

# KEY TO THE WILDFOWL OF THE WORLD

By PETER SCOTT

THESE illustrations mainly show the birds in full breeding plumage. From June until October the drakes of many of the species of ducks from the Northern Hemisphere go into an 'eclipse plumage' over the period when the flight feathers are moulted and the birds are flightless. In this eclipse plumage the male in most cases looks very much like the female.

Where only one bird is shown as representative of each form, as in the swans, geese, Whistling Ducks, etc., the sexes are the same in plumage, or, as in certain species of ducks, similar but with the female slightly duller. In a few cases the female is so similar to that of a closely allied race that she is omitted in order to save space.

There are four different scales in use—one for the swans (Plate 2), one for the geese and Shelgeese (Plates 3, 4, 5 and 7), one for Whistling Ducks, Shelducks, and Perching Geese (Plates 1, 6, 8 and 17), one for the ducks (Plates 9-16 and 18-23). This disparity is necessary because Teal would be too small to show the markings if drawn on the same scale as swans, all of which must be shown on one page.

The artist has seen a large number of the forms alive. In cases where he is not familiar with the bird the name in the text is marked †. Species and subspecies on the British List are marked \*. There are 240 forms of swans, geese and ducks—145 full species. Of the forms, 46 (40 full species) are on the British List.

The classification is based on that of Delacour and Mayr (*Wilson Bulletin*, Vol. 57, No. 1, March, 1945) with certain modifications, some of them suggested by Mr Jean Delacour himself. The geographical distribution is largely based on Peters (*Check-List of Birds of the World*) and Hellmayr and Conover (*Catalogue of Birds of the Americas*). Acknowledgements are made to the authors of these works.

## ERRATA

*An unexpected lapse of time between the completion of the drawings and the printing of the Key has allowed certain new information to be included with these corrections*

- Plate IX Under Common Pintail, '*Anas acuta*' should read '*Anas acuta acuta*'.  
The last line of this page should not be in italics.
- Plate X Under Campbell Island Flightless Teal, after 'Islands).' add: 'Very few in existence but probably never numerous'.
- Plate XI Under Laysan Teal, after 'Honolulu).' add: 'Probably now extinct'.  
The drawing should show the Pelew Island Grey Duck somewhat smaller than it does.  
Under Celebes Grey Duck the subspecific name '*percu*' should read '*percu*'.  
Under Gabon Black Duck add † after scientific name.
- Plate XII Under Coues's Gadwall, after 'Hawaii).' add: 'Almost certainly now extinct'.  
Delete 'd' in 'Widgeon' in third, fourth and fifth English names.
- Plate XIII 'Aberrant species of Anatini' should read 'Aberrant species of tribe Anatini'.
- Plate XIV Delete hyphens in Rosy-bill and Canvas-back.  
Under Canvasback, the specific name '*valisneria*' should read '*vallisneria*'. The bird is named after one of its food plants which in turn is named after an Italian botanist Vallisneri.
- Plate XVI The drawing of the Australian Pygmy Goose should show that it is substantially larger than the Indian Pygmy Goose.
- Plate XVII 'Hartlaub's Teal' should read 'Hartlaub's Duck'.
- Plate XVIII Under Pacific Eider the subspecific name '*v. nigra*' should read '*v-nigra*'.  
Under Faeroe Eider the subspecific name '*faeroeensis*' should read '*faeroeensis*'.
- Plate XX Delete hyphens in 'Golden-eye' and 'Buffle-head'.
- Plate XXII 'Aberrant species of tribe' should read 'Aberrant species of tribe Oxyurini'.
- Plate XXIII Under James's or Southern Torrent Duck the subspecific name '*fraenata*' should read '*fraenata*'.

PLATE I

Sub-order ANSERES  
Family ANATIDÆ  
Sub-Family ANSERANATINÆ  
Tribe ANSERANATININI

**Magpie Goose.** *Anseranas semipalmata.*

Southern New Guinea and Australia. (Breeds in large numbers in Arnhem land.)

Sub-Family ANSERINÆ

Tribe DENDROCYGNINI (Whistling Ducks or Tree Ducks)

**Spotted Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna guttata.*

East Indies (Mindanao, Celebes, Moluccas, Tenimber, Aru, New Guinea, Bismark Archipelago).

**Plumed or Eyton's Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna eytoni.*

Australia and Tasmania.

**East Indian Wandering Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna arcuata arcuata.*

East Indies (Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sumba, Timor, Celebes, Amboina—and perhaps other Moluccas—and Philippines).

**Australian Wandering Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna arcuata australis.*†

Australia and southern New Guinea. Birds in northern New Guinea and New Caledonia probably intergrade with *D. a. arcuata*.

**Lesser Wandering Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna arcuata pygmaea.*†

New Britain (and formerly Fiji Islands, where it has probably been exterminated by the introduction of the mongoose).

**Fulvous Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna bicolor.*

Southern California to south-eastern Texas and south to central Mexico; northern tropical South America from Colombia to the Guianas; Brazil, Peru, south to Paraguay and northern Argentina; East Africa from Lake Chad to Natal; Madagascar; India, Ceylon and Burma, south to Pegu. (This is probably the most extraordinary distribution of any species of bird. There is no geographical variation throughout this huge and broken range.)

**Black-billed Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna arborea.*

West Indies (Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles—Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico—Virgin Islands, Leeward Islands, Martinique).

**Javan or Indian Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna javanica.*

India from Sind eastwards to coast of southern China, south to Ceylon, Nicobar Islands, Malay Peninsula, Siam, Cochin China; Riu Kiu Islands, south-western Borneo, Sumatra and Java.

**White-faced Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna viduata.*

Tropical South America, south to the Argentine Chaco, Paraguay and Uruguay. Africa, south of the Sahara to southern Angola and the Transvaal; Madagascar; Comoro Islands.

**Red-billed Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna autumnalis autumnalis.*

Extreme southern Texas and Mexico, south through Central America to Panama, where it intergrades with *D. a. discolor*.

**Grey-breasted Whistling Duck.** *Dendrocygna autumnalis discolor.*

South America from eastern Panama to northern Argentina, but not south of Ecuador on the west side of the Andes.



# MAGPIE GOOSE AND WHISTLING OR TREE DUCKS.

Red-billed or  
Black-bellied  
Whistling  
Duck or  
Tree Duck.

Pink red bill,  
orange at base  
& blue at tip.

Pale grey  
cheeks

↑ The two races  
intergrade.

Brown  
breast

Pink  
legs

✓

Grey-breasted  
Whistling  
Duck or  
Tree Duck.

Bill as  
above.

Black-billed or  
Cuban  
Tree Duck

Grey  
breast

Pink  
legs

♂ + ♀  
have the same  
plumage in  
all the forms  
on this page

Fulvous Tree  
Duck or  
Whistling "Teal"

Blue-grey  
bill.

Reddish-  
brown  
bird

Blue-grey  
legs

White-faced  
Tree Duck.

Black with  
chestnut.

Blackish  
legs.

Plumed or  
Eyton's  
Tree Duck.

Pink  
spotted  
bill

Spotted  
Tree Duck

Pink legs

Dull reddish  
legs

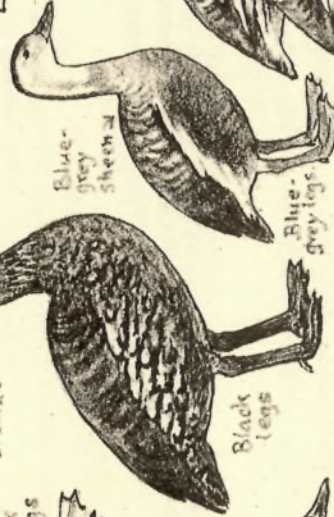


Magpie,  
Semi-palmated,  
or Pied Goose.

Orange-  
yellow legs

Javan Tree Duck or  
Lesser Whistling  
"Teal"

Medium



Blue-grey  
Shelduck

Black  
legs

Small

Large



East Indian,  
Lesser and  
Australian  
Wandering  
Tree Ducks.



Puff cheeks,  
chestnut flanks



'Whistling Duck' is an alternative & more correct name for all the 'Tree Ducks'.  
PS.

## PLATE II

### Tribe **ANSERINI** (Swans and Geese)

**Coscoroba Swan.** *Coscoroba coscoroba*.

Extreme southern Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile (including Tierra del Fuego), and Falkland Islands.

This species may more properly belong to the *Dendrocygnini*.

**Black Swan.** *Cygnus atratus*.

Australia (except north central) and Tasmania. Introduced into New Zealand.

**\*Mute Swan.** *Cygnus olor*.

Now breeds wild in southern Scandinavia, Denmark, Russia, Asia Minor and Persia, east through Turkestan to Mongolia. Also in semi-wild state in British Isles. In winter to north Africa, Black Sea, north-western India and Korea.

**Black-necked Swan.** *Cygnus melanocoryphus*.

Southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Falkland Islands, Argentina and Chile, south to Tierra del Fuego.

**Whistling Swan.** *Cygnus columbianus columbianus*.

North America, breeding chiefly north of Arctic Circle from Alaska to Hudson Bay, and wintering on the Atlantic coast from Chesapeake Bay to Currituck Sound and the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to California.

**\*Bewick's Swan.** *Cygnus columbianus bewickii*.

Breeds in northern Russia from the Kanin peninsula and northern Siberia, east to the Lena Delta; south in winter to the British Isles, northern Europe, Caspian Sea and central Asia.

**Eastern Bewick's or Jankowski's Swan.** *Cygnus columbianus jankowskii*.

Breeds from the delta of the Lena to the delta of the Kolyma; south to China and Japan in winter. There is some doubt whether this race, which is said to be slightly larger and with more yellow on bill, can be shown to be really distinct from *C. c. bewickii*.

**\*Whooper Swan.** *Cygnus cygnus cygnus*.

Breeds Greenland, Iceland, northern Scandinavia, eastwards to Kamchatka and winters British Isles, western Europe, central Asia, China and Japan. Iceland and Greenland birds have been separated as *C. c. islandicus*, but this is doubtfully distinct.

**Trumpeter Swan.** *Cygnus cygnus buccinator*.

Formerly bred throughout North America. Now known to breed only in Alberta, British Columbia, Montana and Wyoming, and possibly in interior of Alaska. The species is virtually non-migratory and there are probably not many more than 1,000 individuals in existence.



Trumpeter

Whistling

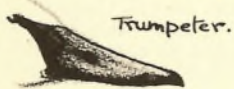
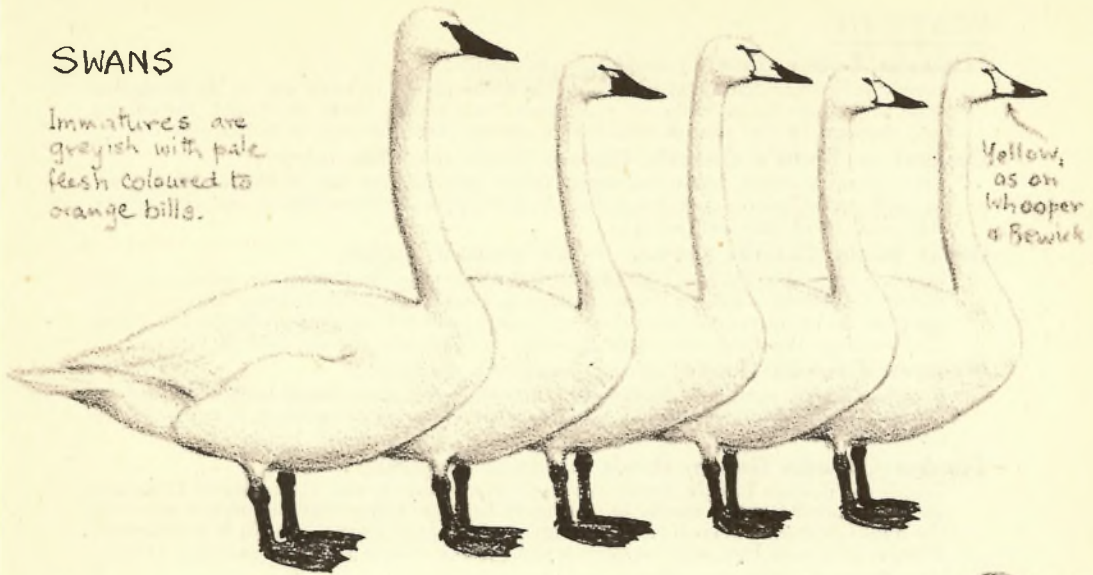
Whooper

Bewicks

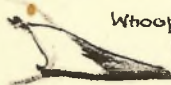
Jankowski's

## SWANS

Immatures are greyish with pale flesh coloured to orange bills.



Trumpeter.



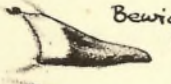
Whooper.

Yellow & black



Whistling.

Yellow spot (not always present)



Bewicks.

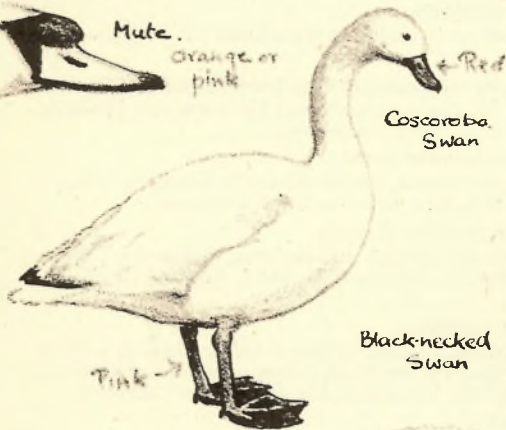
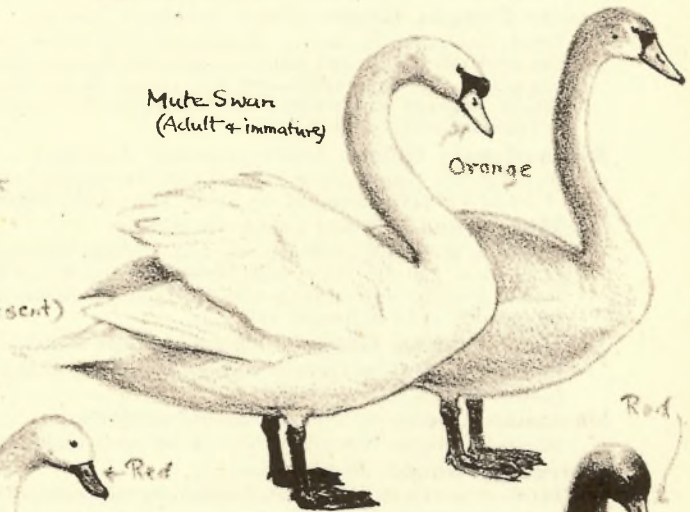
Yellow & black



Mute.

orange or pink

Mute Swan (Adult & immature)



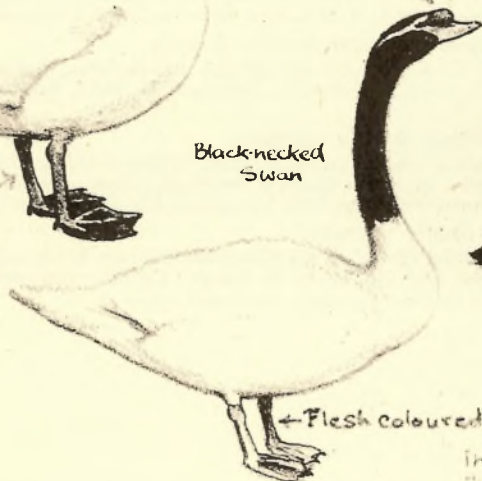
Coscoroba Swan

Bright red

Black Swan



Black-necked Swan



Flesh coloured

In the Swans the plumage of the male & female is the same.

T.S.

### PLATE III

**\*Canada Goose.** *Branta canadensis canadensis.*

Breeds in Newfoundland and Labrador, east of the Height of Land and on the Magdalen Islands. Winters on the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia, south to Florida. Introduced into England for first time in seventeenth century. Now regarded as British bird.

**Central or Todd's Canada Goose.** *Branta canadensis interior.*

Breeds from northern Manitoba, Baffin Island and the east side of Hudson Bay, south to northern Minnesota and James Bay. Winters from southern Illinois and Chesapeake Bay, south to Florida and Louisiana.

**Great Basin Canada Goose.** *Branta canadensis moffitti.*

Breeds from central British Columbia, central Alberta and Saskatchewan, south to north-eastern California, northern Utah, northern Colorado and south Dakota. This race does not move far on migration but has been recorded in winter from southern British Columbia, north-western Wyoming and Arkansas, south to California and the Gulf of Mexico.

**Western Canada Goose.** *Branta canadensis occidentalis.*

Breeds on Pacific coast and islands from Prince William Sound, Alaska to Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia. Mainly resident, but a few move as far south as north-western California.

**Tundra Canada Goose.** *Branta canadensis leucopareia.*

Breeds on Aleutian Islands, Arctic coast from Point Barrow, east to Mackenzie Delta and probably round lakes in interior of the tundra between Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers on the Alaska Peninsula where it has been suggested that it may intergrade with *B. c. occidentalis*. Winters in western U.S. from northern Washington to eastern Texas and northern Mexico.

**Lesser Canada Goose.** *Branta canadensis parvipes.*

Breeds throughout the interior of northern North America probably from central Alaska, east to Hudson Bay and south to northern British Columbia and Manitoba where it intergrades with *B. c. moffitti* and *B. c. interior*. Breeds also on Baffin and Southampton Islands. Migrates mainly west of the Mississippi. Winters in southern U.S. from California to Louisiana and south to Mexico.

**Richardson's Goose.** *Branta canadensis hutchinsii.*

Breeds on the eastern Arctic coasts of Canada. Migrates through the interior mainly west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains. Winters in Texas and Mexico.

**Cackling Goose.** *Branta canadensis minima.*

Known to breed only on Bering Sea coast of Alaska between mouths of Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers, but may do so from Bering Strait to Bristol Bay and perhaps on Kotzebue Sound. Migrates down Pacific coast of North America to winter in California, mainly in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys.

**Asiatic Cackling Goose.** *Branta canadensis asiatica.*†

Believed to breed on coasts of extreme north-east of Asia and to winter on the Pacific coast of Siberia, rarely to Japan.

**Hawaiian Goose or Ne-ne.** *Branta sandvicensis.*

Hawaiian Islands. Now reported to be not more than fifty individuals left in the world.

**\*Barnacle Goose.** *Branta leucopsis.*

Breeds in north-east Greenland, Spitzbergen and possibly Franz Joseph Land, and winters mainly in Scotland and Ireland, also on the coasts of Germany, Denmark and Holland. The species appears to have greatly decreased during this century.

**\*Light-bellied Brent Goose.** *Branta bernicla hrota.*

Breeds on coasts and islands of eastern Arctic Canada, Greenland and Spitzbergen. Winters in Ireland and on Atlantic coast of U.S. from New Jersey to North Carolina.

**\*Dark-bellied Brent Goose.** *Branta bernicla bernicla.*

Breeds in Arctic Europe and Asia from Novaya Zemlya and Kolguev, east to the Taimyr Peninsula. Winters on the coasts of Germany, Denmark, Holland, England, Scotland, and France.

**Pacific Black Brant.** *Branta bernicla nigricans.*

Breeds on coasts and islands of western Arctic Canada, northern Alaska, Siberia, west to Taimyr Peninsula. Winters on the Asiatic shores of the Pacific, south to Japan and northern China and on the North American shores from Vancouver Island to Lower California.

**\*Red-breasted Goose.** *Branta ruficollis.*

Breeds on Siberian tundra from the Ob to the Khatanga. Winters in the southern part of the Caspian Sea and in the Aral Sea; rarely in Europe, ten fully authenticated records for Britain (two of them on the New Grounds—1909 and 1942).



# BLACK GEESE

Asiatic

Apparent tendency  
to white ring  
Cackling

Richardson's

Tundra  
or Western Lesser  
Canada

Lesser Canada

The geographical  
indication in these  
drawings is  
intended only as  
an aid to memory

Great Basin  
Canada

Todd's or  
Central  
Canada

Eastern  
Canada

Western Canada

Black Brant

Light bellied  
Brent  
Ring complete  
in front

Dark bellied  
Brent.

Nene or  
Hawaiian Goose  
(In grave danger  
of extinction)

Pale buff  
neck

Barnacle

Redbreast

Chestnut  
brown

In all these forms the plumage of both  
sexes are the same.

## PLATE IV

### **Swan Goose.** *Anser cygnoides*.

Breeds in Siberia from the Tobol and the Ob to Kamchatka, the Commander and Kurile Islands, south to the Altai, Lake Baikal and Ussuri. Winters in China.

### **\*Bean Goose (Yellow-billed Bean Goose).** *Anser arvensis arvensis*.

Breeds in the taiga (wooded country) in the Arctic from Lapland, eastwards to the Yenesei. In winter, south to Britain (now very local and rather rare), Holland, Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas, Turkestan. The limits of the ranges of this and the next four races are not yet very well understood.

### **Middendorf's Bean Goose.** *Anser arvensis sibiricus*.†

Breeds in taiga in Arctic Siberia from the Taimyr Peninsula to the Chuckchi Peninsula. Winters in China and Japan.

### **Tundra or Western Bean Goose.** *Anser arvensis rossicus*.

Limits of breeding range not worked out. Probably breeds in Kolguev, Novaya Zemlya, and on tundra shores of Arctic Russia and Siberia, west of the mouth of the Yenesei.

### **Thick-billed or Eastern Bean Goose.** *Anser arvensis serrirostris*.†

Breeds on the tundra shores of Siberia, east of the Yenesei. Winters in China and Japan.

### **Sushkin's Goose.** *Anser arvensis neglectus*.†

Believed to breed on Novaya Zemlya and Kolguev. Apparently used to migrate through the Ufa Government to winter in Hungary, where it has not been recorded since 1930. It is possible that the race has been absorbed by a change of range of *A. a. rossicus*. It is also possible that it is no more than a colour phase of *rossicus*.

### **\*Pink-footed Goose.** *Anser arvensis brachyrhynchus*.

Breeds in north-east Greenland, Iceland, Spitzbergen, and possibly Franz Joseph Land. Winters almost entirely in England and Scotland; a few in Holland. (Up to ten years ago more than 1,000 came to the New Grounds every September. Lately the number has been less than 100. They leave again in November.)

### **\*White-fronted Goose.** *Anser albifrons albifrons*.

Breeds on the Arctic coasts of Europe, Asia and North America from the Kanin Peninsula, east to the Bering Strait, Alaska and western Arctic Canada. Winters in England, western Europe, Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas, northern India, China and Japan; western North America, south to California and the Gulf of Mexico.

### **\*Greenland White-fronted Goose.** *Anser albifrons flavirostris*.

Breeds in north-west Greenland. Winters in Ireland, west Scotland, occasionally Wales, western England and eastern North America.

### **Tule Goose.** *Anser albifrons gambelli*.

Reported breeding on the Perry River in the centre of the Arctic coast of Canada. Winters very locally in the Sacramento Valley, California. This race is probably very limited in numbers. There may be no more than 1,000 in the world.

### **\*Lesser White-fronted Goose.** *Anser erythropus*.

Breeds, largely on mountain lakes and tarns, from Norwegian Lapland, eastwards to the Kolyma in Siberia and perhaps to the Chuckchi Peninsula. Winters in southern Europe, Black and Caspian Seas, Turkestan, north-west India, China, Japan. Nine records for Britain (six of them on the New Grounds).

### **\*Greylag Goose.** *Anser anser anser*.

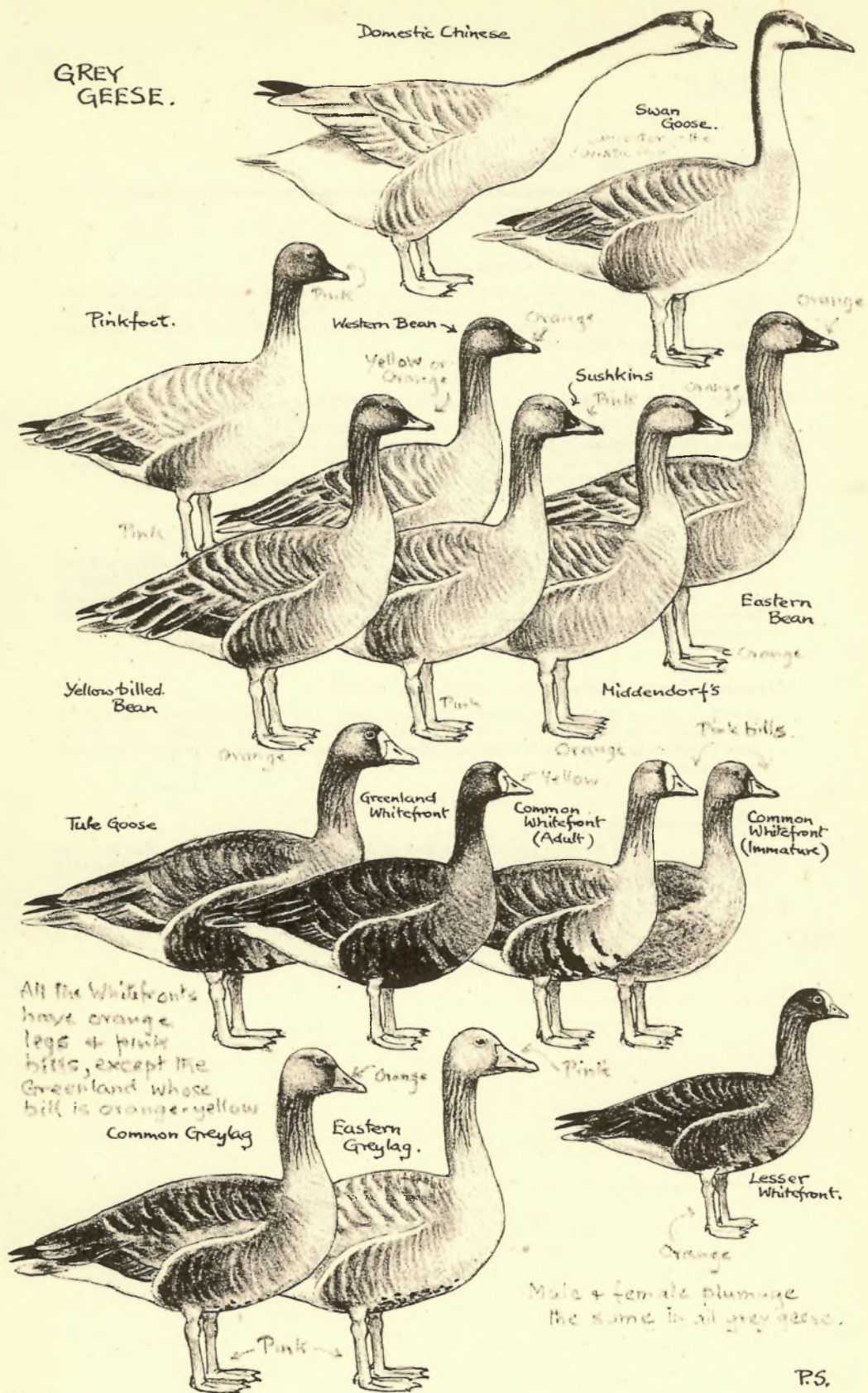
Breeds in Iceland, Scandinavia and northern Scotland (the only indigenous species of goose to breed in Britain). Winters in Holland, Britain, France and Spain.

### **Eastern Greylag Goose.** *Anser anser rubrirostris*.

Breeds from eastern Europe (Poland, Hungary and Balkans) and North Africa, through Mesopotamia and central Asia to Kamchatka. In winter to the Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas, Seistan, north-west India and China.



# GREY GEESE.



## PLATE V

### **Bar-headed Goose.** *Anser indicus*.

Breeds on lakes of high central Asia from the Tian-Shans to Ladakh and Kokonor. Winters northern India, Assam and northern Burma.

### **Emperor Goose.** *Anser canagicus*.

Breeds on the west coast of Alaska from Kotzebue Sound to the mouths of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, on St. Lawrence Island and the Chuckchi Peninsula. Winters in the Aleutian Islands and the Alaska Peninsula, east to Bristol Bay; in Asia, south to the Commander Islands and Kamchatka.

### **\*Lesser Snow Goose.** *Anser caerulescens hyperboreus*.

Breeds on Arctic coast of North America from Hudson Bay westward, and in north-eastern Siberia, probably as far west as the Lena. In winter, south in Asia to Japan and in North America to California and the Gulf of Mexico. Occasional in Europe. Twenty British records definitely belonged to this race, but some may have been escapes.

### **Blue Snow Goose.** *Anser caerulescens caerulescens*.

Breeds on south-western corner of Baffin Island, Southampton Island, and sparsely in Perry River region. Breeding range apparently spreading. Winters on coast of Gulf of Mexico, chiefly in Louisiana. Recent records in Ireland may be wild birds. This bird may ultimately be shown to be no more than a colour phase of the Lesser Snow Goose: and it is even possible that Greater Blue Geese occur.

### **\*Greater Snow Goose.** *Anser caerulescens atlanticus*.

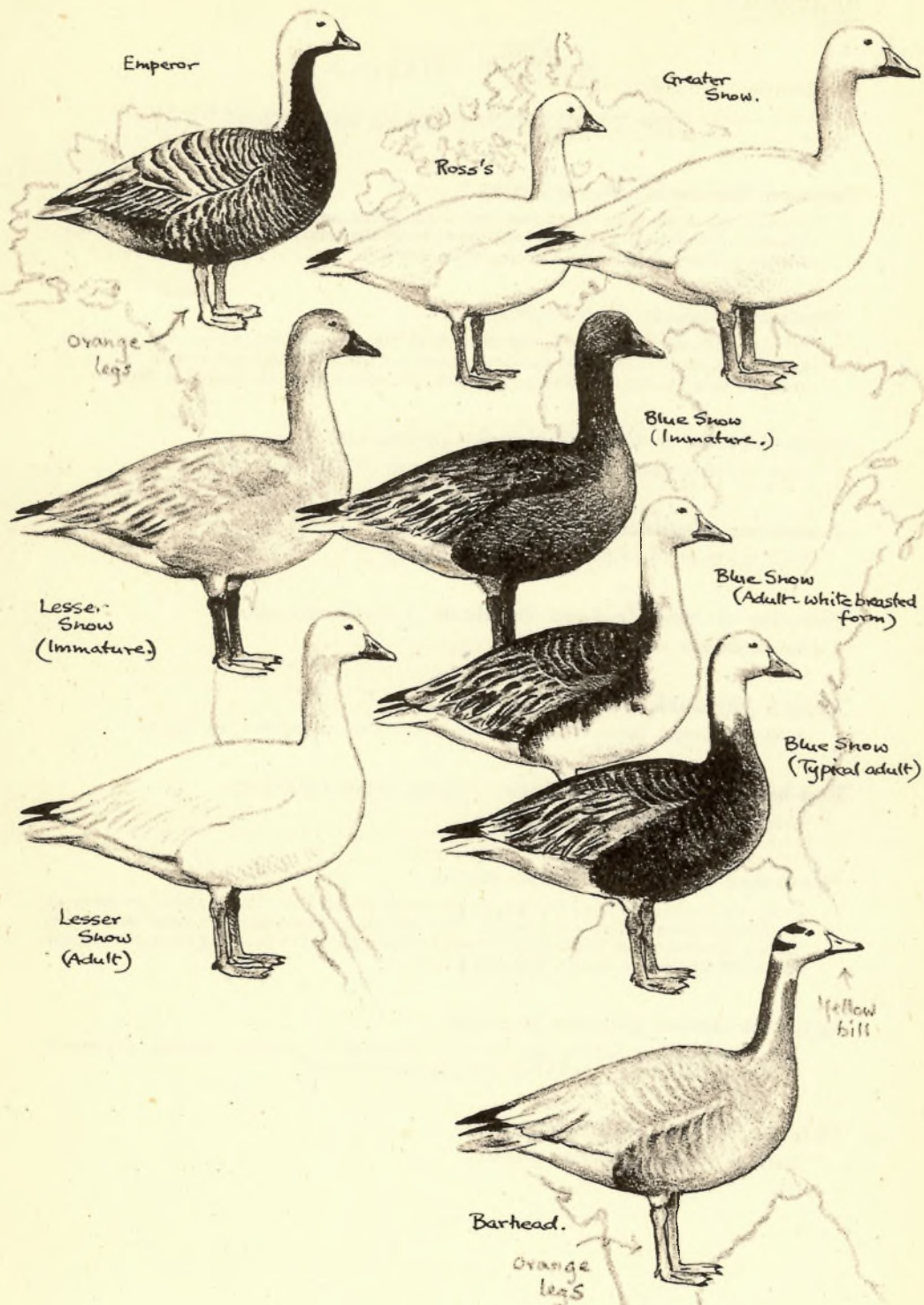
Breeds on coasts of north Greenland, Ellesmere Land and adjacent islands. Migrates by way of Cap Tourmente at mouth of St. Lawrence, and winters off Atlantic coast of U.S. from Chesapeake Bay to North Carolina. Most of the 120 British records probably belonged to this race.

### **Ross's Goose.** *Anser rossii*.

Breeds in the Perry River region in the centre of the Arctic coast of Canada. The nest was first found in 1942. Winters in Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in California. Probably between 2,000 and 3,000 individuals in the world.



# SNOW GEESE etc. (ABERRANT GREY GEESE)



## PLATE VI

### Sub-Family ANATINÆ

#### Tribe **TADORNINI** (Shelducks and Shelgeese)

##### **Crested Shelduck.** *Tadorna cristata*.†

Known only from three specimens, two from Korea and one from near Vladivostok. Thought at first to be a hybrid, but figured fairly frequently in ancient Japanese prints, indicating that it is probably a disappearing species.

##### **\*Ruddy Shelduck.** *Tadorna ferruginea*.

Breeds from south-east Europe, the Near East, the Caspian Sea, across Asia to Transbaikalia, south to Himalayas and south-western China. Winters in southern half of its breeding range to the Nile Valley; India and southern China. Occasional in Britain.

##### **South African or Cape Shelduck.** *Tadorna cana*.

Cape Province, Orange Free State and Transvaal.

##### **Australian Shelduck.** *Tadorna tadornoides*.

West and South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania.

##### **Paradise or New Zealand Shelduck.** *Tadorna variegata*.

New Zealand.

##### **Radjah Shelduck.** *Tadorna radjah radjah*.†

Moluccas, Ceram, Buru, Waigiu, Salawatti, New Guinea and the Aru Islands.

##### **Red-backed Radjah Shelduck.** *Tadorna radjah rufitergum*.

Northern and eastern tropical Australia.

##### **\*Common Shelduck.** *Tadorna tadorna*.

Breeds on coasts of western Europe, including the British Isles; locally about the shores of the Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas, east on the saline lakes of central Asia to east Siberia, Mongolia and Tibet. Winters from southern part of its breeding range to northern Africa, Arabia, India, south China and Japan.

##### **Egyptian Goose.** *Alopochen aegyptiacus*.

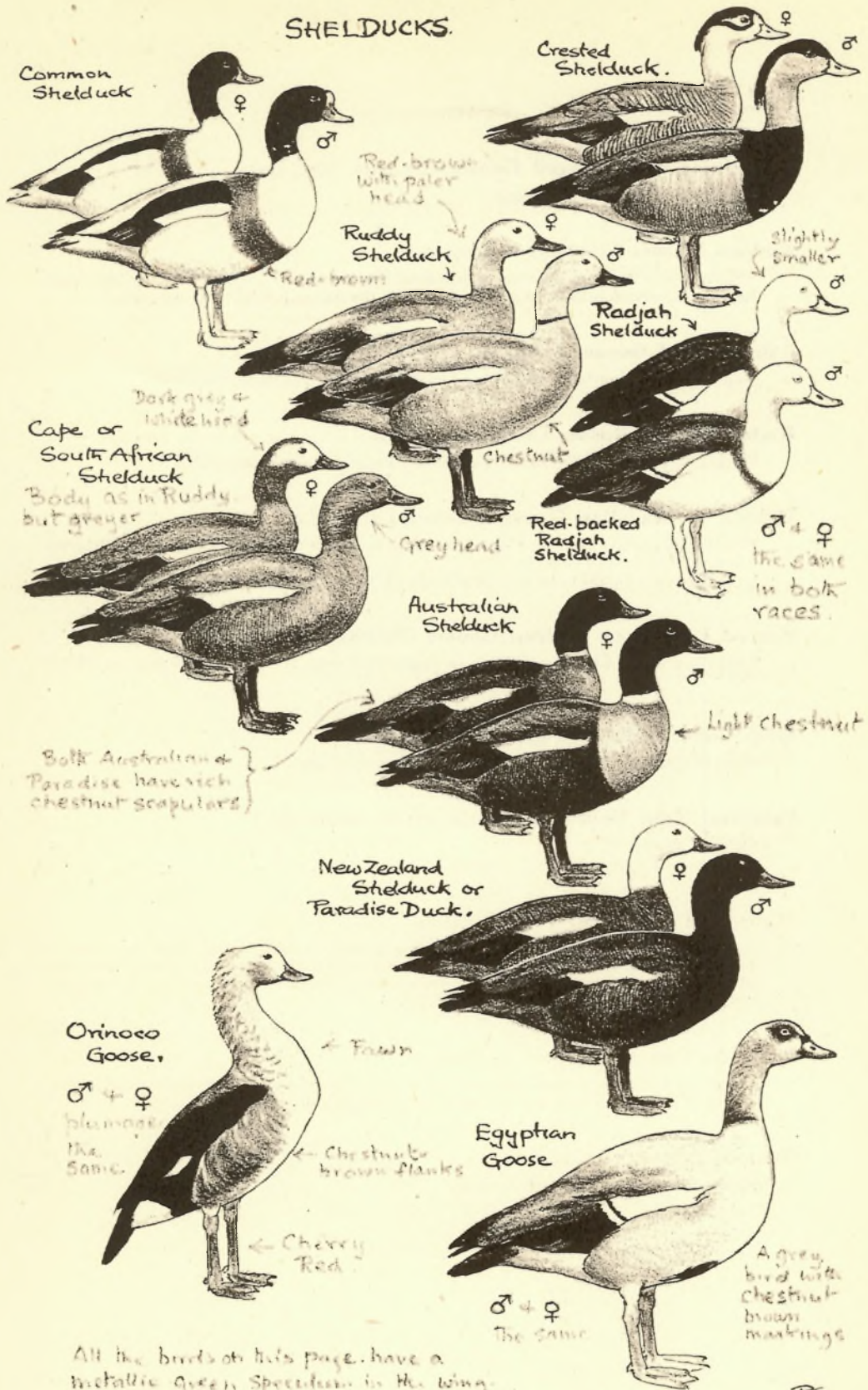
Africa, south of the Sahara, also the entire Nile Valley; southern Palestine. Occasional records in Europe. Introduced into some parts of England.

##### **Orinoco Goose.** *Neochen jubatus*.

Basins of the Orinoco and the Amazon.



# SHELDUCKS.



## PLATE VII

**Abyssinian Blue-winged Goose.** *Cyanochen cyanopterus.*

Highlands of Abyssinia and Shoa.

**Andean Goose.** *Chloëphaga melanoptera.*

Western South America from the highlands of Peru and Bolivia to the Straits of Magellan.  
In winter it descends to the plains at the foot of the Andes in Chile and Argentina.

**Ashy-headed Goose.** *Chloëphaga poliocephala.*

Southern Chile, southern Argentina, Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Islands.

**Ruddy-headed Goose.** *Chloëphaga rubidiceps.*

Falkland Islands and Tierra del Fuego; occasional in central Argentina.

**Upland or Magellan Goose.** *Chloëphaga picta picta.*

Southern Argentina from the Rio Negro, south to Tierra del Fuego; the Falkland Islands.  
Introduced into south Georgia.  
In Patagonia it is said to be an inland bird, whereas *C. p. dispar* prevails near the coast.

**Barred Upland or Chilean Goose.** *Chloëphaga picta dispar.*

Pacific side of the Chilean cordillera to Tierra del Fuego. A coastal rather than an inland bird.

**Kelp Goose.** *Chloëphaga hybrida hybrida.*

Coast of Chile from Chiloë, southward to Tierra del Fuego.

**Falkland Kelp Goose.** *Chloëphaga hybrida malvinarum.*†

Falkland Islands.



# SHELGEESE.

Andean Goose

Male & female  
plumage the same



Red legs

Abyssinian Bluewinged  
Goose

Male & female  
plumage the same  
Shoulder  
blue gray  
rest of  
bird  
brownish gray.  
Speculum green.

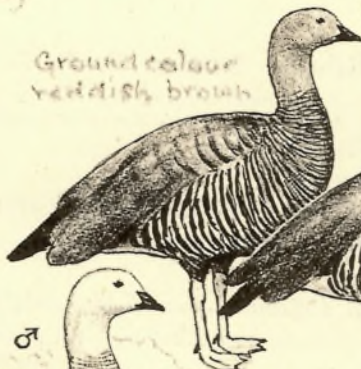


Upland or Magellan  
Goose

♀

♂

Ground colour  
reddish brown



Yellow  
legs

All on this page except the  
Abyssinian are South  
American.

Barred Upland  
or Chilean  
Goose

♀

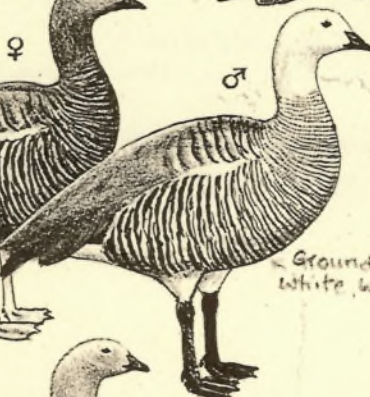
Ground colour  
reddish brown,  
darker than  
Upland



Yellow  
legs

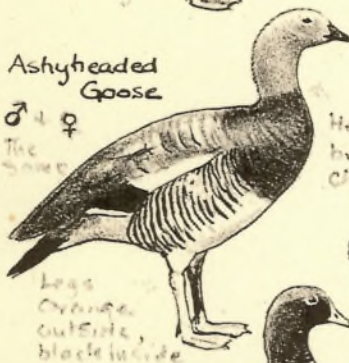
♂

Ground colour  
white, with gray back



Ashyheaded  
Goose

♂ & ♀  
The same

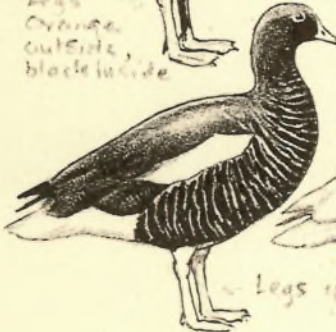


Legs  
orange  
outside,  
black inside

Head gray,  
breast rich  
chestnut red

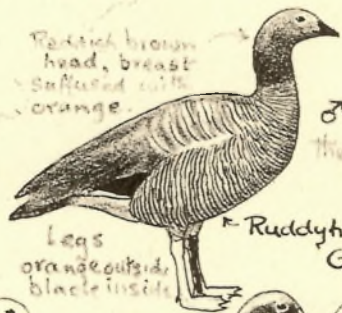
Kelp Goose

♀



Legs yellow

Reddish brown  
head, breast  
suffused with  
orange.



♂ & ♀  
The same

Ruddyheaded  
Goose

Legs  
orange outside,  
black inside

Falkland  
Island  
Kelp Goose

♀

♂



Local race  
with longer  
bill & legs.

Ps.

PLATE VIII

Aberrant species of tribe **TADORNINI**

**Cereopsis or Cape Barren Goose.** *Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ.*

Islands off south and south-west Australia and in Bass Strait.

**Flying Steamer Duck.** *Tachyeres patachonicus.*†

Coasts, rivers, and interior lakes of southern South America from Valdivia, Chile on the west and Puerto Deseado, Argentina, on the east, south to Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Islands.

**Magellanic Flightless Steamer Duck.** *Tachyeres pteneres.*†

The coast of southern South America from Concepción, Chile, south to Tierra del Fuego, including the Straits of Magellan to the eastern entrance, but not the Atlantic coast north of Cape San Diego.

**Falkland Flightless Steamer Duck.** *Tachyeres brachypterus.*†

Falkland Islands.

**Crested Duck.** *Lophonetta specularioides specularioides.*†

From central Chile and west central Argentina, south to Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Islands.

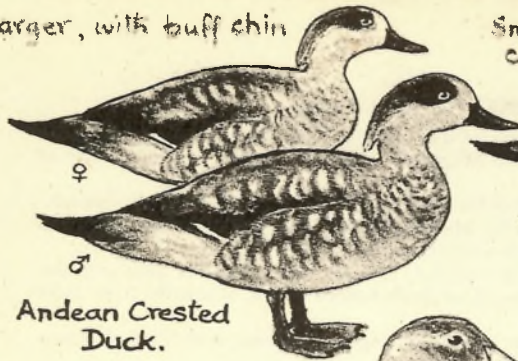
**Andean Crested Duck.** *Lophonetta specularioides alticola.*

Highland lakes in the Andes from central Peru, south through Bolivia to the latitude of Santiago, Chile. Occasionally in winter to the central valley of Chile.



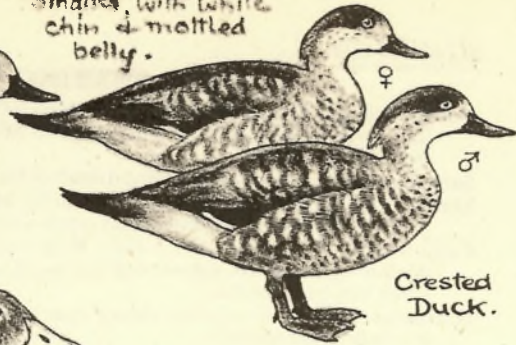
# ABERRANT SPECIES OF THE SHELDUCK-SHELGOOSE TRIBE.

Larger, with buff chin



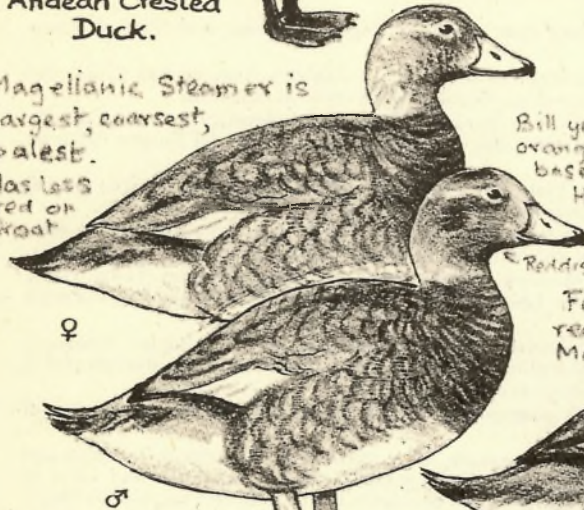
Andean Crested Duck.

Smaller, with white chin & mottled belly.



Crested Duck.

Magellanic Steamer is largest, coarsest, palest. Has less red on throat

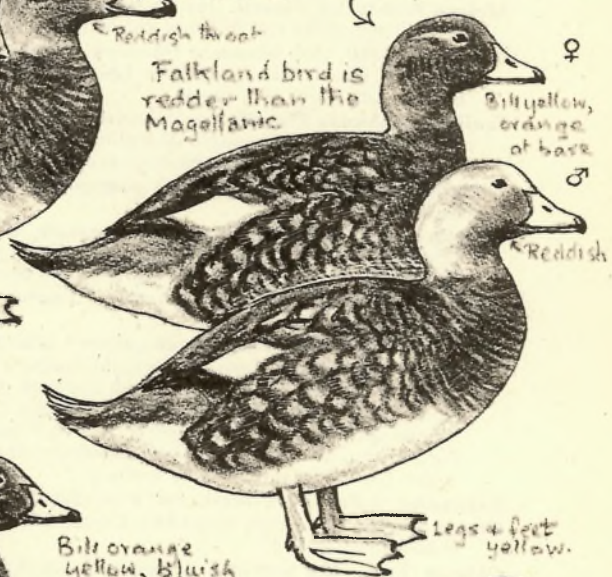


Magellanic Flightless Steamer Duck.

Legs & feet yellow

Bill yellow, orange at base. Heaviest bill of 3.

Falkland Is. Flightless Steamer Duck.



Falkland bird is redder than the Magellanic

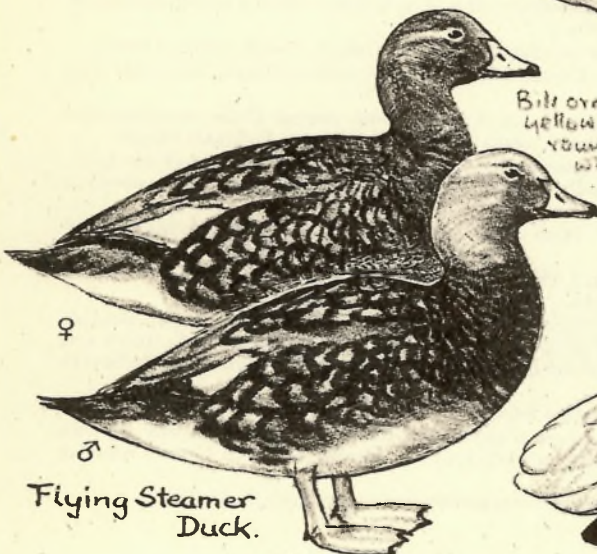
Bill yellow, orange at base

Reddish

Legs & feet yellow.

Bill orange yellow, bluish round nostrils, whitish at tip. Lightest bill of 3.

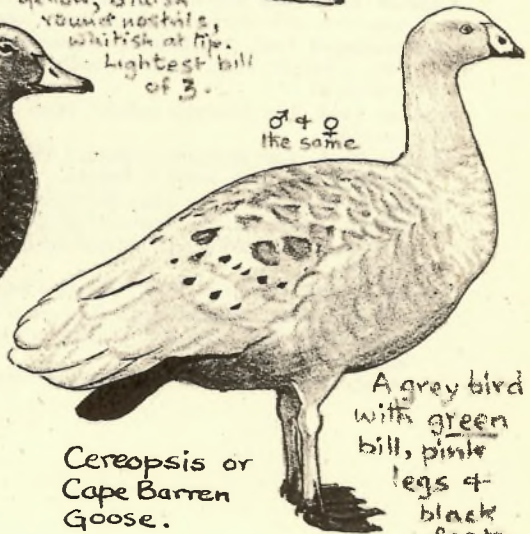
♂ & ♀ the same



Flying Steamer Duck.

legs & feet yellow

Flying Steamer is darker than the other two.



Cereopsis or Cape Barren Goose.

A grey bird with green bill, pink legs & black feet. PS.



## PLATE IX

### Tribe ANATINI (Dabbling Ducks)

**Bronze-winged Duck.** *Anas specularis*.† Slopes of the Andes in Chile and Argentina from the latitude of Concepción to the Straits of Magellan. North in winter to the vicinity of Valparaiso, Chile.

**Salvadori's Duck.** *Anas waigiensis*.† Island of Waigiu and mountain streams of New Guinea.

**Marbled Teal.** *Anas angustirostris*. Resident in Mediterranean Basin from southern Spain to Near East, Persia, Baluchistan and north-western India.

**Cape Teal.** *Anas capensis*. Africa from Bechuanaland, African lakes, Uganda and southern Abyssinia southward. Apparently not found in south-eastern Africa. Recorded from Lake Chad and Senegambia.

**Hottentot Teal.** *Anas punctata*. Africa from southern Angola, Uganda and Shoa to Cape Province; Madagascar.

**Versicolor or Grey Teal.** *Anas versicolor versicolor*. South America from central Chile, the Bolivian Chaco, Paraguay and southern Brazil, south to central Argentina.

**Southern Versicolor or Grey Teal.** *Anas versicolor fretensis*. South America from the latitude of Valdivia, Chile, through southern Chile and Argentina to Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Islands.

**Puna Teal.** *Anas versicolor puna*. The Puna zone (highland plateau) of the Andes from central Peru, south through Bolivia (Lake Titicaca and Cochabamba) to northern Chile.

**African Red-billed Pintail.** *Anas erythrorhynchos*. South and East Africa from southern Angola, Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria and southern Abyssinia, south to the Cape; Madagascar.

**Bahama Pintail.** *Anas bahamensis bahamensis*.† Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles (Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico), northern Lesser Antilles, Colombia, the Guianas and northern Brazil, as far south as Amazon.

**Southern Bahama Pintail.** *Anas bahamensis rubrirostris*. Southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, south to northern and eastern Argentina, and west to eastern Bolivia; the central provinces of Chile; recorded on the west coast of Peru.

**Galapagos Pintail.** *Anas bahamensis galapagensis*.† Galapagos Islands (Pacific ocean west of Ecuador).

**Chilean or Brown Pintail.** *Anas georgica spinicauda*. South America from southern Colombia and Ecuador, through Bolivia, southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile to Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Islands. Probably does not winter in extreme south of its range.

**Niceforo's Pintail.** *Anas georgica niceforoi*.† Eastern Andes of Colombia; also Cali, Valle de Cauca, Colombia.

**South Georgian Teal.** *Anas georgica georgica*.† Island of south Georgia. (South Atlantic.)

**\*Common Pintail.** *Anas acuta*. Breeds in the northern parts of Europe, Asia and North America, including British Isles, Winters south to North Africa, the Nile Valley, Abyssinia, Persian Gulf, India, Ceylon, Burma, Siam, southern China; from southern British Columbia, Mississippi Valley and Chesapeake Bay to Panama and West Indies; Hawaiian Islands. Pintails from North America have been separated as *A. a. tzitzehoa* which is said to be slightly larger, but it is very doubtfully distinct.

**Kerguelen or Eaton's Pintail.** *Anas acuta eatoni*.† Kerguelen Island. (South Indian Ocean.)

**Crozet Pintail.** *Anas acuta drygalskii*.† Crozet Islands. (South Indian Ocean, 800 miles west of Kerguelen Island.)

**Chilean Teal.** *Anas flavirostris flavirostris*. South America from central Chile, north-western Argentina and extreme southern Brazil, south to Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Islands.

**Sharp-winged Teal.** *Anas flavirostris oxypterus*. The Puna zone (highland plateau) of the Andes from northern Peru, south through western Bolivia to northern Chile and northern Argentina.

**Andean Teal.** *Anas flavirostris andium*.† High Andes of central and southern Colombia and of Ecuador.

**Merida Teal.** *Anas flavirostris altipetens*.† High Andes of western Venezuela and the eastern Andes of Colombia, south to Bogota.

**\*Common Teal.** *Anas crecca crecca*. Breeds in Europe and Asia from Iceland to China; Aleutian Islands. Winters as far south as North Africa, Nile Valley, Somaliland, Persia, India and Ceylon, Assam, southern China and the Philippines. Very numerous in winter on the Severn Estuary.

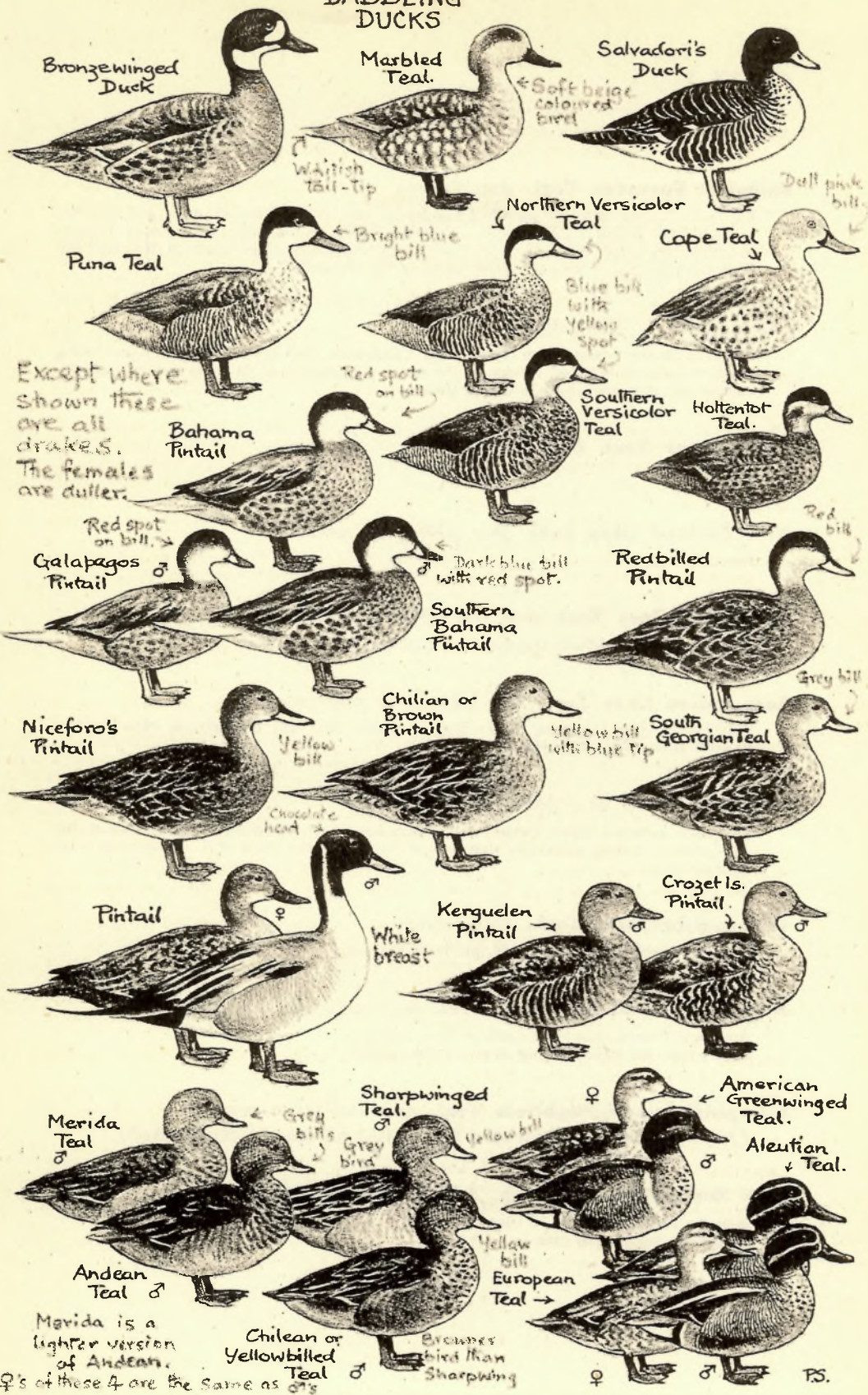
**Aleutian Teal.** *Anas crecca nimea*.† Aleutian Islands.

**\*American Green-winged Teal.** *Anas crecca carolinensis*. Breeds in northern North America from Alaska to Hudson Bay. Winters in southern U.S., Mexico, northern Central America and the West Indies.

About seven records in Britain, but probably comes unrecognized comparatively frequently.



# DABBLING DUCKS



## PLATE X

### **Baikal or Formosa Teal.** *Anas formosa*.

Breeds in Siberia from the middle Lena River, east to the Kolyma delta and Anadyr, south to Lake Baikal (?), Amurland, northern Sakhalin and northern Kamchatka. Winters in China and Japan. Recorded from Formosa but derives its name not from the island but from the fact that 'Formosa' is the Japanese for 'beautiful'.

### **Falcated Teal.** *Anas falcata*.

Breeds in northern Asia, south of the Arctic Circle from the Upper Yenesei to Kamchatka, south probably to northern Mongolia, the Amur and Ussuriland. Winters in Japan, Korea, eastern and southern China to Upper Burma.

### **Madagascar Teal.** *Anas bernieri*.†

Madagascar.

### **New Zealand Grey Teal.** *Anas gibberifrons remissa*.†

New Zealand.

### **Australian Grey Teal.** *Anas gibberifrons mathewsi*.

Australia (except Melville and Cape York peninsulas); Tasmania.

### **East Indian Grey Teal.** *Anas gibberifrons gibberifrons*.†

East Indies (Java, Celebes, Lesser Sunda Islands, Aru and Kei Islands, New Guinea, Rennell Island, New Caledonia).

### **Andaman Teal.** *Anas gibberifrons albogularis*.†

Andaman Islands (Indian Ocean). Two races have been described from the islands, but since there is striking individual variation in this species the claim of *A. a. leucoparens* is not substantiated.

### **Chestnut-breasted Teal.** *Anas castanea*.

Australia (except north coast and interior); Tasmania.

### **Auckland Island Flightless Teal.** *Anas aucklandica aucklandica*.†

Auckland Islands (400 miles south of New Zealand).  
Lately reported to be holding its own satisfactorily.

### **Campbell Island Flightless Teal.** *Anas aucklandica nesiotis*.†

Campbell Island (500 miles south of New Zealand and east of Auckland Islands).

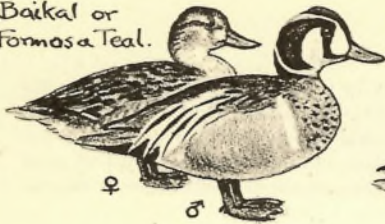
### **New Zealand Brown Duck.** *Anas aucklandica chlorotis*.

New Zealand and Chatham Islands.  
Becoming dangerously rare.

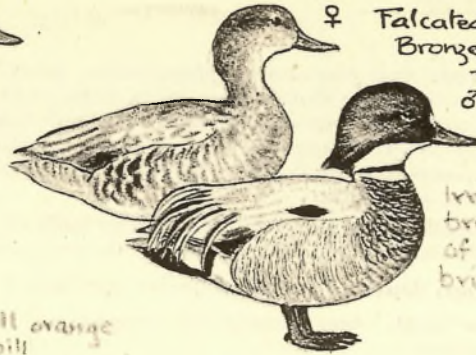


# DABBLING DUCKS

Baikal or  
Formosa Teal.



♀ Falcated or  
Bronzecapped  
Teal.  
♂



Iridescent  
bronze head  
of great  
brilliance.

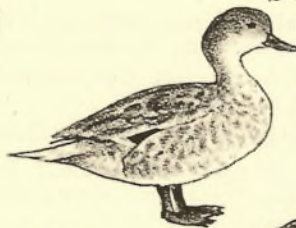
Madagascar  
or Bernier's  
Teal



Dull orange  
bill

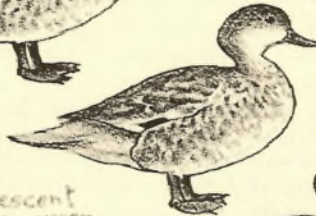
Dull  
orange  
legs

East Indian  
Grey Teal

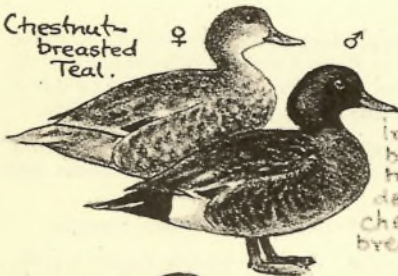


Smallest of the 3.

Australian  
Grey Teal

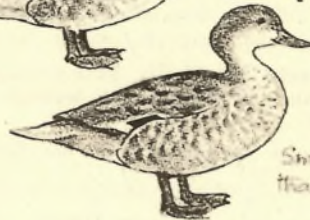


Chestnut-  
breasted  
Teal.



Iridescent  
black-green  
head,  
deep  
chestnut  
breast.

New Zealand  
Grey Teal.



Smaller  
than Australian

Andaman ♀  
Teal.

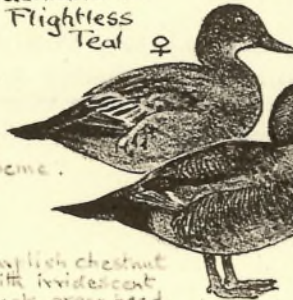


New Zealand  
Brown Duck ♀



Greenish  
sheen

Auckland Is.  
Flightless  
Teal ♀



Chestnut-breasted  
+ Auckland Is. males  
have similar colour scheme.

Purplish chestnut  
with iridescent  
black-green head.

Campbell Is.  
Flightless  
Teal. ♂



Purplish  
brown  
breast

Cinnamon  
buff  
patch

narrow  
bill.

Purplish  
brown all over,  
including the  
head.

P.S.

## PLATE XI

**\*Mallard.** *Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*. Breeds in Europe and Asia from the Arctic Circle, south to the Mediterranean, Persia, Tibet, central China, Korea and northern Japan; Iceland; the Azores; northern and central North America, west of Hudson Bay and the Mississippi. The commonest breeding duck in Britain. Winters from southern half of its breeding range to North Africa, Nile Valley, India, Burma, southern China, Japan; southern Mexico and Florida.

**Greenland Mallard.** *Anas platyrhynchos conboschas*.† Breeds on coasts of Greenland, on the west, north to Upernavik and on the east, north to Angmagsalik.

**Hawaiian Duck.** *Anas platyrhynchos wyvilliana*.† Hawaiian Islands.

**Laysan Teal.** *Anas platyrhynchos laysanensis*.† Laysan Island (900 miles west of Honolulu).

**Marianas Mallard or Oustalets Duck.** *Anas platyrhynchos oustaleti*.† Islands of Guam, Saipan and Tinian (1,200 miles north of New Guinea).

**Florida Duck.** *Anas fulvigula fulvigula*. Gulf coast of Florida (possibly Alabama) and north on the east coast of Florida to the St. John's River.

**Mottled Duck.** *Anas fulvigula maculosa*. Gulf coast of Texas and Louisiana. There is some doubt of the validity of this race.

**Mexican Duck.** *Anas fulvigula diazi*.† Highlands of central Mexico.

**New Mexico Duck.** *Anas fulvigula novimexicana*.† Upper Rio Grande Valley from El Paso, Texas to Albuquerque, New Mexico. There is some doubt of the validity of this race.

**Black Duck.** *Anas fulvigula rubripes*. Breeds in north-eastern North America from the west side of Hudson Bay to Labrador, and south to North Carolina. Winters south to the Gulf coast. Two races have been separated based on characters which may only be due to age and season. *A. f. rubripes* is said to be the western and *A. f. tristis* the eastern form.

**Chinese Spotbill.** *Anas poecilorhyncha zonorhyncha*. Eastern Asia from Dauria, the Amur River, southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, south to southern China and Formosa.

**Burma Spotbill.** *Anas poecilorhyncha haringtoni*.† Burma, Shan States, Yunnan.

**Indian Spotbill.** *Anas poecilorhyncha poecilorhyncha*. India to western Assam; Ceylon.

**Pelew Island Grey Duck.** *Anas superciliosa pelewensis*.† Pelew Islands (east of the Philippine Islands), northern New Guinea, Solomon, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Tahiti.

**Celebes Grey Duck.** *Anas superciliosa percua*.† Celebes. (Probably the form found in western Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands and Buru.)

**Australian Grey Duck.** *Anas superciliosa rogersi*. Australia and Tasmania.

**New Zealand Grey Duck.** *Anas superciliosa superciliosa*.† New Zealand.

**Philippine Duck.** *Anas luzonica*. Philippine Islands.

**Meller's Duck.** *Anas melleri*. Madagascar; introduced into Mauritius.

**African Yellow-bill.** *Anas undulata undulata*. Africa from Angola, Uganda and Kenya southward.

**Abyssinian Yellow-bill.** *Anas undulata rupelli*. Upper Blue Nile and Abyssinian Lake region.

**African Black Duck.** *Anas sparsa sparsa*.† South Africa; northern limits not defined.

**Abyssinian Black Duck.** *Anas sparsa leucostigma*.† East and north-east Africa across to the Upper Congo and Cameroon. Rare in the western part of its range.

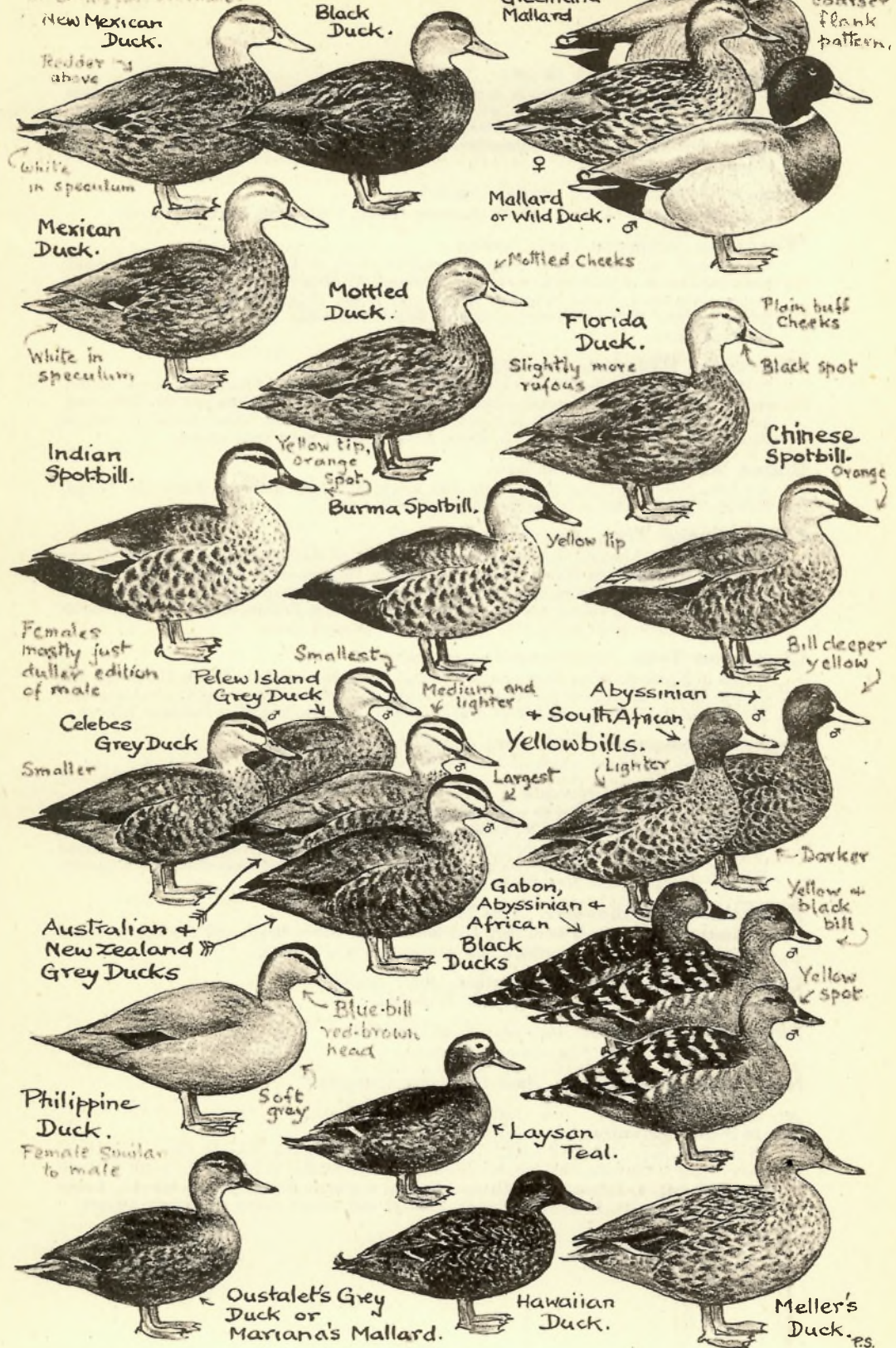
**Gabon Black Duck.** *Anas sparsa maclatchyi*. Gabon (western French Equatorial Africa).



# Except for the female Mallard all or this part are drakes

## DABBLING DUCKS

## (MALLARDS.)





## PLATE XII

**\*Gadwall.** *Anas strepera strepera*.

Europe, Asia and North America, breeding from Iceland to Kamchatka, British Columbia and Prairie Provinces of Canada, south to England, Holland, Germany, central Russia, Caspian, Seistan, Transbaikalia, California and Colorado. Winters south to northern Africa, Abyssinia, India, Assam, southern China, Lower California, southern Mexico and Florida.

**Coues's Gadwall.** *Anas strepera couesi*.†

Washington and New York Islands (Fanning Group, 1,000 miles south of Hawaii).

**\*European Widgeon.** *Anas penelope*.

Europe and Asia, breeding in temperate regions north to the Arctic Circle and beyond, from Iceland to Kamchatka, including Scotland. Winters in Britain and south to Nile Valley, Abyssinia, India, southern China and Japan. Regularly in small numbers on Atlantic coasts of North America, also in British Columbia. Common in winter on the Severn Estuary.

**\*American Widgeon.** *Anas americana*.

North America, breeding in the north-west from Alaska to the Prairie Provinces, mainly east of the Rockies and wintering from British Columbia to California and the Gulf coast, and from Long Island, south to Costa Rica and West Indies. About twelve records in Britain, one on the New Grounds; some, however, may have been escapes.

**Chiloë Widgeon.** *Anas sibilatrix*.

Southern South America from Chile and southern Brazil, south to Tierra del Fuego; Falkland Islands. Breeds in the southern half of its range.

**\*Blue-winged Teal.** *Anas discors*.

Breeds in North America mainly east of the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada from the Rocky Mountains through the Prairies to the Great Lakes. Winters on the Gulf coast from Florida to Mexico, the West Indies, Central America and northern South America to Peru on the west and Cayenne on the north-east. About eight records in Britain, also record of probable breeding in Lincolnshire, but may originate from escaped birds.

**Cinnamon Teal.** *Anas cyanoptera cyanoptera*.

Breeds in North America from southern British Columbia, south to Lower California and central Mexico and east to the edge of the Prairies. Winters in Mexico and Central America. Breeds also in South America from Argentina and Chile south, and in Falkland Islands.

**Andean Cinnamon Teal.** *Anas cyanoptera orinoma*.†

Puna region (highland plateau) of the Andes in Peru and Bolivia.

**\*Garganey.** *Anas querquedula*.

Europe and Asia, breeding in south-eastern England, south Sweden, Finland, Russia, east across Asia, south of lat. 60° N. to Kamchatka; southern limits, France, Italy, Black and Caspian Seas, Turkestan, Tibet (?), Manchuria and northern Japan. Winters Mediterranean south to West Africa (Nigeria), Kenya, Arabia, India, Indo-Chinese countries, Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas and New Guinea.

**Argentine Red Shoveler.** *Anas platalea*.

Southern South America from Peru and Bolivia to southern Brazil and south to Straits of Magellan; migratory in northern and southern parts of its range.

**Cape or South African Shoveler.** *Anas smithi*.†

South Africa, north to Angola and the Transvaal.

**Australian Shoveler.** *Anas rhynchotis rhynchotis*.†

Southern and eastern Australia and Tasmania.

**New Zealand Shoveler.** *Anas rhynchotis variegata*.†

New Zealand.

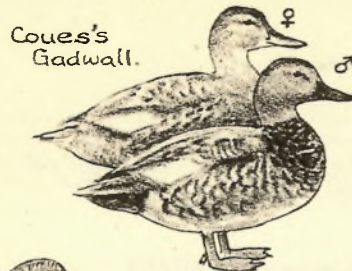
**\*Common Shoveler.** *Anas clypeata*.

Breeds in Europe, Asia and North America, usually not north of Arctic Circle and not in eastern half of Canada. Now breeds commonly in British Isles. Winters as far south as North and East Africa, Persian Gulf, Ceylon, Burma, southern China, Japan, Hawaii, Lower California, Mexico, Honduras, Florida. Passage and winter visitor on Severn Estuary.

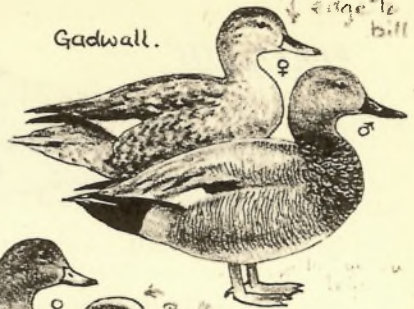


# DABBLING DUCKS.

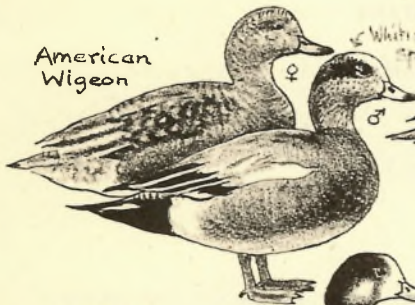
Coues's Gadwall.



Gadwall.

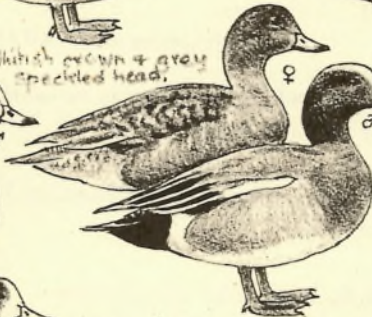


American Wigeon

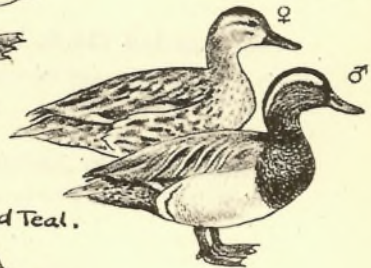


Whitish crown & grey speckled head.

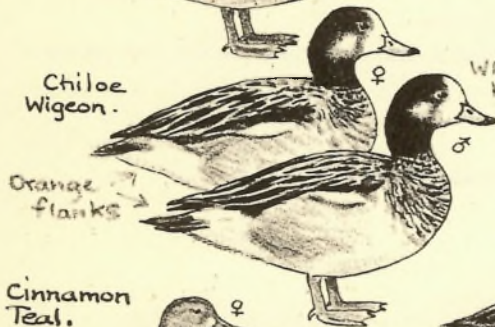
European Wigeon.



Garganey Teal.

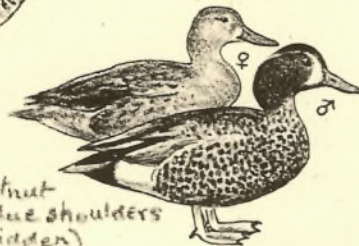


Chiloe Wigeon.

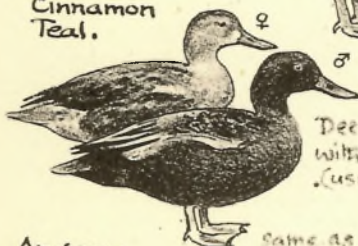


White face. Head metallic green

Blue-winged Teal.

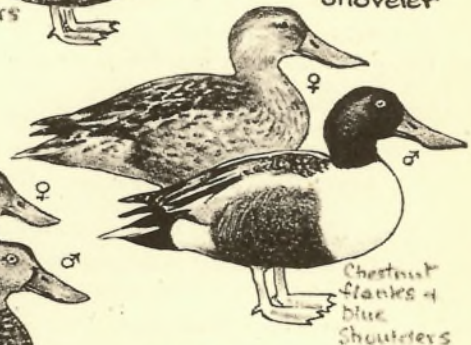


Cinnamon Teal.

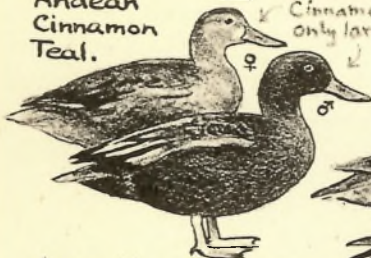


Deep chestnut with sky blue shoulders (usually hidden)

Shoveler

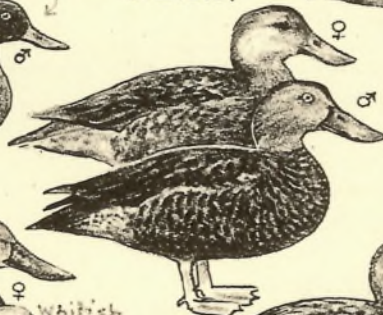


Andean Cinnamon Teal.



Same as Cinnamon only larger.

Cape Shoveler

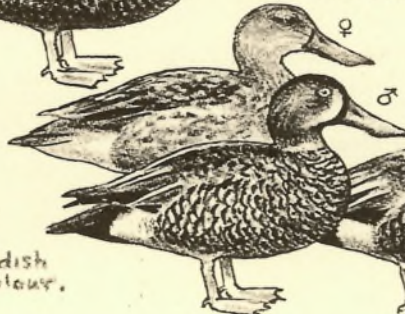


Argentine Red Shoveler



Sandy reddish ground colour.

Australian Shoveler



New Zealand Shoveler.

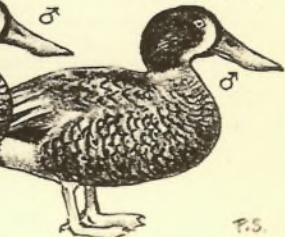


PLATE XIII

**Ringed Teal.** *Anas leucophrys*.

South America from southern Bolivia, Paraguay, south-western and southern Brazil, to north-eastern Argentina and Uruguay.

Aberrant species of **ANATINI**

**Blue or Mountain Duck.** *Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos*.†

Mountain streams of New Zealand.

**Pink-eared Duck.** *Malacorhynchus membranaceus*.†

Australia and Tasmania.

**Pink-headed Duck.** *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*.

North-eastern and eastern India, south to Madras. Was always local and rare, now possibly extinct.

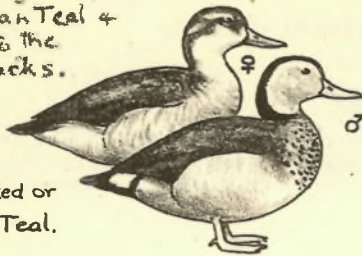
**Freckled Duck.** *Stictonetta nevosa*.†

West Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.



## DABBLERS.

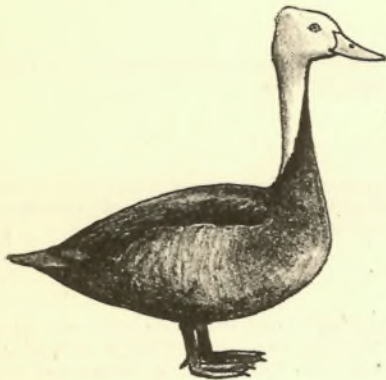
This species may be more closely related to the Brazilian Teal & therefore to the Perching Ducks.



Ring-necked or  
Ringed Teal.

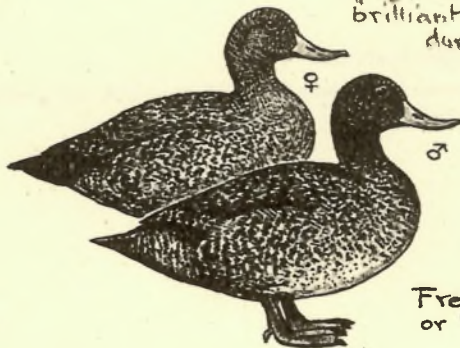
Face soft creamy grey;  
breast pink; bill pale blue;  
scapulars rich chestnut.  
Shoulders black.

## ABERRANT SPECIES OF DABBLING DUCKS.



Pink-headed  
Duck.  
(Probably now extinct)

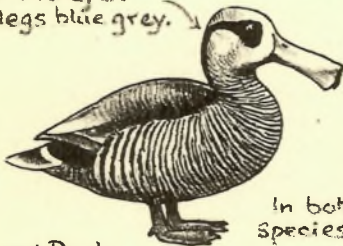
Head & neck bright pink,  
bill red pink, eye red;  
rest of bird dark chocolate brown.  
Male & female almost the same.



Blackish with whitish  
freckles. Bill greenish-  
grey, but the base is  
brilliant red in male  
during breeding  
season.

Freckled Duck,  
or "Monkey Duck".

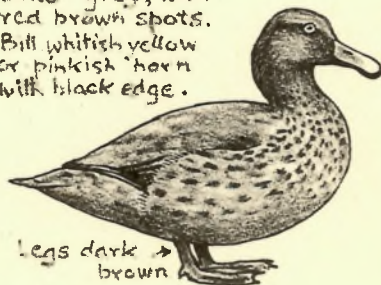
Bright pink patch  
behind the eye.  
Bill & legs blue grey.



Pink-eared Duck.

In both these  
species ♂ & ♀  
are similar.

Blue-grey, with  
red brown spots.  
Bill whitish yellow  
or pinkish horn  
with black edge.



Blue or Mountain Duck.

PLATE XIV

Tribe **AYTHYINI** (Pochards)

**\*Red-crested Pochard.** *Netta rufina.*

Eastern Europe and Asia, breeding from southern France, Holland (rare), through lower Danube, southern Russia, east across Kirghiz Steppes to west Siberia. Winters Mediterranean, India, Burma, Shan States to China. Rare vagrant in Britain, but becoming commoner in Holland.

**Rosy-bill.** *Netta peposaca.*

Central Chile, south to Chiloë Island, east across Argentina to Paraguay, Uruguay and south to northern Patagonia.

**Southern Pochard.** *Netta erythrophthalma.*

Western South America from north-western Venezuela to southern Peru; Africa from Angola in the west to Abyssinia and south to Cape Province.

**Canvas-back.** *Aythya valisneria.*

North America, breeding in western Prairie Provinces of Canada and west central United States. Wintering from British Columbia, Colorado, southern Illinois and Chesapeake Bay, south to California, central Mexico, the Gulf and Florida.

**\*European Pochard.** *Aythya ferina.*

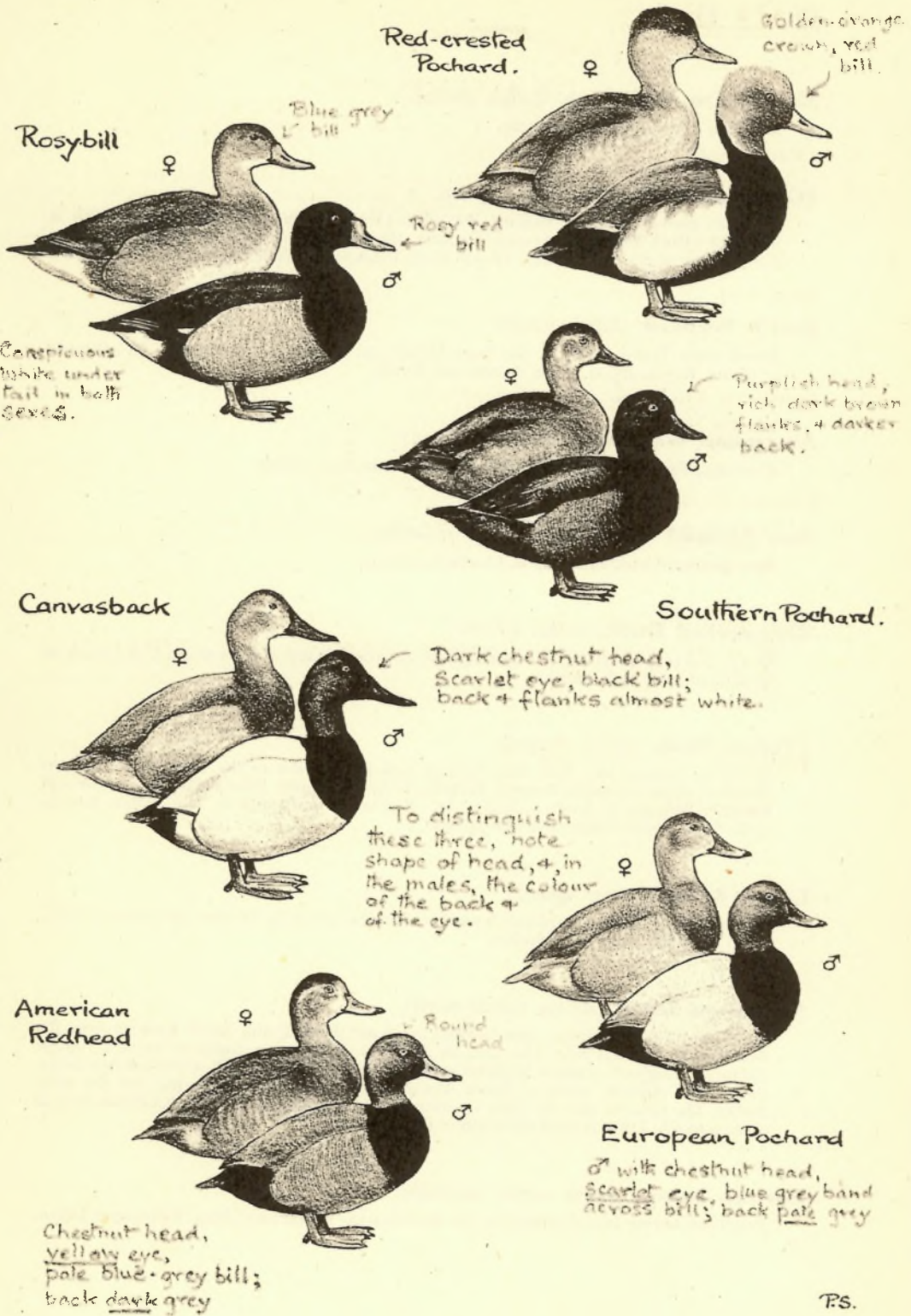
Breeds in British Isles, southern Scandinavia and from eastern Russia through west Siberia to Lake Baikal, south to Holland, Germany, Balkans, Black Sea, Kirghiz Steppes and Yarkand. Winters in breeding range and south to Nile Valley, India, Burma and south China.

**Redhead.** *Aythya americana.*

Breeds in western North America. Winters in U.S. and south to Lower California and the Valley of Mexico.



# POCHARDS



## PLATE XV

### **Madagascar White-eye.** *Aythya innotata*.

Northern and eastern Madagascar.

### **\*Common White-eye.** *Aythya nyroca*.

Breeds in southern Europe, Balkans, Poland and west Siberia to the Ob Valley, south to northern Africa, Persia, Turkestan, Kashmir, the Pamirs and southern Tibet. Winters in the Mediterranean, Nile Valley, Persian Gulf, India and Burma. Rare vagrant in Britain.

### **Baer's Pochard.** *Aythya baeri*.†

Breeds from Transbaikalia to the lower Ussuri and the Amur; Kamchatka (?). Winters in China, Korea, Japan, upper Assam and Burma.

### **Australian White-eye.** *Aythya australis*.†

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand; casual in some East Indies.

### **New Zealand Scaup.** *Aythya novæ-seelandiæ*.†

New Zealand, Auckland Islands, Chatham Islands.

### **Ring-necked Duck.** *Aythya collaris*.

Breeds in central and north-western North America. Winters in southern U.S., south to Guatemala and West Indies.

### **\*Tufted Duck.** *Aythya fuligula*.

Breeds in Europe and Asia from Iceland and British Isles to the Commander Islands (Pacific), south to central Europe, Balkans, Kirghiz Steppes, Lake Baikal, the Amur and Sakhalin. Winters in southern half of breeding range and south to Nile Valley, Persian Gulf, India, south China and Philippines.

### **Lesser Scaup.** *Aythya affinis*.

Breeds in north-central and north-western Canada and U.S. Winters in southern U.S., south to Panama and West Indies.

### **\*Common Scaup.** *Aythya marila marila*.

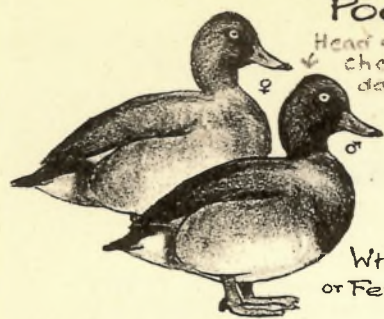
Breeds in northern Europe, Asia (eastern limits not defined) and North America from the Aleutians to Hudson Bay. Has bred in Scotland. Winters on coasts of western Europe (including England), eastern Mediterranean, Black Sea, Persian Gulf, north-western India, Pacific and Atlantic coasts of North America, south to Lower California and the West Indies. The Chinese race has been separated as *A. m. mariloides*, and the American race as *A. m. nearctica*, but it is doubtful if either is valid.

### **Eastern Scaup.** *Aythya marila mariloides*.†

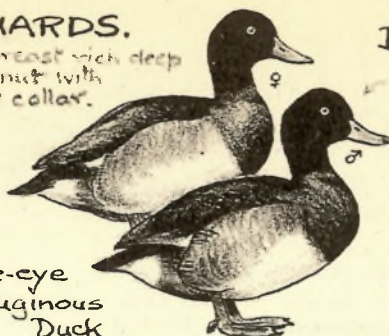
Breeds on Bering Island, probably also Kamchatka. Winters in China, Korea and Japan.



# POCHARDS.



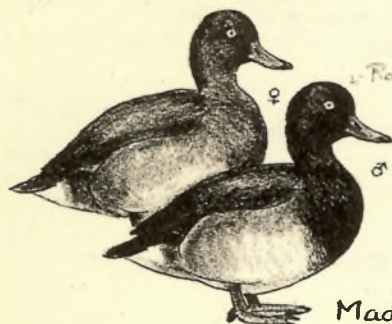
Head & breast with deep chestnut with dark collar.



## Baer's Pochard.

Black with green sheen, eye white, breast & flanks ruddy chestnut.

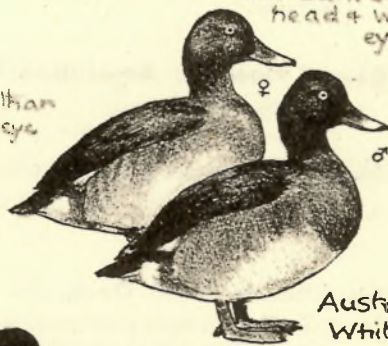
White-eye or Ferruginous Duck



Round head

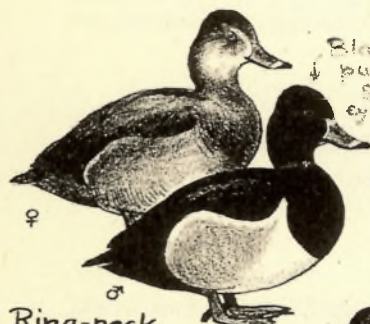
Much darker than Common White-eye & without dark collar

Madagascar White-eye



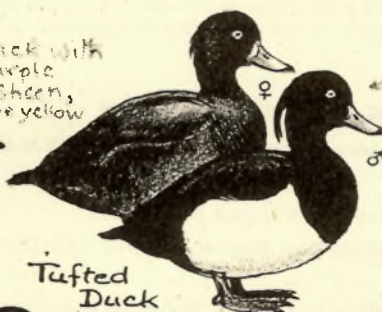
A larger species with dark chestnut head & white eye.

Australian White-eye



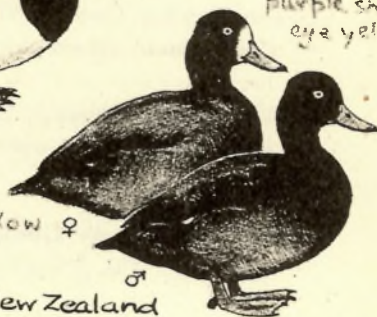
Black with purple sheen, eye yellow

Ring-neck or "Ringbill"



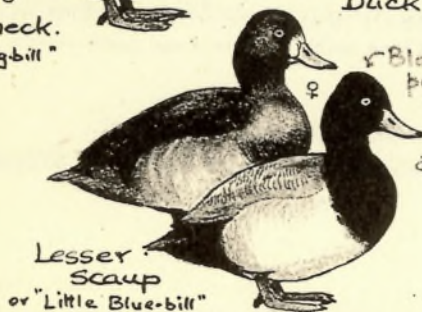
Black with purple sheen, eye yellow

Tufted Duck



Black with purple sheen, eye yellow.

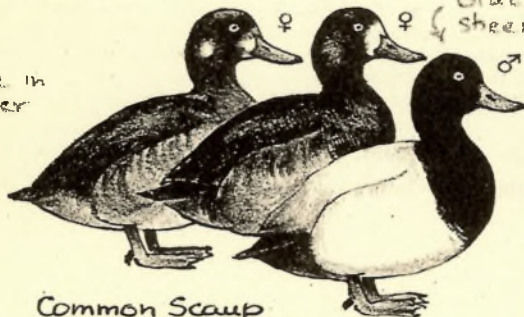
New Zealand Scaup or "Black Teal"



Black with purple sheen, eye yellow

Lesser Scaup or "Little Blue-bill"

Female in summer



Common Scaup "Bluebill" or "Broad-bill"

Black with green sheen, eye yellow



Eastern Scaup

R.S.

Slightly smaller & darker on back

PLATE XVI

Tribe **CAIRININI** (Perching Ducks)

**Brazilian Teal.** *Amazonetta brasiliensis*.

Eastern South America from the Orinoco, western Brazil, eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay to northern Argentina. The bird varies greatly in size and colour throughout the range and it may be shown in due course that more than one sub-species exists, but the larger and darker form described as Schuyl's Teal (*A. b. vittata*) from 'Argentina, south of Buenos Aires' cannot be upheld in view of the individual variation found elsewhere in the range.

**Maned Goose or Australian Wood Duck.** *Chenonetta jubata*.

Australia and Tasmania.

**Mandarin Duck.** *Aix galericulata*.

Eastern Asia from the Amur and Ussuri, south through Korea, eastern China, Japan, to Formosa.

**Carolina or Wood Duck.** *Aix sponsa*.

Eastern half of the United States and southern Canada. Wintering in southern and south-eastern States. Also in the west from British Columbia to California (an entirely separate population).

**African Pygmy Goose.** *Nettapus auritus*.†

Africa from a line between Gambia and Kenya, south to the Cape and Madagascar.

**Green Pygmy Goose.** *Nettapus pulchellus*.†

Ceram, Buru, southern New Guinea, northern Australia.

**Indian Pygmy Goose or Cotton Teal.** *Nettapus coromandelianus coromandelianus*.

India, Ceylon, Burma, east to southern China, south to Malaya and north-western East Indies.

**Australian Pygmy Goose.** *Nettapus coromandelianus albipennis*.†

Eastern Australia. (There is some doubt whether the validity of this race can be upheld.)



## PERCHING DUCKS

Brazilian Teal.

(Dark form described as Schuyt's Teal)



Brownish grey birds with dazzling red legs. Bill dark red in ♂, grey in ♀

There is great individual variation, some ♂ Brazilians being darker some larger. Some females with whiter faces, but none of these characters can so far be linked to any particular geographical range.

Soft grey head

How to distinguish the females + eclipse plumage males of Mandarin from Carolina

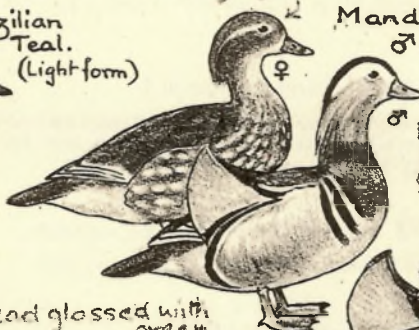


Brazilian Teal. (Light form)



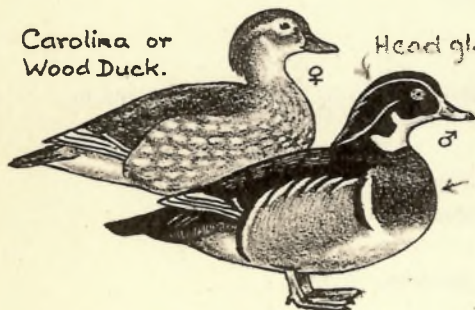
Mandarin Duck

♂ with crest depressed



Bill red-pink; breast rich purple; hackles + sails orange. Black of crown + crest glossed with purple and green.

Carolina or Wood Duck.



Head glossed with green.

Bill orange red; eye + eyelid scarlet.

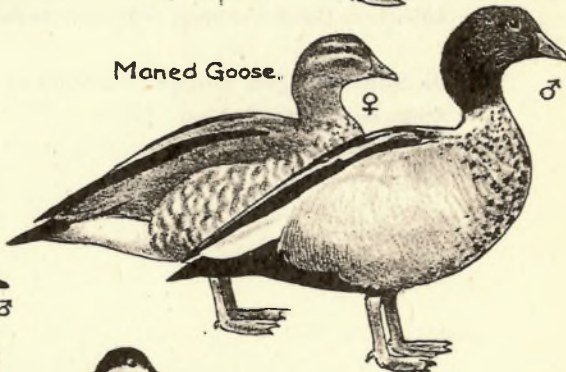
← Breast rich purple



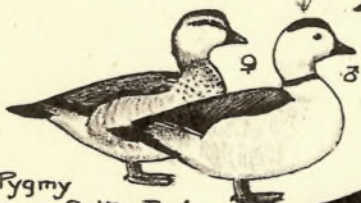
♂ with crest spread.

Chocolate head.

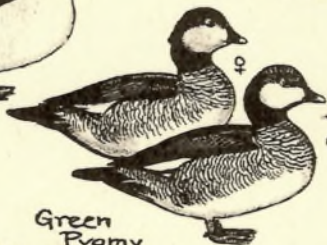
Maned Goose.



Glossy green + white



Indian Pygmy Goose or Cotton Teal.



Neck + back dark glossy green.

Back dark glossy green in both sexes



African Pygmy Goose.

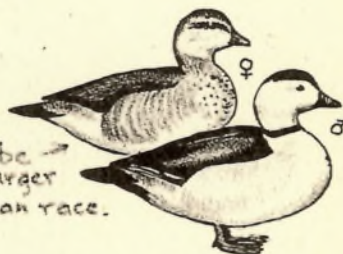
Pale green patch

Green Pygmy Goose.

Bill bright orange-yellow

Breast and flanks rufous chestnut.

Said to be slightly larger than Indian race.



Australian Pygmy Goose.

PLATE XVII

**Comb Duck.** *Sarkidiornis melanotos melanotos.*

Africa from Gambia and the Sudan, south to the Cape and Madagascar; India, Ceylon, Burma and south-eastern China.

**South American Comb Duck.** *Sarkidiornis melanotos carunculatus.*

Eastern tropical South America from Venezuela, south to southern Brazil, Paraguay and northern Argentina.

**Hartlaub's Teal.** *Cairina hartlaubi*.†

West and central Africa (Liberia to the Congo and African Lake Region). Birds from the Ituri and Aruwimi Rivers, which have more white on the head, have been separated as *C. h. albifrons*; this may prove to be a valid race.

**White-winged Wood Duck.** *Cairina scutulata.*

Assam, south through Malaya to Sumatra and Java.

**Muscovy Duck.** *Cairina moschata.*

Mexico, south through central America and South America to Peru on the west and to Uruguay in the east. The ancestor of the farmyard Muscovy Duck.

**Spur-winged Goose.** *Plectropterus gambensis gambensis.*

Africa from Gambia to upper Nile, south to the Zambesi.

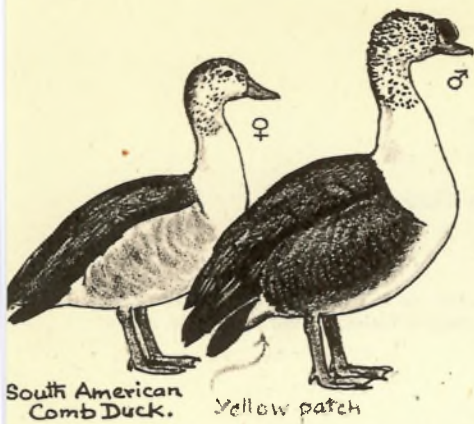
**Black Spur-winged Goose.** *Plectropterus gambensis niger.*

Africa, south of the Zambesi.



# PERCHING DUCKS + GEESE.

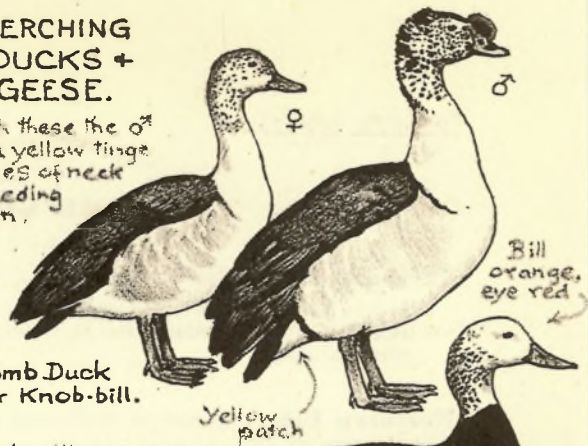
In both these the ♂ has a yellow tinge on sides of neck in breeding season.



South American Comb Duck.

Yellow patch

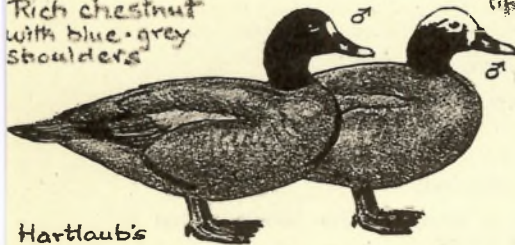
Comb Duck or Knob-bill.



Bill orange, eye red.

Yellow patch

Rich chestnut with blue-grey shoulders

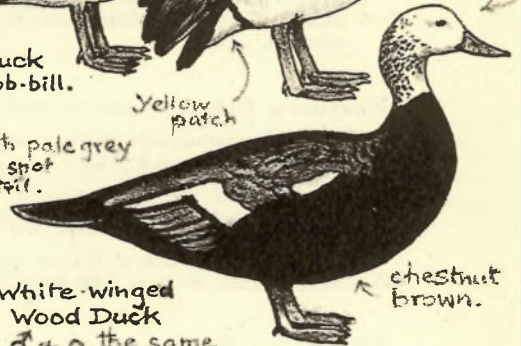


Hartlaub's Duck.

Sexes almost the same but white on head is apparently variable, & birds in eastern part of range are said to have more white.

Bill black with pale grey tip & yellow spot below nostril.

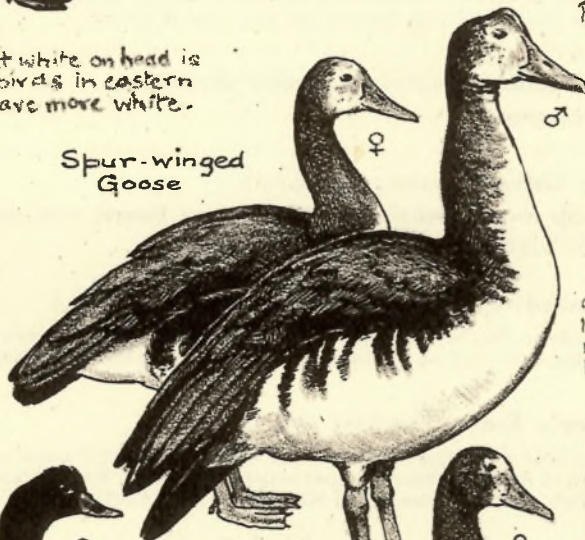
White-winged Wood Duck  
♂ & ♀ the same



chestnut brown.

Bill dark red; bare skin on sides of face pale blue grey

Spur-winged Goose



In both races there is a carpal spur, larger in the male. It is normally hidden.

Bill dark red.

All the species on this page except Hartlaub's Duck have black backs glossed with green or purple, or both.



Wild Muscovy Duck.

The species from which the armyard Muscovy was originally domesticated.

Red spot on knob & above eye

Black Spur-winged Goose

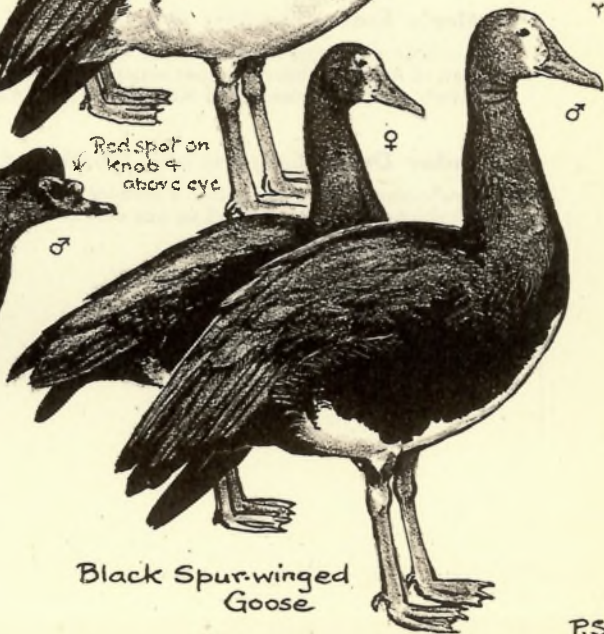


PLATE XVIII

Tribe **MERGINI** (Sea Ducks)

**Pacific Eider.** *Somateria mollissima v. nigra.*†

Breeds on Arctic coasts and islands of north-eastern Asia, Commander and Aleutian Islands and coasts of Alaska and North-West Territories of Canada. Winters chiefly in the Aleutian Islands.

**Northern Eider.** *Somateria mollissima borealis.*†

Breeds on north-eastern coasts of Canada and west Greenland. Winters from the open waters of Greenland, south to Maine.

**American Eider.** *Somateria mollissima dresseri.*

Breeds on both coasts of Hudson and James Bays and on east coast of Labrador. Winters from Newfoundland to Nantucket.

**\*European Eider.** *Somateria mollissima mollissima.*

Breeds in Iceland, Scotland, Scandinavia, east to Novaya Zemlya. Mainly resident, but some winter in North Sea and on west coast of France.

**Faeroe Eider.** *Somateria mollissima faeroensis.*†

Faeroes; resident.

**\*King Eider.** *Somateria spectabilis.*†

Breeds on the Arctic coasts and islands of Europe, Asia, and North America. Rare visitant to the British Isles in winter.

**Spectacled or Fischer's Eider.** *Somateria fischeri.*†

Breeds on the New Siberian Islands and Arctic coast of Siberia from the Yana River to Bering Strait and on the coast of Alaska. Winters in the Aleutian Islands.

**\*Steller's Eider.** *Somateria stelleri.*†

Breeds on the Arctic coast of Siberia from the Taimyr Peninsula to Bering Strait and the coast of Alaska. Winters on open waters of Lapland; Kamchatka, Commander and Kurile Islands, Aleutian Islands and Kenai Peninsula (Alaska). Recorded three times in Britain.

**Labrador Duck.** *Camptorhynchus labradorius.*†

Now extinct. Formerly bred in Labrador. Wintered south, probably to Chesapeake Bay, but chiefly off Long Island. Last one shot in 1875.



# SEA DUCKS (EIDERS)

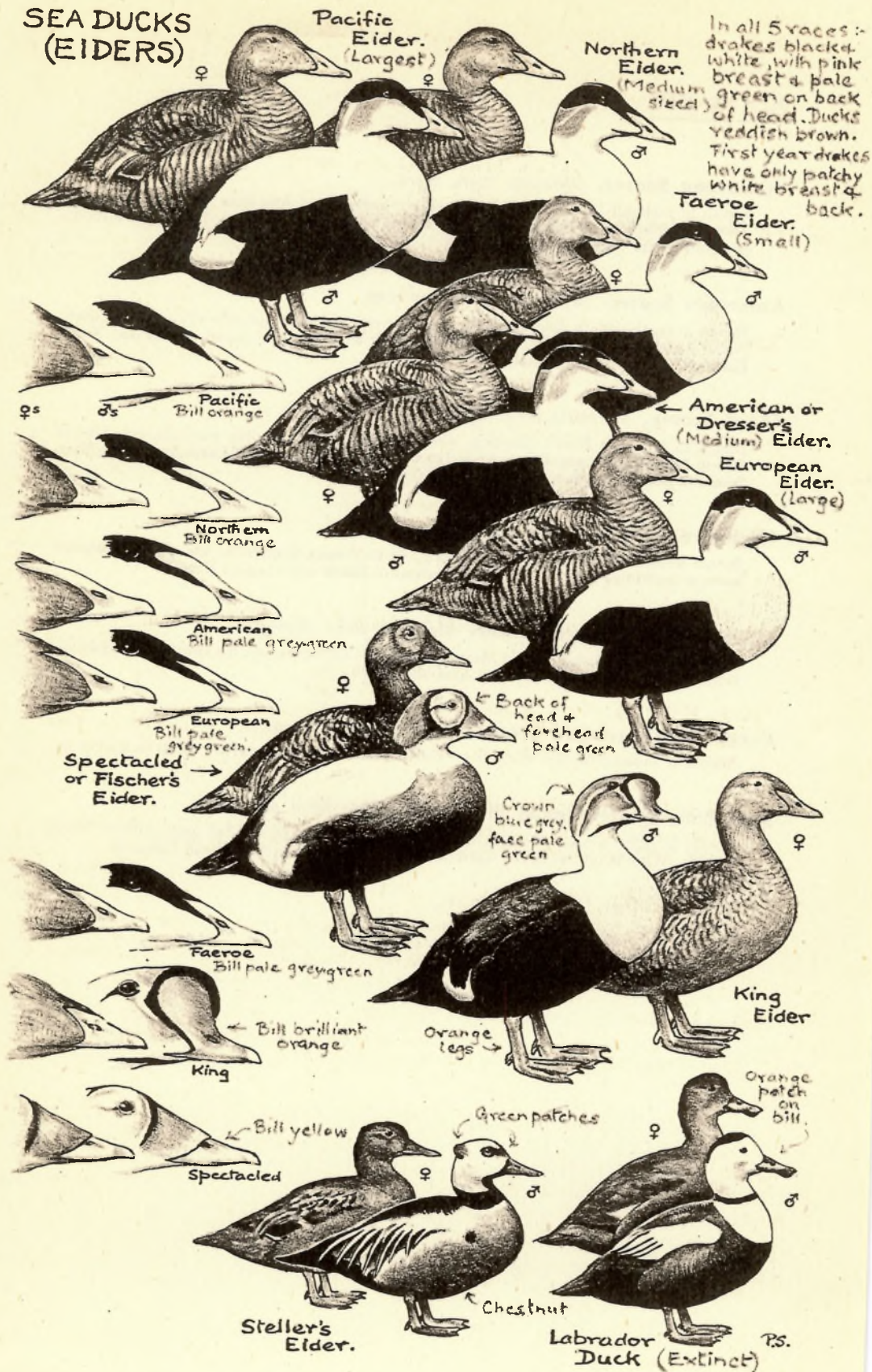


PLATE XIX

**\*Common Scoter.** *Melanitta nigra nigra.*

Breeds in Iceland, Ireland, Scotland, northern Europe and Asia from Norway, east to the Taimyr Peninsula. Winters chiefly on coasts of western Europe (including Britain), Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas.

**American Scoter.** *Melanitta nigra americana.*

Breeds in north-eastern Asia, Aleutian Islands, western Alaska, sporadically across northern North America to Newfoundland. Winters south to China and Japan, California, North Carolina, and on Great Lakes.

**\*Surf Scoter.** *Melanitta perspicillata.*

Breeds in northern North America, west of Hudson Bay, possibly north-eastern Siberia and in Labrador. Winters from Alaska to California; on the Great Lakes; and from Nova Scotia to South Carolina. Occasional in Britain.

**\*Velvet Scoter.** *Melanitta fusca fusca.*

Breeds from Scandinavia and the Baltic, east to Yenisei. Winters on the coasts of western Europe (including Britain), the Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas.

**Asiatic White-winged Scoter.** *Melanitta fusca stejnegeri.*†

Breeds in eastern Asia from the Altai to Anadyr, Kamchatka and the Commander Islands. Winters on Pacific coast south to China and Japan.

**Pacific White-winged Scoter.** *Melanitta fusca dixonii.*†

Breeds in western Alaska. Winters on Pacific coast of North America, south to California.

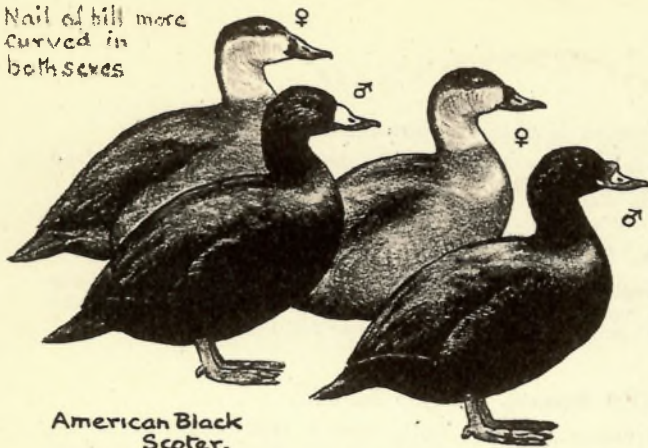
**American White-winged Scoter.** *Melanitta fusca deglandi.*

Breeds in north-western Canada from the Mackenzie to James Bay and south to North Dakota. Winters on the Great Lakes and Atlantic coast, south to North Carolina.



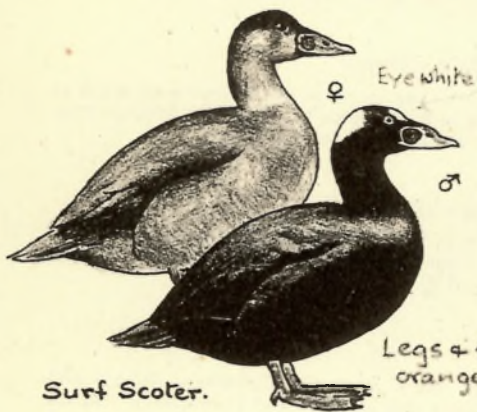
# SEA DUCKS. (SCOTERS)

Nail of bill more curved in both sexes



American Black Scoter.

Common or Black Scoter.

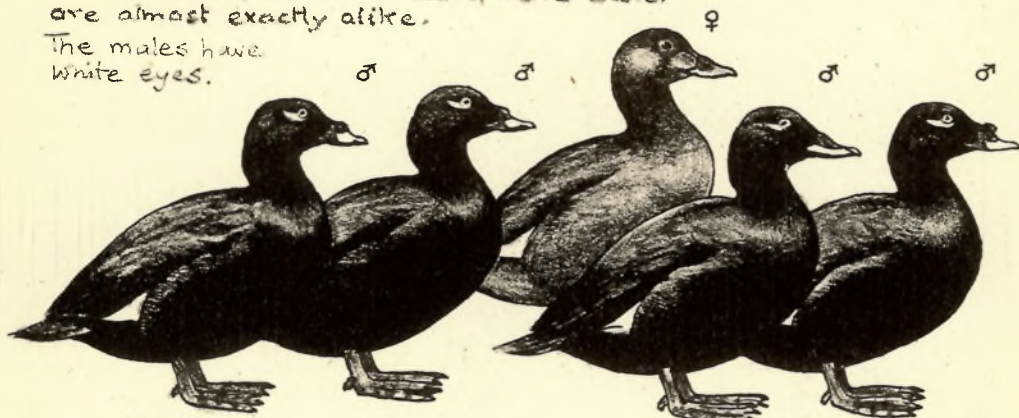


Surf Scoter.

Males of all species are glossy black, females sooty brown.

Legs & feet orange red.

The females of all four races of Velvet scoter are almost exactly alike. The males have white eyes.



Pacific White-winged Scoter

American White-winged Scoter.

Velvet Scoter.

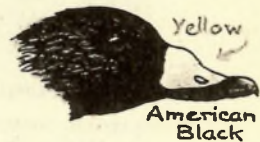
Asiatic Velvet Scoter.

P.S.

Bills of drake Scoters



Black



American Black



Surf



Asiatic Velvet.



Velvet



American White-winged



Pacific White-winged

PLATE XX

**\*Harlequin Duck.** *Histrionicus histrionicus histrionicus*.

Iceland, Greenland, northern Labrador. Mainly resident, but some south to Long Island in winter. About twelve records in Britain.

**Pacific Harlequin Duck.** *Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus*.†

Breeds in eastern Siberia from the Lena and Lake Baikal to Anadyr, Kamchatka, Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands. In North America from southern Alaska, south in the mountains to central California and Colorado. Winters south to Japan and California.

**\*Long-tailed Duck or Old Squaw.** *Clangula hyemalis*.

Breeds on Arctic coasts of Europe, Asia and North America. Winters south to Britain, central Europe, Caspian Sea, Japan, California, the Great Lakes, North Carolina; southern Greenland.

**Barrow's Golden-eye.** *Bucephala islandica*.

Breeds in Iceland, south-western Greenland, Labrador; and in the mountains of north-western North America from south-central Alaska to south-western Colorado. Winters south to Long Island and San Francisco. Resident in Greenland and Iceland.

**\*European Golden-eye.** *Bucephala clangula clangula*.

Breeds from Scandinavia, east across Europe and Asia, north to the limit of trees, south to Germany, Balkans, central Russia and Siberia to Kamchatka and Sakhalin. Winters from British Isles, Mediterranean, northern India, southern China and Japan.

**American Golden-eye.** *Bucephala clangula americana*.

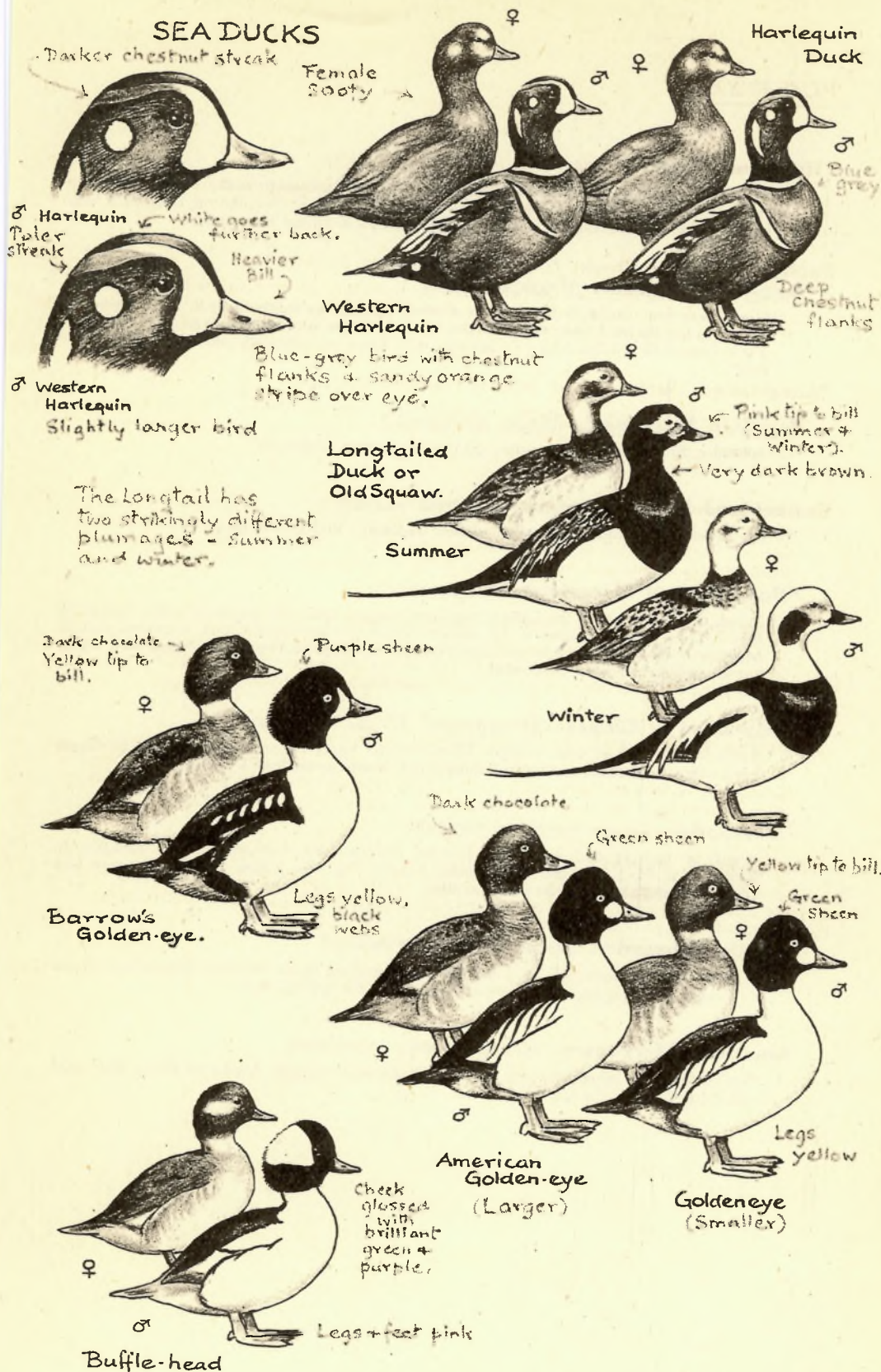
Breeds in North America in heavy timber from Alaska and British Columbia to Newfoundland. Winters on Pacific coast south to California and on Atlantic to South Carolina. Also on open lakes and rivers in central United States.

**\*Buffle-head.** *Bucephala albeola*.

Breeds from central Alaska to Hudson Bay, south to British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba. Winters mainly in the United States; also Aleutian and Commander Islands. Four authentic records in Britain.



# SEA DUCKS



## PLATE XXI

### **\*Smew.** *Mergus albellus*.

Breeds in Europe and Asia from Scandinavia to Siberia and south to the Volga, Turkestan and the Amur. Winters on coasts and lakes from Britain (regular on reservoirs near London), the Mediterranean, Persia, northern India to China and Japan.

### **Hooded Merganser.** *Mergus cucullatus*.

North America, breeding from south central Canada to southern U.S. and wintering chiefly in the Pacific States, Great Lakes, the Gulf States and Atlantic States south of New York. Four fully authenticated in Britain; nine more unconfirmed (one from Gloucestershire).

### **Brazilian Merganser.** *Mergus octosetaceus*.†

Southern Brazil, eastern Paraguay and north-eastern Argentina.

### **Auckland Island Merganser.** *Mergus australis*.†

Auckland Islands (400 miles south of New Zealand). Probably extinct.

### **\*Red-breasted Merganser.** *Mergus serrator*.

Breeds in suitable places throughout northern Europe, Asia, and North America (including British Isles), south in winter to the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, China, Formosa, Gulf of Mexico and Florida. An apparently resident race in Greenland has been named *M. s. major*, but its validity is not yet confirmed.

### **Scaly-sided or Chinese Merganser.** *Mergus squamatus*.†

Recorded in summer from Copper Island on the lower Amur River. Winters in China from western Szechuan to central Fukien and south to western Yunnan.

### **\*Goosander.** *Mergus merganser merganser*.

Breeds in Europe and Asia from Iceland, British Isles, Switzerland, the Balkans, to Kamchatka, the Kurile and Commander Islands. South in winter to Mediterranean and China; regular on reservoirs near London.

### **Asiatic Goosander.** *Mergus merganser orientalis*.†

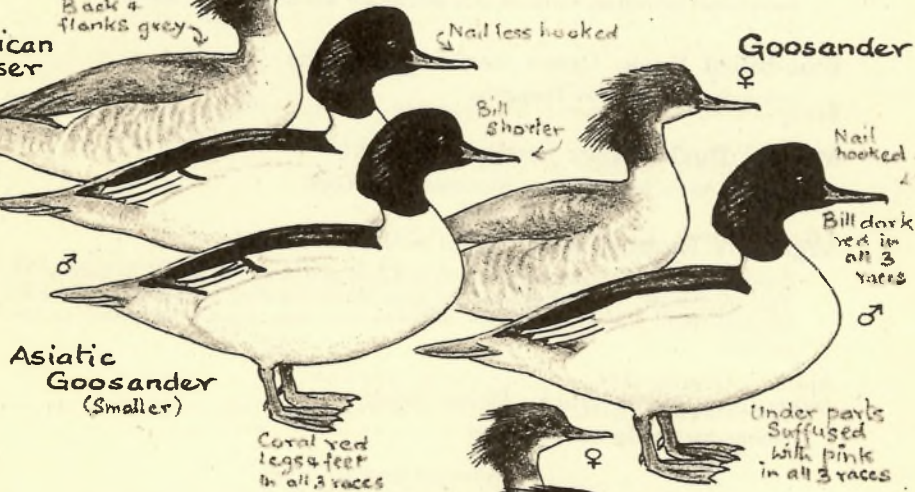
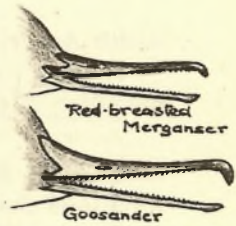
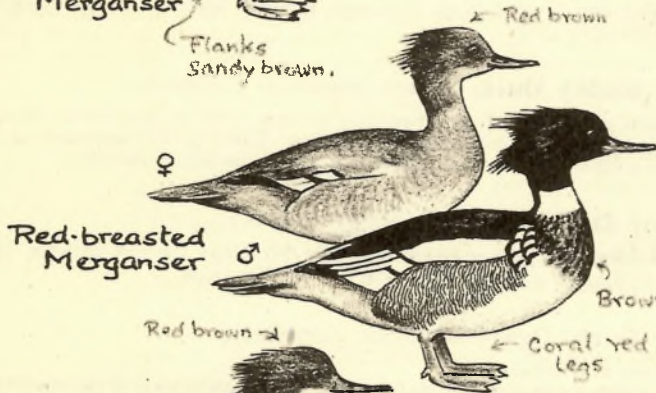
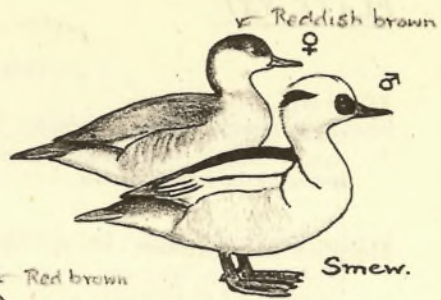
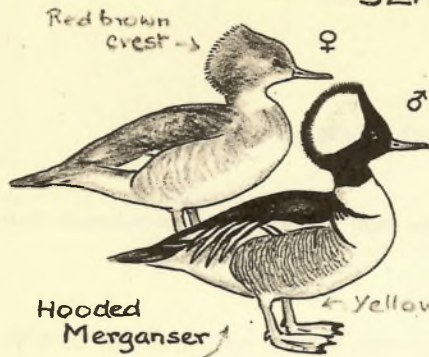
Afghanistan, Turkestan, Altai, Tibet. Winters northern India, northern Burma and China (Szechuan) and farther east where it occurs with the typical race.

### **American Merganser.** *Mergus merganser americanus*.

North America, breeding south of a line from south-eastern Alaska to James Bay; and wintering south to the Gulf of Mexico.

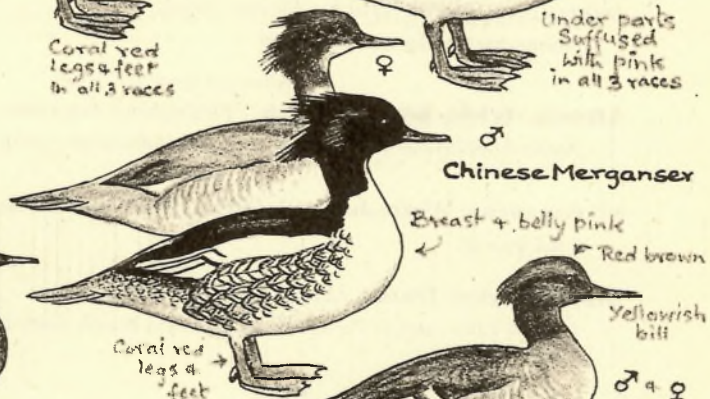
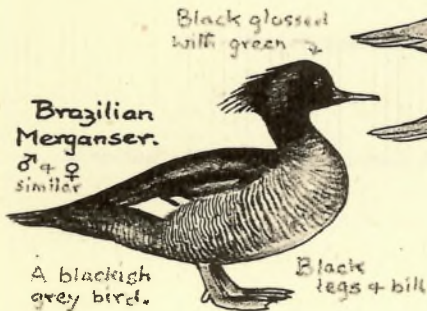


# SEA DUCKS (MERGANSERS OR SAWBILLS)



Asiatic Goosander (Smaller)

Under parts suffused with pink in all 3 races



## PLATE XXII

### Tribe **OXYURINI** (Stiff-tails)

**Masked Duck.** *Oxyura dominica*.†

Greater Antilles (Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico) and South America to central Chile and north-eastern Argentina.

**White-headed Duck.** *Oxyura leucocephala*.

Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas, Turkestan, south in winter to Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia and northern India.

**North American Ruddy Duck.** *Oxyura jamaicensis jamaicensis*.

Breeds in north-west central North America and winters south to California, Mexico, Florida and the Carolinas; also resident in West Indies. This has been separated as *O. j. jamaicensis* and the northern bird as *O. j. rubida*, but the distinction is doubtful.

**Colombian Ruddy Duck.** *Oxyura jamaicensis andina*.†

Andean lakes of central and eastern Colombia. This race forms the link between *O. j. jamaicensis* and *O. j. ferruginea* and may intergrade in both directions.

**Peruvian Ruddy Duck.** *Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea*.†

Andean lakes of Peru and Bolivia.

Birds from Ecuador have been separated as *O. a. æquatorialis*, but in view of the apparently exceptional individual variation it is doubtful if this race can be accepted.

**Blue-billed Duck.** *Oxyura jamaicensis australis*.†

Southern Australia and Tasmania.

**Maccoa Duck.** *Oxyura jamaicensis maccoa*.†

Eastern Africa from southern Abyssinia to the Cape.

**Argentine Ruddy Duck.** *Oxyura vittata*.†

Southern South America from northern Chile and southern Brazil to Tierra del Fuego. This species and *O. j. ferruginea* have been found breeding on the Lago Peñuelas, about 18 miles from Valparaíso, which indicates that they must be regarded as specifically distinct.

**Australian Musk Duck.** *Biziura lobata*.†

Southern Australia and Tasmania.

Aberrant species of tribe

**African White-backed Duck.** *Thalassornis leuconotus leuconotus*.†

Africa from eastern Cameroon and southern Abyssinia, south to the Cape.

**Madagascar White-backed Duck.** *Thalassornis leuconotus insularis*.

Madagascar.

**Black-headed Duck.** *Heteronetta atricapilla*.†

Central Chile, east to Paraguay and southern Brazil, south in Argentina to the latitude of Buenos Aires.



Two normal swimming positions



♂ displaying

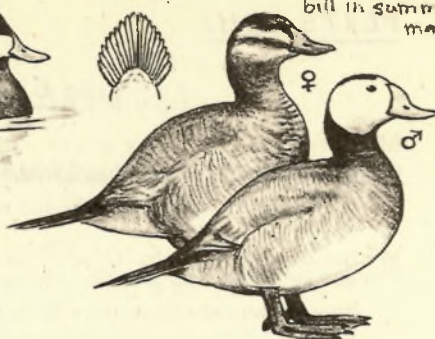


Tail spread



## STIFF-TAILS.

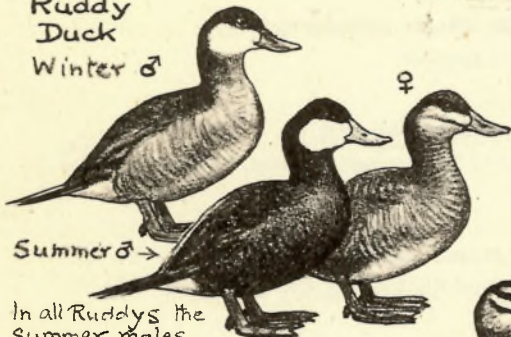
Greyish brown with brilliant blue bill in summer male



White-headed Duck

Ruddy Duck

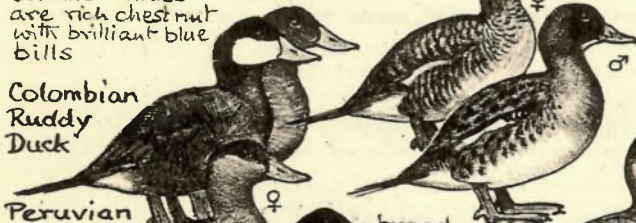
Winter ♂



Summer ♂

In all Ruddys the summer males are rich chestnut with brilliant blue bills

Colombian Ruddy Duck



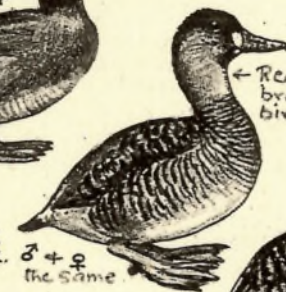
Peruvian Ruddy Duck.



Argentine Ruddy Duck.



African Whitebacked Duck.



Madagascar White-backed Duck



Normal swimming position

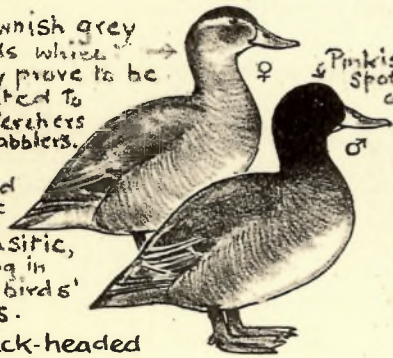


Brownish grey birds which may prove to be related to the Terehens or Dabblers.

Said to be

parasitic, laying in other birds' nests.

Black-headed Duck



Musk Duck.

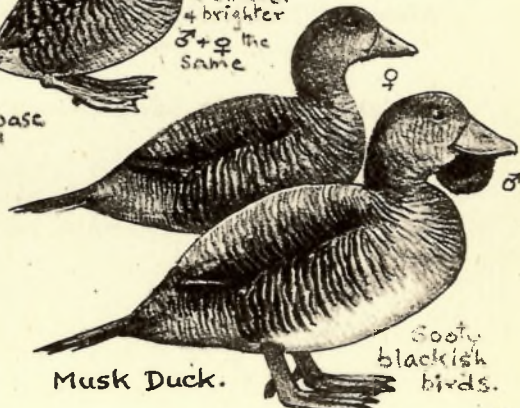


PLATE XXIII

Tribe **MERGANETTINI** (Torrent Ducks)

**Colombian Torrent Duck.** *Merganetta armata colombiana*.†

Andes of Venezuela, Colombia and northern Ecuador.

**Peruvian Torrent Duck.** *Merganetta armata leucogenis*.†

Andes of central and southern Ecuador and of Peru (except for Tinta, the Cuzcan Andes and Rio Victor—occupied by *M. a. turneri*).

**Turner's Torrent Duck.** *Merganetta armata turneri*.†

Known only from Tinta, the Cuzcan Andes and Rio Victor (Dept. of Arequipa) Peru.

**Garlepp's or Bolivian Torrent Duck.** *Merganetta armata garleppi*.†

Mountains of Bolivia.

**Berlepsch's or Argentine Torrent Duck.** *Merganetta armata berlepschi*.†

Mountains of north-western Argentina (Provinces of Salta and Tucumán).

**Chilean Torrent Duck.** *Merganetta armata armata*.†

Andes of central Chile and adjoining parts of western Argentina, north to Province of Mendoza. Southern limit not known.

**James's or Southern Torrent Duck.** *Merganetta armata fraenata*.†

Andes of central Chile, south of the range of *M. a. armata*, from which it is only doubtfully distinct. Exact limits of range not known.

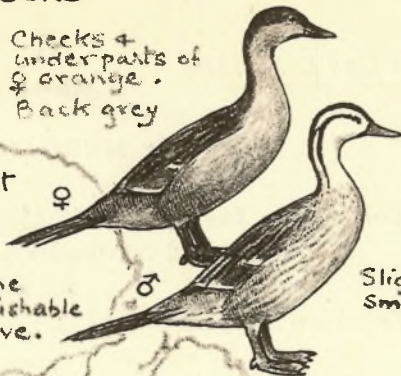


# TORRENT DUCKS

Checks + underparts of ♀ orange.  
Back grey

## Colombian Torrent Duck ♀

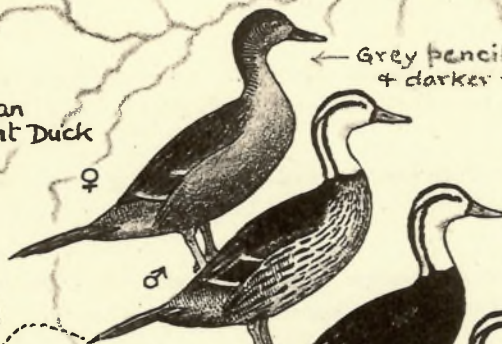
Females are grey above, red-brown below, in all seven races. Where none is shown it is indistinguishable from the ♀ of the race above.



Slightly smaller.

## Peruvian Torrent Duck ♀

Grey pencilled cheeks + darker red underparts.



## Turners Torrent Duck ♂

## Garlepps or Bolivian Torrent Duck ♂

## Berlepsch's or Argentine Torrent Duck ♂

## Chilean Torrent Duck ♀

## James's or Southern Torrent Duck ♂

The belly in this race is not always quite so black.

In all races the bill is red, brighter in the male, with dark culmen in ♀. Legs & feet are dull red.

These drawings have been made without experience of the living bird.

All have a carpal spur on the wing, which is larger in the ♂ than the ♀.

P.S

