Niakuni Islet Bird Checklist Admiralty Group, PNG

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<u>#</u>	Common Name	Scientific Name	Ecol. Status	Abundance	References
1.	Coconut Lorikeet	Trichoglossus haematodus	Res	Known to be there by Karol Kisokau,	1,

<u>KEY</u>

Ecological status

End = Endemic to Island unless otherwise stated, **Res bre** = Resident breeder, **Res** = resident ie breeding not proven or not likely. For seabirds it means they have or should be found in that area: note other refs. **Vag** = Vagrant, **Res/mig** = Part of population migratory, **Sum mig** = Summer migrant, **Win mig** = Winter migrant, **Spr/Aut mig** = Passage migrant in Spring and Autumn, **Intro** = Introduced.

Abundance

 $\mathbf{R} = \text{rare}, \mathbf{S} = \text{scarce}, \mathbf{UC} = \text{uncommon}, \mathbf{MC} = \text{moderately common}, \mathbf{LC} = \text{locally common}, \mathbf{C} = \text{common}, \mathbf{VC} = \text{very common}, \mathbf{A} = \text{abundant } \mathbf{P} = \text{present}.$

Colour coding applies only to one species on a particular list. eg. An abundance comment in red for the Brown Booby refers to the Ref # in Red for that species only. Alternate Island Names & alternate common Bird Names are recorded in two separate spreadsheet files.

REFERENCES

1. LeCroy, M., Peckover, W.S., & Kisokau, K. 1992. A population of Rainbow Lorikeets Trichoglossus haematodus flavicens roosting and nesting on the ground. Emu 92, 187-190.