

A specimen of *Diomedea cauta cauta*, banded by the author in January, 1960, was captured off Mossel Bay, South Africa, in April/May, 1962. Although this specimen was released alive (band removed) this was exceptional as the native fishermen there habitually catch and eat marine birds. It would appear that species of the Diomedidae and the Cape Pigeon *Daption capensis australis* do not generally feed in the daylight, although their flight suggests a constant and vigilant patrol. In eighteen years the author has seen, on two occasions only, a few albatross and mollymawks attacking pelagic fishes. Birds captured in early morning for banding often disgorge a mixture of small animals. Predominant among these is a shrimp-like crustacean (approx. 20 mm) which, although obviously abundant pelagically at some period, has never been observed by the author at any time. Yet many of these birds following a slow-moving trawler on moon-lit nights, have often failed to detect offal thrown close to them. Dazzle from the ship's lights may account for this as the birds apparently experience the same disability when following a vessel trawling towards the sun.

A colony of the yellow-eyed penguin, *Megadyptes antipodes*, on the North Otago Heads, which was probably the most northerly breeding place of this species, has been seriously affected by vandals (May, 1963). The spotted shag, *Strictocarbo punctatus punctatus* and the gulls, *Larus* spp., are the most numerous of the shore-based species. While the former invariably feeds no further than 12 km from the land, formations of *Larus bulleri* may be seen still winging strongly to sea at 35 km.

The main migration of *Puffinus griseus* from North Otago takes place about the end of April (some few remaining throughout the winter) and their return has been noted, always in September of each year, from 1957 to 1962 on the 25th, 15th, 14th, 19th, 28th and 11th respectively.

The transient, larger cetaceans are seen only sporadically and never in large numbers—usually in pairs or singly. *Delphinus delphis*, however, occasionally assembles in vast congregations while still retaining the individuality of small component schools. In shallow, inshore waters *Cephalorhynchus hectori* is seen only seldom and in small family groupings. The seals are rarely noted at sea, being found generally in secluded coastal retreats.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Dr R. R. Forster, Otago Museum, for identifying the turtle and for relevant information. I am indebted to Mr F. C. Kinsky, Dominion Museum, for his confirmation of some sea-bird identifications under trying conditions. For setting out the Aves and Mammalia in systematic order I am grateful to Dr R. A. Falla and Mr C. McCann, both of the Dominion Museum.