

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

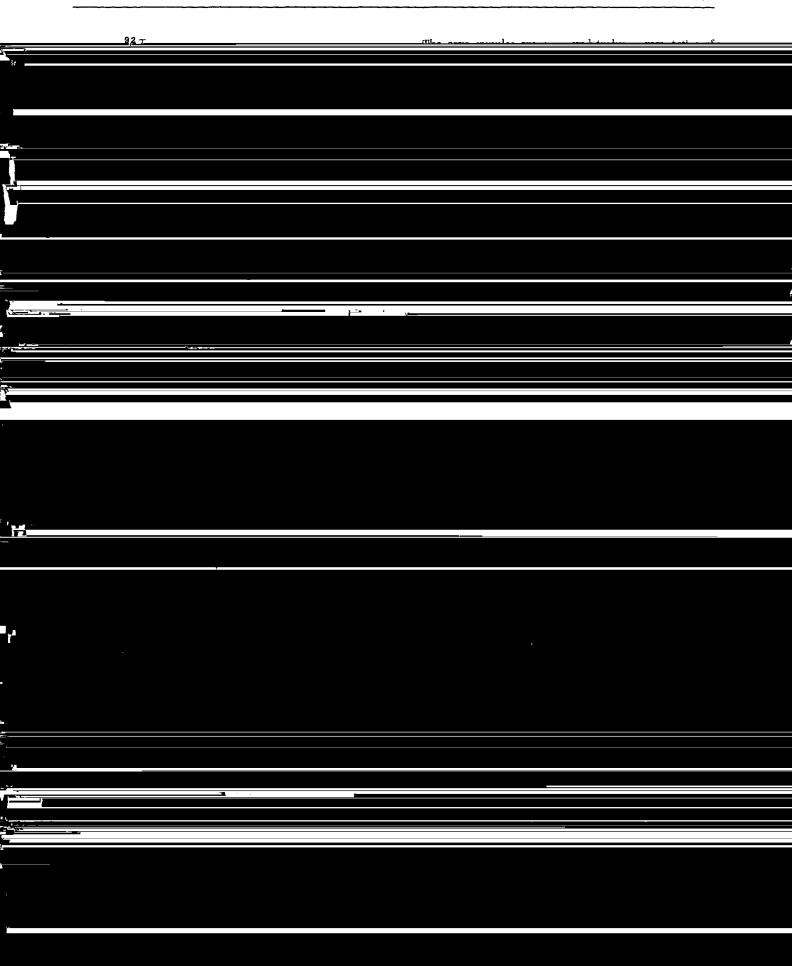
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m	-	83.9		2.4
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	-	56.1		ĺ
	Sex	M	M	-
	Reference	NM23032	NM22954	
	Ring			1
Specimen	name			

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Table 4. Sex ratios (number of males/female) of Kakapo at various sites as derived from subfossil leg bone elements grouped into two size

Site	Element	n	Males	Females	Ratio Males : female	X ² -	P
Castle Rocks Martinborough	Femur Femur	66 157	38 115	28 42	1.36 2.74	1.5 33.9	n.s. <0.001
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Martinborough	Tibia	76	57	19	3.00	19.0	< 0.001	
All sites	All	428	308	120	2.57			



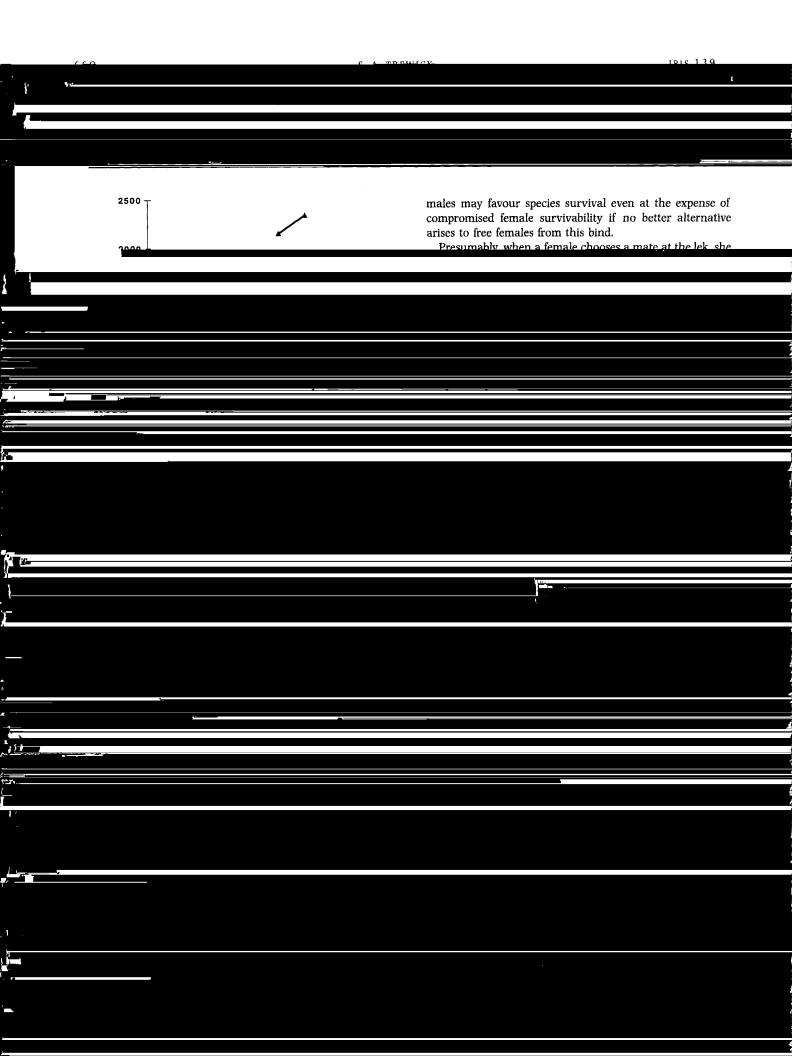


Table 5. Mean values for mass and external dimensions of a sample of modern male and female Kakapo on Stewart Island.* Calculated wing and tail loadings are expressed as a function of the length of those structures

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-

] ₍ _	REFERENCES	cations of flightlessness in the Kakapo (Psittaciformes: Strigops
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