from a Black Petrel.

**Was the description written from notes and/or sketches made (tick box):**

during the observation or;  shortly after the observation or;  from memory;  with the aid of the photographs

**Please indicate supportive evidence available.**

Was the bird:  photographed,  taped or  video taped? If yes to any of these, by whom? By most on board.

**What experience have you had with the species in question?**

Kevin Bartram, Scott Baker, Bernie O'Keefe have all seen this species before. Daniel Mantle and Plaxy Barratt have seen a moderate number of Black Petrel off the east of Australia (all on summer pelagics).

**Signature: Dan Mantle**

**Date: 16 July 2018**