

Morphometrics:

Wing:
Tail:
Tail fork:
Bill:
Tarsus:
Weight:

Adult Male
$97-106 \mathrm{~mm}$
70-87mm
$34.7-51.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$7.2-10.0 \mathrm{~mm}$
$11.6-14.0 \mathrm{~mm}$
$12.5-16.5 \mathrm{~g}$

Adult Female
97-106 mm
65-80 mm
$30.3-45.6 \mathrm{~mm}$
$7.2-10.1 \mathrm{~mm}$
$11.9-13.5 \mathrm{~mm}$
$11.0-17.0 \mathrm{~g}$

Ageing:

Bill \& gape:
Forehead \& crown:
Hindneck:

Breast \& belly:

Mantle, upper back \& inner scapulars:
Lower back, outer scapulars, rump \& upper tail coverts:
Wings \& tail:

Adult (2+)
black;
white with dark brown mottling; dark brown forming band that separates white nape from white mantle; breast and anterior flanks white, fairly sharply demarcated from blackish belly, posterior flanks, vent and undertail coverts; white;
outer scapulars dark brown with broad black tips, rump and upper tail coverts glossy black; black-brown;

Juvenile (J) or (1)
grey-black with pinkish-grey base to tomia and gape; dark brown with off-white mottling; light brown with off-white mottling;
belly, posterior flanks, vent and undertail coverts dark brown with light brown or light grey-brown scalloping;
white with faint buff tinge;
dark brown with fine light brown scalloping formed by narrow fringes to tips of feathers;
dark brown;

Juveniles moult direct to adult plumage and cannot be separated from adults by late Autumn.
Thus birds in adult plumage in early Spring are aged (2+)
Sexing:
There is no sexual dimorphism in plumage, but males may be larger than females in tail length and
the depth of the tail fork, see measurements above;
Both sexes incubate.

