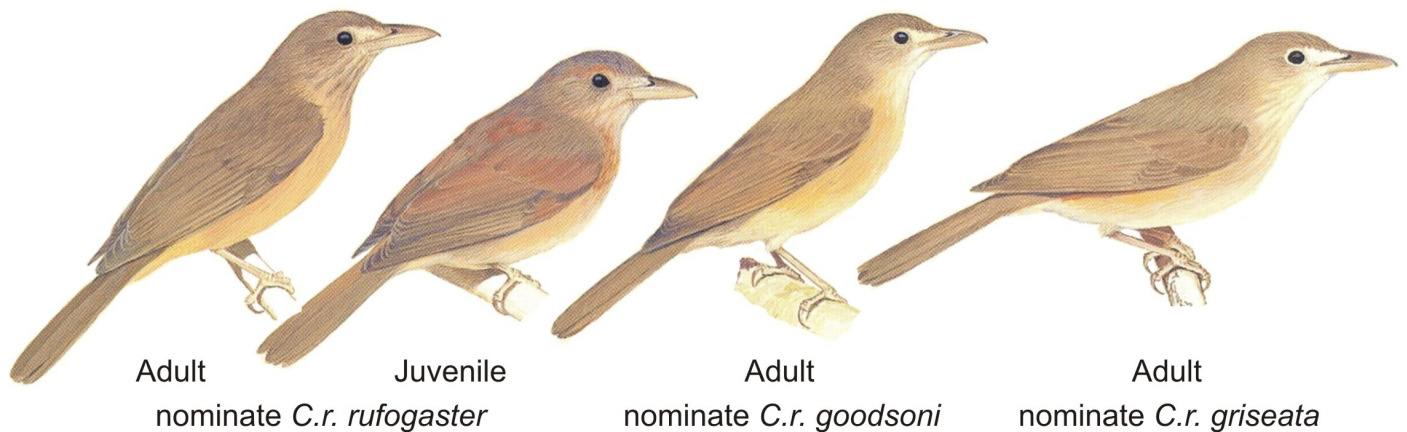


**Rufous Shrike-Thrush (1 of 2) *Colluracincla rufogaster* Species No.: 413 Band size: 04 (03) AY**

(A species code has not yet been allocated to this species – use 413 the old Little Shrike-thrush code.)



**Status:**

Formerly recognised as a subspecies of the Little Shrike-thrush complex which was split into seven species in 2011 following genetic investigations. Two species occur in Australia – the Rufous Shrike-thrush *C. rufogaster* with three subspecies that are described below and the Arafura Shrike-thrush *C. megarhyncha* which is described in a separate profile sheet.

**Morphometrics:**

	nominate <i>C. rufogaster</i> (s.e. Qld and n.e. NSW)		<i>ssp. C. r. griseata</i> (formerly <i>C. m. griseata</i> , <i>C. m. synaptica</i> & <i>C. m. gouldii</i> of coastal & sub-coastal n.e. Qld from Annan R. s. to Halifax Bay)	
	Adult Male	Adult Female	Adult Male	Adult Female
Wing:	93 – 103 mm	92 – 97 mm	89 – 102 mm	87 – 100 mm
Tail:	75 – 82 mm	72 – 82 mm	68 - 83 mm	66 – 80 mm
Bill:	24.3 – 28.2 mm	23.9 – 26.9 mm	21.8 – 27.0 mm	22.6 – 26.3 mm
Tarsus:	25.9 – 27.9 mm	25.7 – 27.5 mm	25.1 – 27.3 mm	24.9 – 27.7 mm
Weight:	36.5 – 41.0 g	33.4 – 42.0 g	28.5 – 40.5 g	28.5 – 41.0 g

	<i>ssp. C. r. goodsoni</i> (formerly <i>C. m. normani</i> & <i>C. m. aelptes</i> of n. & w. Cape York & s of Gulf or Carpentaria)	
	Adult Male	Adult Female
Wing:	86 – 103 mm	88 – 103 mm
Tail:	63 -78 mm	64- 80 mm
Bill:	21.8 – 24.6 mm	21.2 – 23.6 mm
Tarsus:	23.7 – 27.3 mm	23.2 – 27.5 mm
Weight:	36.5 – 41.0 g	33.4 – 42.0 g

**Ageing:**

	Adult (2+)	Juvenile
Bill:	varies – pinkish grey, pink-brown or pink-white;	upper mandible – dark grey, lower mandible – pink and both paler at base:
Iris:	dark red-brown, or rufous-brown;	black-brown, olive- grey to dark brown;
Forehead, crown, nape & hindneck:	dark olive-brown;	light rufous-brown;
Lores:	brownish-white;	off-white;
Eye-ring:	brownish-white;	light rufous-brown;
Ear coverts:	olive-brown;	brownish-grey;

## Rufous Shrike-thrush (2 of 2)

	Adult (2+)	Juvenile
Upperparts:	uniform dark olive-brown;	uniform dark reddish-brown;
Chin:	brownish-white;	pale rufous-brown;
Throat:	off-white grading to light brown on lower throat with brownish-grey shaft streaks;	pale rufous-brown with white bases to feathers;
Breast:	light brown with broad diffuse brownish-grey shaft streaks;	rufous-brown;
Greater secondary coverts:	dark olive-brown;	dark olive-brown with strong rufous-brown suffusion;
Greater primary coverts & alula:	black-brown grading to dark olive-brown edges on outer webs;	dark olive-brown with strong rufous-brown suffusion to edges of outer webs
Tertials:	dark olive-brown;	dark olive-brown with weak rufous-brown suffusion to outer webs;

In all subspecies a post-juvenile moult, soon after fledging, results in an immature plumage resembling adults, but retain juvenile greater primary coverts, alula, some greater secondary coverts, all remiges and rectrices;

Retained juvenile plumage of wings is much more rufous than new immature plumage and contrast is obvious in the hand;

Adult plumage is first attained toward the end of the first year or early in the second year, probably coinciding with adult post-breeding moult. Thus adults should be aged (2+) and immatures will be aged (2-) or (1) depending on time of the year.

### Sexing:

There is no sexual dimorphism in plumage or bare parts, but adult males tend to be slightly larger than adult females;

It is thought that both sexes incubate.