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Order CHARADRIIFORMES: Waders, Gulls and Terns

The family sequence of Christidis & Boles (1994), who adopted that of Sibley *et al.* (1988) and Sibley & Monroe (1990), is followed here.

Family SCOLOPACIDAE Rafinesque: Sandpipers and Allies

Scolopacea Rafinesque, 1815: *Analyse de la Nature*: 70 – Type genus *Scolopax* Linnaeus, 1758.

Christidis & Boles (1994) noted that the sequence of genera and species in the Scolopacidae varies considerably between works, and that there are no substantive data to favour any one sequence over another. The sequence adopted by Checklist Committee (1990) is generally followed here in the interests of consistency.

Subfamily TRINGINAE Rafinesque: Godwits, Curlews and Allies

Tringaria Rafinesque, 1815: *Analyse de la Nature*: 71 – Type genus *Tringa* Linnaeus, 1758.

Genus *Tringa* Linnaeus

Tringa Linnaeus, 1758: *Syst. Nat., 10th edition 1*: 148 – Type species (by tautomy) *Tringa ochropus* Linnaeus.

Trynga Moehring, 1758: *Geslach. Vogel.* 7: 67. Unjustified emendation.

Totanus Bechstein, 1803: *Ornith. Taschenb. Deutschland* 2: 282 – Type species (by tautomy) *Totanus maculatus* Bechstein = *Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus).

Actitis Illiger, 1811: *Prodromus Syst. Mamm. Avium*: 263 – Type species (by subsequent designation) *Tringa hypoleucos* Linnaeus.

Glottis Koch, 1816: *Syst. Baierischen Zool.* 42: 294 – Type species (by tautomy) *Totanus glottis* Bechstein = *Tringa nebularia* (Gunnerus).

Xenus Kaup, 1829: *Skizz. Entwick.-Gesch. Nat. Syst.*: 115 – Type species (by monotypy) *Tringa cinerea* (Güldenstaedt).

Iliornis Kaup, 1829: *Skizz. Entwick.-Gesch. Nat. Syst.*: 156 – Type species (by monotypy) *Totanus stagnatilis* Bechstein = *Tringa stagnatilis* (Bechstein).

Terekia Bonaparte, 1838: *Comp. List Birds Europe & North Amer.*: 52 – Type species (by monotypy) *Totanus javanicus* Horsfield = *Tringa cinerea* (Güldenstaedt).

Heteroscelus Baird, 1858: *Rep. Expl. Surv. Miss. River Pac. Ocean. Birds* 9: 734 – Type species (by monotypy) *Tringa brevipes* (Vieillot).

Heteractitis Stejneger, 1884: *Auk* 1: 236. Unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Heteroscelus* Baird, 1858.

There is no generally accepted view on whether *Heteroscelus*, *Actitis* and *Xenus* should be recognised as generically distinct from *Tringa* (Christidis & Boles 1994). Pereira & Baker (2005) suggested that *Heteroscelus* should be merged in *Tringa*. The wandering tattler, grey-tailed tattler, common sandpiper and terek sandpiper are retained here in *Tringa* following Checklist Committee (1990) and Pereira & Baker (2005).

Tringa incana (Gmelin)

Wandering Tattler

Scolopax incana Gmelin, 1789: *Syst. Nat., 13th edition 1(2)*: 658. Based on the “Ash-coloured Snipe” of Latham 1785, *Gen. Synop. Birds* 3(1): 154, no. 29 – Moorea Island, Society Islands, French Polynesia (*fide* Medway 2004, *Notornis* 51: 157).

Totanus incanus (Gmelin); Buller 1888, *History of the Birds of N.Z.*, 2nd edition 2: 38.

Heteractitis incanus (Gmelin); Buller 1905, *Suppl. Birds N.Z.* 1: 186.

Heteroscelus incanus (Gmelin); Mathews & Iredale 1913, *Ibis* 1 (10th ser.): 259.

Tringa incanus; Stidolph 1932, *Emu* 31: 233. Unjustified emendation.

Heteroscelus incanus incanus (Gmelin); Checklist Committee 1953, *Checklist N.Z. Birds*: 45.

Heteroscelus incanus subsp.; Brathwaite 1955, *Notornis* 6: 147.

Tringa incana (Gmelin); Checklist Committee 1970, *Annot. Checklist Birds N.Z.*: 48.

The vernacular name wandering tattler is adopted consistent with current international usage. Breeds in far-eastern Siberia, coastal Alaska and north-west Canada. Migrates to coasts of America from California to Peru, and islands of central and eastern Pacific Ocean as far south as French Polynesia,

Cook Islands, Tonga and Fiji. An uncommon but probably annual visitor to New Zealand. Widespread, usually single birds, mostly on the east coast from Northland to Canterbury preferring rocky shores to tidal mudflats and beaches. A favoured locality is Kaikoura Peninsula (Higgins & Davies 1996). Less common than *T. brevipes* in New Zealand. An uncommon but probably regular visitor to Norfolk Island (Schodde *et al.* 1983; Moore 1985a, 1999) and Kermadec Islands (Veitch *et al.* 2004); vagrant at Chatham Islands (Freeman 1994).