

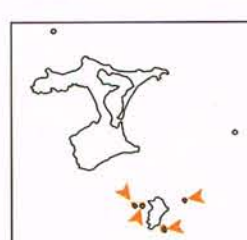
A large diverse group of birds of estuaries, coasts, riverbeds and farmland. Most are long-legged and feed in or near shallow water. Bill shape is varied; short and stubby in those (e.g. dotterels) that peck from the surface, but longer in those that feed in shallow water (e.g. stilts), or probe deeply (e.g. godwits). Flight strong and direct. Often form flocks while roosting or flying, but disperse to feed. Many species seen in NZ breed in the Arctic and arrive in September, with remnants of breeding plumage, and depart in March, often in breeding plumage. Most subadults and a few adults spend the southern winter here.

CHATHAM ISLAND SNIPE *Coenocorypha pusilla*

Locally common endemic

20 cm, 80 g. Like NZ Snipe but smaller, shorter (3 cm) bill, and pale unmarked lower breast and belly. **Habitat:** Forest and thick vegetation on offshore islands in Chathams group, mainly South East and Mangere Is. **Breeding:** Sep–Feb.

[Sp 192]



SNIPE, SANDPIPERS, GODWITS and CURLEWS

Scolopacidae

About 79 species, of which 2 breed in New Zealand (non-migratory snipe) and 32 reach New Zealand as migrants for the northern winter.

Group have caught over 4000 Arctic migrants in the Auckland area, and some of these have been marked, to enable resightings, with white plastic leg flags.

Apart from stints (known as peeps in North America), these waders have a slender bill that is as long as or longer than the head. In curlews and godwits, the bill is sensitive and flexible at the tip, and the mandibles open during probing in soft mud or shallow water. All have long, pointed wings, rapid flight, a long neck, long legs and, for birds, a short tail. Their eyes are smaller than those of plovers and dotterels, as suits their more tactile, less visual, feeding. Gregarious when not breeding.

The first Arctic migrants arrive in September–October, but others trickle into the country through November. Most leave in March–April, but a variable proportion of the summer population stays behind to spend the southern winter in New Zealand; most are probably yearlings, as few adopt breeding plumage, and so the number left behind provides an indication of the success of the previous northern breeding season.

Their food has not been studied in detail in New Zealand. They take a variety of mudflat-burrowing crabs, small amphipod and ostracod crustaceans, polychaete worms and small gastropod and bivalve molluscs. Their diet includes insect larvae and pupae of crane flies (Tipulidae), midges (Chironomidae), beetles and flies; they may also take spiders and earthworms. They swallow grass, sedge and rush seeds, but whether by accident or design is not known for certain. The various species probe to different depths according to the length of their bill. Most of the rapid, vigorous, sewing-machine probing of medium and smaller waders is exploratory, as often is the slower, more careful probing of godwits, curlews or whimbrels.

New Zealand is at the southern limit of many species, and some of the distances travelled are huge; it is possible that some of the migrants fly between New Zealand and China, Japan or the Aleutian Chain in a single flight, although most stop at least once to refuel. In order to undertake such a long journey, waders feed voraciously in the weeks before departure and often arrive late to their roosts. They lay down extensive fat deposits, their weight can increase to 50–75% above their normal non-breeding weight. On arrival, they are often exhausted and quite approachable, but quickly regain their condition. The adult Arctic migrants moult all their flight feathers during the southern summer, and so can be distinguished from juveniles, which do not moult or lose only a few feathers until the southern autumn.

The waders that migrate to New Zealand mostly breed in the arctic or subarctic tundra of the Northern Hemisphere and are strongly migratory. Those that breed furthest north tend to migrate furthest into the Southern Hemisphere, from the largest curlews to the smallest stints. The routes taken by the various species of wader are being elucidated by an extensive co-operative programme of banding and leg-flagging throughout the East Asian flyway. The New Zealand Wader Study

The sexes are alike, but females are often noticeably larger than males. The non-breeding plumage, as is mostly seen in New Zealand, is dull, the upperparts mottled or a uniform brown and grey, the underparts paler, sometimes with streaks and spots. Before leaving and while breeding, they are brighter, many species becoming much more rufous above and rufous or black below. The age of first breeding is 1–2–3 years, and many birds live to at least 15 years old.

192. CHATHAM ISLAND SNIPE *Coenocorypha pusilla* Plate 43

Size: 20 cm, 80 g
Distribution: Chatham Islands only. Formerly on Chatham, Pitt and Mangere Islands, but since cats eradicated them from Mangere Island in the 1890s they have been confined to South East Island. More recently found on Star Keys, and reintroduced to Mangere Island, from which they have colonised Little Mangere Island and now a vagrant to Pitt Island.
Population: Common on South East Island, increasing elsewhere.
Conservation: Protected locally common endemic. Although capable of strong flight, Chatham Island Snipe rarely fly during the day, and their confiding nature makes them easy prey to ground-hunting predators. Successfully reintroduced to Mangere Island from South East Island in 1970 and 1972 when cats were no longer present. Attempts at rearing young in captivity have had little success.
Breeding: Eggs are laid in September–January.

The nest is on or near the ground, among dense vegetation such as tussock, sedge or fern. It is a simple depression in leaf litter, or a bowl of grass or sedge leaves. They lay 2–3 pinkish-brown eggs (39 x 28 mm, 16 g) with spots and blotches of dark brown and grey around the widest part. Chicks leave the nest on the day of hatching and the brood is split between the adults. The chicks are fed entirely by their parents initially but become independent at about 6 weeks.
Behaviour: Chatham Island Snipe remain under forest or among dense cover during the day but will feed in open areas at night. They fly during the day only if disturbed at close range, but do so readily at night when they display aerially.
Feeding: Diet includes earthworms, amphipods, insects and their larvae. They obtain all their food by probing in soil and at the bases of plants.
Reading: Miskelly C.M. 1990. *Ibis* 132: 366–379. Miskelly, C.M. 1990. *Emu* 90: 28–32.