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Banded dotterel: pp 124-125.

Banded Dotterel (Pohowera) *Charadrius bicinctus bicinctus* (Jardine & Selby 1827, Endemic
November 1840 Auckland Island
1888 Norfolk Island

The first definite record of this taxon is uncertain. This common endemic wader was not recorded on Cook's voyages, but first described from Australia, where it is a trans-Tasman migrant. Dieffenbach also recorded "plover" on Chatham Island in 1840. Gray (1844) describes this species in his list of New Zealand birds, but gives no localities.

The "ring-plover" seen by McCormick at the Auckland Is in 1840 is the recently separated Auckland Islands subspecies. Gray (1844) published this record in his report on the *Erebus & Terror* expedition.

Yate's description may be of a Banded Dotterel. "Tuturiwatu --This is a small delicate bird, not much larger than the thrush; with short black legs; and a pigeon-beak, with the nostrils very far down and widely extended. It has a deep red eye, a longish neck, and a plumage spotted with various shades of brown. It lays its eggs in a compact nest, which it makes in the parasitical plants that grow on the branches of the tallest trees of the forest. Its food is the red berry of the Tarairi" (Yate 1835).

Ellman (1861) recorded the Redwinged Plover (Tuturiwatu) *C. xanthocheilus* and said: "Has a broad red band on the breast. Beak tawny, black tip. Resembles the English ringed plover." *C. xanthocheilus* usually referred to Pacific Golden Plover, but the description fits Banded Dotterel. Buller then mentioned Banded Dotterel in his 1865 Essay. H. H. Travers collected specimens at the Chathams in 1871.

Auckland Island Banded Dotterel *Charadrius bicinctus exilis* Falla 1978, Endemic
1978 Adams Island, Auckland Islands

It was first recorded at Port Ross, Auckland Island in November 1840 where McCormick saw "a solitary ring-plover". Falla (1978) described the Auckland Islands birds as a separate subspecies, on the basis of their larger size. Oliver (1955) had already recognised its distinctness. Holdaway et al. (2001) recommended its recognition as a good species.