Data on label: body molt, little fat, half skeleton made - testes 1 x Sr3, R 1 x 3

Measurements - 
- Culmen: 28.3
- Tarsus: 55
- Wing: 243
- Tail: 120


Jouanin sp. nov. Oiseau 29:160
A Specimen of Jouanin's Petrel 
from Lisianski Island, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

Roger B. Clapp

At about 0330, 4 September 1967, as I walked along the northwest beach crest of Lisianski Island, I saw a small dark petrel sitting on the ground near some Bonin Petrels (*Pterodroma hypoleuca*) in an open sandy area bordered by clumps of tall grass (*Eragrostis variabilis*). Not knowing the bird's identity I captured it by hand.

Later I tentatively identified the bird as Jouanin's Petrel (*Bulweria fallax*). The specimen (USNM 543185) was subsequently examined critically by G.E. Watson, W.R.P. Bourne, and C. Jouanin, all of whom corroborated the identification. Bourne (pers. corr., 10 April 1968) wrote that the bird was apparently "... a typical specimen of *Bulweria fallax* . . .". Jouanin, who described this species in 1955 (*L'oiseau*, 25:160), wrote (pers. corr., 7 May 1968) "... il s'agit d'un examplaire typique de *Bulweria fallax*." 

Measurements of the bird, a male with the left testis measuring 5 x 3 mm., were taken from the frozen carcass prior to its preparation as a study skin. These were: culmen, 28.3 mm., wing (chord), 243 mm.; tail, 120 mm., and tarsus, 30 mm. These measurements compare quite favorably with the measurements of a male collected by Bailey (*Ibis*, 1966; 108:239) (28.5-238-113-31) and with the measurements of the male type (Jouanin, op.cit.)(28-232-124-32) except for the measurement of the wing of the latter which is not comparable since the flight feathers were in molt.
Jouanin's Petrel was known previously from the northwestern Indian Ocean where it was recorded from the Gulf of Aden, the coast of southeast Arabia, possibly the southern Red Sea, and throughout the Arabian Sea south to the coast of Kenya and possibly east to India (Bailey, op. cit.: 238-239). Its breeding area has not yet been found, but presumably lies somewhere within the above area.

This record thus constitutes yet another instance (cf. Bourne, Ibis, 1967, 109:141-167) of long-distance vagrancy in petrels and is the first record of Jouanin's Petrel from the Pacific Ocean.
A List of the Birds of the Hawaiian Leeward Islands

1. Loon sp. (Gavia sp?)
2. Short-tailed Albatross (Diomedea albatrus)
3. Black-footed Albatross (Diomedea nigripes)
4. Laysan Albatross (Diomedea immanilis)
5. Giant Fulmar (Macronectes giganteus)
6. Northern Fulmar (Fulmarus glacialis)
7. Bonin Petrel (Pterodroma hypoleuca)
8. Kermadec Petrel (Pterodroma neglecta)
9. Murphy's Petrel (Pterodroma ultima)
10. Bulwer's Petrel (Bulweria bulwerii)
11. Jouanin's Petrel (Bulweria fallax)
12. Wedge-tailed Shearwater (Puffinus pacificus)
13. Sooty Shearwater (Puffinus griseus)
14. Christmas Shearwater (Puffinus naticatus)
15. Little Shearwater (Puffinus assimilis)
16. Harcourt's Storm Petrel (Oceanodroma castro)
17. Leach's Storm Petrel (Oceanodroma leucophora)
18. Sooty Storm Petrel (Oceanodroma markhami)
19. Red-billed Tropicbird (Phaethon aethereus)
20. White-tailed Tropicbird (Phaethon lepturus)
21. Blue-faced Booby (Sula dactylatra)
22. Red-footed Booby (Sula sula)
23. Brown Booby (Sula leucogaster)
24. Palagic Cormorant (Phalacrocorax pelagicus)
25. Great Frigatebird (Fregata minor)
26. Lesser Frigatebird (Fregata ariel)
27. Cattle Egret (Bubulcus ibis)
28. Black-crowned Night Heron (Nycticorax nycticorax)
29. White-fronted Goose (Anser albiunros)
30. Canada Goose (Branta canadensis)
31. Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos)
32. Laysan Teal (Anas laysanensis)
33. Common Teal (Anas crecca subsp.?)
34. Gadwall (Anas strepera)
35. European Widgeon (Anas penelope)
36. American Widgeon (Anas americana)
37. Pintail (Anas acuta)
38. Garganey Teal (Anas querquedula) [Garganey/Blue-winged Teal (Anas querquedula/discors)]
39. Shoveler (Anas clypeata)
40. Redhead. (Aythya americana)
41. Tufted Duck (Aythya fuligula)
42. Harlequin Duck (Histrionicus histrionicus)
43. Old-squaw (Clangula hyemalis)
44. Bufflehead (Bucephala clangula)
45. Marsh Hawk (Circus cyaneus)
46. Peregrine Falcon (Falco peregrinus) [Osprey (Pandion halicatus)]
47. Laysan Rail (Porzana palmeri)
48. American Coot (Fulica americana)

* All records may be erroneous?? ** record doubtful # extinct.
A List of the Birds of the Hawaiian Leeward Islands (cont'd)

49. Black-bellied Plover  *(Squatarola squatarola)*
50. American Golden Plover  *(Pluvialis dominica)*
51. Semipalmented Plover  *(Charadrius semipalmatus)*
52. Mongolian Plover  *(Charadrius mongolus)*
53. Dotterel  *(Eudromias morinellus)*
54. Whimbrel  *(Numenius phaeopus)*
55. Bristle-thighed Curlew  *(Numenius tahitiensis)*
56. Bar-tailed Godwit  *(Limosa lapponica)*
57. Marbled Godwit  *(Limosa fedoa)*
58. Lesser Yellowlegs  *(Totanus flavipes)*
59. Greater Yellowlegs  *(Totanus melanoleucus)*
60. Wood Sandpiper  *(Tringa glareola)*
61. [Common/Spotted Sandpiper  *(Actitis hypoleuca/maculata)*]
62. Polynesian Tattler  *(Heteroscelus brevipes)*
63. Wandering Tattler  *(Heteroscelus incanum)*
64. Ruddy Turnstone  *(Arenaria interpreth)*
65. Long-billed Dowitcher  *(Limnodromus scolopaceus)*
66. Short-billed Dowitcher  *(Limnodromus griseus)*
67. Pintail Snipe  *(Capella stenura)*
68. Common Snipe  *(Capella gallinago)*
69. Knot  *(Calidris canutus)*
70. Sandpiper  *(Calidris alba)*
71. Western Sandpiper  *(Erolia maura)*
72. Long-toed Stint  *(Erolia subminuta)*
73. Baird's Sandpiper  *(Erolia bairdii)*
74. Pectoral Sandpiper  *(Erolia melanota)*
75. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper  *(Erolia acuminata)*
76. Dunlin  *(Erolia alpina)*
77. Ruff  *(Philomachus pugnax)*
78. Red Phalarope  *(Phalaropus fulicarius)*
79. Northern Phalarope  *(Phalaropus lobatus)*
80. Ring-billed Gull  *(Larus delawarensis)*
81. Herring Gull  *(Larus argentatus)*
82. Western Gull  *(Larus occidentalis)*
83. Slaty-backed Bull  *(Larus schistisagus)*
84. Glaucous-winged Gull  *(Larus glaucescens)*
85. Glaucous Gull  *(Larus hyperboreus)*
86. Bonaparte's Gull  *(Larus philadelphia)*
87. Franklin's Gull  *(Larus pipixcan)*
88. Black-legged Kittiwake  *(Rissa tridactyla)*
89. Black Tern  *(Chlidonias nigra)*
90. Grey-backed Tern  *(Sterna comata)*
91. Sooty Tern  *(Sterna fuscata)*
92. Blue-grey Noddy  *(Procellterna cerulea)*
93. Brown Noddy  *(Anous stolidus)*
94. Black Noddy  *(Anous tenuirostris)*
95. White Tern  *(Gygis alba)*
96. Parakeet Auklet  *(Cyclorrhynchus psittacula)*
97. Horned Puffin  *(Fratercula corniculata)*
A List of the Birds of the Hawaiian Leeward Islands (cont'd)

98. Rock Dove (Columbia livia)
99. Short-eared Owl (Asio flammeus)
100. Skylark (Alauda arvensis)
101. Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica)
102. Water Pipit (Anthus spinola)
103. Red-throated Pipit (Anthus cervinus)
104. Mockingbird (Mimus polyglottos)
105. Miller-bird (Acrocephalus familiaris)
106. Laysan Honey-eater (Himatione sanguinea fraithii) #
107. Laysan Finch (Psitterostra cantans)
108. House Sparrow (Passer domesticus)
109. Canary (Serinus serinus)
110. Snow Bunting (Plectrophenax nivalis)

# Extinct

Delacour's order is used for Anatidae

List follows Peters checklist (where completed) except for Procellariiformes which follows Ibis (1965:105(3): 401-404 recommendations: for generic listings species are as in Peters. Species order follows the bird division computer setup.
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<th>Wing</th>
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Internal differences in Bulmevia and Pterodroma

A Specimen of Jouanin's Petrel
from Lisianski Island, Northwestern Hawaiian Islands

Roger E. Clapp

Before dawn on 4 September 1967, as I walked along the northwest beach of Lisianski Island (26°02'N., 174°00' W.) in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, I saw a small dark petrel sitting on the ground near several Bonin Petrels (Pterodroma hypoleuca) in an open sandy area bordered by clumps of tall grass (Eragrostis variabilis). Recognizing that the bird was strange — too large to be a Bulwer's Petrel (Bulweria bulwerii) or a Sooty Storm Petrel (Oceanodroma makhani), the only small dark petrels breeding in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands — I collected it by hand. The bird was subsequently frozen and later prepared as a scientific specimen (USNM 543185).

Later I tentatively identified the bird as a Jouanin's Petrel (Bulweria fallax) on the basis of its large bill. The only other species that the specimen might have been was Bulweria macgillivrayi, known only from a single fledging male collected at Ngau, Fiji, in October 1855 and now in the British Museum of Natural History (Bourne, 1965, Bull.Brit.Ori.Club, 85:99). The specimen was subsequently examined by G.E.Watson, W.R.P. Bourne, and C. Jouanin, all of whom corroborated the identification. Photographs taken by Watson that compare the bills of fallax with the type of macgillivrayi show that the bill of fallax is proportionately and absolutely larger and deeper. Bourne (pers.corr., 10 April 1968) wrote that the bird was apparently "... a typical specimen of Bulweria fallax ..." and
Jouanin, who described this species in 1955 (L'Oiseau, 25:160), wrote (pers. corr., 7 May 1968) "... il s'agit d'un exemplaire typique de *Bulweria fallax*.

Measurements of the Lisianski specimen, a male with the left testis measuring 5 x 3 mm., were taken from the frozen carcass prior to its preparation as a study skin. These were: culmen, 28.3 mm., wing (chord) 243 mm., tail 120 mm., and tarsus, 30 mm. These measurements are similar to the measurements of a male collected by Bailey (Ibis, 1966, 108:239) (28.5-238-113-31) and with the measurements of the male type (Jouanin, op.cit.) (28-232-124-32) except for the measurement of the wing of the latter which is not comparable since the flight feathers were in molt. Differences in the measurements of the type of *Bulweria macgillivrayi* (25-206-85-34.5) (Jouanin, op.cit.) except for those of the *balanen* and possibly the tarsus, are probably not significant since growth of the flight feathers had not been completed.

Jouanin's Petrel was known previously from the northwestern Indian Ocean where it has been recorded from the Gulf of Aden, the coast of southeast Arabia, possibly the southern Red Sea, and throughout the Arabian Sea, south to the coast of Kenya and possibly east to India (Bailey, op.cit.: 238-239). Its breeding area has not yet been found but Bailey (op.cit.:240) has suggested that it may breed within the area on the Kuria Maria Islands.

This record thus constitutes another instance (Bourne,1967, Ibis, 109:141-167) of long distance vagrancy in petrels and is the first record of Jouanin's Petrel from the Pacific Ocean.