

### Notes on the vocalizations of Rufous Fantail (Rhipidura rufifrons)

Peter Boesman

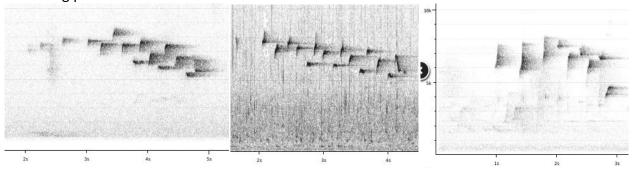
In the following we briefly analyze and compare voice of the different races of Rufous Fantail (*Rhipidura rufifrons*). We also try to quantify the extent of any vocal differences using the criteria proposed by Tobias *et al.* (2010), as a support for taxonomic review.

We have made use of sound recordings available on-line from Xeno Canto (XC), Macaulay Library (ML), Avian Vocalizations Center (AVoCet) and The Internet Bird Collection (IBC).

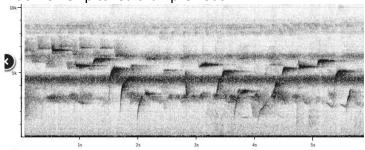
With eighteen subspecies, many confined to single islands, this is obviously a very complex group, to say the least. This note is therefore rather a preliminary analysis, based on available recordings, which per race are often just a few or less.

An overview of vocalizations per race (some already grouped):

<u>R.r. intermedia/rufifrons</u> (Australian Rufous Fantail): Song is a high-pitched series of notes with a seesawing pattern



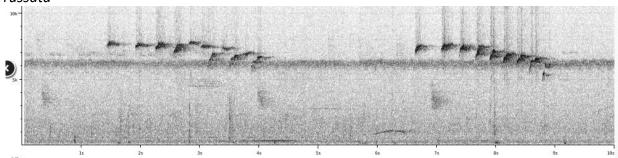
<u>R.r. louisiadensis(?)</u> (SE New Guinea Island birds): Song is a more loosely given whistled song, much lower-pitched than previous.



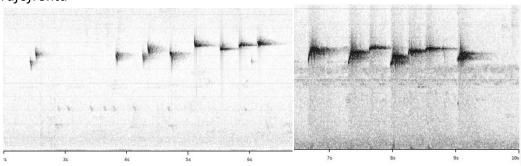


<u>R.r.russata (+ rufofronta, commoda, qranti)</u> (Solomon Fantail): Song is a series of high-pitched notes, with ascending or descending patterns.

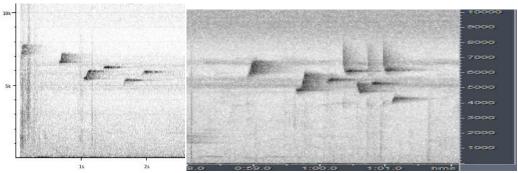
#### russata



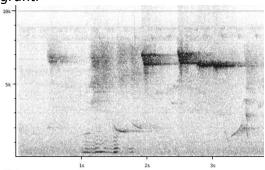
### rufofronta



#### commoda

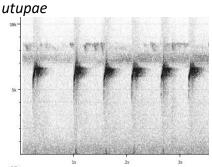


### granti

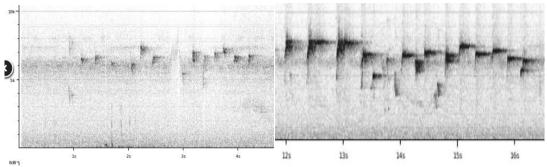




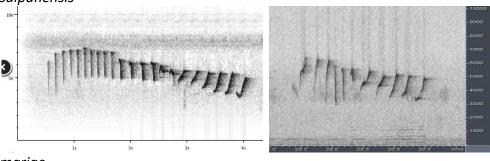
<u>R.r.utupae (+ melanolaema)</u> (Santa Cruz Islands Fantail): Song is a series of staccato emphatic high-pitched notes, in a narrow frequency range.



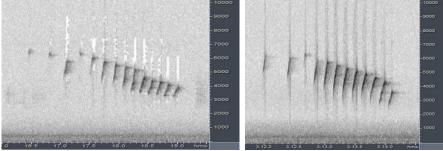
melanolaema



<u>R.r.saipanensis</u> (+ mariae) (Micronesian Fantail): Song is very different from above groups, a series of rich whistles descending in pitch. Most notes are sharply upslurred. saipanensis

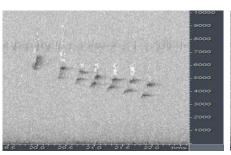


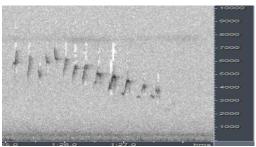
mariae



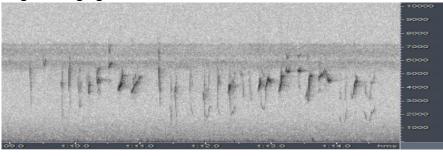
Guam (*race uraniae??*) Song slightly different, as upslurred notes seem to break up in 2 distinct notes, but kept within this vocal group.



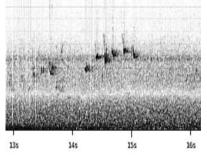


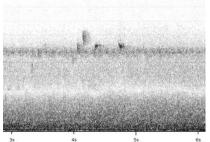


<u>R.r. versicolor</u> (Yap Fantail): Song starts with some short staccato notes which gradually become longer changing into some sweet whistles.

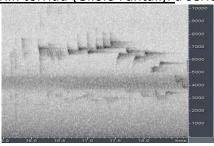


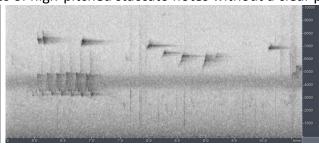
R.r.kubaryi (Pohnpei Fantail): a series of high-pitched staccato notes





R.r. torrida (Gilolo Fantail): a series of high-pitched staccato notes without a clear pattern







Given that we have very few recordings of several races and that there is a fair amount of variation in song, a reliable analysis at present is difficult.

We have tried to compare and quantify the vocal differences of all groups with a <u>rough estimated</u>

score in a comparison table:

Austr	PNG	Colom					
		3010111	S Cruz	Micron	Yap	Pohn	Gilolo
-	6	2	5	7	4	2	2
	-	4	5	5	2	5	5
		-	2	5	4	0	0
			-	4	4	3	3
				-	5	6	6
					-	3	3
						-	0
							-
		-	- 4	- 4 5 2	- 4 5 5 2 5	- 4 5 5 2 2 5 4 4 4 5	- 4 5 5 2 5 2 5 4 0 4 4 3 5 6

Some groups are convincingly vocally different (e.g. group 1 (Australia), group 2 (SE PNG) and group 5 (Micronesia)), others much less so (partially due to the fact that the Solomon group stays quite a mixed bag, and as a consequence, e.g. Gilolo and Pohnpei Fantail seem to fall within the range of vocalizations of the Solomon group).

This note was finalized on 1st March 2016, using sound recordings available on-line at that moment. We would like to thank in particular the sound recordists who placed their recordings for this species on XC and ML: Patrik Åberg, Marc Anderson, James Bradley, Fernand Deroussen, John Dumbacher, David Gibbs, Phil Gregory, Niels Krabbe, Frank Lambert, John Mittermeier, Mike Nelson, Douglas Pratt, Mark Robbins and Mark Todd.

#### References

Tobias, J.A., Seddon, N., Spottiswoode, C.N., Pilgrim, J.D., Fishpool, L.D.C. & Collar, N.J. (2010). Quantitative criteria for species delimitation. *Ibis* 152(4): 724–746.

#### **Recommended citation**

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