IBIS 139: 652-663

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
· · ·	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	N

it is remarkable how little comment has been made regard-

	1
8	
2	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

	9	1	61 Q	Table 1.	Summary statistics or s	ubfossil Kakapo femora, or	dered
R							
							,
· /							
					į ——		
-							
<u>i</u>							
۰	<u>+</u>						
·							
<u> </u>							
J x .							
	<u></u>			····			
-							
6							
1 <u>6487</u>							
r							
ն հս 					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
<u>.</u>							

Table 3. Data and summary statistics (in mm) for modern Kakapo bones in the Museum of New Zealand, by individual

Sherimen				C	L	Hu	IJ	Са	Pe	F	ట	Ti		Ta	-
name	Ring	Reference	Sex	-	٩	-	-	-		-	qui	-	dm	-	qu
		NM23032	W	56.1	45.8	82.1	83.9	43.1	78	92	8.12	129.9	6.89	56.1	6.92
		NM22954	W						80	93.4	8.02	131.5	7.14	58	7.45
			1	į		1	5 4 5			0 L					



.

2. _____

<u>_____</u>

54-1. 78-1 Į

		/					
					, .		
·							
Site	Element	n	Males	Females	Ratio Males : female	2 ²	p
			maics	remarcs		<u></u>	E
Castle Rocks Martinborough	Femur Femur	66 157	$\frac{38}{115}$	28 42	1.36 2.74	1.5 33.9	n.s. <0.001
Waitomo	Femur	52	40	12	2.08	107	<0.001
-							
4 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
	·				2.00	10.0	~0.001
Martinborough All sites	Tibia All	76 428	57 308	19 120	3.00 2.57	19.0	<0.001





expected to be preferable in such a lek system. Both the presumed greater cost of rearing (larger) males and the skewed operational sex ratio would seem to favour greater production of females, despite the possible biased selective comm.). Male chicks, being larger and apparently growing faster (Fig. 5), may be assumed to impose a greater cost on mothers than do female chicks (Lack 1954).



	re 139 I
2500 males may favour species survival even at the excompromised female survivability if no better at arises to free females from this bind. Presumably when a female chooses a mate at the	expense of alternative be lek spe

Mat . . 4 11

Table 5. Mean values for mass and external dimensions of a sample of modern male and female Kakapo on Stewart Island.* Calculated wing and tail loadings are expressed as a function of the <u>length of</u> those structures

breeding system that evolved, presumably in response to phylogenetic features of Kakapo and the nature of the local New Zealand environment (e.g. freedom from ground pred-1. . . .

C

)			
1		``````````````````````````````````````		
	,			
<u> </u>				
	!			

REFERENCES	cations of flightlessness in the Kakapo (Psittaciformes: Strigops
	1
I	
- • 1	
-	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
I I	

1997

	a d Televie and a size	-ferral - aleria Matemia 40			
					x
(
	67. J.				
й <u> </u>					
A11A					
-					
		_			
		·	18-14		
1					

663