non-breeding visitor, vagrant

L.l. melanuroides

Black-tailed Godwits breed throughout the Palearctic and winter S to e. Africa and Australia (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1951c, Cramp and Simmons 1983, Higgins and Davies 1996, AOU 1998). They are casual in migration in the W. Aleutian Is, and migrate through and winter regularly in Micronesia E to the Marshall Is (Schipper 1985, Pyle and Engbring 1987, Wiles 2005). A single individual has been recorded on two islands in the *Southeastern Hawaiian Islands*.

Two ecotour groups independently found and identified a first-fall Black-tailed Godwit at Kanaha Pond, *Maui*, 26 and 27 Oct 2000 (<u>HRBP</u> 1273-1277, published *NAB* 55:234). It was observed there through 7 Dec when videotaped but had crossed the island to Kealia NWR by 16 Dec. It was observed at Kealia through 27 Dec but then showed up at the Ki'i Unit of JCNWR, *O'ahu*, by 6 Jan 2001, involving an interesting mid-winter migration of ~160 km (*NAB* 55:234; <u>HRBP</u> 5965). Analysis of images confirmed it to be the same individual. The godwit over-summered at Ki'i, remaining in winter plumage through the following spring. It was last seen on 23 Apr 2002, by which time it had acquired partial alternate plumage and was showing the characters of the expected Asian subspecies *L.l. melanuroides*.

Another godwit, either a Black-tailed or a Hudsonian, was observed on O'ahu in 1975 (see <u>Hudsonian Godwit</u>). Two Black-taileds reported on O'ahu on <u>DOFAW</u> <u>Waterbird Surveys</u> at Pouhala Marsh 20 Aug 2003 and at Fort Kamehameha Flats 21 Jan 2004 are unsubstantiated, and could represent the more-expected <u>Bar-tailed Godwits</u>, although none of these were reported from these locations at these times.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

Literature cited

Citation: Pyle, R.L., and P. Pyle. 2017. The Birds of the Hawaiian Islands: Occurrence, History, Distribution, and Status. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI, U.S.A. Version 2 (1 January 2017) http://hbs.bishopmuseum.org/birds/rlp-monograph/