

BirdLife Australia Rarities Committee Unusual Record Report Form

Section A: Submitter details	
Your name(s) Joint submissions are fine	David J. James, Lisa Preston, Hickson Ferguson, Andrew Sutherland, Raja W. Stephenson and Nikolas K. Haass
Your email, phone or address	

Section B: Record details	
Common and scientific names	Baillon's Shearwater <i>Puffinus bailloni</i> . Formerly called Tropical Shearwater. Sometimes called Mascarene Shearwater (see taxonomy section below for explanations).
Site location (with GPS if possible)	Flying Fish Cove, Christmas Island.
Date(s) and time(s) of record (First and last date of occurrence if known)	2017, 2018 and 2019: In 2017 from at least 2 August to at least 2 September; In 2018 from at least 8 to 14 August; In 2019 from at least 21 to 24 October. Specific dates may not be comprehensive, because the bird was nocturnal and few people were able to check on it regularly.
How many individuals were there?	One individual bird is presumed to be involved, returning to the same location and behaving the same way in 3 consecutive years. Herein we will refer to this bird as the Kampong shearwater, because Kampong is the beach-front village where the bird showed up.
What was the distance to the bird(s)?	As close as a 1 m.
Habitat description	Foreshore area in residential zone of Flying Fish Cove, Christmas Island, in the Eastern Tropical Indian Ocean.
Sighting conditions	The bird was only seen and heard at night, usually when conditions were calm, dry and warm.
How confident are you in the identification (as a %) and why?	100%. This bird, which is from the Audubon's/Tropical shearwater complex, had a black face to below the eye, almost entirely white undertail coverts, entirely black primaries, and blue (not pink) legs and feet. The only bird with this combination of characters is <i>P. b. bailloni</i> .
Did you find and/or identify the bird initially? Who else recorded the bird and do they agree with the identification?	LP first found the bird. It was gradually identified as a Tropical Shearwater on the <i>Australian Twitchers</i> Facebook page, from photos posted there by LP and HF, although reasons were slower to appear than suggestions. LP saw it in 2017, 2018 and 2019. HF saw it in 2017 and 2018. DJJ saw it in 2017. AS, RWS and NKH saw it in 2019. As far as we know, the identification is not contested.
What experience have you had with this species?	None of us have prior field experience with <i>P. b. bailloni</i> . DJ, AS, RWS and NKH are experienced seabirders. DJJ has been studying seabird identification for 38 years and has field experience with over 90 species of tubenoses (based on Howell & Zufelt 2019) including 15

	<p>species of <i>Puffinus</i> shearwaters globally.</p> <p>NKH has extensive experience with tubenoses as a pelagic trip leader on many trips off Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania, California, New Jersey/New York and Delaware/Maryland and as a participant on many pelagic trips off North Carolina, Japan, Galapagos, South Australia, Victoria, New Zealand and the Sub-Antarctic. In addition, NKH has done a lot of ‘sea-watching’ in Germany, France, Portugal, Scotland, Norway, Morocco, Senegal and Namibia. Specifically, NKH has seen 101 tubenose species around the world, including 13 <i>Puffinus</i> species (based on IOC v10.1 plus ‘New Caledonian/Coral Sea Storm-petrel’). He is familiar with many of the relevant ID contenders in this case. NKH has been an active member in the Rare Birds Committees of Hessen (Germany), Schleswig-Holstein (Germany), New Jersey (USA) and is currently a member of BARC.</p> <p>RWS has extensive experience with tubenoses from many trips off New South Wales, Tasmania, South Australia, Queensland, New Jersey/New York, Delaware/Maryland, North Carolina, Japan, New Zealand and the Sub-Antarctic. Specifically, RWS has seen 79 tubenose species around the world (based on IOC v10.1 plus ‘New Caledonian/Coral Sea Storm-petrel’).</p>
<p>Has this species been seen at this location before? When?</p>	<p>Not on Christmas Island before (James & McAllan 2014).</p> <p>The status of Tropical Shearwater in Australia is not well documented.</p> <p>BARC (including RAC) has accepted two records of ‘Tropical Shearwater’ to date. The first (Case 109, originally accepted as Audubon’s Shearwater) was photographed off Wollongong, NSW (subtropical South Pacific Ocean) on 28 February 1987 (Carter 1988). However, it has recently been argued that this bird was actually a Newell’s Shearwater (Menkhorst et al. 2017; Davies & James 2020) and the case is being re-examined. The second (Case 705) was on North Keeling Island (Tropical Indian Ocean) in November 2009, and was accepted as <i>P. bailloni sensu lato</i>.</p> <p>If accepted, the Kampong shearwater would be either the second or third Australian record of <i>P. bailloni</i> ssp. (<i>sensu lato</i>), depending on the outcome of the review of Case 109. It would also be the first accepted record of <i>P. b. bailloni (sensu stricto)</i>.</p> <p>There have been other reports of Tropical Shearwater in Australia that have not been reviewed by BARC.</p> <p>A specimen collected by Solander aboard Cook’s <i>Endeavour</i> in 1770, supposedly off Cape Upstart, Qld, was identified by Murphy (1927) as <i>gunax</i>, which is here recognised as Melanesian Shearwater <i>P. gunax</i>. This record was accepted by (Condon (1975) and Christidis & Boles (1994), but not by Marchant & Higgins (1990).</p> <p>Carter (1988) listed two unconfirmed but plausible sight records from the Pacific: a flock of 10 birds in the Gulf of Carpentaria on 30 November 1980; and one off Sydney on 24 February 1984. Other possible records listed by Carter (1988) seem unlikely to involve Tropical-type shearwaters. Subsequently, Mike Carter (in litt.) identified two birds in the Coral Sea in August 2005 as Tropical Shearwater.</p>
<p>Have photographs of the bird or discussion of it occurred on the internet? (Please provide the site name, a summary, electronic link, etc.)</p>	<p>The Kampong shearwater was posted on the <i>Australian Titchers</i> and <i>Seabirds and Pelagics Australia</i> Facebook group sites on several occasions:</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/groups/718576241555767/permalink/1424631804283537/</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/groups/718576241555767/permalink/1429068530506531/</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/groups/718576241555767/permalink/1801794973233883/</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/groups/957199944320635/permalink/3345853025455303/</p> <p>These links are only accessible to members of the groups.</p>
<p>Do you permit BARC to display your images and sound recordings digitally?</p>	<p>Yes, we do.</p>

Section C: Supporting evidence

Please include evidence that supports the identification, such as photographs, video, call recordings, etc. Digital images can be pasted into this document below, at the end, or provided separately. Digital video and sound recordings can be sent separately to this form. Label photos etc or insert captions to make note of relevant features they show.

Photographs were obtained by LP and HF in 2017 (Figures 1 to 8).

Sound recordings were obtained by LP and NKH in 2017, 2018 and 2019. The sound recordings are provided separately.

Section D: Description of the bird(s)

Please provide a description of the bird(s) including all identification features recorded. Provide all possible details that might corroborate the identification.

Plumage	<p>The photos of the Kampong shearwater (Figures 1 to 8) reveal a strongly black and white shearwater with well demarcated features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The underwing is mostly white, with well demarcated black margins that are mostly narrow except for the entirely black primaries, and there are minimal other black marks in the coverts and axillaries (Figures 1, 2 and 5). 2) The black partial collar is quite broad, deepest at the rear (near the wing) and slightly scaly and therefore paler than the crown, and there is no strong white wedge behind the ear coverts (Figures 3, 4 and 6). 3) The undertail coverts are almost entirely white, with a few black tips to the rear lateral coverts (Figures 1, 2 and 8). 4) There are modestly sized white ‘saddlebags’ or tabs on the sides of the rump (caused by white flank feathers lapping onto the rump), but they are not very useful for identification (Figure 4).
Bare parts	5) The legs are predominantly pale blue or blue-grey (not pink or flesh) (Figures 6 and 8).
Moult details	No evident signs of moult were noted.
Structure and ‘jizz’	A small black and white shearwater, clearly in the genus <i>Puffinus</i> .
Behaviour and calls	The bird appeared to be prospecting for breeding in a narrow strip of grassland on the foreshore of Christmas Island. It was recorded irregularly at dawn and dusk, flying up and down Jalan Pantai (Beach Ave) on Flying Fish Cove in the Kampong. It would do laps up and down the road in front of the mosque (Masjid At-Taqwa) for extended periods, calling loudly and regularly. Sometimes it would land on the grass parkland under a particular tree and either sit still or walk around a limited area, but quietly. It was not seen to hide under obstacles or attempt to burrow. It did not stay on shore overnight or during the day.
Age, sex and/or taxonomy	<p>Presumably it was an adult, based on the behaviour (prospecting for breeding).</p> <p><i>Puffinus bailloni</i> (sensu stricto) is here considered a monotypic species, following Howell & Zufelt (2019). <i>P. b. atrodorsalis</i> was described as a new species by Shirihai et al. (1995), based on a single specimen away from any breeding colonies. Bretagnolle & Attié (1996) quickly considered it to be synonymous with <i>P. b. bailloni</i> from Réunion Island. Subsequently, Austin et al. (2004) treated <i>atrodorsalis</i> as a subspecies of <i>P. bailloni</i>, whereas Onley & Scofield (2007), Howell & Zufelt (2019), Clements et al. (2019) and Gill et al. (2020) did not even recognise it as a valid subspecies. Howell and Zufelt (2019) were the first to split <i>P. bailloni</i> as a monotypic species.</p>

Section E: Confusion species

Please indicate other species that the bird(s) might be confused with and how they can be eliminated

Taxonomy:

The *Puffinus* shearwaters (*sensu stricto*) are a very distinct and quite homogenous group of petrels, comprising about 21-25 species. Their taxonomy is unsettled but it has undergone significant changes recently with more changes are knocking on the door. In anticipation of this, we present a synopsis of the taxonomy of *Puffinus*, based on information

collated from Austin et al. (2004), Onley & Scofield (2007), Howell & Zufelt (2019), and other sources. This is presented in Appendix A, Table A1. It is hoped that this will prevent any need to re-assess this case if the taxonomy changes in the future.

Plumage:

The identification issues are complex and many poorly-known species are involved as potential contenders. There are no thorough reviews of the identification criteria that are apace with the evolving taxonomy (though see Howell & Zufelt 2019). Therefore, we have prepared a tabular summary of the identification characters of all members of the genus in Appendix A, Table A2. The following discussion therefore focuses on the most relevant issues.

All features of the Kampong shearwater match *Puffinus bailloni* (*sensu stricto*) from Réunion Island. In particular, the almost entirely white undertail coverts and blue legs eliminate all other members of the Audubon's complex and all members of the Manx complex). Additionally, the black inner webs of the primaries (black tip to the underwing) eliminate all members of the Little Shearwater complex. Among the approximately 25 species of *Puffinus* shearwaters (Table A1), the following four features eliminate virtually all members of the genus (Table A2).

- 1). The Kampong shearwater had black upperparts and a clean white under body and underwing. The following species are eliminated by brown upperparts and brown or sullied under body and/or axillary coverts: Yelkouan, Balearic, Black-vented, Christmas, Fluttering, Galapagos, Heinroth's, Hutton's and Persian.
- 2). The Kampong shearwater had black inner webs to the primaries forming a broad dark tip to the underwing. This, eliminates Bryan's, Little (*assimilis*, *tunneyi*, *haurakiensis* and *keradecensis*), Rapa and Subantarctic, all of which have white inner webs to the primaries (forming a mostly white underwing tip). See below for a discussion of this character in Barolo.
- 3). The Kampong shearwater had almost entirely white undertail coverts. The following forms are eliminated by their black, brown or sullied undertail coverts: Audubon's (*herminieri* and *loyemilleri*), Balearic, Bannerman's, Black-vented, Boyd's, Bryan's, Christmas, Fluttering, Galapagos, Heinroth's, Hutton's, Micronesian, Polynesian, Persian, Townsend's and Yelkouan. Newell's is well-known to have black posterior (longest) and outer undertail coverts but white anterior and central coverts forming a white U-shape pointing rearwards (Howell et al. 1994). It is emerging that Melanesian (*gunax*) and Seychelles (*nicolae*) can show a very similar pattern at least in some individuals (Davies & James 2020; DJJ this work; see Figure 10). This presents a complication (i.e. there is more variation in undertail coverts pattern in black and white shearwaters than usually recognised), but the U-shape pattern is distinctly different from the white undertail coverts pattern shown on the Kampong shearwater, and thus eliminates Newell's, Melanesian and Seychelles.
- 4). The Kampong shearwater had mostly blue or blue-grey legs and feet. The presence of black and pink (or flesh-coloured) legs eliminates many members of the genus: Audubon's, Balearic, Black-vented, Christmas, Fluttering, Galapagos, Heinroth's, Hutton's, Manx, Melanesian, Micronesian, Newell's, Persian, Polynesian, Seychelles, Townsend's and Yelkouan.

The only members of the genus not eliminated by these four characters are Barolo Shearwater (*P. baroli*) and Baillon's Shearwater.

Apart from being confined to the North Atlantic and Tropical Atlantic, Barolo Shearwater has a mostly white face resembling Little Shearwater, although it is sometimes a little smudgy (Onley & Scofield 2007; Howell & Zufelt 2019). "There are many Barolo with black in the lores and behind the eye but there are always traces of white between this area and the black cap" (Gil-Velasco 2013, p. 186). Also, Barolo has white tongues in the underside of the primaries of varying extent (Robb et al. 2008; Gil Velasco 2013). This is intermediate between the mostly white primaries typical of the Little-type shearwaters and the black primaries typical of the Tropical-type shearwaters. Unfortunately, the underwing photos of the Kampong shearwater (Figures 1, 2 and 5) are not completely clear (due to reflection from the flash), so we cautiously consider that Barolo is not certainly ruled out by this character. It is still ruled out by the face pattern, and also by calls (see below).

For comparison, photographs in flight of Baillon's Shearwater *P. bailloni* and Seychelles Shearwater *P. nicolae* are shown in Figure 9. Note the differences between these two in the undertail coverts, the underwing pattern and the shape and extent of the collar. It is not practical to provide reference photos for all the other *Puffinus* shearwater species, but photos of all taxa are available in Howell & Zufelt (2019).

Identification by calls:

We recorded the calls of this bird on three occasions: 2 and 10 August 2017 (LP) and 21 October 2019 (NKH).

The call includes a combination of howling and chirring. A short howled “*cowl*” or “*c-cowl*” is followed by an explosively yelped “*chuck*” and then extended chirring, hence “*cowl chuck-chirrrrrrrrrrr*”, or thereabouts. The final part is a little similar to the common ‘*chirr*’ call of the Australian Owlet-Nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus*, but louder, more strident and more sustained.

We compared our calls with reference calls available at Xeno-Canto (<https://www.xeno-canto.org/>). The available calls do not cover all *Puffinus* taxa, and in particular only one taxon in the ‘Tropical Shearwater’ complex (*P. bailloni*) was available. We consider that the calls of the Kampong shearwater recorded by us closely match two reference recordings of *P. bailloni* from a breeding colony on Réunion Island (Xeno-Canto files [XC295951](#) and [XC295952](#)).

Xeno-Canto has audio files of 10 other *Puffinus* taxa from their breeding grounds, all of which are inconsistent with the calls of the Kampong shearwater. These are Audubon’s (*lherminieri*), Balearic, Barolo, Christmas, Fluttering, Galapagos, Hutton’s, Manx, Newell’s, Persian (*temptator*) and Yelkouan Shearwaters (<https://www.xeno-canto.org/explore?query=puffinus&pg=1>). It is noteworthy, that the ‘squeaky toy’ calls of Barolo Shearwater are very different to the ‘howl-chirr’ calls of the Kampong shearwater (compare recordings [XC565411](#), [XC565409](#) and [XC565404](#)).

Perplexingly, Bretagnolle & Attié (1996) stated that the calls of *bailloni* are similar to those of *polynesiae*, *subalaris*, *temptator* and *lherminieri*. Although we are not experts, we disagree. Recordings available at Xeno-Canto demonstrate beyond doubt that *subalaris* and *lherminieri* have very different calls to *bailloni*. We do agree that the calls of *temptator* and *bailloni* are somewhat similar. There are many taxa that we cannot rule out by call at this stage, including all other taxa in the ‘Tropical Shearwater’ complex.

We uploaded a recording of the Kampong shearwater made by NKH on 24 October 2019 to Xeno-Canto ([XC504159](#)) and the species identification has not been questioned.

We compiled a composite audio file to compare two of our recordings (A: 2 August 2017 by LP; and B: 24 October 2019 by NKH) and C: a reference call of *P. bailloni* from Réunion Island ([XC295951](#)). This file <Baillons_Shearwater_calls_BARC_Case_1154mp3> is attached separately. The three calls are in the sequence outlined above and separated by narrated labels “A”, “B”, and “C”. Some blank sequences in the recordings have been removed and the volumes have been adjusted to be approximately similar throughout. Sounds in the background include: call to prayer from the mosque loudspeaker (A), RWS’s voice and a Common Sandpiper *Actitis hypoleucos* (B). In A and B the volume varies because the shearwater was flying rapidly towards and away from the recorders.

Sexing by calls:

Petrel calls are usually sexually dimorphic (Bretagnolle 1996), and Bretagnolle et al. (2000) established that the calls of *P. bailloni* at Réunion are sexually dimorphic, although they did not describe the differences in detail. A surprising caveat is that the sonograms and call descriptions in Bretagnolle et al. (2000) were made from recordings taken on Gambier Island where Polynesian Shearwater *P. polynesiae* is the breeding taxon. At this stage, we are not able to sex the Kampong shearwater by its calls, but it remains feasible to do that in the future.

Distribution:

Christmas I is located in the eastern Tropical Indian Ocean at 10°S, 105°E. There are two branches of ‘Tropical Shearwater’ in the Indian Ocean. Baillon’s Shearwater *P. bailloni* has white undertail coverts and blue legs. It breeds on Réunion I (21°S, 55°E) and Europa I (22°S, 40°E) in the western Tropical Indian Ocean. These islands are about 5,500 km and < 7,000 km west of Christmas and 11 to 12 degrees of latitude farther south, respectively. The other branch, Seychelles Shearwater (*P. n. nicolae* and *P. n. colstoni*) has partly black undertail coverts and pink feet. *P. n. nicolae* breeds in the Maldives (1°N, 73°E) and the Chagos (6°S, 71°E) in the central Tropical Indian Ocean, which are both about 3,700 km from Christmas. It also breeds in the Seychelles (5°S, 55°E) about 5,500 km west of Christmas. *P. n. colstoni* breeds on Aldabra Atoll (9°S, 46°E) in the western Tropical Indian Ocean, about 6,500 km west of Christmas (Bretagnolle et al. 2000, Howell & Zufelt 2019).

Timing and Behaviour:

The Kampong shearwater was only recorded when it was ashore calling, which is a breeding (courtship) behaviour in petrels (Warham 1990). Across all 3 years, the seasonal spread of known calling by the Kampong shearwater was 2 August to 24 October. Calling behaviour of Baillon’s Shearwater on Réunion Island is concentrated from September to November, although it probably breeds year-round there. Both taxa of Seychelles Shearwater (*nicolae* and *colstoni*) are also thought to breed year round (Bretagnolle et al. 2000; Howell & Zufelt 2019).

Habitat:

Baillon’s Shearwater breeds in burrows on inaccessible volcanic cliffs at Réunion Island (Bretagnolle et al. 2000). The

choice of the Kampong shearwater to frequent a seaside lawn on Christmas Island is therefore surprising. Some Seychelles Shearwaters (*nicolae*) breed in hill top woodlands and grasslands on the Seychelles Islands (Bowler et al. 2002) and others (*nicolae* and *colstoni*) breed on coral cays in the Maldives and Chagos Archipelagos and Aldabra Atoll (Bretagnolle et al. 2000; Carr 2015). This is more like the habitat at Flying Fish Cove visited by the Kampong shearwater, but it is nevertheless circumstantial evidence that does not preclude the identification as *bailloni*.

Section F: References and aids

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- Further references pertaining to taxonomy are provided in Appendix A.

Would you like to acknowledge the assistance of others in the identification process or preparation of this submission?

Thanks to Jeff Davies and Mike Carter for generously sharing their knowledge of *Puffinus* shearwaters and providing stimulating ideas. Mike provided references and Jeff provided reference photographs. We are grateful to all those who provided identification suggestions and information on Facebook when the bird was initially found. A big plug to Xeno-Canto for making bird calls publicly available to all.

We sent emails to Vincent Bretagnolle and Mangus Robb asking for their assistance with identifying the calls, but we received no replies.



Figure 1. The Kampong Shearwater

Note the clean white underparts including the undertail coverts and the underwing coverts (apart from a bar in the secondary coverts behind the leading edge). The primaries appear quite pale but that is because their shiny ventral surfaces are reflecting the camera's flash.

Christmas Island,
9 August 2017,
Hickson Ferguson.



Figure 2. The Kampong Shearwater

Note the white undertail coverts and underwing coverts. The inner primaries appear quite pale but that is because they are reflecting the camera's flash.

Christmas Island,
9 August 2017,
Hickson Ferguson.



Figure 3. The Kampong Shearwater

Note the black upperparts extending below the eye on the face, and the broad and rather scaly collar that is deepest at the rear near the wing. This is a feature of most forms in the Tropical complex across the Indian and Pacific Oceans (Davies & James 2020). There is no white wedge on the ear coverts, which eliminates Manx and Newell's Shearwaters.

Christmas Island,
9 August 2017,
Hickson Ferguson.



Figure 4. The Kampong Shearwater

Note the black upperparts extending below the eye on the face (eliminating the Little Shearwater group and most allies), and the broad collar that is deepest near the wing; there is an indent behind the eye but no prominent white wedge on the ear coverts c.f. Manx and Newell's Shearwaters. The modest white 'saddle bags' on the side of the rump are variable and not very useful for identification of *Puffinus* species (Davies & James 2020).

Christmas Island,
9 August 2017,
Hickson Ferguson.



Figure 5. The Kampong Shearwater

The face appears pale due to the camera's flash. The underside of the primaries on the left wing are clearly darker than the white coverts, even though they are reflecting slightly pale.

Christmas Island,
9 August 2017,
Hickson Ferguson.



Figure 6. The Kampong Shearwater

Note the black on the face encompassing the eye, which eliminates the Little shearwater group and allies. The blue legs and feet eliminate all members of the Manx complex and all members of the Audubon's complex except for *bailloni*. The scaly collar on the side of the neck, contrasting slightly paler than the crown, is typical of the Tropical complex (Davies & James 2020).

Christmas Island,
7 August 2017,
Lisa Preston.



Figure 7. The Kampong Shearwater

Note the black upperparts and black on the face encompassing the eye.

Christmas Island,
7 August 2017,
Lisa Preston.



Figure 8. The Kampong Shearwater

Note the white undertail coverts and bluish leg. *P. bailloni* (*sensu stricto*) is the only form in the Audubon's/Tropical complex with either of these two features.

Christmas Island,
7 August 2017,
Lisa Preston.



9A



9B

Figure 9. Comparison of Baillon's *P. bailloni* and Seychelles *P. nicolae* Shearwaters.

A: *bailloni*, at sea off Réunion Island, Dec 2012.
B: *nicolae*, at sea off the Seychelles, Nov 2012.

Photos by Hadoram Shirihai.



Figure 10. Undertail coverts patterns are not just black or white

A: Black undertail coverts (*lherminieri*, Jamaica, Bernie Zonfrillo). **B:** Black & white U-shape (*newelli*, California, Dana Hogan). **C:** White undertail coverts (*myrtae*, Paris ex Rapa Island, Jean-Claude Thibault). **D:** Black undertail coverts (*dichrous*, Samoa, Leslie Yen). **E:** Black & white U-shape (*nicolae*, Chagos, Peter Carr). **F:** White undertail coverts (*bailloni*, in flight off Réunion, Hadoram Shirihai).

Appendix A. Taxonomic and Identification Synopsis of the *Puffinus* Shearwaters

The shearwaters comprise about 42 species in four genera of the family Procellariidae (Howell & Zufelt 2019; cf Onley & Scofield 2007 and Harrison 1983). *Procellaria* contains five large species, *Calonectris* contains four large species, *Ardenna* contains seven large to medium species and *Puffinus* (*sensu stricto*) contains about 25 small species. Within *Puffinus*, there has been considerable splitting and rearranging in recent decades, and more will likely follow (Austin et al. 2004; Sangster et al. 2005; Onley & Scofield 2007; Howell & Zufelt 2019). The *Peters Checklist* (Mayr & Cottrell 1970) recognised just six species, but 4 decades later Howell & Zufelt (2019) recognised 25 species! Traditionally the group comprised three species groups -, Manx, Audubon's and Little (with Christmas as an outlier) - although some forms straddle the boundaries. Christmas is a single monotypic species. All forms in the Manx group are now considered monotypic, comprising eight species without any subspecies. The Little and Audubon's groups are less clearly separated, and they have been extensively split in recent years to create a new species group, the Tropical Shearwater group (Austin et al. 2004). Together, they are currently recognised to contain 12 species (Gill et al. 2020; HBW & BLI 2019; Clements et al. 2019) to 16 species (Howell & Zufelt 2019). The main difference here is that the International checklists (following Austin et al. 2004) recognise Tropical Shearwater *P. bailloni* (*sensu lato*) (formerly part of Audubon's shearwater *P. lherminieri* (*sensu lato*) complex), as a species with multiple subspecies spanning the Indian and Pacific Oceans. Howell & Zufelt (2019) have gone much further, splitting 'Tropical Shearwater' into two Indian Ocean species and two or three Pacific Ocean species.

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Table A1. Summary of the taxonomy of *Puffinus* shearwaters

English Names	Scientific Names	Complex	Distribution	Taxonomic Comments
Manx Shearwater	<i>P. puffinus</i> (Brunnich, 1764)	Manx	AO: predominantly NAO but disperses widely	The species name <i>puffinus</i> has nomenclatural seniority within the genus <i>Puffinus</i> (Peters 1931; Murphy 1952).
Yelkouan Shearwater (Mediterranean Shearwater)	<i>P. yelkouan</i> (Acerbi, 1827)	Manx	AO: e Mediterranean	Historically lumped with <i>P. puffinus</i> (Murphy 1952). Sometimes includes <i>mauretanicus</i> (Bourne et al. 1988; Wink et al. 1993; Heidrich et al. 1998; Sangster et al. 2002).
Balearic Shearwater (Mediterranean Shearwater)	<i>P. mauretanicus</i> Lowe, 1921	Manx	AO: w Mediterranean	Historically lumped with <i>P. puffinus</i> (Murphy 1952). Sometimes included in <i>yelkouan</i> (Bourne et al. 1988; Heidrich et al. 1998; Sangster et al. 2002).
Black-vented Shearwater	<i>P. opisthomelas</i> Coues, 1864	Manx	PO: ne TPO (Mexico)	Historically lumped with <i>P. puffinus</i> (Murphy 1952).
Townsend's Shearwater	<i>P. auricularis</i> Townsend, 1890	Manx	PO: ne TPO (Mexico)	Historically lumped with <i>P. puffinus</i> (Murphy 1952).
Newell's Shearwater	<i>P. newelli</i> Henshaw, 1900	Manx	PO: central TPO (Hawaii)	Historically lumped with <i>P. puffinus</i> (Murphy 1952). Sometimes a subspecies of <i>auricularis</i> (Jehl 1982; Carboneras 1992; Martínez-Gómez et al. 2015). Now split (OSNZ 2010; Austin et al. 2004; Onley & Scofield 2007; Howell & Zufelt 2019).
Fluttering Shearwater	<i>P. gavia</i> (J.R Forster, 1844)	Manx	PO: w subtropical SPO (New Zealand)	Historically sometimes lumped with <i>P. puffinus</i> (Murphy 1952). Now split (Condon 1975; Austin et al. 2004; Howell & Zufelt 2019).
Hutton's Shearwater	<i>P. huttoni</i> Mathews, 1912	Manx	PO: w subtropical SPO (New Zealand)	Originally described as a subspecies of <i>gavia</i> ; later lumped with <i>P. puffinus</i> (Murphy 1952). Now split (Condon 1975; Marchant & Higgins 1990; OSNZ 2010; Austin et al. 2004; Howell & Zufelt 2019).
Christmas Shearwater	<i>P. nativitatus</i> Streets, 1877	Christmas	PO: central TPO (Hawaii and Phoenix – Easter Is)	Monotypic and morphologically distinctive (Onley & Scofield 2007). Genetics suggest close relationship to <i>subalaris</i> (Austin et al. 2014).
Heinroth's Shearwater	<i>P. heinrothi</i> Reichenow, 1919	Audubon's	PO: sw TPO (New Guinea, ne Melanesia)	Not sequenced by Austin et al. (2004). Morphologically distinctive (Onley & Scofield 2007).
Audubon's Shearwater	<i>P. lherminieri</i> Lesson, 1839 <i>P. l. loyemilleri</i> Wetmore, 1959	Audubon's	AO: nw TAO (<i>lherminieri</i> : Bermuda, Bahamas, n Caribbean; <i>loyemilleri</i> : s Caribbean)	The species name <i>lherminieri</i> has nomenclatural priority within the Audubon's complex (Peters 1931).
Baillon's Shearwater (Mascarene Shearwater)	<i>P. bailloni</i> (Bonaparte, 1859) [<i>P. b. atrodorsalis</i> Shirohai, Sinclair & Colston, 1995]	Audubon's / Tropical	IO: sw TIO (Réunion and Europa Is)	Split from <i>P. lherminieri</i> as 'Tropical Shearwater' (including <i>nicolae</i> , <i>colstoni</i> , <i>gunax</i> , <i>dichrous</i> , <i>polynesiae</i> , <i>persicus</i> , <i>temptator</i> and <i>subalaris</i>) by Austin et al. (2004). Further splits by Onley & Scofield (2007) and Howell & Zufelt (2019) made it monotypic. <i>atrodorsalis</i> ('Mascarene Shearwater') is a synonym (Bretagnolle & Attié 1996; Enticott & Tippling 1997; Howell & Zufelt 2019).
Seychelles Shearwater	<i>P. nicolae</i> Jouanin, 1971 <i>P. n. colstoni</i> Shirohai & Christie, 1996	Audubon's / Tropical	IO: w and central TIO (<i>nicolae</i> : Seychelles, Maldives, Chagos Is; <i>colstoni</i> : Aldabra)	Moved from <i>P. lherminieri</i> to <i>P. bailloni</i> by Austin et al. (2004) and then split as a distinct species by Howell & Zufelt (2019).
Micronesian Shearwater	<i>P. dichrous</i> Finsch & Hartlaub, 1867	Audubon's / Tropical	PO: nw TPO (Micronesia)	Moved from <i>P. lherminieri</i> to <i>P. bailloni</i> by Austin et al. (2004) and then split as a distinct species by Howell & Zufelt (2019).

English Names	Scientific Names	Complex	Distribution	Taxonomic Comments
Melanesian Shearwater	<i>P. gunax</i> Mathews, 1912	Audubon's / Tropical	PO: sw TPO (Melanesia)	Moved from <i>P. Iherminieri</i> to <i>P. bailloni</i> by Austin et al. (2004) and then split as a distinct species by Howell & Zufelt (2019).
Polynesian Shearwater	<i>P. polynesiae</i> Murphy, 1927	Audubon's / Tropical	PO: central TPO (Samoa – Marquesas Is)	Moved from <i>P. Iherminieri</i> to <i>P. bailloni</i> by Austin et al. (2004) and then split tentatively as a distinct species by Howell & Zufelt (2019).
Persian Shearwater (Arabian Shearwater, 'Moheli' Shearwater)	<i>P. persicus</i> Hume, 1872 <i>P. p. temptator</i> Louette & Herremans, 1985	Audubon's	IO: <i>persicus</i> : nw TIO (Persian coasts); <i>temptator</i> : sw TIO (Comoros Is)	Moved from <i>P. Iherminieri</i> to <i>P. bailloni</i> by Austin et al. (2004) and then split as a distinct species by Rasmussen & Anderton (2005), Onley & Scofield (2007) and Howell & Zufelt (2019). 'Moheli' <i>P. p. temptator</i> might be split in the future but still poorly known. Birds off N and NW Australia may represent an undescribed form 'Timor Sea Shearwater' (Menkhorst et al. 2017; Howell & Zufelt 2019).
Galapagos Shearwater	<i>P. subalaris</i> Ridgeway, 1897	Audubon's	PO: e TPO (Galápagos Is)	Moved from <i>P. Iherminieri</i> to <i>P. bailloni</i> by Austin et al. (2004). Now split (Onley & Scofield 2007; Howell & Zufelt 2019). Dark and light morphs may represent two taxa (Howell & Zufelt 2019).
Bannerman's Shearwater (Bonin Shearwater)	<i>P. bannermani</i> Mathews & Iredale, 1925	Audubon's	PO: w subtropical NPO (Bonin and Volcano Is)	Not sequenced by Austin et al. (2004). Split from <i>P. Iherminieri</i> by Onley & Scofield (2007).
Barolo Shearwater (Macronesian Shearwater)	<i>P. baroli</i> Bonaparte, 1857	Audubon's / Little	AO: e subtropical NAO (Azores, Madeira, Canary Is)	Split from <i>P. assimilis</i> (Sangster et al. 2005; Onley & Scofield 2007; contra Austin et al. 2004). Briefly known as 'Macronesian Shearwater' before split of Boyd's Shearwater.
Boyd's Shearwater (Macronesian Shearwater)	<i>P. boydi</i> Mathews, 1912	Audubon's / Little	AO: nw TAO (Cape Verde Is)	Split from <i>P. baroli</i> (Sangster et al. 2005; Robb et al. 2008).
Bryan's Shearwater (Bonin Little Shearwater?)	<i>P. bryani</i> Pyle, Welch & Fleischer, 2011	Audubon's / Little	PO: e subtropical NPO (Bonin I.?)	Rare and enigmatic. Resembles Little group but possibly related to Audubon's group (Pyle et al. 2011; Chikara 2011). 'Bonin Little Shearwater' remains an enigma.
Rapa Shearwater	<i>P. myrtae</i> Bourne, 1958	Little?	PO: s-central TPO (Austral Group)	Traditionally a subspecies of Little (Mayr & Cottrell 1979). Possibly genetically aligned with <i>newelli</i> (Austin et al. 2004). Now split (Howell 2012; Martínez-Gómez et al. 2015; Howell & Zufelt 2019).
Little Shearwater	<i>P. assimilis</i> Gould, 1838 <i>P. a. tunneyi</i> Mathews, 1912 <i>P. a. kermadecensis</i> Murphy, 1927 <i>P. a. haurakiensis</i> Flemming & Serventy, 1943	Little	PO: w subtropical SPO (New Zealand and Australia)	The species name <i>assimilis</i> has nomenclatural priority within the Little complex (Peters 1931). <i>P. assimilis</i> now excludes <i>baroli</i> , <i>boydi myrtae</i> and <i>elegans</i> (Austin et al. 2004; Sangster et al, 2005; Onley & Scofield 2007; OSNZ 2010; Howell & Zufelt 2019).
Subantarctic Shearwater	<i>P. elegans</i> Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869	Little	SO: circumpolar subantarctic & subtropical SO (Chatham, Antipodes, Tristan da Cunha, Gough, Amsterdam, St. Paul Is)	Split from <i>P. assimilis</i> (Onley & Scofield 2007; OSNZ 2010; Howell & Zufelt 2019).

Distribution Abbreviations: AO = Atlantic Ocean; IO = Indian Ocean; NAO = North Atlantic Ocean; NIO = North Indian Ocean; NPO = North Pacific Ocean ; PO = Pacific Ocean; SAO = South Atlantic Ocean; SIO = South Indian Ocean; SPO = South Pacific Ocean; SO = Southern Ocean; TAO = Tropical Atlantic Ocean; TIO = Tropical Indian Ocean; TPO = Tropical Pacific Ocean; e = eastern, n = northern, s = southern w = western.

Table A2. Summary of the field identification characters of *Puffinus* shearwaters

English Name	Leg colour	Dorsal colour	Underparts	Undertail coverts	Underwing coverts	Under primaries	Face	Size	Distribution
Kampong shearwater	Blue	Black	White	White	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Christmas Island, Indian Ocean
Manx	Pink & black	Black	White	White	Clean	Black	White cheek hook	Large	North Atlantic
Yelkouan	Pink & black	Brown	Dusky	Dusky	Dusky	Brown	Smudgy	Large	Mediterranean
Balearic	Pink & black	Brown	Dusky	Dusky	Dusky	Brown	Smudgy	Large	Mediterranean
Black-vented	Yellowish	Blackish	Dusky	Dusky	Dusky	Black	Smudgy	Large	North-east Pacific
Townsend's	Pink & black	Blackish	White	Dark	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Large	Eastern Tropical Pacific
Newell's	Pink & black	Black	White	Mixed	Clean	Black	White cheek hook	Large	Central Pacific
Fluttering	Pink & black	Brown	White	White	Axillary bar	Brown	Smudgy face	Large	Tasman Sea
Hutton's	Pink & black	Brown	White	White	Axillary bar	Brown	Smudgy face	Large	Tasman Sea and E Indian Ocean
Christmas	Pink & black	Brown	Dark	Dark	Dark	Brown	All dark head	V Large	Central Pacific
Heinroth's	Pink & black	Brown	Dark	Dark	Dusky	Brown	All dark head	Medium	Solomon and Bismarck seas
Audubon's	Pink & black	Blackish	White	Dark	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	North Atlantic
Baillon's	Blue	Black	White	White	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Indian Ocean
Seychelles	Pink & black	Brown	White	Mixed	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Tropical Indian Ocean
Melanesian	Pink & black	Black	White	Mixed	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Tropical Pacific Ocean
Micronesian	Pink & black	Blackish	White	Dark	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Tropical Pacific Ocean
Polynesian	Pink & black	Blackish	White	Dark	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Tropical Pacific Ocean
Persian	Pink & black	Brown	White	Dark	Dusky	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Indian Ocean
'Moheli'	Pink & black	Brown	White	Dark	Dusky	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Indian Ocean
Galapagos	Pink & black	Brown	White	Dark	Dusky	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	Tropical Pacific Ocean
Bannerman's	Blue?	Black	White	Dark	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Medium	North Pacific Ocean
Barolo	Blue	Black	White	White	Clean	Varied	Varied b/w face	Small	Tropical Atlantic Ocean
Boyd's	Blue?	Black	White	Dark	Clean	Black	Sharp, dark face	Small	Tropical Atlantic Ocean
Bryan's	Blue	Black	White	Dark	Clean	White	Sharp, white face	Small	North Pacific Ocean
Rapa	Blue	Blackish	White	White	Clean	White	White face	Medium	Tropical Pacific Ocean
Little	Blue	Black	White	White	Clean	White	Sharp, white face	Small	Australasia
Subantarctic	Blue	Blackish	White	White	Clean	White	Sharp, white face	Small	Southern Ocean

Key

Identification characters of the Kampong shearwater	Identification characters matching the Kampong shearwater
Identification characters not matching the Kampong shearwater	Species with all Identification characters matching the Kampong shearwater