

# The Launching of a New Ark

*First Report of the World Wildlife Fund*

Edited by  
Peter Scott



## SECTION XIII

### *Preliminary List of Rare Mammals and Birds*

including those thought to be rare but of  
which detailed information is still lacking

---

This list was drawn up in January 1964 (and subsequently amended) by the Survival Service Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the International Council for Bird Preservation. It includes 204 mammals and 312 birds. The numbers, letters and stars against each form are in accordance with the following classification :

*Categories :*

1. Very rare and believed to be decreasing in numbers.
2. Less rare but believed to be threatened-requires watching.
3. Very rare but believed to be stable or increasing.
4. Status inadequately known-survey required or data sought.

*Symbols :*

(a) Full species.

(b) Subspecies.

E Exotic introduced or captive populations believed more numerous than indigenous stock.

M Under active management in a national park or other reserve.

P Legally protected, at least in some part of its range.

R Included because of its restricted range

S Secrecy still desirable.

*" Star " Listing :*

Species or subspecies of special importance :

\*\*\* giving cause for *very grave anxiety*.

\*\* giving cause for *considerable anxiety*

\* giving cause for *some anxiety*.

*The Launching of A New Ark*  
MAMMALS

**MARSUPIALIA**

*Antechinus jlavipes leucogaster* (Gray, 1841)

Yellow-footed marsupial mouse

2 (b) P Occurs in south-western Australia, from Pinjarra to Cape Riche. Two years ago this animal was considered close to extinction but it is now known to be still widespread.

*Planigale tenuirostris* Troughton, 1928                      Southern  
planigale

4 (a) P Occurs in the western plains of northern New South Wales, between Wilcannia and Moree. Known only from seven specimens.

*Planigale subtilissima* (Lonnberg, 1913)                      Kimberley  
planigale

4 (a) P Restricted to the Kimberley Division, northern Western Australia. Only seven specimens have ever been collected.

*Phascogale calura* Gould, 1844                      Red-tailed  
phascogale

4 (a) P Only a few dozen specimens have ever been recorded but still occasionally collected by house cats in the inland part of south-western Australia.

*Sminthopsis longicaudata* Spencer, 1909                      Long-tailed  
sminthopsis

4 (a) P Possibly extinct but may still survive in some parts of Western Australia. Only three specimens have ever been known.

*Antechinomys laniger* (Gould, 1856)                      Eastern                      jerboa  
marsupial

4 (a) P Recorded from about ten localities in north-west Victoria, the interior of New South Wales and southern Queensland. Almost nothing is known of this rare marsupial.

*Dasyurus quoll* (Zimmermann, 177)                      Eastern  
native cat

4 (a) P Common and in no danger in Tasmania but reduced to a few remnant pockets on the mainland of Australia.

*Dasyurus geoffroyi geoffroyi* Gould, 1841  
Geoffroy's native cat

4 (b) This race is probably extinct but there may be a remnant

- population surviving in Central Australia.  
*Thylacinus cynocephalus* (Harris, 1808)  
 Thylacine  
 I (a) \*\*\* Surviving in very small numbers in a few widely separated localities in western Tasmania.  
*Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus* Wood Jones, 1923 Marsupial anteater  
 4 (b) P Probably still exists in inland western South Australia and adjacent Western Australia. Extremely rare but no precise information on numbers.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

- Perameles fasciata* Gray, 1841 Eastern barred-bandicoot  
 4 (a) No definite record of this species for 100 years. It may therefore be extinct.  
*Perameles bougainvillei bougainvillei* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 Western barred-bandicoot  
 4 (b) P Restricted to Bernier and Dorre Islands, Shark Bay, Western Australia where it is relatively abundant.  
*Thylacomys lagotis* (Reid, 1837)  
 Bilby  
 4 (a) P All the subspecies are more or less seriously reduced in number: some are extinct, others on the verge of extinction. A few isolated colonies still occur in Western Australia, Northern Territory and south-western Queensland.  
*Thylacomys leucurus* (Thomas, 1887) Lesser bilby  
 4 (a) Believed to be extremely rare although no precise data exist regarding its present distribution and status.  
*Chaeropus ecaudatus* (Ogilby, 1838) Pig-footed bandicoot  
 4 (a) If it exists at all this animal is in a precarious position. One or other of the subspecies may still maintain a slight foothold in Central Australia.  
*Echymipera rufescens australis* Tate, 1948 Cape York bandicoot  
 4 (b) This mainland race is founded on a solitary specimen collected in 1932. Subsequent attempts to find further specimens have been unsuccessful.  
*Gymnobelideus leadbeateri* McCoy, 1867 Leadbeater's possum  
 4 (a) P Regarded as extinct until its re-discovery in 1961. Known

- only from four specimens and numerous sightings in four localities in Victoria.
- Pseudocheirus occidentalis* Thomas, 1888                      Western ringtail
- 4 (a) P Small populations of this extremely rare animal are known in south-western Australia.
- Wyulda squamicaudata* Alexander, 1919                      Scaly-tailed possum
- 4 (a) P Occurs in the Kimberley Division of Western Australia. This very rare species is known only from three adult specimens and one pouch young. None has been seen since 1954.
- Phalanger orientalis peninsulæ* Tate, 1945                      Grey cuscus
- 4 (b) This rain forest form has a very restricted geographical distribution in the Cape York Peninsula, but within this range it may not be particularly rare.
- Phascodomys ursinus ursinus* (Shaw, 1800)                      Flinders Island wombat
- 4 (b) A few small colonies exist on Flinders Island but precise numbers and status are not known.
- The Launching of A New Ark*
- Lasiorhinus latifrons latifrons* (Owen, 1845)                      Hairy-nosed wombat
- 4 (b) Occurs in the Nullarbor Plain around the head of the Great Australian Bight and a few scattered colonies eastward to the Murray River, where it is still relatively common despite constant persecution.
- Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay, 1876                      Musky rat-kangaroo
- 4 (a) P This rain forest species occurs in a restricted area along the coast of north-eastern Queensland. Appears to be persisting well except where the habitat has been cleared.
- Bettongia penicillata penicillata* Gray, 1837                      Brush-tailed rat-kangaroo
- 4 (b) Extremely rare if not extinct. A remnant colony may still exist on Cape York Peninsula, Queensland.
- Bettongia lesueuri* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824)                      Lesueur's rat-kangaroo
- 4 (a) P Almost extinct on the mainland but relatively common on Bernier and Dorre islands.
- Bettongia cuniculus* (Ogilby, 1838)                      Tasmanian

- rat-kangaroo
- 4 (a) P Restricted to parts of Tasmania where it is still widespread in suitable country.
- Aepyprymnus rufescens* (Gray, 1837) Rufous  
rat-kangaroo
- 4 (a) P Colonies of this rare species still occur from northern New South Wales to northern Queensland. Precise numbers are not known.
- Caloprymnus campestris* (Gould, 1843) Desert  
rat-kangaroo
- 4 (a) A species which is extremely rare even under favourable conditions. Restricted to the region east of Lake Eyre.
- Potorous tridactylus tridactylus* (Kerr, 1792) Potoroo
- 4 (b) P Survives, but is rare, in a few parts of Victoria. Two remnant colonies are known in New South Wales and there may be others in southern Queensland.
- Lagostrophus fasciatus* (Péron and Lesueur, 1807) Banded hare-wallaby
- 4 (a) P The mainland form is almost certainly extinct but large and stable populations occur on Bernier and Dorre islands.
- Lagorchestes hirsutus hirsutus* Gould, 1844 Rufous  
hare-wallaby
- 4 (b) P Believed to occur in inland western South Australia and in the inland desert areas of Western Australia. Very rare.
- Petrogale xanthopus xanthopus* Gray, 1855 Bar-tailed  
rock-wallaby
- 4 (b) P Has disappeared from the greater part of its range but is still reasonably secure in the Flinders Range.
- Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*
- Petrogale penicillata penicillata* (Griffith, Smith and Pidgeon, 1827) Brush-tailed rock-wallaby
- 4 (b) A few hundred still survive in scattered colonies from eastern Victoria to southern Queensland.
- Onychogalea fraenata* (Gould, 1841) Bridled nail-tailed  
wallaby
- 4 (a) P There are no records of any existing colonies, although it is possible that a remnant may have survived in central Queensland or inland New South Wales.
- Onychogalea lunata* (Gould, 1841) Crescent nail-tailed  
wallaby
- 4 (a) There are no recent records of this species but it may have

survived in the Great Victoria Desert. Believed to be verging on extinction.

*Protemnodon parma* (Waterhouse, 1846) Parma wallaby

- 4 (a) P Only sixteen specimens of this rare wallaby have been collected, the last two being taken in the Dorrigo area, New South Wales, in 1932.

## INSECTIVORA

*Solenodon paradoxus* Brandt, 1833 Hispaniolan solenodon

- 2 (a) Still occurs in the stony forested regions in the north-eastern part of the Dominican Republic. Not in imminent danger but clearing of its limited habitat would be disastrous.

*Atopogale cubana* (Peters, 1861) Cuban solenodon

- 4 (a) The species still exists in a few remote parts of the mountains of eastern Cuba, where occasional sightings are made.

*Eremitalpa granti namibensis* Bauer and Niethammer, 1960

Namib golden mole

- 4 (a) Restricted to parts of the central and southern Namib Desert, South West Africa. The first specimens were secured in October 1963, since when five have been collected.

## PRIMATES

*Microcebus coquereli* A. Grandidier, 1867 Coquerel's dwarf lemur

- 1 (a) \*\* One of the rarest lemurs. Reliably reported from only a single locality in south-western Madagascar.

*Cheirogaleus medius* E. Geoffroy, 1812 Fat-tailed dwarf lemur

- 4 (a) Reported from two widely separated areas, one in the north-west and the other in the south-west of Madagascar.

### *The Launching of A New Ark*

*Phaner furcifer* (Blainville, 1839) Fork-marked dwarf lemur

- 4 (a) Little is known of the status of this lemur but it is believed to be restricted to two widely separated areas, one near Ampasindava Bay and the other near Tulear.

*Lepilemur mustelinus ruficaudatus* A. Grandidier, 1867

- Red-tailed sportive lemur
- 4 (b) Restricted to the western forests of Madagascar, from Narinda Bay to the Onilahy River.  
*Lepilemur mustelinus leucopus* (Forsyth-Major, 1894)
- White-footed sportive lemur
- 4 (b) Occurs in extreme south-eastern Madagascar, between the Manambovo and Mandrare rivers.  
*Lepilemur mustelinus dorsalis* Gray, 1870                      Weasel sportive lemur
- 4 (b) Believed to be restricted to the island of Nosy-bé off the north-western coast of Madagascar.  
*Lemur macaco macaco* Linnaeus, 1766                      Black lemur
- 4 (b) Range limited to a small area in the north-west and two small islands off the coast of Madagascar.  
*Lemur macaco rufus* Audebert, 1799                      Red-fronted lemur
- 4 (b) Found in the drier western coastal regions and one area in the south-east of Madagascar. Once common but now gravely threatened in three of the four localities in which it is known to occur .  
*Lemur macaco flavifrons* (Gray, 1867)                      Sclater's lemur
- 4 (b) Occupies a very restricted region in north-western Madagascar, in the vicinity of Maromandia.  
*Lemur macaco sanfordi* Archbold, 1932                      Sanford's lemur
- 4 (b) Found only on Mt. d'Ambre in the extreme north of Madagascar. Rare and decreasing.  
*Lemur mongoz mongoz* Linnaeus, 1766                      Mongoose lemur
- 4 (b) An uncommon lemur which is found in two localities in north-western Madagascar and possibly the Comoro Islands.  
*Lemur mongoz coronatus* Gray, 1842                      Crowned lemur
- 4 (b) A rare lemur which is restricted to a small area in the northeast of Madagascar .  
*Hapalemur griseus* (Link, 1795)                      Grey gentle lemur
- 4 (a) Found mainly in the humid forests of eastern Madagascar, but also some parts of the west. Rare and declining.  
*Hapalemur simus* Gray, 1870                      Reed



lemur  
4 (a) This very rare lemur has not been observed or captured for

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

many years but is believed still to occur in the vicinity of Lake Alaotra.

*Indri indri* (Gmelin, 1788)

Indri

1 (a) \*\*\* A restricted range in the eastern volcanic mountains of Madagascar. Decreasing with the loss of indigenous forest.

*Propithecus verreauxi verreauxi* A. Grandidier, 1867

Verreaux's sifaka

4 (b) Occurs in southern and south-western Madagascar. Numerically greatly reduced and continuing to decline.

*Propithecus verreauxi coquereli* Milne-Edwards, 1867

Coquerel's sifaka

4 (b) Found in the vicinity of Mahajamba Bay and Ankarafantsika Forest. Precise status unknown but believed to be rare.

*Propithecus verreauxi deckenii* Peters, 1870

Decken's

sifaka

4 (b) This albinistic subspecies is found in only two localities on the plains between the Manambolo and Mahavavy rivers and to the south of Lake Kinkony.

*Propithecus verreauxi coronatus* Milne-Edwards, 1871

Crowned sifaka

4 (b) Restricted to central western Madagascar. Once common but now substantially reduced in numbers.

*Propithecus verreauxi majori* Rothschild, 1894

Forsyth-Major's sifaka

1 (b) \*\*\* Occurs in the Sakaraha Forest. This partially melanistic race is the most localised and the most seriously threatened of the sifakas.

*Avahi laniger occidentalis* Lorenz, 1898

Western woolly

avahi

2 (b) Perhaps less endangered than any of the western sifakas but threatened by the reduction of the north-western coastal forests which constitute its habitat.

*Daubentonia madagascariensis* (Gmelin, 1788)

Aye-aye

1 (a) \*\*\* The sole surviving representative of the genus and now extremely rare. It occupies a restricted range in the eastern and north-western coastal forests of Madagascar.

*Cercocebus galeritus galeritus* Peters, 1879

Tana River

mangabey

4 (b) Confined to the lower Tana River, Kenya. None has been seen

since 1961.

*Rhinopithecus roxellanae* (Milne-Edwards, 1870) Golden  
monkey

4 (a) Restricted to the deciduous forests of Szechuan (extending into Southern Kansu), Yunnan and Kweichow. Believed rare.

*The Launching of A New Ark*

*Colobus badius kirkii* Gray, 1868 Zanzibar  
red colobus

1 (b) \*\* Occupies more than a third of the east coast bush of Zanzibar, much of which is coral rag scrub; also occurs in Jozani Forest. Population may be as low as 200.

*Colobus badius rufomitratu*s Peters, 1879 Tana River red  
colobus

2 (b) Restricted to the gallery forests of the lower Tana River, Kenya. Not uncommon within its restricted range but threatened by increasing destruction of the forested habitat.

*Colobus badius gordonorum* (Matschie, 1900) Uhehe red  
colobus

4 (b) Restricted to a small part of the Uzungwa Mountains, Iringa District, Tanganyika. Little is known of this rare subspecies.

*Pongo pygmaeus* (Hoppius, 1763)  
Orang-utan

1 (a) \*\*\* Occurs in limited areas of Sumatra and Borneo. Population estimated at 5000-6000.

*Pan paniscus* Schwartz, 1929 Pygmy  
chimpanzee

4 (a) Limited to the forests of the Congo, south of the Congo River. Believed to be rare in the southern part of its range but little is known of this species.

*Gorilla gorilla beringei* Matschie, 1903 Mountain  
gorilla

2 (b) P Found in parts of the eastern Congo and a small region in extreme S. W. Uganda. Estimated population between 5000 and 15,000.

## EDENTATA

*Priodontes giganteus* (Geoffroy, 1803) Giant  
armadillo

4 (a) Occurs in the eastern part of South America from southeastern Venezuela to north-eastern Argentina. Said to be very rare but

precise status uncertain.

## LAGOMORPHA

- Pentalagus furnessi* (Stone, 1900) Liukiu  
rabbit
- 2 (a) Found only in two Japanese islands: Amami Oshima and  
Toku-no-Shima. Population numbers 500-900 animals.
- Caprolagus hispidus* (Pearson, 1839) Assam  
rabbit
- 4 (a) Restricted distribution along the foothills of the Himalayas:  
now regarded as probably extinct.

### *Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

## RODENTIA

- Sciurus kaibabensis* Merriam, 1904 Kaibab  
squirrel
- 4 (a) P A small population which is confined to the Kaibab Plateau  
on the northern side of the Grand Canyon, Arizona.
- Cynomys parvidens* J. A. Allen, 1905 Utah prairie  
dog
- 2 (a) The species occurs in five counties of south-central Utah. One  
of the least common and most restricted prairie dogs.
- Microtus pennsylvanicus provectus* Bangs, 1908  
Block Island meadow vole
- 4 (b) Known only from Block Island, Rhode Island, U.S.A. Very  
restricted range; numbers unknown.
- Microtus breweri* (Baird, 1858) Beach meadow  
vole
- 4 (a) Restricted to Muskegat Island off Nantucket, Massachusetts.  
Status inadequately known.
- Chinchilla lanigera* Bennett, 1829  
Chinchilla
- 1 (a) \*\*\* Found only in limited parts of Chile and Bolivia. Very rare  
in the wild state.
- Plagiodontia aedium* F. Cuvier, 1836 Cuvier's  
hutia
- 4 (a) Found only in limited parts of Haiti and the Dominican  
Republic and reported to be close to extinction.

*Plagiodontia hylaeum* Miller, 1927  
hutia

Dominican

- 4 (a) Restricted to parts of Haiti and the Dominican Republic and now believed to be very scarce.

## CETACEA

*Balaenoptera physalus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
whale

Fin

- 2 (a) \*\* This important commercial species is now reduced to about 40,000.

*Balaenoptera musculus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
whale

Blue

- 1 (a) \*\*\* MP The population is believed to be between 650 and 1950 (excluding pygmy blue whales, of which only 2000-3000 exist). Probably the most endangered of all the large whales.

*Megaptera novaeangliae* (Borowski, 1781)

Humpback whale

- 2 (a) \*MP A species which has been heavily depleted and is now scarce in both the northern and southern hemispheres.

*Balaena mysticetus* Linnaeus, 1758 Greenland right whale

- 3 (a) \*\*P By the end of the nineteenth century this species had been hunted almost to extinction: very few sightings have been made in recent years.

### *The Launching of A New Ark*

*Eubalaena glacialis* (Borowski, 1781)  
whale

North Atlantic right

- 3 (a) \*P One of the three species of large right whales which have been heavily hunted for centuries. Now rare but not as severely reduced as *Balaena mysticetus*.

*Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins, 1822)  
whale

Southern right

- 3 (a) \*\*P This once abundant species has been reduced to well beyond the danger point. Like other right whales it is now fully protected.

*Eubalaena sieboldi* (Gray, 1818)  
whale

North Pacific right

- 3 (a) \*\*P Stocks of this North Pacific species have been depleted almost to vanishing point.

## CARNIVORA

- Chrysocyon brachyurus* (Illiger, 1811) Maned  
wolf
- 4 (a) Found in parts of Brazil, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay and north-eastern Argentina. Status uncertain but believed to be declining rapidly.
- Tremarctos ornatus* (F. Cuvier, 1825) Spectacled  
bear
- 4 (a) The only bear in South America, ranging from the Andes of eastern Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, northern Chile and Bolivia. Rare throughout this range.
- Thalarchos maritimus* (Phipps, 1774) Polar  
bear
- 2 (a) The species is circumpolar in distribution and in recent years has undergone a serious numerical decline.
- Ailuropoda melanoleuca* (David, 1869) Giant  
panda
- 3 (a) P Confined to the high bamboo forests of central and western Szechuan, China. Believed to be rare but no population estimates are available.
- Mustela nigripes* (Audubon & Bachman, 1851) Black-footed  
ferret
- 1 (a) \*\*\*S At one time thought to be extinct but a few were seen in South Dakota in 1955 and limited numbers may exist elsewhere.
- Pteronura brasiliensis* (Gmelin, 1788) Brazilian giant  
otter
- 4 (a) Little is known of the distribution and status of this rare animal but it is believed to be confined to a few rivers in Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay.
- Hyaena brunnea* Thunberg, 1820 Brown hyaena
- 4 (a) Found mainly in South West Africa and South-western Bechuanaland. Also known to occur in the Kruger National
- Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*
- Park and has been recorded from Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia.
- Hyaena hyaena barbara* Blainville, 1844 Barbary  
hyaena
- 2 (b) Occurs in Morocco and Algeria. Numerically greatly reduced in recent years and now numbering only a few hundred.
- Felis lynx pardina* Temminck, 1842 Spanish

- lynx
- 1 (b) \*\*Total population believed not to exceed several hundred, including 150-200 in the Coto Doñana.  
*Panthera pardus panthera* (Schreber, 1777) Barbary leopard
- 1 (b) \*\* An estimated 50-100 survive in Morocco and even fewer in Algeria.  
*Panthera lea persica* (Meyer, 1826) Asiatic lion
- 3 (b) P Restricted to the 500 square mile Gir Forest, India, where approximately 250 are to be found.  
*Panthera tigris virgata* (Illiger, 1815) Caspian tiger
- 1 (b) \*\*\* Ranges through northern Iran to northern Afghanistan and northward to Russian Turkestan. 15-20 in Iran and "several tens" in Russia.  
*Panthera tigris langipilis* (Fitzinger, 1868) Manchurian tiger
- 4 (b) Found in the Amur and Ussuri regions of Siberia and may occur in Chihli and Mongolia. Surviving population in far eastern U.S.S.R. estimated at about 100.  
*Panthera tigris sandaica* (Fitzinger, 1868) Javan tiger
- 1 (b) \*\*\* Found only in the Udjong Kulon Peninsula, Java, and now reduced to a total of nine.  
*Panthera tigris coreensis* (Brass, 1904) Korean tiger
- 4 (b) Occurs in small numbers from Korea and southern Manchuria through eastern Mongolia and northern China.  
*Panthera tigris balica* (Schwarz, 1912) Bali tiger
- 1 (b) \*\*\* Three or four may still survive in the extreme west of Bali.  
*Panthera tigris lecoqi* (Schwarz, 1916) Chinese Turkestan tiger
- 4 (b) Restricted to the Lob-Nor region of Chinese Turkestan and believed to be very scarce, if not extinct.  
*Acinanyx jubatus jubatus* (Schreber, 1775) African cheetah
- 2 (b) P Still widely distributed in Africa but declining in many parts of its range.  
*Acinanyx jubatus venaticus* (Griffith, 1821) Indian cheetah

- 1 (b) \*\*\*P Gravely reduced both numerically and geographically. Now found only in a few parts of Turkmenia, Iran and Afghanistan.

*The Launching of A New Ark*

**PINNIPEDIA**

*Zalophus californianus japonicus* (Peters, 1866) California sea lion

- 1 (b) \*\*\* The last stronghold was Take-Shima, a small islet in the Sea of Japan. No observations have been made in recent years and this race may now be extinct.

*Arctocephalus australis galapagoensis* Heller, 1904

Galapagos fur seal

- 3 (b) Restricted to several of the Galapagos Islands. At one time reduced almost to the point of extinction but now numbering about 500.

*Arctocephalus philippii philippii* (Peters, 1866) Philippi's fur seal

- 4 (b) Reliably known only from Islas Juan Fernandez, 800 km west of Chile and now probably extinct.

*Arctocephalus philippii townsendi* Merriam, 1897

Guadalupe fur seal

- 3 (b) P Restricted to Guadalupe Island, Lower California, and numbering between 200 and 500. Slowly increasing after having been almost exterminated.

*Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Atlantic walrus

- 2 (b) P Found in Arctic waters from the Kara Sea to Hudson Bay and numbering 20,000-40,000.

*Histiophoca fasciata* (Zimmermann, 1783) Ribbon seal

- 4 (a) Between 5000 and 20,000 occupy a range extending from northern Hokkaido to Alaska.

*Monachus monachus* (Hermann, 1779) Mediterranean monk seal

- 1 (a) \*\*\*P Limited to a few localities in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea: entire population probably does not exceed 500.

*Monachus tropicalis* (Gray, 1850) Caribbean monk seal

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Almost extinct but may still occur in Jamaican waters.

*Monachus schauinslandi* Matschie, 1905 Hawaiian monk seal



3 (a) P Breeding occurs only on six atolls in the Leeward Chain of the Hawaiian Islands and the population totals about 1500.

*Ommatophoca rossi* Gray, 1844

Ross seal

4 (a) Less rare than previously supposed but very local in distribution and the only seal confined entirely to Antarctic seas. Population estimated at 20,000-50,000.

### *Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

## **PROBOSCIDAE**

*Elephas maximus ceylanicus* Blainville, 1845                      Ceylon

elephant

3 (b) P 1000-1500 of these animals occur in parts of Ceylon: the population is more or less stable.

## **SIRENIA**

*Dugong dugon* (Muller, 1776)    Dugong

4 (a) P Occurs, but is uncommon, in warmer tropical and subtropical coastal waters from the eastern coast of Africa to northern Australia.

*Hydrodamalis stelleri* Retzius, 1794                                      Steller's

sea-cow

4 (a) This species has been regarded as extinct since 1768 but it is possible that it may still persist in the vicinity of Cape Navarin.

*Trichechus manatus* Linnaeus, 1758                                      West              Indian

manatee

4 (a) P Small numbers still exist along the coasts and coastal rivers of Central and South America and the Florida Peninsula.

*Trichechus senegalensis* Link, 1795                                      West              African

manatee

4 (a) P Found in the coastal lagoons and lower reaches of West African rivers from Senegal to Angola. Rare in most parts of its range.

*Trichechus inunguis* (Natterer, 1883)                                      Amazonian

manatee

4 (a) P Rare in the lower Amazon but less endangered in the upper reaches where human inhabitants are fewer.

## PERISSODACTYLA

*Equus przewalski* Poliakov, 1881

Przewalski's horse

- 3 (a) E Believed extinct in the wild state but the ninety in captivity are increasing satisfactorily.

*Equus asinus africanus* (Fitzinger, 1857) Nubian wild  
ass

- 4 (b) A few hundred occur in small herds in the neighbourhood of Atbara and in the hills north of Kassala.

*Equus asinus somalicus* P. L. Sclater, 1884 Somali wild  
ass

- 4 (b) P Two groups totalling about 1400 occur in the Sardo Plains, Ethiopia, and in the Nogal Valley, Somalia.

*Equus hemionus hemionus* Pallas, 1775 Mongolian wild  
ass

- 4 (b) Found only in parts of Central Mongolia. Believed rare but precise information not at present available.

### *The Launching of A New Ark*

*Equus hemionus onager* Boddaert, 1785 Persian wild  
ass

- 1 (b) \*\*P Now exists only in north-eastern Iran, where there are about 300, and in the Badkhyz Game Reserve in Turkmenia.

*Equus hemionus khur* Lesson, 1827 Indian wild  
ass

- 2 (b) Confined to the Little Rann of Kutch, India, and numbering about 870.

*Equus hemionus hemippus* I. Geoffroy, 1855 Syrian wild  
ass

- 4 (b) There are conflicting reports but the general consensus of opinion is that this ass is probably extinct.

*Equus zebra zebra* Linnaeus, 1758 Cape mountain  
zebra

- 3 (b) MP About eighty-one survive in the Mountain Zebra National Park and on a few farms in Cape Province, South Africa.

*Tapirus pinchaque* (Roulin, 1829) Mountain  
tapir

- 4 (a) Occurs in the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador between the 2000 and 4000 metre contours. Believed to be rare.

*Tapirus bairdii* (Gill, 1865) Baird's  
tapir

- 1 (a) \*\* Found in Ecuador and Colombia west of the Andes, extending northwards as far as Mexico and Veracruz. Dangerously reduced in number throughout the greater part of its range.

*Rhinoceros unicornis* Linnaeus, 1758                      Great                      Indian  
rhinoceros

- 1 (a) \*\*P A total of 625 exist in north-east India and the Rapti Valley of Nepal.

*Rhinoceros sondaicus* Desmarest, 1822                      Javan  
rhinoceros

- 1 (a) \*\*\*P Now found only in the Ujung Kulon Reserve, Java, where about twenty-four have survived.

*Didermoceros sumatrensis* (Fischer, 1814)                      Sumatran  
rhinoceros

- 1 (a) \*\*\*P 100-170 exist in a few isolated localities in Burma, Malaya, Sumatra and North Borneo.

*Ceratotherium simum Cottoni* (Lydekker, 1908)  
Northern square-lipped rhinoceros

- 4 (6) P Principal populations occur in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, southern Sudan, and the Garamba National Park, Congo. Small numbers also exist in the West Nile Province, Uganda, and the Central African Republic.

*Diceros bicornis* (Linnaeus, 1758)                      Black  
rhinoceros

- 2 (a) P An estimated total of 11,000-13,500 occupy an extensive range south of the Sahara, principally eastern and central Africa.

### *Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

## **ARTIODACTYLA**

*Sus salvanius* (Hodgson, 1847)                      Pygmy  
hog

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Possibly extinct, but may still occur in the Terai of Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and north-western Assam.

*Choeropsis liberiensis* (Morton, 1844)                      Pygmy  
hippopotamus

- 4 (a) P This little known species occurs in small and decreasing numbers in Liberia, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, the Republic of Guinea and Nigeria.

*Camelus bactrianus ferus* Przewalski, 1883 Wild bactrian camel

3 (b) P Between 400 and 500 occur in the extreme south of the Gobi/Trans-Altai desert and a very few in the Mongolian province of Chemo-sinkiang.

*Muntiacus crinifrons* (Sclater, 1885) Black muntjac

4 (a) One of the rarest and least known of Chinese deer. Only three specimens have been recorded.

*Muntiacus feae* (Thomas and Doria, 1889) Fea's muntjac

4 (a) Known only by a very few specimens from Tenasserim and Siam.

*Dama mesopotamica* (Brooke, 1875) Mesopotamian fallow deer

1 (a) \*\*\* 50-100 occupy a restricted area of about 200 sq km along the Karcheh River, south-western Iran.

*Cervus eldi eldi* M'Clelland, 1842 Manipur brow-antlered deer

1 (b) \*\*P About 100 survive in an area of 10 square miles on the Logtak Lake, State of Manipur, India.

*Cervus eldi siamensis* Lydekker, 1915 Thailand brow-antlered deer

1 (b) \* Only a few herds of four or five animals each have survived in northern and north-eastern Thailand. Relatively common in parts of Cambodia.

*Cervus eldi thamin* (Thomas, 1918) Burmese brow-antlered deer

2 (b) P An estimated 3790 exist in a number of Forest Divisions in Burma.

*Cervus nippon taiouanus* Blyth, 1860 Formosan sika

4 (b) Restricted to the island of Formosa. Status uncertain but believed to be almost extinct in the wild state.

*Cervus nippon mandarinus* Milne-Edwards, 1871 North China sika

4 (b) Precise status uncertain but believed to be at or close to extinction in the wild state, although herds may still be preserved on deer farms.

### *The Launching of A New Ark*

*Cervus nippon kopschi* Swinhoe, 1873 South China sika

4 (b) Found in the eastern parts of Southern China. Status uncertain but believed to be close to extinction.

- Cervus nippon grassianus* (Heude, 1884) Shansi  
sika
- 4 (b) The range includes the forested mountain regions of western Shansi, China. Extremely rare if not extinct in the wild state.
- Cervus albirostris* Przewalski, 1883 Thorold's  
deer
- 4 (a) Occurs on the Tibetan Plateau, Szechuan, Kansu and KokoNor. Status uncertain but believed to be very rare.
- Cervus elaphus corsicanus* Erxleben, 1777 Corsican  
deer
- 1 (b) \*\*\* Restricted to parts of the islands of Corsica and Sardinia and now reduced to a small number.
- Cervus elaphus barbarus* Bennett, 1833 Barbary  
stag
- 1 (b) \*\*\*P Less than 100 still survive in the cork forests of north-western Tunisia.
- Cervus elaphus hanglu* Wagner, 1844 Kashmir  
stag
- 1 (b) \*\* About 175-200 survive mainly in the Dachigam Sanctuary; a few occur in other parts of Kashmir. The Russian authorities have succeeded in establishing a sizeable population in southern Tajikistan.
- Cervus elaphus yarkandensis* Blanford, 1892 Yarkand  
stag
- 4 (b) Range includes the Tarim Valley , eastern Chinese Turkestan. Believed to be very rare but precise status uncertain.
- Cervus elaphus bactrianus* Lydekker, 1900 Bactrian  
wapiti
- 4 (b) This subspecies occurs in small numbers in parts of Russian Turkestan.
- Cervus elaphus macneilli* Lydekker, 1909 M'Neill's deer
- 4 (b) Occurs on the Tibetan Plateau and along the extreme western border of Szechuan. Status uncertain but believed to be scarce.
- Elaphurus davidianus* Milne-Edwards, 1866 Pére David's deer
- 3 (a) E Extinct in the wild state. A captive population of about 390 is flourishing and some have recently been returned to their native China.
- Odocoileus virginianus clavium* Barbour and Allen, 1922 Florida key deer
- 3 (b) P Found principally in the Key Deer National Wildlife Refuge, Florida, where they number 225-235.

- Blastocerus bezoarticus* (Linnaeus, 1758) Pampas deer
- 4 (a) Occurs on the dry open plains of Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay,  
*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*
- Argentina and northern Patagonia. Has completely disappeared from much of its range.
- Pudu pudu* (Molina, 1782) Pudu
- 4 (a) The world's smallest deer, inhabiting the Andes along the frontier of Chile and Argentina and now believed to be critically reduced in numbers.
- Pudu mephistophiles* (de Winton, 1896) Ecuadorian pudu
- 4 (a) Occupies a very restricted high altitude habitat on the paramo of Papallacta, Ecuador.
- Rangifer tarandus pearsoni* Lydekker, 1903 Novaya Zemlya reindeer
- 4 (b) Confined to the island of Novaya Zemlya. Believed to be rare but exact status uncertain.
- Rangifer tarandus setoni* Flerov, 1933 Sakhalin reindeer
- 4 (b) Occurs on the island of Sakhalin, Eastern Siberia. Believed rare but exact status uncertain.
- Antilocapra americana mexicana* Merriam, 1901 Mexican pronghorn
- 4 (b) Occurs in central and northern Mexico, extending into the south-western United States. In recent years the population has seriously declined.
- Antilocapra americana peninsularis* Nelson, 1912 Lower California pronghorn
- 4 (b) A few scattered bands occur in Baja California, but numbers are very low and continue to decline.
- Antilocapra americana sonoriensis* Goldman, 1945 Sonora pronghorn
- 4 (b) Confined to Sonora, Mexico, and extreme southern Arizona. There may be no more than fifty along the Sonora/Arizona border west of Sonora.
- Tragelaphus buxtoni* (Lydekker, 1910) Mountain nyala
- 2 (a) P Restricted to parts of Ethiopia south and east of the Rift Valley above 9500 feet: believed to number about 2000.
- Taurotragus derbianus derbianus* (Gray, 1847) Western giant

- eland
- 1 (b) \*\*\*P Reduced to a few dozen animals in the interior of Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Upper Gambia.
- Bubalus bubalis* (Linnaeus, 1758) Wild Indian buffalo
- 2 (a) P Surviving in three areas in Assam, Nepal and India. Total population about 2165.
- Anoa depressicornis* (Hamilton-Smith, 1827)  
Anoa
- 4 (a) Precise status unknown although the anoa is believed to have  
*The Launching of A New Ark*
- seriously declined and to survive in only a few parts of Celebes.
- Anoa mindorensis* (Heude, 1888) Tamarau
- 4 (a) P Some 300 inhabit bamboo thickets in the highlands of the island of Mindoro.
- Bos gaurus hubbacki* Lydekker, 1907  
Seladang
- 1 (b) \*\*P Occurs in the Malayan Peninsula, principally the State of Pahang and now reduced to about 300 animals.
- Bos sauveli* Urbain, 1937 Kouprey
- 1 (a) \*\*\*P Restricted to two separate regions in northern Cambodia and numbering about 200 all told.
- Bison bonasus bonasus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
Wisent
- 3 (b) ME Exterminated throughout its range but a small herd has been re-established in the Bialowieza Forest, Poland. Total population about 800.
- Cephalophus zebra* (Gray, 1838) Banded duiker
- 4 (a) Occurs in the western part of Sierra Leone and the interior of Liberia. Believed rare but precise status uncertain.
- Hippotragus niger variani* Thomas, 1916 Giant sable
- 1 (b) \*\*P A total of about 500-700 occupy the Luando Reserve and the Cangandala area in Angola.
- Oryx leucoryx* (Pallas, 1777) Arabian oryx
- 1 (a) \*\*\* Less than 200 remain in the remoter parts of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, Muscat and Oman.
- Oryx tao* (H. Smith, 1827) Scimitar-horned

- oryx
- 4 (a) Distributed across the southern Sahara from Rio de Oro to the Sudan. Precise status uncertain but believed to number about 10,000.
- Addax nasomaculatus* (Blainville, 1816)
- Addax
- 4 (a) Ranges widely across the southern Sahara. Comprehensive data is lacking but there are thought to be about 5000 in former French Equatorial Africa.
- Damaliscus dorcas dorcas* (Pallas, 1766)
- Bontebok
- 3 (b) P M About 600 are distributed in various refuges and on private land in Cape Province, South Africa.
- Damaliscus hunteri* (P. L. Sclater, 1889) Hunter's hartebeest
- 2 (a) \*P Approximately 1000 inhabit a restricted range extending from the north-eastern bank of the Tana River, Kenya, to the Juba River, Somalia.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

- Alcelaphus buselaphus swaynei* (P. L. Sclater, 1892) Swayne's hartebeest
- 1 (b) \*\*\* Believed to have been exterminated in Somalia but may survive precariously in Harar Province, Ethiopia.
- Connochaetes gnou* (Zimmermann, 1780) White-tailed gnu
- 3 (a) P M About 600 exist in reserves and on private land in various parts of South Africa.
- Nesotragus moschatus moschatus* Von Dueben, 1846 Zanzibar suni
- 4 (b) Recorded only from Zanzibar and two small neighbouring islets. Believed to be rare.
- Dorcatragus megalotis* (Menges, 1894) Beira
- 4 (a) Found in parts of Somalia, possibly extending into Ethiopia. Believed to be rare but there is little information concerning the precise status of this species.
- Ammodorcas clarkei* (Thomas, 1891) Dibatag
- 2 (a) P There are reported to be a few thousand in parts of eastern and northern Somalia and the Ogaden, Ethiopia.



- Gazella dorcas neglecta* Lavauden, 1926 Algerian dorcas gazelle
- 4 (b) Recorded only from the Plateau de Tadmeit, Central Algerian Sahara.
- Gazella dorcas massaesyala* Cabrera, 1928 Moroccan dorcas gazelle
- 4 (b) Occurs in the high plateaux of the Rif, Morocco, south of the Spanish-Moroccan frontier and now believed to be rare.
- Gazella dorcas saudiya* Carruthers and Schwarz, 1935 Saudi-Arabian dorcas gazelle
- 4 (b) Occurs in parts of Sinai, Arabia and Palestine. Believed very rare but precise information is lacking.
- Gazella gazella arabica* (Lichtenstein, 1827) Arabian gazelle
- 4 (b) Range includes Sinai and Arabia, south to Aden. Believed very rare but precise information is lacking.
- Gazella gazella cuvieri* (Ogilby, 1841) Cuvier's gazelle
- 4 (b) Found in the mountains of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, where it is now believed to be very rare.
- Gazella leptocerus* (F. Cuvier, 1842) Slender-horned gazelle
- 4 (a) Widely distributed in Algeria, Libya, Egypt, the Sudan and the desert regions of Arabia. Believed to be scarce.
- Gazella pelzelinii* Kohl, 1866 Pelzeln's gazelle
- 4 (a) Restricted to the maritime plains of Berbera, northern Somalia. Believed to have seriously declined in recent years.

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

- Gazella dama mhor* (Bennett, 1833) Mhor  
gazelle
- 4 (b) Now restricted to south-western Morocco where it is believed to be close to extinction.
- Naemorhedus goral raddeanus* (Heude, 1894) Korean  
goral
- 4 (b) Ranges from Korea to south-eastern Siberia. Status uncertain but believed to be rare.
- Capricornis sumatraensis sumatraensis* (Bechstein, 1799)  
Sumatran serow
- 4 (b) P Exterminated throughout the greater part of its range but small numbers are believed to have survived on the slopes of Sumatra's volcanoes.
- Capricornis crispus crispus* (Temminck, 1845) Japanese  
serow
- 2 (a) Range: Honshu and Kyushu, Japan and possibly Formosa. Population about 1500.
- Budorcas taxicolor bedfordi* Thomas, 1911 Golden  
takin
- 4 (b) P Believed to be confined to the T'ai Pei Shan in southern Shansi, China, and numbering only a few hundred specimens.
- Hemitragas jayakari* Thomas, 1894 Arabian  
tahr
- 4 (a) Only a very few specimens have been recorded from the hills west of the Gulf of Oman.
- Hemitragus hylacrius* (Ogilby, 1838) Nilgiri  
tahr
- 2 (a) Occurs from the Nilgiri Hills to the Ananamallais and southwards along the Western Ghats, Southern India. Total population about 800-850.
- Capra walie* Rüppell, 1835 Walia  
ibex
- 1 (a) \*\*\* About 150-200 inhabit the Semien Plateau, Ethiopia.
- Capra falconeri* (Wagner, 1839) Markhor
- 4 (a) Found in Kashmir and in the mountains bordering India, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Russia. Some of the subspecies are believed to have been substantially reduced, if not exterminated.
- Ovis ammon darwini* Przewalski, 1883 Gobi  
argali



3 (a) \*\* Confined to Lake Junin, Peru. Only this one population but precise status and numbers not known.

*Podiceps cristatus australis* Gould      Southern      Crested Grebe

4 (b) Very rare in South Island, New Zealand. Probably no longer in North Island. No estimate of population numbers available.

*Podiceps rufolavatus* Delacour      Alaotra Grebe

3 (a) \*\* Confined to Lake Alaotra, Madagascar. Only this one population but its numbers and status not known.

*Centropelma micropterum* (Gould)      Titicaca Grebe

3 (a) \*\* Confined to Lake Titicaca, Bolivia. Details of population figures and status not available.

### *The Launching of A New Ark*

## Order **PROCELLARIIFORMES**

### Family DIOMEDEIDAE

*Diomedea irrorata* Salvin      Waved Albatross

3 (a) Apparently confined to Hood Island, Galapagos group. Population estimated at 6000 to 7000 birds in 1962.

*Diomedea albatrus* Pallas      Short-tailed Albatross

1 (a) \*\* Confined to Torishima Island, Bonin group, Japan. Population estimated at forty-seven birds in 1962.

### Family PROCELLARIIDAE

*Pterodroma hasitata* (Kuhl)

Diablotin

3 (a) \* Apparently breeds only in southern Haiti. Population estimated at about 4000 birds in 1963.

*Pterodroma cahow* (Nichols & Mowbray)  
Cahow

2 (a) \*\*\* Now confined to small islets of the southern Bermudas. Population estimated at under 100 birds in 1951; in 1963 probably under fifty birds.

*Pterodroma macgillivrayi* (Gray)      Macgillivray's Petrel

4 (a) Based on one specimen from Ngau, Fiji. Nothing known of status or present existence.

- Pterodroma aterrima* (Bonaparte) Reunion  
 Petrel  
 4 (a) Recorded from the western Indian Ocean. Breeding place unknown. Certainly very rare, probably extinct. Still known only by four specimens.
- Pterodroma leucoptera longirostris* (Stejneger) Japanese Petrel  
 4 (b) Known only by four specimens taken in Honshu, Japan.
- Puffinus puffinus newelli* Henshaw Newell's  
 Shearwater  
 4 (b) Recorded from on or near most Hawaiian islands. Indubitably rare but neither breeding place nor status known.

## Order PELECANIFORMES

### Family SULIDAE

- Sula abbotti* Ridgway Abbott's  
 Booby  
 2 (a) \* Breeding confined to Christmas Island, Indian Ocean, where in 1941 the population was estimated at 1000 to 1500 birds.

### *Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

### Family PHALACROCORACIDAE

- Nannopterum harrisi* (Rothschild) Galapagos  
 Flightless  
 Cormorant  
 3 (a) \* Apparently confined to Isabella (Albemarle) Island, Galapagos. In 1962 the population was estimated at 3000 to 5000 birds.

### Family FREGATIDAE

- Fregata aquila* (Linnaeus) Ascension Frigate  
 Bird  
 4 (a) Confined to Ascension Island where the population was estimated at 3000 to 5000 birds in 1962.

## Order CICONIIFORMES

### Family CICONIIDAE

- Ciconia ciconia boyciana* Swinhoe Korea White

Stork

- 4 (b) Rare or perhaps extinct in Siberia; rare and local in Korea and Japan. Precise status and approximate numbers not known.

Family THRESKIORNITHIDAE

*Nipponia nippon* (Temminck) Japanese Crested Ibis

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Much restricted in its range in eastern Asia. Its numbers in Japan in 1963 were estimated at eleven, or possibly twelve birds.

*Thaumatibis gigantea* (Oustalet) Giant Ibis

- 4 (a) Extremely rare, in Cambodia and southern Vietnam only. Maybe it is now confined to one locality. Numbers not known.

Order ANSERIFORMES

Family ANATIDAE

*Anas platyrhynchos wyvilliana* Sclater Hawaiian Duck

- 2 (b) \*\*\* Rare and rapidly diminishing population on two islands of the Hawaiian group. 1962 population estimated at not more than 200 birds.

*Anas laysanensis* Rothschild Laysan Duck

- 3 (b) \*\*\* Rare and confined to Laysan Island. In 1961 the total population was estimated at no more than 200 birds.

*The Launching of A New Ark*

*Anas aucklandica aucklandica* (Gray) Auckland I. Flightless Teal

- 4 (b) Restricted to some of the Auckland islets. Precise status and population numbers not known.

*Anas aucklandica chlorotis* (Gray) New Zealand Brown Teal

- 4 (b) Found only in a few places in N.Z., such as Stewart Island, Fiordland and Northland. Population perhaps 1000 to 1500 birds.

*Anas bernieri* (Hartlaub) Madagascar Teal

- 4 (a) Very rare in western Madagascar. Precise range not known and no estimate of the population available.

*Anas diazi novimexicana* Huber New Mexico Duck

- 4 (b) Rio Grande Valley. Precise status not known, but if the subspecies is recognisable as distinct it appears now to be rare.

*Dendrocygna arborea* (Linnaeus) Cuban Tree Duck

- 4 (a) Still recorded from several West Indian localities, but reported as becoming increasingly rare; already extirpated locally.

*Cereopsis novae-hollandiae* Latham

Cereopsis, or Cape Barren Goose

- 4 (a) Occurring on islands off west and south coasts of Australia and in Bass Strait. Status details not known but in 1957 the total population was estimated at 6000 birds.

*Anser albifrons gambelli* Hartlaub

Tule White-fronted Goose

- 2 (b) \*\* Breeding area still not known; winters locally in small numbers in California. Apparently rare and erratic in occurrence. Details of status not known.

*Branta canadensis leucopareia* Brandt Aleutian Canada Goose

- 4 (b) Known at present only from Amchitka, Aleutian Islands, where only four reported 1961. Certainly rare but no estimate of numbers known.

*Branta sandvicensis* (Vigors) Hawaiian Goose

- 3 (a) \* Still occurring on Hawaii and recently established on Maui. Rare but increasing slightly. Total world population about 400 birds.

*Cygnus buccinator* Richardson Trumpeter Swan

- 2 (b) \* Breeds in one area each of Saskatchewan and Alberta;

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

also in Wyoming and Alaska. Rare but increasing slowly. In 1961 the population was estimated at about 1500 birds.

## Order GALLIFORMES

Family MEGAPODIIDAE

*Megapodius lapérouse lapérouse* Gaimard

Marianas Megapode

- 4 (b) Restricted to Marianas Islands and probably to no more than five of them. Certainly rare but details needed of

the status.

*Megapodius laptfrouse senex* Hartlaub Palau  
Megapode

- 4 (b) Restricted to Palau Islands and probably surviving on only three of them. Becoming rare but neither status nor numbers known.

*Megapodius pritchardii* Gray Pritchard's  
Megapode

- 4 (a) A small population found only on the Tonga island of Niuafouou. No details available of status or numbers.

*Macrocephalon maleo* Müller  
Maleo

- 4 (a) Apparently restricted to small populations in northern and south-eastern peninsulas of Celebes. Precise numbers not known.

#### Family CRACIDAE

*Crax rubra griscomi* Nelson Cozumel  
Curassow

- 4 (b) The race is known only from Cozumel Island, off Mexico. and is now recognised as very rare. Population numbers not known.

#### Family TETRAONIDAE

*Tympanuchus cupido attwateri* Bendire  
Attwater's Prairie Chicken

- 1 (b) \*\* Confined to a few isolated areas in southern Texas. Rare and declining rapidly in numbers. Population estimated at 8000 in 1937, now at less than 1000.

*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus* (Brewster)  
Greater Prairie Chicken

- 1 (b) \*\* Local in prairies from central southern Canada to northern Oklahoma. Rare and decreasing. Numbers thought to be under 2000.

### *The Launching of A New Ark*

#### Family PHASIANIDAE

*Francolinus ochropectus* Dorset and Jouanin  
Tadjourna Francolin

- 4 (a) Recorded only from the Plateau du Day in French Somaliland. Status and numbers not known.



- Francolinus swierstrai* (Roberts) Swierstra's  
Francolin  
4 (a) Known only from a limited area of the Angola highlands.  
Status and numbers not known.
- Coturnix pectoralis* Gould Australian Quail  
4 (a) The New Zealand race has long been extinct; this one  
although wide-ranging in Australia and Tasmania is  
reported becoming rare.
- Colinus virginianus ridgwayi* Brewster Masked  
Bobwhite  
4 (b) An isolated race apparently now restricted to limited area  
of north-western Mexico. Precise status not known,  
becoming rare.
- Lophura swinhoii* (Gould) Swinhoe's  
Pheasant  
1 (a) \*\* Restricted to Formosa hill forests and undoubtedly  
very rare indeed, although no estimate of population  
numbers in the wild is available. A good stock exists in  
captivity .
- Lophura imperialis* Delacour and Jabouille Imperial  
Pheasant  
4 (a) Known only from restricted areas in Annam and Laos.  
Not seen in wild for some years. Status and numbers not  
known.
- Lophura edwardsi* (Oustalet) Edward's  
Pheasant  
4 (a) Known only from mountains of central Annam. Not seen  
in wild since 1923. Presumed very rare but precise status  
not known.
- Syrmaticus mikado* (Ogilvie-Grant) Mikado Pheasant  
4 (a) Confined to restricted mountain area of Formosa. Rare  
and probably decreasing but no information on status or  
numbers.

## Order **FALCONIFORMES**

### Family CATHARTIDAE

- Gymnogyps californianus* (Shaw) California  
Condor

- 3 (a) \* Restricted to coastal range of southern California where  
rare and local although probably steady in numbers.  
1960 population estimated at sixty to sixty-five birds.

*Preliminary hst of rare mammals and birds*

Family ACCIPITRIDAE

*Pithecophaga jefferyi* Ogilvie-Grant                      Monkey-eating  
Eagle

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Found only on the Philippine island of Mindanao.  
Very rare and the total population is probably now less  
than fifty birds.

*Accipter francesii pusillus* (Gurney)                      Anjouan Island Sparrow Hawk

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Confined to Anjouan Island, Comoros; very rare and  
perhaps nearly extinct. During 1958 only one seen in an  
observer's stay of one month.

*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus* Ridgway                      Everglade  
Kite

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Only known from the Lake Okeechobee area of  
Florida, U.S.A. Extremely rare and on verge of extinc-  
tion; of the subspecies only four or five birds remain.

*Chondrohierax uncinatus mzurus* Friedmann                      Grenada Hook-billed Kite

- 1 (b) \*\* Only known from Grenada where now extremely rare  
and in danger of extinction.

*Chondrohierax wilsonii* (Cassin)                      Cuban                      Hook-billed  
Kite

- 2 (a) \*\* Confined to Oriente Province of Cuba, where un-  
doubtedly rare and in some danger. No estimate of  
numbers available.

*Accipiter gundlachi* Lawrence                      Gundlach's  
Hawk

- 2 (a) \*\* Confined to the Cuban lowlands. Very rare but no  
details of the precise status or population numbers  
available.

*Buteo galapagoensis* (Gould)                      Galapagos  
Buzzard

- 1 (a) \*\* Still found on several islands of the Galapagos group  
but rare and decreasing in numbers. Population in 1962  
not more than 200 birds.

*Buteo solitarius* Peale                      Hawaiian  
Buzzard

- I (a) \* Confined to the island of Hawaii. An isolated popu-  
lation now totalling probably under 1000 birds.

*Hahaetus l. leucocephalus* (Linnaeus)                      Bald  
Eagle

2 (b) \* Ranges widely in continental U.S.A. but apparently decreasing. Total population estimated at under 4000 birds; nesting successes little more than forty-four per cent.

*Gypaetus barbatus meridionalis* Keyserling and Blasius  
African Lammergeyer

2 (b) \* For the most part small populations in high mountains

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

of Ethiopia and Basutoland ; more rarely on Mount Kenya and Kilimanjaro. Decreasing.

*Aquila heliaca adalberti* Brehm                      Spanish              Imperial Eagle

- 2 (b) \*\* Restricted to southern Spain and the northernmost areas of Morocco and Algeria. Total population believed now to be no more than 100 birds.

### Family FALCONIDAE

*Falco punctatus* (Temminck)                      Mauritius Kestrel

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Confined to Mauritius where very rare and believed decreasing. The population is estimated to be as low as ten to fifteen birds.

*Falco fasciinucha* Reichenow & Neumann                      Teita Falcon

- 3 (a) On evidence of records must be rare, but known from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Rhodesia. Nothing known of status or numbers.

*Falco araea* (Oberholser)                      Seychelles Kestrel

- 1 (a) \*\*\* May now be restricted to Mahe Island, Seychelles. Certainly much decreased and now very rare. Precise numbers not available.

*Falco sparverius guadalupensis* Bond                      Guadalupe Kestrel

- 4 (b) Known only from Guadalupe Island, off Baja, California, and now found in very small numbers.

*Falco kreyenborgi* Kleinschmidt                      Kleinschmidt's Falcon

- 4 (a) Known from four individuals from Tierra del Fuego and one from southern Argentina. Precise range, status and numbers not known.

## Order **GRUIFORMES**

### Family GRUIDAE

*Grus nigricollis* Przewalski  
Black-necked Crane

- 4 (a) Breeds about the lakes of high central Asia from Ladak to Koko-Nor. Reported now rare and decreasing.

*Grus americana* (Linnaeus)                      Whooping Crane



*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

now limited to a few hundred birds in Japan and a small breeding group in east Russia.

*Grus japonensis* (Muller) Manchurian Crane  
3 (a) \* Breeds in Manchuria and Hokkaido. Perhaps increasing slightly but very rare and population in 1963 estimated at 186 birds.

*Grus leucogeranus* Pallas Siberian White Crane

1 (a) \*\* Breeds in Siberia, winters in India. Breeding stock must now be low because recent wintering population was only about sixty birds.

*Grus canadensis pratensis* Meyer Florida Sandhill Crane

2 (b) \* Breeds in southern Florida, Georgia and Mississippi. Has disappeared from northern area of its former range and is thought by some to be decreasing. 1949 population estimated at 2650 birds,

*Grus canadensis nesiotis* Bangs & Zappey Cuba Sandhill Crane

4 (b) \*\* In restricted areas of western Cuba and the Isle of Pines. Precise status not known but rare and undoubtedly decreasing.

Family RALLIDAE

*Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis* Streets Hawaiian Gallinule  
2 (b) \*\* Resident only on the Hawaiian islands of Oahu, Molokai and Kauai and greatly decreased in numbers. In 1962 the total population was estimated at between 150 and 250 birds.

*Tricholimnas sylvestris* (Sclater) Lord Howe Wood Rail

4 (a) Confined to Lord Howe Island. Status not known but population believed to be less than 1000 birds.

*Cyanolimnas cerverai* Barbour and Peters Zapata Rail

3 (a) \*\* Local and restricted population in part of Zapata swamp in Cuba. Population believed static but no precise details known,

*Aramidopsis plateni* (Blasius) Platen's Celebes Rail

1 (a) \*\*\* Rare and localised in Celebes, Only ten specimens

are known and there is no knowledge of its precise status.  
*Gallirallus hectori* (Hutton)

Weka

- 4 (a) Became extinct in 1925 in home on South Island, N.Z.  
Reintroduced from Chatham Island where it survived.  
Status and numbers not known.

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

*Nesophylax ater* (North) Henderson Island  
Rail

- 4 (a) Confined to Henderson Island, Paumotus, although a good population exists there numbering possibly under 2000 birds.

*Laterallus j. jamaicensis* (Gmelin) Jamaica Black  
Rail

- 2 (b) \*\*\* Extinct for nearly 100 years in Jamaica and Puerto Rico, now confined to and rare in Cuba. Precise status and numbers not known.

*Notomis mantelli* Owen  
Takahe

- 3 (a) \* Known only from Murchison and Kepler Mountains in South Island, N.Z. Population probably static, perhaps numbering about 300 birds.

*Fulica cornuta* Bonaparte Horned  
Coot

- 3 (a) \* Rare, scattered and localised populations in High Andes of Chile, Bolivia, and north-west Argentina. Status and numbers not known.

*Edithornis silvestris* Mayr San Cristobal Mountain  
Rail

- 4 (a) Still known from a single specimen from this island of the Solomons group. Status and population numbers not known.

### Family RHYNOCHETIDAE

*Rhynochetos jubatus* Verreaux and des Murs  
Kagu

- 1 (a) \*\* Very small population which now occupies an area of no more than forty square kilometres in the forests of New Caledonia. Population numbers are not available.

### Family OTIDIDAE

*Choriotis nigriceps* (Vigors) Great Indian  
Bustard

- 1 (a) \*\* Central India north to Saurashtra. Now very rare and apparently decreasing. Population numbers not known.

## Order CHARADRIIFORMES

### Family CHARADRIIDAE



*Thinomis novae-seelandiae* (Gmelin)

New Zealand Shore

Plover

2 (a) \* Now restricted to a very limited area of the Chatham Archipelago, New Zealand. Population in 1937 about 140 birds; in 1961 reported still holding its own.

*Himantopus himantopus knudseni* Stejneger Hawaiian Stilt

4 (b) Range said to be greatly reduced in Hawaiian islands

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

and believed to be decreasing. Status and population numbers not known.

Family SCOLOPACIDAE

*Numenius borealis* (Forster) Eskimo  
Curlew

4 (a) Breeding ground still unknown; occasionally sighted on migration on Texas coast. Status and population not known.

*Limosa haemastica* (Linnaeus) Hudsonian  
Godwit

2 (a) \* Breeds in Arctic Canada, winters in South America. Rare but probably increasing. Total population has been estimated at between 1500 and 2000 birds.

*Coenocorypha aucklandica iredalei* Rothschild  
Stewart Island Snipe

4 (b) Found only on South Cape Island, N.Z., and probably in danger.

*Coenocorypha aucklandica pusilla* (Buller)  
Chatham Island Snipe

4 (b) Confined to South-east Island, Chatham group, N.Z. Population apparently subject to fluctuation. Details of status not known.

Family LARIDAE

*Larus audouinii* Payraudeau Audouin's  
Gull

1 (a) \*\* Rare and local. Restricted to a few scattered colonies in the Mediterranean. Total population estimated at between 150 and 200 birds.

Family ALCIDAE

*Synthliboramphus antiquus wumizusume* (Temminck)  
Japanese Ancient Murrelet

4 (b) Breeds in much reduced numbers on Izu islands and neighbouring islands between Kyushu and Korea. Precise status details not known.

Order **COLUMBIFORMES**

Family COLUMBIDAE

*Hemipaga novaeseelandiae chathamensis* (Rothschild)

Chatham Island Pigeon

- 4 (b) Restricted to Chatham Island, N.Z., and thought to be very rare.

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

- Treron australis griveaudi* Benson Moheli Green Pigeon  
 3 (b) \* Only in the forests of Moheli Mountain, Comoros, where it is not uncommon although total population is likely to be low in numbers.
- Alectroenas sganzzini sganzzini* (Bonaparte) Comoro Blue Pigeon  
 4 (b) Not uncommon in Comoro islands but somewhat localised. No details available of status or population numbers.
- Drepanoptila holosericea* (Temminck) Cloven-feathered Dove  
 4 (a) Forests of New Caledonia. Rare and little known. Details lacking of status and population numbers.
- Ducula forsteri* (Wagler) Aurora Imperial Pigeon  
 4 (a) Extinct in Tahiti, rare and localised in the Tuamotus island of Makatea. Details of status and population not known.
- Ducula goliath* (Gray) Giant Imperial Pigeon  
 2 (a) \*\* Mountain forests of New Caledonia where range is becoming increasingly restricted. Precise status and population not known.
- Ducula mindorensis* (Whitehead) Mindoro Imperial Pigeon  
 2 (a) \*\* Confined to Mindoro, Philippines, and its higher elevations. Rare and localised but precise status and numbers not known.
- Columba jousi* (Stejneger) Ryukyu Wood Pigeon  
 4 (a) Has become extinct within the last forty years on Okinawa. Found on some small islets of Ryukyu and undoubtedly rare.
- Streptopelia reichenowi* (Erlanger) White-winged Dove  
 4 (a) Local inhabitant of riverine vegetation in Juba River Valley and southern Abyssinia. Status and population numbers not known.
- Streptopelia picturata rostrata* (Bonaparte) Seychelles Turtle Dove

- 4 (b) Now found in the pure racial state on only two Seychelles islands; on one of these the introduced typical sub-species is swamping racial characteristics.

*Leptotila wellsii* (Lawrence)

Grenada Dove

- 4 (a) Found only in a very restricted area of southern Grenada and apparently very rare. Population numbers not known.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

*Gallicolumba canifrons* (Hartlaub and Finsch)

Palau Ground Dove

- 2 (a) \*\* Found on several islands of the Palau group where status and numbers not known. In 1931 believed nearing extinction but now reported as being less rare.

*Gallicolumba rubescens* (Vieillot) Marquesas Ground Dove

- 4 (a) Believed to be confined to the Marquesas islands of Fatunuku and Hatutu. Status not known but in many areas believed rare.

*Didunculus strigirostris* (Jardine)

Tooth-billed

Pigeon

- 3 (a) \*\* Confined to Upolu and Savaii, Samoa. Nearly extinct by 1900. Has recently recovered but still rare. Numbers not known.

## Order PSITTACIFORMES

### Family PSITTACIDAE

*Strigops habroptilus* Gray

Kakapo

- 3 (a) \*\* Small numbers scattered in Fiorland, South Island, N.Z., very rare though probably static. In 1961 population believed to be about 100 birds.

*Amazona vittata vittata* (Boddaert)

Puerto Rico

Parrot

- 3 (b) \* Confined to Luquillo National Forest, Puerto Rico, where the population appears to be stable. In both 1958 and 1960 estimated total of about 200 birds.

*Amazona guildingii* (Vigors)

St. Vincent

Parrot

- 4 (a) Confined to St. Vincent where apparently rare and local. Precise status and population not known.

*Amazona versicolor* (Müller)

St. Lucia

Parrot

- 4 (a) Restricted to central highland of St. Lucia Island where becoming rather rare. Precise status and population not known.

*Amazona imperialis* Richmond Imperial

Parrot

- 4 (a) Confined to high mountain forest of central Dominica, where rare, local and threatened. Details of population not known.

*Amazona leucocephala bahamensis* (Bryant)

Bahamas Parrot

- 1 (b) \*\* A few still survive on Inagua Island, Bahamas, but rare and decreasing. Now disappeared from Abaco and Acklin's Islands, although on the former till 1933 and on the latter until 1940.

### *The Launching of A New Ark*

*Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi* Rothschild Forbes's  
Parakeet

- 3 (b) \*\* Rare and confined to a small area of Little Mangare Island, N.Z., where in 1962 the total population was believed to be about 100 birds.

*Cyanoramphus malherbi* Souancé Orange-fronted  
Parakeet

- 4 (a) South Island, N.Z. Status and population not known but presumably very rare as have been no more than five reports in last eighty years.

*Pezoporus wallicus flaviventris* North

S.W. Australian Ground Parrot

- 4 (b) Confined to south-western Australia; very rare but precise details lacking.

*Pezoporus wallicus wallicus* (Kerr)

S.E. Australian Ground Parrot

- 4 (b) Confined to coastal New South Wales; very rare but details of population numbers not known.

*Pezoporus wallicus leachi* Mathews

Tasmania Ground Parrot

- 4 (b) Confined to Tasmania, fairly abundant in the west only. Status and population numbers not known.

*Geopsittacus occidentalis* Gould Australian  
Parrot Night

1 (a) \*\*\* Very rare in desert areas of south-western Australia. Believed seriously endangered although details of population are lacking.

*Palaeornis echo* (Newton)      Mauritius      Ring-necked Parakeet

2 (a) \*\*\* A small population surviving and only on Mauritius. Precise details of status and numbers not known.

*Psephotus pulcherrimus* (Gould)      Beautiful Parakeet

4 (a) In scattered localities in New South Wales and Queensland. Very rare and population estimated at not more than 150 birds.

*Psephotus chrysopterygius chrysopterygius* Gould  
Cape York Paradise Parakeet

4 (b) Confined to Cape York, North Australia, where very rare and localised. Population believed less than 250.

*Psephotus chrysopterygius dissimilis* Collett  
Melville Paradise Parakeet

4 (a) Confined to Melville Peninsula, North Australia. Very rare and local. Population believed to be less than 250 birds.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

*Neophema chrysogaster mab* (Mathews)

Orange-bellied Parakeet

- 1 (b) \*\* Much reduced in numbers in south-eastern Australia and already extirpated over parts of its range. Decreasing population but precise figures not available.

*Neophema pulchella* (Shaw)

Turquoise

Parakeet

- 3 (a) \*\* Confined to extreme south-eastern Australia. Once thought extinct; still rare but perhaps increasing. Forty birds were recorded breeding in 1957.

*Neophema splendida* (Gould)

Splendid

Parakeet

- 3 (a) \*\* Apparently confined to Gawler range in Southern Australia. Generally rare although locally in better numbers. Precise status not known.

*Tanygnathus heterurus* Salvadori

Salvadori's

Parrot

- 4 (a) An apparently good species but known only from a single specimen of unknown habitat. Thought to be Celebes or Papua.

*Psittacula intermedia* (Rothschild)

Rothschild's

Parakeet

- 4 (a) Specimens recorded from "India, Native Sikkim." Actual distribution and status quite unknown.

*Coracopsis nigra barklyi* Newton

Lesser Vasa

Parrot

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Apparently confined to one small area on Praslin, Seychelles, where only twelve birds seen 1959. Precise numbers not known.

**Order CUCULIFORMES**

**Family MUSOPHAGIDAE**

*Tauraco ruspolii* (Salvadori)

Prince

Ruspoli's

Turaco

- 4 (a) Confined to a limited area of high forest in southern Ethiopia. Status and population numbers not known.

**Family CUCULIDAE**

*Coccyzus minor ferrugineus* Gould

Cocos

Mangrove

Cuckoo



- 4 (b) Confined to Cocos Island where the population is indubitably small. Precise known. status and numbers not known.

Order **STRIGIFORMES**

Family STRIGIDAE

*Sceloglaux albifacies albifacies* (Gray)

New Zealand Laughing Owl

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Once or twice reported, but not confirmed, dur-



Hispaniola Least Pauraque

- 2 (b) \* Survives with a very restricted range in Magasin Caries and Gonave Is. Rare and localised but precise numbers not known.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

*Caprimulgus vociferus noctitherus* (Wetmore)

Puerto Rico Whippoorwill

- 3 (b) \*\*\* Confined to Puerto Rico where considered extinct since 1911. Small population rediscovered 1961. Rare but numbers not known.

*Eurostopodus diabolicus* Stresemann

Kalabat Volcano Nightjar

- 4 (a) Known only from the one Celebes locality. Considered rare but no details of status or numbers available.

*Eurostopodus archboldi* (Mayr and Rand)

Mount Tafa

Nightjar

- 4 (a) Known only from Mount Tafa, south-east New Guinea, mountain forests. Status and population numbers not available.

**Order APODIFORMES**

**Family APODIDAE**

*Apus toulsoni* (Barboza du Bocage)

Luanda

Swift

- 4 (a) Known only from three West African examples - Luanda (Angola) and Landana (Congo).

*Apus myoptilus* (Salvadori)

Scarce

Swift

- 4 (a) Known from four examples taken at widely separated localities between Ethiopia and Nyasaland. Status quite unknown.

*Micropanyptila furcata* Sutton

Pygmy

Swift

- 4 (a) Only known from six Venezuela specimens. No details known of status or range.

**Family TROCHILIDAE**

Peters's Check List (1945) includes a number of humming-birds known from but a handful of specimens, from trade skins of uncertain origin, from unique type localities, or from very restricted areas. Of those twenty-one listed here virtually nothing is known of their status: 4 (a)

*Phaethomis porcellae* Carriker

*Lithiophanes insignibarbis* (Simon)

*Popelaria letitia* (Bourcier & Mulsant)  
*Neolesbia nehrkorni* (Berlepsch)  
*Goldmania violiceps* Nelson  
*Goethalsia bella* Nelson  
*Amazilia hollandi* (Todd)

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

*Amazilia luciae* (Lawrence)  
*Amazilia cyaneotincta* (Gounelle)  
*Amazilia microrhyncha* (Elliot)  
*Amazilia castaneiventris* (Gould)  
*Phlogophilus harterti* Berlepsch & Stolzmann  
*Hylonympha macrocerca* Gould  
*Heliangelus strophianus* (Gould)  
*Heliangelus luminosus* (Elliot)  
*Eriocnemis godini* (Bourcier)  
*Eriocnemis isaacsonii* (Parsudaki)  
*Metallura purpureicauda* (Hartert)  
*Metallura malagae* Berlepsch  
*Augastes lumachellus* (Lesson)  
*Loddigesia mirabilis* (Bourcier )

### Order **CORACIIFORMES**

#### Family CORACIIDAE

*Uratelornis chimaera* Rothschild

Long-tailed Ground Roller

- 4 (a) Confined to small area in south-west Madagascar where habitat is threatened. Apparently rare but true status not known.

#### Family BUCEROTIDAE

*Aceros narcondami* (Hume)

Narcondam

Hornbill

- 4 (a) Confined to Narcondam Island in Bay of Bengal where population may be small. Details needed of status and numbers.

### Order **PICIFORMES**

#### Family PICIDAE

*Dryocopus javensis richardsi* Tristram

Tristram's Woodpecker

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Already extinct on Tsushima Island; now restricted to and becoming rare in south Korea. Only a few birds seen in 1960.

*Campephilus principalis principalis* (Linnaeus)

Ivory-billed Woodpecker

1 (b) \*\*\* Barely surviving in Florida and Texas, U.S.A. Six birds were reported as having been seen during 1960.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

*Campephilus principalis bairdii* Cassin

Cuban Ivory-billed Woodpecker

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Found only in the Oriente Province of Cuba, where no more than twelve or thirteen birds were reported in 1956. There has been no more recent information.

*Nesocoeleus fernandinae* (Vigors)

Fernandina's

Flicker

- 4 (a) Rare and local in the palm groves of two Cuban provinces.

*Melanerpes superciliaris bahamensis* Cory

Grand Bahama Red-bellied Woodpecker

- 4 (b) Confined to southern coastal Grand Bahama, where it is rare, local and apparently declining. More details needed of status and population.

*Melanerpes superciliaris nyeanus* Ridgway

Watling Island Red-bellied Woodpecker

- 4 (b) Confined to northern San Salvador, Bahamas, where certainly very local. Status not known.

*Melanerpes superciliaris blakei* Ridgway

Abaco Red-bellied Woodpecker

- 4 (b) Confined to coastal area of Abaco, Bahamas, where it seems uncommon to rare. Precise status not known.

**Order PASSERIFORMES**

Family EURYLAIMIDAE

*Pseudocalyptomena graueri* Rothschild

Grauer's Green Broadbill

- 4 (a) Known only from three Congo localities, north of Lake Tanganyika. Status and population not known.

Family FURNARIIDAE

*Aphrastura masafuerae* Philippi and Landbeck

Masafuera Creeper

- 4 (a) Confined to the small island of Masafuera, off Chile, where population believed small although true status not known.

*Asthenes sclateri* (Cabanis)

Sclater's Spinetail

- 4 (a) Known only from Sierra de Cordoba, Argentina, where certainly rare and by some considered likely to be extinct.





## The Launching of A New Ark

### Family FORMICARIIDAE

*Myrmotherula erythronotos* (Hartlaub)

Red-rumped Ant-thrush

- 4 (a) Known only from Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where recent collectors are said to have failed to find it.

### Family TYRANNIDAE

*Empidonax euleri johnstonei* Barbour

Euler's

Flycatcher

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Known only from two examples collected in Grenada, and only one sight record this century. Undoubtedly very rare.

*Nesotriccus ridgwayi* Townsend

Cocos

Island

Flycatcher

- 4 (a) Confined to Cocos Island in 5° 33' N. : 87° 02' W., where the population is indubitably small.

### Family PITTIDAE

*Pitta kochi* Bruggem

Koch's

Pitta

- 4 (a) Confined to a few high mountain areas on northern Luzon, Philippines, where said to be rare. Precise status not known.

### Family ACANTHISITTIDAE

*Xenicus longipes stokesi* Gray

North

Island

Bush

Wren

- 4 (b) Confined to Rimutaka Range, North Island, N.Z., where said to be very rare; may even be extinct.

*Xenicus longipes longipes* (Gmelin)

South

Island

Bush Wren

- 4 (b) Very localised in Fiordland, South Island, N.Z., where the population is presumed now to be small.

*Xenicus longipes variabilis* Stead

Stead's

Bush

Wren

- 4 (b) Only on small islets south-west of Stewart Island, off South Island, N.Z., and population thought to be small.

### Family PHILEPITTIDAE

*Neodrepanis hypoxantha* Salomonsen

Small-billed False Sunbird

- 4 (a) Only known from seven examples collected in north-eastern Madagascar.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

Family ATRICHORNITHIDAE

*Atrichornis clamosus* (Gould) Noisy Scrub-bird

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Very rare and restricted in south-western Australia. Thought extinct since 1889 but rediscovered 1961. Total population estimated at forty to fifty birds.

*Atrichornis rufescens rufescens* Ramsay

N.S.W. Rufous Scrub-bird

- 1 (b) \*\* Only in New South Wales where seems to be rare and restricted. Precise status and numbers not known.

*Atrichornis rufescens jacksoni* White

Queensland Rufous Scrub-bird

- 1 (b) \*\* Confined to Queensland, Australia, where very local on account of habitat destruction. Now rare but details of population not known.

Family ALAUDIDAE

*Alauda razae* (Boyd Alexander) Raza Island Lark

- 3 (a) \*\* Confined to this one small island of the Desertas group, Cape Verdes, where single population is small. Details not known.

Family CAMPEPHAGIDAE

*Coracina graueri* Neumann Grauer's Cuckoo Shrike

- 4 (a) Confined to forests on west side of Albertine Rift in the Congo. Only twelve specimens known and no details of status or population.

Family CORVIDAE

*Corvus tropicus* Kerr Hawaiian Crow

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Restricted to slopes of Mount Haleakala, Hawaii, where in 1961 the population was thought to be only between twenty-five and fifty birds.

Family CALLAEIDAE

*Callaeas cinerea wilsoni* (Bonaparte) North Island Kokako

- 2 (b) \* Apparently rare and local with very scattered distribution in North Island, N.Z., but precise details of status

lacking.

*Callaeas cinerea cinerea* (Gmelin) South Island

Kokako

1 (b) \*\* Now very rare; last seen in Otago in 1958 and

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

apparently not seen on Stewart Island since the 1940s.  
Population details not known.

*Creadion carunculatus carunculatus* (Gmelin)

South Island Saddleback

- 3 (b) \* Appears now restricted to three of the South Cape islands, off Stewart Island, N.Z. No details of status or population available.

*Creadion carunculatus rufusater* (Lesson)

North Island Saddleback

- 3 (b) \*\* Now confined to Taranga (Hen) Island, North Island, N.Z. A good population is said to exist although restricted to about 1000 acres.

*Turnagra capensis tanagra* (Schlegel)

North Island

Piopio

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Only on west coast of North Island, N.Z., where may be nearly if not quite extinct. No more than six sight records in last forty years.

*Turnagra capensis capensis* (Sparrman)

South Island

Piopio

- 1 (b) \*\*\* May be extinct in its last habitat on south-west coast of South Island, N.Z. Sight records in 1947 and 1948 but neither confirmed.

### Family TIMALIIDAE

*Psophodes nigrogularis nigrogularis* Gould

Western Mallee Whipbird

- 4 (b) Local in western Australia. Once thought extinct, from 1901 to 1939, but now found to be in some numbers. Status details lacking.

*Psophodes nigrogularis leucogaster* Howe and Ross

Southern Mallee Whipbird

- 4 (b) Appears to be rare and local on borders of Victoria and South Australia. Details of population and status not known.

### Family PYCNONOTIDAE

*Phyllastrephus orostruthus* Vincent

Dappled

Bulbul

- 4 (a) Known only from four or five specimens collected in northern Mozambique and Tanganyika. Status not

known.

*Hypsipetes borbonicus borbonicus* (Gmelin)

Reunion Olivaceous Bulbul

3 (b) \* Restricted to Reunion Island. Apparently not yet in

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

danger but already reported to be rare and local. Numbers not known.

*Hypsipetes borbonicus olivaceus* Jardine and Selby

Mauritius Olivaceous Bulbul

- 1 (b) \*\* Only on Mauritius where rare and local. The total population is now considered to be dangerously small.

Family TROGLODYTIDAE

*Troglodytes aedon mesoleucus* (Sclater) St. Lucia  
Wren

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Rare and localised on the windward coast of St. Lucia Island, and thought to be on the verge of extinction.

*Troglodytes aedon musicus* (Lawrence) St. Vincent Wren

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Rare, local and probably nearing extinction in its only habitat on St. Vincent Island.

*Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis* Williamson

Fair Isle Wren

- 3 (b) \* Restricted to the one Shetland island of Fair Isle where the total population is small and requires watching.

*Troglodytes troglodytes hirtensis* Seebohm St. Kilda  
Wren

- 3 (b) \* Another island subspecies, confined to St. Kilda, Hebrides, whose total population is probably under 500 birds.

*Troglodytes troglodytes alascensis* Baird Pribilov  
Wren

- 3 (b) \* Also an island subspecies with a small population which because of its restricted habitat can be said always to be rare.

*Salpinctes obsoletus guadeloupensis* Ridgway

Guadalupe Rock Wren

- 2 (b) \*\* A population which is said to be threatened and is confined to Guadalupe Island. Precise status and numbers not known.

*Ferminia cerverai* Barbour Zapata  
Wren

- 2 (a) \* Restricted to a comparatively small area of the Zapata swamp in Cuba. Not uncommon but habitat constantly threatened. Status not known.



*Thryomanes sissonii* (Grayson) Socorro Island  
Wren

4 (a) Restricted to this island of the Revilla Gigedo group and population said to be small although no details of numbers are known.

## The Launching of A New Ark

### Family MIMIDAE

*Ramphocinclus brachyurus brachyurus* (Vieillot)

Martinique White-breasted Thrasher

4 (b) Confined to Presqu'île de la Caravelle, Martinique, where very rare. Sometimes thought to be extinct but details lacking.

*Ramphocinclus brachyurus sanctae-luciae* Cory

St. Lucia White-breasted Thrasher

1 (b) \*\* Rare and localised in north-eastern part of St. Lucia Island. Details of population numbers not known.

*Mimodes graysoni* (Lawrence)

Socorro Thrasher

4 (a) Confined to Socorro Island and numbers likely to be small, although no details of status or population are known.

*Cinclocerthia ruficauda gutturalis* (Lafresnaye)

Martinique Brown Trembler

4 (b) Confined to Martinique and known now to be very rare. Details of population numbers are lacking.

### Family TURDIDAE

*Turdus ravidus* (Cory)

Grand Cayman  
Thrush

1 (a) \*\*\* Restricted to eastern Grand Cayman Island, West Indies. Extremely rare and local and the latest sight record seems to have been in 1938.

*Copsychus sechellarum* Newton

Seychelles Magpie-robin

1 (a) \*\*\* Now confined to Fregate Island, Seychelles, where very rare although perhaps static. In 1959 the population was estimated at approximately twenty birds.

*Copsychus niger cebuensis* (Steere)

Cebu Black  
Shama

1 (b) \*\*\* Found only on Cebu Island, Philippines, where very rare in the surviving dense forest thickets. Population figures not available.

*Myadestes elisabeth retrusus* Bangs and Zappey

Isle of Pines Solitaire

2 (b) \* Rare and local on this one island. Doubtless has always been rare but seems now to be declining slightly. Details lacking.

*Myadestes genibarbis sibilans* Lawrence

St. Vincent

Thrush

- 2 (b) \* Sparsely distributed in mountain forests on St. Vincent and now probably in some danger, although status details are not known.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

*Phaeornis obscurus obscurus* (Gmelin) Hawaiian Thrush

2 (b) Confined to Hawaii Island and said to be not uncommon although in some danger. Status and population details not known.

*Phaeornis obscurus myadestina* Stejneger Kauai Thrush

1 (b) \*\* In 1936 seemed to be surviving only in one forest reserve of Kauai Island, Hawaiian group. Precise status not known.

*Phaeornis palmeri* Rothschild Puaiohi

1 (a) \*\*\* Restricted to Kauai Island, Hawaiian group. Thought to be extinct but rediscovered in 1960. Population perhaps no more than thirty birds.

*Zoothera cinerea* (Bourne and Worcester) Ashy Ground Thrush

2 (a) \*\* Peculiar to the mountains of Mindoro, Philippines, where said to be rare. No details known of status or population numbers.

*Nesocichla eremita eremita* Gould Tristan Starling

2 (b) \* Still found in most parts of Tristan da Cunha Island. Said to be endangered by cats but population estimated at 200 to 400 birds.

*Turdus helleri* Mearns Teita Olive Thrush

2 (a) \* Apparently restricted to a few small forest patches of Kenya's Teita Hills. Status and population numbers not known.

*Turdus poliocephalus poliocephalus* (Latham)

Grey-headed Blackbird

2 (b) \* This subspecies survives on Norfolk Island, to which it is peculiar. Its status and numbers are not known.

Family SYLVIIDAE

*Bebrornis sechellensis* (Oustalet) Seychelles Warbler

1 (a) \*\* Found only on Cousin Island, Seychelles. Rare because of limited habitat; population estimated at thirty birds in 1959.

*Acrocephalus kingi* (Wetmore) Nihoa

Miller-bird

2 (b) Found only on Nihoa Island, Hawaiian group, where a small population is said to survive. No details available.

*Acrocephalus lusciniæ rehsei* (Finsch)

Nauru Nightingale Warbler

4 (b) Confined to Nauru Island, Gilberts group. The sub-

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

species is of uncertain status but is said to have a small population.

*Regulus calendula obscura* Ridgway                      Guadalupe Kinglet

4 (b) Apparently confined to one small cypress grove on Guadalupe Island, where only five singing males were counted in 1954. Status not known.

*Bowdleria punctata wilsoni* Stead              Codfish              Island Fernbird

4 (b) An island race, said to have a small population. It is confined to Codfish Island, off Stewart Island, N.Z., where its status is unknown.

*Lamprolia victoriae victoriae* Finsch              Taviuni Silktail

4 (b) Confined to mountain forest on Taviuni, Fiji. Status not known.

*Lamprolia victoriae kleinschmidti* Ram say              Vanua levu Silktail

4 (b) Only in mountain forest on Vanua levu, Fiji, but status not known.

*Dasyomis brachypterus longirostris* Gould              Bristlebird

4 (b) Known only from south-western Australia and believed to be very rare indeed, since none was seen between 1914 and 1945.

*Amytornis goyderi* (Gould)                      Eyrean Grass Wren

3 (a) \*\*\* Collected in 1875 and not seen again until 1961, north of Lake Eyre, S. Australia. Status details not known.

### Family MUSCICAPIDAE

*Niltava ruecki* (Oustalet)                      Rueck's              Blue Flycatcher

4 (a) Known only by two examples from Malaya and two from north-eastern Sumatra.

*Rhipidura lepida* Hartlaub and Finsch              Palau Fantail

4 (a) Still known from five Palau islands; no details of small population.

- Pomarea nigra nigra* (Sparman) Tahiti Flycatcher  
1 (b) \* Peculiar to Tahiti Island; certainly rare but status uncertain. Was thought to be extinct until recorded by Whitney Expedition in 1931.
- Pomarea nigra pomarea* (Lesson) Maupiti Island Flycatcher  
4 (b) Of uncertain status but only on Maupiti Island, north of the Society group.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

*Terpsiphone corvina* (Newton)

Seychelles Black Paradise Flycatcher

- 4 (a) Surviving only on the Seychelles Island of La Digue, where in 1959 the population was considered adequate. No more recent details are available.

Family MONARCHIDAE

*Petroica traversi* (Buller) Chatham Island Robin

- 4 (a) Confined to Little Mangare Island, Chatham group, where seems rare and local. In 1937-8 population estimated at between forty and seventy birds.

*Metabolus rugensis* (Hombron and Jacquinot) Truk Monarch

- 4 (a) Confined to Truk Island where rare and local. Sometimes thought even to be extinct, but no precise details of status available.

*Monarcha takatsukasae* (Yamashina) Tinian Monarch

- 4 (a) Confined to Tinian Island of the Marianas group, where in 1945 the population was estimated at no more than fifty birds.

Family LANIIDAE

*Chlorophoneus kupeensis* (Serle) Kupe Mt. Bush Shrike

- 4 (a) Only known from Kupe Mountain, Cameroon, where four specimens were taken.

Family STURNIDAE

*Aplonis pelzelni* Finsch Ponapé Mountain Starling

- 4 (a) Confined to forested uplands of Ponape, Carolines, where in 1947-8 it was reported as being very rare.

*Aplonis fuscus fuscus* Gould Norfolk Island Starling

- 4 (b) Endemic to Norfolk Island where reported to be surviving, although details of the status are not available.

*Leucopsar rothschildi* Stresemann Rothschild's Starling



- 4 (a) Peculiar to Bali, Indonesia, where said to be local and rather rare.

Family MELIPHAGIDAE

*Moho braccatus* (Cassin)

Kauai Oo

- 1 (a) \*\* Confined to Kauai Island, Hawaiian group, where said to be only just surviving. Precise status not known.

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

*Notiomystis cincta* (Du Bus)

Stitchbird

- 3 (a) \* Confined to Little Barrier Island, off. North Island, N.Z., where population is small but probably static. No precise figures available.

*Prosthemadera novaeseelandiae chathamensis* Hartert

Chatham Island Tui

- 2 (b) \* Restricted to Chatham Island, N.Z. In 1961 reported as being by no means common but in no immediate danger.

*Meliphaga cassidix* (Gould)

Helmeted

Honeyeater

- 3 (a) \*\* Confined to a few square miles near Melbourne, Australia. Rare but at present probably static. Precise numbers not available.

### Family ZOSTEROPIDAE

*Rukia ruki* (Hartert)

Truk

Great

White-eye

- 4 (a) Confined to Truk Island where said to be very rare.

*Rukia sanfordi* (Mayr)

Ponape

Great

White-eye

- 4 (a) Found only on Ponape Island where said to be very rare and found at higher altitudes. Precise details of status not known.

*Speirops brunnea* Salvadori

Fernando

Po

Speirops

- 4 (a) Peculiar to Fernando Po Island in the Gulf of Guinea. Known only from two specimens.

### Family DREPANIIDAE

*Hemignathus procerus* Cabanis

Kauai

Akialoa

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Apparently confined to one swamp forest on Kauai Island, Hawaiian group, where very rare. One record each in 1941 and 1960.

*Loxops maculata newtoni* (Rothschild)

Maui

Alauwahio

- 4 (b) Confined to Maui Island, Hawaiian group. Still to be found but certainly in much reduced numbers and said now to be rare.

*Loxops maculata maculata* (Cabanis)

Oahu

Alauwahio

- 4 (b) Only on Oahu Island, Hawaiian group, where reduced in numbers and said now to be rare. Precise population not known.

*Loxops maculata bairdi* (Stejneger)                      Kauai Alauwahio

- 4 (b) Restricted to Kauai Island, Hawaiian group, where becoming rare. No precise details of the status are available.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

*Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe* Wilson

Nukupuu

- 1 (b) \*\*\* Localised in mountain forest on Kauai, Hawaiian islands, where said also to be very rare. Only two birds sighted in 1960.

*Hemignathus wilsoni* Rothschild

Hawaiian

Nukupuu

- 1 (a) \*\* An uncommon survivor in the mountain forests of Hawaii Island. Details of status not known.

*Pseudonestor xanthophrys* Rothschild

Maui

Parrotbill

- 4 (a) Confined to forested north-eastern slopes of Haleakala, Maui, and Hawaii where said to be extremely rare but no details available.

*Psittirostra psittacea* (Gmelin)

Ou

- 4 (a) Extinct on three Hawaiian islands; still surviving in forests on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. Said to be very rare but no details known.

*Psittirostra cantans* (Wilson)

Laysan

Finch

- 4 (a) Confined to Laysan Island where in 1938 the population was estimated at approximately 1000 birds.

*Psittirostra bailleui* Oustalet

Palila

- 4 (a) Restricted to Mauna Kea Mountain, Hawaii, where very rare in 1940. In 1961 a few flocks of five to fifteen birds seen; numbers may be increasing.

*Palmeria dolei* (Wilson)

Crested

Honeycreeper

- 4 (a) Survives only in some forests of Maui, where said to be rare. No details available. Extinct on neighbouring Molokai since 1907.

*Psittirostra ultima* (Bryan)

Nihoa

Finch

- 4 (a) Restricted to Nihoa, Hawaiian group, where in 1941 the population was said to be between 500 and 1000 birds.

Family PARULIDAE

*Leucopezza semperi* Sclater

Semper's

Warbler

- 1 (a) \*\*\* Confined to mountain forests of St. Lucia Island, Windward group, where excessively rare. One seen in 1947 and one heard in 1962.

*Vermivora bachmanii* (Audubon)

Bachman's

Warbler

- 3 (a) \* Curiously rare in south-eastern U.S.A. Distribution also patchy. So rare population must be small. Precise details not known.

*Dendroica petechia aureola* (Gould)

Cocos Yellow

Warbler

- 3 (b) \* Confined to Cocos Island where its numbers are

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

likely to be dangerously small. Details of status not known.

*Dendroica petechia petechia* (Linnaeus)

Barbados Yellow Warbler

2 (b) \*\* Found only at two or three localities on the west coast of Barbados and appears to have decreased disastrously in the past thirty years. Precise population not known.

*Dendroica kirtlandii* (Baird)

Kirtland's

Warbler

3 (a) \* Breeds only in central Michigan, U.S.A., where in 1961 the breeding population was estimated at nearly 1000 birds.

*Dendroica chrysoparia* Selater and Salvin

Golden-cheeked Warbler

3 (a) \* Found only in part of the cedar-clad Edwards Plateau, central Texas, U.S.A. Population undoubtedly small but precise status not known.

### Family VIREONIDAE

*Vireo gracilirostris* Sharpe

Slender-billed

Vireo

4 (a) Confined to Fernando de Noronha, off Brazil, where the population is thought to be small. Precise status not known.

### Family PLOCEIDAE

*Foudia sechellarum* Newton

Seychelles Fody

1 (a) \*\* Found on the three Seychelles islands of Frégate, Cousin and Cousine, where in 1959 the population was considered static and about 460 birds.

### Family ICTERIDAE

*Icterus xantholemus* Lletget

Yellow-throated

Oriole

4 (a) Habitat and status unknown. The species is known from a single specimen, from Ecuador.

*Icterus hondae* Chapman

Ronda

Oriole

4 (a) Known only from two specimens. from Ronda, Magdalena Valley, Colombia.

*Agelaius forbesi* Sclater

Forbes's

Marsh-bird

- 4 (a) Based on a single specimen from Macuca, Pernambuco, Brazil.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

- Tangavius armenti* (Cabanis) Arment's  
Cowbird  
4 (a) An apparently patchy distribution and only in Colombia;  
only four or five specimens known and no details of  
status.
- Cassidix palustris* (Swainson) Slender-billed  
Grackle  
1 (a) \*\*\* Confined to marshes near Mexico City, Mexico,  
where may be nearly if not already quite extinct.
- Cassidix nicaraguensis* (Salvin and Godman)  
Nicaragua Grackle  
4 (a) Confined to shores of Lakes Managua and Nicaragua in  
Nicaragua. Details of status not known.

Family FRINGILLIDAE

- Carpodacus mcgregori* Anthony McGregor's House Finch  
4 (a) Restricted to San Benito and Cedros Islands, off Baja  
California. Details of status not known.
- Carpodacus amplus* Ridgway Guadalupe House  
Finch  
4 (a) Only on Guadalupe Island, off Baja California, where  
status is unknown but population must be small.
- Nesospiza acunhae acunhae* Cabanis  
Inaccessible Island Lesser Bunting  
*Nesospiza acunhae questi* Lowe  
Nightingale Island Lesser Bunting  
4 (b) The former race persists on Inaccessible Island and the  
latter on Nightingale Island, Tristan da Cunha group.  
The status of *questi* is not known but the population of  
the typical race is considered still to number several  
hundreds.
- Nesospiza wilkinsi wilkinsi* Lowe  
Nightingale Island Greater Bunting  
*Nesospiza wilkinsi dunnei* Hagen  
Inaccessible Island Greater Bunting  
4 (b) These races are respectively restricted to the two islands  
mentioned in their names. The population of the former  
is probably between 70 and 120 birds, the latter 40 to 90.  
Both are rare and localised by very limited habitat.
- Erythrura kleinschmidti* (Finsch) Pink-billed Parrot



Finch

4 (a) Endemic on Viti levu Island, Fiji group. Said to be rare.

## *The Launching of A New Ark*

- Pselliophorus luteoviridis* Griscom      Yellow-green Sparrow  
 4 (a) Known only from one specimen from eastern Cheriqué, Panama.
- Atlapetes simonsi* (Sharpe)      Simon's Atlapetes  
 4 (a) Known only from Loja in Ecuador. Status details not known.
- Atlapetes celicae* Chapman      Celica Atlapetes  
 4 (a) Known only from Celica, Loja Province, Ecuador. Status not known.
- Pipilo erythrophthalmus carmani* Lawrence      Rufous-sided Towhee  
 4 (b) Confined to Socorro Island, off west Mexico, where population is believed to be small. Precise status not known.
- Passerculus princeps* Maynard      Ipswich Sparrow  
 2 (a) \* Breeds only on Sable Island off Nova Scotia, where area available to the birds is being reduced. The single, small population is thought to be decreasing slightly.
- Ammospiza mirabilis* (Howell)      Cape Sable Sparrow  
 2 (a) \* Confined to small area on the coast of south-western Florida, where bird is rare and population said to be small.
- Ammospiza nigrescens* (Ridgway)      Dusky Seaside Sparrow  
 2 (a) \* Restricted to small area of salt marshes near Cape Kennedy, Florida. Small population considered in some danger. Details of status not available.
- Junco insularis* Ridgway      Guadalupe Junco  
 3 (a) \* Confined to Guadalupe Island where the habitat is shrinking and numbers thought small and in danger. Precise details are lacking.
- Compsospiza garleppi* Berlepsch      Garlepp's Mountain Finch  
 4 (a) Known only from Vacas in puma zone of central Bolivia. No details of status are available.
- Compsospiza baeri* (Oustalet)      Baer's Mountain Finch  
 4 (a) Known only from a few localities in the Sierra of

Tucuman, in puma zone of north-western Argentina.  
Status uncertain.

*Embernagra longicauda* Strickland

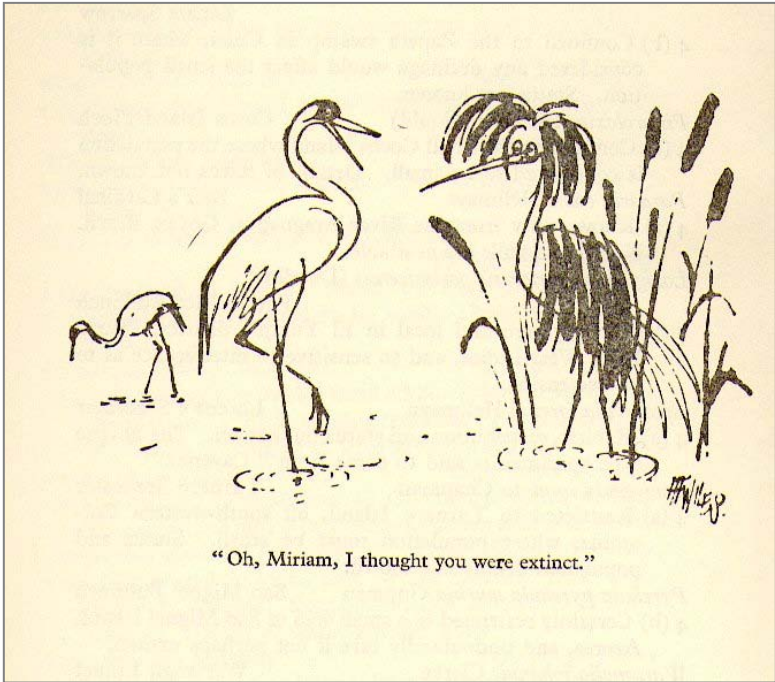
Buff-throated Ground Finch

4 (a) Known only from a unique specimen labelled merely "South America." Status and distribution not known.

*Preliminary list of rare mammals and birds*

- Torreornis inexpectata inexpectata* Harbour and Peters  
Zapata Sparrow  
4 (b) Confined to the Zapata swamp in Cuba, where it is considered any drainage would affect the small population. Status not known.
- Pinaroloxias inornata* (Gould) Cocos Island  
Finch  
4 (a) Confined to the small Cocos Island where the population is considered to be small. Details of status not known.
- Paroaria baeri* Hellmayr Baer's  
Cardinal  
4 (a) Known only from the River Araguayá, Goyaz, Brazil. No other details are available.
- Loxigilla portoricensis portoricensis* (Daudin)  
Puerto Rico Bullfinch  
1 (b) \*\* Very rare and local in El Yunque district, Puerto Rico, West Indies, and so sensitive to interference as to be decreasing.
- Sporophila lorenzi* Hellmayr Lorenz's  
Seedeater  
4 (a) Habitat, distribution and status not known. The unique type specimen is said to come from "Cayenne."
- Sporophila insulata* Chapman Turnaco  
Seedeater  
4 (a) Restricted to Turnaco Island, off south-western Colombia, where population must be small. Status and population details not known.
- Pyrrhula pyrrhula murina* Godman Sao Miguel  
Bullfinch  
4 (b) Certainly restricted to a small area of Sao Miguel Island, Azores, and undoubtedly rare if not perhaps extinct.
- Warsanglia johannis* Clarke Warsangli  
Linnet  
4 (a) Known only from a few specimens from higher altitudes of eastern Somaliland. Precise distribution and status not known.

ICBP Liaison Officer, Morges, 1964.



“Oh, Miriam, I thought you were extinct.”

Daily  
Mirror

SHOCK ISSUE

SHOCK ISSUE

# DOOMED

—to disappear from the face of the earth  
due to Man's FOLLY, GREED, NEGLECT



## UNLESS

... unless something is done swiftly animals like this rhino and its baby will soon be as dead as the dodo. All because of the thoughtless foolishness of the most superior animal on earth—Man himself. The giant tortoise of the Galapagos Islands, the Asian Bactrian camel, the Indian elephant, the North American whooping crane, and even the song birds and butterflies of Britain are among the startling number of creatures on the danger list.

There is only one hope for them—prompted by the terrible giant panda. He was saved from extinction because Man acted in time. Now the panda is the emblem of a world movement to beat the 20th century death knock—the WORLD WILDLIFE FUND.

This crusade needs YOUR support. If you don't hear the phrase "Dead as the dodo" to be replaced by "Dead as the Road," tell us.



PLEASE  
TURN  
TO  
PAGE  
THREE

SHOCK ISSUE

SHOCK ISSUE

SHOCK ISSUE