Dutch Birding

Dutch Birding is een natuur- en vogelnieuwsblad. Het tijdschrift verschijnt twee maal per jaar en richt zich aanvankelijk op de Palearctische vogelsoorten, maar sinds enkele jaren is er een breder, wereldwijde invalshoek toegevoegd. De redactie ontvangt brieven, berichten en inzendingen van lezers en andere bijdragen van internationaal renommeerde schrijvers en vogelkundigen. De bladzijden worden gevuld met interviews, plichten, reisverslagen, ingenereerde stukken, veldkijkers en rechtstreeks bewerkt rapportage materiaal. Het blad is ook rijk aan illustraties, waaronder foto's van vogels, landschappen en andere natuurlijke elementen. 


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Terugblik op de geschiedenis van het blad: Dutch Birding begon als een klein nieuwsgierigheidsblad voor vogelkundigen, maar heeft zich in de loop der jaren ontwikkeld tot een internationaal bekend en respectievelijk organisme dat zich toelegt op de voortdurende kennisvermeerdering over vogelbewegingen en -verspreiding.
Dutch Birding

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The sequence of birds in Dutch Birding basically follows a classic 'Wetmore sequence'. Within this framework, the following lists are used for taxonomy and nomenclature: Karte birds of the Netherlands by A.B. van den Berg & C.A.W. Bosman 2001, Haartman (taxonomy and scientific, Dutch and English names of birds recorded in the Netherlands), Palearctic birds by M. Boesman 1994, Storr (taxonomy and scientific, English names of remaining Palearctic birds), Vogel (complete checklist) by M. Wollers 1997, Baan (Dutch names of remaining birds of the world), The Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world (third edition) by C. Dickinson (ed.) 2003, London) (taxonomy and scientific, English names of remaining birds of the world).


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Identification of Collared Pratincole and Oriental Pratincole – a critical review of characters

Gerald Driessens & Lars Svensson

Little attention was ever paid to the identification of Oriental Pratincole Glareola maldive-rum (hereafter maldive-rum) until the most recent generation of field guides was published. Considering the fact that this species was first reported as a vagrant in Europe as recent as 1981 (Burns 1993), this is not surprising. Only a few useful field characters were described until the mid 1990s, making them easily remembered by most birders but masking the need for a more thorough survey. Following the record of a suspected maldive-rum in the Netherlands in August 1997 and one in Sweden August-October 2001, and especially after the publication of photographs of these two individuals, some doubts arose about the quality of the criteria to separate Collared Pratincole G pratincola (excluding Afro-tropical races) (hereafter pratincola) and maldive-rum (cf Fredriksson et al 2001). All currently accepted Western Palearctic records of maldive-rum are listed in table 1.

In April 1998, Gerald Driessens – who initiated this study – compared skins of pratincola and maldive-rum at the British Natural History Museum (NHM) in Tring, England. The identification of this species pair appeared to be much more difficult than previously thought. GD also studied the skins at the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum/ Naturalis (NNM) in Leiden, the Netherlands. Later, Lars Svensson examined specimens at the

1 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, adult summer, Lesvos, Greece, April 2003 (René Pop). Typical, pale individual, demonstrating obvious contrast between grey-brown tertials and blackish primaries. Note slit-shaped nostril. A short, blackish mouth-line is often present in Collared.
Identification of Collared Pratincole and Oriental Pratincole – a critical review of characters

TABLE 1 Records of Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* in the Western Palearctic until 2003 / gevallen van Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum* in het West-Palearctische gebied tot 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>23 April 1993</td>
<td>(Rowlands 1994)</td>
<td>This bird was briefly seen by one observer, together with 15 Black-winged Pratincoles and one Collared Pratincole; given the current knowledge, it is questionable whether this record should be accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22 June to 11 October 1981</td>
<td>Dunwich, Suffolk, and 6 August to 10 October 1981, Old Hall Marshes, Essex, England; first-summer moulting to adult, photographed (Burns 1993)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>21 or 22 June to 3 September 1988</td>
<td>Harty, Kent, and 4, 14 and 25 September 1988, and 30 September to 3 October 1988, Elmley, Kent, photographed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 May to 3 June 1993</td>
<td>Gingham, Norfolk, 5-21 June 1993 and 13 July to 13 August 1993, Burnham Norton, Norfolk, and 14-17 August 1993, Titchwell and Thornham, Norfolk, photographed (Gantlett &amp; Millington 1993)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There is no direct evidence to link the three records in 1993 to just one or two wandering individuals and they are therefore treated as three different individuals by the British Birds Rarities Committee (BBRC) (Rogers et al 1994, 1995).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1-5 August 1997</td>
<td>Workumerwaard and Dionaburen, Nijefurd, Friesland, adult, photographed, videoed</td>
<td>This bird was first identified as Oriental Pratincole (cf van den Berg &amp; Bosman 1999); however, after examination of photographs, it was accepted as Collared Pratincole by the Dutch rarities committee (CDNA) (van den Berg &amp; Bosman 2001). On basis of current knowledge, the bird was most probably an Oriental Pratincole after all; the record is now being reconsidered by the CDNA. A paper by Gerald Driessens and Mark Zekhuis is in preparation for Dutch Birding and will be published after the decision by the CDNA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>2-3 October 1999</td>
<td>Beer Sheva sewage ponds, photographed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2 July to 6 October 2001</td>
<td>Ängsnäset, Falsterbo, Skåne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pratincole identification: general remarks

Current literature implies that identification of *maldivarum* is straightforward, due to its shorter tail (falling short of the primaries on a perched bird) and the absence of a white trailing edge to the secondaries, compared with *pratincola*. Although this is a useful rule of thumb, it does leave out several atypical birds because the variation within the two species is much more extensive than one would expect. If a pratincole is suspected to be a *maldivarum*, the critical step is to rule out *pratincola* safely using other characters, because the lack of (very) long outer tail-feathers and the absence of a clear white trailing edge can actually also appear in that species. In order to make a reliable identification, it is important to understand the basics of moult strategy in pratincoles, as well as the variation within a plumage, caused by individual variation, moult and wear. Detailed plumage descriptions – which can be found in, for instance, Cramp & Simmons (1983) – are not repeated here.
Identification of Collared Pratincole and Oriental Pratincole – a critical review of characters

2 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Eilat, Israel, March 2000 (Patrick Beirens). Rather pale individual with paler side of head and hindneck. Lacks pale inner border of throat-surround. White secondary tips just visible under greater coverts. Contrast between brown uppersparts and black primaries and tail projection typical. 3 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Aiguamolls de l’Empordà, Girona, Spain, 14 April 2002 (Christian Kerihuel). Slightly abraded adult. When seen completely head-on, nostril shape and warmer brown side of neck could indicate Oriental Pratincole *G. maldivarum*. Tail length and secondary trailing edge are, however, straightforward indicators for Collared. Colour difference between darker (blackier) outer and paler (brownier) inner web to inner primaries is obvious on this photograph. Short-legged impression easy to perceive.
Field conditions
When observing flying pratincoles, one should be aware that even rather obvious characters, like the extent of the tail-fork or amount of white on the secondary edges, soon become less easy to confirm from moderate distances. Characters on birds observed from c 100 m or more are not always easy to assess in the field. Pratincoles are fast fliers, constantly changing direction, making them difficult to observe. Contrary to what one might expect, the white trailing edge is not as easy to evaluate against the light. Therefore, one should always try to see the trailing edge on the innerwing when the bird is flying as far away from the sun as possible, and preferably against a deep blue sky, or against a dark background or vegetation. Remember, too, that strong light tends to increase contrasts, so even a thin white edge may strike the observer as prominent.

In our experience with large colonies of breeding pratincola, there are always a few birds with seemingly slightly shorter outer tail-feathers (and hence a less deep tail-fork), presumably being mostly second-calendar-year females. However, quite often, after prolonged and careful study, such birds have either tail-streamers of slightly uneven length, or a tail-fork which is only moderately shallower than the rest of the birds in the colony, indicating how easily our eyes can pick up the smallest deviation from normal proportions. We have not yet seen a pratincola in a breeding colony with such short outer tail-feathers as to invite confusion with maldivarum.

Moult and plumages
Moult strategy is well outlined by Glutz von Blotzheim et al (1977) and Cramp & Simmons (1983) for pratincola and by Higgins & Davies (1996) for maldivarum. Comparison of the moult cycles of the two species shows that they are similar, or nearly so. Therefore, the following data apply to both species, unless mentioned otherwise. Small differences in moult strategy between the two species, where they exist, are partly concealed by variation within each species. One has to take into account that not all birds follow one single strategy, and the dates when the moult is started or completed can differ considerably (even by months) within the same species on the same locality.

Arrested post-juvenile moult
Juvenile pratincoles begin the complete or nearly complete moult to their first-winter plumage in August-September. While the body-feathers are renewed, a descendent replacement of the inner primaries takes place (ie, from inner to outer), followed by the secondaries ascendently (ie, from outer to inner), and finally the tail-feathers centrifugally (ie, from inner to outer). Generally, most of the body-feathers are replaced before the moult of the remiges is arrested for migration. Most pratincoles have acquired first-winter plumage in September, when the body moult is largely completed. In this stage (while arresting the moult of the remiges), the outer primaries and most of the tail-feathers are still old (juvenile). The moult is completed on the wintering grounds (from October onwards) and, by February, all feathers have generally been renewed. Some individuals retain the odd juvenile outer primary, inner secondary, outer tertial or some coverts.

Partial first pre-nuptial moult
Before the post-juvenile moult is completed, pratincoles start their partial moult to first-summer plumage. In this moult, most of the feathers on head and underparts and a smaller amount of the feathers on the upperparts are replaced. As this is a partial body moult, any retained juvenile primaries, secondaries, tertials or wing-coverts remain. When leaving the wintering grounds or arriving in the breeding (summering) area, this moult has ended (or nearly so) and birds are in their first-summer plumage. In the case of a complete moult, the resulting plumage can not be separated from that of adults. Only when some juvenile feathers are retained, ageing as first-summer is possible.

Complete first post-nuptial moult
The first post-nuptial moult, which is the moult to second-winter (adult-winter) plumage, is nearly identical to the post-juvenile moult with the difference that it is invariably complete. It starts with some of the head- and body-feathers and the inner primaries from July to early August (thus, on the breeding/summering grounds). The inner primary moult is followed by the replacement of the outer secondaries and the central tail-feathers. When suspending the moult (because of autumn migration, in September-November), the outer primaries and outer tail-feathers are still old, as are some of the secondaries, tertials, wing-coverts and (rarely) some body-feathers. These feathers will be replaced after arrival on the wintering grounds, usually in December but sometimes not before February.
Partial pre-nuptial moult
Like in the second calendar-year, the partial moult to adult-summer plumage overlaps with the previous moult. Roughly, it coincides with the completion of the complete first post-nuptial moult, between October and February (thus coinciding with the replacement of the last primaries and tail-feathers). The feathers of the head and underparts are completely renewed, as well as an unknown portion of the upperparts. At least in *maldivarum*, all body-feathers are renewed, thus including those of the upperparts. This may also be the case in *pratincola* but no details were available for verification. In late autumn and early winter, adult *pratincola* replaces the complete set of secondaries. First, the outer ones are renewed, then moult progresses inwards. After completion of the moult, wear will become first visible on the outer secondaries, as they were replaced first.

Additional remarks on ageing
The individual variation in moult progress can make the ageing process more difficult than moult theory implies. First, one should keep in mind that some first-winters moult to first-summer plumage quite early in autumn. Some individuals, for example, have been found to have largely replaced the throat-feathers by summer-type feathers as early as October. Such birds could be wrongly aged as first-summer/adult, as the throat-patch shows a quite adult-like, dark surround. Second, first-winter pratincoles that have gone through a complete post-juvenile moult will not be separable from adults on plumage differences alone. In such birds, ageing can be possible by using the colour of the bill-base. Juveniles and first-winters show a more brownish bill base, never as bright red as first-summer and adult birds. It is not clear whether there is a difference in the intensity of the red bill base between first-summers and adults. In museum skins, the bare part colours have often faded considerably, making an assessment of several specimens unreliable.
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**Characters of maldivarum**

At least 11 characters separating *maldivarum* from *pratincola* have been published: 1 no obvious white trailing edge to secondaries; 2 shorter outer tail-feathers (‘wing projection 2-3 cm beyond tail-tip’); 3 darker upperparts; 4 more extensive and deeper orange wash on lower breast (and belly); 5 outermost primary with dark shaft above; 6 richer orange-buff throat-patch; 7 broader black-and-white throat-surround; 8 black in tail more restricted; 9 less extensive red bill-base when seen in profile; 10 red underwing-patch more restricted; and 11 somewhat thicker and blunter bill. Four new, or little used, characters are described here: 12 inner webs of inner primaries not distally paler as in *pratincola* but concolorous dark over their length; 13 outer secondaries uniformly dark and not paler than inner; 14 nostril-shape oval as opposed to a narrow incision on *pratincola*; and 15 in adults, less red on base of lower mandible seen from below.

Four other characters can only be used as supplementary hints for *maldivarum*, since large overlap exists between both species: 16 slightly longer legs; 17 more often a short black ‘mouth-line’; 18 in adult-summer plumage, darker lore; and 19 in adult-summer plumage, a richer rufous-brown tinge to side of head and neck.

We were able to study the characters 1-15 in detail. They are described here in the same order. For the remaining characters (16-19), we offer some new data.

**Previously published characters**

1 No obvious white trailing edge to secondaries

The presence or absence of a white trailing edge is considered to be one of the most important features for separating *maldivarum* from *pratincola*. It was mentioned by, eg, Hayman et al (1986), Harris et al (1996), Beaman & Madge (1998), Lewington et al (1999) and Svensson et al (1999). Grimmett et al (1998) remark that the white trailing edge in *pratincola* is ‘at times visible only at close range’, and both Harris et al (1996) and Beaman & Madge (1998) warn that it can be lacking totally as a result of wear. Very rarely, *pratincola* can have a much reduced white trailing edge even in fresh plumage, as studied skins from autumn and early spring indicate. It is thus clear that the prominence of the trailing edge depends on natural variation, plumage wear and age of the bird. In spring, the inner secondaries will – theoretically – show broad whitish tips, not only because they were replaced more recently but also because the trailing edge is broader on the inner secondaries by nature.

*Pratincola* with rather fresh secondaries is identified easily by the 2-8 mm wide trailing edge on the secondaries, although the white edge can be much reduced even when fresh (less than 1 mm in one studied skin!). The trailing edge can also wear off. In spring (April-May), most *pratincola* show a slightly to moderately worn trailing edge (often less than 1 mm remaining on the outer secondaries and c. 3 mm on the inner). In moderately worn birds, this results in a slightly ‘serrated’ trailing edge but in more heavily worn individuals, the effect can be much more striking, with the serrations being deeper and showing some projecting white shafts, or remainders of them. In such birds, the white trailing edge can be reduced to only 0.5 mm on the outer secondaries and c. 1 mm on the inner.

In extremely worn *pratincola*, the trailing edge can disappear completely. Therefore, some birds in early May (when wear sets in more markedly, coinciding with the onset of breeding) have only a few white tips or projecting shafts left. So, the warning that in worn plumage (about March-July), much of the white tips of secondaries may have disappeared is justified. Still, it is worth pointing out that when examining long series of skins (from all months), we found that 85% had a few white tips or projecting shafts left. So, the warning that in worn plumage (about March-July), much of the white tips of secondaries may have disappeared is justified. Still, it is worth pointing out that when examining long series of skins (from all months), we found that 85% had a few white tips or projecting shafts left. So, the warning that in worn plumage (about March-July), much of the white tips of secondaries may have disappeared is justified. Still, it is worth pointing out that when examining long series of skins (from all months), we found that 85% had a few white tips or projecting shafts left. So, the warning that in worn plumage (about March-July), much of the white tips of secondaries may have disappeared is justified.

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Identification of Collared Pratincole and Oriental Pratincole – a critical review of characters
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FIGURE 2 Secondary pattern of Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier Glareola maldivarum (Gerald Driessens). Outer secondaries on right, tertials on left. A fresh juvenile (July). Note dark subterminal marks, never present in Collared Pratincole G pratincola, and sharply demarcated buffish tip to secondaries. Difference in tinge between outer and inner secondaries is not a character in juveniles. B slightly worn juvenile (August-September). The tips of the juvenile secondaries wear off quickly, resulting in a very narrow trailing edge. In this bird, the inner primaries have already been replaced by adult type primaries. C fresh adult. Fresh secondaries typically show a very thin, pure white fringe on the tip, which can only be seen in the field under extremely good conditions. They wear off very quickly. D slightly worn adult (spring). Most commonly encountered secondary pattern, showing olive-brown cast on outer secondaries. This makes them look slightly paler than the inner but not as grey-brown as in Collared.
Identification of Collared Pratincole and Oriental Pratincole – a critical review of characters

specimens in Tring. In juvenile pratincola, it seems unlikely that the trailing edge will wear off completely before it is replaced in autumn, as this period is rather short. As in adults, fresh secondaries generally show broad tips, which are not sharply demarcated from the brown part of the feather. First-winter pratincola follows the same moult pattern as adult but with a slightly later timing. The difference between old juvenile and new adult-type secondaries is difficult to discern (even on museum skins). In first-winter, the secondary tips are not as pure white as in adult. A worn trailing edge will look more buff.

Adult maldivarum moults the secondaries in the same way as pratincola. Surprisingly, a considerable number (perhaps 30%) of the maldivarum, too, show a pale trailing edge. In adults, this edge is – unlike in pratincola – extremely narrow and very sharply demarcated. Where present on skins, we measured it to be 0.1 to 1.0 mm wide but only rarely exceeding 0.5 mm. Undoubtedly, this narrow edge will only rarely be visible in the field but perhaps it may be more likely to show on sharp photographs. Even when slightly worn, the trailing edge on maldivarum would never look serrated (because of its narrowness) but show as a thin dull buff-brown line along the extreme tips of the secondaries. In maldivarum, the juvenile secondaries have a narrow pale buff tip of c 1 mm width, with a wedge of c 3 mm length inside the tip (along the shaft). These tips are sharply demarcated from the rest of the brown feather, so there is no smooth intergradation of colours as is the case in pratincola. The colour of the secondary tips, which form the trailing edge, is (nearly) identical to the tips of the juvenile inner primaries, so, clearly not as white as the rump. Pratincola shows a reversed pattern. When worn, the colour of the secondary tips is much more difficult to establish. It may have bleached considerably, recalling the colour of pratincola much more. Nevertheless, the demarcation is still very clear, unlike that of pratincola. In the field, the pale secondary tips will be visible as a trailing edge, making field identification more difficult. However, this only applies to rather fresh juvenile secondaries: already in late August, the pale wedge on the tip is often worn down to 1 mm.

First-winters having completed the post-juvenile moult are identified to species quite easily because the fresh, adult-type secondaries will reveal their identity beyond doubt (see ‘adults’). The exceptional first-summers that have retained one, or a few old, juvenile secondaries do not show an obvious pale trailing edge, and should be treated like adults.

2 Shorter outer tail-feathers

Nearly all handbooks and field guides describe this character, eg, Hayman et al (1986), Lewington et al (1991), Rosair & Cottridge (1995), Harris et al (1996), Beaman & Madge (1998), Grimmett et al (1998) and Svensson et al (1999). Usually, the shorter tail in maldivarum is expressed as ‘wing projection 2–3 cm beyond tail-tip on perched birds’. In pratincola, the tail is given as ‘of same length as, or longer than, wing-tip’. Although such a rule of thumb may be easy to remember, it may lead to numerous mistakes.

Examination of specimens in collections shows that there is much variation in the length of tail-streamers in both species, sufficient to cause a broad overlap. On well prepared skins with their wings fixed in natural positions, it is possible to get an impression of what the relation between wing and tail would be on a live perched bird. A few adult pratincola have an up to 14 mm shorter tail-tip than the tip of the wings, and some maldivarum have as much as 11 mm longer tail-streamers than the tip of the wings. Although these measurements are taken from skins, resulting in perhaps a 10 mm fault, clearly, this character must be used with caution!

When using negative or positive tail projection on live birds, several uncertain factors come into play. Are all tail-feathers present? Are the longest (outermost) tail-feathers reasonably fresh or are they heavily worn or even broken? Are the wing-bends tucked-in into the wing-pockets or are they held somewhat ‘loosely’, creating an impression of longer wings and shorter tail? Is the bird observed in straight profile? Is the tail kept well folded, or is it semi-open and hence appearing somewhat shorter than it is?

Judging from skins, normal feather wear does not affect the black tail-streamers (the elongated tip of the outermost tail-feathers) that much. It is well known that dark feathers, rich on melanin, withstand abrasion better than pale ones. Even when the plumage is one year old, in July or August and just prior to the complete moult, these feathers have kept most of their original length. The outer part of the tail-streamers on both species, which have been exposed to sunlight because they have not been covered by the penultimate feathers, have become brownish and their surface have become slightly ragged lacking gloss, whereas the shape and length of the tips appear much the same as when fresh. Such wear
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6 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, adult-summer, Zafarana, Egypt, 3 April 1999 (Agris Celmins). Adult-summer showing ‘classic’ contrast between buff-brown upperparts and dark remiges and long, projecting tail. Any paler tips to secondaries are covered by overlying tertials and greater coverts. Forecrown contrasts clearly with dark lore.

7 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, adult-summer, Ebro delta, Tarragona, Spain, 19 July 2002 (Gerard Mornie). Typical impression of what is generally expected from Collared: long, elongated hind-body, large amount of black on outer tail-feathers, obvious and rather broad trailing edge, running onto inner primaries as inner webs are pale grey.

8 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, adult-summer, Ebro delta, Tarragona, Spain, June 2000 (Jean-Marc Lustrat). Unmistakable sandy-grey coloured individual with clear contrast between upperparts and primaries, pale forehead and crown, and long tail-streamers. Such pale birds often show browner central tail-feathers and, generally, a clear inner primary pattern (not visible here).

9 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, adult-summer, Coto Doñana, Andalucía, Spain, 18 April 1998 (Milko Marchetti). Darker individual approaching Oriental Pratincole G maldivarum in colour of upperparts and – especially – in throat pattern, showing deep-buff colour and broad black-and-white surround. Horizontal stance and tail length produce typical pratincola-look.
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will affect certain patterns in the white basal parts much more (see character 8). By comparing the distance between the outermost and second outermost tail-feather on fresh and worn birds, respectively, it is possible to estimate that the dark tips only wear down by 0-5 mm in a year before they are replaced (see below).

Very few specimens in collections have broken tail-streamers (none examined had both broken). Since specimens have had a rougher ‘life’ than live birds, being exposed to various kinds of tear and wear in connection with the collection, preparation, and handling by researchers, it is reasonable to expect that broken tail-streamers are rarer among live birds than in skin collections. Also, if pratincola frequently wears down their tail-streamers to maldivarum length in spring or summer, why have these bird never been documented in museum collections, or on numerous existing photographs (unless these are misidentified)? Pratincola with worn-off white trailing edge on the secondaries are well known and solidly documented but ‘short-tailed pratincola’ seem to be more mythical.

In conclusion, the relative length of the tail on perched birds gives only a rough indication of the species involved. A bird with a tail c 10-20 mm longer than the wings is probably invariably a pratincola. A bird with a tail 15 mm, or more, shorter than the wings is practically always a maldivarum. Many birds have a wing or tail projection falling in between those values, and could be either species. Beware of odd birds, which go outside these limits, too, and read also the remarks below regarding first-year birds.

The tail-fork measurement is the distance between the tip of the central tail-feather and the tip of the longest tail-feather. In adult pratincola, this measures 39-64 mm (n=67) (own measurements). In adult maldivarum, the fork is 15-33 mm (n=49). Alexander Hellquist (in litt) got the following measurements in Tring: pratincola 41-66 mm (mean 52 mm, n=51), maldivarum 16-32 mm (mean 26 mm, n=54). Juveniles can have considerably lower values, especially in pratincola (as low as 29 mm). It proved to be very difficult to evaluate the depth of the fork on live birds. It is helpful to know that, roughly, the distance from the border between the brown back and the white rump to the tip of the dark portion on the central tail-feathers is 45 mm in both species. This distance can then be compared with the depth of the fork. If these two measurements appear rather equal, it is a strong evidence for pratincola, whereas a fork of about half-length of the above distance is indicative of maldivarum. Although theoretically a pratincola could wear down its tail-streamers more than the calculated maximum of c 5 mm in a year (see above), we have yet to see a specimen in collections proving it. There is no earlier extensive study on wear of bird feathers in general, so, we had to use a comparative theory. Assuming that t6 is considerably more affected by abrasion than t4-5 (and all others), it is possible to make a comparison of the relative length between t5-6 on the one hand, and t4-5 on the other. Very little difference in this respect was found between fresh and worn birds, which indicates that there is not much shortening of t6 in a year. This is in accordance with the experience from many other species. For instance, there is no dramatic shortening of the tail-streamers of a Barn Swallow Hirundo rustica through the year (Lars Svensson, unpublished data based on museum specimens).

Still, the problem with first-winter pratincola with retained juvenile outer tail-feathers exists. Unless very sharp close-up images are secured of the tail in spread position, so that the age or wear of the outermost feather can be evaluated, such birds can be really problematic and require the use of a series of other characters before they can be identified. In first-summer plumage, judging from our experience of live birds, and the extensive material of specimens, all pratincola have moulted the outer tail-feathers, and those with a confusingly shallow fork should have broken the outer tail-feathers, or experienced extremely heavy abrasion.

During our studies, we examined a controversial specimen in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden. It was collected in southwestern Thailand ('Siam') on 1 December 1914. This male, labelled as maldivarum, has very long tail-streamers, resulting in an extremely deep tail-fork of 45 mm, normally only found in pratincola! Also, two other important characters are contradictory: 1 there is a slight contrast between the outer and inner webs of the inner primaries; and 2 the nostrils have a skin over the nostril depression leaving a narrow elongated incision, a slightly widened slit, clearly falling within pratincola variation and – normally – ruling out maldivarum. Several other characters, such as the very narrow and sharply demarcated secondary trailing edge, the rather dark brown upperparts, the dark buff to medium brown shaft to the outer primary, and the long tarsi (34 mm), however, are in favour of maldivarum (see below). We can not decide whether this speci-
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**FIGURE 3** Inner primary pattern of Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola* and Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *G. maldivarum* (Gerald Driessens)

**Top: position of tertials on closed wing**
This drawing is to show that much of the inner primaries is covered by the overlying tertials. The tertials are not shown in the drawings below.

**Collared Pratincole**
1 Dark adult showing very faint contrast between inner and outer web. This colour difference would not be detectable under normal field conditions.
2 Average adult showing reasonable contrast.
3 Pale extreme adult, showing greyer inner webs and uniformly greyish innermost primary. Note the presence of pale fringe on the inner webs, and the relation to the prominence of the inner webs.

**Oriental Pratincole**
4 Typical adult showing glossy black-brown primaries. The fringe on the inner webs is typically sharply defined, very thin and fragmented.
5 Adult showing extremely well-defined and contiguous fringe on the inner webs.
6 Worn and bleached adult recalling Collared. However, the inner and outer webs have bleached equally.
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FIGURE 4 Tail shape and pattern of Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola* and Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *G maldivarum* (Gerald Driessens)

**Collared Pratincole**
1 Pale adult with pale central tail-feather (t1). T6 shows a long white wedge on the outer web. 2 Adult with dark central tail-feather variation. The wedge on the outer web of t6 shows a buffish wash. 3 Worn and slightly bleached adult. The pale wedge has worn off. Some individuals show a dark line up the shaft. 4 Juvenile, showing shallower tail-fork and lack of sharp contrast between dark and pale parts.

**Oriental Pratincole**
1-2 Individuals with obvious white wedge on the outer web of t6. 3-4 Typical *maldivarum*-pattern with the dark border crossing the shaft diagonally. 5 Juveniles have shallowly forked tails and lack the sharp contrast between dark and pale parts.

Note that dark tip on adult t6 takes about half of the total length over the shaft in Collared, whereas in Oriental, this dark proportion takes only up to one third of the length over the shaft.
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10 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Ebro delta, Tarragona, Spain, June 2002 (Kees Bakker). Classic adult-summer. Oriental Pratincole *G. maldiveum* never shows this much red to base of lower mandible. Shade of grey-brown on upperparts does not occur in Oriental. Pattern of inner primaries is just visible under tertials. Tail-streamers look abraded, and thus rather slender.

11 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Sevilla, Andalucía, Spain, 26 April 2000 (Ray Tipper). Typical Collared in all aspects. Note, in particular, slit-shaped nostril, just visible whitish outer primary shaft and typical pattern of inner primaries, showing combination of slightly paler inner web and pale edge over inner web. In flight, the latter would create a continuation of the pale trailing edge over the inner primaries.
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12 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Sevilla, Andalucía, Spain, 26 April 2002 (Ray Tipper). Brightly coloured individual with darker forehead, black mouth-line, deep buff throat-patch, broad black-and-white throat-surround and orangy-buff wash on lower breast reminiscent of Oriental Pratincole *G maldivarum*. Tail length clearly clinching identity as Collared. Beware that frontal view can produce high-legged impression in Collared as well! 13 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Sevilla, Andalucía, Spain, 26 April 1999 (Ray Tipper). Nostril shape or presence of skin difficult to assess on other wise typical Collared.
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men should be treated as an aberrant bird of either species or a hybrid of both species.

3 Darker upperparts
Several authors mention that *maldivarum* is darker above than *pratincola*. On average, *maldivarum* is intermediate between the dark earth-brown Black-winged Pratincole *G. nordmanni* and the paler, more sandy-brown *pratincola*. It is important to stress that the colour (or shade) of the upperparts is quite variable. It is also prone to bleaching and wear. Furthermore, when the primaries bleach (by midsummer), the contrast in the wing often becomes ‘enhanced’ in both species and is, as a result, sometimes useless as a separating feature.

In spring, the average *maldivarum* is darker and more earth-brown above than a classic *pratincola*, which is generally paler, more greyish- or sandy-brown. Nevertheless, darker *pratincola* are not that rare. Also, *maldivarum* can be quite pale in appearance, something that is less well known; such an (otherwise typical) individual is illustrated in Pringle (1987).

One aspect of upperpart coloration often tends to be forgotten; in late summer (from August onwards) and in autumn, both species show darker upperparts than in spring. The newly moulted body-feathers are considerably darker and more olive-tinged than the greyer, worn and bleached summer feathers, which they replace. This difference in colour and shade can be detected quite easily among the wing-coverts (often visible until late in autumn), which are replaced much more slowly than the body-feathers. In first-winters, this difference in darkness between old and new feathers is much more prominent (cf Dutch Birding 10: 40, plate 27, 1988) than in first-summers or adults (cf Dutch Birding 19: 211, plate 218-219, 1997). This is to be expected, as juvenile coverts are paler centred, and most likely of a slightly interior

14 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum*, adult-summer, Malaysia, probably late July 2001 (Laurence Poh). Although tail looks ridiculously short, it is impossible to verify its length in relation to primary tips. Individual with pale lore and showing thin black throat-surround, even lacking the white border on the outer edge. This all points to a female. Lower breast shows reasonable amount of orangy-salmon wash. Easier to check is uniformly dark set of secondaries, not showing a hint of a trailing edge. Also, inner primaries look very dark with sharply demarcated edge over the top of (in particular) the outer web and are in favour of Oriental. Finally, this close view allows to see the oval nostril shape.
quality, than those of adult-summers. Some first-winters, however, seem to be less receptive to bleaching, and in such birds, the two generations of coverts sometimes barely differ in colour (see a first-winter pratincola in Felbrigg, Norfolk, England, in October 1997 in Birding World 10: 411, 1997). Differing light conditions can further increase the difficulties in determining the true upperparts colour of pratincoles.

4 More extensive and deeper orange wash on lower breast (and belly)
Traditionally, adult-summer maldivarum have been illustrated as being warm buff, orange or even rich brick red on the lower breast. The deeper orange-buff tinge on the lower breast in maldivarum is mentioned by most authors (although some, eg Lewington et al 1991, only illustrate it). This wash is formed by the buff to orange centre and slightly paler to whitish tip of the lower breast-feathers. It can run down to the belly. Indeed, this pattern, when at hand, makes the species quite unmistakable but such typical birds represent only a minority. Most maldivarum show a breast pattern and colour similar or identical to that of pratincola (see also Driessens 2005).

In most pratincola, there is very little contrast on the lower breast, since the centre and tip of feathers differ only slightly in paleness. This results in a rather uniform warm buff to salmon-pink breast band on the lower breast (below the grey-brown upperchest), which reaches the upper flanks. In a ‘classical’ maldivarum in fresh plumage, the whitish tips are quite prominent, as the centres are often strongly tinged orange. This colour difference forms a scaly impression in fresh plumage. As the tips wear off rather soon (by spring), the breast wash becomes more uniform and deeper orange-buff.

Due to the restricted white basal part of the breast-feathers in both species (approximately 25% of the feather), the white bases will probably never show or have any influence on the breast colour (contra Cramp & Simmons 1983, Higgins & Davies 1996).

5 Outermost primary with dark shaft above
Hayman et al (1986) were the first to describe

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FIGURE 5  Nostril shape of Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola and Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier G. maldivarum (Gerald Driessens). Note that nostrils are left blank to emphasize their shape.

Collared Pratincole
1  Typically with dusky skin and slit-shaped nostril. 2  Some show slightly wider slit.

Oriental Pratincole
3  Typically egg-shaped, without skin. 4  Some show slightly narrower nostril.

the darker shaft of the outer primary as a character, separating maldivarum from pratincola; later it was also mentioned by Rosair & Cottridge (1995) and illustrated in Harris et al (1996). While the upperside of this shaft is usually white or whitish in pratincola (cf Cramp & Simmons 1983), it is mentioned as ‘dusky’ or ‘dusky-grey’ for maldivarum. More recently, Higgins & Davies (1996) wrote: ‘Shafts of primaries dark-brown, except p10, which is pale grey-brown (cf Smith 1974, 1975, 1981); indeed, the shaft is brown rather than grey’. This character does not apply to the underside of the primary shaft, which is whitish in both species. We checked this character on a series of skins. Out of 91 examined pratincola, 36 (40%) had a whitish shaft, 43 (47%) creamy, 11 (12%) deep buff, and one (1%) brown. Of 114 maldivarum, only five (4%) had a whitish shaft, 35 (31%) creamy, 53 (47%) deep buff, and only 21 (18%) had a fully brown and dark-looking shaft. Hence, there is a total overlap in this character, although a white shaft is indicative of pratincola and a brown one of maldivarum. A cream-coloured or buff shaft is thought to be of very limited use for separating both species. Unfortunately, birds showing these intermediate colours make up almost 70% of the examined specimens.

In our opinion, it is difficult to discriminate in the field between a white shaft and a cream-coloured one. Even some buff and brown ones could be difficult to discern reliably. When assessing the exact colour of the shaft on the outermost primary on photographs, one should be aware of that the shaft is often over-exposed because of the dark upperwing. So, on many photographs, the shaft will look whiter than it really is.

6  Richer orange-buff throat-patch
A richer orange-buff colour on the throat-patch has been mentioned as a separating character of maldivarum by Svensson et al (1999). In pratincola, the colour is often described as ‘cream-buff’ or ‘pink-buff’. In both species, the throat-feathers are the most colour-saturated when fresh, ie, just after the body-moult to summer plumage. Since moult starts with these feathers,
the summer plumage on the throat is already present from end of November to February, and is kept until July-August. Within this period, the throat-patch can vary from orange-buff to cream-white in both species. The chin is often the palest part of the throat-patch. Generally, _maldivarum_ shows a richer coloured throat-patch, being more orange or rufous-tinged than the more yellowish-buff colour of _pratincola_, and this can be a useful pointer for identification, at least for some typical birds in winter and spring. However, also with this character, the overlap is wide.

7 Broader black-and-white throat-surround
This is another character that is mentioned by Svensson et al (1999). Although the black-and-white throat-surround is commonly broader in _maldivarum_, there is individual variation in both species. The surround is, for example, on average broader in males than in females (at least in _pratincola_). Birds with a strikingly broad and neat throat-surround, in particular on the centre of the throat at the bottom of the ‘bib’, are thought to be invariably _maldivarum_, whereas all other variations could be both species (but see comment on _G pratincola fuelleborni_ in Driessens (2005)).

8 Black in tail more restricted
This character, mentioned by for instance Rosair & Cottridge (1995), points at the ‘narrow black terminal band’ in _maldivarum_. In our opinion, if a perceivable difference exists at all, it is probably of little use for identification of live birds in the field but may be a supportive character when sharp images are available. Before being applied, one has to define what is meant by ‘less black in tail’. The amount and pattern of black on the outermost two pairs of tail-feathers is a more precise and useful definition.

The pattern of the outer tail-feathers differs on average slightly between the two species, and for typical birds this can be used for identification, at least as a supportive character. As first noted by GD, the border between black (or brown) and white on the outermost tail-feather (t6) runs diagonally across the inner web and then follows the shaft for c 5-15 mm before crossing the outer web in _pratincola_, whereas it crosses the shaft abruptly, or follows it for a distance of only a few mm (generally 0-3 mm), in _maldivarum_. This is a character which is largely unaffected by wear and which can often be evaluated on sharp close-up images. As a result, the white on the outer web of t6 in _pratincola_ usually reaches clearly outside the white on the inner web, forming a ‘step’ at the shaft, whereas the black border on the tip of inner and outer web of t6 in _maldivarum_ forms more of a straight diagonal line across the feather. There is some variation in both species and not all birds are typical. Beware that, when worn, the white parts on the outer web of the outermost tail-feather may be completely abraded down to the shaft. With the bird in the hand, it is possible to measure the length of dark on the tip of the outer web of t5. This measures 27-48 mm in _pratincola_ and 10-25 mm in _maldivarum_, measured from tip to edge of web. Beware that the border between dark and white is often blurred but it is usually possible to pick out a point in the middle to where one can measure to. T5 is normally less affected by wear than t6, and is hence more suitable to study.

More or less the same applies to the pattern of t6. _Pratincola_ show about 40-50% of the feather-length to be black (measured over the shaft). In _maldivarum_, the amount is restricted down to c 35% at the most, generally even less (down to c 20%). This can be quite easy to assess on sharp images of birds spreading their tail, but it may be visible on confiding birds in the field as well, eg, while preening.

In plate 19 in Hayman et al (1986), the central tail-feathers have no white tip in _maldivarum_, while they are clearly depicted in _pratincola_. A flight shot of a _maldivarum_ in Norfolk, England,
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16 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier
Glareola maldivarum, adult-winter, Asia, probably Japan, autumn 2001 (Laurence Poh). Typical individual. Easily identified by all-black bill with oval nostrils. Finally, quite intensively coloured throat-patch (although still in winter plumage) and large amount of deep orangy to nearly brick-red wash on lower breast running down to upper belly are also pointers to Oriental.

17 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier
Glareola maldivarum, adult-winter, Japan, 24 August 2002 (Norio Kawana). Typical individual. The darker brown body-feathers produce a stronger scaly effect than in Collared Pratincole G pratincola, in which the brown tinge is (usually) softer. Bill shows average amount of red on base of lower mandible for Oriental. Oval nostril is visible. Deep buff throat-patch with quite broad surround (even in winter plumage) are spot on for Oriental. This should prove to be a male.

9 Less extensive red bill-base when seen in profile
In maldivarum, the red bill-base is supposed to be less extensive than in pratincola. This character is mentioned by Hayman et al (1986), Rosair & Cottridge (1995) and Grimmett et al (1998) but Vinicombe & Cottridge (1996), Mitchell & Young (1997) and Svensson et al (1999) do not list it. Harris et al (1996) mention that, for maldivarum, the amount of red is intermediate between that of pratincola and nordmanni. The amount of red on the base of the bill is very difficult to estimate in the field, save a few extremes. It varies individually and should be described with care and in detail. On the upper mandible, both species can have red up to the base of the nostrils but the pattern on the lower mandible tends to differ: pratincola with a large amount of red will be readily identifiable when using this character but both species can show a small amount (down to no red at all). Thus, for most birds this character is barely useful for identification purposes (but it is for ageing!). For another difference regarding the amount of red on the bill, see below (under 15).

10 Red on underwing more restricted
Several authors mention that there is less red on the underwing of maldivarum. Only Hayman et al (1986) and Harris et al (1996), illustrate blackish outer greater underwing-coverts in pratincola. The former authors do not mention this in the text, but Harris et al (1996) state: ‘Underwing-coverts chestnut as in Collared [Pratincole], but with broader blackish frame’. Most recently, Grimmett et al (1998), similarly illustrate dark outer greater underwing-coverts, resulting in a somewhat more restricted area of red. All other references depict similar amount of red on the underwing of both species.

We have performed a thorough examination of specimens and available photographs. This showed clearly that there is no consistent difference in the amount of red. Both (nominate) pratincola and
maldivarum generally have all-red under greater secondary coverts, and both can rarely show some dark grey patches on some outer underwing-coverts, or have a few outer coverts entirely dark. Both species have invariably dark grey or blackish under primary coverts. Both species have wing-lining and lesser coverts mainly dark brown-grey (with some off-white admixed, c 10 mm wide). Both species have the same rufous-red colour.

11 Slightly thicker and blunter bill
The on average very slightly stouter bill of maldivarum, with perhaps a trifle blunter tip, differs too little to be a useful character in the field. Even in the hand, overlap is extensive, and bill size is consequently of very little use.

Proposed ‘new’ characters
12 Inner web of inner primaries not distally paler but concolorous
This character was noted by GD when examining skins, and also independently by Alexander Hellquist (in litt). It is by no means a ‘newly discovered’ character, since it is well illustrated in, eg, Cramp & Simmons (1983), Hayman et al (1986), and Lewington et al (1991), although it was not mentioned in the text.

Of 162 skins of pratincola, all showed a difference in colour between the black or blackish outer webs and the paler (pale brown-grey to dark brown) inner webs. The shaft forms a clear-cut division between the two colour-shades. On the innermost primary, the outer web is often as pale as the inner web, making it the palest primary of all. The second innermost primary usually shows the biggest contrast between inner and outer web. The next two or three primaries show progressively less contrast until, somewhere in mid-hand, the primaries become all-dark.

Photographs of flying pratincola show how the pale inner webs of the inner primaries appear as a diffuse continuation of the white trailing edge on the secondaries. This pattern is easily observed on birds with a clear colour difference between inner and outer web, and such birds can be safely identified as pratincola. However, not all pratincola show a pale tip to the inner primaries. A considerable number (c 65%) of pratincola have this character less well developed and, as a result, many will not show it in the field. The variation stands in close relation to the colour shade of the upperparts in the individual bird. In well-marked birds (c 35%), the primary pattern can even be visible when perched. The most striking contrast, however, is hidden by the overlying tertials. Sharp images can be helpful but beware of misleading patterns, caused by light conditions.

The paler inner web of the inner primaries can be seen on the underwing as well: the inner primaries are often clearly paler silvery-grey. This is useful to know when checking tricky specimens in a collection but probably of limited use in the field.

In our experience from museum research, maldivarum never shows a paler inner web to the inner primaries. The inner and outer web are always uniformly coloured, glossy brown-black when fresh. As wear progresses, the primaries become slightly paler but seem to remain all-dark until renewed in the yearly moult. On the underwing, the inner primaries are similarly very dark grey, barely paler than the outer.

The presence of paler inner webs (if visible) is a reliable character for pratincola from the moment that the juvenile inner primaries have been replaced by new adult-type primaries. Already in August, it will apply to juveniles/first-winters.

Beware that the colour difference between outer and inner web on the inner primaries is not easy to detect in the field. For example: the pratincola at Felbrigg, Norfolk, on 12-28 October 1997, does not show paler inner webs on the
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Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum*, adult-summer, Eochoeng Do Islands, South Korea, early May 2003 (Björn Johansson). Rather dull-plumaged individual. In May, birds can already look very much abraded. Amount of red on bill-base and oval nostril typical for Oriental. High-legged stance and tail length are also visible. This bird clearly illustrates the lack of contrast between inner and outer primary webs near the shaft, even when bleached.

Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum*, adult-summer, Kinta National Park, Malaysia, 12 March 2003 (Laurence Poh). Probably a male, showing quite long outer tail-feathers (compare with other plates of adults). Rather large amount of red on lower mandible. High-legged appearance is obvious.
Photographs published in Birding World 10: 368, 411, 1997, but in flight, the contrast is quite obvious (cf Birding World 10: 460, 1997). This is due to the enhanced translucency of paler parts when the wing is spread. In the same way, such translucency can even lead to the impression of paler inner webs in *maldivarum*, creating a potential pitfall. This character is therefore best judged in rather neutral light conditions, ideally on a perched bird, which is wing-stretching. Furthermore, the gloss on the webs can reflect the light differently on the outer and inner webs, and this, too, can create the false effect of paler inner webs in *maldivarum*. To conclude, one must always be aware of potential effects of light before claiming to have seen paler inner webs. Always keep in mind that only c 1/3 of the *pratincola* show a marked contrast between inner and outer web (the remainder having only moderate or slight contrast). This is still probably one of the most consistent plumage characters between the two species but also one of the most difficult to assess objectively in the field.

Nearly all *pratincola* have a c 1 mm wide pale edge along the inner web of the inner four to six secondaries, visible on the folded wing of standing birds. Usually, the pale edge is poorly defined, blending into the darker base of the feathers. The edge often widens slightly towards the base of the feathers, away from the tip. These pale edges add, in many birds, to the appearance of the inner web of these primaries being paler than the outer web. *Maldivarum* either has no visible pale edge to the inner web of the inner primaries, or has only a fragmented and very thin (c 0.5 mm), distinctly demarcated fringe, only rarely visible in the field. The fringe is more restricted to the tip and confined to the inner four to five primaries. In a very few birds, the pale fringe runs along the entire tip and onto the outer web, still being very narrow, sharply demarcated and even in width. As the pale fringes do not blend into the rest of the feather in *maldivarum*, they do not create the impression of paler inner webs.

13 Outer secondaries uniformly dark and not paler than inner

The upperside of the outer four secondaries is often paler grey in adult *pratincola*, whereas *maldivarum* has uniformly dark secondaries. This difference was noted by GD, and independently by Alexander Hellquist and Stefan Johansson (in litt), and is well depicted in, eg, Hayman et al (1986). In darker *pratincola*, however, this difference in darkness is slighter, or can even be totally absent. On many adult *pratincola*, the contrast between paler outer and darker inner secondaries is enhanced by the outer web of the outer secondaries being paler, more grey-brown. When the wing is moderately spread, very little but the outer webs are visible, contributing to the pale appearance of the outer arm. In *maldivarum*, the outer secondaries can be very slightly paler olive (but not greyer) than the inner. Most *maldivarum*, however, have a uniformly coloured set of secondaries, without difference in colour between the outer and inner secondaries, or between outer and inner webs.

No difference in colour of the outer and inner secondaries exists in juveniles: in both species, the outer secondaries are slightly paler than the inner. Juvenile secondaries only differ in the pattern and size of the pale trailing edge, as described above.

14 Oval nostril shape

When checking the specimens in Paris, LS noted a difference between the two species, which apparently was not mentioned previously in the literature: the shape of the nostrils. Whereas *pratincola* generally has a narrow slit or incision, *maldivarum* has an oval (‘egg-shaped’) nostril opening. The incision in *pratincola* is formed by a narrow opening in the skin over the nostril (and which could have the function of protecting against salt or sand); consequently, if this is damaged or has been removed on a stuffed specimen, the nostril shape cannot be properly judged. On sharp photographs and well-preserved specimens, however, one practically invariably sees a slit-shaped opening. A few nostrils on *pratincola* are slightly wider than most but not to the extent that they appear oval-shaped. The nostril of *maldivarum* is oval (‘egg-shaped’) and does not appear to have much protecting skin narrowing the opening. In some birds the feathering reaches all down to the rear edge of the nostril, and on some specimens the nostril is partly covered by this. Very rarely the shape is more narrowly or elongated oval but there appears to be no, or only very little, overlap between *pratincola* and *maldivarum* in shape.

15 Less red on base of lower mandible seen from below in adults

This was another new difference between *pratincola* and *maldivarum*, which was noted by LS in Paris. On adult birds, especially in summer
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21 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum*, adult-winter, Long Valley, Hong Kong, China, 27 November 1994 (Ray Tipper). Tail length difficult to interpret. Combination of upperpart coloration, tinge of throat-patch, deep orange wash on lower breast and all-black bill unique for adult Oriental. 22 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum*, adult-winter, Ängsnäset, Sweden, 16 August 2001 (Jens Morin). Same bird as in plate 23. Only the outer primaries are still to be replaced. The lack of any first-winter feathers proves this bird to be an adult (although some first-winters can look exactly the same). Knowing that this is an adult (when first present it was still partial in summer plumage), however, bill shows average amount of red for the species (nearly absent on lower mandible) and, more importantly, oval nostril. Also note tail projection creating a short hind-body and dark olive-brown upperparts (with slight olive-green cast).
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23 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier Glareola maldivarum, adult-winter, Ängsnäset, Sweden, 16 August 2001 (Jens Morin). Same bird as in plate 22. Difficult posture, pro Oriental characters being the contrasting dark-brown centre on the breast-feathers, creating obvious scaly pattern and few deep orangy-buff feathers on centre of lower breast. Ageing on this posture alone would be impossible.

24 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier Glareola maldivarum, adult-winter, Ha Tsuen, Hong Kong, China, 1 November 1987 (Ray Tipper). A plumage probably never matched by any Collared Pratincole G pratincola. Typical amount of red on lower mandible, very broad black throat-surround adding to the pied head pattern, very dark brown upperparts, rather scaly breast and deep orangy-buff wash on breast.

plumage (December to late July), the extent of the red on the lower mandible when seen from below differed. In pratincola, there is a bright red portion reaching 1.5-2.5 mm outside the feathering at the base of the lower mandible, whereas in maldivarum there is generally no red, or only a hint of brown-red reaching less than 1 mm outside the feathering. Only one or two out of nearly 125 examined specimens appeared to have a little more red, approaching the pattern of pratincola. It is possible to see this difference also in many late summer and autumn adults, although the red colour has darkened by this time. On some, the darkening of the red makes them appear to have all-black bills, and so the character cannot be used until the birds become sexually active again in winter.

This character can appear a difficult one to use in the field but it could be seen on the Swedish maldivarum, both with a telescope at a range of c 30 m, and on digiscoping images. Often when a bird of prey passes overhead, a perched pratin-

cole will twist its head, look up and expose the underside of its bill.

Supplementary characters

16 Slightly longer legs
Maldivarum has, on average, somewhat longer legs than pratincola. In pratincola, we measured a tarsus of 28.0-34.0 mm (mean 31.1 mm; n=66) and in maldivarum of 30.5-36.0 mm (mean 33.2 mm; n=61). Since both species are very similar in body size, this means that there is an average difference of 7% in length of legs, substantial enough to provide a supporting evidence for the practiced eye. A particularly long-legged bird is more likely to be a maldivarum than a pratincola.

17 More often short black ‘mouth-line’ present
On many specimens in collections and on some photographs, it is evident that maldivarum has on average a better-developed black ‘mouth-line’, running from the gape to a short way back on the lower cheek. At least birds with very strongly marked ‘mouth-lines’ are most likely to be maldivarum. The finer variation needs to be clarified before more can be said. See also comments on the Afrotropical subspecies G p fuelleborni in Driessens (2005).
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25 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, first-winter, Norfolk, England, October 1997 (Robin Chittenden). This could prove to be a tricky bird. Bird in fresh winter plumage, being somewhat Oriental Pratincole G. maldivarum-like dark olive-brown. Two or three of the longer, somewhat hidden scapulars show a pale tip and a dark subterminal wedge, the longest greater primary covert and the old, still unmoulted set of primaries age this bird as a first-winter. Bill base is too dull for an adult. Soft sunlight and age causes tips of outer secondaries to look rather buffy, quite like in Oriental. The nostril has the typical slit shape of Collared with an extensive skin covering most of the nostril. Tail length is not visible in this photograph. Pattern of inner primaries difficult to judge.  

26 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, first-winter, Terneuzen, Zeeland, Netherlands, November 1997 (René Pop). Bird in transitional plumage but greyish-brown colours typical for Collared. Some greater coverts show pale fringe and dark subterminal wedge, large amount of lesser coverts is also still juvenile and worn, as well as outer primaries, outer greater primary coverts and complete tail. Tail length and bill coloration resemble those of adult Oriental Pratincole G. maldivarum but secondary-tips too pure white and nostril typically slit-shaped. Inner primaries hang down to show paler inner web and their broad, merging, pale fringe.
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27-28 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, first-winter, Salalah, Oman, 9 November 2003 (Ray Tipper). Worn first-winter, showing worn juvenile scapulars (pale tips have abraded) and greater coverts and pale-fringed juvenile primaries (thus pattern not useful) and raffled tail-feathers. Tail length, grey-brown plumage tone and lack of obvious dark throat-surround are characters pointing to Collared. Nostril shape difficult to judge in plate 27 but slit-shape visible in plate 28. Whitish tips to secondaries only visible on outer secondary hanging down under greater coverts (more buff in juvenile Oriental Pratincole *G. maldivarum*).
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29 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, first-winter, Terneuzen, Zeeland, Netherlands, November 1987 (Patrick Beirens). Same bird as in plate 26. Short, juvenile tail reminiscent of Oriental Pratincole *G maldivarum*. Tips of juvenile secondaries buff instead of white (as in adults). Typically, secondar-y-tips are not sharply demarcated and lack dark sub-terminal markings, as would be the case in Oriental. Note that pale trailing edge gives the impression to protrude onto the tips of the inner primaries, as they have paler inner webs.

30 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldívarum*, first-winter, Japan, 18 August 2001 (Norio Kawana). Leg length is hidden in this bird. A first-winter Collared Pratincole *G pratincola* with short tail could prove to be hard to tell apart. Some wing-coverts and at least one scapular are still juvenile. Also, the dull-coloured bill base points out that this is a first-winter bird which has completed its body moult, or nearly so. Inner four or five primaries are new. Probably a bird which hatched early in the season.

18 Darker lore in summer plumage
*Maldivarum* in adult-summer plumage not only has somewhat more prominently marked black lores than *pratincola* but also has darker brown (almost blackish) sides of the forehead, which add to the impression that the black lores are prominent. Note that when strong light falls in a certain angle, also *pratincola* can appear to have broad dark lores and dark sides of the forehead but if the light is more neutral, on an overcast day – so that the lores can be properly judged – this difference can prove a useful supplementary character.

19 Richer rufous-brown tinge to sides of head and neck in summer plumage
Although an obvious orange-brown tinge on sides of neck and on rear part of head is a strong indication of *maldivarum* in adult-summer plumage, several *pratincola* show this character as well, and it is advised not to use this character other than as a supportive indication.

Conclusions
When identifying a suspected *maldivarum*, the possibility of a worn *pratincola* should be excluded, which can rarely have shorter tail-streamers and often lacks a broad white trailing edge to the secondaries. As a result, *pratincola* and *maldivarum* can be extremely similar. The presence of the full spectrum of *maldivarum* characters is confirmative for Oriental Pratincole but just the presence of a rather shallow tail-fork and/or the lack of a white trailing edge to the secondaries is not enough to guarantee the correct identification. The months December to June (often even to mid July) form the rather safe period to identify *pratincola* and *maldivarum*. During the unsafe months (late July to November), field identification holds certain risks. We can divide the characters in three categories:

Important characters

Secondary trailing edge
- A broad white trailing edge clinches the identity as *pratincola*.
- A serrated white trailing edge is also a good pointer for *pratincola*.
- The (near) absence of a white trailing edge in fresh plumage is indicative of *maldivarum* but does not clinch the identity as such.
- A narrow buffish trailing edge (theoretically) only fits juvenile/first-winter *maldivarum*. Beware of a soiled or worn trailing edge in *pratincola*.
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31 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, juvenile, Ebro delta, Tarragona, Spain, 18 July 2003 (Karel A Mauer).
Bird in fresh juvenile plumage, difficult to identify. Elongated Collared silhouette is not yet developed as the primaries are still rather short. Nevertheless, the tail is already too long for Oriental Pratincole G maldivarum, showing two quite widely spaced tips to the outer tail-feathers. Slight-shaped nostril is not reliably visible. Feather centres on upperparts are mid-brown, lacking harsh contrast with pale tips of Oriental and creating buff cast over the plumage. 32 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, juvenile, Ebro delta, Tarragona, Spain, 18 July 2003 (Karel A Mauer). Same bird as in plate 31, practically impossible to identify in this posture, except for broad, white tips to secondaries, visible on underside of wing. 33 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola, juvenile, Histria, Romania, August 1998 (Laszlo Szabo). Rather dark, molting juvenile. Underside of outer tail-feather is visible and shows broad black tip. Nostril shape too narrow for Oriental.
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34 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Ebro delta, Tarragona, Spain, June 2002 (Yves Adams). Classic Collared showing browner central tail-feathers, broad white secondary trailing-edge, fading to grey-brown over inner primaries. Also note that inner secondaries are darker centred (blackish) than outer (browner).

35 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Ebro delta, Tarragona, Spain, June 2002 (Yves Adams). Again a very typical flight silhouette. Very often, it is impossible to see the red underwing-patch in the field.

36 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Lesvos, Greece, 23 May 2004 (Raymond de Smet). Typical Collared showing narrow trailing edge to secondaries, not extending onto primaries. Black on outer tail-feathers reaching half of the feather length over the shaft. Note short, black mouth-line.

37 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Lesvos, Greece, 23 May 2004 (Raymond de Smet). Flight shot illustrating typical trailing edge of Collared but in this bird it is not extending onto inner primaries. Red underwing-patch is hardly visible. Note black on outer tail-feathers reaching up to half of the feather length over the shaft.
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38 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, juvenile, Turkey, September 1983 (Curt Johnsson). Secondary trailing-edge is already whitish-buff in juvenile Collared. Oriental Pratincole *G maldivarum* would show narrower and more buffy feather-tips. Difference between top-heavy Oriental and long-tailed Collared is much less obvious in juveniles and first-winters. In Oriental, the tail would still look shorter.

39 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Lesvos, Greece, 23 May 2004 (Raymond de Smet). Adult showing rather narrow trailing edge, paler inner primaries, long tail and white shaft to outer primary. In Oriental Pratincole *G maldivarum*, the set of secondaries will never show as pale as in this photograph.

40 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, adult-summer, Ebro delta, Tarragona, Spain, May 1988 (René Pop). Very typical Collared showing characteristic structure. Also note particularly paler outer secondaries, paler inner web to inner primaries (especially distally) and rather fresh and broad, pure white tip to secondaries.

41 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum*, adult-summer, Thailand, spring 1997 (Edward Vercruysse). Typical bird showing all-dark remiges, contrasting only slightly with dark brown upperparts. Outer primary shaft dark brown, so nearly invisible. Amount of black on outer tail looks rather large but distorted by perspective.
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Tail-fork
- The presence of a clear tail projection (> 10 mm) clinches the identity as pratincola.
- A tail on a first-summer bird or older falling strikingly short of wing-tips (> 15 mm) clinches the identity as maldivarum.
- A tail-fork exceeding 2/3 of the distance between lower edge of brown back and tip of central tail-feathers is indicative of pratincola. (Odd maldivarum can possibly approach this, though.)

Primary pattern
- When the inner webs of the inner primaries are distally paler than the outer webs, and form a diffuse continuation of the secondary trailing edge, the identity as pratincola is certain (but beware of the effects of light and translucency).
- Primaries appearing all black can be found in both species.
- Pratincola often shows a brownish sheen to the upper edge of the closed primaries (even when fresh).
- Makdivarum has a very narrow, sharply demarcated edge, not resulting in a paler area here (but beware of heavily bleached individuals).

Secondary pattern
- When the outer secondaries are distinctly paler than the inner ones, the identity as pratincola is certain.
- Secondaries appearing uniformly all-dark can be found in both species.

Tail pattern
- When the small dark tip of the outer tail-feather crosses the shaft in a straight line, the identity as maldivarum is certain.
- When the dark tip of the outer tail-feather runs quite a long way down over the shaft, it is indicative of pratincola.
- If the black tip of the outer tail-feather forms c 40-50% of the length of t6, it fits pratincola; a proportion of 20-35% indicates maldivarum.

Nostril shape
- A slit-shaped nostril is typical for pratincola. If the nostril is about three times longer than broad, or more (variation 2.5 to 4), and has
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rather parallel sides, the identity as pratincola is clinched.
• An egg-shaped nostril, less than twice as long as broad, clinches the identity as maldivarum (a very few can have slightly more oblong shape, though still oval).

Red on bill-base seen from below
• Much bright red on bill-base seen from below is typical for adult pratincola in summer plumage.
• No or only insignificant red on bill-base seen from below is indicative of maldivarum. Beware of immature or adult-winter pratincola losing the red colour after breeding, usually late July-November. A bird with red still around the gape but none or very little on bill-base below should be maldivarum.

Useful supplementary characters

Colour of underparts
• An orange to rufous-red wash on the underparts (lower breast to upper belly) is typical for maldivarum (but see Driessens 2005).

Colour of shaft of outer primary (upperside)
• A white to creamy white shaft is indicative of pratincola (but not conclusive).
• A deep buff or brown shaft is indicative of maldivarum (but not conclusive).

Colour of upperparts
• In spring, this is a useful supplementary character, pratincola being pale sandy-brown or tawny-brown and maldivarum darker tawny-brown, often with an olive tinge. During late summer and autumn, there is more overlap between the colour of pratincola and maldivarum.

Colour of throat
• A richly saturated orange-buff throat-bib, surrounded by a broad and neat black and white surround, is a strong indication of maldivarum in adult-summer plumage (but see comments in Driessens 2005).
• A pale sandy-buff or pinkish-buff throat-bib can be found in both species.

Length of legs
• Particularly long-looking legs are indicative of maldivarum, and short-looking for pratincola. Most birds are intermediate.

Characters not useful for separating both species

Amount of red on bill base seen in profile
• This is difficult to assess objectively and shows much overlap between the two species.

Slightly thicker and blunter bill
• This difference is far too subtle, subjective and variable to be of any use in the field.

Darkness of legs
• Although there are claims to the contrary, leg colour in pratincola and maldivarum appears to be the same or so similar that it should not be used for separation.

Colour of side of neck
• If clearly visible, a rufous tinge to the sides of the head and/or hindneck can be a hint for maldivarum but there is much overlap.

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Samenvatting

VORKSTAARTPLEVIER EN OOSTERSE VORKSTAARTPLEVIER – EEN KRITISCHE BEoordeling VAN DETERMINATIEKENMERKEN Naar aanleiding van waarnemingen van enkele moeilijk determineerbare vorkstaartplevieren Glareola in Nederland en Zweden onderzochten de auteurs de kenmerken die Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier G maldivarum van Vorkstaartplevier G pratincola onderscheiden. Door dit onderzoek werden bovendien enkele nieuwe of weinig bekende kenmerken bekend.

De witte armvleugelachterrand die, samen met de kortere en dus minder diep gevorkte staart, bekend staat als het meest betrouwbare kenmerk vertoont veel meer variatie dan meestal wordt gedacht. Het is dus belangrijk om een combinatie van meerdere kenmerken te gebruiken om tot een sluitende determinatie te komen. Net als bij andere steltlopers is het bij het determineren van een vorkstaartplevier van groot belang om eerst de leeftijd te bepalen. Hiervoor dienen men op de hoogte te zijn van de variatie, het sleetverloop en de rui van elk verenkleed.

De volgende reeds bekende (of vermeende) kenmerken en hun variabiliteit worden besproken: 1 aanwezigheid van duidelijker witte armvleugelachterrand bij pratincola; 2 kortere buitenste staartpennen (vleugels projecteren 2-3 cm voorbij staarttop) bij maldivarum; 3 donkere bovendelen bij maldivarum; 4 uitgebreider oranjeachtig waas op onderborst (tot buik) bij maldivarum; 5 donkere bovenzijde van buitenste handpennen; 6 donkere buikpennage bij maldivarum; 7 tarsuslengte (korter bij maldivarum); en 8 oranjeachtige tint op zijkop en -hals bij maldivarum.

Vier kenmerken worden genoemd die de determinatie kunnen ondersteunen: 16 tarsuslengte (korter bij pratincola); 17 lengte van zwarte mondstreek (langer bij maldivarum); en 19 oranjeachtige tint op zijkop en -hals bij maldivarum.

De variatie in de meeste van deze kenmerken wordt getoond op platen en foto's. Bij het determineren van een Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier in Europa of elders buiten de reguliere gebieden dient eerst de mogelijkheid van een gesleten Vorkstaartplevier te worden uitgesloten. Van december tot juni zijn beide soorten ‘veilig’ te onderscheiden maar van juli tot november zijn aan de determinatie bepaalde risico’s verbonden. Een combinatie van meerdere kenmerken is dan wel sluitend maar alleen het vaststellen van een ondiepe staatvork en het ontbreken van een witte armvleugelachterrand volstaat niet.

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Field characters of Afrotropical Collared Pratincole

Gerald Driessens

When preparing the paper on the identification of Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola* and Oriental Pratincole *G. maldivarum* (Driessens & Svensson 2005), I examined many skins of the Afrotropical subspecies of Collared Pratincole. I concluded that, contrary to general belief, most Afrotropical Collared Pratincoles, especially those in summer plumage, can be separated from the Palearctic subspecies *G. pratincola*. Therefore, it seems useful to discuss their identification. As Afrotropical Collared Pratincoles are, in a number of respects, more similar to Oriental Pratincole, it is also appropriate to discuss, where necessary, their separation.

Although there are no records of Afrotropical Collared Pratincoles in the Palearctic, it is quite possible that they may regularly occur in northern Africa, the Middle East or in the Arabian peninsula.

**Taxonomy**

The number of subspecies of Collared Pratincole is a matter of opinion. Dickinson (2003) recognizes four subspecies: *G. pratincola* (Linnaeus, 1766), breeding from southern Europe and northern Africa to Kazakhstan and Pakistan, and wintering in northern tropical Africa; *G. erlangeri* Neumann, 1920, breeding in coastal southern Somalia and northern Kenya; *G. fuellleborni* Neumann, 1910, breeding from Senegal to southern Kenya, south to eastern Zambia, Zimbabwe and eastern South Africa; and *G. riparia* Clancey, 1979, breeding in Angola, south-western Zambia, north-eastern Namibia and north-western Botswana, spending its non-breeding season in coastal Mozambique. Dickinson (2003) includes *G. limbata* in *G. pratincola*, which is in line with Cramp & Simmons (1983) and Hayman et al (1986). *G. erlangeri*, averaging a fraction smaller than *G. fuellleborni*, falls within the plumage variation of *G. fuellleborni*. *G. pratincola* could mix with Afrotropical subspecies as its wintering range overlaps with the respective breeding ranges of *G. erlangeri* and *G. fuellleborni*. According to Urban et al (1986), Collared Pratincole is a monotypic species and they consider the differences in structure and plumage to be clinal or individual.

Here, I distinguish a Palearctic group and an Afrotropical group. The Palearctic group consists of the subspecies *G. pratincola* (hereafter ‘Palearctic pratincola’); the Afrotropical group includes the subspecies *G. erlangeri*, *G. fuellleborni* and *G. riparia* (hereafter ‘Afrotropical pratincola’).

**Identification**

For a general introduction to pratincole identification, see Driessens & Svensson (2005). Afrotropical pratincola is structurally similar to Palearctic pratincola. Afrotropical pratincola is
Field characters of Afrotropical Collared Pratincole

also similar to Palearctic *pratincola* in tail pattern, nostril shape, white trailing edge to the secondaries, and outer-primary shaft colour.

1 **Throat**
Afrotropical *pratincola* more often shows a deep ochre throat-patch than Palearctic *pratincola*. In this respect, Afrotropical *pratincola* is more like *maldivarum*. Afrotropical *pratincola* tends to show a less distinct pale inner throat-surround than Palearctic *pratincola* although there is overlap. In *maldivarum*, this white border is often broad and well marked. As in all Palearctic *pratincola*, the black throat-surround typically narrows at the lower point, separating Afrotropical *pratincola* from typical *maldivarum*. However, at least one examined specimen of *fuelleborni* showed an evenly broad black throat-surround throughout.

2 **Mouth-line**
Many Afrotropical *pratincola* show a long and contrasting mouth-line, consisting of a row of black feathers (figure 1). Both sexes show this character to the same extent. It is also a supplementary character separating *maldivarum* from Palearctic *pratincola* (Driessens & Svensson 2005). If a mouth-line is present at all in Palearctic *pratincola*, it is generally very short.

3 **Cap on crown**
If present, the dark cap on the crown is one of the easiest features to separate Afrotropical *pratincola* from Palearctic *pratincola*. The dark crown cap is divided from the dark upperparts by a pale hindneck. Although some *fuelleborni* lack this character, most show a dark forehead that merges with the dark lores, creating a distinct dark cap. This feature is best visible on the forehead but sometimes it shows as a demarcated cap on the hindcrown as well. In Afrotropical *pratincola*, the lores are generally darker than in Palearctic *pratincola*. *Maldivarum* also has darker lores than Palearctic *pratincola*.

Probably, the best way to assess the presence of a dark cap in the field is by looking at a bird head-on. The dark forehead will stand out against the red bill-base and (in pale-throated

FIGURE 1 Afrotropical Collared Pratincole / Afrikaanse Vorkstaartplevier *Glaerola pratincola erlangeri/fuelleborni/ riparia*, adult-summer (Gerald Driessens). Typical individual. Note dark forehead and upperparts, rich buff throat-patch with long, dark mouth-line, narrow white edge along inner border of throat-patch, wash over lower-breast running down towards belly and primaries showing distinct blue-purple gloss.
Field characters of Afrotropical Collared Pratincole

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4 Upperparts
The olive-tinged, sepia-brown upperparts of Afrotropical pratincola are generally darker than the often warm-rusty-tinged, sandy-brown upperparts of Palearctic pratincola. In this respect, Afrotropical pratincola resembles maldivarum; some Afrotropical pratincola show even darker upperparts than maldivarum (like some nominate pratincola; cf. Driessens & Svensson 2005).

In Afrotropical pratincola, the primaries and secondaries and the distal parts of the rectrices are generally clearly darker, more oily-black, than in Palearctic pratincola. This results in a more obvious contrast between the upperparts and the remiges and rectrices in Afrotropical pratincola than in Palearctic pratincola. The upperparts coloration of some Afrotropical pratincola is similar to that of Palearctic pratincola. Generally, in such paler individuals, the dark feather-parts, especially the primaries and secondaries, create an even greater contrast, because these parts are oily-black. However, this does not apply to juvenile Afrotropical pratincola, which (as far as can be determined from the few examined specimens) are similar to juvenile Palearctic pratincola.

5 Underparts
Many Afrotropical pratincola show the same colour as typical Palearctic pratincola: a buffish salmon-pink wash on the lower breast and a white belly. A minority of Afrotropical pratincola show a more saturated orange-buff but never as deeply as in well-marked maldivarum. In some birds, the wash on the underparts runs down to the belly but it is never as intensively coloured as in maldivarum. When such Afrotropical pratincola have fresh feathers, they appear – just like maldivarum – rather scaly on the underparts as the orange feathers are clearly paler tipped.
only a slight contrast between the pale inner and the dark outer web of the inner primaries (cf darker individuals in Palearctic pratincola).

8 Remiges
A distinct purplish-green gloss on the black feather-parts is present in most Afrotropical pratincola. This is an additional feature of Afrotropical pratincola. The gloss is visible on the outer primary-webs. If there is only a slight contrast between the inner and outer primary-web, thus when the primaries are uniformly coloured, the gloss is present on the inner webs as well. In addition, most birds show a similar purplish-green gloss on the black distal part of the tail-feathers. Palearctic pratincola often has a distinct greenish gloss, but it should be noted that in some North African Palearctic pratincola, a rather purplish gloss was noted as well. It is well-known that a purplish-blue gloss wears to green in many species; here, however, this distinction tends to be a rather useful feature.

Summary of characters
The dark cap and upperparts, the often deep ochre throat-patch, the lack of a pale inner border to the throat-patch, an obvious black mouth-line, the generally warm-rusty tinge to the underparts, and the black glossy primaries make the plumage of Afrotropical pratincola appear more similar to that of maldivaran than to that of Palearctic pratincola. A typical Afrotropical pratincola is quite distinct; especially adults in summer plumage can be identified by a combination of characters. However, some Palearctic pratincola, especially birds of the northern African population, show features of Afrotropical pratincola.

Acknowledgements
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Field characters of Afrotropical Collared Pratincole

45 Afrotropical Collared Pratincole / Afrikaanse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola fuelleborni*, adult-summer, Amboseli, Kenya, January 1985 (Roy de Haas). Another African Collared (probably female) showing most of its characters. Upperparts perhaps not as typically dark as in figure 1 but still showing little contrast with remiges. Note lack of white throat-surround. Black parts (primaries, tail-feathers) show deep purplish-blue gloss, much more pronounced than in average *pratincola*. Inner primary pattern is generally less pronounced than in nominate, as a result of the blacker remiges. 46 Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola pratincola*, worn adult, Chobe, Botswana, 4 December 2001 (Juha Koskinen). A worn, rather pale bird, either a wintering nominate *pratincola* or a paler individual of the resident Afrotropical subspecies-group.
I thank Patrick Buys, Joris Elst and Viki Meeuwis for their help in examining and photographing skins.

Samenvatting

HERKENNING VAN AFROTROPISCHE VORKSTAARTPLEVIERS Tijdens museumonderzoek aan Vorkstaartplevier Glareola pratincola en Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier G maldivarum bleken, anders dan uit literatuur naar voren komt, Afrotropische ondersoorten van Vorkstaartplevier (G p erlangeni, G p tuelleborni, G p riparia) als groep met name in adult zomerkleed goed te herkennen.

Vergeleken met Palearctische Vorkstaartplevier G p pratincola doen bij Afrotropische de donkerbruine kopkap, de vaak dieper beige keelvlek, het regelmatig ontbreken van de bleke binnenrand van de keelvlek, de aanwezigheid van een lange zwarte mondstreep, de donkerbruine en warm roestbruin getinte bovendelen, de pekzwarte en sterk glanzende handpennen en de in verhouding (ahnelijk van geslacht!) donkerder grijze tot zwarte delen van de ondervleugel (nog) meer denken aan Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier. Zelfs juveniele vogels vertonen vaak de donkere kopkap. Het kan echter uitgesloten worden geacht dat juveniele van Afrotropische en Palearctische Vorkstaartplevier in hetzelfde gebied voorkomen.

Afrotropische Vorkstaartplevier is vrij gemakkelijk herkenbaar maar men dient op zijn hoede te zijn voor Palearctische Vorkstaartplevier uit Noord-Afrika die soms verschillende kenmerken van Afrotropische vertonen.

References


Baltische Mantelmeeuw te IJmuiden in september 2002

Op 20 september 2002 trof ik ’s avonds om 18:45 een groep van enkele 100en meeuwen Larus aan op het strand ten noorden van de Zuidpier van IJmuiden, Noord-Holland. De meeste betroffen Kleine Mantelmeeuwen L fuscus graellsii en Zilvermeeuwen L argentatus. Op zoek naar gekleurde Kleine Mantelmeeuwen vond ik verschillende vogels van projecten te IJmuiden en van de Maasvlakte/Europoort, Zuid-Holland, en een exemplaar uit Noorwegen. Na enige tijd werd mijn aandacht getrokken door een vogel met een witte kleurring met een inscriptie beginnend met een C. Op dat moment kwam een wandelaar het strand op met twee honden. Gelukkig kon ik nog net op tijd de code aflezen (C09K) maar de vogel zelf kon niet goed worden bekeken. Ik realiseerde me wel dat deze vogel gekleurde voor bij de Finse ringcentrale leerde leide dat de betreffende vogel als pullus was geringd op 12 juli 1996 te Savonlinna, Mikkeli, Finland (62:09 N, 28:24 O), op een afstand van 1782 km van IJmuiden. Op mijn vraag of de ringcentrale mij kon bevestigen dat het om een Baltische Mantelmeeuw L fuscus fuscus ging, kreeg ik het volgende antwoord: ‘It has almost certainly been Larus fuscus fuscus, the other ‘grey-backed’ subspecies of Lesser Black-backed Gull are very rare breeders in Finland. The exact information will be told in our official thank-you-letter’ (Petteri Lehikoinen in litt). Rond 4 oktober 2002 ontving ik de terugmelding waarin bevestigd werd dat het inderdaad om een Baltische Mantelmeeuw ging.

Bewezen Baltische Mantelmeeuwen zijn in Nederland zeer zeldzaam. Vroegere vondsten van geringde exemplaren uit Finland en Zweden gaven bij nader inzien niet de bevestiging dat het daadwerkelijk om dit taxon ging (Hoogendoorn & van Scheepen 1998). De lastige determinatie (onderscheid tussen Baltische Mantelmeeuw en ‘intermedius’ Kleine Mantelmeeuw) maakt het moeilijk om een goed beeld van de werkelijke status te krijgen. Enerzijds is er de kans dat exemplaren als ‘intermedius’ worden afgedaan en dus onopgemerkt blijven; anderzijds is er nog
onvoldoende bekend over het onderscheid met ‘intermedius’ en is niet uitgesloten dat sommige Baltische Mantelmeeuwen in het veld niet te onderscheiden zijn van ‘intermedius’ en daarom ten onrechte als Baltische Mantelmeeuw aanvaard kunnen worden. Alleen ringvondsten van als pullus geringde vogels kunnen met zekerheid aangeven dat het zeker een Baltische Mantelmeeuw is. Dit vereist echter wel volledige kennis omtrent de samenstelling van de broedkolonie waarin de vogels geringd zijn. Wanneer dergelijke kennis ontbreekt is ook een ringvondst onvoldoende bewijs (cf Hoogendoorn & van Scheepen 1998).

De Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) heeft begin 2004 besloten alle eerder aanvaarde gevallen van Baltische Mantelmeeuw af te voeren, behalve van geringde vogels waarvan de herkomst met zekerheid kon worden afgeleid (van Duivendijk 2004). Door deze beslissing zijn negen eerder aanvaarde exemplaren uit de periode 1992-2000 van de Nederlandse lijst afgevoerd (zie overzicht in van der Vliet et al 2004). Recentelijk, de Dutch rarities committee (CDNA) heeft besloten om alle records van Baltische Mantelmeeuwen van voor 2004 te verwijderen uit de Nederlandse lijst; de eerste drie gevallen betrekken kleur- en plukringen en zijn in feite geringde vogels van een Baltische Mantelmeeuw die, op basis van de bewezen herkomst aanvaard door de CDNA, betreft een Baltische Mantelmeeuw die in Nederland is gezien. De Baltische Mantelmeeuw van IJmuiden is een van de twee gevallen waarbij de vogel betrekking heeft op een Baltische Mantelmeeuw die in Nederland is gezien. De enige andere gevallen (zie vermeldingen) zijn daken als een Baltische Mantelmeeuw, die heeft voldaan aan de eisen van de CDNA.

Verwijzingen


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Summary

Baltic Gull at IJmuiden in September 2002. On 20 September 2002, an adult colour-ringed ‘lesser black-backed gull’ *Larus fuscus* was observed among a group of Lesser Black-backed Gulls *L. f. graellsii* and European Herring Gulls *L. argentatus* at IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, the Netherlands. The white ring was read (C09K) but the bird flew off before the plumage could be studied. The bird proved to be a Baltic Gull *L. f. fuscus*, ringed on 12 July 1996 at Savonlinna, Mikkeli, Finland (62:09 N, 28:24 E), at a distance of 1782 km from IJmuiden. This is the second ringing recovery for the Netherlands; the first was on 18 December 2001 on Vlieland, Friesland (ringed on 7 July 1995 at Kerikmäki, Mikkeli, Finland (C364)). Recently, the Dutch rarities committee (CDNA) has decided to remove all records from the Dutch list except for ringed birds of proven provenance. As a result, nine previously accepted individuals from 1992-2000 have been removed from the Dutch list. Therefore, these two sightings of colour-ringed birds are now the only two records of Baltic Gull on the Dutch list. If accepted, a colour-ringed bird photographed at Westkapelle, Zeeland, on 16 October 2004, will be the third record.

Verwijzingen

Brieven

Status of Moroccan Wagtail in Europe

The record of an alleged Moroccan Wagtail *Motacilla subpersonata* in Norway in May 1990 has been re-examined and subsequently rejected by the Norwegian rarities committee (Alf Tore Mjøs in Alström et al 2003, p 345; see also Dutch Birding 25: 421, 2003). This means that the records of Moroccan Wagtail in Portugal in July 1995 and in France in May 1997 are now the first and second for Europe. The Portuguese record concerned a male that was observed at Minas de S Domingos, Beja, on 13-14 July 1995 (Moore 1998, 1999) and the French record a male that was trapped and photographed at Barcaggio, Haute-Corse, Corsica, on 15 May 1997 (Ornithos 7: 164, 2000). Both records have been accepted by the respective rarities committees (Ornithos 7: 164, 2000, Pardela 11: 16-17, 2000).

References


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Redactiemededelingen

Naamgeving van taxa in Dutch Birding


The genus *Tetraogallus* comprises five species, known as snowcocks. All are large grouse-like partridges, occurring in the high mountains of Central Asia and marginally in Europe (Caucasus). The five species can be divided into two groups, the white-bellied Altai Snowcock *T. altai* and Tibetan Snowcock *T. tibetanus* and the dark-bellied Caucasian *T. caucasicus*, Caspian *T. caspius* and Himalayan Snowcock *T. himalayensis*. The latter species has been successfully introduced in the Ruby-East Humbolt range in Nevada, USA. All snowcock species were described in the late 18th century and first half of the 19th century: Caspian in 1784, Caucasian in 1811, Altai in 1836, Himalayan in 1843 and, finally, Tibetan in 1854. They are among the highest-living bird species, normally staying well above the tree line and following the snow line up and down with the changing seasons, coming lower down in winter. The dense and thick plumage with a well-developed downy base at each feather, combined with their large size, enables them to survive winter temperatures as low as -40° C. Their flight action is restricted to gliding flights after running to a high point, with bowed and motionless wings and necks fully extended, gradually losing altitude. Once in flight, they normally top the next ridge and dive down when out of sight, thus being very hard to relocate (Knystautas 1993). Snowcocks are mostly located by their far-carrying curlew *Numenius*-like whistles, with calling birds often standing atop vantage points such as rocky outcrops. Locating calling or foraging birds is rarely easy and may require prolonged scanning of slopes. Most species do not overlap in distribution – making identification on range possible – the exception being Himalayan and Tibetan, which
47-48 Tibetan Snowcock / Tibetaanse Berghoen *Tetraogallus tibetanus*, Gorak Shep, Nepal, altitude 5200 m, October 2003 (Otto Plantema)
49-50 Tibetan Snowcocks / Tibetaanse Berghoenders *Tetraogallus tibetanus*, Gorak Shep, Nepal, altitude 5200 m, October 2003 (Otto Plantema)
Recente CDNA-besluiten

In de wintervergadering van 22 januari 2005 zijn de volgende besluiten genomen. Op het personele vlak bestaat de belangrijkste wijziging uit het vertrek van Max Berlijn (na twee volle termijnen) als commissielid; zijn opvolger is Laurens Steijn. MB blijft de commissie ondersteunen als ‘extern archivaris’ (zonder stemrecht). Dit betekent dat hij de ingekomen gevallen (op papier en digitaal) inboekt, bundelt en gereedmaakt voor roulatie, en na afronding van de roulatie de dossiers gereedmaakt voor archive-

CDNA-mededingen

Varia

overlap widely but are rather easily separated on plumage. Outside the breeding season, snowcocks are social and gather in winter groups of several 10s of birds, sometimes up to 50 (Johnsgard 1988, Madge & McGowan 2002).

Of the five species, Tibetan Snowcock is probably the highest living, usually occurring well above 3500 m and chiefly between 5000 and 6000 m. This may account for the fact that, despite its extensive range, it is little studied compared with the other four species, some of which have much more restricted ranges. In winter, Tibetan may descend as low as 2450 m. Where its range overlaps with Himalayan Snowcock, Tibetan occurs at higher elevations. Four subspecies have been recognized. The variation is mainly clinal, with darker populations in central Tibet and birds becoming more sandy both to the east and to the west. T. t. tibetanus occurs in western Tibet, north-western India and into Tajikistan and southern Xinjiang, China; T. t. aquilonifer in southern Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan; T. t. henrici in Xinjiang; and T. t. przewalski in Qinghai and south-western Gansu, China, intergrading with T. t. henrici in north-western Sichuan, China. Its world population is estimated at a few 100 000 birds and it is locally common over most of its range, although it may be declining in some areas. A cause for concern is the demand for snowcock remains in Chinese medicines as a cure for various ailments including rheumatism.

During a total of 10 treks in the Himalaya, I (Otto Plantema) encountered Tibetan Snowcocks in the border area of Nepal and Tibet on three occasions. The first time, I only heard the birds(s), at Kangshung valley in Tibet. Then, on 4 November 1997, I observed and photographed a flock of 10 birds at Gorak Shep, close to Mount Everest base camp in Nepal, at 5200 m. The birds disappeared after a short while and could not be relocated that day. When I returned to this area – which is flanked by the majestic Mount Everest, Lhotse and Nuptse – in October-November 2003 during a four-week light-weight trek, I planned to camp for three days (13-15 October) at the same site in the hope to obtain better photographic opportunities. Already the first morning, I heard the characteristic keep-keep-keep call at sunrise, c 200 m from my tent. I subsequently found 24 individuals foraging in the early morning sun on the sparsely vegetated slopes, at c 5200 m. Later that morning, the birds moved lower to the rocky slopes adjacent to the Khumbu glacier, where they could be observed in loose groupings during the rest of the day. The following two days, the same routine was observed. Most birds could be approached to 10-20 m before running away or flying off but some were (even) tamer, allowing the accompanying photographs to be taken. In the photographs, the main characters can be seen: the large size, brownish-grey upperparts and tail, white ear-covert patch, two grey bands across the breast and white underparts with black flank stripes. The birds illustrated belong to the subspecies T. t. aquilonifer. Juveniles are smaller and drabber than adults and lack the double grey breast band, with the breast being brownish grey. Sexes are very similar and subtle differences are clouded by individual variation. However, there is one discriminating character: males have a short spur, which is absent in females (cf Madge & McGowan 2002).

References


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Aankondigingen & verzoeken

Gekleurirngde Zilvermeeuwen en Kleine Mantelmeeuwen

Na bijna 10 jaar stilstand is de draad weer opgepakt en worden allezingen van gekleurirngde Zilvermeeuwen Larus argentatus en Kleine Mantelmeeuwen L. tuscus die in de jaren 1980 (en nadien) van meeuwen werden voorzien door Arie Spaans en medewerkers (Alterra) weer onmiddellijk verwerkt en worden de afgelopen jaren de op de hoogte gesteld van de ‘life-history’ van hun vogel. Hierbij dan ook een dringende opdracht om toch nog eens door de notitieboeken te bladeren en een eventueel vergeten aflezing alsnog te melden, ditmaal aan de nieuwe databasesecretaris/Camphuysen van het Koninklijk Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee.

De volgende informatie dient te worden genoteerd en doorgegeven: ringcode, vogelsoort, datum, plaats (plus atslashaen/soorduiding of geografische coördinaten), naam van de waarnemer, eventuele bijzonderheden en een contactadres.

Als beloning ontvangt de aflezer een complete lijst van waarnemingen van de gemelde vogel (mits traceerbaar) plus, wanneer dat de moeite loont, een kaartje van de meldingen in kleur, per post (geprint) of per e-mail (als excel-file).

Informatie over de gebruikte kleurcodes is te vinden op de website http://home.planet.nl/~camphuys/kleurringen.htm. U kunt uw aflezingen sturen (bij voorkeur per e-mail) naar: Kees Camphuysen, Koninklijk Nederlands Instituut voor Onderzoek der Zee, Postbus 59, 1790 AB Den Burg, Texel, Nederland, e-mail camphuys@nioz.nl.

DBA-nieuws

Dutch Birding-vogelweek in oktober 2005

De Dutch Birding-vogelweek zal in 2005 plaatsvinden van zaterdag 1 oktober tot en met vrijdag 7 oktober. Het is dan voor de 20e achtervolgende keer dat de Dutch Birding Association een vogelweek op Texel, Noord-Holland, organiseert. Aan dit lustrum willen we uiteraard niet zomaar voorbijgaan. Het streven is om ten minste vijf interessante lezingen aan te bieden (op zaterdag, maandag, dinsdag, woensdag en donderdag) op een centrale locatie. Voor de traditionele mystery bird-competitie op dinsdag 4 oktober en de Big Day op donderdag 6 oktober wordt reeds gezocht naar professionele sponsoring (mooie prijzen!). Deelname zal daarom niet zo vrijblijvend zijn als voorgaande jaren. We hopen te kunnen voortborduren op de goede afspraken die er in oktober 2004 gemaakt zijn met camping De Robbenjager en het ringstation, zodat ook op moeilijk of niet vrij toegankelijke locaties zeldzaamheden onder begeleiding (bijvoorbeeld op De Robbenjager) of tegen een geringe vergoeding (het ringstation) te zien zullen zijn. Over de concrete invulling van deze vogelweek zullen in Dutch Birding, op de Dutch Birding-vogelrug (0900-BIRDING; EUR 0.35/min) en op de DBA-website (www.dutchbirding.nl) te zijner tijd nadere mededelingen worden gedaan. Voor meer informatie kunt u bellen met Marc Plomp (0348-433730, 06-54657040) of Gijsbert van der Bent (071-4024547, 06-23532750).

Gisbert van der Bent

CDNA-mededelingen
Recensies


Fugler og fuglaltok på Utsira (Birds and birdwatchers of Utsira) is a 288-page book dedicated to the ornithology of this tiny island. Utsira, situated 17 km off the west coast of southern Norway, is one of those famous small islands in north-western Europe that seem to act as magnets upon rare birds (and birders) in spring and autumn (see Dutch Birding 20: 197-205, 1998). For instance, on Utsira, Olive-backed Pipit Anthus hodgsoni and Steppe Grey Shrike Lanius pallidirostris made there debut appearance as vagrants to Europe. The first part of the book (page 1-74) portrays the birdwatchers who have put Utsira on the map and their activities. The ornithological history of the island started with the first expedition in 1927. This first part is richly illustrated with old and recent photographs of Utsira’s landscape and birdwatchers. The second part (page 75-267) describes the status of the 313 species recorded on Utsira up to 2003. Just over 60 species have been found breeding on the island but most are migrants or vagrants. In each species’ account, the earliest and latest date of occurrence, as well as the all-time maximum day counts are tabulated. For the rarer species, all sightings are fully listed. No less than 150 colour photographs, many of rare birds, are included in the species accounts.

The occurrence of rare migrants and vagrants on Utsira has much in common with Shetland, Scotland, located 350 km to the west in the North Sea: mainly East Palearctic passerines and only few of Nearctic origin. However, the numbers are generally much lower on Utsira, probably because of its near-coastal position. For example, on Utsira there have been only three records of Pechora Pipit A gustavi and two of Lanceolated Warbler Locustella lANCEOLATA, compared with 30 and 64, respectively, on Shetland’s similar-sized Fair Isle. Other Siberian vagrants perform proportionally much better on Utsira, with for instance no less than three Siberian Thrushes Zoothera sibirica in the 1980s. Remarkably, some common mainland species, such as Eurasian Jay Garrulus glandarius (two records), Eurasian Magpie Pica pica (five) and Spotted Nutcracker Nucifraga caryocatactes (one) hardly ever reach the island and are just as rare as in Shetland (cf Dutch Birding 26: 325, 2004). Even more surprising, perhaps, on Utsira’s single record of Red Phalarope Phalaropus fulicarius. Utsira is one of many islands along the endless Norwegian coast, some of which (eg, Ona, Røst, Frøya) are visited by birders more and more frequently and are producing good migrant raptors in autumn. However, Utsira is still Norway’s undisputed rarity hot-spot, living up to its reputation in autumn 2004 with the country’s first Thick-billed Warbler Acrocephalus aedon (cf Dutch Birding 27: 65, plate 73, 2005). Although the book is written in Norwegian, an English key for frequently used Norwegian words helps non-Scandinavians to understand the data in the species accounts. Also of help for foreign language readers is a final section listing Norwegian, English and scientific bird names together with status bars giving easy understanding of each species’ and subspecies’ status on Utsira throughout the year. Altogether, this is a nice publication for rare bird enthusiasts and birders planning to visit the island. Ordering details can be found on www.fugler.utsira.no.

P HUGUET & C CHAPPUS 2003. Bird sounds of Madagascar, Mayotte, Comoros, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius. Four CDs with booklet in English and French. Société d’Études Ornithologiques de France / Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, 55 rue Buffon, 75005 Paris, France; e-mail seof@mnhn.fr. EUR 58.00 (Europe), EUR 62.00 (other countries) (including p & p).

This is the first comprehensive, commercially available product on the sounds of the birds of Madagascar and its associated islands. It contains four CDs with a booklet in both English and French with details on the type of call, place and/or habitat where the sound was recorded and a scale indicating the usefulness of each call for identification. It is published as a supplement to the well-received two-volume African bird sounds covering North Africa and its associated islands, and those of West and Central Africa, respectively. The format is in the same style as the volumes on African bird sounds and this one roughly follows the order of Birds of the Indian Ocean Islands (Sinclair & Langrand 1999).

Of the 344 species in the region, the calls of 327 species are represented. The sound quality is good and the length of each call ranges between 20 and 60 seconds although some run to several minutes. In addition to the endemics and near-endemics, it includes the sounds of birds that are migrants or irregular visitors to the area. The recordings of many of these sounds were made outside the area, and in many cases represent subspecies that do not occur in the region. Perhaps it was not necessary to include these, especially as most are represented in the volumes on African bird songs. The importance of this publication lies in the sounds of those birds that only occur on these fascinating islands; it is these that will be of interest to birders and naturalists who intend to visit the islands, especially Madagascar – described as Noah’s Ark set adrift in the Indian Ocean.

As has been pointed out in a previous review by Françoise Dowsett-Lemaire (Bull African Bird CI 11: 161-164, 2004) there are some misidentifications for several of the calls, some of which occur within the warblers, a challenging group in Madagascar. For ex-
ample, the song of Rand’s Warbler Randia pseudostroteros is actually that of Stripe-throated Jery Neomixis striatigula, and that of Green Jery Neomixis viridis is in fact a Rand’s Warbler! The sound given for the very restricted-range species Red-tailed Newtonia Newtonia tanovanae is probably none other than that of the Common Newtonia N brunneicauca – I have listened to the sounds of both species and the recording of Red-tailed Newtonia that I have from Andohahela is quite different from the one on the CD. Also, the call of the fairly recently described Red-shouldered Vanga Calicalicus rutocarpalis, once considered to be a variant of Red-tailed Vanga C madagascariensis, is almost certainly that of the latter; again the call I have is markedly different and distinctive.

There are a number of calls of rare and threatened species that have purposefully been suppressed by this publication. This is an admirable attempt to protect these species from the often relentless pursuit by pressed local guides to entice a bird out for their international visitors, without any concern for the well-being of the bird – and who can blame them when there are often monetary rewards far in excess of an average monthly wage? Indeed some species in regularly visited areas fail to respond to the calls of their song and in some cases these individuals are frantically searching for the intruder, perhaps interfering with their ability to breed successfully.

While I have no hesitation in recommending these sounds which will enhance one’s visit to these wonderful islands with their unique wildlife, please remember that all of the wildlife of these islands is highly threatened and they need all the help we can give them if they are to survive – do try to exercise care in not overplaying these sounds – to some birds it is immaterial, to others it is life and death. IAN DAVIDSON

Recensies

BIRDGUIDES LTD 2004 Birds of the Western Palearctic Interactive (BWPi), DVD-ROM. Birdguides Ltd, The Rea, Upton Magna, Shrewsbury SY4 4JR, England, and Oxford University Press; website www.birdguides.com. GBP 199.00 (EUR 293.73), incl VAT. BWPi is compatible with both Windows (98, 2000 and XP) and Apple Macintosh OS-X systems (10.2 and 10.3) fitted with a DVD-ROM drive.

The promotional brochure sent along with the DVD-ROM BWPi looks both impressive and promising. This DVD-ROM provides coverage of 953 species and contains the entire six million words of text from The handbook of the birds of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East (the complete nine-volume set), all 5600 illustrations, maps and text from the Concise birds of the Western Palearctic (the two-volume set), 40 revised species accounts from the journal BWP Update, 2300 video clips of over 830 species (running time of over 10 hours), more than 1000 sound recordings covering almost 600 species and all this presented in a completely new software setting.

Now that looks promising indeed - but where to start when you are asked to review 6.6 GB of data? I decided to test BWPi on extra information (not already included in BWP or the concise edition) on some hard-to-identify rarities seen recently in the Netherlands. I checked information on Ashy-headed Wagtail Motacilla cinereocaepula, Eastern Black Redstart Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicurusoides, Western Orphean Warbler S hortensis and Desert Whitethroat Sylvia curruca minula, taxa all currently (or soon to be) circulating with the Dutch rarities committee. I will discuss the results later on in this review.

First some details on the presentation of BWPi. I must say the software offers a very wide (and useful) variety of choices and is very well designed. The possibilities speak for themselves and it is hardly necessary to consult the instructions. The frame consists of a navigator on the top of the screen, the species list on the upper left and icons of pictures, texts, video and sound-recordings of the corresponding species on the lower left part of the screen. The species list can be viewed using a family list or a species list, in taxonomical or alphabetical order and in 16 different languages (scientific, American and English names are differentiated). In the Dutch list, there were a few small mistakes. For instance ‘Dwergtjiftjait’ (Plain Leaf Warbler Phylloscopus neglectus) was used twice, once erroneously for Mountain Chiffchaff P sindianus (Bergtjiftjait in Dutch). One can study the text of a species alongside video(s), illustrations and a distribution map and listen to the song at the same time. But if one prefers to read just the text or view a picture or video, click ‘Single View’ and then click the corresponding icon. For full screen, adjust the scale to maximum and click on ‘Toggle Navigators’; this is especially comfortable when reading text. In order to compare similar-looking species, one can put any image of any species side-by-side and play any two sounds one after another. It is these possibilities that makes the difference between BWPi and the books. By the way, it is possible to copy all the information on your hard disk so that you do not need the disc.

So what information is used in BWPi? The colour illustrations and distribution maps are the same as those in BWP Concise (hereafter BWP C). Not used in BWP C, the plates have specially created annotations pointing out how to identify each bird. It is also nice to be able to study the plates on a larger scale. I must admit that I would have preferred to see the WP and world distribution maps used in the nine-volume BWP Handbook (hereafter BWP H). The world distribution maps – often missing in BWP C if the species breeds in the WP – give important information on distribution of subspecies other than the ones occurring in the WP (eg, Black Redstart) and give a better view of the summer and winter distribution of species that are rare breeders in the WP (eg, Isabelline Wheatear Oenanthe isabellina, Asian Desert Warbler S nana). The egg plates and line drawings (1500 in total) are from BWP H. The line drawings show aspects of behaviour. It is a pity that the sonagrams from BWP H are missing in BWPi. I wonder for what reason?

Both the text of BWP C and BWP H are reproduced
Southern Grey Shrike recording! I checked quite a few videoclips and found a does not give place, date and sex/age of the bird in the concerns the information provided with the clips. There still, forward and backward. Another point of criticism running in the frame so you can not see how long the in my copy), the clips run in a loop and there is no time (installed automatically). In the standard setting (at least BWPi to play the videoclips, QuickTime Player 6.5 DVD. Also, I am not fond of the software provided by the limited amount of data one can put on a single cies – and I found it hard to make good stills quality was much higher – although it varies from spe- resolution of the video clips. I would have thought the amount of extra information not included in the books. on the DVD. The text of each species is presented in a very pleasant way because it has its own ‘contents’. Simply click on ‘distribution’ or ‘measurements’ and one is directed to that part without having to scroll down the text. For species that have been split recently (eg, Sykes’s Warbler Acrocephalus rama, Asian Desert Warbler, Western Orphean Warbler, Atlas Pied Flycatcher Ficedula speculigera), a split supplement is pro- vided. This information is based upon material extract- ed from the accounts of the split species in BWP H and BWP C, supplemented by more recent information where appropriate. For Sykes’s Warbler, for instance, the split supplement is largely based on the paper by Lars Svensson on the identification of Hippolais warblers published in Birding World in 2001. In my opinion, this is a good example of how material published in differ- ent journals can be fitted into a multimedia product like BWPi. In BWPi, it is used if a subspecies has been upgraded to full species status.

The video and sound clips provide an immense amount of extra information not included in the books. The first thing that struck me, however, was the low resolution of the video clips. I would have thought the quality was much higher – although it varies from spe- cies to species – and I found it hard to make good stills for identification purposes. This probably has to do with the limited amount of data one can put on a single DVD. Also, I am not fond of the software provided by BWPi to play the videoclips, QuickTime Player 6.5 (installed automatically). In the standard setting (at least in my copy), the clips run in a loop and there is no time running in the frame so you can not see how long the clips last. You can, however, run the clip from still to still, forward and backward. Another point of criticism concerns the information provided with the clips. There is an information icon on every clip, but very often it does not give place, date and sex/age of the bird in the recording! I checked quite a few videoclips and found a few odd ones. For instance, there is footage of a Southern Grey Shrike Lanius meridionalis of the subspe- cies acheri made in Spain. However, acheri is an eastern subspecies occurring in the Middle East and north-eastern Africa and seems difficult to identify with certainty from other forms of Southern Grey Shrike (like L m algeriensis). It would be interesting to know whether this record was accepted by the Spanish rarities committee.

The sound-recordings are a major reference, with 1000 recordings including nearly 600 species. I enjoyed listening to calls of Buff-bellied Pipit Anthus rubescens and song of Red-flanked Bluetail Tarsiger cyanurus. Many of the recordings are of high quality. Un- fortunately, the recordings again very often lack infor- mation on place, date and sex/age of the bird. For instance, song and call of a stonechat Saxicola does not mention place, date or even subspecies involved (maurus, amenicus and variegatus are treated as subspecies in BWPi). What could have been exploited more in BWPi was the use of photographs, given the multimedia possibilities of BWPi. It is only used on a few occasions.

Back to the results of the four taxa mentioned earlier. I started with Desert Whitethroat. There are four video- clips but unfortunately (in this case) all of nominate Lesser Whitethroat S c curruca. The two sound-record- ings do not mention place, date or subspecies involved so are of little help in this respect. Next was Eastern Black Redstart. There are three videoclips but again only from nominate P o gibraltarensis. The two sound- recordings (song and call) again do not mention place, date or subspecies involved. It became interesting when checking information on Western Orphean Warbler, split from Eastern Orphean Warbler S crassirostris in BWPi. The split supplement is partly based on Sylvia warblers by Shirihai et al (2001). For instance, it states that the bill of Western is shorter and less attenuated than that of Eastern, with a straighter lower mandible. There is one videoclip of Western and funny enough, this individual was filmed in the Netherlands by Leo Boon. It actually is the bird from Middelburg, Zeeland, present in October-November 2003. This bird has not been submitted to the Dutch rarities committee yet (let alone accepted!) and should therefore have been labelled as probable Western Orphean Warbler in my opi- nion. The last check was Ashy-headed Wagtail. It is treated as a subspecies of Yellow Wagtail M flava in BWPi. There are eight videoclips of five subspecies and one of them is very interesting indeed. It concerns foot- age of an alleged hybrid male Spanish x Ashy-headed Wagtail M iberiae x cinereocapilla filmed in Morocco in February 1996. This individual resembles a possible Ashy-headed Wagtail present at Makkum, Friesland, the Netherlands, in May 2004 in the extent of white behind the eye. The two sound-recordings (song and call) are of M flava.

These checks may look like hairsplitting and maybe they are. All in all, I found these results not bad at all, give and take a few minor mistakes. I am sure that Birdguides will include corrections and extra informa- tion on the video and sound-recordings in future up- dates of BWPi. I also must say that, in spite of my com- ments, I became increasingly enthusiastic about the product and became aware that I actually use BWPi very often. It is a very quick and extensive reference indeed. If you do not have the nine-volume BWP Handbook – a good part is out of print and can not be obtained anymore – this is the way to get it after all. BWPi is by far the most comprehensive reference avail- able at the moment, especially because of the extensive video and sound-recordings not included in the books. Priced at EUR 293.73, this might seem a bit high but compared with the original price of the books and con- sidering the wealth of extra information in video and sound-recordings, it is in fact much cheaper. LAURENS STEIN
Masters of Mystery

Solutions of sixth round 2004

The solutions of the final mystery photographs XI and XII (Dutch Birding 26: 391, 2004) of the 2004 Masters of Mystery competition appear below.

XI Mystery photograph XI shows an unstreaked songbird with brown upperparts, a long tail and fairly short wings. Nearly all entrants identified the bird correctly as an unstreaked reed warbler Acrocephalus. The mystery photograph seems to be a classic example of the difficulty to judge the size of a bird from a single photograph. As a consequence, entrants opted for both the smaller and larger Acrocephalus warblers, although the larger species were favourite. Because the bird does not seem to have many distinctive plumage characters, the structure is one of the most important identification features. The primary projection is short, eliminating species like Marsh A palustris, European Reed A scirpaceus and Great Reed Warbler A arundinaceus. Some entrants opted for Paddyfield Warbler A agricola. However, one may expect more contrast between the rusty-brown rump and rather pale brown upperparts in Paddyfield. Furthermore, in Paddyfield the tertials are normally contrastingly bicoloured, whereas in the mystery bird the tertials are rather plain. It is maybe for that reason that quite many entrants opted for Blyth’s Reed Warbler A dumetorum. However, the overall colour of the mystery bird is slightly warm reddish-brown, whereas in Blyth’s Reed the overall colour is more greyish-brown. More importantly, in the mystery bird a whitish patch is just visible around the eye. Close inspection reveals that this white patch closely follows the eye and is, therefore, best interpreted as a broad whitish eye-ring in stead of a supercilium. This does not fit Blyth’s Reed in which one would expect a more obvious and longer supercilium, especially above the eye.

The only other remaining Acrocephalus war-
blers with a short primary projection and unstreaked upperparts are Clamorous Reed Warbler *A. stentoreus* and Thick-billed Warbler *A. aedon*. The overall colour of the upperparts of the mystery bird seem to point towards Thick-billed. In Clamorous Reed, the overall colour is dark brown, whereas in Thick-billed the upperparts are warmer red-brown, as shown by the mystery bird. In addition, the broad whitish eye-ring, which is also visible at the backside of the eye, does not fit Clamorous Reed and is a strong pointer to Thick-billed in which the eye-ring is normally most prominent in worn plumage. In most identification guides, the horizontal posture of Thick-billed Warbler with slightly cocked tail and raised crown-feathers (almost recalling a shrike *Lanius*) is mentioned as a useful field character, which is also seen on the mystery photograph. In this light, it is not strange that a few entrants opted for Brown Shrike *L. cristatus* (5%) which, however, would show stronger patterned tertials and a more red-brown tail.

This Thick-billed Warbler was photographed by Marc Guyt at Happy Island, Hebei, China, on 19 May 2004. Another picture of the same bird is shown in plate 51. It was correctly identified by 37% of the entrants. Most other entrants went for Blyth’s Reed (19%), Clamorous Reed (9%) and Paddyfield Warbler (7%).

**XII** In this final mystery photograph of the 2004 competition, the depicted bird is preening. It can be seen bending forward to reach its belly, while it keeps its balance in the top of a pine tree. Visible body parts include one leg and large parts of the head, neck, upper back and breast. The coarsely patterned feathers in combination with the long leg and neck indicate that it is a wader. To be more precise, the bird must be a *Tringa* sandpiper, as no other group of waders shows such a contrasting coloration in combination which such long legs.

In many *Tringa* species, leg colour is an important identification clue. However, the only visible leg of the mystery bird is shaded, making it difficult to judge the colour. The bill is not visible and, therefore, bill length and curvature cannot be used. An obvious feature shown by the bird, however, is the strongly barred side of the breast. The genus *Tringa* comprises several species with barred breast sides in summer plumage (the bird was photographed in June) but only in Common...
Greenshank *T. nebularia* and Greater Yellowlegs *T. melanoleuca* the barring can be as strong as in the mystery bird and accompanied by large spots on the lower breast. Note that we are not dealing with the flanks, which are invisible in the mystery bird, but with the lower breast, which is important for a correct identification. For instance, Wood Sandpiper *T. glareola* in breeding plumage shows prominent barred flanks but only diffuse streaking on the breast sides and is, therefore, eliminated as a possible solution. When talking about the pattern on the lower breast side, only Common Greenshank and Greater Yellowlegs show this type of strong barring. Especially in Greater Yellowlegs, the barring is very strong with the dark ‘chevrons’ more or less in parallel lines. In Common Greenshank, the pattern is less tidy. Finally, the identification can be clinched as Greater Yellowlegs by looking at the upperparts which just reveal a few feathers with large whitish dots; a pattern not shown by Common Greenshank.

This Greater Yellowlegs was photographed by Arnoud van den Berg at Homer, Kachemak Bay, Alaska, USA, on 20 June 2004. Another picture from the same spot shows all the bird’s features, including its yellow legs (plate 52). A picture of a Lesser Yellowlegs *T. flavipes* shows the difference in pattern of flanks and breast side (plate 53). This mystery bird was correctly identified by 42% of the entrants. Common Greenshank received 14% of the votes. Other incorrect answers included Wood Sandpiper (17%) and a variety of other waders mostly of the genus *Tringa*.

In the sixth and final round for 2004, there were 43 entrants of which nine managed to identify both mystery birds correctly. From them, Jerzy Dyczkowski (Poland) was drawn as the winner of a free one year subscription for 2005 of the birding journal *Alula* donated by the Alula editorial board. After six rounds, Felix Heintzenberg (Sweden) is the overall winner of the Masters of Mystery 2004 competition and wins a Swarovski ATS 65 telescope, with a 20-60x zoom eyepiece, donated by Swarovski Benelux. He made only two mistakes and, therefore, managed to identify 10 out of 12 mystery birds correctly. Congratulations to him! The runners-up with nine correct answers were Alain De Broyer (Belgium), Niels Gilissen (Netherlands), Jon Holt (England), Martin Kühn (Germany) and Clemens Portofée.
Masters of Mystery

Mystery photograph I (January)
Mystery photograph II (February)
Masters of Mystery

( Germany). Martin Gottschling (Germany), Jan Ole Kriegs (Germany) and Xavier Vandevyvre (Belgium) identified eight mystery birds correctly. In addition, there were four entrants with seven and three with six correct identifications. The final overview, including the gallery of fame, of the Masters of Mystery 2004 competition can be viewed at www.dutchbirding.nl. A total of 106 of the entrants subscribed to Dutch Birding managed to identify at least one mystery bird correctly in the 2004 competition.

We would like to thank the following people for their help with the Masters of Mystery 2004 competition: Arnoud van den Berg, Menno van Duijn, Marc Guyt, Rudy Offerens and Arend Wassink for lending their photographs. AvdB, Nils van Duivendijk, Enno Ebels and André van Loon for commenting on the texts. Gijsbert van der Bent, Albert van den Ende, Rob Olivier, André van der Plas and Aart Vink for taking care of the website and helping in other ways; and above all Gino Merchiers from Swarovski Benelux for sponsoring this competition in 2004 again.

First round 2005

Photographs I and II represent the first round of the 2005 competition. Please, study the rules below carefully and identify the birds in the photographs. Solutions can be sent in three different ways: 

- by postcard to Dutch Birding Association, Postbus 75611, 1070 AP Amsterdam, Netherlands
- by e-mail to masters@dutchbirding.nl
- from the website of the Dutch Birding Association at www.dutchbirding.nl

Entries for the first round have to arrive by 1 March 2005. Please, indicate if you are subscribed to Dutch Birding. From those entrants having identified both mystery birds correctly, one person will be drawn who will receive one of the original plates of eagles from the guide Raptors of Georgia at choice made by Dirk Moerbeek (see www.dirkmoerbeek.nl). Swarovski Benelux has generously agreed to sponsor this competition again in 2005. This year, the overall winner after six rounds will receive a pair of marvellous 8x32 EL binoculars.

Rules

Only subscribers to Dutch Birding are eligible to enter. Excluded from entry are the editors and members of the editorial board of Dutch Birding and the members of the board of the Dutch Birding Association. Photographers whose work is used in the competition (both as mystery birds or as photographs accompanying the solutions) are excluded from entry in the round(s) in which their work is used. Also, the overall winner (after six rounds) of one edition is excluded from the competition in the subsequent year.

Each round usually consists of two mystery photographs but sometimes only one or more than two can be presented. For each round, only one entry per person is accepted (which will be the first received). Entries have to arrive by the closing date stated. The Dutch Birding Association cannot be held responsible for entries not received or lost.

All species in the photographs have been recorded in the Western Palearctic as defined in Birds of the Western Palearctic (BWP). Hybrids will not be featured. Each mystery bird must be identified at the level of species. In this competition, decisions of the Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna (Dutch committee for avian systematics; CSNA) are followed (see, for example, Dutch Birding 19: 21-28, 1997; 20: 22-32, 1998). For taxa not dealt with in these references, further changes adopted by the editors of Dutch Birding from 2002 onwards apply (Dutch Birding 24: 22-24, 2002; 25: 49-50, 2003; 26: 49-51, 2004; 27: 42-43, 2005).

In case of any dispute concerning the identity of a bird, the decision of the editorial board of Dutch Birding will be binding on all parties. The overall winner will be the entrant who has correctly identified most mystery photographs during the competition (six rounds). In case of joint winners, one winner will be drawn.

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Dick Groenendijk, Elzenstraat 14, 4043 PB Opheusden, Netherlands (masters@dutchbirding.nl)
Corrigenda


In het bijzchrift bij plaat 539 (Dutch Birding 26: 375, 2004) werd per vergissing de verkeerde wetenschappelijke naam vermeld. De afgebeelde vogel is een Veldrietzanger *Acrocephalus agricola*.


WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting birds reported in the Western Palearctic mainly in late November 2004-late January 2005 and focuses on north-western Europe. The reports are largely unchecked and their publication here does not imply future acceptance by the rarities committee of the relevant country. Observers are requested to submit records to each country’s rarities committee. Corrections are welcome and will be published.

**GEESE TO DUCKS** Presumably, a total of up to 100 Lesser White-fronted Geese *Anser erythropus* arrived in the Netherlands this winter, with a maximum of 31 at Oude Land van Strijen, Zuid-Holland, on 30 December. The first Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis* for Crete and the fourth for Greece flew in from the sea at Irlakeilo old port on 28 December. The fourth Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis* for Iceland was a first-winter male at Ullfjötsvatn from 1 January onwards. A male was again present at Drelländereck, Basel, Switzerland, on the border with France and Germany, from 25 October to at least 24 January. In Britain, at least four singles were located during December, of which two in Essex and East Sussex stayed into January. In the Cape Verde Islands, a female was seen at Mindelo sewage works, São Vicente, on 13 January (the first record concerned three first-winter females at the same site in January-February 1999). The male Redhead *A americana* at Kenfig Pool, Glamorgan, Wales, first seen on 7 November 2001, remained for its fourth winter from 13 October to at least 26 December. A first-year or female White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* was seen at Balaton lake, Hungary, on 20 November. In Tunisia, 30 were encountered at Sidi Jididi on 6 December. The male American Scoter *Melanitta americana* first seen at Llanfairfechan, North Wales, on 10 March 1999 remained for its seventh winter from 28 October to at least late January. If accepted, an unringed first-year male Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola* at Gaatkensplas, Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, from 20 November to 6 December and again from 11 January onwards will be the first for the Netherlands. It seems likely that another first-year male at Ilmeer, Flevoland/Noord-Holland, on 5-19 November was the same as an individual wearing a captivity-ring at the same site from 12 December onwards. During a survey in northern Myanmar, a BirdLife International team had a possible and unconfirmed sighting of a Pink-headed Duck *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea* in the last week of November; apparently, the bird had a bright pink head and neck and was scoped by three team members for up to three minutes before it disappeared but, unfortunately, no pictures could be taken. The last time this species was seen in the wild was in June 1935. On São Vicente, an adult male Green-winged Teal *Anas caroli nensis* was seen at Mindelo sewage works on 13 January. The male American Black Ducks *A rubripes* at Achill Island, Mayo, Ireland, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and at Garður, Iceland, remained through December as did a male and female in Scilly, England.
Ivory Gull / Ivoormeeuw Pagophila eburnea, first-winter, Lerkil, Halland, Sweden, 18 December 2004 (Bas van den Boogaard)

Ivory Gull / Ivoormeeuw Pagophila eburnea, first-winter, Coldbackie Bay, Kyle of Tongue, Highland, Scotland, 5 December 2004 (Nigel Blake)
56 Upland Sandpiper / Bartrams Ruiter *Bartramia longicauda*, Kålder, Gotland, Sweden, 20 December 2004
(Johan Träff)

57 Sora / Soraral *Porzana carolina*, Attenborough, Nottinghamshire, England, December 2004
(Iain H Leach)
In Norway, a male was reported at Rosanes, Vestfold, from 24 December to 4 January. In Spain, one was accompanied by Mallards A platyrhynchos and a hybrid at Ria de Foz, Lugo, from 4 December to 7 January. In Tunisia, 3200 Marbled Ducks Marmaronetta angustirostris were counted in three lakes near Douz on 9 December. Three at Ghadira Nature Reserve on 17 December constituted the fifth record for Malta.

LOONS TO IBISES An adult-winter Black-throated Loon Gavia arctica at North Beach, Ellat, from 21 December until 4 January was the 17th for Israel; from 31 December onwards, it was accompanied by a first-winter. If accepted, a Horned Grebe Podiceps auritus at Kinneret lake on 21 December will be the third for Israel. If accepted, a Black-browed Albatross Thalassarche melanophris reported between Battipaglia and Eboli, Salerno, on 15 January will be the third for Italy. A record nesting success of Zino's Petrel Pterodroma madeira in Madeira involved 29 fledglings (25 of which were ringed). In addition, a new breeding ledge with five active nests was found, raising the total of nests to 72 of which 53 were active in 2004. On 27 November, six Pygmy Cormorants Phalacrocorax pygmeus were seen at Seewinkel, Austria, and a juvenile flew with three Great Cormorants P carbo past Graz-Murinsel on 22 December. In Niedersachsen, Germany, one stayed at Kiesteich from 12 to at least 22 January. An unringed Great White Pelican Pelecanus onocrotalus was photographed at Canal du Rove, Marignane, France, on 20 December. On 26 November, a Western Reef Egret Egretta gularis was seen at Dakhla, Morocco. The first Intermediate Egret E intermedia for Israel was at Yotvata on 6-19 November and, on 30 November, it was also seen near the Dead Sea at Og. In France, four Black Storks Ciconia nigra were seen at Arles, Bouches-du-Rhône, on 23 January. If accepted, an unringed adult Northern Bald Ibis Geronticus eremita near Piedrahita, Avila, on 17-22 December will be the second for Spain (the previous one was shot in the Doñana area on 13 July 1958, when the species was still breeding in Mediterranean Morocco). It appears that the bird did not belong to one of the reintroduction schemes in Austria, Italy or Spain. For instance, all 21 captive-bred individuals recently released at Barbera, La Janda, Cádiz, Spain, were ringed juveniles and all those reintroduced since 1997 in Austria were also ringed. Equally, the eight individuals which were taught to migrate by following a microlight aircraft this autumn from Austria to a wintering site at Laguna di Orbetello, Toscana, Italy, involved ringed first-years.

RAPTORES The fourth White-tailed Eagle Haliaeetus albicilla for Spain was a first-year at Attenborough, Nottinghamshire, England, on 15-18 December; it was colour-ringed (dark-blue left and red right) which indicated a Baltic origin. An irregularly held two-years survey of victims at 239 out of a total of 1700 windmills in Brandenburg, Germany, resulted in a death toll of 600 individuals of 62 bird species including, for instance, 42 Red Kites Milvus milvus, 13 White-tailed Eagles, 24 Common Buzzards Buteo buteo and also seven White Storks C ciconia; it was stated that many victims would be missed because they were taken away by, eg, Red Foxes Vulpes vulpes. The total number of windmills in Germany alone now stands at 15 800... It was the third year in a row with high numbers of Pallid Harrier Circus macrourus in north-western Europe; for instance, a total of 40 was seen in Sweden. On 5 January, an adult male was seen at Belen near Trujillo, Cáceres, Extremadura, Spain. On 14 January, an exhausted juvenile was picked up alive and taken into care at Mesa Mota, Tenerife, Canary Islands. Also in the Canary Islands, a Short-toed Eagle Circaetus gallicus had reached La Pardilla, Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, on 14 November. In Spain, an immature African Long-legged Buzzard B rusticolus cirtensis was present at La Janda on 4 November. A Lesser Spotted Eagle Aquila pomarina in the Doñana at Rocío, Almonte, Huelva, on 3-26 November was presumed to be the same individual as the one in the previous winter. An adult Greater Spotted Eagle A clanga was at Torrile, Emilia Romagna, Italy, from 17 November onwards. As usual, several were present in France during November-December, including two at St Martin de Seignanx, Landes, on 15 December and up to two in the Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhône, during December. On 23 January, a subadult was seen at Ronneby Hann, Blekinge, Sweden. If accepted, an immature Stepe Eagle A nipalensis accompanying the latter two at Étang de Consécanière on 6 December will be the second for France. A third-calendar-year Imperial Eagle A heliaca near Falkenberg, Skåne, Sweden, from 5 January may concern the same individual as the one first seen on 12 October; from 17 to at least 24 January, it was reported in Halland. An amazing number of Booted Eagles Hieraetus pennatus wintered in the Camargue region with, for instance, four on 22 November and more than five in late December and the first week of January. In Italy, two pale-morphs were present in Circeo, Latium, and one was in the Po Delta national park on 12 December. In Malaga, Spain, no less than five were present at the Guadalmar village at Rio Guadalhorce, on 27-28 December. On 29 December, a dark-morph was seen at Toulan, Var, France. If accepted, an adult Sooty Falcon Falco concolor at Barrage Mohammed V on 19 September will be the first for Morocco. In Germany, an adult Saker Falcon F cherrug was found in Baden-Württemberg on 21 November. On 26 November, one was seen at Monte Velino, Abruzzi, Italy. In Denmark, three dark-morph juvenile Gyr Falcons F rusticolus were present during November of which one at Tippertne, Vestjylland, was seen between 24 November and 19 December. Others were observed at Dithmarscher Speicherkoog, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, from 24 November to 17 December, and at Holwerd and Lauwersmeer, Friesland, the Netherlands, on 13 November and at least 19-20 December.

RAILS TO BUSTARDS The first Spotted Crake Porzana porzana for the Cape Verde Islands was at Mindelo sewage works on 13 January. A first-winter Sora F carolina stayed at Attenborough, Nottinghamshire, England,
from 12 December to 1 January. The Little Crake *P. parva* at Marazion, Cornwall, England, stayed from 1 to 13 November. Two individuals were reported at Klingnauer Stausee, Argovie, Switzerland, on 4 November. In Italy, the first in December for Sicily was seen at Lentini on 29 December. An exhausted first-winter Allen's Gallinule *Porphyra allaeni* was trapped on 10 December and released the next day on Ibiza, Balearic Islands, Spain. An African Swamp-hen *Porphyrio madagascariensis* was seen at Ma'agan Michael, Israel, on 6 November. In the Petite Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhône, a Western Swamp-hen *P. porphyrio* was calling on 8 January. In Shetland, the American Coot *Fulica americana* at Loch of Benston remained from 13 November to at least 24 January. A colour-ringed tame female Great Bustard *Otis tarda* at Borculo, Gelderland, the Netherlands, from 1-8 December originated from a re-introduction project in Brandenburg, Germany.

WADERS A Cream-coloured Curlew *Cursorius cursor* was with a party of Eurasian Dotterels Chaetura morinellus at Las Armoderas, Cabo de Gata, Almeria, Spain, on 4-7 December. The second for Catalonia stayed near El Clot de la Unilla, Algauire, Lleida, on 8-12 December. The 10th Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus* for Scotland was a first-winter at Knockintorran, North Uist, Outer Hebrides, from 25 December to at least 8 January. On 22 January, one was briefly at Musselburgh, Lothian, Scotland. In Italy, a presumed Anatolian Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii columbinus* was at Gorino Ferrarase, Emilia Romagna, from 19 November to at least 14 December. In India, a group of seven Sociable Lapwings *Vanellus gregarius* had arrived at Bharatpur by 29 December and 11 were counted on 10 January; for a few years, Bharatpur is considered to be the only reliable wintering ground for this species with up to 22 present in the previous winter. (The Keoladeo Ghana reserve at Bharatpur is no longer worth a visit as it is almost completely dried out because all the water is taken by cattle farming.) In Italy, the one at Isola della Cona, Gorizia, on 27-29 October was supposedly the same as one at Lardirago, Pavia, on 9 October; possibly, it was also the same bird found 315 km to the north-east at Ferto lake, Hungary, on 2 November. Two were present at Dubai pivot fields, United Arab Emirates, from 4 January onwards (together with two Red-wattled V. indicus, 11 White-tailed V. leucurus and four Northern Lapwings V. vanellus on 7 January). In Ireland, the adult-winter Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus* remained at North Bull Island, Dublin, from 31 October to at least 8 January. In the Netherlands, the Long-billed Dowitcher *L. scolopaceus* at Oud-Sabbinge, Veere Meer, Zeeland, which had been present in the previous winter until 25 April 2004, was back from 13 October to at least 22 January. A Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica* reported for the Azores on 6 September 2003 turned out to be erroneous (cf Dutch Birding 25: 408, 2003). The first Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda* for Greece was photographed at Agia reservoir near Chania, Crete, on 23 November. In France, a first-winter stayed in the Crau, Bouches-du-Rhône, on 3-7 December. The second for Sweden was photographed at Kalner, Gotland, on 20 December. In England, a first-winter Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* at Stiffkey, Norfolk, remained through November-January. In the Netherlands, presumably the same individual intermittently present at Tholen, Zeeland, between 19 May and 10 September was again seen on 5-13 November. On São Vicente, a Solitary Sandpiper *T. solitaria* was seen at Mindelo sewage works on 13 January; the first for the Cape Verde Islands was an adult at Rabil lagoon, Boavista, on 12 March 1997. In the Canary Islands, a first-winter Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius* at Salinas de Fuencaliente on 29 November was the second for La Palma. The sixth for Norway was discovered south of Oslo at Hvasser, Vestfold, on 27 December. In England, a Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor* was reported at St John's Lake, Cornwall, on 14 November and the first ever in winter for Britain was in Cleveland on 9 January. A Red Phalarope *P. fulicarius* was photographed at Zegrzynskie reservoir near Warsaw, Poland, on 23 October.

GULLS TO AUKS In Germany, the first-winter Pallas's Gull *Larus ichthyaetus* was present at Wermsdorf, Sachsen, from 26 October to at least 19 November. The adult Laughing Gull *L. atricilla* at San Remo, Liguria, Italy, from 20 November to at least 5 December was the same individual as the one staying here from 18 January 2004 onwards. Also, its metal ring revealed that it was the same bird first seen at Enschede, Overijssel, on 23 July 2000 and subsequently at other sites in the Netherlands in October 2001 and April 2002, and at Zwijlbrocker Venn, Nordhein-Westfalen, Germany, in June 2001 and 2002. It was also reported in Macedonia on 13 January (the first was at Alexandroupolis on 15-23 August 1984; Dutch Birding 8: 62-63, 1986). Two Sabine's Gulls *L. sabinus* were reported from Norway on 9 January in Vestfold and Vest-Agder. In Denmark, the adult-winter Bonaparte's Gull *L. philadelphia* from Hirthals in October stayed at Skagen Havn, Nordjylland, on 22-27 November. The long-staying adult near Lampaull-Plouarzel, Finistère, France, from 18 September was seen again on 22 December. In Scotland, adults turned up at Stornoway, Outer Hebrides, on 10 January, at Castletown, Highland, on 12 January and at Thurso on 20 January. In A Coruña, Spain, an adult was photographed on 22 January. In Vendée, France, the up to two Slender-billed Gulls *L. genei* on Noirmoutier remained through December. In the Netherlands, the Ring-billed Gulls *L. delawarensis* at Goes, Zeeland, and Tielt, Gelderland, remained through January for their eighth and second winter, respectively. The second for Italy was present again in Venice, Veneto, from 17 January (it was first seen in
58 Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw Larus atricilla, adult, Angelochori salt pools, Macedonia province, Greece, 13 January 2005 (Jari Peltomäki/Birdphoto.fi) 59 Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw Larus atricilla, adult, San Remo, Liguria, Italy, 28 November 2004 (Mauro Brunetti) 60 Intermediate Egret / Middelste Zilverreiger Egretta intermedia, Yotvata, Israel, 6 November 2004 (Dubi Shapiro) 61 Greater Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend, first-year, Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, 28 November 2004 (Frederic Veyrunes) 62 Marbled Ducks / Marmereenden Marmaronetta angustirostris, with Mallard / Wilde Eend Anas platyrhynchos, male, Ghadira, Malta, 17 December 2004 (Raymond Galea)
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63 Eastern Crowned Warbler / Oostelijke Kroonzanger *Phylloscopus coronatus*, Kokkola, Finland, 23 October 2004 (Harri Taavetti)
cf Dutch Birdring 26: 407, 2004

64 Northern Hawk Owl / Sperweruil *Surnia ulula*, Knutby, Uppland, Sweden, 9 January 2005 (Lee Gregory)

65 Cream-coloured Courser / Renvogel *Cursorius cursor*, Lleida, Catalunya, Spain, 9 December 2004 (Rafael Armada)

66 Dusky Thrush / Bruine Lijster *Turdus naumanni eunomus*, first-winter, Enontekiö, Lapland, Finland, 16 November 2004 (Pirro Aalto)

67 Water Pipit / Waterpieper *Anthus spinoletta*, Pape lake, Liepaja, Latvia, 15 October 2004 (Maris Jaunzemis)

68 Desert Whitethroat / Woestijnbraamsluiper *Sylvia communis minula*, Aberdeen, Scotland, 5 December 2004 (Peter & Sue Morrison)
December 2000). In Ireland, the second-winter **American Herring Gull** *L. smithsonianus* remained at Nimmo’s Pier, Galway, into at least January. The first and second **Slaty-backed Gull** *L. schistisagus* for California, USA, were a third- and a fourth-winter on 13 and 20 January. The **Cape Gull** *L. dominicanus vetula* on Tidra, Banc d’Arguin, Mauritania, on 27-28 December is considered to be the same individual that was last reported on 24 March 2004 and first seen in 1997. The 13th **Ross’s Gull** *Rkthostethia rosea* for the Netherlands was an adult at Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, on 20-24 and 27 November. The adult flying north at Camperduin, Noord-Holland, on 29 November may have been the same bird. Moreover, the adult at Uthaug, Sør-Trøndelag, Norway, from 8 January onwards could be the same as well. In Ireland, an adult was at Nimmo’s Pier, Galway, for the afternoon of 6 January. From 8 January, an adult was present first at Loch of Brow and then at Loch of Hillwell, Shetland. The first **Black-legged Kittiwake** *Rissa tridactyla* for the Indian Subcontinent stayed in Morjim, Goa, India, from 17 January onwards. Several first-winter **Ivory Gulls** *Pagophila eburnea* turned up in north-western Europe. In Highiland, Scotland, one was first at Bettyhill on 15-17 November and then at Kyle of Tongue from 23 November to at least 18 January. Others were at Tórshavn, Færøes, on 17 November, at Fevág, Sør-Trøndelag, Norway, on 21 November, and at Lerkl, Oronsala, Halland, Sweden, from 7 December into January (the latter had been seen at various other places in Bohuslän and Halland from 1 December onwards). Up to at least three first-winters made appearances at Hófn, Iceland, between 29 November and 21 January, while two were discovered at Brunna/Nupasveit on 8 January. The adult **Forster’s Tern** *Sterna forsteri* at Strangford Lough, Down, Northern Ireland, from 9 October to 5 December was again reported from 29 December into January. Probably the same individual was present at Skerries, Dublin, on 9-26 December. A flock of eight **Whiskered Terns** *Chlidonias hybrida* was found at Valli di Comacchio, Po Delta, Italy, on 2 December. On 14 January, an adult was seen in Wien, Austria. The Brünnich’s **Murre** *Uria lomvia* at Kungshamns Hamn, Bohuslän, Sweden, stayed from 5 to 19 November and there was another report on 13 January.

**PIGEONS TO MOUSEBIRDS** — In early January, the number of **Speckled Pigeons** *Columba guinea* at Nouackshott, Mauritania, appeared to have increased further compared with previous years. An **Oriental Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia orientalis meena* was still present north of Hula lake, Israel, on 9 December. A **Dark-breasted Barn Owl** *Tyto alba guttata* at Reawick from 16 December to at least 14 January may be the same bird seen earlier elsewhere in Shetland. The number of **Eurasian Eagle Owl** *Bubo bubo* breeding pairs in the Netherlands doubled during 2004, with five in southern Limburg and one in eastern Gelderland. The **Snowy Owl** *B. scandiacus* on South Uist, Outer Hebrides, from 22 October was still present on 2 December. The c. 28th **Eurasian Pygmy Owl** *Glaucidium passerinum* for Denmark was briefly seen at Hillerød, Nordjylland, on 5 December. In Mauritania, more than 30 **Plain Swifts** *Apus unicolor* were counted at Nouackshott on 8 January. In the WP part of northern Mauritania, at the Agmkoukou oasis, a group of 10 **Blue-naped Mousebirds** *Urocolius macrourus* was photographed on 1-3 January.

**LARKS TO ACCENTORS** — In Mauritania, c. 20 **Dunn’s Larks** *Eremalauda dunnii* were seen in the WP part of Mauritania on 3-6 January. In Israel, a total of six **Oriental Skylarks** *Alauda gulgula* were noted at three sites during November. In the Canary Islands, a **Red-rumped Swallow** *Hirundo daurica* reported at Todoque on 18 November was the first for La Palma. In Spain, wintering **Richard’s Pipits** *Anthus richardi* were found at four sites in December, including a highest total of 14 at Gozón, Asturies, from 24 October until at least 10 December. In Sardinia, Italy, at least 32 were counted on the saltmarsh near Cagliari on 9 November. In southern France, a high number was present at Mas Chauvet, Crau, with a maximum of 20 on 31 December. The 13th **Blyth’s Pipit** *A. gouldswii* for Britain was a first-winter between Land’s End and Sennen Cove, Cornwall, from 15 November to 23 December. In the Canary Islands, a **Meadow Pipit** *A. pratensis* on 15-24 November and a first-winter **Red-throated Pipit** *A. cervinus* on 17-21 November at Los Llanos de Aridane were rarities for La Palma. The first **Water Pipit** *A. spinolletta* for Latvia was trapped at Pape lake, Liepaja, on 15 October. A record invasion of **Bohemian Waxwings** *Bombycilla garrulus* occurred in western Europe. In the Netherlands, up to 4300 were counted until 1 December alone. After first records in Spain on 1-3 November, three were reported at Llastres, Asturies, on 18 November. In Italy, a group of 14 was found in Lecco on 27 December. In Israel, a male **Grey Hypocolius** *Hypocolius amplusinus* was trapped at Elat on 17 November. An **Alpine Accentor** *Prunella collaris* was trapped at Ghar Hasan, Malta, on 10 November.

**THRUSHES TO FLYCATCHERS** — A group of 10 **Isabelline Wheatears** *Oenanthe isabellina* was seen in the WP part of Mauritania on 6 January. The female **Western Black-eared Wheatear** *O. hispanica* at Eemshaven, Groningen, the Netherlands, from 30 October remained until 28 November. In Germany, a female **Desert Wheatear** *O. deserti* was present at Torgau, Saxony, from 4 November to 4 December. The first **White-crowned Wheatear** *O. leucopyga* for the Cape Verde Islands was a first-winter at Fort Real near Cidade Velha, Santiago, on 16 January. The third **Dusky Thrush** *Turdus naumanni eunomus* for Finland was a first-year at Hetta on 16-17 November. The fourth for Austria was a first-winter at Lauterach Ried, Vorarlberg, on 6 January. The 23rd **Black-throated Thrush** *T. rutiliolus* for Finland was a first-year male at Liperi from 2 December to at least 22 January. The first **Grey-cheeked Thrush** *Catharus minimus* for Japan was found on Hegurajima on 17 October. In the WP part of Mauritania, a group of three **Cricket Warblers** *Spilo-
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69 Blue-naped Mousebird / Blauwnekmuisvogel *Colius macrourus*, Aghkmakou, Mauritania, 2 January 2005 (Kris De Rouck)

70 Great Bustard / Grote Trap *Otis tarda*, female, Borculo, Gelderland, Netherlands, 8 December 2004 (Chris van Rijswijk)

71 Cricket Warbler / Krekelprinia *Spiloptila clamans*, Aghkmakou, Mauritania, 2 January 2005 (Kris De Rouck)
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72 Siberian Tit / Bruinkopmees *Parus cinctus*, Uppsala, Uppland, Sweden, 20 November 2004
(René Pop)

73 Thick-billed Warbler / Diksnavelrietzanger *Acrocephalus aedon*, Utsira, Rogaland, Norway, 6 October 2004
(Atle Grimsby) cf Dutch Birding 26: 407, 2004
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74 Pine Bunting / Witkopgors *Emberiza leucocephalos*, male, Macchia Lucchese, Toscana, Italy, November 2004 (Daniele Occhiato)

75 Yellow-breasted Bunting / Wilgengors *Emberiza aureola*, first-winter male, Hellkås, Telemark, Norway, 3 December 2004 (Christian Tiller)
ptila clamans was photographed at Aghkmakou on 2-3 January. In the Cape Verde Islands, Cape Verde Warblers Acrocephalus brevipes were found for the first time on Fogo, where 30 territories were discovered in August. The sixth Dartford Warbler Sylvia undata for the Netherlands was seen at Westkapelle, Zeeland, on 30 November and 19 December and the seventh was at Dwingelderveld, Drente, from 29 December to late January. On 5 December, a Desert Whitethroat S curruca minula was trapped at Aberdeen, Scotland, where it stayed until 21 December. A Pallas’s Leaf Warbler Phylloscopus proregulus at Scharnstein, Ober-Österreich, on 7 and 14 November was (only) the first for Austria; on 4 November, one was trapped at Tomiord, Hungary; a Dusky Warbler P tuscatus trapped at Smlednik on 20 October was the second for Slovenia. During November, 10 were seen in Britain and one remained at Kessingland, Suffolk, England, from 2 December to at least 18 January. If accepted, a Spotted Flycatcher Muscicapa striata on Hegurajima on 17 October will be the first for Japan.

TITS TO BUNTINGS. On 13 November, an Azure Tit Parus cyanus was observed in a mixed tit flock in reed-beds near the Narewka river at Bialowieza, Podlascie, Poland. If accepted, a first-winter Daurian Shrike Lanius isabellinus at Ouéd Massa on 2 November will be the first for Morocco. Another first-winter was briefly at Marina di Torre del Lago, Toscana, on 26 November. In Israel, five were reported during November and three in December. The third Homeyer’s Grey Shrike L excubitor homeyeri for Austria at Zollhaus Bernhardstal, Niederösterreich, from 10 November to at least 23 January is considered to be the same individual as in the previous winter. The first Masked Shrike L nubicus for Britain remained at Killeeney, Fife, Scotland, from 29 October to 14 November. The first Spotless Starling Sturnus unicolor for western France was on Noirmoutier, Vendée, on 29 December and 6 January. In Tunisia, c 70 Desert Sparrows Passer simplex were counted at Ksar Ghilane on 10-11 December. In the WP part of Mauritania, 40 were seen at El Beyyed and 35 between El Beyyed and Aghkmakou in the first week of January. Three Citril Finches Serinus citrinella were photographed at the Kamnik Alps in Slovenia on 10 October. In England, an Arctic Redpoll Carduelis hornemanni exilipes at Titchwell, Norfolk, from 3 December to at least mid-January attracted many twitchers. One of the largest invasions ever of Pine Grosbeak Pinicola enucleator for southern Scandinavia occurred in early November. Record numbers reached Denmark, where 24 were seen on 7-21 November alone and the largest flock of six turned up at Frederikshavn, Nordjylland, on 19 December (five of these were still present here on 27 December and two on 14 January). At least four reached the Netherlands with one picked up at Leeuwarden, Friesland, on 15 November, one at Zandkreek, Alkmaar, Noord-Holland, on 16-20 November and two at Beijum-Noord, Groningen, Groningen, on 16-20 November. In Estonia, one was found at Spithami on 19 November. The influx of Northern Bullfinches Pyrrhula pyrrhula from October was still in evidence in early January in western and central Europe. Despite the unprecedented range of this influx, most attention was derived from the birds’ calls which were described as being reminiscent of Two-barred Crossbill L leucoptera or Trumpeter Finch Bucanetes githagineus. According to archives of The Sound Approach, the same calls were recorded on tape by migratory flocks at IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, on 17 October 2001 and near the Finnish-Norwegian border on 6 June 2003, suggesting that they were overlooked in north-western Europe in previous years (contra Birding World 17: 526, 2004). The first Kirtland’s Warbler Dendroica kirtlandii for Bermuda stayed at Hog Bay Park from 18 December. In the Netherlands, a Pine Bunting Emberiza leucocephalos was trapped and ringed at Westenschouwen, Zeeland, on 1 November. In Italy, seven were present at Macchia Luccese, Toscana, on at least 20-28 November and 15 were at Valli di Comacchio on 11 December. In England, a male at Wadborough from 15 to at least 24 January was the second for Worcestershire. A Rustic Bunting E rustica trapped at Cerkno on 20 October was the second for Slovenia. The third for Spain was trapped at Algeciras near the Straits of Gibraltar on 6 November. A male Yellow-breasted Bunting E aureola at a feeder with Yellowhammers E citrinella at Hellkås, Telemark, Norway, from 28 November to 4 December was the latest ever.

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Recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland en België beslaat voornamelijk de periode november-december 2004. De vermelde gevallen zijn merendeels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig. Alle vogelers die de meeste namen om hun waarnemingen aan ons door te geven worden hartelijk bedankt. Waarnemers van soorten in Nederland die worden beoordeeld door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna wordt verzocht hun waarnemingen zo spoedig mogelijk toe te zenden aan: CDNA, Postbus 45, 2080 AA Santpoort-Zuid, Nederland, e-mail cdna@dutchbirding.nl. Hier- toe gelieve men gebruik te maken van CDNA-waarnemingsformulieren die eveneens verkrijgbaar zijn bij bovenstaand adres, of via de website van de DBA op www.dutchbirding.nl.

Nederland

76 Ross’ Meeuw / Ross’s Gull Rhodostethia rosea, adult, Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, 23 november 2004 (Edwin Winkel)

77 Ross’ Meeuw / Ross’s Gull Rhodostethia rosea, adult, Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, 23 november 2004 (Jack Folkers)
Recente meldingen


Kleine Burgemeesters L glaucoideos werden op 8 november waargenomen op Ameland en op 19 november bij Bloemendaal aan Zee, Noord-Holland. Grote Burgemeesters L hyperboreus verbleven tot 5 december bij Scheveningen; op 5 november en 15 december op Vlieland; op 13 november op Ameland; op 29 november en 30 december (de bekende adulte) in Den Helder, Noord-Holland; van 2 tot 28 december bij Paesens, Friesland; van 18 tot 29 december bij Huisduinen; op 18 december (een) adulte bij Westkapelle; en op 28 december bij de Putten van Camperduin. Spectaculair was de aanwezigheid van een adult-winter Ross’ Meeuw Rhodostethia rosea van 20 tot 24 november en kortstondig op 27 november bij Scheveningen. Op 21 november werd ook een vogel gemeld bij Monster, Zuid-Holland, en op 29 november vloog er één naar noord langs Camperduin. De Zwarte Zeeekoet Cephus grylle van West-Terschelling bleef daar ter plaatse maar werd pas vanaf 16 november weer gemeld. In de periode van 5 tot 21 november werden c 100 Kleine Allen Alle alle waargenomen, waarvan twee op het IJsselmeer. Daarna waren er waarnemingen op 25 december bij de Brouwersdam en vanaf 29 december bij de Trintelhaven. Papageia diikers Fratercula arctica werden gedetermineerd op 6 november langs Vlieland en Ameland (twee), op 13 en 20 november bij Lauwersoog, op 14 november langs Ameland en twee langs Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland, en op 26 december langs Renesse, Zeeland.
78 Amerikaanse Smient / American Wigeon Anas americana, mannetje, Heerepolder, Zeeland, 25 december 2004 (Niels de Schipper)

79 Buffelkopeend / Bufflehead Bucephala albeola, Gaatkensplas, Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, 27 november 2004 (Chris van Rijswijk)
Recente meldingen

80 Kleine Alk / Little Auk *Alle alle*, Trintelhaven, Flevoland, december 2004
(Jack Folkers)

81 Zwarte Zeekoet / Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle*, adult-winter, West-Terschelling, Terschelling, Friesland, 4 oktober 2004 (Arie Ouwerkerk)
82 Pestvogels / Bohemian Waxwings *Bombycilla garrulus*, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, 30 november 2004
(Henk Harmsen)

(Arie Ouwerkerk)
Recente meldingen

84 Haakbek / Pine Grosbeak Pinicola enucleator, adult mannetje, Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, 17 november 2004 (Roland Jansen)  
85 Pestvogels / Bohemian Waxwings Bombycilla garrulus, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 9 november 2004 (Harm Niesen)  
86 Haakbek / Pine Grosbeak Pinicola enucleator, eerste-winter of vrouwtje, Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, 17 november 2004 (René Pop)
87 Haakbek / Pine Grosbeak *Pinicola enucleator*, adult mannetje, Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, 17 november 2004 (Roland Jansen)

88 Zwartbuikwaterspreeuw / Black-bellied Dipper *Cinclus cinclus cinclus*, Emmen, Drenthe, 14 december 2004 (Roland Jansen)
Recente meldingen

*Recente meldingen*

**België**


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Recente meldingen

segena opgemerkt. Late **Grauwe Pijlstormvogels** *Puffinus griseus* werden waargenomen op 5 november langs De Panne (drie) en op 19 november langs Oostende en De Panne (telkens twee). Op 19 november vlogen bovendien twee **Stormvogeljjes** *Hydrobates pelagicus* langs Nieuwpoort, West-Vlaanderen, en één langs De Panne. Tussen 13 en 22 november werden in totaal nog acht **Vale Stormvogeljjes** *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* opgemerkt. **Kuifaalscholvers** *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* deden het naar ‘moderne’ tendenzen weer iets beter dan het vorige jaar met waarnemingen in De Panne (18 en 20 november); Nieuwpoort (van 1 tot 6 en twee op 19 november); Oostende (22 november) en Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen (30 november en 10 december). Net zoals tijdens de vorige winter kreeg een tuinvijver in Schilde, Antwerpen, eind december weer regelmatig bezoek van een adulte **Kwak** *Nycticorax nycticorax*. Op 8 december was een eerste-winter aanwezig in Elverding, Luxembourg. De hoogste concentraties van **Kleine Zilverreiger** *Egretta garzetta* waren 45 in Lissewege, West-Vlaanderen; 33 in Knokke, West-Vlaanderen; 13 in Zeebrugge; vijf in Verrebroek, Oost-Vlaanderen; en telkens drie in Zonhoven, Limburg, en Harchies-Hensies, Hainaut. Er werden ook weer heel wat **Grote Zilverreigers** *Casperodius albus* opgemerkt met opvallende concentraties in Zonhoven (59 op 5 december); Zolder, Limburg (56 op 4 november); Harchies-Hensies (22 op 19 december); Essen en Heindonk, Antwerpen (13 op 21 december);

Virelles, Hainaut (negen op 16 november); en Roly (zeven op 1 november). Op 1 november werd een late **Zwarte Ooievaar** *Ciconia nigra* gezien in Longchamps, Luxembourg, en op 3 november één over Profondeville, Namur. In november werden nog 34 **Ooievaars** *C ciconia* gemeld (waaronder acht in Hoogstraten, Antwerpen, op 9 november) en in december waren er nog drie. Op 1 november werd nog een **Lepelaar** *Platalea leucorhoa* gezien in Stalhille, West-Vlaanderen, tot 4 december verbleven nog maximaal drie exemplaren in de IJzermonding in Nieuwpoort en op 10 december was er één aanwezig in Zeebrugge.

**WOUWEN TOT SPECHTEN** Tussen 1 en 17 november trokken nog negen **Rode Wouwen** *Milvus milvus* over België. Op 27 november werd er één gezien in Thuin, Vlaanderen. In december volgde een ‘wintergolf’ met waarnemingen in Habay-le-Neuve, Luxembourg, op 11 december; Boeur, Luxembourg, op 14 december; Wemmel, Vlaams-Brabant, op 15 december; Essen op 19 december; Zedelgem, West-Vlaanderen, op 22 december; Antwerpen-Linkeroever, Antwerpen, op 23 december; Veurne, West-Vlaanderen, op 25 december; en Macon, Hainaut, op 26 december. Op 11 december vloog een juveniele **Zeearend** *Haliaeetus albicilla* laag over Westkapelle, West-Vlaanderen. Dezelfde vogel werd op 12 december gezien in Dudzele, West-Vlaanderen. Op 24 december verbleef er één bij Noiseux, Namur. De waarneming van het najaar was
Recente meldingen

Recente meldingen ongetwijfeld die van een juveniele Steppiekendief *Circus macrourus* bij Thuillies, Hainaut, van 1 tot 8 november, de eerste twitchbare sinds 1984. Ruigpoot-buizerds *Buteo lagopus* trokken op 1 november over Klemserke; op 3 november over Zeebrugge; op 7 november over Genk, Limburg; en op 13 november over Lommel, Limburg. De enige decemberwaarneming was op 23 december bij Grand-Leez, Namur. Late Visarenden *Pandion haliaetus* werden waargenomen op 1 november in Nederename en Avelgem, Oost-Vlaanderen en op 5 november in Grand Vivier Des Champs, Hainaut. Over de hele periode werden nog 17 Smellekens *Falco columbarius* opgemerkt. Een ontsnapte purperkoet *Porphyrio* zat op 19 december in het Zammelsbroek in Geel, Antwerpen. Tussen 1 en 13 november trokken meer dan 1671 Kraanvogels *Grus grus* over België, voornamelijk (meer dan 1521) over de provincies Liège en Luxembourg. In december volgden waarnemingen in Attenhoven, Vlaams-Brabant (c 30); Autelbas, Luxembourg (100); Dilsen, Limburg (c 30); Jamoigne, Luxembourg (auditië); Malmedy, Liège (c 75); Rachtecourt, Luxembourg (60); Theux (120); en Zeebrugge. Op 13 november trok een Rosse Franjepoot *Phalaropus tricolor* langs Oostende en op 15 november foerageerde een waarschijnlijke eerste-winter op de Schelde in Schelle, Antwerpen. Er werden 16 Velduil *Asio flammeus* gezien met maximumtellingen van 1 langs Oostende en respectievelijk 15 en 20 langs De Panne op 19 en 20 november. Ook Papegaaiduikers *Fratercula arctica* deden het niet echt slecht en vlogen langs De Panne op 19 november en op 28 en 29 december en langs Oostende op 28 december. Er werden 16 Velduil *Asio flammeus* gezien met maximaal drie vogels in Het Zwin te Knokke op 27 november. Op 3 november vloog een Hop *Urupa epops* langs de trektelpost van de Mechelse Heide in Maasmechelen, Limburg. Verrassend genoeg volgde daar op 12 november een tweede waarneming. Op 3 december werd een vrouwtje Middelste Bonte Specht *Dendrocopos medius* gevangen en geringd in Nokere, Oost-Vlaanderen. Op 29 december was er bovendien een veldwaarneming van een exemplaar in de Spietaelsbossen in Waregem-Anzegem, West-Vlaanderen.

96 Kleine Alk / Little Auk *Alle alle*, Oostende, West-Vlaanderen, 20 november 2004 (Johan Buckens)
Recente meldingen

LEEUWERIKEN TOT GORZEN Strandleeuweriken Eremophila alpestris waren te zien in De Panne; Heist, West-Vlaanderen (c 20); Knokke (26); Nieuwpoort (twee); en Zeebrugge (11). Leek was de aanwezigheid van een mak exemplaar bij Kruiibeke, Oost-Vlaanderen, van 30 november tot 19 december. De laatste Boerenzwaluwen Hirundo rustica werden waargenomen in Hoegaarden, Vlaams-Brabant, op 14 november en in Assebroek en Brugge, West-Vlaanderen, op 19 november. Een Grote Pieper Anthus richardi vloog op 1 november over Oostmalle, Antwerpen. Van 7 tot 11 november pleisterde er één in de Achterhaven van Zeebrugge en twee echt late vogels vlogen op 6 december over Tienen, Vlaams-Brabant. Al even verrassend was de aanwezigheid van een Engelse Kwikstaart Motacilla flava in Tongeren, Limburg. Zangposten van Cetti’s Zangers Cettia cetti situerden zich in Damme, West-Vlaanderen; Florivalle, Hainaut; Harchies (meerdere); Harelbeke, West-Vlaanderen (twee); Heist; Kortrijk, West-Vlaanderen (twee); Lier, Antwerpen; Lissewege (twee); Neerijse, Oud-Heverlee, Vlaams-Brabant; Raversijde, West-Vlaanderen; Roksem, West-Vlaanderen; en Zeebrugge (drie). In de Zeebrugse Haven werd de hele periode een 10-tal Grassangers Cisticola juncidis vastgesteld. Er waren bovendien waarnemingen in Raversijde op 16 november en in de Uitkerkse Polders tot ten minste 25 december. Op 2 november was er nog een ringvangst door een kleine Karakter Aegithalos caudatus in Damme, West-Vlaanderen; in Kalken, Oost-Vlaanderen; en Knokke op 15 november. Een erg ‘skulkende’ Dwerggors Pycnonotus sinensis werd op 16 november gezien, waarvan vier in de eerste helft van november kwamen uit het binnenland (Kalken-Laarne en Tienen). Er waren waarnemingen van c 300 Sneeuwgozzen Calcarius lapponicus gezien, waarvan vier in de eerste helft van november en in West-Vlaanderen. De twee decembergegevens kwamen uit het binnenland (Kalke-Laarne en Tienen). In totaal waren zeven Noordse Goudvinken Pyrrhula pyrrhula pyrrhula met een kenmerkend ‘teuterroepje’; de waarnemingen concentrerden zich vooral ten oosten van de Schelde. In december was er een daling tot 43 gegevens, maar wellicht gingen vele gegevens door gewenning aan het fenomeen gewoon verloren. In totaal werden zeven IJsgorzen Calcarius lapponicus gezien, waarvan vier in de eerste helft van november in West-Vlaanderen. De twee decembergegevens kwamen uit het binnenland (Kalken-Laarne en Tienen). Er waren waarnemingen van c 300 Sneeuwgozzen Plectrophenax nivalis; locaties van pleisterende concentraties (maximaal 100) werden vanwege het gevaar van afvangst door illegale vogelvangers niet bekendgemaakt. In Wallonië werden drie Sneeuwgozzen gezien. Op 14 november werd in de IJzermonding in Nieuwpoort – net zoals vorige winter – een Dwerggors Emberiza pusilla waargenomen.

De hulp van al diegenen die (hun) waarnemingen inspraken op de Natuurpunt-Vogellijn was hier onontbeerlijk. De Natuurpunt-Vogellijn is alleen vanuit België bereikbaar op het nummer 0900-00194 (EUR 0.45/min), de Natuurpunt-Insprieklijn is te bereiken op 0800-11194 (gratis). De Waalse gegevens werden in hoofdzaak geput van de AVES-website.

Gerald Driessens, Pastoriestraat 16, 2500 Lier, België (gerald.driessens@pandora.be)
Two new owl species  Since 1998, already seven new species of small owl have been described, and in 2004 two more were added to the list. Deepal Warakagoda and Pamela Rasmussen described a new scops owl from south-western Sri Lanka, Serendib Scops Owl Otus thilohoffmanni (Warakagoda, D H & Rasmussen, P C 2004. A new species of scops owl from Sri Lanka. Bull Br Ornithol Club 124: 85-105). Already in February 1995, DHW heard and tape-recorded an unfamiliar owl-like vocalization in Kitulgala Proposed Reserve in Sri Lanka. In the following years, the mysterious call was heard on various occasions but it was not until 23 January 2001 before DHW managed to see a bird actually giving the call, which appeared to be a small rufous owl. In February 2001, an individual was located which could be well photographed. The images confirmed that this owl was strikingly different from any other owl species from Sri Lanka. On 4 August 2001, a male was trapped, ringed, measured, photographed and released; this individual was relocated at the same site 2.5 years later. By May 2002, at least 24 individuals in at least five different forests had been discovered, and permission was given by Sri Lankan wildlife authorities to collect a specimen, which was obtained on 9 November 2002 (a female). Serendib Scops Owl lacks ear-tufts but osteological comparisons showed that placement in the genus Otus is correct. Although the authors suggested that Serendib Scops Owl is probably most closely related to Reddish Scops Owl N ios (cf Dutch Birding 21: 372, 1999). The new species is named after Burhan, one of several residents of Benteng village who are very much involved in the study and conservation of the island’s birds. ANDRÉJ VAN LOON

Ross’ Meeuw bij Scheveningen  Aan de Ross’ Meeuw Rhodostethia rosea bewaar ik een slechte herinnering. In november 1992 ondertekende Dirk Moerbeek in IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, op grote afstand de naar later zou blijken eerste twitchbare Ross’ Meeuw voor Nederland. DM twijfelde aanvankelijk aan zijn determinatie omdat hij een paar vogelaars zag die geen enkele aandacht besteedden aan de meeuw die hen wél op korte afstand passeerde. Goed, ik was nog jong en onervaren maar toch: één van die vogelaars was ik. Sindsdien had ik nog een rekening openstaan met deze soort. En iedere keer als de nieuwe Dutch Birding op de deurmat plofte, werd ik daar dankzij het logo weer fijngetjies aan herinnerd.

Op de vrij stormachtige zaterdagmiddag van 20 november 2004 besloot ik nog even in Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, te gaan vogelen, met het idee dat er wel eens Kleine Alken Alle alle zouden kunnen zitten. Vanaf het zuiderhavenhoofd zag ik in het gezelschap van Lucas Kaaij en Bas Noorderbos inderdaad een Kleine Alk zwermen. Om 14:45 besloten we een uurtje zeevaren maar toch: ‘Ik sta hier toch niet naar schreeuwde ik, wat gezien de afstand volstrekt overbodig was, richting BN en LK: ‘Ik sta hier toch niet naar een Ross’ Meeuw te kijken, hè!?’. Om de vogel wat beter te zien trok ik een stevige sprint richting de plek des (on)heils. Nu zag ik de vogel op c 15 m afstand en kon ik er niet meer onderuit: dit was wel degelijk een adult-winter Ross’ Meeuw! Met enkele telefoontjes werd het nieuws wereldkundig gemaakt.
Ross’ Meeuw / Ross’s Gull *Rhodostethia rosea*, adult, Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, 23 November 2004 (Arnoud B van den Berg)

Ross’ Meeuw / Ross’s Gull *Rhodostethia rosea*, adult, Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, 23 November 2004 (Edwin Winkel)

Ross’ Meeuw / Ross’s Gull *Rhodostethia rosea*, adult, Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, 23 November 2004 (Jack Folkers)
Ross's Gull

On 20-24 and 27 November 2004, an adult-winter Ross's Gull Rhodostethia rosea was present at Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands. Probably the same bird was seen flying north at Camperduin, Noord-Holland, on 29 November. During its stay, c. 500 birders observed the bird. It is the 12th record but only the third twitchable ever, the first twitchable adult and the first record in six years. The other twitchable ones were second calendar-year birds in November 1992 and November 1995, both at IJmuiden, Noord-Holland.

Giervalk bij Tibma

On maandag 20 december 2004 om 13:05 trof ik (Oane Tol) Eddie Douwma die aan het ganzen tellen was in de Engwierumerpolder, Friesland. Na een kort gesprek vervolgden we beiden onze weg. ED richting De Kolken en ik naar de Ezumakeeg. Nog maar net aangekomen en tijdens de eerste blik over het noordelijke deel van de Ezumakeeg en de Bochtjesplaat ging mijn telefoon; het was ED met de vraag of ik interesse had om een Slechtvalk Falco peregrinus te fotograferen die vrij dicht bij op een paal zat. Ik stapte gelijk in de auto; ED stond op de Kolksterwei, een smal weggetje bij Tibma, Friesland, en om de valk niet te verjagen moest ik mijn auto naast die van hem parkeren. Wel moest ik de auto uit om de achterdeur te openen en mijn telescoop te pakken. Nog voordat ik de eerste foto door mijn telescoop gemaakt had riep ik ‘is dit wel een Slechtvalk?’ en ‘hou goed de poten in de gaten of de vogel ook ringen of riempjes draagt’. Ik kon snel achter elkaar vier foto’s nemen voordat de valk zich van de dampaal liet ‘vallen’ en laag over de weilanden in westelijke richting wegvoegde, alle aanwezige vogels in grote paniek achterlatend. Ook ganzen gingen de lucht in en de valk sloeg zelfs nog even op een Brandgans Branta leucopsis. Door de grote paniek en het tegenlicht raakten wij de laagvliegende vogel kwijt. Hierna hebben we nog anderhalf uur gezocht, echter zonder resultaat. Een beetje bijgekomen van de eerste schrik en na het raadplegen van de vogelgids waren we het er over eens dat het een onvolwassen donkere vorm Giervalk F. rusticolus zou kunnen zijn. Volgens ED, die de poten goed had kunnen zien, droeg de vogel geen ringen of veters. Hij was groter dan een vrouwtje Slechtvalk en had breder en rechtere vleugels en een duidelijk langere staart. Wat kleur betreft leek hij vliegend in het zonlicht bruiner dan toen hij op de paal zat en meer leigrijs overkwam. De foto’s zijn op een afstand van 85 m genomen en onder anderen naar Peter van Geneijen en Jan van Dijk (Werkgroep Slechtvallen Nederland) en...
Dick Forsman gestuurd. Alledrie bevestigden ze dat het
inderdaad om een juveniele Giervalk ging. DF voegde
er aan toe dat de foto's sterk overeenkwamen met die
den van de Giervalk die van 24 november tot en met 19
der in Noord-Denemarken bij Tpperne, Vestjylland, werd gezien. De optie dat het om dezelfde
golv zou kunnen gaan kon geschrapt worden toen
bleek dat Albert Hidding de Giervalk al op 19 decem-
ber in De Kolken op video had vastgelegd, echter zon-
der zeker te zijn van de determinatie. Op die datum
kwam de vogel van ver aanvliegen, landde even tussen
de Brandganzen, zat kort op een hek en verdween toen
in westelijke richting. Op 25 december volgden nog
bevestigde waarnemingen in de omgeving, en wel
buitendijks bij Nes, Friensland, door Anjum. Friensland, en
op de Ballastplaat, Groningen. De vogel van De Kolken
betreft mogelijk dezelfde vogel als het exemplaar dat op
13 november 2004 bij Holwerd, Friensland, werd gefoto-
grafeerd (cf Dutch Birding 26: 433, III, 2004), slechts c
20 km ten noordoostens van de Kolken. Hoewel in de
tussenliggende periode wel rond Holwerd is gezocht
can een Giervalk in dit uitgestrekte gebied (met name
buitendijks) gemakkelijk ongezien blijven. Eerdere era-
ringen met een juveniele Giervalk bij de Eemhaven,
Groningen, in februari-april 1987 geven aan dat de
soort een gebied van vele 10-tallen km² nodig kan heb-
ben en daardoor lange perioden onvindbaar kan zijn.
Eddie DOLKEMA & Onne Tol

**GYR FALCON** On 19-20 December 2004, a juvenile
dark-morph Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus* was briefly
observed and photographed by a few birders near
Tibma, Friensland, the Netherlands. It possibly concerns
the same bird that was seen on 13 November 2004 near
Holwerd, Friensland, c 20 km to the north-west (cf Dutch

**Buffelkopeend te Barendrecht** On 20 November 2004
werd een onvolwassen mannetje Buffelkopeend *Buce-
phala albeola* gemeld op de Gaatkensplas bij Baren-
drecht, Zuid-Holland, en Leon Boon was de eerste die
de determinatie met zekerheid dooptoef. Doordat deze
vogel zich tot op enkele 10-tallen meters liet bekijken
en geregeld op de oever stond kon al snel met foto's
worden aangetoond dat hij aan beide poten ongeringd
was. Dit is voor deze soort een eis voor eventuele aan-
vaarding door de CDNA. Alle eerdere waarnemingen in
Nederland betroffen vogels waarbij werd vastgesteld
dat ze ongeringd waren of waarbij het onmogelijk was om
de poten goed te zien. De vogel werd tot 6 december
op de Gaatkensplas gezien en dook opnieuw op vanaf
11 januari 2005.

Al eerder, op 5 november 2004, had Ruud van Beuse-
kom nabij de trektelpost langs de IJmeer, Flevoland,
een eerstejaars mannetje Buffelkopeend in een grote
groep duikende gevonden. Later op de dag ver-
plaatste deze vogel zich naar een andere plek op het
IJmeer en was het best waarneembaar vanaf Muiden,
Noord-Holland, zij het op grote afstand en te midden
van net geraamde groepen Brilduikers *B clangula*. Hier
werd hij tot 19 november onregelmatig gezien.

Door de grote afstand waarop de vogel zich vaak
bevond kon echter niet met 100% zekerheid worden
vastgesteld dat beide poten ongeringd waren.

Aanvankelijk was het een onderwerp van discussie of
et in beide gevallen om dezelfde vogel ging. Dit leek
aanvankelijk mogelijk omdat beide op de linkerctractorvleugel een
zelfde lichte ronde vlek hadden en de waarnemings-
perioden eerst geen overlap vertoonden. Vanaf 12
december 2004 werd echter optisch in een eerstegraads
mannetje op het *I*Jmeer nabij Muiderberg, Noord-
Holland, gezien. De vogel liet zich nu ook vier keer op veel
torste afstand bekijken waardoor met videobeelden
kon worden aangetoond dat hij aan zijn rechterpoot
een gevangenschapsring droeg. Het lijkt waarschijnlijk
dat het dezelfde vogel was als in november. Al in okto-
ber 2004 waren dichtbij het IJmeer, op de Lepelaars-
plassen, Flevoland, foto's gemaakt van een toen als
adult vrouwje gedetermineerd exemplaar met een
soortgelijke vlek.

Geslacht en leeftijd konden worden bepaald op
grond van de blauwige onbevlekte bovenstaartvlekken (bij een
vrouwje zijn deze bruin), de grote witte vlek op de zij-
kop die soms (afhankelijk van hoe de kruinveren wer-
den opgezet) op het achterhoofd aaneensloot (bij een
vrouwje is deze kleiner en sluit niet aan op het
achterhoofd), de blauwige glans op de kop (bij een
vrouwje is de kop bruin) en de wit gemarmerde flanken
(bij een vrouwje zijn deze grijzer). De poten van de
Barendrechtse vogel waren grijs overgaand naar vlees-
kleur, iets wat goed past bij jonge vogels, evenals enke-
thoendersuiserachtige vlekjes boven de witte kopvlek.

Buffelkopeend is 's winters talrijk langs onder meer
de oostkust van Noord-Amerika en dient op basis van
verspreiding, trekgedrag en populatiegrootte in staat te
worden geacht als wilde vogel het West-Palearctische
gebied te bereiken. In de 'A-categorie' van onder meer
Britannië en IJsland staan thans meerdere gevallen.

Helaas wordt het beeld van het voorkomen zoals bij
veel ganzen en eenden Anatidae vertroebeld door ont-
snapte vogels die gelukkig vaak geëerd zijn. Indien
aanvaard gaat het bij de Barendrechtse vogel om een
nieuwe soort voor Nederland. **Max BERLIN**

**BUFFLEHEAD** From 20 November to 6 December 2004
and again from 11 January 2005, an unringed first-year
male Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola* was present on the
Gaatkensplas, Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland. It accepted,
this is a new species for the Netherlands. In the same
period, from 5 to 19 November and again from 12
December, a first-year male wearing a captivity ring was
present at IJmeer, Flevoland/Noord-Holland (although,
in principle, two birds could be involved at IJmeer and
the presence of a ring could not be ascertained in
November).

'Trompetgoudvinken’ Vanaf half oktober 2004 werden
op diverse teltstoepen in Nederland in toenemende aan-
tallen doortrekkende Goudvinken *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*
gemeld. Deze invasie bereikte zijn hoogtepunt in de
laatste week van oktober om na half november sterk te
luwen. In totaal werden op alle trekteltstoepen in de


Behalve over de roep en de herkomst ontstond met name op internet een discussie over de morfologische herkenning. Het onderscheid tussen Noordse Goudvink en ‘onze’ Goudvink P. p. europaea is, ondanks een behoorlijk verschil in formaat, in het veld niet altijd makkelijk. Wel is zowel de boven- als onderzijde iets anders getint. Foto’s van dezelfde vogels onder verschillende invalshoeken laten echter relatief grote verschillen zien in kleur van mantel en borst. Noordse heeft een grotere witte stuitvlek en mogelijk meer wit op de benen. Inmiddels worden dan ook belicht dat dit in het veld vaak lastig is te beoordelen. Ook de vleugelstreep gevormd door de lichte toppen van de grote dekveren wordt vaak als verschil genoemd maar in de praktijk blijkt dat de hoeveelheid wit in de
vleugelstreep afhankelijk is van leeftijd en ruistadium. Sommigen beweren zelfs dat ‘trompetgoudvinken’ witte vlekken of strepen op de onderzijde van de buitenste staartpen (t6) hebben. Dit kenmerk komt vaak voor bij de oostelijke ondersoort *P. p. cassini* en wordt daarom ook wel ‘cassini-streep’ genoemd. Ook hier bleek echter sprake van ‘vals alarm’ omdat (oud) onderzoek aan onder meer Finse en Zweedse populaties reeds aan- toonde dat deze vlek of streep bij c 20% voorkomt. Bovendien hadden lang niet alle waargenomen ‘trompetgoudvinken’ dit kenmerk. Na een analyse van alle berichten is tot dusverre behalve het formaat geen enkel ‘kenmerk’ naar voren gekomen dat Noordse Goudvink diagnostisch onderscheidt van Goudvinken in westelijk Europa, laat staan dat er een betrouwbare uiterlijk kenmerk voor ‘trompetgoudvinken’ zou zijn! Een en ander zou kunnen leiden tot de conclusie dat hier sprake is van een ornithologische ‘storm in een glas water’. Het fenomeen dat trompetterende Goudvinken onbekend waren roept echter vragen op en is een aanwijzing dat dit jaar sprake was van een grote invasie van ‘noordoostelijke’ Goudvinken uit een ander gebied dan normaal. Daarom wil ik hierbij een oproep doen om waarnemingen van Goudvinken naar mij te zenden met zo veel mogelijk details over uiterlijke kenmerken, roep, groepsdynamiek, geslachtverhouding, biotoop, voedsel etc. Deze informatie ontvang ik bij voorkeur per e-mail: Frank Neijts, Jacobus Deckersstraat 75, 5616 IR Eindhoven, telefoon 040-2523270 of 06-20597116, e-mail frankneijts@tiscali.nl. Begin januari 2005 bleken op veel plaatsen nog ‘trompetgoudvinken’ rond te han-

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**‘TRUMPETER BULLFINCHES’** By mid October 2004, an unusual invasion of Northern Bullfinches *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* pyrrhula became apparent in the Netherlands and elsewhere in Europe. Many observers noted a strange, trumpet-like call from at least a number of birds. This resulted in wild speculations about their origin, influenced by controversial descriptions of morphological features. Soon it appeared that this call was also heard and recorded on tape in the Netherlands during the invasion in autumn 2001, in northern Finland in June 2003 and in Komi Republic, (European) Russia, in June 2002 and 2004. Therefore, it appears that the birds may have originated from less far away than at first supposed. An analysis of the many plumage descriptions led to the conclusion that no features could (yet) be found in which the ‘trumpeter bullfinches’ differ from nominate Northern Bullfinch. Even the differences with the central European subspecies *P. p. europoea* seem, apart from size and proportions, very slight. By early January 2005, numbers of ‘trumpeter bullfinches’ still moved about in small groups in the Netherlands.