

Order Procellariiformes - Species covered by CMS and ACAP

Species currently listed under CMS (Appendix I & II) ¹	Species currently listed under ACAP (Annex I)	Nomenclature according to Dickinson 2003/05 ²	Common name
FAMILY DIOMEDEIDAE - ALBATROSSES			
<i>Diomedea exulans</i> (II)	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross
	<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>	<i>Diomedea exulans exulans</i> * *Includes <i>dabbenena</i>	Tristan Albatross
	<i>Diomedea antipodensis</i>	<i>Diomedea exulans antipodensis</i>	Antipodean Albatross
<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i> (I)	<i>Diomedea amsterdamensis</i>	<i>Diomedea exulans amsterdamensis</i>	Amsterdam Albatross
<i>Diomedea epomophora</i> (II)	<i>Diomedea epomophora</i>	<i>Diomedea epomophora epomophora</i>	Southern Royal Albatross
	<i>Diomedea sanfordi</i>	<i>Diomedea epomophora sanfordi</i>	Northern Royal Albatross
<i>Diomedea albatrus</i> (I)	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Short Tailed Albatross
<i>Diomedea nigripes</i> (II)	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	<i>Phoebastria nigripes</i>	Black Footed Albatross
<i>Diomedea immutabilis</i> (II)	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	<i>Phoebastria immutabilis</i>	Laysan Albatross
<i>Diomedea irrorata</i> (II)	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	<i>Phoebastria irrorata</i>	Waved Albatross
<i>Diomedea cauta</i> (II)	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	<i>Thalassarche cauta</i>	Shy Albatross
	<i>Thalassarche steadi</i>	<i>Thalassarche cauta steadi</i>	White-capped Albatross
<i>salvini</i> and <i>eremita</i> are considered group-names within <i>D.cauta</i>	<i>Thalassarche salvini</i>	<i>Thalassarche cauta salvini</i>	Salvin's Albatross
	<i>Thalassarche eremita</i>	<i>Thalassarche cauta eremita</i>	Chatham Albatross
<i>Diomedea bulleri</i> (II)	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	<i>Thalassarche bulleri</i>	Buller's Albatross
<i>Diomedea chrysostoma</i> (II)	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	<i>Thalassarche chrysostoma</i>	Grey-headed Albatross
<i>Diomedea melanophrys</i> (II)	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys</i>	Black-browed Albatross
	<i>Thalassarche impavida</i>	<i>Thalassarche melanophrys impavida</i>	Campbell Albatross
	<i>Thalassarche carteri</i>	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i> ³	Indian Yellow-nosed Albatross
FAMILY DIOMEDEIDAE - ALBATROSSES			
<i>Diomedea chlororhynchos</i> (II)	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	<i>Thalassarche chlororhynchos</i>	Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross

¹ Nomenclature according to Sibley, C.G. and Monroe, B.L. 1990. Distribution and Taxonomy of Birds of the World.

² Dickinson, E.D. 2003/2005. The Howard and Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World.

³ This taxon is considered a subspecies of *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* (*sensu lato*) by some authors. According to Dickinson T. *chlororhynchos* has two subspecies (listed by Carboneras, C.,1992) but the correct nomenclature of these forms is not resolved.

<i>Phoebetria fusca</i> (II)	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	<i>Phoebetria fusca</i>	Sooty Albatross
<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i> (II)	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	<i>Phoebetria palpebrata</i>	Light-mantled Albatross
FAMILY PROCELLARIIDAE - PETRELS			
<i>Macronectes giganteus</i> (II)	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	<i>Macronectes giganteus</i>	Southern Giant-petrel
<i>Macronectes halli</i> (II)	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	<i>Macronectes halli</i>	Northern Giant-petrel
<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i> * (II) * This includes <i>Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata</i> , formerly listed as <i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis</i>	White-chinned Petrel
	<i>Procellaria conspicillata</i>	<i>Procellaria aequinoctialis conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Petrel
<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i> (II)	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	<i>Procellaria parkinsoni</i>	Black Petrel
<i>Procellaria westlandica</i> (II)	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	<i>Procellaria westlandica</i>	Westland Petrel
<i>Procellaria cinerea</i> (II)	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	<i>Procellaria cinerea</i>	Grey Petrel
<i>Pterodroma atrata</i> (I)		<i>Pterodroma atrata</i>	Henderson Petrel
<i>Pterodroma cahow</i> (I)		<i>Pterodroma cahow</i>	Bermuda Petrel
<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i> (I)		<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia phaeopygia</i>	Dark-rumped Petrel
<i>Pterodroma sandwichensis</i> *(I) *Formerly included in <i>Pterodroma phaeopygia</i> (s.l.)		<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis</i>	Dark-rumped Petrel
<i>Puffinus creatopus</i> (I)		<i>Puffinus creatopus</i>	Pink-footed Shearwater
<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i> (I)		<i>Puffinus mauretanicus</i>	Balearic Shearwater
FAMILY PELECANOIDIDAE - DIVING PETRELS			
<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i> (I)		<i>Pelecanoides garnotii</i>	Peruvian Diving Petrel

Justification of taxonomic decisions

(brief summary of 2006, 2007 and 2008 reports of the ACAP Taxonomy WG for species covered by Annex I (ACAP) and Appendices I&II (CMS):

Diagnosability

Data are diagnosable if:

- A) “Individuals of at least one age/sex can be distinguished from the same age/sex class of all other taxa by at least one qualitative difference. This means that the individuals will possess one or more discrete characters that members of the other taxa lack.

Qualitative differences refer to presence/absence of a feature (as opposed to discontinuity in a continuously varying character).”

- B) “At least one age/sex class is separated by a complete discontinuity in at least one continuously varying character (e.g. wing length) from the same age/sex class of otherwise similar taxa. By complete discontinuity we mean that there is no overlap with regard to the character in question between two taxa.” To detect a discontinuity the number of individuals compared should be based on sound judgment.
- C) “If there is no single diagnostic character we regard a taxon as statistically diagnosable if individuals of at least one age/sex class can be clearly distinguished from individuals of all other taxa by a combination of two or three functionally independent characters.” Body measurements are not considered independent characters.

Second Meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee, June 2006

8/9. Thalassarche cauta and Thalassarche steadi

These taxa satisfy two of three diagnosability criteria in use by ACAP, and have been shown to be genetically distinct and behave differently; therefore the 2006 taxonomy WG recommended that these taxa warrant specific status.

Third Meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee, June 2007

5/6. Diomedea epomophora and Diomedea sanfordi

These taxa satisfy the accepted ACAP diagnosability criteria. The 2007 taxonomy WG currently recommends that these taxa continue to be recognized as separate species but recognizes that this is a case where more data are required.

16/17. Thalassarche chlororhynchos and Thalassarche carteri

These taxa satisfy the accepted ACAP diagnosability criteria. Following Robertson & Nunn, recent wide-ranging works on Procellaniformes (Brooke 2004; Onley & Scofield 2007) and the current taxonomy of BirdLife International (2007), the 2007 taxonomy WG recommends that these taxa continue to be recognized as separate species.

Fourth Meeting of the ACAP Advisory Committee, August 2008

1/3/4. Diomedea exulans/amsterdamensis and Diomedea antipodensis

These taxa satisfy the diagnosability criteria in use by ACAP, although *D.amsterdamensis* and *D. antipodensis* potentially can share bill characters which provide a discontinuity with *D. exulans*. However, molecular data suggest that *D. antipodensis* is a sister taxon to *D.amsterdamensis/exulans*. The 2007/08 Taxonomy WG recommended that *D. exulans and D.amsterdamensis should be retained as two full species.*

- (assessment of *D.dabbenena/exulans* taxon pair was not completed in 2008)

14/15. Thalassarche melanophrys and Thalassarche impavida

These taxa satisfy the accepted ACAP diagnosability criteria, and have been shown to be genetically distinct; although they are very closely related and successful hybridisation may be possible; therefore these taxa are recognized as two separated species.

24/25. *Procellaria parkinsoni* and *Procellaria westlandica*

These taxa satisfy the accepted ACAP diagnosability criteria, and have been shown to be genetically distinct and behave differently; therefore these taxa warrant specific status.

14. *Thalassarche melanophrys*

T. melanophrys: proposed conservation of original spelling: *T. melanophris*, this case will be assessed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, and the decision will be reviewed by the WG.