

Forest Kingfisher *Todiramphus macleayii* Species No.: 324 Band size: 05 (04) AY K



Morphometrics:

Three subspecies are recognised with the following two in Australia:

	nominate <i>T.m. macleayii</i> (top end NT to w.Gulf of Carpentaria)		ssp. <i>T.m. innsinctus</i> (e. Qld & n-e NSW)	
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Adult Male	Adult Female
Wing:	83 – 95 mm	85 – 98 mm	85 – 97 mm	85 – 98 mm
Tail:	53 – 61 mm	54 – 60 mm	53 – 60 mm	54 – 60 mm
Bill:	37.8 – 42.3 mm	35.5 – 42.9 mm	37.3 – 43.8 mm	33.3 – 43.3 mm
Tarsus:	12.5 – 14.4 mm	12.5 – 14.2 mm	12.8 – 14.7 mm	13.0 – 15.0 mm
Weight:	32 – 43 g	29 – 44 g	35 – 42 g	37 – 44 g

Ageing:

	Adult (2+)	Immature (2-)	Juvenile (J)
Forehead and forecrown:	bright bluish black;	dull blue-black;	dull black with narrow buff fringes;
Supraloral spot:	white;	buff;	buff, orange-buff or buff-brown;
Upper breast:	white;	white, but feathers may have narrow black fringes;	scalloped appearance with black fringes to buff-washed feathers;

Within a few months of fledging Juveniles undergo a partial moult to Immature plumage, but retain at least remiges, rectrices and upperwing coverts of the Juvenile; Moult to Adult plumage is achieved early in the second year, probably coinciding with adult post-breeding moult. Thus immatures are aged (2-) and Adults (2+).

Sexing:

Males have a complete white collar. The blue of the crown of the female extends through the nape and hindneck grading into the mantle and breaking the collar.

Similar species:

The marginal primary coverts are white, creating very prominent white patches on the wings. These can only be seen with the wings opened, but distinguish this species from all others.