Juan Fernandez Petrels breed in the Juan Fernandez Islands west of Chile in Dec-May, and disperse northward into the subtropical North Pacific and westward as far as the Hawaiian Islands (King 1967, Harrison 1983, Pitman 1986), where they are fairly common, primarily to the SE of the islands in Apr-Oct; modeled densities in these waters increased substantially toward the far SE area of Hawaiian waters (Winship et al. 2016). Juan Fernandez and White-necked petrels were formerly considered subspecies called by either common name or "Mas A fuera Petrel" (cf. Pyle 1977, 1983; AOU 1989, 1990), until they were split by the AOU (1991).

At sea in Northwestern Hawaiian Island waters, Rowlett (2002; HICEAS data) recorded only 3 Juan Fernandez Petrels in 58 observing days west of 161W longitude. Two were S of Nihoa and one was 275 km S of French Frigate, the farthest west substantiated record in Hawaiian Island waters. One was also observed 83 km W of Nihoa 23 Dec 1997. In Southeastern Hawaiian Island waters, the first substantiated record from Hawaiian waters was of a specimen collected 220 km SW of Kaula Rock 16 Nov 1965 (Clapp 1984; USNM 496125). Rowlett (2002; HICEAS data) recorded up to 125 individuals 275-370 km E of Hawai‘i Island in early Aug 2002, but at most 8 within 275 km of the islands in Aug-Nov; concentrations during HICEAS surveys were primarily to the S and E of the Southeastern Islands (Winship et al. 2016). Both King (1970) and Spear et al. (1999) recorded Juan Fernandez Petrels commonly east and south of the Southeastern Islands. As with other Pterodroma from the Southern Hemisphere, peak numbers have been recorded in Mar-Sep, although King (1970) recorded either these or White-necked Petrels during every month of his surveys.

A Juan Fernandez Petrel was found moribund in Manoa Valley, O‘ahu 21 or 22 Jan 1982 (Clapp 1984; USNM 599940). A female found alive on the beach near Waimanalo, O‘ahu 27 July 1991, died at the SLP rehabilitation facility 3 days later (BPBM 178481; HRBP 5664-5666). One was also found alive on a beach and turned into an SOS station on Kaua‘i sometime in 2004, where it died (BPBM 185161; HRBP 5418-5420, 5664-5666). These are the only known records of this species on land in the Hawaiian Islands. A few other sightings have been from shore or during single-day trips, off Ni‘ihau, Kaua‘i, O‘ahu (e.g., HRBP 6094), and Hawai‘i I (CRC data; e.g., HRBP 5158-5159 published NAB 59:171, 5780-5782, 6095-6107). Relatively large numbers were observed off w.Hawai‘i I in Aug-Nov 2015 and Jul-Sep 2016, when > 40 were reported during each of these years (e.g., HRBP 6099-6106, 6305-6307), including a high count of 16 off Keokea Beach Park on 28 Sep 2016.

**Acronyms and Abbreviations**

**Literature cited**