

Birds and Seals Around Japanese Syowa Base on Prince Harald Coast, Antarctica (Preliminary)

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昭和基地周辺における鳥類及び海獣類

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要 旨

第4次南極観測隊によって、1959年12月から1960年3月までに、昭和基地周辺のプリンスハラドコーストで調査された鳥類及びアザラシ類は次の通りである。

I 鳥類 1) Giant Petrel, Silver-gray Petrel, Cape Pigeon, Antarctic Whale-bird, Blue Petrel, Antarctic Petrel, Wilson's Storm Petrel, Snow Petrel, South Polar Skua, Light Mantled Sooty Albatross, Wandering Albatross, Adelie Penguin, Bearded Penguin, 及び Emperor Penguin の14種が観察され, Snow Petrel, South Polar Skua, Wilson's Storm Petrel 及び

Adelie Penguin の4種が昭和基地周辺の露岩地帯に蕃殖している。

2) 第3次越冬隊は1959年に31羽のアデリーペンギンを、西オングル島及びオングルカルペン島で、また第4次隊は1960年1月に、68°25' S. 38°47'E に於て30羽に、標識放鳥した。

3) コウテイペンギンの幼鳥が観察され、プリンスオラフコースト及びエンダービーコーストに、コウテイペンギンの蕃殖地の存在が推察される。

II アザラシ類 ウエッデルアザラシ及びカニクイアザラシの2種が観察され、主にウエッデルアザラシは定着氷以南に、カニクイアザラシはパックアイスに棲み分けている。

This report is the result of observations of the avifauna and the mammals around Syowa Base on Prince Harald Coast, Antarctica, made between the end of December, 1959 and the beginning of March, 1960 by the 4th Japanese Antarctic Research Expedition.

I. Distribution of the birds On Prince Harald Coast, birds which occur usually are Albatrosses, Petrels, Skuas and Penguins. The details of the bird are as the following.

1) GIANT PETREL (*Macronectes giganteus*) Sometimes called as Giant Fulmar. It occurs from 30° S. to the continental coast of Antarctica. Wintering birds have not seen at Syowa Base but many are seen on Endarby Coast and among them one albino was observed.

2) SILVER-GRAY PETREL (*Fulmarus glacialisoides*) Common on pack-ice, but rare on the Prince Harald Coast.

3) CAPE PIGEON (*Daption capensis*) Widely ranges in the Southern oceans, but only a small number occur on Prince Harald Coast.

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4) ANTARCTIC WHALE-BIRD (*Pachyptila desolata*) Sometimes called as Ice-bird or Dove prion. Flies frequently in flock between the ice-barrier and 50° S.

5) BLUE PETREL (*Halobaena caerulea*) Sometimes observed on the pack-ice.

6) ANTARCTIC PETREL (*Thalassoica antarctica*) Most common in the Antarctic zone. Circumpolar in nature, ranging between the Antarctic continent and the Antarctic Convergence.

7) WILSON'S STORM PETREL (*Oceanites oceanicus*) Circumpolar occurrence on pack-ice and the Antarctic continent. Breeds in West Ongul island and on Prince Harald Coast. This species has been collected from Inubōsaki, Shizuoka Pref. in 1932.

8) SNOW PETREL (*Pagodroma nivea*) Almost confined to the Antarctic ice barrier. Circumpolar in distribution. Breeds in the Antarctic island and in certain spots of the continent, being located for example in Lang-hovde.

9) SOUTH POLAR SKUA (*Catharacta maccormicki*) The most southerly of all birds being most common in Antarctica. Breeds on the Antarctic continent and in fringing island.

10) LIGHT-MANTLED SOOTY ALBATROSS (*Phoebastria palpebrata*) Circumpolar, observed usually being out-side of the pack-ice.

11) WANDERING ALBATROSS (*Diomedea exulans*) The largest among all ocean birds. Circumpolar, chiefly between 60°S. and 30°S.

12) ADELIE PENGUIN (*Pygoscelis adeliae*) Most common penguin at Antarctica. Many rookeries of the Adelie found wintering on Prince Harald Coast.

13) BEARDED PENGUIN (*Pygoscelis antarctica*) Often called the Ringed Pengein. I have seen one individual swimming outside the pack-ice, though it does not live in the Antarctic continent.

14) EMPEROR PENGUIN (*Aptenodytes forsteri*) The largest penguin having the most southerly range. Breeds only upon areas of fast-ice selecting the favorable spots along the Antarctic shores. But no rookery is found on Prince Harald Coast.

II. Bird banding In 1959, 31 wintering Adelie penguin in West Ongul Island and Ongul Kalben Island were banded with addressed aluminum flipper bands. In January 1960, I banded 30 Adelie penguin at 68°25' S. 38°47' E. These bandeds were sent by Dr. W.J.L. SLADEN (U.S.A.).

III. Possibility of new rookery of the Emperor Penguin Emperor penguin rookery has not been found from Syowa Base area on Prince Harald Coast. But a few birds of two years old were seen at 68°40' S, 39°50' E and also one of three years old was observed at 68°15' S, 39°55' E. There may be, therefore, a new rookery of the Emperor penguin on Prince Olav Coast and Enderby Coast.

IV. Distribution of the Seals (hair seals) Five species to far recorded in the Antarctic zone are Sea Elephant, Sea Leopard, Crab eating Seal, Ross Seal and Weddell Seal. But only the following two species are found on Prince Harald Coast.

1) CRAB EATING SEAL (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) Most common in the pack-ice belt. Sometimes a few animals live on small ice flow. Very active in movement.

2) WEDDELL SEAL (*Leptonychotes weddelli*) Avoiding the pack-ice, usually occurs on fast ice along the coast in large number during summer. Wintering members make herds on Prine Harald Coast. Slow in movement.

V. **Habitat segregation between the two species of seals** Crab eating seals live on the small ice floe among the pack-ice. Weddell seals avoid the pack-ice and live on fast ice. The crab eating seals seem to be the dominant species among the two considering from the relations in the breeding ground and in the feeding area. This causes habitat segregation between the two species.

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