Both a black and a rufous-brown plumage morph nestling in a Black Butcherbird brood

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Abstract

Photographs of a brood of two Black Butcherbird nestlings showing one in the black and one in the brown morph feathering provide the first documentary evidence of such plumage in nestlings and juveniles in the species.

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In Australia, the Black Butcherbird *Melloria* (*Cracticus*) *quoyi* (Russell & Rowley 2023) occurs in the north-east corner of the Kimberley, Western Australia, across the north of the Northern Territory, and on Cape York Peninsula and southward along coastal-zone Queensland to just south of Mackay, with a distributional gap about the Burdekin River area (Schodde & Mason 1999; Russell & Rowley 2009). It also occurs widely in lowlands, foothills, and some higher parts of New Guinea (Pratt & Beehler 2015; Gregory 2025).

Of the four Australian Black Butcherbird subspecies it is stated that three have only black-plumaged juveniles and immatures, whereas in the subspecies Cracticus quoyi rufescens of northern Queensland they may be of a black or a rufous-brown morph (Schodde & Mason 1999; Menkhorst et al. 2017). Juveniles of the black morph are said to be unknown (Higgins et al. 2006). Although a photograph of mine showed a nest containing a nestling in black body feathering and another in rufous-brown plumage, the text failed to note its significance (in Russell & Rowley 2009). As the print literature lacks documented confirmation of body feather colouration in nestlings and juveniles of the subspecies C. q. rufescens, I present photographic evidence of nestlings in both morphs.

A pair of *C. q. rufescens* feeding two sibling nestlings that had acquired body and some crown feathering were photographed on private property adjacent to Kennedy National Park, near Cardwell, Queensland,

in November 1984. Although both adults were in typical black adult plumage, one nestling had black and the other rufous-brown feathering. That is, the nestlings were one of each of the two colour morphs, black and brown, found in only this Australian subspecies of Black Butcherbird (Fig. 1).

Although it is reported of the two morphs of *C. q. rufescens* that both may be found in one brood (Debus 1996; Strahan 1996; Russell & Rowley 2009; Menkhorst *et al.* 2017), no evidence or source is cited, even though my photograph (of the brood shown in Fig. 1) appeared six pages before the text on the species in one publication (Russell & Rowley 2009). The significance of my photograph may not have been overlooked by the authors, however, as it is common for authors not to see pictures that are to illustrate their text prior to publication of large compilation books. The nestling and juvenile black morph plumage is here photographically and textually confirmed to occur, in a single brood, in the subspecies *C. q. rufescens*.

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Figure 1. Close up of a brood of two sibling Black Butcherbirds *Melloria* (*Cracticus*) *quoyi rufescens* in the nest (above) and being fed by a parent (below). Photos: CB Frith.

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