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Order PELECANIFORMES: Pelicans, Gannets, Cormorants and Allies

The close relationship between the families Sulidae, Phalacrocoracidae and Anhingidae has been supported by most recent work, however, the monophyly of the traditional larger grouping of Pelecaniformes is the subject of ongoing debate (e.g. Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Johnsgard 1993, Christidis & Boles 1994, Kennedy *et al.* 2000, Livezey & Zusi 2001, van Tuinen *et al.* 2001, Fain & Houde 2004, Kennedy & Spencer 2004, Nelson 2005, Christidis & Boles 2008). For this reason we have separated Phaethontidae to its own order. We are aware that *Pelecanus* may be related to Ciconiiformes (see Christidis & Boles 2008), but we retain the traditional grouping in the absence of a resolution of these higher-level relationships. Given the uncertainty, the suborders and superfamilies followed by Checklist Committee (1990) have not been used here. Otherwise, a traditional approach to the families is retained, pending resolution of the issues. The sequence of pelecaniform families follows Checklist Committee (1990) for consistency, and agrees with del Hoyo *et al.* (1992). The sequence of species within families follows Checklist Committee (1990) unless noted.

Family PHALACROCORACIDAE Reichenbach: Cormorants and Shags

Phalacrocoracidae Reichenbach, 1849: *Avium Syst. Nat.*: 6 – Type genus *Phalacrocorax* Brisson, 1760.

Generic placement and relationships of cormorants and shags is much debated (e.g. Voisin 1973, van Tets 1976, Siegel-Causey 1988, Marchant & Higgins 1990, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Christidis & Boles 1994, Kennedy *et al.* 2000), so we have retained the arrangement followed by Checklist Committee (1990) and Holdaway *et al.* (2001), pending resolution of these issues. The separation of the little shag into the reputedly primitive genus *Microcarbo* is one of the more commonly suggested taxonomic changes (e.g. Matthews & Fordham 1986, Siegel-Causey 1988, del Hoyo *et al.* 1992, Bourne & Casement 1996, Kennedy *et al.* 2000) and that ancestral position is recognised here with its placement at the beginning of the Phalacrocoracidae.

Genus *Leucocarbo* Bonaparte

Leucocarbo Bonaparte, 1857: *Consp. Gen. Avium* 2: 176 – Type species (by subsequent designation) *Carbo bougainvillii* Lesson = *Leucocarbo bougainvillii* (Lesson).

Euleucocarbo Voisin, 1973: *Notornis* 20: 268 – Type species (by original designation) *Leucocarbo* (*Euleucocarbo*) *carunculatus* (Gmelin). As a subgenus of *Leucocarbo*.

Nesocarbo Voisin, 1973: *Notornis* 20: 268 – Type species (by original designation) *Leucocarbo* (*Nesocarbo*) *campbelli* (Fihol). As a subgenus of *Leucocarbo*.

Notocarbo Siegel-Causey, 1988: *Condor* 90: 891 – Type species (by original designation) *Notocarbo atriceps* (King) = *Leucocarbo atriceps atriceps* (King).

***Leucocarbo onslowi* Forbes**

Chatham Island Shag

Graculus carunculatus; Hutton 1872, *Ibis* 2 (3rd ser.): 249. Not *Pelecanus carunculatus* Gmelin, 1789.

Phalacrocorax carunculatus; Hutton 1873, *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.* 5: 224. Not *Pelecanus carunculatus* Gmelin, 1789.

Graculus carunculatus; Finsch 1874, *Journ. für Ornith.* 22: 213. Not *Pelecanus carunculatus* Gmelin, 1789.

Phalacrocorax cirrhatus; Hutton 1879, *Trans. Proc. N.Z. Inst.* 6: 336. In part.

Phalacrocorax imperialis; Buller 1888, *History of the Birds of N.Z.*, 2nd edition 2: 153. Not *Phalacrocorax imperialis* King, 1831.

Phalacrocorax onslowi Forbes, 1893: *Ibis* 5 (6th ser.): 533 – Chatham Islands.

Phalacrocorax rothschildi Forbes, 1893: *Ibis* 5 (6th ser.): 537 – Chatham Islands.

Hypoleucus carunculatus onslowi (Forbes); Mathews & Iredale 1913, *Ibis* 1 (10th ser.): 412.

Phalacrocorax (*Leucocarbo*) *carunculatus onslowi* Forbes; Checklist Committee 1953, *Checklist N.Z. Birds*: 30.

Leucocarbo carunculatus onslowi (Forbes); Checklist Committee 1970, *Annot. Checklist Birds N.Z.*: 32.

Leucocarbo onslowi (Forbes); van Tets 1976, *Proc. 16th International Ornith. Congress*: 122.

Phalacrocorax carunculatus onslowi Forbes; Dorst & Mougouin 1979, in Peters, *Check-list birds World 1* (2nd edition): 176.

Euleucocarbo onslowi (Forbes); Siegel-Causey 1988, *Condor* 90: 892. Unjustified emendation.

Leucocarbo (*carunculatus*) *onslowi* (Forbes); Johnsgard 1993, *Cormorants, Darters and Pelicans*: 275.

Chatham Islands (Bell & Bell 2000c, Bester & Charteris 2005). Recorded from both Holocene fossil and midden deposits (Millener 1991).