## SECOND SPECIMEN RECORD OF THE WHITEHEADED PETREL PTERODROMA LESSONII

## FOR AFRICA

## R.K. BROOKE

Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Omithology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch 7700, South Africa

Received 24 May 1989, accepted 4 August 1989

The first specimen record in the Cape Province, South Africa, and indeed in Africa, of the Whiteheaded Petrel Pterodroma lessonii was obtained on 16 October 1945 at the Kleinmonde estuary (33 32S, 27 03E), eastern Cape Province (Skead 1967), not from Natal (cf. Newman 1982). The specimen is in the Albany Museum Grahamstown, where I examined it some years ago. A second specimen, now in the comparative avian osteology collection of the South African Museum, Cape Town, was obtained on the beach north of Yzerfontein (33 20S, 18 09E), western Cape Province, on 20 May 1989. It was an adult in near fresh condition (approximately three days dead) in advanced moult of the primaries (moult score 39). Following Serventy et al. (1971), it was probably a bird which started to moult immediately after the failure of its 1988/9 breeding attempt. standard measurements were culmen 40, wing 320, tarsus 43 and tail 140 mm.

Brooke & Sinclair (1978) refer without details to a recent winter sight record of the Whiteheaded Petrel by J.C. Sinclair in the seas off the western Cape. This is the record of one bird seen at 30 39S, 15 30E on 14 August 1977 (Sinclair 1978). Since then the Southern African Ornithological Society's Rarities Committee has accepted the following sight records: one off Natal on 26 July 1981 (Sinclair et al. 1983) and six off Natal on 28 August 1985 (Sinclair et al. 1987). There seem to be no other authentic records of this species in South African, or indeed African waters. These records provide the base for Ryan & Rose's (1989) statement that the Whiteheaded Petrel is a rare

winter visitor to oceanic waters, southern Benguela to Natal, and that it is a vagrant to shelf waters.

I thank Graham Avery of the South African Museum and leader of the Yzerfontein beach patrol on which the specimen was found.

## REFERENCES

BROOKE, R.K. & SINCLAIR, J.C. 1978. Preliminary list of southern African seabirds. Cormorant 4:10-17.

NEWMAN, K. 1982. Procellariidae: fulmars, shearwaters, petrels and prions. In: BROWN, L.H., URBAN, E.K. & NEWMAN, K. (Eds.). The birds of Africa, Vol. 1. London: Academic Press. pp. 44-66.

RYAN, P.G. & ROSE, B. 1989. Migrant seabirds. In: PAYNE, A.I.L. & CRAWFORD, R.J.M. (Eds.). Oceans of life off southern Africa. Cape Town: Vlaeberg Publishers. pp. 274-287.

SERVENTY, D.L., SERVENTY, V. & WARHAM, J. 1971. The handbook of Australian seabirds. Sydney: A.H. & A.W. Reed.

SINCLAIR, J.C. 1978. The seabirds of a trawling voyage. *Bokmakierie* 30:12-16.

SINCLAIR, J.C. and the Rarities Committee. 1983. S.A.O.S. Rarities Committee Report. Bokmakierie 35:35-40.

SINCLAIR, J.C. and the Rarities Committee. 1987. SAOS Rarities Committee's annual report. Bokmakierie 39:12-14.

SKEAD, C.J. 1967. Ecology of birds in the eastern Cape Province. *Ostrich* supplement 7:1-103.