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Redactie
Dutch Birding
Duinlustparkweg 98A
2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid
Nederland
editors@dutchbirding.nl

Fotoredactie
Dutch Birding
p/a René Pop
Zanddijk 216
1795 KJ De Cocksdorp-Texel
Nederland
pop.texel@texel.com

Abonnementenadministratie
Maartje Bakker
Dutch Birding Association
Postbus 75611
1070 AP Amsterdam
Nederland
circulation@dutchbirding.nl

www.dutchbirding.nl
webredactie@dutchbirding.nl

Bestuur
Dutch Birding Association
Postbus 75611
1070 AP Amsterdam
Nederland
dba@dutchbirding.nl

Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna
CDNA
p/a Gerjon Gelling
Ieplaan 112
2565 LR Den Haag
Nederland
cdna@dutchbirding.nl

Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna
CSNA, p/a George Sangster
csna@dutchbirding.nl

Internet
www.dutchbirding.nl

Dutch Birding

Hoofdredacteur Arnoud van den Berg (06-54270796, arnoud.van.den.berg@dutchbirding.nl)

Adjunct hoofdredacteuren Łukasz Ławicki en Roland van der Vliet (editors@dutchbirding.nl)

Uitvoerend redacteur André van Loon (020-6997585, andre.van.loon@dutchbirding.nl)

Fotografisch redacteur René Pop (06-22396323, pop.texel@texel.com)

Redactieraad Peter Adriaens, Thijs Fijen, Dick Groenendijk, Alexander Hellquist, Gert Ottens, Yoav Perlman, Roy Slaterus en Peter de Vries

Redactie-adviesraad Mark Constantine, José Luis Copete, Andrea Corso, Robert Flood, Dick Forsman, Ricard Gutiérrez, Killian Mullarney, Klaus Malling Olsen, Magnus Robb, Manuel Schweizer, Hadoram Shirihai en Lars Svensson

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Dutch Birding is een tweemaandelijks tijdschrift. Het publiceert originele artikelen en mededelingen over morfologie, systematiek, voorkomen en verspreiding van vogels in de Benelux, Europa en elders in het Palearctische gebied. Het publiceert tevens bijdragen over vogels in het Aziatisch-Pacifische gebied en andere gebieden.

Voor taxonomie, volgorde en naamgeving van vogels in Dutch Birding worden de volgende overzichten aangehouden: *Dutch Birding-vogelnamen* door A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2020, www.dutchavifauna.nl/wpvogelnamen) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Nederlandse en Engelse namen van West-Palearctische vogels); en *IOC world bird list 10.2* door F Gill, D Donsker & P Rasmussen (2020, www.worldbirdnames.org) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Engelse en Nederlandse namen van overige vogels in de wereld; Nederlandse namen door P Vercruijsse en A J van Loon).

Voor (de voorbereiding van) bijzondere publicaties op het gebied van determinatie en/of taxonomie kan het Dutch Birding-fonds aan auteurs een financiële bijdrage leveren (zie Dutch Birding 24: 125, 2001, en www.dutchbirding.nl onder 'Tijdschrift').

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Drukkerij robstolk®, Gyroscoopweg 80, 1042 AC Amsterdam, Nederland, robstolk.nl

Dutch Birding

Chief editor Arnoud van den Berg (+31-654270796, arnoud.van.den.berg@dutchbirding.nl)

Deputy chief editors Łukasz Ławicki and Roland van der Vliet (editors@dutchbirding.nl)

Executive editor André van Loon (+31-206997585, andre.van.loon@dutchbirding.nl)

Photographic editor René Pop (+31-622396323, pop.texel@texel.com)

Editorial board Peter Adriaens, Thijs Fijen, Dick Groenendijk, Alexander Hellquist, Gert Ottens, Yoav Perlman, Roy Slaterus and Peter de Vries

Editorial advisory board Mark Constantine, José Luis Copete, Andrea Corso, Robert Flood, Dick Forsman, Ricard Gutiérrez, Killian Mullarney, Klaus Malling Olsen, Magnus Robb, Manuel Schweizer, Hadoram Shirihai and Lars Svensson

Editorial assistants Garry Bakker, Mark Collier, Harvey van Diek, Nils van Duivendijk, Enno Ebels, Willem-Jan Fontijn, Hans Groot, Jan van der Laan, Hans van der Meulen, Mark Nieuwenhuis, Jelmer Poelstra, Kees Roselaar, Tim Schipper, Jan Hein van Steenis and Koen Stork

Lay-out André van Loon

Production André van Loon and René Pop

Advertising Debby Doodeman, c/o Dutch Birding, Postbus 75611, 1070 AP Amsterdam, advertising@dutchbirding.nl

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Dutch Birding is a bimonthly journal. It publishes original papers and notes on morphology, systematics, occurrence and distribution of birds in the Benelux, Europe and elsewhere in the Palearctic region. It also publishes contributions on birds in the Asian-Pacific region and other regions.

For taxonomy, sequence and nomenclature of birds in Dutch Birding the following lists are used: *Dutch Birding bird names* by A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2020, www.dutchavifauna.nl/wpvogelnamen) (taxonomy and scientific, Dutch and English names of Western Palearctic birds); and *IOC world bird list 10.2* by F Gill, D Donsker & P Rasmussen (2020, www.worldbirdnames.org) (taxonomy and scientific, English and Dutch names of remaining birds of the world; Dutch names by P Vercruijsse and A J van Loon).

For (preparation of) special publications regarding identification and/or taxonomy, the Dutch Birding Fund can offer financial support to authors (see Dutch Birding 24: 125, 2001, and www.dutchbirding.nl under 'Journal').

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Web editors Garry Bakker, Guus Jenniskens and Koen Stork. **Photographic editors** Alex Bos, Jaap Denee and Menno van Duijn. **Webmasters** Albert van den Ende, Toy Janssen and Jeroen van Vianen (Dutch Bird Alerts).

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Dutch rarities committee (CDNA)

Members Garry Bakker, Christian Brinkman, Thijs Fijen, Diederik Kok, James Lidster, Eddy Nieuwstraten (chairman), Hans Schekkerman and Vincent van der Spek. **Assistants** Gerjon Gelling (archivist) and August van Rijn. The CDNA is a committee of the Dutch Birding Association and the Netherlands Ornithologists' Union.

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Editors
Dutch Birding
Duinlustparkweg 98A
2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid
Netherlands
editors@dutchbirding.nl

Photographic editor
Dutch Birding
c/o René Pop
Zanddijk 216
1795 KJ De Cocksdorp-Texel
Netherlands
pop.texel@texel.com

Subscription administration
Maartje Bakker
Dutch Birding Association
Postbus 75611
1070 AP Amsterdam
Netherlands
circulation@dutchbirding.nl

www.dutchbirding.nl
webredactie@dutchbirding.nl

Board
Dutch Birding Association
Postbus 75611
1070 AP Amsterdam
Netherlands
dba@dutchbirding.nl

Dutch rarities committee
CDNA
c/o Gerjon Gelling
Ieplaan 112
2565 LR Den Haag
Netherlands
cdna@dutchbirding.nl

Dutch committee for avian systematics
CSNA, c/o George Sangster
csna@dutchbirding.nl

Internet
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Rare birds in the Netherlands in 2019

G J (Gerjon) Gelling, Vincent van der Spek, James Lidster & CDNA

This is the 40th annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding. Most records are from 2019 but belated and reconsidered records dating back to 1891 have also been included. These have been assessed by the Dutch rarities committee (Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna; CDNA), a joint committee of the Dutch Birding Association (DBA) and the Nederlandse Ornithologische Unie (NOU). Records are assessed digitally over a maximum of four rounds (the first round is blind) by eight voting members. Records of all taxa accepted up to and including 2019, as well as pending reports, can be found in the online database www.dutchavifauna.nl. Please note that some reports from 2019 and earlier are still under review or awaiting submission and are therefore not included.

Recorded species in 2019

Rare, rarer, rarest: 2019 was a memorable year with no less than seven new species added to the Dutch list, the highest number so far this century (2006 and 2016 had six). Several of these species are incredibly rare, or even previously unrecorded in north-western Europe. Furthermore, there were another 19 records of birds with less than 10 records. This series of 26 stand-out records was remarkable given the grand total of 176 records. The Dutch list also lost a species: Canada Goose *Branta canadensis* was removed from the list of wild birds (see 'Not accepted'). With a total of 379 species recorded, it was a fairly good year for species diversity (figure 1). With a few records still pending, this number may rise. Highlights included:

1st Grey-headed Lapwing *Vanellus cinereus* (second or third for the Western Palearctic 'sensu BWP'; hereafter WP), Red-wattled Lapwing *V indicus* (first for western Europe), Little Curlew *Numenius minutus* (ninth for the WP), Western Sandpiper *Calidris mauri,* Saker Falcon *Falco cherrug*, Green Warbler *Phylloscopus nitidus* and Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida* (first for western Europe)

2nd Balearic Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator badius* and Myrtle Warbler *Setophaga coronata*

3rd Audouin's Gull *Larus audouinii*

3rd-4th Cinereous Vulture *Aegypius monachus* and Brown Shrike *L cristatus*

4th Turkestan Shrike *L phoenicuroides* and Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus*

5th Stilt Sandpiper *C himantopus*

6th Calandra Lark *Melanocorypha calandra* and White-throated Sparrow *Zonotrichia albicollis*

7th Pygmy Cormorant *Microcarbo pygmaeus*

8-10th Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*

9th Eurasian Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium passerinum*

9-10th Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus*

In addition, 2019 was a record year for Little Crake *Zapornia parva* (five; previous maximum was four in 2012 and 2016), Baltic Gull *L fuscus fuscus* (eight; was six in 2018), Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* (nine; was six in 2015, not regarding

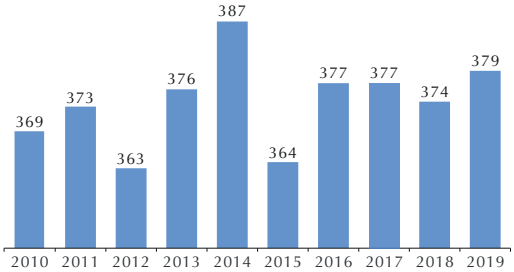


FIGURE 1 Number of species recorded in the Netherlands per year in 2010-19 (average 374) / aantal vastgestelde soorten per jaar in Nederland in 2010-19 (gemiddeld 374)

the number of individuals involved), Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus* (five; was four in 2010 and 2013) and Iberian Chiffchaff *P ibericus* (10; was six in 2010 and 2018). Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba* (five) equalled its best year (2000). Baltic Gull and Griffon Vulture will no longer be considered from 2020 onwards.

Workload

This report contains 250 reviewed reports, of which 176 (70%) got accepted. On average, 1.77 rounds were needed to draw a final conclusion. In recent years we have strived to shorten the circulation time, without compromising the quality of the assessments. The average circulation time per submitted file was 31 days (41 in 2018). The fastest assessments were completed within a day, the longest took 263 days. 90% of all submissions were assessed within 67 days after they went into circulation (113 days in 2018).

Additional committee work

The committee met in February and July. The committee's handbook was updated and a new protocol for rare birds originating from reintroduction programmes was added. Furthermore, a protocol for 'DNA-records' was added (see also Gelling et al 2019). Based on current knowledge, some taxa cannot be identified with certainty in the field (eg, Siberian Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia althaea blythi* without DNA analysis). For some taxa, new insights are (sometimes: long) awaited. Sightings of such rare taxa have long been placed in the so-called 'freezer'. New guidelines were set up in order to assess most of these records, some after many years. In 2019, the ties with many European rarity committees were intensified. Sharing information is very useful and we strive to continue doing this in the future. It is interesting to note that regarding the status of birds, sharing information on birds seen in multiple countries did not always lead to the same outcome. We published two papers (Fijen et al 2019, Gelling et al 2019).

Members

The following CDNA members voted on some or all records in this report: Garry Bakker, Christian Brinkman (secretary until early 2019), Thijs Fijen, Diederik Kok, James Lidster (treasurer since 2019), Eddy Nieuwstraten (chairman), Hans Schekkerman (voting member since 2019), Vincent van der Spek (secretary since 2019) and Rik Winters (treasurer; departing member after two four-year terms in 2019). Gerjon Gelling (archivist) and August van Rijn (assistant) supported the committee as non-voting members by submitting many reports published on national and regional websites.

Glossary

Details included for each record are, if available: date(s); location and/or *municipality* (municipal divisions as of 1 January 2019); province; number of birds, age and sex; type of record if ringed, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed or found dead (and where specimen is stored, if known); names of up to three observers involved in finding, identifying and recording, and relevant references in the literature, which normally include (inter)national but not regional journals, and published photographs. Records from 2018 lasting into 2019 that already have been published in the 2018 report (Gelling et al 2019) are repeated here without reference. Observations not (yet) submitted but mentioned in the 2018 report are not repeated in this report. The sequence of the records in the species accounts is from the current year backwards, with records within one year presented per province (starting with the province with the first record of the year), and then chronologically within each province. Numbers after each (sub)species' name refer to the total number of individuals ***1*** from 1 January 1800 to 31 December 1979, ***2*** since 1 January 1980 but excluding, ***3*** the current year. Taxa marked with an asterisk * are new to the Dutch list. For the sake of completeness, date extensions of records accepted earlier are presented in this report.

Abbreviations for provinces are: DR Drenthe, FL Flevoland, FR Friesland, GE Gelderland, GR Groningen, LB Limburg, NB Noord-Brabant, NH Noord-Holland, OV Overijssel, UT Utrecht, ZL Zeeland and ZH Zuid-Holland. For ageing, calendar-year is abbreviated to cy prefixed with 1, 2, 3 or 4 to indicate first, second, third or fourth. The

symbol # indicates corrections or extensions of date(s), location(s) or other details concerning a record.

Decisions regarding taxonomy have been delegated to the Dutch committee for avian systematics (Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna; CSNA) and are not under the responsibility of the CDNA.

Reports can be submitted through the electronic form directly on www.dutchavifauna.nl or by using the link on www.waarneming.nl.

Accepted

Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans
Anser albifrons flavirostris 14,80,1
ZEELAND Prosperpolder Noord, Emmadorp, *Hulst*, 6-19 March, photographed (K Hessel et al; Dutch Birding 41: 207, plate 256, 2019).
This bird, found by a Belgian rarity committee member, was mostly seen on the Belgian side of the border, where it was accepted as the eighth for the country (17 birds). During its stay, it occasionally wandered into the Netherlands.

King Eider / Koningseider
Somateria spectabilis 1,18,0
FRIESLAND Richel, and Noordzee, Pad van Zes, *Vlieland*, 14 May to 15 September, also seen at Waddenzee, Paal 33, *Texel* NH, 18 May, adult male, photographed (F Prak, N van Duivendijk, D Kok et al).
A returning individual, first seen in March 2018.

Surf Scoter / Brilzee-eend
Melanitta perspicillata 3,34,4
FRIESLAND Noordzee, north of Ballum, *Ameland*, 26 April to 14 May, four males (three adult and one immature), photographed (B-J Prak, D Hoekstra et al).
14 out of the now 31 records are from the coastal zone of the North Sea bordering the Wadden Sea islands. A few sites on the eastern islands are among the very few areas in the country where big rafts of scoters occasionally come close enough to the shore to obtain decent views. This year's flock of four is only surpassed in size by five birds at neighbouring Terschelling, Friesland, in November-December 2000.

Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend
Aythya collaris 5,39,5
GRONINGEN Appingedam-Oost, *Appingedam*, 3 January to 8 February, and 1-14 April, and 22 December, also seen at Ezumakeeg Noord, and Egbert Schuldinkeiland, and R J Cleveringsluizen, Lauwersoog, *Noardeast-Fryslân* FR, 1-17 March, and Polder de Warren, and Grutte Wielen, *Leeuwarden* FR, 20-31 March, adult male, photographed, videoed (A Niehof et al; Dutch Birding 41: 138, plate 164, 2019, 42: 66, plate 102, 2020).
ZUID-HOLLAND Dintelhaven, Europoort, *Rotterdam*, 17 January to 14 March, adult male, photographed (R Slaterus et al; Dutch Birding 41: 144, plate 172, 2019).
Surfplas, and Plas Broekvelden, Reeuwijksche Plassen, *Bodegraven-Reeuwijk*, 27-28 March, adult male, photographed (P Steenbergen et al; Dutch Birding 41: 205, plate 254, 2019).
Krabbeplas, *Vlaardingen*, 2 November to 8 December, male, photographed (B Gaxiola, M van der Ham et al;

526 Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans *Anser albifrons flavirostris*, adult, with Greylag Geese / Grauwe Ganzen *A anser*, Emmadorp, Zeeland, 14 March 2019 *(Vincent Legrand)*

Dutch Birding 42: 69, plate 109, 2020).
GELDERLAND Drempt – Rechter Oever, *Bronckhorst*, 30 October to 9 November, adult male, photographed, videoed (M Gal, R Stolk et al; Dutch Birding 42: 69, plate 107, 2020).
FLEVOLAND Veluwemeer, *Dronten*, 27 November to 12 December, male, photographed (H Wieleman et al).
1982 # DRENTHE Mensinghe, Roden, *Noordenveld*, 24-26 April (was 24 April), adult male.
The Groningen bird was a returning individual, first recorded in February 2017. Plumage analysis by the committee revealed that this individual made appearances at sites both in Friesland and Groningen, which was not noted in previous winters.

Lesser Scaup / Kleine Topper
Aythya affinis 0,19,2
NOORD-HOLLAND Dijkwielen, *Hollands Kroon*, 7-27 March, adult male, photographed (F Visscher; Dutch Birding 41: 205, plate 255, 2019).
Gouwzee, *Waterland*, 23 November to 25 December, adult male, photographed, videoed (A Dwarshuis, P Sleuring et al).
FLEVOLAND Harderbroek, *Zeewolde*, and Bremerbergdijk, Biddinghuizen, *Dronten*, 26 November to 4 December, adult male, photographed, videoed (H Wieleman, K Dol, P Dol et al).
Whether some birds are returning rather than new individuals is often hard to determine. The Hollands Kroon record was considered a returning bird, first seen in December 2015.

Bufflehead / Buffelkopeend
Bucephala albeola 0,8,0
NOORD-HOLLAND Zuiderhaven, Den Oever, and IJsselmeer, and Dijkwielen, *Hollands Kroon*, 9 October 2018 to 13 February, and 1-17 August, and 16 October to 12 January 2020, adult male, photographed (F Visscher et al).
NOORD-BRABANT Spaarbekken Petrusplaat, Brabantse Biesbosch, and Zwaluwsedijk, Lage Zwaluwe, *Drimmelen*, 25 May to 21 August, and 15 September to 5 October, adult male, photographed (A Verheij, K Verheij).
Both records concerned returning individuals.

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling
Spatula discors 6,37,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Grote Vlak, Den Hoorn, *Texel*, 2 October to 16 November, 1cy female, photographed (R Dokter, A Wassink, R F J van Beusekom et al; Dutch Birding 41: 445, plate 619, 2019).
This bird was found when hurricane Lorenzo – the easternmost category 5 Atlantic hurricane to date – hit the WP.

Oriental Turtle Dove / Oosterse Tortel
Streptopelia orientalis 0,7,3
NOORD-HOLLAND Limmen, *Castricum*, 22 January to 9 March, 2cy, *S o meena*, photographed, videoed (via N F van der Ham, H Schekkerman et al; de Vries & Ebels 2020; Dutch Birding 41: 130, plate 154, 139, plate 166, 2019, 42: 254, plate 318, 2020).
DRENTHE Rietlanden, Emmen, *Emmen*, 9-21 February, photographed (W Vergers; de Vries & Ebels 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 255, plate 319-320, 2020).
FRIESLAND De Domp, Sneek, *Súdwest Fryslân,* 28 December to 11 March 2020, *S o meena*, adult, photographed, videoed (D Pruiksma, A Zijlstra et al; de Vries & Ebels 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 141, plate 196, 257, plate 321, 2020).
Three in a year is a record, and two present at the same time was a novelty. The first record was as recent as December 2009 but with 10 records in 10 years this species has rapidly become a more or less regular vagrant. Seven out of 10 records, including the three birds from 2019, have been found wintering in urban gardens. Six out of 10 were accepted as Rufous Turtle Dove *S o meena*, including this year's birds at Limmen and Sneek. The subspecies was not determined of the other four. The Emmen record was only seen by the residents of the house. This chunky looking bird could have been the nation's first *S o orientalis* but the photographic evidence was too poor to identify the subspecies. The bird at Sneek was first accepted from 30 January 2020 (the day when the news broke) but de Vries & Ebels (2020) reported that the first date was actually 28 December 2019, which the committee adopted.

Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw
Tachymarptis melba 7,61,5
ZEELAND Telpost Breskens, *Sluis*, 20 April (C Beeke et al).
Telpost de Nolle, Duinen Vijgheter, *Vlissingen*, 22 September, photographed (M Pattikawa, R Sponselee, M Klootwijk; Dutch Birding 41: 445, plate 616, 2019).
NOORD-HOLLAND Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, 26 April, photographed (H Buckx).
FRIESLAND Westerplas, *Schiermonnikoog*, 27 September, 1cy, photographed (L B Steijn, D Kok, R Karskens; Dutch Birding 41: 442, plate 614-615, 2019).
ZUID-HOLLAND Sliedrechtse Biesbosch, *Dordrecht*, 8 October (R van der Made, P Verhelst).
Five equals the record year of 2000. Aside from the remarkable streak without an accepted sighting in 2006-08, this species has been annual since 1991. Alpine Swifts are most often seen in April (21) and May (15), followed by September (13) and October (nine).

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw
Apus pallidus 0,26,5
NOORD-HOLLAND Polder Wassenaar, *Texel*, 15 October, 1cy, photographed (J Veeken; Groenendijk & van der Laan 2020).
Robbenjager, *Texel*, 18 October, 1cy, photographed (A Holzem, F Holzem; Groenendijk & van der Laan 2020).
FRIESLAND Schlei, and Kobbeduinen, and De Marlijn, *Schiermonnikoog*, 24-25 October, 1cy, photographed (J de Leeuw, J Oosterhuis, T Burger et al; Groenendijk & van der Laan 2020).
Oostervallei, and Stortemelk, and Kooisplek, *Vlieland*, 26 October, 1cy, photographed (J van der Laan et al;

527 Rufous Turtle Dove / Meenatortel *Streptopelia orientalis meena*, second calendar-year, Limmen, Noord-Holland, 3 February 2019 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

528 Little Bustard / Kleine Trap *Tetrax tetrax*, second calendar-year, De Zilk, Zuid-Holland, 15 February 2019 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

Groenendijk & van der Laan 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 265, plate 329-330, 2020).
Waddenzee, *Schiermonnikoog*, 3 November, 1cy, photographed (W Wind et al; Groenendijk & van der Laan 2020).

30 of the 31 individuals have been recorded in 2013-19. Within that period only 2016 lacks a record. All records have been between 13 October and 15 November (Groenendijk & van der Laan 2020).

Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek
Clamator glandarius 7,19,2

FRIESLAND Makkumersúdwaard, Piaam, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, 14 April, 2cy, photographed, videoed (J Postma, T Andringa).

GRONINGEN Osdijk, and Oeverlanden Zuidlaardermeer, *Groningen*, 3 August, 1cy, photographed (M Zondervan, D Wijnenga, A Selles).

The first records in four years. Both were not reported until well after the observation: the first was found in a restricted area during a breeding bird survey and was therefore suppressed, the second was seen by inexperienced observers. The dates of this year's records are fairly typical since April (five) and August (six) are the best months.

Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen
Zapornia parva 36,33,5

DRENTHE Matsloot Noord, De Onlanden, *Noordenveld*, 24 April to 1 June, sound-recorded (M Wijnhold).

OVERIJSSEL Wetering West, De Weerribben, *Steenwijkerland*, 10 May to 11 June, male, sound-recorded (J Bredenbeek et al).

NOORD-BRABANT Visvijvers, *Valkenswaard*, 18 May to 4 June, male, sound-recorded (R Verbraak et al).

GRONINGEN Oostpolder, Zuidlaardermeergebied, *Groningen*, 24 May to 1 June, female, sound-recorded (H van de Noord, L Brinkhuizen, R Oving).

NOORD-HOLLAND De Noord, *Heerhugowaard*, 9 September, 1cy, found dead, probable window victim, skin in collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed (Y Oudeman, J Oudeman).

Five is a record year, after 2012 and 2016 with four. The first arrived somewhat early but otherwise the observations fitted the known pattern, with (calling) adults in spring and a young bird in early autumn. Date extremes of all records are 13 April and 8 October.

Baillon's Crake / Kleinst Waterhoen
Zapornia pusilla 172,57,-

1891 LIMBURG Echt, *Echt-Susteren*, 26 September, 1cy, skin in collection of Museum voor Natuurwetenschappen, Brussel, Belgium, photographed (collection of Baron de Chestret de Haneffe, via C van Seggelen and J J F J Jansen).

The bird is labelled as belonging to the subspecies *Z p intermedia*. This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2007 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Little Bustard / Kleine Trap
Tetrax tetrax 32,15,2

ZUID-HOLLAND De Zilk, *Noordwijk*, 10-27 February, 2cy, photographed, videoed (H Buckx et al; Dutch Birding 41: 125, plate 139, 137, plate 162-163, 2019).

NOORD-HOLLAND Poolland, Kolhorn, *Hollands Kroon*, 24-25 December, photographed (A Brenkman, P Snoeken et al; Dutch Birding 42: 69, plate 110, 2020).

1895 # ZEELAND Haamstede, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, 21 September (was 21 September 1894), female, dead (via R J J Vlek; Albarda 1896, contra Albarda 1897, Eykman et al 1949, Beekman et al 1986, van den Berg & Bosman 2001).

There was a 10-year gap between the records of 2000 and 2011 but seven have now been found over the past nine years: a remarkable series, given the steep population declines. The bird at De Zilk was observed very well in a flower bulb field, creating a beautiful contrast of a

not so typical bird in a very typical Dutch (cliché) setting. The second of the year was found by observers searching for the Little Curlew (see below), raising the question whether it would have been found had there not been 100s of birders in the area. How many more are out there hiding in less well-covered bulb fields and polders?

Cory's Shearwater / Kuhls Pijlstormvogel
Calonectris borealis 2,4,0
2018 ZUID-HOLLAND Noordzee, Kijkduin, *Den Haag*, also seen at Monster, *Westland*, and Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, and Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, and Westkapelle, *Veere* ZL, 25 October, photographed, videoed (R van der Vliet, T Luiten et al).

This is the first field record of a *Calonectris* shearwater accepted to species level (other field records were accepted as either Cory's Shearwater or Scopoli's Shearwater *C diomedea)*. This record circulated for a long time, since it proved difficult to rule out the less likely option of a Scopoli's. The world's experts on this subject were consulted in order to help with the assessment. After it was found, it moved south-west fairly slowly, thereby offering birders the opportunity to drive to a good vantage point and wait for the bird to pass by. In the evening and the following morning it was also picked up along the Belgian shore, at Wenduine and Oostende, West-Vlaanderen, on 25 October and De Panne, West-Vlaanderen, on 26 October. There are now six records of Cory's and 11 of unidentified Cory's/Scopoli's.

Great Shearwater / Grote Pijlstormvogel
Ardenna gravis 9,9,1
FRIESLAND 't Schoor, Ternaard, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 2 March, found dead, skin not retained, photographed (A Fokkens).

The first for March. Despite the small number of records (19), Great Shearwaters have been found in nine out of 12 months. Only May, June and August still lack a record. The absence in August is remarkable, since this is a peak month for the species in Britain and Ireland.

Pygmy Cormorant / Dwergaalscholver
Microcarbo pygmaeus 0,6,1
GELDERLAND Hurnse Kil, *Maasdriel*, 3 June, also seen at Keent, *Oss* NB, 5-6 June, adult summer plumage, photographed, videoed (G de Jong, M Koning, F Bos et al; Dutch Birding 41: 281, plate 378, 284, plate 385, 2019).

The first twitchable in nine years. The sighting in Gelderland was reported belatedly. Plumage comparison by the committee confirmed it was the same individual as the one in Noord-Brabant: both missed the same tail feather, and the summer plumage pattern was identical. Not surprising, given the two sites are only 30 km apart and the dates nearly connected. Based on corresponding tail moult, it possibly concerned an individual that was first seen in Belgium in 2018.

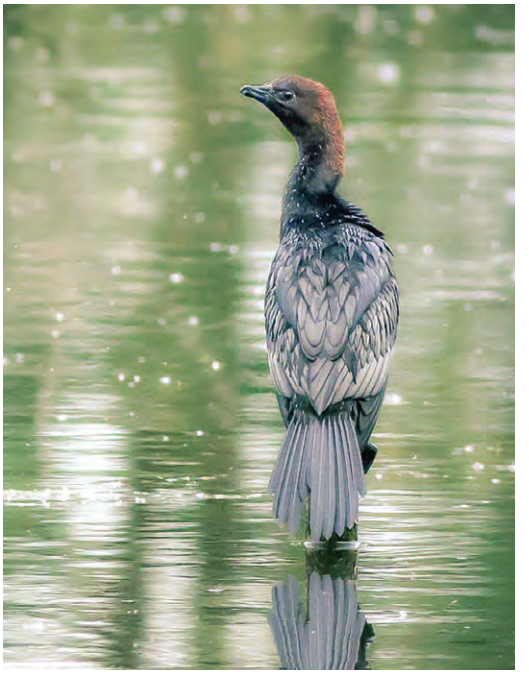
American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier
Pluvialis dominica 1,53,4
GRONINGEN Punt van Reide, and Breebaartpolder, *Delfzijl*, 4 June, adult summer plumage, photographed (T Mulder).
Emmapolder, Ruidhorn, *Het Hogeland*, 29-31 August, adult, photographed, videoed (J G Bosma et al).
UTRECHT Natuurontwikkelingsgebied Willeskop, Polsbroekerdam, *Oudewater*, 11-12 August, 2cy, photographed, videoed (A Boele, K de Leeuw et al; Dutch Birding 41: 368, plate 504, 2019).
ZUID-HOLLAND Polder Het West Nieuwland, Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 24-27 September, adult, photographed, videoed (G Tanis et al).

Four constitutes a fairly good year. Since 1991, only 2005 and 2011 passed without any record. None were seen in May this year, normally the best month (Fijen et al 2019). The Delfzijl record was remarkable. An American Golden Plover was reported four times between 25 May and 4 June and this series of sightings was submitted by the initial finder. An analysis by the committee, however, revealed that the distant and therefore poorly photographed bird on the first dates actually concerned a Pacific Golden Plover *P fulva* rather than an American, eg, based on the whitish flanks and toes apparently projecting beyond the tail in flight. The long primary projection observed in the field might have been caused by a missing tertial. Confusingly, photographs taken at the site on 4 June showed an undisputed American. The flanks, shape of the 'boa' and cheeks left no doubt that this was a different individual. This led to the remarkable outcome that the initial report was not accepted (Pacific is no longer reviewed since 1 January 2019) whereas a presumed follow-up sighting 10 days later was.

***Grey-headed Lapwing / Grijskopkievit**
Vanellus cinereus 0,0,1
FRIESLAND Workumermeer, Workum, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, 27-28 June, adult, photographed, videoed (L Zijlstra, K Kuipers, J Hooijmeijer et al; van den Berg 2019; Dutch Birding 41: 269, plate 361, 283, plate 381, 2019).

Grey-headed Lapwing seems to be a species on the move. It is expanding its Asian wintering range both towards the west (Wiersma & Kirwan 2020b) and south (Bakewell 2014), and there are several recent records of vagrants in Australia (Wiersma & Kirwan 2020b). Still, even after sightings in Oman (2012), Turkey (2018), and Norway and Sweden (May 2019), this record came as something of a shock. A search by the committee revealed that the species seems to be virtually non-existent in captivity. Its moult perfectly mirrored a wild bird, both in sequence and timing. The lack of pale fringed juvenile coverts, only moderately instead of strongly worn old primaries and perhaps iris colour indicated it was an adult. The jury is still out whether the individual in Norway and Sweden earlier in 2019 was the same bird as the Dutch one. With the recent range expansion in Asia, the question is whether more European records can be expected in the near future?

***Red-wattled Lapwing / Indische Kievit**
Vanellus indicus 0,0,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Polder de Robbenjager, and Eierlandse Duinen, and Polder Wassenaar, *Texel*, 19 June, also seen at Grootslegt, *Ameland* FR, 23 June, adult, photo-



529 Pygmy Cormorant / Dwergaalscholver *Microcarbo pygmaeus*, adult summer, Hurnse Kil, Gelderland, 3 June 2019 *(Genol de Jong)* **530** Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw *Elanus caeruleus*, Keent, Noord-Brabant, 4 November 2019 *(Alain Hofmans)* **531** Red-wattled Lapwing / Indische Kievit *Vanellus indicus*, adult, De Tuintjes, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 19 June 2019 *(René Pop)* **532** Grey-headed Lapwing / Grijskopkievit *Vanellus cinereus*, adult, Workum, Friesland, 27 June 2019 *(Jaap Denee)*

graphed (J van den Berg, A Wassink, R Pater et al; van den Berg 2019; Dutch Birding 41: 268, plate 358, 282, plate 379-380, 2019).

During a year full of unexpected records, this was perhaps the most unexpected one. At the time of the sighting, many regarded it an escaped cage bird but its credentials changed when plumage analysis by a keen birder showed that the same individual had been photographed on Pag, Croatia, on 14 May. That made it very plausible that Red-wattled Lapwings (poorly) photographed in Bayern, Germany, on 31 May and at Kieldrecht, Belgium, on 11 June also involved the same individual. Beforehand, the vagrancy potential of this species might have been seen as questionable as it is not known for long migratory flights but this unringed and undamaged bird covered a large distance in good health. All encounters of this bird were brief: it did not seem to stop moving along its route. The distance to Pag (c 1150 km from Texel or Ameland in a straight line) is c a third of the total distance to the nearest breeding grounds, and the direction points directly back towards its supposed home soil. Furthermore, this species seems to be very scarce to rare in captivity, and the committee could not find a single sighting of a proven escape. It therefore got the benefit of the doubt, though the committee is aware that opinions on this bird differ. For instance, it was accepted in category A in Croatia, whereas it was placed in category D in Belgium (it has not been assessed in Germany yet).

Greater Sand Plover / Woestijnplevier

Anarhynchus leschenaultii 1,16,1

ZUID-HOLLAND Slufterstrand, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, and Kwade Hoek, Goedereede, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 20-23 May, female, photographed, videoed (C Fokker et al; Dutch Birding 41: 284, plate 386, 2019).

There are now seven spring records (27 April to 27 June) and 11 summer/autumn records (18 July to 5 September). August (seven) is the best month.

***Little Curlew / Kleine Regenwulp**

Numenius minutus 0,0,1

NOORD-HOLLAND Several locations, *Hollands Kroon*, and *Schagen*, 23 December to 18 January 2020, 1-2cy, photographed, videoed (S Algera, F Visscher, E B Ebels et al; Algera & Ebels 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 49, plate 68, 65, plate 98-99, 81, plate 118, 82, plate 119, 83, plate 120-123, 144, plate 205, 2020).

Right before Christmas, 2019 had one more surprise in stock. The ninth Little Curlew for the WP was found by an observer reading Eurasian Curlew *N arquata* rings. The date was remarkable, since very few winter records from the Northern Hemisphere are known. With relatively few accessible sites in Asia and Australia to connect with this species, it was a new bird for many a world lister and it therefore did not only draw Dutch but also quite a few foreign birders to the site.

Stilt Sandpiper / Steltstrandloper

Calidris himantopus 0,4,1

UTRECHT Waverhoek, and Polder Groot-Mijdrecht, Mijdrecht, *De Ronde Venen*, 14-20 August, adult, photographed, videoed (P Rijk et al; Dutch Birding 41: 368, plate 503, 2019).

Remarkably, plumage analysis revealed this to be the same individual as the one photographed on the evening of 11 August on Rathlin Island, Antrim, Northern Ireland, c 800 km west-north-west of Waverhoek. Previous records were in 1998, 2000, 2004 and 2016.

Pectoral Sandpiper / Gestreepte Strandloper

Calidris melanotos 10,96,-

1988 # GRONINGEN Hoeksmeer, Garrelsweer, *Loppersum*, 10-13 and 19 May (was 10-13 May), adult summer plumage.

This concerns a date extension. This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2000 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

***Western Sandpiper / Alaskastrandloper**

Calidris mauri 0,0,1

FRIESLAND Westhoek, *Waadhoeke*, 15-19 August, adult, photographed, videoed (W van Zwieten et al; van Zwieten & Ebels 2020; Dutch Birding 41: 361, plate 493, 2019, 42: 157, plate 215, 159, plate 216-219, 2020).

Another new bird for the country, this one more or less expected. A regular visitor to one of the most spectacular high tide wader roosts of the country photographed a 'peep' he did not recognise. He shared photographs on Facebook and it was not long before the bird was correctly identified. It remained for another four days but was only seen around high tide. In order not to disturb this very important Wadden Sea roost that holds 10 000s of waders, the 100s of birders that visited the site did not approach the mudflats but stayed on the dyke at a safe distance of c 150 m. Since the bird had the habit of foraging on the front edge of the huge flock, it still allowed very reasonable scope views.

Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter

Tringa flavipes 2,52,1

NOORD-HOLLAND Mariëndal, *Den Helder*, 17 July, also seen at Wide Mar, Stiens, *Leeuwarden* FR, 18 July, adult summer plumage, photographed, videoed (P Ferwerda, J Breidenbach et al; Dutch Birding 41: 364, plate 496, 2019).

Based on the strong similarities in plumage and the connecting dates, it was decided that the same bird was involved at these two sites, that are c 80 km apart as the yellowlegs flies. The last blank year was 2010, and one record is nowadays considered a poor year.

Great Snipe / Poelsnip

Gallinago media -,44,1

GRONINGEN Wolfsbarge, Zuidlaardermeer, *Midden-Groningen*, 15 May, photographed (R Oving).

Possibly two birds were involved but the single photograph and the description were not conclusive and therefore only one was accepted.

533 Greater Sand Plover / Woestijnplevier *Anarhynchus leschenaultii*, female, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 20 May 2019 *(Jacob Molenaar)* **534** Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw *Larus fuscus fuscus*, first calendar-year, Haventje Noord, Brouwersdam, Zuid-Holland, 28 September 2019 *(Achim Holzem)* **535** Stilt Sandpiper / Steltstrandloper *Calidris himantopus*, adult, Waverhoek, Utrecht, 20 August 2019 *(René van Rossum)* **536** Western Sandpiper / Alaskastrandloper *Calidris mauri*, adult, Westhoek, Friesland, 15 August 2019 *(Wim van Zwieten)* **537** Little Curlew / Kleine Regenwulp *Numenius minutus*, first-winter, with Eurasian Curlew / Wulp *N arquata* and Common Starling / Spreeuw *Sturnus vulgaris*, Kolhorn, Noord-Holland, 25 December 2019 *(Alex Bos)* **538** Little Curlew / Kleine Regenwulp *Numenius minutus*, first-winter, Kolhorn, Noord-Holland, 28 December 2019 *(Leo J R Boon)*

Black Guillemot / Zwarte Zeekoet
Cepphus grylle 31,67,-
2006 ZEELAND Telpost Zeedijk, Westkapelle, *Veere*, 12 November, adult winter plumage (A Vink, R Vermoolen, L Kaaij).
This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2007 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Long-tailed Jaeger / Kleinste Jager
Stercorarius longicaudus 24,109,-
1979 # ZUID-HOLLAND Grevelingendam, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 22 September (was 21 September), 1cy male, found dead, skin in collection of Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam, now Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH (J Everaers, M van Drunen; Scharringa & Osieck 1981).
This concerns a date correction. This species is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Audouin's Gull / Audouins Meeuw
Larus audouinii 0,2,1
NOORD-BRABANT Kanaalpark, Rosmalen, *'s-Hertogenbosch*, 18 April, 3 or 4cy, photographed (R Keijsers; Keijsers & Ebels 2020; Dutch Birding 42: 189, plate 241-244, 2020).
The young observer did not hesitate to fire a series of camera shots when he saw a medium-sized gull with a red bill passing by, thereby securing the third record of this species. Previous records were in 2003 and 2008. The committee could not determine whether it was a 'fast' 3cy or a 4cy. After the assessment, Sylvain Reyt (Dutch Birding 42: 361, 2020) stated the bird can best be aged as a 4cy.

Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw
Larus fuscus fuscus 0,43,8
ZUID-HOLLAND Binnenwatering, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 23 March, and Lombardijen, *Rotterdam*, 15-17 May, adult, wearing colour-ring, photographed (A Marijnis, R van Pelt).
Zandmotor, Ter Heijde, *Westland*, 3 August, 3cy, wearing colour-ring (M Zevenbergen).
Kapittelduinen, Hoek van Holland, *Rotterdam*, 12 September, 2cy, wearing colour-ring, photographed (M Zevenbergen).
Strand, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 19 September, 2cy, wearing colour-ring, photographed (A Marijnis).
Haventje Noord, Brouwersdam, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 28 September, 1cy, wearing colour-ring, photographed (A Holzem).
Vrederust, *Den Haag*, 29 September, 1cy, wearing colour-ring, photographed (T van der Knaap).
Zandmotor, Ter Heijde, *Westland*, 1 October, adult, wearing colour-ring, photographed (M Zevenbergen).
Polder Het West Nieuwland, Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 1 October, adult, wearing colour-ring (J Nagtegaal).
The second record year in a row, exceeding the six from 2018. Five out of eight had been ringed at Horsvær archipelago, Nordland, Norway, the natal ground of most recent records. Another had been ringed in Sweden, where the taxon was first described by Linnaeus in 1758. Not only did it wear a colour-ring, it was also equipped with a datalogger. Baltic Gull is a bit of an oddity amongst Dutch rarities. Only 2cy birds can be diagnostically identified on plumage, and only during certain months of the year (Altenburg et al 2011). In all other plumages, only birds ringed as chicks in pure *fuscus* colonies are accepted. Both identifying immature gulls and reading gull rings is work for specialists. This is reflected in the relatively low number of different observers. For instance, of the 51 records, one observer has now 10 records and another one has six (imagine that for another species with an equal number of records, like Lesser Yellowlegs!). Despite the taxon being such a niche-market bird, 2003 was the last year without any record and since the first in 2001, the average number of records is 2.7 a year. With only a small percentage of individuals being diagnostically identifiable, by a small number of observers only, and taking into account that a series of good sightings has never been submitted, combined with the fact that a steady number of birds has been found in all but one year since 2001 nonetheless, we have concluded that this taxon is so heavily underrepresented that it must be too common to be considered in the first place. Therefore, from 1 January 2020 onwards, records will no longer be considered.

Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern
Sterna dougallii 3,37,2
NOORD-HOLLAND De Putten, Camperduin, *Bergen*, 20 May, adult summer plumage, wearing metal rings on both legs, photographed (B van Gennip, B Kers).
ZEELAND Noordervroon, Westkapelle, *Veere*, 8 July, adult summer plumage, wearing metal ring, photographed (T Luiten et al; Dutch Birding 41: 365, plate 499, 2019).
As is often the case, the inscriptions of the rings were not read. Both turned up on sites that have had records in the past. In 2018, a double-ringed bird was also present at Camperduin, so this could have been the same individual.

Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw
Elanus caeruleus 1,33,7
OVERIJSSEL Haaksbergerveen, *Haaksbergen*, 30-31 March, photographed (J van Zuijlen, P Knolle, H Noordkamp et al).
UTRECHT Telpost De Horde, *Lopik*, 5 April, photographed (A Boele, F Engelen, K de Leeuw et al; Dutch Birding 41: 205, plate 253, 2019).
FRIESLAND Mandeleijen, De Miumer, *Opsterland*, 6 April (C de Vries).
GRONINGEN Telpost Eemshaven, Eemshaven-Oost, *Het Hogeland*, 21 April, photographed (J van Deijk et al).
ZEELAND Terhole, *Hulst*, 10-11 May, 2cy, photographed (M Sponselee et al; Dutch Birding 41: 279, plate 375, 2019).
NOORD-HOLLAND Dijkgatbos, *Hollands Kroon*, 22 May, photographed (L Kelder, M Berkhout).
NOORD-BRABANT Keent, *Oss*, 2-6 November, adult,

photographed (I Doedel, J J F J Jansen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 66, plate 100, 2020).

If the number of records continues to rise at the same speed it did over the past five years (and there is no reason to think otherwise), this species will meet the criteria to leave the fold of the committee within a few years from now. The average over the past decade (2010-19) is 3.5 a year, and over the past five years (2015-19) a staggering 6.4. In Belgium, the species is no longer assessed by the Belgian Rare Bird Committee (BRBC) since 2019 (Baeten et al 2019). It is in a not too distant past that this was a real prize bird anywhere in Europe, when the species' breeding range was restricted to a tiny part of the Iberian Peninsula. Even there it was thin on the ground, which makes the quick and rapid recent expansion (Ławicki & Perlman 2017) all the more remarkable.

Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier

Gyps fulvus 9,415,14

NOORD-BRABANT Beuven, Strabrechtse Heide, *Someren*, 19 May, 2cy, photographed (F Neijts, R Kastelijn).
Ullingse Bergen, and Vlagtberg, Oploo, *Sint Anthonis*, 4-5 June, three, 2cy, photographed (A Bouwmans et al; Dutch Birding 41: 288, plate 398, 2019).

LIMBURG Voormalige vuilstort Postbaan, *Maastricht*, 21 May, two, photographed just across the border in Belgium (B Alards, M Verbeek, A van Halbeek).
Sluisbeek, Oud-Geleen, *Sittard-Geleen*, 1 June, two, photographed (P P Cilissen).
Molenhoek, *Mook en Middelaar*, 21 June, photographed (E Yilmaz).

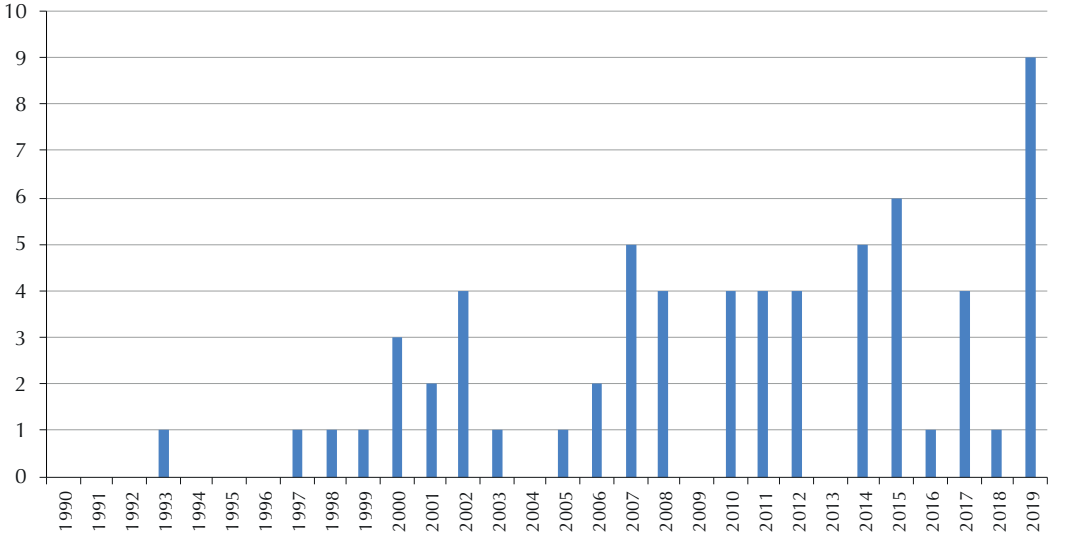
ZEELAND Mortiere, *Middelburg*, 2 June, photographed (L van de Zande).

OVERIJSSEL Het Wilbert, *Hengelo*, and Noord Deurningen, *Dinkelland*, 9 June, 2cy, photographed (A te Brake, C Jansen).
Haaksbergerveen, *Haaksbergen*, 23 June, two, photographed (C Derks).

GELDERLAND Malburgen, and Centrum, *Arnhem*, 9 June, and Oud-Reemst, Hoge Veluwe, *Ede*, 10 June, subadult, photographed (B van Dam et al; Dutch Birding 41: 288, plate 399, 2019).

Nine is the best year so far in terms of the number of records, exceeding the six from 2016. However, with many singles and a maximum group size of three, the total number of individuals (14) remained relatively low: there have been seven years with more individuals. There were four scattered records between 1904 and 1975 (nine birds), and 64 since 1993 (figure 2). The average number of records over the past three decades is now 2.1 a year and as a consequence, this was the final year this species was assessed. The number of sightings started to pick up since the 1990s and since 1997 it has been nearly annual. Despite the increase, there are still years without records, most recently in 2004, 2009 and 2013. Well over half of all records concerned singles (n=39) but large groups show up regularly. The most impressive groups contained 27 (2017), 29 (2015), 35 (2015), 41 (2007), 60 (2017) and 61 (2007) birds. The best years in terms of numbers were 2007 (113), 2017 (94) and 2015 (78). The total number of individuals now stands at 438. Birds have been seen in all months between April and October (date extremes: 6 April and 23 October) but they evidently peak in (especially: late) May (n=15) and June (n=35). During sunny June days with warm southerlies, they are now more or less expected to show up. Rings prove that birds from France, Italy and Spain have reached the Netherlands.

FIGURE 2 Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* records in the Netherlands in 1990-2019 (n=64). There are four records prior to 1990: in 1904, 1930, 1944 and 1975. / Gevallen van Vale Gier *Gyps fulvus* in Nederland per jaar in 1990-2019 (n=64). Er zijn vier gevallen van voor die tijd: 1904, 1930, 1944 en 1975.



539 Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier *Gyps fulvus*, with Common Buzzard / Buizerd *Buteo buteo* and Carrion Crow / Zwarte Kraai *Corvus corone*, Sint Anthonis, Noord-Brabant, 5 June 2019 *(Harvey van Diek)*

540 Cinereous Vulture / Monniksgier *Aegypius monachus*, second calendar-year, Hellendoorn, Overijssel, 25 May 2019 *(Julian Bosch)*

Cinereous Vulture / Monniksgier
Aegypius monachus 1,1,2
LIMBURG Voormalige vuilstort Postbaan, *Maastricht*, 21 May, 3cy, photographed just across the border in Belgium (B Alards, M Verbeek, A van Halbeek).
DRENTHE Eelderdiep, De Onlanden, and Eelderwolde, *Tynaarlo*, and Weeringsbroeken, and Peizerweering, De Onlanden, *Noordenveld*, also seen at Vloeivelden Suikerunie, and Corpus den Hoorn Zuid, and Stadspark, and De Held, and Hoendiep, *Groningen* GR, 24 May, and Hellendoornse Broek, and Hellendoornse Berg, Sallandse Heuvelrug, *Hellendoorn*, and Luttenberg, *Raalte*, and Wesepe-Boxbergen, *Olst-Wijhe* OV, and De Maten-Noord, and Vogelbuurt, *Apeldoorn* GE, 25 May, 2cy, photographed, videoed (T Kompier et al; Ebels 2019; Dutch Birding 41: 214, plate 267-268, 271, plate 365, 280, plate 377, 284, plate 383, 2019).
The ink of our policy for birds originating from reintroduction programmes was still wet when no less than three Cinereous Vultures turned up within 16 days, all with a different background story. These birds therefore formed an interesting test case for the new directives. Wild-born rarities originating from self-sustaining reintroduced populations are eligible for acceptance. Two sightings were accepted (third and fourth record), whereas the third one was not. The Limburg bird was seen and photographed well in Belgium, near the Dutch border. When it took off (in the company of a Griffon Vulture) it passed the southern tip of the Netherlands where it was seen by three birders. This wild-born bird had been ringed as a nestling with white ring FUH on 9 June 2017 at Parc Naturel des Grands Causses, Aveyron, France, where a reintroduction programme started in 1992. Birds were last released as long ago as 2004 and this population is now regarded as self-sustaining. White FUH was therefore accepted (it was placed in category C in Belgium). The Drenthe bird was unmarked and (therefore) also wild born. Because vagrancy to north-western Europe has occurred long before the start of reintroduction programmes (with, for instance, a bird shot in the Netherlands in 1948), birds showing no signs of originating from a reintroduction programme are treated as wild birds by the committee. A third bird that flew over Noord-Brabant and Limburg and into Germany on 9 May was not accepted. This individual (dubbed 'Brinzola') was never actually seen in the field but its GPS tracker revealed it crossed the Netherlands a day after it was seen in Belgium. It was subsequently seen in Germany, Sweden and Norway, where it crashed into a wind turbine and died in March 2020. It was born in the wild in Spain in 2016 where it was picked up weakened near Palancia that same year. After its recovery, it was included into a reintroduction programme at Sierra de la Demanda, La Rioja, where it was released in October 2018. Six months later, it started wandering north. 'Brinzola' was transferred twice (75 and 175 km) and lived in captivity for c 80% of its life (over two years) before it was seen in the Netherlands. 'Brinzola' thereby showed many similarities to a not accepted bird in 2005 ('Carmen'), that spent 22 months in captivity and was transferred several times, that also showed up in the Netherlands shortly after it was released (back) into the wild. The committee regards the unusual life history of 'Brinzola' to be similar to that of an introduced individual rather than a wild bird and it was therefore not accepted on status.

Greater/Lesser Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend/Schreeuwarend
Clanga clanga/pomarina 0,5,1
NOORD-BRABANT De Maashorst, *Uden*, 19 April, 2cy, photographed (A Hofmans; Dutch Birding 41: 205, plate 252, 2019).
Although this 2cy bird was photographed reasonably well, the identification could not be clinched because it could have been a hybrid between both species.

Booted Eagle / Dwergarend
Aquila pennata 0,30,2
ZEELAND Yerseke Moer, Yerseke, and Schor van Waarde, *Reimerswaal*, 14 May, and Groot Cambronpolder, Luntershoek, *Hulst*, 15 May, 2cy, intermediate morph, photographed (M Hoekstein, P L Meininger et al).
UTRECHT Lekdijk, Steenwaard, *Houten*, 21 June, also seen at Beesdse Lage Veld, and Landgoed Mariënwaerdt, *West Betuwe* GE, 29 June, 2cy, pale morph, photographed (R Bos, B Kasius, P van Veen).
Plumage analysis shows that the intermediate morph bird in Zeeland had also been seen in Tienen, Vlaams-Brabant, Belgium, 10 days prior to this record. The moulting pattern of the pale morph photographed at West Betuwe revealed it was the same individual seen at Houten eight days earlier. Despite being in different provinces, the localities of these two sightings are only 4 km apart as the eagle flies.

Golden Eagle / Steenarend
Aquila chrysaetos 10,8,1
OVERIJSSEL Olde Maten, Rouveen, *Staphorst*, 24 May, 2cy, photographed (J Bredenbeek, L Hollander, P Hollander).
The observer also rediscovered 2017's Eastern Imperial Eagle *A heliaca* at the very same site. Like this one, most records concern fly-bys. The last one lingering for a longer period is as long ago as 2002. There are no clear peaks during the year: the 19 records are divided over 10 months, and there is not a single month with more than three records.

Eurasian Pygmy Owl / Dwerguil
Glaucidium passerinum 0,9,1
FLEVOLAND Golfpark, *Lelystad*, 31 August, found dead, skin in collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed (J P E Schrijver, via J D Eerdmans; Dutch Birding 41: 374, plate 518, 2019).
The 10th record, and the first for Flevoland. All records are from the 21st century, and thereby the species has turned from a mega-rarity into a more or less biannual bird within a short time span.

Eurasian Scops Owl / Dwergooruil
Otus scops 5,6,1
UTRECHT Soesterkwartier, *Amersfoort*, 24 May, sound-recorded (J Jordaans).

541 Saker Falcon / Sakervalk *Falco cherrug*, juvenile, Stroe, Noord-Holland, 20 July 2019 *(Maurits Martens)* **542** Brown Shrike / Bruine Klauwier *Lanius cristatus*, adult male, Keent, Noord-Brabant, 12 October 2019 *(David Spelt)* **543** Balearic Woodchat Shrike / Balearische Roodkopklauwier *Lanius senator badius*, second calendar-year, Oostvaardersveld, Flevoland, 14 June 2019 *(Maurits Martens)* **544** Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola*, female, Lentevreugd, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, 20 May 2019 *(Arjan Portengen)*

The 12th Eurasian Scops Owl has the honour of being one of the first accepted nocturnal migration ('noc-mig') rarities. Since continuous recording of bird calls during the night has gained popularity, it can be expected that more vagrants will occasionally be captured on tape. Noc-mig is still in its infancy and there is still a lot to be learnt. Future submissions of (presumed) rarities could be tough nuts to crack, with potential fraud (known to have happened in other countries) adding another layer to an already difficult matter. Amateur birders play a key role in adding new knowledge by sharing their recordings. It is not a practice for the faint-hearted though. Imagine the shock when you discover a bird like this Eurasian Scops Owl on your recordings and then realize it was calling right above your head while you were asleep...

European Bee-eater / Bijeneter
Merops apiaster 105,139,-
1970 FLEVOLAND location unknown, 24 June, photographed, skin in collection of Natuurhistorisch Museum Rotterdam (unknown, via R E van der Vliet).
1955 # NOORD-HOLLAND De Dennen, Den Hoorn, and Dorpszicht, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, 30 May to 1 June (was Den Hoorn, May), 10 (ten Kate 1956, 1957).
1938 ZUID-HOLLAND Monster, *Westland*, 3 July, skull in collection of Cornell Museum of Vertebrates, Ithaca, New York, USA, photographed (formerly collection of C J Marinkelle, via R E van der Vliet).
This species is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

***Saker Falcon / Sakervalk**
Falco cherrug 0,0,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Bierdijk(erveldweg), and Smerp, Stroe, *Hollands Kroon*, 18-20 July, 1cy, photographed, videoed (J van der Vegt, M Martens et al; van den Berg 2019; Dutch Birding 41: 260, plate 343, 293, plate

401, 361, plate 492, 2019).

A crisp juvenile, unringed and fully winged Saker Falcon, without the faintest hint of mixed genes, not showing any odd behaviour, during the time when youngsters normally disperse: all signs were positive for this bird. Ringing results and satellite tracking prove juvenile Saker can disperse over large distances before migration starts. The number of records of such wandering birds in countries (south-)east of the Netherlands appears to be on the increase.

Brown Shrike / Bruine Klauwier

Lanius cristatus 0,2,2

FRIESLAND Kazerne – Schietkamp, Vliehors, *Vlieland*, 3-5 October, 1cy, photographed (N Gilissen et al; Dutch Birding 41: 446, plate 623, 2019).

NOORD-BRABANT Keent, *Oss*, 12 October, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Koning, A Mooren et al).

A small influx in Europe resulted in the third and fourth record. The first two were as recent as 2014 and 2017. These were both in winter but the 2019 birds, which included the first adult male, were found on dates perhaps a little bit more expected for this species.

Red-tailed Shrike / Turkestaanse Klauwier

Lanius phoenicuroides 0,3,1

FRIESLAND Bantpolder, Lauwersmeer, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 16 August to 8 September, >1cy female, photographed, videoed (M Stienstra, J Bosma et al; Dutch Birding 41: 369, plate 506, 2019).

Quite typically, this very early autumn bird turned out to be a Red-tailed Shrike rather than a Daurian Shrike *L isabellinus*. It was actively moulting its wing and tail feathers during its stay. In this good year for rare shrikes, it was the less rare twin species Daurian that was missing in action. Previous records were in 2000, 2002 and 2014.

Lesser Grey Shrike / Kleine Klapekster

Lanius minor 21,36,2

GRONINGEN Polder Vereniging, Grijpskerk, *Westerkwartier*, 18 June, male, photographed (K Bode et al; Dutch Birding 41: 285, plate 387, 2019).

ZEELAND Jan Geertseweg, Meliskerke, *Veere*, 31 August to 5 September, adult male, photographed (B van Jaarsveld, W Karst et al; Dutch Birding 41: 371, plate 513, 2019).

Given the population declines in Europe, it could be an observer effect that this species is increasingly recorded. In 2010-19, a grand total of 19 individuals was seen in eight out of 10 years.

Woodchat Shrike / Roodkopklauwier

Lanius senator 38 [since 1957],79,-

1998 FRIESLAND Westerduinen, *Schiermonnikoog*, 8 May (R Baars, E de Bruin, S Sybrandi).

This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2004 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before

545 Spotted Nutcracker / Notenkraker *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, first-winter, Wageningen, Gelderland, 5 February 2019 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

546 Red-tailed Shrike / Turkestaanse Klauwier *Lanius phoenicuroides*, female, Anjum, Friesland, 30 August 2019 *(Eric Menkveld)*

547 Calandra Lark / Kalanderleeuwerik *Melanocorypha calandra*, Goedereede, Zuid-Holland, 25 April 2019 *(Leo J R Boon)*

548 Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf *Phylloscopus ibericus*, Solleveld, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, 17 May 2019 *(Gerjon Gelling)*

this date. The total excludes both Balearic Woodchat Shrikes *L s badius*.

Balearic Woodchat Shrike / Balearische Roodkopklauwier
Lanius senator badius 0,1,1
FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersveld, Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, 14 June, 2cy, photographed, videoed (F van Groen, P Hartog, J-P Jongejans et al; Dutch Birding 41: 276, plate 374, 285, plate 388, 2019).
With the first being as long ago as 1993, this record was long-awaited. During the one-evening event, both sides of this large-billed bird were photographed, also in flight, allowing good views of the primaries, and proving that a primary patch was absent left and right, the key feature to secure the identification.

Spotted Nutcracker / Notenkraker
Nucifraga caryocatactes -,-,1
GELDERLAND Wageningen-West, and De Buurt, *Wageningen*, 19 November 2018 to 1 July, 1-2cy, probable *N c macrorhynchos*, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (W de Jong et al; Dutch Birding 41-1, cover, 41: 67, plate 92, 2019).
OVERIJSSEL Beerze, *Ommen*, 19 September, photographed (M de Bie).
Records of this species were not assessed in 1979-2018 but as of 2019 it has been added to the list of rarities. The number of sightings has dropped dramatically over the past two decades. The last (small) invasion was in 2008, and very few reports exist since. For instance, despite digital photography increasing in popularity, only one was photographed between 2009 and 2017. This led to the conclusion it must have become a rarity. The confiding Wageningen bird proved very popular amongst birders, and it lingered for a long time. Surprisingly, a second bird was photographed, on what was formerly considered a fairly normal date for a bird in autumn.

Crested Lark / Kuifleeuwerik
Galerida cristata -,-,1
GELDERLAND Stationsgebied, *Apeldoorn*, 4 November to 15 March 2020, male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Jansen et al; Dutch Birding 42: 70, plate 113, 2020).
This species is now extinct as a breeder and it was placed on the list of rarities in 2015. After three years without records, this long-stayer suddenly popped up.

Calandra Lark / Kalanderleeuwerik
Melanocorypha calandra 0,5,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Jillesweg, Goedereede, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 25-26 April, photographed, videoed (F Rosmalen et al; Rosmalen & Hart 2019; Dutch Birding 41: 210, plate 264, 2019).
To the best of our knowledge, this is the first record of a mega-rarity where the finder identified the bird using identification software (the Merlin app from Cornell Lab of Ornithology). Despite this being the sixth record, and the fourth this century, it was only the first to be admired by the crowds.

***Green Warbler / Groene Fitis**
Phylloscopus nitidus 0,0,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Holy, Vlaardingen, *Vlaardingen*, 24 June, singing and calling, sound-recorded, videoed (F Domenie et al via R Slaterus; van den Berg 2019, Slaterus 2019; Dutch Birding 41: 292, figure 1-2, 2019)
A video with a sound recording of this bird was posted on Facebook by an inexperienced observer in the morning, asking which species was singing in her neighbourhood. It was quickly identified and reported as a Greenish Warbler *P trochiloides*. This is a very scarce but annual species, and since this was a Monday morning, it was only visited by a handful of local birders. It was not until a former committee member and bird sound specialist listened to the recordings around noon when alarm bells went off. To his ear, the calls sounded more like a Green

Warbler and the song was also odd for Greenish. A thorough analysis of all taxa within the Greenish Warbler complex – later resulting in what must have been the finest submission of the year – revealed that indeed both the call and song fitted Green and excluded all other taxa. Unfortunately, it was one of the hottest days of the year and the bird was not heard nor seen after 11:00, so even the birder that revealed its true identity was not rewarded with a glimpse.

Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter
Phylloscopus bonelli 5,41,2
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 22 August, 1cy, ringed, photographed (T van der Meer et al; Dutch Birding 41: 373, plate 516, 2019).
FRIESLAND Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 20 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed (G Bochem, C Zuhorn, R Meijer).
No feather sample was collected for DNA analysis of the Vlieland bird. Based on biometrics, in addition to some slightly suggestive plumage features, the committee decided Eastern Bonelli's Warbler *P orientalis* was sufficiently excluded.

Pallas's Leaf Warbler / Pallas' Boszanger
Phylloscopus proregulus 9,85,-
1996 # NOORD-HOLLAND Petten, *Schagen*, 26 October to 12 November (was 26 October to 10 November).
This species is no longer considered since 1 January 1997 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger
Phylloscopus schwarzi 2,46,2
OVERIJSSEL Vogelringstation De Kooi, Hasselt, *Zwartewaterland*, 8 October, ringed, photographed (J Schmidt, H Luten, J Westera).
UTRECHT Telpost Kwintelooyen, Veenendaal, *Rhenen*, 24 October, sound-recorded (J de Jong, P-G Gelderblom, A Vink et al).
Remarkably, the first two ever to be recorded inland were also the only two of the year. Needless to say, this was a new species for both land-locked provinces.

Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf
Phylloscopus ibericus 2,48,10
NOORD-HOLLAND De Tuintjes, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, 8 April, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (A Wassink et al; Dutch Birding 41: 210, plate 263, 2019).
OVERIJSSEL Keizersteeg, *Dalfsen*, 16 April, singing and calling, photographed, sound-recorded (V Martens et al).
LIMBURG Grenspaal 516, Wember Veen, *Bergen*, 18 April, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (H Don).
UTRECHT Sportpark Oud Wulven, Polder Vechter- en Oudwolverbroek, *Houten*, 10 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (J Bosch, N Bosch et al; Dutch Birding 41: 285, plate 390, 2019).
ZUID-HOLLAND Oude Broekpolder, Kwintsheul, *Westland*, 11-17 May, singing, sound-recorded (W Kolber, H Kolber et al).
Solleveld, *Den Haag*, 16-17 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (T van Schie, K van Schie et al).
FRIESLAND Stortemelk, *Vlieland*, 13 May to 22 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (H Bouwmeester et al).
Veenkloosterbos, Veenklooster, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 18 May to 18 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (S Schotanus et al).
FLEVOLAND Atolwijk, *Lelystad*, 14-20 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (H van de Heuvel, J-P Jongejans et al).
ZEELAND Van 't Hofweg, and Golsteinse Weg, Sint Laurens, *Veere*, 29 May, singing and calling, photographed, sound-recorded (J Walhout et al).
A record year with 10 for this increasingly recorded species, exceeding the seven from 2018. A chiffchaff widely twitched in the city of Groningen, Groningen, usually (but not always) sang and also looked like a proper Iberian but it called like a Common Chiffchaff *P collybita*. Since calls are inherited (rather than learnt), this pointed towards mixed genes and therefore the sighting was not accepted. The committee decided to implement a pragmatic approach for the assessments: reports like the one in Groningen will be rejected, whereas birds that solidly sing like Iberians but do not call, will be accepted. Mixed genes are considered to be the exception to the rule. This is supported by the fact that all birds previously accepted of which both the song and calls were recorded, showed no mismatches. A more conservative approach would therefore result in throwing out the baby with the bath water.

Eastern Subalpine Warbler / Balkanbaardgrasmus
Sylvia cantillans 1,36,1
FRIESLAND Noorderduinen, *Schiermonnikoog*, 26 April, male, photographed, sound-recorded (K Tjoelker et al; Dutch Birding 41: 210, plate 264, 2019).
2018 NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Paradijsveld, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, 6 May, male, *S c cantillans*.
The 2018 bird was already accepted. An mtDNA analysis now available in GenBank showed it belonged to the nominate subspecies *cantillans*. This is the first time an Eastern Subalpine Warbler has been accepted to subspecies and therefore this is a new taxon for the Netherlands.

subalpine warbler / baardgrasmus
Sylvia inornata/subalpina/cantillans 4,38,1
FRIESLAND Klein Vaarwater, *Ameland*, 26-27 April, 2cy, photographed (R Pater, B-J Prak et al; Dutch Birding 41: 211, plate 265, 2019).
Possibly a Western Subalpine Warbler *S inornata* (which should be renamed *S iberiae*, cf Zuccon et al 2020) but despite several good photographs, the tail pattern was just not captured well enough to exclude an eastern taxon. At the time, some birders suggested this bird could have been the country's first Moltoni's Warbler *S subalpina* but given its moulting pattern this seems highly unlikely.

549 Upcher's Warbler / Grote Vale Spotvogel *Hippolais languida*, first calendar-year, Wormerland, Noord-Holland, 14 October 2019 *(Vincent van der Spek)*. By October, adults should be far more worn than this bird.

Dartford Warbler / Provençaalse Grasmus
Sylvia undata 1,10,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 11-20 October, 1cy male, *S u dartfordiensis*, photographed (F J Hoogstra et al; Dutch Birding 41: 448, plate 630, 2019).
A classic site for this species: this is already the fourth for the Maasvlakte and immediate surroundings.

***Upcher's Warbler / Grote Vale Spotvogel**
Hippolais languida 0,0,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Polder Wijde Wormer, Wijdewormer, *Wormerland*, 12-14 October, 1cy, mtDNA analyses (based on faeces samples) stored in GenBank, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (K Vaartjes, D Kok et al; Dutch Birding 41: 449, plate 629, 2019).
This bird was photographed in a garden in the middle of a 'random' Dutch polder. The images immediately stirred a discussion about its identity. Though definitely not settled, the general consensus went towards the long-expected first Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *Iduna pallida*. The following day, it was still present when Upcher's Warbler was suggested as an unexpected but better option by a few keen birders. Despite the perhaps not very typical length of the first primary (a bit on the long side for Upcher's but too short for Eastern Olivaceous), they showed its plumage features, structure and behaviour (it often swinged its tail sideways, and fanned it) better fitted Upcher's. Unfortunately, no permission from the landowners was granted to trap the bird. Although measurements would have been valuable, in hindsight this proved to be unnecessary for the identification. A few recorded calls on the second day fitted Upcher's and seemed to rule out Eastern Olivaceous. Moreover, out of 15 faecal samples randomly collected on leaves of its favourite bush the day after it departed, two belonged to the bird (others belonged to Common Blackbird *Turdus merula*, Song Thrush *T philomelos* and House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*). The mtDNA analysis confirmed the identity as Upcher's (Peter de Knijff in litt), the first for western Europe. The committee identified it as a first calendar-year bird (see plate 549).

Melodious Warbler / Orpheusspotvogel
Hippolais polyglotta 2,46,-
2003 # LIMBURG Haeselaarsbroek, *Echt-Susteren*, 16 June to 18 July (was 18 June to 14 July), singing.
Melodious Warbler is no longer considered since 1 January 2004 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel
Iduna caligata 0,31,1
FRIESLAND Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 20 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed (G Bochem, C Zuhorn, R Meijer).
2018 # FRIESLAND Oostpunt, 14-17 September, and Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 19 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed (G Bochem et al).
Plumage analysis showed that the trapped bird in 2018

550 Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger *Acrocephalus dumetorum*, first calendar-year (left), with Eurasian Reed Warbler / Kleine Karekiet *A scirpaceus*, first calendar-year, Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, 8 September 2019 *(Arnoud B van den Berg/Vrs Van Lennep)* **551** Paddyfield Warbler / Veldrietzanger *Acrocephalus agricola*, Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, 10 September 2019 *(Arnoud B van den Berg/Vrs Van Lennep)* **552** White-throated Sparrow / Witkeelgors *Zonotrichia albicollis*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 28 October 2019 *(Thijs Glastra)*

553 Dusky Thrush / Bruine Lijster *Turdus eunomus*, first-winter male, Kooisplek, Vlieland, Friesland, 27 October 2019 *(Arnold Meijer/Blue Robin)*

554 Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, first-winter, Vlieland, Friesland, 27 October 2019 *(Edial Dekker)*

was the same individual as one seen in the field at the other end of the island the days before. The same ringer trapped the only one for 2019 at the very same site a year and a day later.

Paddyfield Warbler / Veldrietzanger
Acrocephalus agricola 1,42,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, 10 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed, sound-recorded (R Luntz, A B van den Berg et al; Dutch Birding 41: 357, plate 489, 2019).
The last blank year was 15 years ago. There are now eight spring and 33 (37 individuals) autumn records and the large majority involves trapped birds.

Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger
Acrocephalus dumetorum 0,52,8
NOORD-HOLLAND Watervlak, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 12 June, singing, sound-recorded (S Lagerveld, H Groot et al).
Vogelringstation Van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, 8 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed, sound-recorded (H Buckx, A B van den Berg et al).
Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 10 September, two, 1cy, ringed, photographed (T van der Meer et al).
Vogelringstation Van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, 16 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (A B van den Berg, D Pull).
Boomgaard Hallerweg, Den Burg, *Texel*, 9 November to 15 December, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (N Janinhoff, H Verdaat et al; Dutch Birding 42: 70, plate 112, 2020).
ZUID-HOLLAND Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 5 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (J Vlot, A Kolders et al).
Sportpark Groenhoven, *Gouda*, 22-23 October, photographed, sound-recorded (D van Braak, E Florijn et al).
Another good year, in line with the steep increase of records over the past decade. With exactly 60 records over the past 30 years (the first was in 1990), Blyth's Reed Warbler is now on the edge of being no longer considered. This year saw the first record of a bird attempting to winter.

White's Thrush / Goudlijster
Zoothera aurea 11,9,1
FRIESLAND Oldegalileën, *Leeuwarden*, 8 October, 1cy female, found dead, skin in collection of Natuurmuseum Fryslân, Leeuwarden FR, photographed (G Jonker, via J Breidenbach).
Not only the date but even the circumstances can be considered classic: this was already the 15th to be found dead.

Dusky Thrush / Bruine Lijster
Turdus eunomus 2,1,1
FRIESLAND Kooisplek and Kooispleklid, *Vlieland*, 25-28 October, 1cy male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M de Vries et al; Dutch Birding 41: 451, plate 634, 2019).
What a difference with the previous record in 2016! That bird stirred quite a debate – within and outside the committee – since several birders suspected it to have mixed genes. This year's bird however looked like a textbook male Dusky Thrush. The number of records seems to be increasing in Britain (Holt et al 2020), so who knows maybe more birds will appear in the near future.

Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster
Turdus atrogularis 0,11,1
DRENTHE Binnenvree & Buitenvree, *Coevorden*, 27 January to 18 March, probably 2cy male, photographed (M Brockman, via G Ottens, F van der Wielen et al; Dutch Birding 41: 134, plate 159, 143, plate 171, 2019).
This once very rare species seems to be becoming near-annual.

Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst
Luscinia svecica svecica 24,55,3
UTRECHT Waverhoek, *De Ronde Venen*, 17-22 April, adult male, photographed (I Jacobs).
Zuidpolder te Veld, Eempolders, *Eemnes*, 25 May, adult male, photographed (S Wytema et al; Dutch Birding 41: 286, plate 394, 2019).
ZUID-HOLLAND Lentevreugd, *Wassenaar*, 15 May, adult male, photographed (J van Beelen).
1985 FRIESLAND Ferwerd, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 29 May, adult male, found dead, skin in collection of Natuurmuseum Fryslân, Leeuwarden FR, photographed (via J Breidenbach, A P Kies).
Since there were quite a few reports, the actual number might have been higher. With odd 'orange-spotted' Bluethroats (cf Ebels & van Duivendijk 2010) regularly occurring in the country, the committee has chosen a conservative approach in the assessments, also taking other features besides the spot colour into account.

Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart
Tarsiger cyanurus 1,26,5
FRIESLAND Groene Glop, *Schiermonnikoog*, 3 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (K Oosterbeek, A Noorman, S Deuzeman; Dutch Birding 41: 446, plate 624, 2019).
Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 7 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (A Wijker, J Visser).
Tweede Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 27-28 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (B de Knegt et al; Dutch Birding 41: 448, plate 628, 2019).
ZUID-HOLLAND Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, 5-7 October, 1cy, photographed (A M P Kuiten, G J Gelling, K Hendriks et al; Dutch Birding 41: 448, plate 627, 2019).
ZEELAND Oranjezon, Vrouwenpolder, *Veere*, 31 October, 1cy, photographed (B Ducheyne).
A record year, with five birds in four weeks' time (2010 and 2013 had four). With 23 out of the now 32 records being from the past decade, this species is obviously on the increase, although it is still not an annual bird (figure 3). In Britain, it has increased to the point that it is no longer assessed by the BBRC since 2017 (White & Kehoe 2019). Belgium on the other hand had 'only' nine up to and including 2018 (Baeten et al 2019). While it is no longer the mind-boggling rarity it once was, to many it

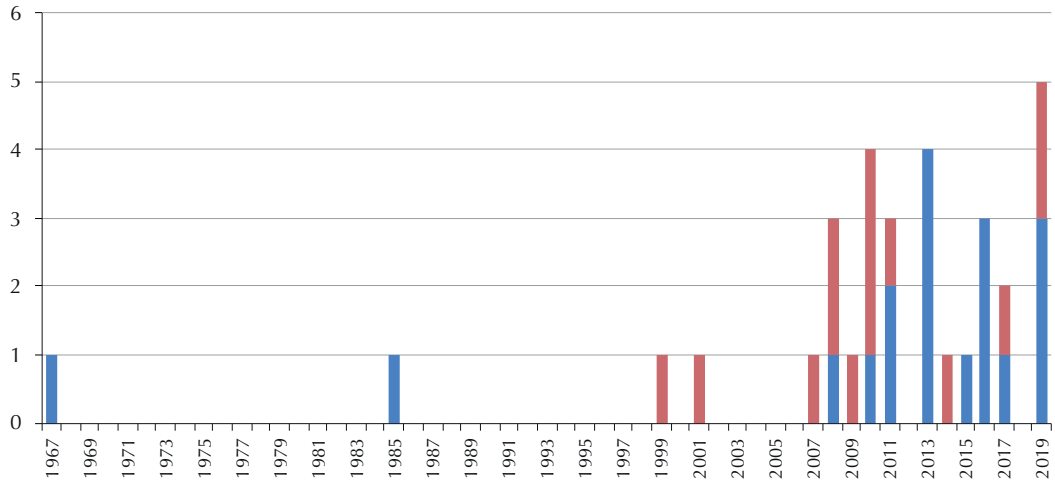


FIGURE 3 Records of Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus* in the Netherlands in 1967-2019 (n=32). Ringed birds in red. / Gevallen van Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus* in Nederland in 1967-2019 (n=32). Ringvangsten in rood.

has not lost its magical aura. The very confiding Vlieland bird on 27-28 October drew quite a crowd of birders visiting the island for the aforementioned Dusky Thrush.

Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger
Ficedula albicollis 24,14,2

UTRECHT Leersum, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, 19-28 May, adult male, photographed (P van den Heuvel; Dutch Birding 41: 370, plate 510-511, 2019).

NOORD-HOLLAND Ooghduyne, Julianadorp, *Den Helder*, 20 May, 2cy female, photographed (W Adema, G Welgraven; Dutch Birding 41: 285, plate 391, 2019).

The Julianadorp bird is only the second confirmed female.

Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborsttapuit
Saxicola maurus 9,40,3

FRIESLAND Oosterkwelder, *Schiermonnikoog*, 5-17 October, adult male, photographed (T Fijen, M van Oss, W van der Ham et al).

LIMBURG Rivierpark Maasvallei, Itteren, *Maastricht*, 22-23 October, probably 1cy female, photographed

555 Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit *Oenanthe isabellina*, first-winter (right), with Northern Wheatear *O oenanthe*, Kennemerduinen, Noord-Holland, 7 October 2019 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

556 Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborsttapuit *Saxicola maurus*, Itteren, Limburg, 23 October 2019 *(Bjorn Alards)*

557 Cirlgors / Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus*, male, Nederweert, Limburg, 12 July 2019 *(Enno B Ebels)*

(P Duckers, M Delarue, M Berlijn et al).

ZUID-HOLLAND Solleveld, *Westland*, 23 October, 1cy, photographed (J de Zeeuw).

The total number of records includes a single Caspian Stonechat *S m hemprichii*. The Wadden Sea islands Texel (12) and Vlieland (seven) have the most records. It is therefore surprising that the one on Schiermonnikoog this year was only the first for the island. The adult male was identified as a certain *maurus*; in other 2019 records the subspecies *hemprichii* could not be excluded with certainty. The Limburg bird was the first autumn inland record of any 'eastern' stonechat.

Stejneger's Stonechat / Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit
Saxicola stejnegeri 0,3,0

2017 FRIESLAND Oostpunt, *Vlieland*, 16-17 October, 1cy female, mtDNA analyses (based on faeces sample) stored in GenBank, photographed (A Dwarshuis, L Buckx et al).

2016 FRIESLAND Derde Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, 9 October, 1cy male, ringed, mtDNA analyses (based on feather sample) stored in GenBank, photographed (H Bouwmeester et al).

Both birds were identified as putative Stejneger's Stonechats in the field, which was later confirmed by mtDNA analysis (Peter de Knijff in litt). The genetic information was not stored in GenBank until 2019. Once available, the committee assessed and accepted both. The first was in October 2012, also confirmed by mtDNA analysis.

Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit
Oenanthe isabellina 0,14,1

NOORD-HOLLAND Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, 7 October, 1cy, photographed (L Buckx et al; Dutch Birding 41: 446, plate 625, 2019).

All records are of coastal birds in autumn and this year's bird was no exception.

Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit
Oenanthe pleschanka 0,26,2

FRIESLAND Industrieterrein Oost-Vlieland, *Vlieland*, 16 June, male, photographed (D Lautenbag, J Lautenbag-Slot et al; Dutch Birding 41: 285, plate 389, 2019).
Westerstrand, and Waddenzeedijk between Jachthaven and Veerhaven, *Schiermonnikoog*, 28 October, 1cy, photographed (M Henry, J Welbedacht et al; Dutch Birding 41: 446, plate 626, 2019).

With six records, including the first in 1988, Schiermonnikoog seems to have a remarkably strong attraction for this species.

Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart
Motacilla citreola 0,58,5

NOORD-HOLLAND De Nederlanden, *Texel*, 22 April, 2cy female, photographed (B Gaxiola).
Natuurontwikkeling Keverdijk, Naardermeer, *Weesp*, 1 May, female, photographed (H de Klein).
Tafelbergheide, *Huizen*, 20 September, sound-recorded (N van de Water).

ZUID-HOLLAND De Banken, 's-Gravenzande, *Westland*, 22 April, female, photographed (W Kolber, H Kolber).
Lentevreugd, *Wassenaar*, 20 May, female, photographed (A Portengen; Dutch Birding 41: 285, plate 392, 2019).

This species is on the threshold of being no longer considered. With 60 records over the past 30 years, there are now, on average, exactly two records a year. In Britain, the species is no longer considered since 2015 (Hudson & Rarities Committee 2015).

Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper
Anthus godlewskii 0,14,1

GRONINGEN Rottumerplaat, *Het Hogeland*, 13 December, sound-recorded (R Oving, M Bunskoek).

2015 FRIESLAND Lange Duinen, *Ameland*, 9 October, photographed (J J F J Jansen et al).

With eight records over the past six years, this once very

558 Myrtle Warbler / Mirtezanger *Setophaga coronata*, first-winter female, Groene Glop, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 12 October 2019 *(Bram Ubels)*

rare species is now near-annual. Technology seems to be pivotal for this increase, since virtually all birders keen on rare birds now carry both a camera and sound-recording equipment (or at least use the recorder on their telephone).

White-throated Sparrow / Witkeelgors
Zonotrichia albicollis 3,2,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 27-31 October, adult, photographed, sound-recorded (P Schrijvershof et al; Dutch Birding 41: 452, plate 636, 2019).

Despite being the country's second-commonest Nearctic passerine after Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* (which has nine records), this was only the first to be seen by many birders. While this is a garden bird in North America, this individual played hide and seek in dense vegetation and it took many a birder several hours to get as much as a glimpse. That the bird was seen in the vicinity of the largest seaport in Europe raised questions about how it got there. This was fuelled by one seen on board of the Canadian ship *MR Arcadia* while it passed Britain on 9 and 10 October (Dunn 2019). Though perhaps likely, there was no evidence to support the Dutch bird being ship-assisted. The Maasvlakte is a headland and it is arguably also the best rarity hotspot on the mainland.

Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors
Emberiza melanocephala 2,15,1
FRIESLAND Kobuspad, Briksduinen, *Ameland*, 9 June, also seen at Sint Annen, *Groningen* GR, 10 June, male summer plumage, photographed, sound-recorded (R Waenink, J G Bosma et al; Dutch Birding 41: 287, plate 397, 369, plate 508, 2019)

The two sites are c 60 km and a Wadden Sea crossing apart but the observer at Sint Annen pointed out some striking plumage features that proved both sightings actually belonged to the same individual. With a breeding pair of Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* in the vicinity, the second sighting was suppressed.

Cirl Bunting / Cirlgors
Emberiza cirlus 2,6,2
ZUID-HOLLAND Nesselande-Noord, *Rotterdam*, 10 June, 2cy female, photographed (R van Dorland).
LIMBURG Weerterbos, *Nederweert*, 20 June to 22 July, male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (H Janssen, F Meeuwissen et al; Dutch Birding 41: 369, plate 509, 2019).

Quite amazingly, this was the second year in a row with two records. The singing male was found only c 6 km away from a territorial male in 2018, more or less within the same reserve. Song analysis by the committee, however, revealed that it was a different individual. The female was only the second of its gender to be accepted.

Rustic Bunting / Bosgors
Emberiza rustica 14,69,-
1981 FRIESLAND Berkenplas, *Schiermonnikoog*, 9 May,

male (J Prins, E Veling, E J van IJzendoorn et al).
Accepted after re-assessment. Rustic Bunting is no longer considered since 1 January 2009 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Myrtle Warbler / Mirtezanger
Setophaga coronata 0,1,1
FRIESLAND Groene Glop, and Vredenhof and surroundings, *Schiermonnikoog*, 12 to 22 October, 1cy female, ringed, photographed, sound-recorded (J van Ardenne, A J van Loon et al; Dutch Birding 41: 450, plate 631-632, 2019).
23 years after the first, this bird was trapped and ringed and then shown to birders present on the island. It was released at an accessible nearby site and subsequently seen in the field. A large crowd gathered the following day. The vast wet birch forest, combined with a very mobile bird that did not join mixed species flocks and hardly ever called, made up for a stressful event. It was seen briefly several times until noon. In the afternoon and during the following day, it could not be relocated and it was generally believed to have departed, until it was relocated a week and a half later during what was to be a quiet afternoon with his family for the finder. Birders already on the island managed to connect with it before dusk but the crowds that arrived the following days ended up in a wild goose chase once more. So, despite the bird being present for at least 11 days, quite a few birders left the island empty-handed.

Not accepted

This list contains all reports not accepted by the CDNA. Reports marked with @ were not accepted by all committee members in the first or second voting. Most reports were rejected because the identification was not fully established (often due to lack of documentation) or when the bird showed signs of captivity, such as dubious rings, suspicious wear and/or aberrant behaviour.

Canada Goose / Grote Canadese Gans *Branta canadensis* Analysis by the committee showed that nominate subspecies *B c canadensis* is a far less likely vagrant than previously thought (van der Spek & CDNA 2020). Owing to a thriving non-indigenous population of this subspecies in Europe, all individuals of the *canadensis* subspecies are now considered feral. Only marked individuals of this subspecies will from now on be eligible for acceptance. Since there are no records of the two subspecies with more vagrancy potential (*B c interior* and to a lesser extent *B c parvipes*), Canada Goose was removed from the Dutch list.
Ross's x Barnacle Goose / Ross' Gans x Brandgans *Anser rossii x Branta leucopsis* 18-23 February, Duinzoom, Haamstede, and Prunje Zuidoost, Kerkwerve, *Schouwen-Duiveland* ZL, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs show characters more related to Snow Goose *A caerulescens,* status doubtful). **Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans** *Anser albifrons flavirostris* 12 January, Oostwoud-Hazeweel, *Medemblik* NH, photographed (@ photographs do not exclude Greater White-fronted Goose *A a albifrons*). **King Eider / Koningseider** *Somateria spectabilis* 8 September, Piet Scheveplaat, Waddenzee, *Ameland* FR, male (description incomplete). **Surf Scoter / Brilzee-eend** *Melanitta perspicillata* 2 January, Dishoek, *Koudekerke* ZL (@ description incomplete). **Bufflehead / Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* 4-15 July, Beugen – Kleine Vilt, and De Vilt, and Haart, *Boxmeer* NB, female, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not document absence of rings on right leg). **Hooded Merganser / Kokardezaagbek** *Lophodytes cucullatus* 3 March, Harderbos Oost, Biddinghuizen, *Dronten* FL, adult female, photographed (@ identification accepted but left wing not proven to be undamaged). **Falcated Duck / Bronskopeend** *Mareca falcata* 26-29 December, Rammelwaard, *Voorst* GE, adult male, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not document absence of rings on right leg). **Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw** *Tachymarptis melba* 27 September, Den Burg, *Texel* NH (description incomplete). **Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw** *Apus pallidus* 21 October, Polder den Hoek, Lekkerkerk, *Krimpenerwaard* ZH, photographed (photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift *A apus*); 25 October, Hoefijzermeer, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum* NH (@ description incomplete); 25 October, Lekkanaal, Voorhavendijk, *Nieuwegein* UT (@ description incomplete); 5 November, Zuidernollen, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum* NH, two, photographed (description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift); 5 November, Wimmenummerduinen, Egmond aan Zee, *Bergen* NH (@ description incomplete); 24 November, Lauwersoog, *Het Hogeland* GR, photographed (photographs not detailed enough to exclude Common Swift). **Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek** *Clamator glandarius* 18 June, Doldersummerveld, Drents-Friese Wold, *Westerveld* DR, photographed (description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude other species). **Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen** *Zapornia parva* 23 August, Pleijendal, *Dalfsen* OV, sound-recorded (@ sound and sonagram do not match this species).
Grey-headed Swamphen / Grijskoppurperkoet *Porphyrio poliocephalus* 16-21 September, Lage Hooilanden, Tersoal, *Súdwest-Fryslân* FR, adult, photographed, videoed (Dutch Birding 41: 355, plate 483, 446, plate 622, 2019; @ identification accepted). For a sighting in 1988/89, Ebels et al (1999) stated that the subspecific identity was impossible to determine without taking measurements. After examination of identification literature and scrutinising many photographs, the committee found this to be true for the 2019 sighting as well. The subspecific identity was considered crucial for the status assessment. While the potential of subspecies *caspius* wandering to north-western Europe is perhaps not overwhelmingly convincing, it is at least conceivable. *P p poliocephalus* from the Indian Subcontinent can, however, be fairly safely excluded as a potential vagrant. With the subspecies unknown, combined with a track record of proven and suspected escapes, this sighting was not accepted on status.

Great Bustard / Grote Trap *Otis tarda* 28 December to 1 April 2020, Koolhoekweg, *Brielle*, and Polder Oostvoorne, *Westvoorne* ZH, 1cy female, colour-ringed, with data logger, photographed, videoed (@ identification accepted). This colour-ringed (green LT right, Hiddensee BA38676 left) first-winter female with data logger was not accepted. The bird originated from Germany, as all previous sightings of ringed individuals. The bird had hatched in an incubator on 17 May (from an egg collected from the wild) and once full-grown it was released at Havelländische Luch, Brandenburg, 580 km from Brielle. It went missing from 10 November onwards. There were no sightings in Germany (or anywhere else for that matter) after it left Brielle (Henrik Watzke in litt), so apparently it did not return to its natal ground. Since it was born and raised in captivity and thereby a first-generation project bird, it was not accepted. This species is becoming rarer and rarer. The last record dates from 2010, the one before that from 1997. Past records were mainly associated with severe winters and/or heavy snow, and the decrease in records is probably more related to climate factors than it is to population dynamics in Germany.

Pygmy Cormorant / Dwergaalscholver *Microcarbo pygmaeus* 7 April, Slagenbuurt, *Gouda* ZH, photographed (description incomplete and photographs not detailed enough to exclude Great Cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*); 8 August, Dishoek, *Veere* ZL, 1cy, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs show more likely a 1cy Great Cormorant). **Baird's Sandpiper / Bairds Strandloper** *Calidris bairdii* 18 September, IJburg, *Amsterdam* NH, photographed, videoed (description incomplete and photographs do not show distinctive features of Baird's). **White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper** *Calidris fuscicollis* 21 July, Achter de Zwarten, Lauwersmeer, *Het Hogeland* GR, adult (description incomplete). **Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 4 August, Telpost de Puinhoop, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk* ZH (@ description incomplete). **Great Snipe / Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* 10 May, Leemkuil, Den Burg, *Texel* NH (@ description incomplete). **Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw** *Larus atricilla* 13 September, Castricum aan Zee, *Castricum* NH (@ description incomplete). **Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw** *Larus fuscus fuscus* 3 October, Zandmotor, Ter Heijde, *Westland* ZH (@ ringed in a mixed colony, so *L f intermedius* could not be excluded). **Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier** *Gyps fulvus* 8 March, Zeegse, *Tynaarlo* DR, three (@ description incomplete); 11 June, Herveld – Elshout, *Overbetuwe* GE, two (description incomplete); 21 June, Telpost Hazewater, *Leusden* UT, photographed (description incomplete and photograph not detailed enough to exclude other species); 22 September, Emmeloord, *Noordoostpolder* FL (@ description incomplete). **Cinereous Vulture / Monniksgier** *Aegypius monachus* 9 May, Luyksgestel, *Bergeijk*, and *Valkenswaard* NB, and *Roermond* LB, GPS tracked (@ see main text). **Lesser Spotted Eagle / Schreeuwarend** *Clanga pomarina* 13 May, Brinkweg, *Dalfsen* OV (@ description incomplete); 31 October, Stuwwal, Hunnerberg, *Nijmegen* GE (@ description incomplete). **Greater/Lesser Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend/Schreeuwarend** *Clanga clanga/pomarina* 7 June, Piaam, *Súdwest-Fryslân* FR, photographed (photographs and description not detailed enough to exclude Steppe Eagle *Aquila nipalensis*). **Booted Eagle / Dwergarend** *Aquila pennata* 13 June, Stuwcomplex, Driel, *Overbetuwe* GE (description incomplete). **Eurasian Pygmy Owl / Dwerguil** *Glaucidium passerinum* 21 April, Buurser Beek, Neede, *Berkelland* GE, sound-recorded (@ sound-recording does not match this species. Uncertain if the sound was made by a bird at all). **Eurasian Scops Owl / Dwergooruil** *Otus scops* 14 July, Baarnse Bos, *Baarn* UT, sound-recorded (@ sound-recording shows a Midwife Toad *Alytes obstetricans*). **Saker Falcon / Sakervalk** *Falco cherrug* 16 July, Sint Maartenszee, *Schagen* NH (@ description incomplete). **Tundra Peregrine Falcon / Toendraslechtvalk** *Falco peregrinus calidus* 4-13 March, Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, *Hulst* ZL, photographed (@ following CDNA policy, this taxon is not eligible for acceptance, see Gelling et al 2019). **Crested Lark / Kuifleeuwerik** *Galerida cristata* 25 September, IJmuiden, *Velsen* NH (@ description incomplete). **Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik** *Calandrella brachydactyla* 22 April, De Koog, *Texel* NH (@ description incomplete). **Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter** *Phylloscopus bonelli* 23 May, Lunetten, *Utrecht* UT (description incomplete). **Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus ibericus* 16 April to 24 June, Stadspark, *Groningen* GR, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (recorded song and call not good for this species, implying a mixed singer, and photographs do not exclude Common Chiffchaff *P collybita;* see main text); 8 May, Albergen, *Tubbergen* OV, photographed, sound-recorded (@ recorded song not good for this species, implying a mixed singer, and photographs do not exclude Common Chiffchaff or Willow Warbler *P trochilus*); 12-16 May, Schoorlse Duinen, Schoorl, *Bergen* NH, sound-recorded (@ description incomplete and recorded sound not good for this species); 18 May, Prins Bernardweg, *Schiermonnikoog* FR (@ description incomplete); 11-12 July, Westerveen, Onnen, *Groningen* GR, sound-recorded (@ recorded song implies aberrant Common Chiffchaff*)*. **Subalpine warbler / baardgrasmus** *Sylvia inornata/subalpina/cantillans* 14 September, Lange Dam, De Slufter, *Texel* NH, 1cy, photographed (@ photographs show Common Whitethroat *S communis*). **Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* 9 November, Klinkenbergerplas, *Oegstgeest* ZH, photographed (@ description incomplete, photograph not detailed enough to exclude other *Acrocephalus* warblers). **Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster** *Turdus obscurus* 20 April, Mastenbroek-Wolfsblok, *Kampen* OV, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs show too little detail to exclude other taxa). **Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst** *Luscinia svecica svecica* 12-22 April, Barger-Compascuum, *Emmen* DR, photographed (@ photographs show orange-spotted White-spotted Bluethroat *L s cyanecula*); 14 May, Permacultuurtuin De Oerfloed, Goutum, *Leeuwarden*

FR, male, photographed (photographs not detailed enough to exclude other taxa); 23 May, Fochteloërveen, *Ooststellingwerf* FR, male, photographed (photographs not detailed enough to exclude orange-spotted White-spotted Bluethroat). **Sykes's Blue-headed Wagtail / Russische Gele Kwikstaart** *Motacilla flava beema* 18 April, Noord-Meene, Gramsbergen, *Hardenberg* OV, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs show two birds that fit within variation of *M f flava*). **Blue-headed x Black-headed Wagtail / Gele Kwikstaart x Balkankwikstaart** *Motacilla flava flava x feldegg ('dombrowskii')* 19 April, Oostelijke Slagen, De Krim, *Hardenberg* OV, male, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs do not exclude *M f flava* or other subspecies). **Eastern Yellow Wagtail / Oostelijke Gele Kwikstaart** *Motacilla tschutschensis* 14 October, Marnewaard, Lauwersmeer, *Het Hogeland* GR, sound-recorded (bird not seen; CDNA desires a combination of sound-recordings and plumage characters in order to accept this species).

Indigo Bunting / Indigogors *Passerina cyanea* 9 April, Franse Gat, *Veenendaal* GE, adult male, photographed (@ identification accepted). The origin of this bird was considered doubtful. It turned up in spring (nearly all accepted birds in the WP are from autumn), in an inland urban environment, while two other Indigo Buntings were seen in inland urban environments shortly before and after this observation (a proven escaped immature male with a ring in Purmerend NH on 31 March and 1 April and an apparently confiding immature male photographed at close range in Amsterdam NH on 18 April). This casted too much doubt over its origin. The only two Dutch records are rather atypical from a WP perspective: a singing male in Den Oever NH, in June 1983 and an adult male in a garden in Amsterdam on 10-23 March 1989. Both records are being re-assessed.

2018

Spur-winged Lapwing / Sporenkievit *Vanellus spinosus* 16 July to 8 August, Slootweg, Wieringermeer, *Hollands Kroon* NH, adult, photographed, videoed (Dutch Birding 40: 256, plate 332, 247, plate 463 & 465, 2018; identification accepted). This species is common in captivity and out of the now 12 known sightings in the Netherlands, 11 were either proven (by rings, or because they concerned confiscated birds from the illegal trade that were released into the wild), or extremely likely (eg, by plumage irregularities or extremely confiding behaviour) to have originated from captivity, including a ringed bird present in Zeeland at the same time as this one. Additionally, the committee found a potential European vagrancy pattern not yet convincing. Therefore the committee decided to err on the side of caution and not accept this bird as wild. This species is however increasing in the breeding areas (though declines have been reported in some parts) and expanding its range (Wiersma & Kirwan 2020a). A clearer pattern of sightings across Europe might emerge in the future and this could result in a future reconsideration of its status.

Hume's Whitethroat / Humes Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea* 15 December 2017 to 26 March, Zwartewaal, *Brielle* ZH, photographed (@ following CDNA policy, not eligible for acceptance; see Gelling et al 2019).

2017

Thick-billed Murre / Kortbekzeekoet *Uria lomvia* 6 and 14 December, Noordzee, *Bergen* NH, photographed (@ photographs show Common Murre *U aalge* in summer plumage). **Hume's Whitethroat / Humes Braamsluiper** *Sylvia althaea* 15 December to 26 March 2018, Zwartewaal, *Brielle* ZH, photographed (@ following CDNA policy, not eligible for acceptance; see Gelling et al 2019). **Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst** *Luscinia svecica svecica* 2-5 April, IJmeerkust, Vijfhoek, *Gooise Meren* NH, male, photographed (photographs show probable orange-spotted White-spotted Bluethroat).

2016

Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst *Luscinia svecica svecica* 12 June, Stuifdijk, Boschplaat, *Terschelling* FR, adult male (@ description incomplete).

2015

Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier *Gyps fulvus* 4 and 7 August, several locations, *Ameland* FR (@ already accepted for 5-6 August but not proven for a date extension for 4 and 7 August).

2013

Asian Red-rumped Swallow / Amoerroodstuitzwaluw *Cecropis daurica daurica/japonica* 26 May, Kennemermeer, IJmuiden, *Velsen* NH, photographed (based on photographs, *C d rufula* cannot be excluded).

2008

Great Snipe / Poelsnip *Gallinago media* 23 August, Braakman Noord, *Terneuzen* ZL (@ description incomplete).

2007

Semipalmated Sandpiper / Grijze Strandloper *Calidris pusilla* 19 November, Scherpenissepolder, *Tholen* ZL, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (@ remains not accepted after re-assessment, photographs and video show Little Stint *C minuta*).

2006

White-headed Duck / Witkopeend *Oxyura leucocephala* 18 May, Lepelaarplassen, *Almere* FL, two (pair), photographed (@ identification accepted but status and location doubtful).

2005

Japanese Waxwing / Japanse Pestvogel *Bombycilla japonica* 3 March to 1 April, Riemsdijk, and De Buurt, and Arboretum De Leijen, *Wageningen* GE, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded (identification accepted). This male present in a group of Bohemian Waxwings *B garrulus* in Wageningen from 3 March to 1 April 2005 was considered an escaped cage bird at the time (van der Vliet et al 2007). This was mainly based on the aber-

rant pale colouration of the waxy tips on the wing and tip of the tail feathers. Jansen (2019) showed that pale tail tips do occasionally occur in wild birds, and therefore cannot be regarded as a sign of captive origin. Based on these findings, the record was re-assessed. The colour of the waxy tips on the wing was not treated by Jansen (2019), and none of the birds with pale tail tips in his paper involved adult males. The committee considers the vagrancy potential of this species to be fairly low, also during an invasion of Bohemian (as was the case in 2005). For Bohemian and Cedar Waxwings *B cedrorum*, long distance migration has been proven, both from north to south and from east to west (and reverse). Japanese is a short- to medium-distance migrant at best, primarily in a north-south direction. In Cedar, it has been proven that aberrant tail colouration is diet related and not genetically determined. Diet related discolourations occur regularly in captive birds. It is worth noting that an adult female found dead in Amsterdam NH in September 2004 – generally regarded as an escape also because there was no invasion of Bohemian at that time – also had a pale tail band (van der Vliet et al 2005). Finally, this bird was an adult male, which is only the case for a very small minority of vagrant passerines. Adding up all these points, the committee decided that the interpretation that the pale colouration was caused by inadequate food supply in captivity is more likely than a wild vagrant with an aberrant tail colour.

2004

Rüppell's Vulture / Rüppells Gier *Gyps rueppelli* 21-22 April, Nieuwdorperweg, *Bodegraven-Reeuwijk* ZH, adult, photographed (Dutch Birding 26: 308, plate 447-448, 2004; @ identification accepted). This bird was generally considered an escape at the time, and therefore never submitted (cf Ebels 2004). 15 years on, in the light of the increasing number of crossings from Africa to (mainly) Spain and Italy, it finally was. In Spain the species has increased to such an extent that it is no longer reviewed by the Spanish rarities committee since 2016 (Gil-Velasco et al 2017). The submission of the Dutch sighting, however, also included an email correspondence with the presumed former owner of the bird, which confirmed that at the time one of his birds had escaped after an unknown party damaged its cage. As a consequence, the unsurprising outcome was that the committee regarded this bird not to be a wild vagrant. Assuming their wandering behaviour shows similarities to Griffon Vulture *G fulvus*, the committee expects a potential true vagrant to be probably showing up later in the season, preferably in a flock of dispersing Griffons and, as in Griffon, an immature would be expected rather than an adult.

Squacco Heron / Ralreiger *Ardeola ralloides* 24-27 May, Kort- en Lang Ambacht, Sliedrechtse Biesbosch, *Dordrecht* ZH (description incomplete).

1996

Steppe Eagle / Steppearend *Aquila nipalensis* 24 June, Landgoed Olterterp, Lauswolt, *Opsterland* FR, 2cy (@ description incomplete).

1988

Wilson's Phalarope / Grote Franjepoot *Phalaropus tricolor* 2 June, Roodkeelplasje, Lauwersmeer, *Het Hogeland* GR (@ description incomplete).

1983

Rustic Bunting / Bosgors *Emberiza rustica* 3 September (was 23 September), Eemshaven-Oost, *Het Hogeland* GR (@ not accepted after re-assessment; description incomplete and observation date extremely early for the species).

1980-82

Red-winged Blackbird / Epauletspreeuw *Agelaius phoeniceus* 9 June 1980 to 31 March 1982, Oostvoornse Meer, *Westvoorne* ZH, adult male, photographed (identification accepted). A series of sightings of a male Red-winged Blackbird was submitted and then rejected nearly four decades later (Haas et al 2017). It was re-assessed two years later when a picture of the bird showed up. Ebels (1996) reported this bird to be an escape in his overview but in the light of a recent record – a first for Britain – in Scotland (North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, April-May 2017), it was decided to formally review this observation. The bird was found on 9 June 1980, lingered into summer, and was subsequently seen on several days during the spring of 1981 and in March 1982. This was in a time when American passerines were still very common in the bird trade, which raised questions over its origin. One photograph is available that confirms the identification. Since it was taken during its second spring, the state of its plumage in the year of arrival could not be assessed. The subspecies could not be determined (a western subspecies is not expected as a vagrant). Sightings in several years perhaps do not diagnostically exclude a wild origin but it would be unique for any American passerine in Europe. The committee decided that too many question marks surrounded the origin of the bird, for what would be a first for the WP.

1977

Yellow-headed Blackbird / Geelkoptroepiaal *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* 17 September, Inlaag Anna-Friso Polder, Kamperland, *Noord-Beveland* ZL (Augustijn & Lebret 1977; @ already not accepted in 1977 but not listed before in annual reports or Dutch Avifauna).

1963

Yellow-breasted Bunting / Wilgengors *Emberiza aureola* 11 September, Lichtschip Noord Hinder, Continental Shelf, 1cy female, found dead, skin in collection of in Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed. A record of a lighthouse victim on board of lightship Noord Hinder has been removed after re-assessment. The identification is still accepted, but Oreel (2020) showed that the geographical position of the ship was not, as always assumed, within the borders of the Dutch part of the Continental Shelf but on the Belgian side. The Belgian rarities committee is aware of these findings.

1958
Lanceolated Warbler / Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger *Locustella lanceolata* c 15 September, Lichtschip Noord Hinder, Continental Shelf, 1cy female, found dead, skin in collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden ZH, photographed. A record of a lighthouse victim on board of lightship Noord Hinder has been removed after re-assessment. The identification is still accepted but Oreel (2020) showed that the geographical position of the lightship was not, as always assumed, within the borders of the Dutch part of the Continental Shelf but on the Belgian side. The Belgian rarities committee is aware of these findings.

1921
Slender-billed Curlew / Dunbekwulp *Numenius tenuirostris* date unknown, *municipality unknown,* province unknown, adult male, shot, sold and bought on 1 December at Leadenhall Market, London, England, now in collection of Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, Seattle, Washington, USA, photographed (identification accepted). This specimen was neatly discovered by a Dutch museum scientist and birder, who found out that it had been bought by Henry Munt, a respectable collector, on 1 December 1921 at Leadenhall Market, London, England, from a shipment that reportedly originated from the Netherlands (Jansen & Oreel 2020). Despite the significance of the submission – this is after all almost certainly an extinct species now – it was not accepted. Leadenhall Market has a history of fraud as far as the origin of specimens is concerned, which has led to questions over records of rare birds (Collinson 2012, Harrop et al 2012, McGhie 2012). Large quantities of birds were imported in frozen state from, eg, Russia, and unpacked and sold as fresh. The origin of shot birds was frequently vague, or deliberately mislabeled by the vendors, probably out of disinterest or to cover up illegal trade (McGhie 2012). To minimalise the chances of fraudulent historical reports getting unjustly accepted, the committee is strict in its demand that the details of the month when and province where a specimen was collected need to be known.

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G J (Gerjon) Gelling, Ieplaan 112, 2565 LR Den Haag, Netherlands (gerjon.gelling@dutchbirding.nl)
Vincent van der Spek, Acaciastraat 212, 2565 KJ Den Haag, Netherlands (v.vanderspek@gmail.com)
James Lidster, Oldenhof 3, 6665 DP Driel, Netherlands (lidsterjames@gmail.com)
CDNA, p/a Ieplaan 112, 2565 LR Den Haag, Netherlands (cdna@dutchbirding.nl)

CDNA Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna

Yellow-billed Storks at lake Nasser and status in Egypt

Jens Hering, Stefan Fischer, Elmar Fuchs, Mohamed I Habib & Jonas Wobker

Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis* is widely distributed in the Afrotropic. In the Western Palearctic (WP, 'sensu BWP'), it is regularly recorded only in southern Egypt and at Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania (Cramp & Simmons 1977, Goodman & Meininger 1989, Isenmann 2006). In Egypt, the species is usually observed in the summer months at lake Nasser as a feeding visitor (Goodman & Meininger 1989, Baha el Din 2001, BirdLife International 2018). Observations are mostly limited to the Abu Simbel region (Elliot et al 2020), also because this part of lake Nasser is frequently visited by ornithologists due to the presence of Afrotropical species and a good touristic infrastructure.

This paper describes the counts of Yellow-billed Stork at lake Nasser during three expeditions which were mainly focused on the breeding birds of the area in 2016, 2017 and 2019 (cf Hering et al 2017, 2018, 2019). We also discuss the status in Egypt based on other published and unpublished data.

Material and methods

Our study area was lake Nasser, a huge freshwater reservoir in the Nile river in southernmost Egypt and one of the largest man-made water systems in the world. The inundation of the reservoir started in 1964 and ended in 1976. For more than 500 km in length, this radically changed the appearance of the Nile from a river to a lake. The general area is now defined as an Important Bird Area (Baha el Din 2001). We did not cover lake Nubia on the Sudanese side of lake Nasser in our surveys. More information on the lake can be found in Entz (1976), Goodman & Meininger

559 Yellow-billed Storks / Afrikaanse Nimmerzatten *Mycteria ibis*, with Black-winged Stilt / Steltkluut *Himantopus himantopus*, Khor Kalabsha, lake Nasser, Egypt, 29 April 2016 *(Jens Hering)*

560 Yellow-billed Storks / Afrikaanse Nimmerzatten *Mycteria ibis*, flying to roosting site at Khor Kalabsha, lake Nasser, Egypt, 28 April 2016 *(Jens Hering)*

(1989) and Baha el Din (2001). The study area was investigated with the permission and support of local authorities. Expeditions took place along similar routes of c 450 km from Aswan to Abu Simbel in each year, mostly on the western side of the lake (figure 1). These expeditions were conducted with boats: ***1*** 24 April to 7 May 2016 (participants: Hans-Jürgen Eilts, Elmar Fuchs, Mohamed Habib, Jens Hering and Mary Megalli); ***2*** 22 April to 6 May 2017 (participants: HJE, Stefan Fischer, Olaf Geiter, JH, MH, Mathias Mähler, Mary Megalli, Gerhard Nikolaus, Carlotta Schulz, Stefan Siegel, Andreas Siegmund and Martin Winter); and ***3*** 3-20 May 2019 (participants: Hans-Joachim Fünfstück, OG, JH, Tim Korschefsky, Tobias Krause, Victoria Mader, Bastian Meise, Daniela Pilgrim, Lothar Spath, Jannik Stipp, Michael Wimbauer and Jonas Wobker). The third expedition in 2019 also led us to Wadi Allaqi on the eastern side of the lake. In April-May 2012, a pilot trip was undertaken to Abu Simbel (participants: HJE, EF, JH and Wieland Heim). We counted all resting and flying Yellow-billed Storks along the coastline. For exact localisation, GPS coordinates were taken for every observation.

Results

In 2016, as many as 519 Yellow-billed Storks were counted. The first two were observed on 26 April at the entry to Khor Kalabsha. Further south, we found some solitary birds as well as several larger flocks. The maximum number observed was a flock of 63 on 29 April in a bay at Khor Kalabsha (plate 559-560).

In 2017, only 53 Yellow-billed Storks were recorded. The maximum number at one place that year was six at the shore between the harbour and the city of Abu Simbel.

On 6 May 2019, a flock of 70 individuals was resting at the bay at Khor Kalabsha. Adding flying individuals, the total number there amounted to 112. The following day, 47 adults and two immatures were recorded at Garf Hussein, which is an unusually high number for that area. These were more dispersed along the shoreline compared with the individuals at Khor Kalabsha. This was also observed for 40 individuals on 17 April 2019 between Toshka island and Abu Simbel. Overall, 287 Yellow-billed Storks were counted during the expedition in 2019 (plate 561-563). Out of 95 aged individuals, 88 were adults and seven immatures.

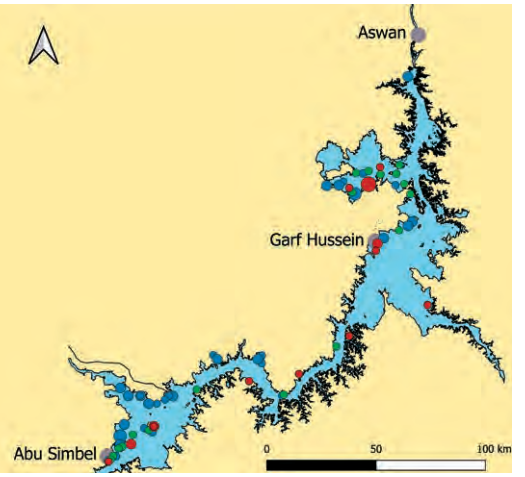

FIGURE 1 Locations of observations of Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis* at lake Nasser, Egypt during three expeditions in 2016 (blue), 2017 (green) and 2019 (red). Size of circles reflects number of individuals (1-10, 11-50, 51-100, >100).

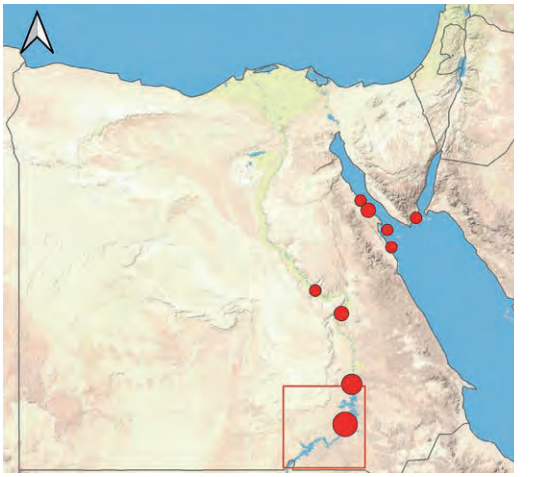

FIGURE 2 Locations of observations of Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis* in Egypt since 1950. Lake Nasser marked with red square. Size of circles represents number of records (one, three, >30, >50).

Figure 1 shows the locations of all observations during the expeditions in 2016-17 and 2019, indicating a concentration at Khor Kalabsha and north of Abu Simbel. The only roosting site we detected was a south-facing cliff close to Toshka island that was used by a maximum of 13 individuals between 14 and 17 May 2019 (plate 561, 563). The birds perched 15 m above the water line at a distance of several metres from each other.

On 4 May 2017, we found the remains of two Yellow-billed Storks at a campsite on Toshka island, which likely were shot. On 17 and 18 May 2019, feathers and bones of most probably shot individuals were discovered close to Abu Simbel.

All observed Yellow-billed Storks searched for food in shallow waters or rested on the shore of the lake. At some locations, birds were observed together with Eurasian Spoonbills *Platalea leucorodia* and Pink-backed Pelicans *Pelecanus rufescens*.

Flying birds did not show a preferred flight direction. Despite an intensive search, no indications of breeding activities by Yellow-billed Storks at lake Nasser were found.

Status in Egypt

Yellow-billed Stork has been known in Egypt since historic times. Magaud d'Aubusson (1892) mentioned that this species could occasionally be discovered in upper Egypt during the inundation, and Flower (1933) noted that before 1913 the species was observed with some frequency in the upper Nile valley in May-September. Moreover, small flocks were occasionally found in Qena province and Girga province in July and August. Since then, just a few observations were recorded (Goodman & Meininger 1989). Since the 1980s, the number of records has increased, especially in the lake Nasser and Abu Simbel region (table 1, figure 2). Apart from this area, the Nile in the Aswan region is another focal point of observations, with a maximum of 29 in three groups on 17 April 2018 (cf Dutch Birding 40: 182, 2018; plate 564). Additional sightings have been reported from the Nile valley north of Aswan and from the northern part of the Red Sea; all sightings outside lake Nasser are listed in table 2.

Discussion

Our observations show that Yellow-billed Stork occurs over large parts of lake Nasser. Especially notable are the 519 individuals recorded during the expedition in 2016, which is the highest number ever recorded in Egypt and in the WP. The former maximum counts in Egypt were 114 on 17 June 1990, as well as 101 and 20 each on 17 July 2007 observed in the Abu Simbel region (Baha el Din & Baha el Din 1990; Dutch Birding 29: 242, 2007; cf table 1). In north-western Africa, there is some northbound movement in coastal Mauritania during the wet season (July-September), when some reach Banc d'Arguin (Isenmann et al 2010).

TABLE 1 Observations of Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis* at lake Nasser, Egypt; only flocks of at least 10 individuals included

Date	Location	Number	Source
26-27 April 1984	just north of Abu Simbel	21	Goodman & Meininger (1989), Madge (1991)
5-7 July 1989	Abu Simbel	10 (incl two immatures)	Dutch Birding 11: 186, 1989
17 June 1990	Abu Simbel	114	Baha el Din & Baha el Din (1990)
1 July 1992	Abu Simbel	31	OSME Bull 29: 36, 1992
1-2 May 1994	Abu Simbel	87	Dutch Birding 16: 158, 1994, OSME Bull 33: 33, 1994
late April to May 1997	Abu Simbel	up to 45	Dutch Birding 19: 131, 1997
17-23 April 2000	Abu Simbel	89	Dutch Birding 22: 113, 2000, Bull Afr Bird Club 8: 65, 2001
6 April 2001	Abu Simbel	20	Dutch Birding 23: 156, 2001, Bull Afr Bird Club 9: 67, 2002
1 May 2002	Abu Simbel	20	Dutch Birding 24: 173, 2002, Bull Afr Bird Club 10: 58, 2003
mid-May 2003	Abu Simbel	45	Bull Afr Bird Club 11: 72, 2004
23 June 2004	Abu Simbel	40	Bull Afr Bird Club 12: 66, 2005, Sandgrouse 27: 91, 2005
6-7 April 2005	lake Nasser	15	Bull Afr Bird Club 12: 182, 2005
10 April 2006	Abu Simbel	11	Sandgrouse 28: 185, 2006
10-11 April 2006	Abu Simbel	12	Dutch Birding 28: 170, 2006
30 April 2006	Abu Simbel	25	Sandgrouse 28: 185, 2006, Bull Afr Bird Club 14: 98, 2007
19 July 2006	Abu Simbel	at least 38	Bull Afr Bird Club 14: 98, 2007, Sandgrouse 29: 10, 2007
23 May 2007	c 20 km north-east of Garf Hussein	12	Hoek & Ibrahim (2007), Dutch Birding 29: 242, 2007, Bull Afr Bird Club 15: 129, 2008
26-27 June 2007	Abu Simbel	11	Bull Afr Bird Club 15: 129, 2008
17 July 2007	Abu Simbel	20 and 101	Dutch Birding 29: 242, 2007
24 July 2007	Abu Simbel area	at least 78; maximum of 51 on Nile islands	Sandgrouse 30: 15, 2008
2 May 2008	Abu Simbel	12	Tomas Haraldsson in litt
7-8 September 2009	Abu Simbel	c 10-15	Sandgrouse 32: 92, 2010
4-6 April 2010	Abu Simbel	up to 12	Sandgrouse 32: 177, 2010
early May 2011	Abu Simbel area	at least 50	Sandgrouse 33: 201, 2011
May 2011	Abu Simbel	c 70	Bull Afr Bird Club 19: 98, 2011
12 May 2012	Abu Simbel	76	Sandgrouse 34: 190, 2012
5-7 May 2013	around Abu Simbel	c 40	Sandgrouse 35: 176-177, 2013
July 2013	Abu Simbel	>100	Bull Afr Bird Club 21: 99, 2014
12-14 September 2015	Abu Simbel	33	Sandgrouse 38: 132, 2016
24 April to 7 May 2016	lake Nasser, from Aswan to Abu Simbel	519	Dutch Birding 38: 245, 2016; this paper
22 April to 6 May 2017	lake Nasser, from Aswan to Abu Simbel	53	this paper
4-18 May 2019	lake Nasser, from Aswan to Abu Simbel	287*	this paper

*(88 adults and seven immatures out of 95 aged birds) and two found dead

TABLE 2 Observations of Yellow-billed Stork *Mycteria ibis* in Egypt outside lake Nasser

Date	Location	Number	Source
21 October 1957	along Nile opposite El Balyana	12	Horváth (1959)
22 October 1957	near Luxor	four	Horváth (1959)
c 1980	near Aswan High Dam	one found dead; specimen at Institute of Zoology, Asyut University, Aswan branch	Goodman & Meininger (1989)
c 1980 (?)	near Aswan	mummified head of specimen found dead few years before; at Institute of Zoology, Asyut University, Aswan branch (photograph taken on 13 March 1985)	Kinzelbach (1986)
29 November 1982	Gezira Qeisum	one found dead	Baha el Din (1984)
14 March 1985	old Aswan Dam (collecting station no 85/37)	one adult circling over dam	Kinzelbach (1986)
13 August to 3 September 1995	Sharm-el Sheikh sewage ponds	one juvenile with up to 2000 White Storks *Ciconia ciconia*	Dutch Birding 17: 213, 1995, Sandgrouse 18: 76, 1996
10 May 2008	Aswan reservoir, south of Aswan between High Dam and Old Dam	one immature	Dick Hoek in litt
7 May 2013	Aswan, Tut Amon fish ponds	five soaring over fish ponds	Sandgrouse 35: 176-177, 2013
14 May 2013	Luxor, Kings island	four	Sandgrouse 35: 176-177, 2013
9-12 September 2015	Hurghada	one second-year	Sandgrouse 38: 132, 2016
19 April 2017	Ras Gharib	one juvenile	Bull Afr Bird Club 24: 236, 2017, Dutch Birding 39: 205, 2017
7-28 April 2018	Aswan reservoir	maximum of 29 in three flocks; only one adult on 17 April	Bull Afr Bird Club 25: 235, 2018, Dutch Birding 40: 182, 2018, Sandgrouse 41: 135, 2019; Dick Hoek in litt, Mohamed Farouk in litt
21 April 2018	westbank of Nile north of Aswan	one immature	Dick Hoek in litt; plate 564
28 May 2018	Luxor	three immatures	Mohamed Habib in litt
2 May 2020	Ras Shukeir	one immature migrating northwards with 49 White Storks	Watter Elbahry in litt

In this region, a maximum of 130 was counted in August 1972 (Gandrille & Trotignon 1973).

Since we only covered a fraction of the c 7500 km long shoreline of lake Nasser, the real number of Yellow-billed Storks during summer is likely higher than our numbers indicate. Probably, Yellow-billed Storks also stay further south in the Nile valley at lake Merowe in northern Sudan during the summer. This is supported by the observation of c 200 individuals on 19 April 2014 at Karima, Sudan (Bull Afr Bird Club 21: 250, 2014). That observations at lake Nasser mainly took place in April-July is mainly caused by more intensive birding activities in spring and summer. The origin of the Yellow-billed Storks in Egypt and Sudan is unclear; the nearest breeding areas are located in southern Sudan (Nikolaus 1987, Elliott et al 2020), more than 600 km south of lake Nasser.

Although the currently found high numbers suggest an increase of Yellow-billed Storks at lake Nasser, this need not be the case, as previous observations have only been made in the vicinty of Aswan and Abu Simbel. Our surveys were the first over large parts of lake Nasser. Whether the species occasionally breeds at lake Nasser should be investigated in further studies. Since the breeding period in Sudan and Ethiopia is in October-December (Nikolaus 1987, Ash & Atkins 2009), further research should examine this period in more detail. In Egypt, breeding could possibly start in late February to early March.

Threats

Poaching of Yellow-billed Storks and other waterbirds at lake Nasser, especially by Maltese and local hunters, seems to be considerable. For exam-

561 Yellow-billed Storks / Afrikaanse Nimmerzatten *Mycteria ibis*, with Egyptian Goose / Nijlgans *Alopochen aegyptiaca* and Grey Heron / Blauwe Reiger *Ardea cinerea*, at roosting site near Toshka island, lake Nasser, Egypt, 15 May 2019 *(Hans-Joachim Fünfstück)* **562** Yellow-billed Storks / Afrikaanse Nimmerzatten *Mycteria ibis*, shore of lake Nasser, Egypt, 11 May 2019 *(Hans-Joachim Fünfstück)*

563 Yellow-billed Storks / Afrikaanse Nimmerzatten *Mycteria ibis*, Toshka island, lake Nasser, Egypt, 15 May 2019 *(Hans-Joachim Fünfstück)*

564 Yellow-billed Stork / Afrikaanse Nimmerzat *Mycteria ibis*, immature, west bank of Nile river, north of Aswan, Egypt, 21 April 2018 *(Dick Hoek)*

ple, a huge number of dead birds (raptors, White Storks *Ciconia ciconia*, Eurasian Spoonbills, Greater Flamingos *Phoenicopterus roseus* and Yellow-billed Storks) were found wrapped in plastic bags washed ashore at Port Said on 17 May 2017. Most likely these shot birds were contraband trophies on their way to Malta and were thrown overboard for unknown reasons (Nature Conservation Egypt in litt). The problem of illegal bird hunting of numerous species, of which many are protected, at lake Nasser is well known (eg, Anonymous 2018; Bull Afr Bird Club 10: 77, 2003, 11: 7, 2004).

Other interesting species

Lake Nasser and especially Abu Simbel is a birding hotspot for Afrotropical species within the WP. Besides Yellow-billed Stork, also Pink-backed Pelican, Three-banded Plover *Charadrius tricollaris* and African Pied Wagtail *Motacilla aguimp* are such species. While African Pied Wagtail is widely distributed at lake Nasser (Hering et al 2019), Three-banded Plover is a very rare and localised breeding bird (Hering et al 2013, Crochet & Didner 2018) and Pink-backed Pelican was only seen occasionally during our expeditions.

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Samenvatting

Afrikaanse Nimmerzatten bij Nassermeer en status in Egypte In het West-Palearctische gebied ('sensu BWP') wordt Afrikaanse Nimmerzat *Mycteria ibis* alleen regelmatig vastgesteld in het zuiden van Egypte en in Mauretanië. Gevallen van zomergasten in Egypte komen vooral van het Nassermeer en dan meestal beperkt tot de toeristische regio van Abu Simbel. In dit artikel presenteren we de resultaten van tellingen tijdens drie expedities per boot op het Nassermeer tussen Aswan en Abu Simbel in 2016, 2017 en 2019 en vatten we het voorkomen in Egypte samen aan de hand van gepubliceerde gegevens. Het Nassermeer en de regio rond Aswan zijn de gebieden met het hoogste aantal waarnemingen (respectievelijk meer dan 50 en meer dan 30). Verder zijn gevallen bekend van de Nijlvallei ten noorden van Aswan en de Rode Zeekust. Wij vonden exemplaren in alle drie onderzoeksjaren in alle delen van het Nassermeer. Het hoogste aantal was 519 meest onvolwassen vogels in 2016, de hoogste telling ooit in Egypte. De grootste groep omvatte 63 vogels. Aangezien slechts delen van de totale kustlijn van het Nassermeer konden worden onderzocht zal het werkelijke aantal ongetwijfeld hoger liggen. Tot op heden zijn er geen aanwijzingen dat de soort broedt nabij het Nassermeer.

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Jens Hering, Wolkenburger Straße 11, 09212 Limbach-Oberfrohna, Germany (jenshering.vso-bibliothek@t-online.de)
Stefan Fischer, Unter den Eichen 1a, 14641 Paulinenaue, Germany (fischer@dda-web.de)
Elmar Fuchs, Abraham-Lincoln-Straße 31, 99423 Weimar, Germany (elmar.fuchs@gmx.de)
Mohamed I Habib, PO Box 432, Hurghada, Egypt (mrhydro35@hotmail.com)
Jonas Wobker, Workgroup on Endangered Species, J.F. Blumenbach Institute of Zoology and Anthropology, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Bürgerstraße 50, 37073 Göttingen, Germany (jonas.wobker@stud.uni-goettingen.de)

Maskerklauwier op Terschelling in januari 2016

Enno B Ebels, Rob A C Halff & Diederik Kok

In de eerste week van januari 2016 fotografeerde Peter Rutgers tijdens een tochtje vanuit zijn woonplaats Lies op Terschelling, Friesland, met zijn mobiele telefoon een hem onbekende vogel. De vogel zat op een paaltje langs het oost-west lopende fietspad ten oosten van het Hoornse Bos en ten noorden van Hoorn. Enkele weken later kreeg Rob Halff de foto's onder ogen via de Facebook-groep 'Vogels in Nederland' met de vraag van PR welke vogelsoort hij had gefotografeerd. RH determineerde hem samen met Laurens Steijn, die de foto's op Facebook ook had gezien, als Maskerklauwier *Lanius nubicus*, een soort die nog nooit in Nederland was vastgesteld. Het nieuws werd op 20 januari 's ochtends door RH verspreid via Dutch Bird Alerts; een zoekactie van Remco Hofland en Paul Schrijvershof nog diezelfde middag leverde geen succes op, al gaf een 'mogelijke klauwier' in de schemering nog wat onrust. Wel konden zij de exacte locatie van de foto bevestigen aan de hand van de paaltjes en het prikkeldraad (GPS-coördinaten 53.41349 N, 5.35507 O). Een zoektocht door zeven vogelaars een dag later leverde alleen een Klapekster *L excubitor* op, waarschijnlijk de klauwier van een dag eerder. De waarneming van de Maskerklauwier werd via RH ingediend bij de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) en aanvaard als nieuwe soort voor Nederland (cf Haas et al 2017).

Beschrijving

De beschrijving is gebaseerd op de twee foto's van PR, de enige documentatie die beschikbaar is.

GROOTTE & BOUW Vrij kleine, fijngebouwde klauwier. Staart lang en getrapt: buitenste staartpen opvallend korter dan rest van staart.

VERENKLEED Bovenkop grijs met vage aanzet voor donker masker, iets lichter grijs op achterkop. Kin en keel lichter. Bovendelen grijs met donkere bandering, meest opvallend op schouder en in nek. Witachtige schouderbaan. Onderdelen licht (grijs of witachtig). Zwarte vleugel met grote witte handpenvlek, in punt naar buiten uitlopend, begrensd door handdekveren. Geen lichte

565-566 Maskerklauwier / Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus*, eerstejaars, Hoorn, Terschelling, Friesland, januari 2016 *(Peter J Rutgers)*

stuit (maar slechts gedeeltelijk zichtbaar op foto's). Staart over gehele lengte zwart met buitenste staartpen (t6) geheel wit. Op één na buitenste staartpen (t5) over gehele lengte wit lijkend en t4 mogelijk met witte top.
NAAKTE DELEN Snavel lichtgrijs met donkere punt. Poot donker. Oog donker.

Determinatie en leeftijdsbepaling
Hoewel de foto's een beperkte kwaliteit hebben tonen ze toch genoeg detail om belangrijke kenmerken te beoordelen (cf Lefranc & Worfolk 1997, van Duivendijk 2011, Shirihai & Svensson 2018). De eerste indruk is die van een vrij kleine, fijngebouwde klauwier met grijsachtige bovendelen, witachtige schouderbaan en zwarte vleugel met grote witte handpenvlek. De bandering op de bovenzijde, het meest opvallend op de schouders en in de nek, geeft aan dat het een eerstejaars (tweede-kalenderjaar) betrof. Diverse klapekster-taxa kunnen worden uitgesloten door het ontbreken van lichtgrijze bovendelen, lichte toppen aan armpennen en tertials, lichtere stuitveren en een contrastrijk donker masker achter het oog. Roodkopklauwier *L senator* is de belangrijkste *pitfall* maar de grijze in plaats van meer bruinige grondkleur, de zwarte staart en vleugel en de grote witte handpenvlek passen beter op Maskerklauwier. Een grote en scherp afgetekende handpenvlek kan Roodkopklauwier van de oostelijke ondersoort *L s niloticus* ook tonen. Bij dit taxon zou echter meer wit op de buitenste handpen zichtbaar moeten zijn, waardoor de handpenvlek de vorm van een parallellogram heeft, terwijl de witte handpenvlek bij de vogel van Terschelling in een punt naar buiten uitloopt (driehoekig), begrensd door de handdekveren. Deze vorm, de grootte en de scherpe begrenzing van de handpenvlek passen perfect op een eerstejaars Maskerklauwier. Ook de details die zichtbaar zijn in de staart vormen een belangrijke onderbouwing voor de determinatie als Maskerklauwier. De staart was over de gehele lengte zwart met een buitenste staartpen (t6) die geheel wit en opvallend korter was dan de rest van de staart. De op één na buitenste staartpen (t5) leek over de gehele lengte wit en zelfs t4 had mogelijk een witte top (moeilijk zichtbaar op de foto's). Dit patroon van de staart en de afgeronde/getrapte staartvorm passen uitstekend op eerstejaars Maskerklauwier. Roodkopklauwier heeft een minder zwarte staart, minder wit in de zijstaart en vaak een minder korte t6. Ook was er bij de vogel van Terschelling geen lichtere stuit zichtbaar zoals bij Roodkopklauwier. Deze combinatie van kenmerken heeft de CDNA overtuigd van de determinatie als eerstejaars (tweede-kalenderjaar) Maskerklauwier.

Waarnemingsdatum
Na het bekend worden van de waarneming ontstond er onduidelijkheid over de correcte waarnemingsdatum. De exif-file van de foto gaf 2 november 2015 als datum aan, terwijl PR vertelde dat hij de vogel begin januari 2016 had gezien tijdens zijn fietsrondje op het eiland. RH sprak PR hier meerdere keren over en PR gaf aan dat hij de vogel tussen 3 en 5 januari 2016 had gefotografeerd. RH heeft PR na de zoekactie in januari geconfronteerd met het feit dat de exif-datum niet overeenkwam met zijn verhaal. PR gaf direct een overtuigend antwoord, namelijk dat zijn smartphone begin november was gecrasht en dat alle foto's die hij daarna maakte allemaal op 2 november bleven staan als datum. Met de bevestiging van de locatie

waar de vogel werd gefotografeerd en met het wegnemen van aanvankelijke onduidelijkheid over de datum is de waarneming aanvaard als eerste geval voor Nederland, met als datum '3, 4 of 5 januari 2016' (Haas et al 2017).

Wanneer de vogel op Terschelling is aangekomen zullen we nooit weten maar afdwalen in het najaar is op basis van het trekgedrag bij deze soort eerder te verwachten dan midden in de winter. In dat verband is het interessant om te vermelden dat het in december 2015 uitzonderlijk zacht weer was geweest, waardoor een afgedwaalde vogel die rond de jaarwisseling eigenlijk in tropisch Afrika zou moeten zitten waarschijnlijk lang in leven kon blijven. December had een gemiddelde temperatuur van 9.6 °C en was daarmee met afstand de zachtste decembermaand in ruim drie eeuwen. Op verschillende dagen lag de gemiddelde temperatuur acht tot 10 graden boven de normale waarde voor de tijd van het jaar. De zeer zachte decembermaand zette zich voort aan het begin van 2016 (www.knmi.nl).

Verspreiding en voorkomen

Maskerklauwier broedt van de Balkan (voornamelijk in Griekenland en met kleine aantallen in Bulgarije en Noord-Macedonië), het westen en zuiden van Turkije, Cyprus, de Middellandse Zeekust van het Midden-Oosten (Syrië, Libanon, Israël en Jordanië) tot in het westen van Iran. In Bulgarije en Noord-Macedonië is sprake van een uitbreiding van de broedgebieden in noordelijke en wes-

TABEL 1 Gevallen van Maskerklauwier *Lanius nubicus* in Europa buiten broedgebieden / records of Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus* in Europe outside breeding areas (van Zurk 1961, Mikolla 1983, Grech 1988, Lefranc & Worfolk 1997, Korzyukov & Kivganov 2004, Shand 2004, Lokhman et al 2005, Glass et al 2006, Stoddart & Joyner 2006, Eggen & Bunes 2007, Reeber & le CHN 2009, Olsen 2014, Routeledge 2014, de Juana & Garcia 2015, Conradt & Dierschke 2017, Gil-Velasco et al 2017, Fracasso et al 2018; Vitaly Grishchenko in litt, Łukasz Ławicki in litt)

Brittannië (5)
29 oktober tot 14 november 2004, Kilrenny, Fife, Schotland, eerste-winter (vangst)
1 november 2006, St Mary's, Scilly, Engeland, eerste-winter
20 september tot 2 oktober 2014, Spurn, Yorkshire, Engeland, eerste-winter
3-4 oktober 2020, Hartlepool, Cleveland, Engeland, eerste-winter
17-18 oktober 2020, Shuart, Kent, Engeland, eerste-winter

Duitsland (1)
13-21 juli 2016, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein (vangst)

Finland (1)
23 oktober 1982, Lågskär, Åland, eerste-winter (vangst; dood gevonden op 24 oktober)

Frankrijk (2)
18 april 1961, Nice, Alpes-Maritimes
10 april 2008, Arles, Bouches-du-Rhône

Gibraltar (1)
mei 1863

Italië (1)
17 september 2017, Santo Stefano in Aspromonte, Calabria

Malta (1)
20 oktober 1985, Lunzjata Valley, Gozo

Nederland (1)
3, 4 of 5 januari 2016, Hoorn, Terschelling, Friesland, eerste-winter

Noorwegen (2)
2-15 oktober 2006, Utsira, Rogaland
10 augustus tot 27 oktober 2009, Vågsvoll, Farsund, Vest-Agder (vangst)

Oekraïne (1)
8 mei 2004, Zmiinyi island, Zwarte Zee (vangst)

Roemenië (1)
14 mei 2019, Sfântu Gheorghe, Tulcea

Rusland (1)
30 mei 1998, Bugaz, Blagoveshchenskaya, Krasnodar (verzameld, balg in State Darwin Museum, Moskwa)

Spanje (3)
22-26 april 1991, Puerto Pollensa, Mallorca, Balearische Eilanden
5 september 2003, Cabrera, Balearische Eilanden (vangst)
12-14 april 2014, Carretera de Mélida a Santacara, Mélida, Navarra
De Juana & Garcia (2015) vermelden daarnaast twee waarnemingen uit de periode voor de instelling van de Spaanse dwaalgastencommissie: in Doñana, Andalucía, op 3 mei 1956 twee) en bij Cazorla, Jaén, op 1 mei 1962

Zweden (1)
1 oktober 1984, Ottenby, Öland, eerste-winter (vangst; vrijgelaten op 13 oktober na testen van trekdrang)

telijke richting (Velevski 2001, Demerdzhiev & Stoychev 2008). Alle populaties trekken in de winter naar Afrika ten zuiden van de Sahara en het uiterste zuidwesten van het Arabisch Schiereiland. Het zwaartepunt van de wintergebieden ligt in Oost-Afrika ten noorden van 10° N; de meest westelijke gebieden liggen in Mali. De najaarstrek begint al vroeg (in de tweede helft van juli, soms al in juni) en bereikt een hoogtepunt in de eerste helft van september. Ook de voorjaarstrek begint vroeg (vanaf januari) en kent een piek in februari-maart (Lefranc & Worfolk 1997; www.iucnredlist.org/species/22705099/155574857). Waarnemingen na oktober in de broedgebieden zijn zeer schaars; Lefranc & Worfolk (1997) noemen slechts twee decemberwaarnemingen, in Irak en Israël.

Verspreiding en trekgedrag maken de soort een potentiële dwaalgast ten westen en noorden van de broedgebieden maar er zijn maar weinig gevallen in Europa en Noord-Afrika. In Noord-Afrika zijn er waarnemingen in Marokko (in Merzouga op 30 maart 2004; Bergier et al 2005), Libië (nabij Misratah op 28 maart 1966 (twee) en op 13 april 2005 bij Murzuq; Isenmann et al 2016) en Algerije (een ongedateerd geval uit de 19e eeuw en bij Skikda op 6 april 1958; Isenmann & Moali 2000). Het eerste geval voor Armenië betrof een paartje op 30 mei 2007 op de zuidoostelijke hellingen van de berg Aragats (Adamian & Moffatt 2009). De eerste waarneming in Kazachstan was van 30 augustus tot 8 september 2010 bij Fetisovo, Manghystau, en de tweede in mei 2017 op het Ustyurt plateau, Manghystau (Wassink et al 2011, Wassink 2018). Het eerste geval voor India was bij Govaldev, Gujarat, van 18 december 2016 tot 8 januari 2017 (Bharti 2017).

In Europa zijn er buiten de broedgebieden gevallen in Brittannië (vijf), Duitsland (een), Finland (een), Frankrijk (twee), Gibraltar (een), Italië (een), Malta (een), Noorwegen (twee), Oekraïne (een), Roemenië (een), Rusland (een), Spanje (drie) en Zweden (een). In tabel 1 wordt een overzicht gegeven van deze gevallen; alle komen uit de periode april-november. De waarneming op Terschelling betreft dus het eerste wintergeval in Europa.

Summary

Masked Shrike on Terschelling in January 2016 On 3, 4 or 5 January 2016, a first-winter Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus* was photographed with a mobile telephone near Hoorn on Terschelling, Friesland, the Netherlands. The news transpired a few weeks later, when birders could examine the two available photographs. The exact date could not be retrieved. The identification was based on the rather slender posture, overall grey plumage, large triangular white primary patch, black tail with much white on outer feathers and strongly graduated tail, excluding the most likely confusion species, Woodchat Shrike *L senator* or any of the 'grey shrikes'. This was the first record for the Netherlands and the first winter record in Europe.

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Enno B Ebels, Joseph Haydnlaan 4, 3533 AE Utrecht, Nederland (ebels@wxs.nl)
Rob A C Halff, Karperstraat 186, 1432 PD Aalsmeer, Nederland (rachalff@gmail.com)
Diederik Kok, Veluwemeer 140, 3446 WD Woerden, Nederland (kok.diederik@gmail.com)

Balg van Dunbekwulp, volgens originele museumlabel geschoten in Nederland in 1921

In december 1921 schonk Henry Munt (1854-1926) een, naar mag worden aangenomen, in de maand daarvoor, ie, november 1921, in Nederland geschoten Dunbekwulp *Numenius tenuirostris* aan het British Museum Natural History (BMNH) in Londen, Engeland (Hein van Grouw in litt). Later verhuisde de (gebalgde) vogel naar het Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture in Seattle, Washington, Verenigde Staten, waar de wulp zich nog steeds bevindt (met registratienummer UWBM 42080; Robert Faucett in litt).

Op donderdag 1 december 1921 kocht Munt de nog verse Dunbekwulp op de versmarkt in Leadenhall Market, een overdekte markt in het hart van Londen. Hij herkende de – vermoedelijk als consumptie-Wulp *N arquata* aangeboden – vogel als Dunbekwulp. Munt schonk de Dunbekwulp aan het BMNH, waar het exemplaar op zaterdag 3 december 1921 werd geregistreerd en opgenomen in de collectie (met registratienummer BMNH 1921.12.3.1). Het acquisitieboek en het originele museumlabel vermelden hierover: 'Purchased in Leadenhall Market 01/12/1921 shot in Holland' en 'Presented by H. Munt Esq.' (plaat 569). Een 'verse' vogel kan, indien goed koel bewaard, ruim een week na de 'oogst' nog prima gebalgd worden (Hein van Grouw in litt).

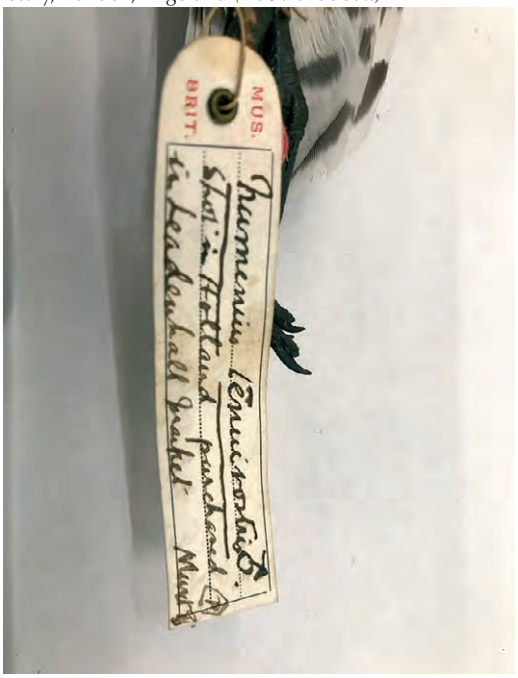
De hier gepubliceerde foto's van de gebalgde Dunbekwulp (plaat 567-568) tonen een aantal van de voor de determinatie belangrijke kenmerken (cf Corso et al 2014), zoals de hartvormige vlekken op de gestreepte flanken, de zwarte onderzijde van de vier buitenste handpennen, de witte staart (met inbegrip van de centrale staartpennen), de zwaar bevederde tibia, en de zwarte snavel en poten. Deze kenmerken passen goed op een volwassen exemplaar. Bij het prepareren van de vogel werd het geslacht bepaald en het bleek een mannetje te zijn.

Destijds werden op de versmarkt in Leadenhall Market veel vogels en eieren verhandeld afkomstig uit Engeland en buurlanden, zoals België, Frankrijk, Ierland en Nederland, maar ook uit andere Europese landen, zoals Hongarije, Italië en Rusland (St John 1891, Collinson 2012, Shrubb 2013). Uit Nederland kwamen vooral eenden en steltlopers (Stevenson 1870, Tuck 1872, Lilford 1895, Newton 1896, Cornish 1914), waaronder ook zeldzame soorten, zoals Dwerggans *Anser erythropus* (exemplaar aangetroffen op 14 november 1884; Fisher 1885) en Poelsnip *Gallinago media* (ten minste vijf exemplaren; Jansen 2014). Er werd met een beperkt aantal Nederlandse versmarkten handel gedreven, te weten die in Leeuwarden, Friesland; Purmerend, Noord-Holland; Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland; en Sneek, Friesland. Jaarlijks kwamen, via deze markten, 1000en vogels en eieren terecht op de versmarkt in Leadenhall Market (Cornish 1914, de Vries 1932, Shrubb 2013).

Er zijn in Engeland gevallen van fraude vastgesteld bij op versmarkten verhandelde vogels. Dit betrof dan buiten Engeland verzamelde vogels die, om commerciële redenen, werden voorzien van een label, waarop stond vermeld dat het betrokken exemplaar in Engeland was geschoten, gevangen of gevonden (Collinson 2012, Harrop et al 2012, McGhie 2012). Hierbij speelde de handel van in ijs geconserveerde vogels een rol (McGhie 2012, Shrubb 2013). Er is echter geen geval bekend waarbij een vogel van een fraudu-

Balg van Dunbekwulp, volgens originele museumlabel geschoten in Nederland in 1921

567-568 Dunbekwulp / Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*, volgens label geschoten in Nederland in 1921, Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, Seattle, Washington, Verenigde Staten, 19 november 2018 *(Robert Faucett)* **569** Dunbekwulp / Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*, volgens label geschoten in Nederland in 1921, Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture, Seattle, Washington, Verenigde Staten, 19 november 2018; originele label van British Museum Natural History, Londen, Engeland *(Robert Faucett)*



leus label 'Holland' of 'Nederland' werd voorzien.

Argumenten die voor een daadwerkelijke herkomst uit Nederland pleiten zijn naar onze mening: ***1*** Er werden destijds grote aantallen eenden en steltlopers, waaronder veel Wulpen, uit Nederland verhandeld naar de versmarkt in Leadenhall Market. ***2*** De marktkoopman annex poelier wist, naar mag worden aangenomen, niet dat het om een Dunbekwulp ging. Vermoedelijk werd de prijs die hij voor de vogel vroeg dan ook alleen bepaald door zijn culinaire of consumptieve waarde. Het feit dat Munt de Dunbekwulp heeft geschonken ('presented') aan het BMNH maakt het ook hoogst onwaarschijnlijk dat geld een rol heeft gespeeld. De belangrijke toevoeging van Munt dat de nog verse vogel in 'Holland' was geschoten pleit eveneens voor de integriteit van het geval. Een in Engeland of elders in Brittannië verzamelde en als zodanig aangeboden Dunbekwulp zou namelijk avifaunistisch en daarmee ook commercieel veel interessanter zijn geweest. ***3*** Munt, assuradeur bij *Lloyds*, had een uitstekende reputatie en stond bekend als een serieuze eierverzamelaar. Hij publiceerde over uiteenlopende zoölogische onderwerpen in destijds gerespecteerde vaktijdschriften. Hij is nooit in verband gebracht met frauduleuze cq verdachte gevallen. ***4*** Deze Dunbekwulp is, voor zover ons bekend, het enige – met zekerheid – vers verhandelde exemplaar van deze soort in Engeland of elders in Brittannië. ***5*** Alleen van Noorwegen en Rusland (Siberië) hebben wij twee goed gedocumenteerde transporten van in ijs geconserveerde vogels gevonden in de literatuur. Beide werden in de winter naar Engeland verscheept en arriveerden daar in maart (cf Aplin 1890, Dresser 1898, Collinson 2012), suggererend dat dergelijke transporten uit noordelijk Europa alleen (of hoofdzakelijk?) 's winters plaatsvonden. In diverse bronnen (cf Saunders 1872, Stubbs 1913, Bourne 1963, Collinson 2012, McGhie 2012) worden andere transporten genoemd of gesuggereerd, soms uit andere werelddelen, maar niet nader geduid (zoals jaar en maand van aankomst). In Europa waren ijstransporten logistiek in de herfst (oktober-november) een uitdaging en – zeker net na de Eerste Wereldoorlog – niet goedkoop. Andere grootschalige import vanuit Nederland, zonder dat vogels op ijs worden vervoerd, zou in korte periode onherroepelijk leiden tot het bederven van onverkochte handelswaar. Daarvan was bij deze Dunbekwulp duidelijk geen sprake zodat deze als recent gevangen mag worden verondersteld. ***6*** De vondst sluit aan bij eerdere wintergevallen in Nederland en past goed bij de vermoedens van Jukema et al (2001) en Jukema & Piersma (2004) dat het voormalige overwinteringsgebied van de – nu uitgestorven – Dunbekwulp zich noordelijk tot Nederland heeft uitgestrekt (cf van den Berg & The Sound Approach 2020).

Beoordeling door CDNA

Het hier beschreven geval van de Dunbekwulp werd op 4 augustus 2019 ingediend bij de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA). Op 15 april 2020 concludeerde de CDNA dat er onvoldoende grond was de vondst te aanvaarden (de determinatie werd wel bevestigd). De CDNA oordeelde dat niet overtuigend was aangetoond dat de wulp in Nederland was geschoten. Ook verwees de commissie naar de bij de herziening van de Nederlandse avifaunistische lijst (van IJzendoorn & de Heer 1985) geïntroduceerde regel die voorschrijft dat, wil een geval voor aanvaarding in aanmerking komen, het ten minste bekend moet zijn in welke provincie, in welk jaar én in welke maand de betrokken vogel werd vastgesteld (Gelling et al 2020).

Dankzegging

Wij danken Robert Faucett, Thijs Fijen, Hein van Grouw, Henry McGhie, Douglas Russell, Ruud Vlek en Roland van der Vliet voor hun bijdrage.

Summary

Skin of Slender-billed Curlew, according to original museum label shot in the Netherlands in 1921 A Slender-billed Curlew *Numenius tenuirostris*, identified and purchased by Henry Munt (1854-1926) on the fresh market in Leadenhall Market in London, England, on 1 December 1921, was donated ('presented') to the British Museum Natural History (BMNH) in London (where its receipt was registered on 3 December 1921). The specimen (identified as an adult male) appeared to have been shot in the Netherlands and, considering the freshness of the plumage, most likely in the preceding month, ie, November 1921. The skin is now present in the collection of the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture in Seattle, Washington, USA. According to the authors, the following arguments favour a genuine origin from the Netherlands: ***1*** large numbers of ducks and shorebirds (including many Eurasian Curlews *N arquata*) shot or otherwise collected in the Netherlands were transported to the fresh market in Leadenhall Market; ***2*** the Slender-billed Curlew purchased on the fresh market was donated to the BMNH; ***3*** Munt had an excellent reputation and was never linked to fraudulent or otherwise suspicious records (ie, records, of which the bird's origin has been manipulated for commercial reasons); ***4*** it is the only known record of a Slender-billed Curlew purchased on a fresh market in England or elsewhere in Britain; ***5*** the only two (documented with origin and

month of arrival) transports of ice-conserved birds from Norway and Russia (Siberia) took place in winter and arrived in England in March, suggesting that such transports occurred only (or mainly?) in winter; and ***6*** the record is in line with the suggested former wintering areas of Slender-billed Curlew reaching as far north as the Netherlands.

The record (of this now-extinct species) was not accepted by the Dutch rarities committee (CDNA; Gelling et al 2020; the identification was accepted), arguing that it is not convincingly established that the bird had been shot in the Netherlands. Also, the record does not meet the committee's rule that a record can only be accepted when the province, the year and the month are known.

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Justin J F J Jansen, p/a Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Postbus 9517, 2300 RA Leiden, Nederland (justin.jansen@naturalis.nl)

Gerald J Oreel, Deurganck 15, 1902 AN Castricum, Nederland (gerald.oreel@planet.nl)

Corrigenda

In Dutch Birding 41: 273, plaat 366, 2019, werd de verkeerde locatie in het bijschrift vermeld. Die moet luiden: Sfântu Gheorghe, Tulcea, Romania.

In Dutch Birding 42: 211, 293, 2020, werd de leeftijd van de Steppearenden *Aquila nipalensis* in de vier fotobijschriften verkeerd vermeld. In plaat 275 moet dat zijn 'second calendar-year' en in plaat 276-277 en 379 'third calendar-year' en 'derde-kalenderjaar'.

In Dutch Birding 41: 273, plate 366, 2019, the wrong location was mentioned in the caption. It should read: Sfântu Gheorghe, Tulcea, Romania.

In Dutch Birding 42: 211, 293, 2020, the age in the four plate captions of the Steppe Eagles *Aquila nipalensis* was mentioned incorrectly. In plate 275 this should be 'second calendar-year' and in plate 276-277 and 379 'third calendar-year'.

Varia

Chatham Petrel

The Chatham Islands lie c 800 km east of the mainland of New Zealand, at the edge of the Southern Ocean. Many of the world's tubenose species breed there, while even more have been recorded in different numbers; some breeding species may have become extirpated. An overview of the bird species that occur in the Chatham Islands can be found in Aikman & Miskelly (2004) and Shirihai (2007). One of the most enigmatic of these is Chatham Petrel *Pterodroma axillaris*, a rare endemic breeding species. It was described by Salvin (Bull Br Ornithol Club 1 (6): xxxiii, 1893), with the holotype being collected on Rangatira Island on 8 May 1892, by William Hawkins. It is now held at the Natural History Museum, Tring, England (collection number NHMUK 1892.10.31.14).

Until recently, the small world population of Chatham Petrel bred exclusively on Rangatira (South East) Island, just south of Pitt Island. Conservation management during 1990-2010 resulted in an increase from perhaps as few as 200-400 individuals to a current estimated population of 2000 individuals including non-breeding birds (Gummer 2018). The status thus improved from 'Critically Endangered' to 'Vulnerable' (BirdLife International 2020). Efforts mostly included controlling competition for nest burrows. It furthermore included establishing new colonies by translocating chicks from Rangatira to Pitt and more recently to Chatham Island (Gummer et al 2015, Miskelly et al 2019). Put simply, through the dedication of many people and of New Zealand's Department of Conservation, the species appears to have been saved from extinction.

At-sea records

Chatham Petrel's range overlaps with that of the similar-sized Black-winged Petrel *P nigripennis*, while the only other medium-sized 'Cookilaria' gadly petrel is Bonin Petrel *P hypoleuca* of the central eastern Pacific but its range is not known to overlap with that of Chatham. The diagnostic underwing pattern (plate 570), with extensive black broadly encompassing also the inner coverts and the axillaries, should easily separate Chatham from both other species, and from any other petrels (including many migratory smaller 'Cookilaria')

570-571 Chatham Petrel *Pterodroma axillaris*, south of Pitt Island, Chatham Islands, New Zealand, 22 April 2019 *(Hadoram Shirihai/Tubenoses Project)*. One of rarest gadfly petrels on earth and one of most striking due to extensive diagonal black band on underwing that even covers axillaries.

572 Pyramid Rock (Tarakoikoia), Chatham Islands, New Zealand, 20 April 2019 *(Hadoram Shirihai/Tubenoses Project)*. While waiting for Chatham Petrel *Pterodroma axillaris* until sunset, with Pyramid Rock in background (where Hadoram Shirihai actually saw his very first Chatham, 22 years earlier: see main text).

of which the ranges may overlap to some extent with that of Chatham.

Up to now, Chatham Petrel has remained largely unknown at sea: it is hardly ever seen there! Over the past 50 years, it has been identified away from land on perhaps no more than a few occasions: one bird at 74 km south-east of Chatham Islands (45°07′S, 176°30′W) on 27 November 1970 (Rogers 1980); two near Pyramid Rock (Tarakoikoia; plate 572), a small island south of Pitt Island, in December 1987 (Mike Imber in West 1993); and one near the latter locality on 21 December 1997 (Hadoram Shirihai pers obs). Since then, HS has recorded the species several times south of the Chatham Islands, and even further south near the Bounty Islands (centred roughly on 47°07′S, 179°28′E), with a maximum of 11 on 1 January 2000 (Shirihai 2007). The most unexpected record was by Michael Force on 11 October 2006 during a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration cetacean research voyage, c 1500 km west of Paracas, Peru (c 13°10′S, 90°17′W). This bird was photographed by Jim Cotton and published in Shirihai (2007) and Force et al (2009). The records off the Bounty Islands and off Peru can be interpreted as southward feeding dispersal during the breeding season into subantarctic waters, and eastward non-breeding dispersal to subtropical waters of the Eastern Pacific, respectively.

More recently, Rayner et al (2012) used geolocation-immersion loggers attached to individuals from Rangatira and demonstrated that non-breeding birds actually winter off temperate South America. A recent record well west of the international date line concerns one photographed 264 km east of Napier and 610 km north-west of Rangatira (near the Mahia Seamount, 39°39′S, 179°58′E) on 12 January 2016 (Flood et al 2016). Flood et al (2016) furthermore saw good numbers at sea in the evening close to the breeding areas, with a maximum of 11 on 16 January 2016.

Rayner et al (2012) provided comprehensive information on the natural history of the species and its precise distribution at sea all year round (useful for anyone planning to try to find the species at sea), while Flood et al (2016) provided further insight of Chatham Petrel's appearances at sea based on the birds they observed.

Obtaining at-sea photographs

In April 2019, HS mounted an expedition to finally get photographs of Chatham Petrel at sea for the forthcoming monograph on tubenoses (Shirihai & Bretagnolle in prep). Up to 10 days at sea south off Pitt (c 44°30′S, 175°59′W) were planned but, in the end, only two days had suitable ocean conditions (20 and 22 April). Two moderately calm days at sea over a two-week period is actually quite normal around the islands at this time of the year! On both days, an area 22 km south of South East Island in seas 400-500 m deep was visited with the very fast 8.5 m jet boat *A-Lure*. During the day, two

chumming techniques were employed: ***1*** fish-cut baits mixed with 'Supreme Salmon Berley' in a jelly form, packed in a net bag with floaters, to which heavy fish oil was constantly added (average two litres per hour); or ***2*** the same but with frozen chum blocks weighing c 10 kg each (as described in Shirihai et al 2009). On days with too strong winds, HS visited the translocated colony in Caravan Bush, a private reserve on Pitt, where almost 20 artificial nesting burrows were occupied at the time, each containing a large but still downy chick.

On 20 April, we had a full-day pelagic during which we chummed continually. The southerly wind in the morning swung north in the afternoon. It was very calm, at a maximum of 10 knots. In the afternoon, we observed two Chatham Petrels that briefly visited the chum slick, one at 14:15 and another at 14:50. Both appeared with the northerly wind that spread the smell of chum further south, together with an influx of Soft-plumaged Petrel *P mollis* and White-headed Petrel *P lessonii*. Both birds were clearly associating with Soft-plumaged, flying and feeding with it, as if following it. The second gave a two-minute view and record shots were obtained. Although we remained until sunset, no Chatham was observed returning towards South East Island, despite that all nests there now held a chick (see above). Possibly, the lack of returning breeders was explained by the full moon face (Cookilaria petrels generally avoiding bright nights).

On 22 April, we only got out to sea in the afternoon and chummed almost continually. We went to a site c 7 km north-east of our previous position (44°27'S, 175°55'W). A north-westerly wind was blowing, increasing from 12 knots to 15-20 knots. After watching the chum for almost three hours, a Chatham Petrel appeared at 16:55, at only 5 m distance, making a sharp wheeling arc from a wave trough and straight towards HS. It was present for just five seconds, and not seen again, but luckily the settings of the camera were precisely right (plate 570-571).

By acquiring at-sea images of Chatham Petrel, we now have photographically documented virtually all of the world's petrels to the requisite standards for publication. The only omission is Magenta Petrel *P magentae*, meaning that HS will need to return to the Chatham Islands to target this species, as well as to work further on Chatham Petrel.

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Hadoram Shirihai, Hela 24, 731500 Kfar Truman, Israel (albatross_shirihai@hotmail.com)
Vincent Bretagnolle, Centre d'Etudes Biologiques de Chizé, CNRS & La Rochelle Université, 79360 Beauvoir-sur-Niort, France (vincent.bretagnolle@cebc.cnrs.fr)

WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting Western Palearctic birds reported mainly from **October to late November 2020**. The reports are largely unchecked and their publication here does not imply future acceptance by a rarities committee. Observers are requested to submit their records to each country's rarities committee. Corrections are welcome and will be published.

GEESE TO DUCKS A pair of **Dark-bellied Brent Goose** *Branta bernicla* and **Black Brant** *B nigricans* with two hybrid juveniles was photographed at Spodsbjerg, Langeland, Denmark, on 23 October. After cyclones in October-December 2019, a flock of 12 **White-faced Whistling Ducks** *Dendrocygna viduata* turned up at Qariya lagoon on 27 January as the firsts for Socotra; one remained until the end of June (there are no previous records for Arabia; Sandgrouse 42: 282-285, 2020). From 30 October to 15 November, five **White-headed Ducks** *Oxyura leucocephala* were found at three sites in Poland and, on 13 November, one in Austria. In Iceland, the long-staying male **White-winged Scoter** *Melanitta deglandi* was still present at Keflavík in October-November. At Musselburgh lagoons, Lothian, Scotland, the returning male was seen on 29 October. If accepted, a male **Stejneger's Scoter** *M stejnegeri* flying past Kikhavn, Nordsjælland, on 3 September will be the fourth for Denmark. The first for Latvia was photographed at Kolka, Dundaga, on 11-13 October. In Estonia, a male was reported at Põõsaspea, Noarootsi, on 16 October. Males of **Black Scoter** *M americana* were seen at Äsperöd, Skåne, Sweden, on 3 October, at Pärispea, Estonia, on 7 October, off Þvottá, Iceland, on 8 October and off Cocklawburn, Northumberland, England, on 10 November. The first **Red-crested Pochard** *Netta rufina* for the Azores was a female in the bay of Porto Pim, Faial, on 9 November. A **Cotton Pygmy Goose** *Nettapus coromandelianus* shot at Mandara plain, West Beqaa, in late December 2015 was the first for Lebanon and the second for the WP 'sensu BWP'; the first was on 9-10 April 1997 in Jordan (Sandgrouse 42: 186-238, 2020).

GROUSE TO NIGHTJARS The geographically isolated **Black Grouse** *Tetrao tetrix* population in Niedersachsen, Gemany, strongly declined from c 1000 individuals in 1979 to c 200 in 1995 and 130 in 2019 (PLoS One 15 (9): e0238660, 2020). On 20 November, 81 flamingos Phoenicopteridae of various species were counted at the traditional winter site at Battenoord, Grevelingen, Zuid-Holland, with half of them wearing a ring; the flock consisted of Chilean Flamingos *Phoenicopterus chilensis* and hybrids from the (semi-)feral population breeding since 1982 at Zwillbrocker Venn, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, and 36 **Greater Flaminos** *P roseus* including a colour-ringed second calendar-year (1-VPB) from a flock of seven wild individuals first seen in the Netherlands on 10 July originating from the Fuenta de Piedra colony, Málaga, Andalucía, Spain. In France, a **Pied-billed Grebe** *Podilymbus podiceps* discovered at Rocheservière, Vendée, in August was refound 30 km to the east at Les Landes-Génusson, Vendée, where it stayed from 26 October onwards. The long-stayers at Loch Feorlin, Argyll and Bute, Scotland, and on São Miguel, Azores, remained into October. On 6-8 November, one was seen at South Walney, Cumbria, England. In October, two **Oriental Turtle Doves** *Streptopelia orientalis* were present in Finland and singles were in Norway and Sweden. The first **Rufous Turtle Dove** *S o meena* for Switzerland at Sulgen, Thurgau, from March returned there on 11 November. The fourth **Mourning Dove** *Zenaida macroura* for Ireland was videoed in Kerry on 28 October. In England, **Common Nighthawks** *Chordeiles minor* were photographed at Church Norton, West Sussex, on 8 October and at Burham Marsh, Kent, on 6 November. Two in the Azores were seen on Flores on 9 October and on Corvo on 12 October.

SWIFTS TO CUCKOOS The first **White-rumped Swift** *Apus caffer* for Denmark was photographed at Vejby Strand, Sjælland, on 27 October and seen next day at Gilleleje. The first **Little Swift** *A affinis* for Belgium was found at Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen, for a few hours on 26 October. The third for the Netherlands was briefly seen and photographed on Vlieland, Friesland, on 27 October. Another at Glengarriff, Cork, on 10 November was the third for Ireland. In October, a record influx of **Pallid Swifts** *A pallidus* in north-western Europe resulted in, for example, as many as c 25 in the Netherlands (with up to of five on one day on Texel, Noord-Holland), c 16 in Sweden, at least 11 in Denmark, eight in Germany and Norway, six in Belgium and four in Poland. Three **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** *Coccyzus americanus* were found in the Azores, ie, two on Corvo on 8 and 31 October and one on Faial on 1 November. Recently, the Omani rarities committee has accepted the first and second **Lesser Cuckoo** *Cuculus poliocephalus* for Oman and the 'greater' WP at, respectively, Al Beed farm, Dhofar, on 1 November 2014 and Shisr, Dhofar, on 31 October 2019 (Sandgrouse 42: 327, 2020).

RAILS TO LOONS The second **White-breasted Waterhen** *Amaurornis phoenicurus* for Kuwait and the WP sensu BWP was photographed at Jahra East Outfall on 25 November. After a cyclone, as many as 37 **Red-knobbed Coots** *Fulica cristata* turned up at Qariya lagoon on 26 February constituting the first record for Socotra. In early March, at least seven pairs started to nest here, and by mid-June, a total of 89 (many of them juveniles) was counted; the only previous breeding in Arabia was in Oman in 2012 (Sandgrouse 42: 282-285, 2020). On 4 November, the last surviving **Siberian Crane** *Leucogeranus leucogeranus* of the western population (adult male 'Omid') returned for its 13th consecutive year to its wintering site at Fereydunkenar, Mazandaran, Iran. A radio-tagged **Macqueen's Bustard** *Chlamydotis mac-*

queenii found exhausted at Trabzon, Turkey, on 19 October was a captive-bred bird released under the reintroduction programme at the Caspian coast in Kazakhstan. An adult **Pacific Diver** *Gavia pacifica* was seen at Blacksod bay, Mayo, Ireland, on 18 October.

TUBENOSES A **Black-browed Albatross** *Thalassarche melanophris* was observed off Hurlstone Point, Somerset, England, on 29 September while it, or another, was seen in Ireland off and then in Ireland off Belmullet, Mayo, and Brandon Point, Kerry, on 3 October. If accepted, a **White-bellied Storm Petrel** *Fregetta grallaria* flying past Cley, Norfolk, England, on 17 November may be the first for the WP. A **Swinhoe's Storm Petrel** *Hydrobates monorhis* off Brignogan, Finistère, on 26 October may be the second for France. Recently, a **Southern/Northern Giant Petrel** *Macronectes giganteus/halli* in England on 2 July 2019 was accepted: it was initially observed passing Whitburn, Durham, and two hours later flew past Cullernose Point, Northumberland, 60 km further north (Br Birds 113: 706, 2020); the only previous WP records concerned a presumed Southern (but Northern not ruled out) off Ouessant, Finistère, France, on 2 November 1967 and a Southern in the Adriatic Sea between Greece and Ancona, Italy, on 2 September 1991. The fourth **Black-capped Petrel** *Pterodroma hasitata* for the Azores was photographed south of Pico on 29 September. The third **Persian Shearwater** *Puffinus persicus* for Israel was present at Aqaba bay off North Beach, Eilat, from 20 October to at least 14 November. The first **Manx Shearwater** *P puffinus* for Estonia flew past Põõsaspea cape on 25 September.

HERONS TO CORMORANTS In the Azores, a **Green Heron** *Butorides virescens* was hit by a car on a road on Terceira on 8 October and another was photographed on São Miguel on 24 November. In May, the first breeding for Lebanon of **Squacco Heron** *Ardeola ralloides* (c 11 pairs), **Western Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus ibis* (c 16 pairs) and **Little Egret** *Egretta garzetta* (nine pairs) was discovered at Mansoura in West Beqaa valley (Sandgrouse 42: 186-238, 2020). An **American Great Egret** *Ardea egretta* stayed on Terceira on 28-30 August. In the Cape Verde Islands, a **Red-footed Booby** *Sula sula* was reported in the Brown Booby *S leucogaster* colony at Curral Velho, Boavista, in mid-November. The sixth **Brown Booby** for the Azores flew past Corvo on 27 September. In the Netherlands, the second and third were photographed on 29 September (on a small fishing boat c 11 km southwest off Westkapelle, Zeeland) and on 25 October (an adult roosting on a boat docked at an inaccessible harbour of Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland). Also on 25 October, one was reported off Vecchiano, Pisa, Italy. On 29 September, a juvenile **Double-crested Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax auritus* came aboard a Spanish survey vessel c 240 km west of Valentia, Kerry, Ireland; probably another was seen in Kerry on 25 November. Between 1 and 18 October, an influx occurred in the Azores with c nine individuals on Corvo, Graciosa, Faial, Flores and Terceira. The first **European Shag** *P aristotelis* for Luxem-

573 Persian Shearwater / Perzische Kleine Pijlstormvogel *Puffinus persicus*, Aqaba bay, off North Beach, Eilat, Israel, 8 November 2020 *(Hadoram Shirihai)*

bourg was photographed at Grevenmacher, Moselle river, on 19 November.

WADERS The first **Three-banded Plover** *Charadrius tricollaris* for Israel at Ma'ayan Tzvi from 12 April to 25 May was relocated on 7 June c 25 km to the southeast at HaMa'apil (where it was trapped and ringed on 9 June); it remained here until late August before it returned to Ma'ayan Tzvi on 26 October. The first **Little Ringed Plover** *C dubius* for the Faeroes was photographed at Sumba, Suðuroy, on 11 October. An unringed and undamaged adult **Spur-winged Lapwing** *Vanellus spinosus* at Slootweg, Noord-Holland, from 16 July to 8 August 2018 was not accepted as a wild bird by the Dutch rarities committee. The first breeding for Kuwait concerned a pair successfully raising two broods at Jahra pools reserve in April-June (Sandgrouse 42: 298-301, 2020). The **Grey-headed Lapwing** *V cinereus* at Gjervoldsøy, Arendal, Aust-Agder, on 24 May 2019 and at Strandvik, Värmland, on 13-19 May 2019 has been accepted as the first for Norway and Sweden, respectively. It is not certain whether an adult at Workum, Friesland, on 27-28 June 2019, recently accepted as the first for the Netherlands, concerned the same individual. The first **Red-wattled Lapwing** *V indicus* for the Netherlands, an adult on Texel on 19 June 2019 and on Ameland, Friesland, on 23 June 2019, was recently accepted. The same individual was photographed at Kolansko Blato, Pag, on 14 May 2019, accepted as the first for Croatia. On 31 May 2019, this individual was also photographed at Buchersried, Bayern, Germany (not yet assessed), and on 11 June 2019 (most likely the same bird) at Kieldrecht, Oost-Vlaanderen, Belgium (where it was placed in category D). Fedosov et al (2020) showed that **Sociable Lapwings** *V gregarius* had strongly declined at the key autumn migration stopover site at Manych depression in south-western Russia; from a mean flock size of 81 birds and a maximium daily count of 1070 individuals in 2010, numbers were down to a mean flock size of only two to nine birds and a maximum daily count of four to 46 individuals in 2015-19 (Sandgrouse 42: 259-269, 2020). As many as c 100 **Caspian Plovers** *Anarhynchus asiaticus* were counted at Helleh wetland, Khuzestan, Iran, on 25 March. In the Azores, a **Hudsonian Whimbrel** *Numenius hudsonicus* was reported on São Miguel on 11 October. A juvenile **Hudsonian Godwit** *Limosa haemastica* at Eden estuary, Fife, Scotland, from 3 November onwards was the fourth for Britain and ninth (and first juvenile) for the WP. The sole Norwegian record of **Great Knot** *Calidris tenuirostris* at Nordre Øyeren, Akershus, on 12 September 1987 has been rejected after review. A **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** *C subruficollis* at Spata on 16 November was the second for Greece. The first **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularius* for Estonia was found at Põõsaspea, Läänemaa, on c 25 September. The third for Denmark was at Lønstrup Strand on 15-17 October. A **Greater Yellowlegs** *Tringa melanoleuca* at Sneum Sluse, Esbjerg, from 28 October onwards was the first for Denmark. The first **Lesser Yellowlegs** *T flavipes* for Czechia was photographed near Jistebník, Nový Jičín, on 5-10 November.

GULLS TO TERNS A first-winter **Ivory Gull** *Pagophila eburnea* was found at Husavík, Iceland, on 21 November. In Sweden, a first-winter **Ross's Gull** *Rhodostethia rosea* turned up at Backfiskarudden, Halland, on 23 November. An adult **Ring-billed Gull** *Larus delawarensis* ringed at Szczecin-Klucz, Western-Pomerania, Poland, on 23 December 2005 with a red colour-ring with white inscription PAA3 returned almost every autumn-winter in 2006-20 at Olsztyn and Ostróda in north-eastern Poland. On 18 October, the bird turned up at Wulpińskie lake, where it was retrapped on 20 November and fitted with a gps transmitter. The lack of sightings in eastern Poland in spring-summer raised the question whether it remains further east (there are no records in Belarus or Russia but one in Kazakhstan of a returning individual at Aktau, Mangystau, in autumn-winter 2015-20). The only recovery of this bird outside Poland was at both sides of the border of Belgium and the Netherlands from 23 February to 13 March 2012 (cf Dutch Birding 34: 132, plate 187, 183, plate 231, 2012). A first-winter **Cape Gull** *L dominicanus vetula* at a landfill near San Miguel de Tajao, Tenerife, on 11-24 November was the second for the Canary Islands. In Ireland, the returning **Forster's Tern** *Sterna forsteri* was reported back at Kinvara bay, Galway, on 10 November.

RAPTORS **Black-winged Kites** *Elanus caeruleus* with a recently fledged juvenile were photographed at Al Marmoom, United Arab Emirates (UAE), on 4 May; the species has bred here since 2018. A pair carrying food at Anjar on 11-18 June constituted the first breeding for Lebanon (Sandgrouse 42: 186-238, 366, 2020). In Cyprus, five individuals were found between 31 October and 8 November (there were only three previous records) and the first for Lesvos, Greece, was photograohed on 18 November). Based on DNA analysis of two feathers collected in Peak District, Derbyshire, it was determined that the unmarked second calendar-year female **Bearded Vulture** *Gypaetus barbatus* at many sites in England from late June to 15 October (when she may have flown back to France) hatched in a 'wild nest' in the French Alps in 2019; in May-June, before her stay in England, it had been seen in the Netherlands, northern France, the Channel Islands and Belgium. An immature **Bateleur** *Terathopius ecaudatus* was photographed near Gal'on, Judean plains, on 18 November. The fourth **Short-toed Snake Eagle** *Circaetus gallicus* for Britain was found injured and taken into care at the beach of Hengistbury Head, Dorset, England, on 5 October but died two days later. El Khamlichi (2020) showed an increase of **Rüppell's Vultures** *Gyps rueppelli* during spring migration at southern Strait of Gibraltar from nine individuals in 2015 to 55 in 2020 (Go-South Bull 17: 156-160, 2020). The first **Griffon Vulture** *G fulvus* for Qatar was found weakened at Shamal on 13 April (Sandgrouse 42: 328, 2020). In Ireland, a juvenile **Northern Harrier** *Circus hudsonius* was photographed at Barrys Head, Cork, on 2-4 October. The third **Levant Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter brevipes* for Malta was seen at Buskett on 11 October.

574 Black-capped Petrel / Zwartkapstormvogel *Pterodroma hasitata*, south of Pico, Azores, 29 September 2020 *(Susana Simião/Espaço Talassa)* **575** Snowy Owl / Sneeuwuil *Bubo scandiacus*, male, Ronas Hill, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, 9 October 2020 *(John Forber)* **576** Amur Falcon / Amoerroodpootvalk *Falco amurensis*, adult female, Los Rodeos, Tenerife, Canary Islands, 5 November 2020 *(Eduardo Garcia-del-Rey/SOC)* **577** Gyrfalcon / Giervalk *Falco rusticolus*, juvenile, Krynica Morska, Pomerania, Poland, 19 October 2020 *(Gerard Bela/Drapolicz)* **578** White-rumped Swift / Pijlstaartgierzwaluw *Apus caffer*, Vejby Strand, Sjælland, Denmark, 27 October 2020 *(Anders E Sørensen)* **579** Little Swift / Huisgierzwaluw *Apus affinis*, Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 26 October 2020 *(Filip De Ruwe)*

580 Belted Kingfisher / Bandijsvogel *Megaceryle alcyon*, first-winter male, Arrecife, Lanzarote, Canary Islands, 13 November 2020 *(Francisco Javier García Vargas)*

581 Common Nighthawk / Amerikaanse Nachtzwaluw *Chordeiles minor*, juvenile, Corvo, Azores, 12 October 2020 *(Vincent Legrand)*

582 Masked Shrike / Maskerklauwier *Lanius nubicus*, first-winter, Hartlepool Headland, Cleveland, England, 4 October 2020 *(Carolyn Farry)* **583** Eastern Wood Pewee / Oostelijke Bospiewie *Contopus virens*, Corvo, Azores, 4 October 2020 *(Vincent Legrand)* **584** Red-tailed Shrike / Turkestaanse Klauwier *Lanius phoenicuroides*, adult male, Skikda, Algeria, 9 October 2020 *(Youcef Karrit)*

585 Asian Desert Warbler / Woestijngrasmus *Sylvia nana*, Säppi, Eurajoki, Finland, 6 October 2020 *(Jani Vastamäki)*

586 Two-barred Warbler / Swinhoes Boszanger *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*, first-winter, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 13 October 2020 *(Jochen Dierschke)*

OWLS Pellegrino et al (2020) examined the variation in structural size and colouration of the Western Palearctic **Little Owls** *Athene vidalii* and **Cucumiaus** *A noctua* and found a clinal variation in size from western to eastern Europe, and a particular tail pattern in the Balkan area; they concluded, however, that individuals cannot be safely identified by biometrics or colour alone (J Ornithol 161: 1071-1081, 2020). In Scotland, **Snowy Owls** *Bubo scandiacus* remained at Ronas Hill, Mainland (male), and on St Kilda, Outer Hebrides (female) in October-November. In Ireland, one was seen at Cobh harbour, Cork, on 6 November. Since the rediscovery in 2009 of **Turkish Fish Owls** *B semenowi* in Antalya, Turkey, the species has been found in six other southern provinces, ie, Adana, Burdur, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin and Osmaniye (Boyla et al 2019 in Atlas of breeding birds of Turkey; Sandgrouse 42: 364, 2020).

KINGFISHERS TO FALCONS A female **Belted Kingfisher** *Megaceryle alcyon* stayed on Pico, Azores, from 30 October to 6 November. The first for the Canary Islands was a first-winter male at Arrecife, Lanzarote, from 8 November onwards. In Ireland, one was present at Dunboy, Cork, on 9-23 November and another was found by a Canadian fisherman at Ballyquirke lake, Galway, on 10 November (there were five previous records). The second **Lesser Kestrel** *Falco naumanni* for Ireland was a first-winter male photographed in Clare on 9 November (the first was in 1890-91). Two **Amur Falcons** *F amurensis* satellite-tagged in Manipur in eastern India had flown c 29 000 km (male) and c 33 000 km (female) by the time they returned to the area where they had been tagged; every year, Amur arrive at Manipur stopover sites from breeding grounds in China and Russia before migrating all the way to South Africa for the winter (https://tinyurl.com/yxhrzwdt). The first for the Canary Islands turned up at Los Rodeos, Tenerife, on 2-5 November. On Corvo, a **Taiga Merlin** *F columbarius columbarius* was photographed on 2 November. Khoury et al (2020) showed that 25-100 large falcons, mainly **Saker Falcons** *F cherrug* and **Peregrine Falcons** *F peregrinus*, are illegally trapped every year in Jordan to be smuggled to falconers in Arabia; each large falcon has a price tag ranging from 6000 to 60 000 USD (Sandgrouse 42: 239-247, 2020). In Poland, a juvenile **Gyrfalcon** *F rusticolus* flew past Krynica Morska, Pomerania, on 19 October.

TYRANT-FLYCATCHERS TO VIREOS The identification of the second **Alder Flycatcher** *Empidonax alnorum* for Iceland at Hvalsnes, Suðurnes, from 21 September to 11 October was confirmed by DNA analysis. The fourth **Eastern Wood Pewee** *Contopus virens* for Corvo and the WP was photographed on 4 October; previous ones were in October 2015 (two) and October 2018. A **Philadelphia Vireo** *Vireo philadelphicus* on Inishmore, Galway, on 10-22 October was the third for Ireland. One was seen on Corvo on 25 October. Between 18 September and 25 October, 18 **Red-eyed Vireos** *V olivaceus* were reported in western Europe: nine on Corvo, four in Cornwall (of which three in Scilly), England, three in Iceland and one in both France and Ireland.

SHRIKES TO GOLDCRESTS Seven **Brown Shrikes** *Lanius cristatus* turned up in western Europe from mid-September to mid-November, including three in England and three in Scotland. The sixth for Norway stayed on Røstlandet, Nordland, on 26-30 September. The first **Red-backed Shrike** *L collurio* for the Cape Verde Islands was seen on Sal on 28 September. The first for Canada and second for North America was photographed at Fernwood Ave, Powell river, British Columbia, on 22-30 October. The first **Red-tailed Shrike** *L phoenicuroides* for Algeria was discovered at Skikda on 9 October. If accepted, a first-winter at Dragsminde Sluse, Rødbyhavn, Lolland, on 8 November will be the second for Denmark. A **Daurian Shrike** *L isabellinus* on Sumba on 11 October was the first for the Faeroes. First-winter **Masked Shrikes** *L nubicus* at Hartlepool Headland, Cleveland, on 3-4 October and Shuart, Kent, on 17-18 October were the fourth and fifth for Britain. **Black Drongos** *Dicrurus macrocercus* were found at Chabahar, Sistan and Baluchestan, Iran, on 17 October and at Al Marmoom, UAE, on 31 October. An **Ashy Drongo** *D leucophaeus* was photographed in a garden at Bleik, Andøya, Norway, between 10 and 17 June 2019; there are no previous records in Europe (cf Dutch Birding 41: 23-28, 2019). The first **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** *Regulus calendula* for Britain on Barra, Outer Hebrides, on 12-19 November could not be twitched due to coronavirus measures.

LARKS TO SWALLOWS The first **Oriental Skylark** *Alauda gulgula* for Cyprus stayed at Akrotiri on 29-31 October. Based on morphology, vocalisations and song-flight, Alström & Sundev (2020) split **Mongolian Short-toed Lark** *Calandrella dukhunensis* from Greater Short-toed Lark *C brachydactyla*; its breeding distribution is restricted to the eastern half of Mongolia and, marginally, neighbouring regions of China and perhaps Russia (https://tinyurl.com/yxhxumc7). A **Bimaculated Lark** *Melanocorypha bimaculata* at Wörschach, Steiermark, from 30 October to 2 November was the first for Austria. **Lesser Short-toed Larks** *Alaudala rufescens* at Constanta on 22-28 October and at Harghita, Vărşag, on 1 November were the fourth and fifth for Romania. The sixth for Finland was seen at Itikka, Iisalmi, on 7-8 November and the first for Belarus was discovered at Kupisk, Hrodno, on 8 November. Two **Eurasian Crag Martins** *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* photographed at Szentendre, Pest, on 26 October constituted the first record for Hungary. In West-Vlaanderen, one was seen at De Panne on 7 November. The next day, one was reported across the Dutch border past Breskens, Zeeland, and subsequently picked up at Bredene and then Oostende, West-Vlaanderen, where it went to roost and departed early on 9 November; another flew past Zuidkerke, West-Vlaanderen, also on 8 November. On 22 November, one flew about in Gent, Oost-Vlaanderen, and possibly the same bird reappeared there from 27 November (there were four previous records in Belgium). In Orkney, one turned up at Kirkwall, Mainland, on 18 November; in Kent, the species was seen at Kingsdown on 21 November. In the Azores, **American Barn Swallows** *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* were seen on Flores on 29 August and on Corvo on 1 November.

587 Little Bunting / Dwerggors *Emberiza pusilla*, Togouret, Ouargla, Algeria, 2 November 2020 *(Nedjla Adamou)* **588** Siberian Rubythroat / Roodkeelnachtegaal *Calliope calliope*, first-winter female, Greifswalder Oie, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany, 16 October 2020 *(Steve Klasan)* **589** Bimaculated Lark / Bergkalanderleeuwerik *Melanocorypha bimaculata*, Wörschach, Steiermark, Austria, 2 November 2020 *(Leander Khil)* **590** Oriental Skylark / Kleine Veldleeuwerik *Alauda gulgula*, Akrotiri, Cyprus, 30 October 2020 *(Colin Richardson)* **591** Eastern Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin / Oostelijke Rosse Waaierstaart *Cercotrichas galactotes familiaris/syriaca*, first-winter, Stiffkey, Norfolk, England, 17 October 2020 *(Mark Rayment)*

592 Siberian Thrush / Siberische Lijster *Geokichla sibirica*, first-winter female, Kilminning, Fife, Scotland, 2 October 2020 *(Lee Fuller)* **593** White's Thrush / Goudlijster *Zoothera aurea*, Fair Isle, Shetland, Scotland, 26 September 2020 *(Alex Penn)* **594** Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster *Turdus obscurus*, first-winter male, North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, 7 October 2020 *(Mark Rayment)* **595** Dusky Thrush / Bruine Lijster *Turdus eunomus*, first-winter male, Åkrasanden, Karmøy, Rogaland, Norway, 4 November 2020 *(Frank Steinkjellå)*

LEAF WARBLERS TO SYLVIAS A **Two-barred Warbler** *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* at Budle Bay, Northumberland, from 29 September to 2 October was the 10th for Britain. The second for Germany was trapped on Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, on 13 October. **Arctic Warblers** *P borealis* photographed at Pollença, Mallorca, on 12 September and at Espacio Natural Doñana, Huelva, on 16 October (trapped) were the second and third for Spain. A **Radde's Warbler** *P schwarzi* for Czechia trapped at Cervenohorske Sedlo on 6 October was (only) the third for Czechia and the fourth for Malta was found on Comino on 20 October. A large influx of **Dusky Warbler** *P fuscatus* in northwestern Europe resulted in record numbers in, eg, Britain (c 100), the Netherlands (c 80), Sweden (c 25), Poland (c 16; there were 20 previous records) and Germany (c 16). The first for Bulgaria was trapped at Durankulak on 5 October and the first for Belarus was photographed at Doroshevichi, Hrodno, on 24 October. A **Wood Warbler** *P sibilatrix* at Irkayya farm on 29 April 2017 was the first for Qatar (Sandgrouse 42: 329, 2020). An **Asian Desert Warbler** *Sylvia nana* at Säppi, Eurajoki, on 6 October was (already) the 13th for Finland. The first for Austria was ringed at Illmitz, Burgenland, on 30 October. If accepted, a **Western Orphean Warbler** *S hortensis* photographed at Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland, on 18 October will be the second for the Netherlands.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLERS TO SUNBIRDS The fifth **Lanceolated Warbler** *Locustella lanceolata* both for Helgoland and Germany was trapped on 8 October. A **Paddyfield Warbler** *Acrocephalus agricola* on Svínoy on 1 October was the fourth for the Faeroes, and one at Hali, Suðursveit, on 2 October was the third for Iceland. The fourth for Austria was ringed at Rudmanns, Niederösterreich, on 15 October. The fifth **Blyth's Reed Warbler** *A dumetorum* for Spain was photographed at Gozón, Asturias, on 15 October. Van der Spek et al (2020) used 878 records of **Aquatic Warbler** *A paludicola* to show a shift in autumn migration phenology in the Netherlands in the past 125 years. In 1887-1971, the species' migration had two

596 White-throated Sparrow / Witkeelgors *Zonotrichia albicollis*, first-winter, Het Zwin, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 13 October 2020 *(Wim Debruyne)*

597 Indigo Bunting / Indigogors *Passerina cyanea*, first-winter, St Agnes, Scilly, Cornwall, England, 25 October 2020 *(Scott Reid)*

598 Siberian Rubythroat / Roodkeelnachtegaal *Calliope calliope*, first-winter female, Het Zwin, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 12 October 2020 *(Wouter Faveyts)*

599 Black-throated Accentor / Zwartkeelheggenmus *Prunella atrogularis*, first-winter, Maankaatopaikka, Hanko, Finland, 28 October 2020 *(Mika Bruun)*

clear peaks, one in early August and one in mid-September, with an overall median date of 6 September, while in 1994-2013 there was no second peak resulting in a median date of 10 August (Limosa 93: 129-137, 2020). Analysing 18 out of 28 currently recognized subspecies of **Eurasian Wren** *Nannus troglodytes*, including all but one subspecies of the Mediterranean Basin, Albrecht et al (2020) showed that, in North Africa, they represent two separate basal lineages, one in the Maghreb (*kabylorum*) and the other in Cyrenaica in eastern Libya (*juniperi*), corresponding to two refugia in the Maghrebian (Atlas mountains) and the Cyrenaican (Jebel Akhdar) (Plos One 15 (3): e0230151, 2020). Based on this study, Isenmann & Thévenot (2020) proposed to split these taxa as **Maghrebian Wren** *N kabylorum* (which also occurs in southern Iberia) and **Cyrenaican Wren** *N juniperi* (Go-South Bull 17: 161-184, 2020). In the UAE, a **Brahminy Starling** *Sturnia pagodarum* was seen at Jebel Dhanna on 23 October and **Wattled Starlings** *Creatophora cinerea* were reported on Sila'a peninsula on 29 October and on Lulu island on 7 November (second and third record). A male **Purple Sunbird** *Cinnyris asiaticus* photographed at Al Meshaf on 31 January and then re-found at 25 km distance at Doha North farm on 8 February was the first for Qatar (Sandgrouse 42: 329, 2020).

THRUSHES Between 20 September and 2 November, as many as 13 **White's Thrushes** *Zoothera aurea* were seen in western Europe: six in Scotland, two in Germany and one in England, Ireland, Malta (shot), the Netherlands and Norway. A **Hermit Thrush** *Catharus guttatus* at Mizen Head, Cork, on 3 November was the third for Ireland. In Iceland, one was ringed at Höfn on 5 November and remained until 10 November. Three **Swainson's Thrushes** *C ustulatus* were found on Dursey, Cork, on 1 October and Corvo on 8-12 October, and two in Scilly on 7-15 October. A first-winter female **Siberian Thrush** *Geokichla sibirica* was photographed at Kilminning, Fife, Scotland, from 30 September to 5 October. Three **Eyebrowed Thrushes** *Turdus obscurus* were discovered during six days in Scotland: a first-winter male stayed on North Ronaldsay, Orkney, on 2-8 October, and two were found in Shetland on 7 October, when in the morning one was trapped at Brae, Mainland, and later in the day a first-winter was seen at Papil Water, Fetlar. Others were in Malta on 10 October (shot), at Facinas, Cádiz, on 25 October (shot; fourth for Spain) and at Paesens-Moddergat, Friesland, on 16-17 November (ninth for the Netherlands). A **Dusky Thrush** *T eunomus* at Sorthat Odde, Bornholm, from 31 October to 7 November will be the third for Denmark, if accepted. In Norway, a first-winter male was found at Åkrasanden, Karmøy, Rogaland, on 4 November. **Black-throated Thrushes** *T atrogularis* were seen in Finland, at Evakkotie on 30 October and at Hetta on 22 November and another on Ouessant, France, on 1 November. The first **Song Thrush** *T philomelos* for USA and the second for North America was photographed at Utqiagvik, Barrow, Alaska, on 9 October.

SCRUB ROBINS TO FLYCATCHERS An **Eastern Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas galactotes familiaris/syriaca* twitched at Stiffkey, Norfolk, on 17-21 October was the ninth record of this species for Britain but the first since 40 years. First-winter females **Siberian Rubythroat** *Calliope calliope* trapped at Het Zwin, West-Vlaanderen, on 12 October and on Greifswalder Oie, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, on 16 October constituted second records for both Belgium and Germany, respectively. This autumn, record numbers of **Red-flanked Bluetail** *Tarsiger cyanurus* reached north-western Europe with, eg, at least 30 in Britain, c 30 along the Swedish coast, 22 (seven trapped) in the Netherlands (there were 32 previous records), and six in Poland (the best year ever). The third for Iceland was ringed at Höfn on 25 October. In south-eastern Europe, singles turned up in Bulgaria (ringed at Durankulak on 24 October; second record), Hungary (fifth), Romania (fourth), Serbia (ringed at Tara Sokolina on 7 October; first) and Turkey (two ringed at Kızılırmak delta on 21 and 27 October; fourth and fifth). A **Taiga Flycatcher** *Ficedula albicilla* at Trow Quarry, Durham, England, on 14-18 October was the fourth for Britain. A first-winter male **Eastern Black Redstart** *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides* photographed at Pärispea, Harjumaa, on 31 October was the first for Estonia. In the UAE, a **Pied Bush Chat** *Saxicola caprata* was seen at Al Foah Wheat farm on 21 September. An adult male **Caspian Stonechat** *S maurus hemprichii* at Nordhasselvika, Farsund, Vest-Agder, on 6-8 November was the fourth for Norway. In England, first-winter **Stejneger's Stonechats** *S stejnegeri* at Happisburgh, Norfolk, on 5-7 October and at South Gare, Cleveland, on 17-30 October were confirmed by DNA analysis. A **White-crowned Wheatear** *Oenanthe leucopyga* feeding two young at Jal Al Zour on 11-16 March concerned the first breeding for Kuwait (Sandgrouse 42: 359, 2020). The sixth for Iran was photographed at Zeydun, Khuzestan, on 26 October.

ACCENTORS TO PIPITS A first-winter **Black-throated Accentor** *Prunella atrogularis* stayed at Maankaatopaikka, Hanko, Finland, on 24-28 October. The first **Siberian Accentors** *P montanella* in Europe since the unprecedented influx in 2016/17 were found at Bjuröklubb, Västerbotten, Sweden, on 3 October, at Säppi, Luvia, Finland, on 10 October (ringed) and at Tahkoluoto, Pori, Finland, on 13 October. A male **Sudan Golden Sparrow** *Passer luteus* was photographed at Oued Archane, south Adrar Souttouf, Western Sahara, on 2 September. The first **Eastern Yellow Wagtail** *Motacilla tschutschensis* ('sensu lato') for Malta at Salina from 21 December 2019 to 18 April was again reported here on 23 October. Others were reported in England, Faeroes, France, Ireland, Norway, Scotland, Sweden and Wales. If accepted, a first-winter **East Siberian Wagtail** *M ocularis* photographed at Westing, Unst, Shetland, on 25 October will be the first for Britain. **Blyth's Pipits** *Anthus godlewskii* at Marzęcino, Pomerania, on 16-17 October and at Hel on 22 October were the second and third for Poland.

FINCHES TO BUNTINGS Using molecular, acoustic and morphological data, Liu et al (2020) re-evaluated the

600 Mongolian Finch / Mongoolse Woestijnvink *Bucanetes mongolicus*, Åndalsnes, Møre og Romsdal, Norway, 19 October 2018 *(Helge Gyldenås)*

601 Mongolian Finch / Mongoolse Woestijnvink *Bucanetes mongolicus*, Venjan, Dalarna, Sweden, 26 October 2020 *(Bengt Eriksson)*

602 Blackpoll Warbler / Zwartkopzanger *Setophaga striata*, first-winter, East Burrafirth, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, 17 October 2020 *(Jim Nicolson)*

603 Tennessee Warbler / Tennesseezanger *Leiothlypis peregrina*, first-winter, Burravoe, Yell, Shetland, Scotland, 4 October 2020 *(Andy Pryce)*

taxonomy of the **Long-tailed Rosefinch** *Carpodacus sibiricus* complex and suggested splitting the complex into two species, **Siberian Long-tailed Rosefinch** *C sibiricus* with subspecies *sibiricus* and *sanguinolentus* (subspecies *ussuriensis* synonymised with *sanguinolentus*) and **Chinese Long-tailed Rosefinch** *C lepidus* with subspecies *henrici* and *lepidus* (J Ornithol 161: 1061-1070, 2020). The first **Mongolian Finch** *Bucanetes mongolicus* for Norway at Åndalsnes, Møre og Romsdal, on 19 October 2018 previously reported as a Trumpeter Finch *B githagineus* (cf Dutch Birding 40: 422, 2018), was later reidentified thanks to photographs. The first for Sweden was discovered at Venjan, Dalarna, on 25-27 October. The only previous report in Europe concerned a bird captured in Malta in November 2013 (Dutch Birding 40: 38-40, 2018). In France, a **Hornemann's Redpoll** *Acanthis hornemanni hornemanni* was reported on Ouessant on 25 October. A first-winter male **Scarlet Tanager** *Piranga olivacea* was seen on Corvo on 7 October. **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** *Pheucticus ludovicianus* were found on Corvo on 11 October and on Gugh, Scilly, on 24 October. An **Indigo Bunting** *Passerina cyanea* photographed on St Agnes, Scilly, on 25-26 October was the third for Britain. A first-winter **White-throated Sparrow** *Zonotrichia albicollis* trapped at Het Zwin on 12 October (and seen the next day) was the second for Belgium. In Sweden, a **Meadow Bunting** *Emberiza cioides* with some plumage abnormalities suggesting a captive origin was found at Östra Utsjö, Dalarna, on 12 October. If accepted, a **Pine Bunting** *E leucocephalos* in Kildare on 10 November will be the third for Ireland. A **Little Bunting** *E pusilla* photographed at Togouret, Ouargla, on 2 November was the first for Algeria. The second **Rustic Buntings** *E rustica* for Hungary and Cyprus, respectively, were at Szeged on 19 October (ringed) and at Akrotiri on 12 November. On Corvo, a **Bobolink** *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* turned up on 11 October.

AMERICAN WARBLERS Two **Ovenbirds** *Seiurus aurocapilla* were found on Corvo on 8 and 25 October. First-winter males **Black-and-white Warbler** *Mniotilta varia* were seen on Corvo on 1 October and Tresco, Scilly, on 8-12 October. Britain's fifth **Tennessee Warbler** *Leiothlypis peregrina* stayed at Burravoe, Yell, Shetland, from 29 September to 4 October. The sixth for the Azores was present on Corvo on 2-3 October. The first for Ireland was seen on Inishbofin, Galway, on 6-7 October. A first-winter male **Common Yellowthroat** *Geothlypis trichas* was reported on Corvo on 2 November. Two **Northern Parulas** *Setophaga americana* stayed on Corvo from 2 to 29 October and one was seen at Grindavík, Iceland, on 12 October. The fourth **Bay-breasted Warbler** *S castanea* for the Azores and the fifth for the WP was photographed on Corvo on 22 October. **Blackpoll Warblers** *S striata* were reported at Mizen Head, Ireland, on 8-11 October, on Corvo on 12-21 October, and at East Burrafirth, Mainland, Scotland, on 16 October. The first for the Netherlands was a first-winter at De Cocksdorp, Texel, on 25-27 October. Two **Myrtle Warblers** *S coronata* were found on Corvo on 22 and 28 October.

NEW SPECIES FOR THE AZORES, MADEIRA AND PORTUGAL In its 15th report, the Portuguese rarities committee accepted eight new species for the Azores (**Snow Goose** *Anser caerulescens*, **Caspian Plover**, **Grey-tailed Tattler** *T brevipes*, **Amur Falcon**, **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**, **Barred Warbler** *S nisoria*, **Chestnut-sided Warbler** *S pensylvanica* and **Canada Warbler** *Cardellina canadensis*), 10 for Madeira (**Common Shelduck** *Tadorna tadorna*, **Tufted Duck** *Aythya fuligula*, **Purple Gallinule** *Porphyrio martinica*, **Scopoli's Shearwater** *Calonectris diomedea*, **Lesser Yellowlegs**, **South Polar Skua** *Stercorarius maccormicki*, **Hen Harrier** *C cyaneus*, **Peregrine Falcon**, **Ring Ouzel** *T torquatus* and **Little Bunting**) and seven for mainland Portugal (**Sora** *Porzana carolina*, **White-backed Vulture** *G africanus*, **South Polar Skua**, **Lanner Falcon** *F biarmicus*, **Hume's Leaf Warbler** *P humei*, **Blyth's Reed Warbler** and **Grey-cheecked Thrush** *C minimus*) (Anuário Ornitológico 12: 3-72, 2020).

For a number of reports Birdwatch, British Birds, Global Rare Bird Alert Facebook, Sovonnieuws, www.birdguides.com, www.clanga.com, www.dutchavifauna.nl, www.go-south.org, www.magornitho.org, www.rarebirdalert.co.uk, www.tarsiger.com, www.waarneming.nl and many others were consulted. We wish to thank Nedjla Adamou, Michał Baran, Gerard Bela, Amir Ben Dov, Patrick Bergier, Paul Bradbeer, Mika Bruun, Oscar Campbell, Magnus Corell, Andrea Corso, Pierre-André Crochet, Wim Debruyne, Luca and Andreea Dehelean, Filip De Ruwe, Jochen Dierschke, Philippe Dubois, Nils van Duivendijk, Enno Ebels, Joris Elst, Bengt Eriksson, Marcin Faber, Carolyn Farry, Wouter Faveyts, Natalino Fenech, Aissa Filali, John Forber, Lee Fuller, Raymond Galea, Eduardo Garcia-del-Rey, Francisco Javier García Vargas, Martin Gottschling, Hans Groot, Ricard Gutiérrez, Helge Gyldenås, Pete Hayman, Jens Hering, Ashley Howe, Petteri Hytönen, Paul Isenmann, Josh Jones, Zbigniew Kajzer, Youcef Karrit, Abolghasem Khaleghizadeh, Leander Khil, Steve Klasan, Henrik Knudsen, Bence Kókay, Yann Kolbeinsson, Christopher König, Diedert Koppenol, Richard Kvetko, Aldo Lauricella, Vincent Legrand, André van Loon, Alex Máni, Hans Matheve, Lionel Maumary, Richard Millington, Geir Mobakken, Jim Nicolson, Tor Olsen, Gerard Ouweneel, Alex Penn, Yoav Perlman, René Pop, Nikos Probonas, Andy Pryce, Mark Rayment, Scott Reid, Colin Richardson, Hadoram Shirihai, Susana Simião, Jiri Sirek, Anders Sørensen, Vincent van der Spek, Frank Steinkjellå, Rasmus Strack, Peter Stronach, Ehsan Talebi, Uwe Thom, Antonio Unquiles, Jani Vastamäki, André Vieira, Sam Viles, Roland van der Vliet and Peter de Vries for their help in compiling this review.

Łukasz Ławicki, West-Pomeranian Nature Society, Pionierów 1/1, 74-100 Gryfino, Poland (izuza@interia.pl)
Arnoud B van den Berg, Duinlustparkweg 98, 2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid, Netherlands (arnoud.b.vandenberg@gmail.com)

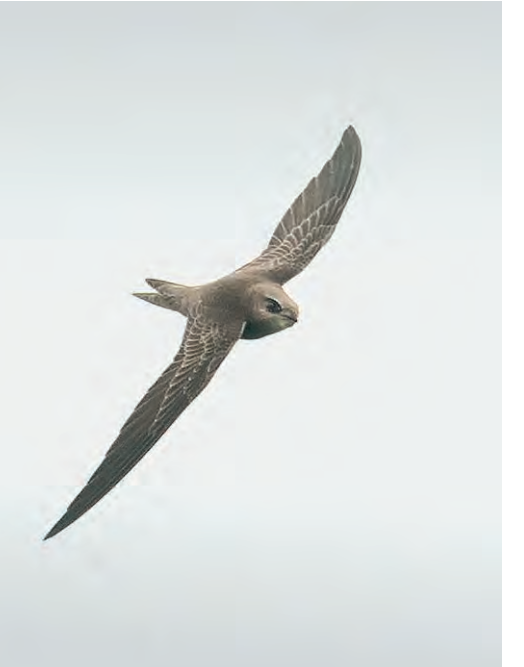
Recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland beslaat voornamelijk de periode **september-oktober 2020**. De vermelde gevallen zijn deels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig.

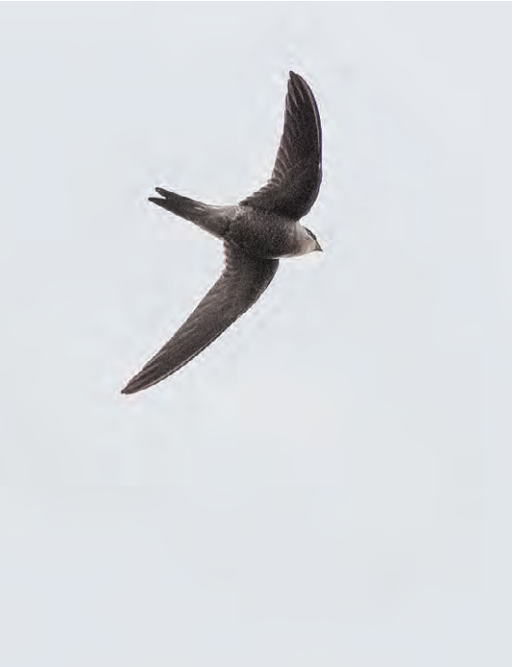
GANZEN EN EENDEN Vanaf 5 oktober werden weer **Witbuikrotganzen** *Branta hrota* waargenomen op enkele locaties langs de kust, met een maximum van twee op 20 oktober bij Haamstede, Zeeland. **Zwarte Rotganzen** *B nigricans* druppelden vanaf 15 oktober binnen, voornamelijk in het Waddengebied, waar maximaal twee werden waargenomen tussen 19 en 31 oktober op Vlieland, Friesland. Op flink wat plekken werden **Roodhalsganzen** *B ruficollis* gezien, ook al zaten daar de nodige escapes bij. Op Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, liep het hoogste aantal: zeven. Daarnaast werd het landelijke telpostrecord verbroken met vijf op 17 oktober langs telpost Kustweg in de Lauwersmeer, Groningen. Het vorige record was vier op 6 oktober 2017 op telpost Haven Lauwersoog, Groningen. De ongeringde **Ross' Gans** *Anser rossii* van de Lauwersmeer, Friesland/Groningen, werd nog tot 16 september gemeld. Andere waarnemingen kwamen tussen 3 september en 22 oktober van meerdere plekken langs de IJssel tussen Terwolde en Voorst, Gelderland, en op 26 september van de Onlanden, Drenthe. Op 18 september doken de eerste **Dwergganzen** *A erythropus* op in het Oude Land van Strijen, Zuid-Holland. Het aantal groeide hier tot 47 op 31 oktober. Verder waren er waarnemingen op 16 oktober (twee) in de Bantpolder bij Anjum, Friesland; op 22 oktober bij Lageland, Groningen; en van 22 tot 25 oktober bij Akmarijp, Friesland. Trekkers vlogen op 15 oktober over telpost Castelreesche Heide bij Castelre, Noord-Brabant, en op 19 oktober over telpost Leemput bij Milsbeek, Limburg. **IJseenden** *Clangula hyemalis* werden voornamelijk, in lage aantallen, langs de kust gezien. Er was één binnenlandwaarneming van een overvliegend vrouwtje op 29 oktober langs telpost Dordtse Biesbosch, Zuid-Holland. Het mannetje **Koningseider** *Somateria spectabilis* in eclipskleed op Texel, Noord-Holland, liet zich alleen nog zien op 10 en 13 september langs de Waddendijk. Het mannetje **Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* van de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant, verplaatste zich naar de Brabantse kant van het Hollands Diep en werd de gehele periode waargenomen. **Kokardezaagbekken** *Lophodytes cucullatus* zonder duidelijke kenmerken van gevangenschap zwommen op 9 september (vrouwtje) op de Zevenhuizerplas bij Zevenhuizen, Zuid-Holland; op 10 september (mannetje) op het Naardermeer bij Naarden, Noord-Holland; op 10 oktober (vrouwtje) bij het Jan van den Boschpad bij Almere-Buiten, Flevoland; en van 19 tot 23 oktober (vrouwtje) op het Veluwemeer ter hoogte van Biddinghuizen, Flevoland.

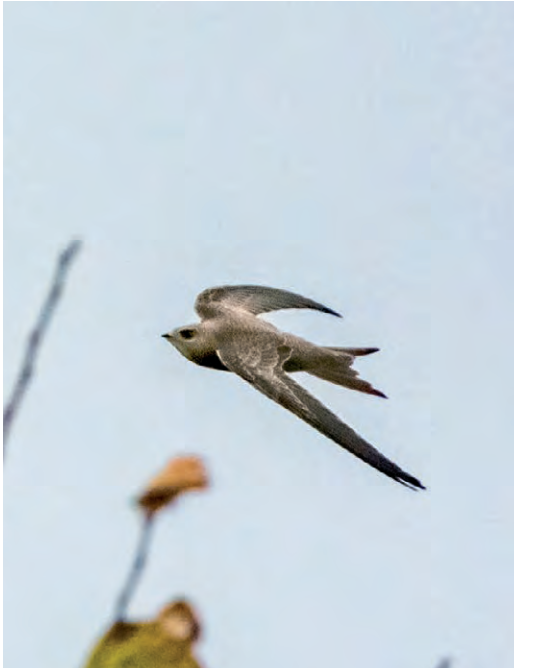
FLAMINGO'S TOT PIJLSTORMVOGELS Het groepje **Flamingo's** *Phoenicopterus roseus* met twee in Andalusië, Zuid-Spanje, geringde exemplaren sloot zich aan bij de gemengde flamingo-groep die jaarlijks overwintert in het Grevelingenmeer, Zuid-Holland. Er was eindelijk weer eens een twitchbare **Alpengierzwaluw** *Tachymarptis melba*: op 31 oktober vloog een exemplaar met tussenpozen de gehele dag rond bij telpost Eemshaven, Groningen. Ook de volgende dag werd de vogel nog gezien, zich verplaatsend in westelijke richting langs de Waddendijk. Voor velen was dit een welkome inhaler, aangezien het laatste echt twitchbare geval dateerde van november-december 2002 in Wageningen, Gelderland. In het geweld van de Vale Gierzwaluwen *Apus pallidus* dook op 27 oktober plotseling een **Huisgierzwaluw** *A affinis* op boven Vlieland. Hij verdween snel uit beeld en bleef, net als de beide vorige in mei 2001 en november 2006, exclusief voorbehouden aan de ontdekker. Op 9 oktober werden de eerste twee **Vale Gierzwaluwen** van het najaar waargenomen op Schiermonnikoog en bij Biervliet, Zeeland. Dit betroffen de vroegste gevallen ooit. De zuidelijke stroming later in oktober zorgde voor nog meer waarnemingen. Doordat de vogels erg mobiel kunnen zijn en niet alle waarnemingen even goed werden gedocumenteerd, is het lastig in te schatten om hoeveel gevallen het gaat (temeer omdat er ook zekere Gierzwaluwen *A apus* rondvlogen in deze periode). Naar schatting ging het in oktober om in totaal ongeveer 20 aanvaardbare gevallen, het beste najaar tot nu toe. Verreweg de meeste werden langs de kust gezien, met als hoogtepunt vijf die op 26 oktober tegelijkertijd boven de noordpunt van Texel vlogen. **IJsduikers** *Gavia immer* kwamen mondjesmaat binnen waaronder twee ver van de kust: op 22 oktober langs telpost Kamperhoek, Flevoland, en op 31 oktober op het grindgat bij Oost-Maarland, Limburg. Een **Geelsnavelduiker** *G adamsii* zwom op 16 oktober kortstondig op de Noordzee zichtbaar vanaf het strand van Schiermonnikoog, alvorens weg te vliegen in westelijke richting; gewaarschuwde trektellers op Ameland, Friesland, en Terschelling, Friesland, zagen hem daarna passeren. Op 26 september vlogen twee **Stormvogeltjes** *Hydrobates pelagicus* langs Westkapelle, Zeeland. Slechts 34 **Vale Stormvogeltjes** *H leucorhous* werden gezien, de meeste langs Westkapelle (20). Op 26 en 27 september vlogen twee exemplaren rond boven de Westerschelde ter hoogte van Ossenisse, Zeeland. De afgelopen 10 jaar werden alleen in 2015 nog minder exemplaren geteld in deze periode (namelijk negen). Het maximum was 417 in september-oktober 2018. Ook **Noordse Stormvogel** *Fulmarus glacialis* was met 19 exemplaren erg dun gezaaid op de telposten. Zeetrektellers noteerden verder 167 **Grauwe** *Ardenna grisea*, 59 **Noordse** *Puffinus puffinus* en acht **Vale Pijlstormvogels** *P mauretanicus*.

OOIEVAARS TOT GENTEN **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra* werden nog gezien in 80 uurhokken. Het meest opvallend was de groep pleisteraars van 15 augustus tot 30 september op de plas De Flaes bij Lage Mierde,



604 Alpengierzwaluw / Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*, juveniel, Eemshaven, Groningen, 31 oktober 2020 *(Paul van Eik)* **605** Vale Gierzwaluw / Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus*, juveniel, Heerjansdam, Zuid-Holland, 26 oktober 2020 *(Hans Gebuis)* **606** Vale Gierzwaluw / Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus*, juveniel, De Marlijn, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 9 oktober 2020 *(Paul van Tuil)* **607** Vale Gierzwaluw / Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus*, juveniel, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 26 oktober 2020 *(René Pop)*





Noord-Brabant, die daar uitgroeide tot maximaal 20 op 16 september. Op telposten werden 51 exemplaren vastgesteld. De in Lorraine, Frankrijk, geringde juveniel die tot 9 augustus op Texel verbleef, verscheen in september onder meer in Waterland, Noord-Holland. De **Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* die vanaf 1 december 2019 optrok met Ooievaars *C ciconia* in het Reestdal, Drenthe/Overijssel, bleef zijn metgezellen trouw door op 14 september gezamenlijk in zuidwestelijke richting weg te trekken. Vervolgwaarnemingen kwamen nog diezelfde dag van het Drontermeer, Gelderland (meetrekkend in een groep van 43 Ooievaars) en van Nijkerk, Gelderland (tot 15 september ter plaatse met 15 Ooievaars); daarna vloog hij over Schalkwijk, Utrecht, op 15 september met 17 Ooievaars en was hij op 16 september ter plaatse bij Vianen, Utrecht, met 10 Ooievaars. **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* bleven geconcentreerd in het zuidwesten. De grootste groep (12) hing rond bij Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland. Op telposten werden 14 exemplaren geregistreerd. **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* lijken weer wat algemener te worden, getuige waarnemingen uit 16 uurhokken, waaronder ook op de traditionele pleisterplaats Vogelplas Starrevaart bij Leidschendam, Zuid-Holland. Snel na de eerste **Bruine Gent** *Sula leucogaster* in augustus 2017 op telpost De Horde bij Lopik, Utrecht, steeg het aantal waarnemingen in Noordwest-Europa. Op 29 september landde een adult op de reling van een vissersbootje c 11 km ten zuidwesten van Westkapelle, alvorens naar noord weg te vliegen. Op 25 oktober werd opnieuw een (sub)adult op de foto gezet door twee waarnemers, onafhankelijk van elkaar, aan boord van een afgemeerd schip dat was aangekomen uit Azië in de Amazonehaven op de Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland. Dit terrein is niet openbaar toegankelijk; beide gevallen waren dus niet twitchbaar.

STELTLOPERS Op 10 september werd in de Emmapolder, Groningen, tussen Goudplevieren *Pluvialis apricaria* een **Amerikaanse Goudplevier** *P dominica* gevonden. De vogel vloog al snel naar het wad en werd daarna niet meer teruggevonden. De **Aziatische Goudplevier** *P fulva* bij Kerkwerve, Zeeland, die in de vorige periode werd gevonden, verbleef tot ten minste 21 oktober. **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* werden waargenomen in 53 uurhokken, veelal in kleine aantallen. Op telposten werden 32 exemplaren geteld. Ook was er een opname op een nachtgeluidenpost. Op 27, 28 en mogelijk 29 september liep een eerste-kalenderjaar **Steppekievit** *Vanellus gregarius* bij Huissen, Gelderland. Dit betreft het 55e geval; de soort duikt de laatste jaren opvallend minder vaak op. Van 2 tot 13 september werd een **Breedbekstrandloper** *Calidris falcinellus* op verschillende plekken op Texel gezien. Naar alle waarschijnlijkheid ging het steeds om dezelfde vogel. Op 8 oktober stond een exemplaar tussen 1000en steltlopers op een ondergelopen akker in Polder Eierland. De **Bonapartes Strandloper** *C fuscicollis* van de Workumerwaard, Friesland, bleef tot 7 september. Een adulte werd op 16 september gevon-

608 Poelsnip / Great Snipe *Gallinago media*, eerste-winter, Den Burg, Texel, Noord-Holland, 26 september 2020 *(René Pop)*

609 Breedbekstrandloper / Broad-billed Sandpiper *Calidris falcinellus*, eerste-winter, Ottersaat, Texel, Noord-Holland, 4 september 2020 *(Jeroen de Bruijn)* **610** Steppekievit / Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius*, eerste-kalenderjaar, Huissen, Gelderland, 27 september 2020 *(Alain Hofmans)* **611** Grote Grijze Snip / Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*, Harlingen, Friesland, 10 oktober 2020 *(Nick Agterberg)* **612** Steppevorkstaartplevier / Black-winged Pratincole *Glareola nordmanni*, eerste-winter, Camperduin, Noord-Holland, 9 September 2020 *(Hans Groot)* **613** Bruine Gent / Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*, (sub)adult, Amazonehaven, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 25 oktober 2020 *(Anonymus)* **614** Kortteenleeuwerik / Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*, Terschelling, Friesland, 19 september 2020 *(Hans Schekkerman)*

den bij Twisk, Noord-Holland; op 19 september overleed hij onder het oog van enkele vogelaars. Deze periode werden vier **Blonde Ruiters** *C subruficollis* waargenomen: van 4 tot 11 september bij Schiedam, Zuid-Holland; op 5 september op Texel; van 15 tot 22 september in de Ezumakeeg, Friesland; en op 18 september op de Markerwadden, Flevoland. Het was een goede periode voor **Gestreepte Strandloper** *C melanotos* met waarnemingen op 19 plekken. Het hoogste aantal betrof vijf, twee adulte en drie juveniele, in het Dannemeer, Groningen. **Grauwe Franjepoten** *Phalaropus lobatus* waren op niet zoveel plekken (20 uurhokken) aanwezig, dus het groepje van zeven in de Ezumakeeg begin september was opvallend. **Rosse Franjepoten** *P fulicarius* lieten zich, zoals gebruikelijk, vooral langs de kust zien met meldingen uit 30 uurhokken. Op 5 september liep een **Poelruiter** *Tringa stagnatilis* in de Balgzandpolder bij Den Helder, Noord-Holland, en op 15 september was er een trekker over telpost Havelandweg bij Eibergen, Gelderland. Van 9 tot 13 oktober verbleef een **Grote Grijze Snip** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* in de plasjes langs de N31 ter hoogte van Harlingen, Friesland. De eerste **Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* van de periode werd gefotografeerd op 17 september in de jonge duintjes bij de Zuidpier van IJmuiden, Noord-Holland; het bleef bij een eenmanswaarneming. Twee dagen later werd een exemplaar gemeld bij Beetsterzwaag, Friesland. Vervolgens dook op 26 september een individu op in een woonwijk in Den Burg op Texel dat bijzonder tam was en langdurig van dichtbij kon worden bekeken. Op 2 oktober werd de vierde in deze periode gevonden in Polder Arkemheen bij Nijkerk, Gelderland. Indien allemaal aanvaard komt het jaartotaal op zeven, het hoogste aantal sinds de soort vanaf 1977 door de CDNA wordt beoordeeld. De eerste-kalenderjaar **Steppevorkstaartplevier** *Glareola nordmanni* van de omgeving van Camperduin, Noord-Holland, werd ook in deze periode nog waargenomen. Van 12 tot 22 oktober werden hier zelfs twee gezien en op 27 oktober was de laatste melding.

ALKEN TOT STERNS Er werden negen **Papegaaiduikers** *Fratercula arctica* en vijf **Zwarte Zeekoeten** *Cepphus grylle* gezien, allemaal langsvliegers. De veelbelovende aankomst van **Kleinste Jagers** *Stercorarius longicaudus* in augustus kreeg geen vervolg, gelet op de magere 11 waarnemingen, allemaal van de kust. Daarnaast werden op telposten 382 **Kleine** *S parasiticus,* 61 **Middelste** *S pomarinus* en 128 **Grote Jagers** *S skua* geteld. Niet meer dan 13 **Vorkstaartmeeuwen** *Xema sabini* werden op telposten toegevoegd aan de 12 die in augustus werden geteld, waarvan vijf op 26 september langs telpost Breskens. Er werden al drie langsvliegende **Kleine Burgemeesters** *Larus glaucoides* gezien: op 27 september een adult op Vlieland; op 13 oktober een eerste-kalenderjaar langs de Hondsbossche Zeewering bij Petten, Noord-Holland; en op 21 oktober een eerste-kalenderjaar langs Bloemendaal aan Zee, Noord-Holland. De derde-kalenderjaar **Grote Burgemeester** *L hyperboreus* verlengde zijn verblijf in de haven van Vlissingen, Zeeland, en maakte uitstapjes naar Westkapelle op 3 en 27 oktober. Een andere derde-kalenderjaar trok op 11 oktober langs de veerdam bij Holwerd, Friesland. **Lachsterns** *Gelochelidon nilotica* bleven nog lang hangen, met name op diverse plekken in Noord-Holland. Daarbuiten waren er waarnemingen op 2 september over De Vulkaan bij Den Haag, Zuid-Holland; op 13 september bij Tjalleberd, Friesland, en op 20 september in de Eemshaven. Vooral begin september werden nog flinke aantallen **Reuzensterns** *Hydroprogne caspia* gezien, zoals 23 op 7 september bij Waterland; 25 op 5 september boven het Reevediep bij Kampen, Overijssel; en niet minder dan 85 op 4 september in de Workumerwaard. **Witwangsterns** *Chlidonias hybrida* werden voor het laatst op 15 september gemeld in de omgeving van de broedkolonies in het Zuidlaardermeergebied, Drenthe/Groningen. Van 29 september tot 10 oktober foerageerde een exemplaar boven de Maas bij Roermond, Limburg.

ROOFVOGELS Het is absoluut het beste jaar ooit voor **Grijze Wouw** *Elanus caeruleus* geworden, met in deze periode maar liefst 10 nieuwe gevallen, waardoor de teller op 20 komt. De meeste waarnemingen hadden betrekking op overvliegers of pleisteraars voor korte tijd. Alleen in het hamsterreservaat bij Sibbe, Limburg, vertoefde een exemplaar lange tijd, van 21 augustus tot 19 oktober. Op c zes plekken werden nog **Slangenarenden** *Circaetus gallicus* gemeld, de laatste op 13 oktober bij Elspeet, Gelderland. **Steppekiekendieven** *Circus macrourus* waren goed vertegenwoordigd met waarnemingen in 71 uurhokken (inclusief ongetwijfeld dubbeltellingen). Ter vergelijking: Grauwe Kiekendieven *C pygargus* werden uit 22 uurhokken gemeld. Bijna 1000 (966) **Rode Wouwen** *Milvus milvus* werden vastgesteld op telposten. Het landelijke trektelrecord werd verbroken op telpost Lomm, Limburg, met 65 op 15 oktober. Het vorige record stond met 62 op 7 oktober 2019 op naam van telpost Karstraat bij Wittem, Limburg. Medio oktober trokken ongekende aantallen **Buizerds** *Buteo buteo* door. Vooral op 14 en 15 oktober passeerden hoge aantallen het oosten van het land, waarbij het nationale telpostrecord met 1793 op 15 oktober op naam kwam van telpost Oelemars bij Losser, Overijssel. Verrassend genoeg nam de stroom een afslag terug naar het noorden, waardoor met name op 16 en 17 oktober hoge aantallen langs de Noord-Hollandse kust en op de Waddeneilanden werden gezien. Op 17 oktober trokken er naar schatting 2000 noordwaarts over Texel, waarna alle Waddeneilanden werden aangedaan. Een mogelijke verklaring is het wolkendek en dus gebrek aan thermiek in de Delta en boven de Noordzee op 16 oktober, in combinatie met gunstige weersomstandigheden in het westen van het land, waardoor de vogels op zoek gingen naar nieuwe thermiek.

HOPPEN TOT ZWALUWEN **Hoppen** *Upupa epops* werden op c 10 plekken gezien, meestal kortstondig, behalve het populaire exemplaar van 13 tot 17 oktober op een bedrijventerrein in Groningen, Groningen. Er werden nog 10 **Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster* waargenomen, met de laatste van 13 tot 17 oktober op Schiermonnikoog, die op 17 oktober overstak naar het vasteland en werd opgepikt op telpost Kustweg. Telpost De Vulkaan verbeterde

615 Goudlijster / White's Thrush *Zoothera aurea*, Ouddorp, Zuid-Holland, 2 oktober 2020 *(Jacob Molenaar)* **616** Humes Bladkoning / Hume's Warber *Phylloscopus humei*, Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland, 20 oktober 2020 *(Rob Halff)* **617** Bruine Boszanger / Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, Hondsbossche Zeewering, Camperduin, Noord-Holland, 17 oktober 2020 *(Ruud E Brouwer)* **618** Raddes Boszanger / Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*, Reddingsweg, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 19 oktober 2020 *(Julian Bosch)*

zijn landelijke record van **Grote Bonte Specht** *Dendrocopos major* van 34 op 22 augustus 2017 naar 44 op 14 september. **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* verschenen op 17 telposten en werden in totaal in 30 uurhokken waargenomen. Een **Daurische Klauwier** *Lanius isabellinus* verbleef vanaf 31 oktober, en mogelijk al vanaf 17 oktober, bij de kazerne op Vlieland; het was de derde voor dit eiland, na november 2011 en oktober 2013. Een **Kleine Klapekster** *L minor* van 25 september tot 4 oktober in de Rijnstrangen ten zuiden van Duiven, Gelderland, was populair en werd 538 keer ingevoerd op www.waarneming.nl. De enige **Roodkopklauwier** *L senator* deze periode was een 'rille' eerste-kalenderjaar op Texel op 21 september. Op 12 september werd een **Notenkraker** *Nucifraga caryocatactes,* mogelijk een Diksnavelnotenkraker *N c caryocatactes,* gefotografeerd vanuit een hut in Nationaal Park Sallandse Heuvelrug, Overijssel. **Bonte Kraai** *Corvus cornix* is hard op weg een heuse zeldzaamheid te worden. Deze periode kwamen er waarnemingen van 10 locaties. Met vijf waarnemingen was het een goed najaar voor **Kortteenleeuwerik** *Calandrella brachydactyla*: op 19 september op Terschelling; op 26 en 27 september op de Vliehors, Vlieland; op 12 oktober op de Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland; op 15 oktober op Texel; en op 20 oktober op Schiermonnikoog. Een late **Roodstuitzwaluw** *Cecropis daurica* trok op 17 oktober met vier Boerenzwaluwen *Hirundo rustica* langs telpost Kustweg.

BOSZANGERS TOT GRASZANGERS Het was een goed najaar voor **Grauwe Fitis** *Phylloscopus trochiloides*. Op 1 september waren er twee op Schiermonnikoog, waarvan één al in augustus was ontdekt. Verder waren exemplaren aanwezig op 4 september op Texel; op 5 september op de Maasvlakte en bij Hippolytushoef, Noord-Holland; op 11 en 12 september op de Hondsbossche Zeewering, Noord-Holland; op 18 september op Texel; en op 27 september en 16 oktober op Vlieland (de op

619 Bruine Boszanger / Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, Westkapelle, Zeeland, 12 oktober 2020
(Thomas Luiten)

620 Siberische Tjiftjaf / Siberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus tristis*, Vlieland, Friesland, 16 oktober 2020
(Wietze Janse)

621 Grauwe Fitis / Greenish Warbler *Phylloscopus trochiloides*, eerste-winter, Hondsbossche Zeewering, Noord-Holland, 11 september 2020 *(Ruud E Brouwer)*

622 Pallas' Boszanger / Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*, Zanddijk, Texel, Noord-Holland, 13 oktober 2020 *(Ruwan Aluvihare)*

623 Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, adult mannetje, De Tuintjes, Texel, Noord-Holland, 27 september 2020 *(René Pop)*

624 Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, eerste-winter, Krimbos, Texel, Noord-Holland, 13 oktober 2020 *(Ruwan Aluvihare)*

625 Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, eerste-winter, Westplaat, Zuid-Holland, 14 oktober 2020 *(Martin van der Schalk)* **626** Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, eerste-winter, Vlieland, Friesland, 18 oktober 2020 *(Julian Bosch)* **627** Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, eerste-winter mannetje, Westkapelle, Zeeland, 27 oktober 2020 *(Thomas Luiten)*

een na laatste ooit). Van 28 september tot 1 oktober verbleef een **Noordse Boszanger** *P borealis* bij telpost de Puinhoop in Katwijk, Zuid-Holland. Het was de 30e ooit en de eerste sinds het recordjaar 2017, toen er vier werden vastgesteld. Daarnaast was er een melding op 28 september uit het centrum van Haarlem, Noord-Holland. Oktober was ook goed voor **Pallas' Boszanger** *P proregulus*: in totaal werden er maar liefst 38 waargenomen. Texel was met 12 de beste plek, maar ook Vlieland deed het uitstekend met acht. Op het ringstation van Castricum hingen er in totaal vier in de netten. De laatste dag van deze periode, 31 oktober, was de beste met 10, waaronder zeven nieuwe. Op 30 september werden 16 **Bladkoningen** *P inornatus* geringd bij Castricum, de tweede dag ooit voor dit ringstation én Nederland. De beste dag is 8 oktober 2018 met 25. Op 13 oktober werd de eerste **Humes Bladkoning** *P humei* gezien, struiktrekkend naar noord op telpost De Vulkaan. Op 18 oktober werd er mogelijk één gehoord op Vlieland; van 20 tot 23 oktober was er één in het Noord-Hollands Duinreservaat bij Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland; en van 24 oktober tot in november één bij Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland. **Raddes Boszangers** *P schwarzi* werden op 9 en 13 oktober gevangen te Castricum. Op 16 en 17 oktober werden er minimaal drie vastgesteld op Vlieland. Op 17 oktober werd een exemplaar geringd op Schiermonnikoog dat zich nog tot 23 oktober ook in het veld goed liet zien. De laatste waarneming kwam op 29 en 30 oktober uit Westvliet, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, c 9 km landinwaarts vanaf de kust. Dit was, op 2012 na, het beste jaar. Een andere soort waar dit najaar erg veel waarnemingen van waren is **Bruine Boszanger** *P fuscatus*. Het totaal voor deze periode komt uit op 55, het beste jaar ooit. De meeste waarnemingen kwamen uit de kuststreek maar ook het binnenland werd niet overgeslagen. Zo werd de eerste voor Limburg op 17 oktober gevonden bij Itteren. De eerste waarneming was al op 27 september op Vlieland en daarna volgden er nog twee in september; er waren nog maar twee eerdere gevallen voor september. Op 17 oktober was het hoogste aantal present, namelijk 10. Op 10 en 11 september was een **Bergfluiter** *P bonelli* aanwezig in de Kooiduinen op Ameland. Er werden ten minste 26 **Sperwergrasmussen** *Sylvia nisoria* in het veld waargenomen, naast 20 ringvangsten. Mogelijke **Siberische Braamsluipers** *S althaea blythi* werden weer veelvuldig gezien, met ten minste drie waarvan in het veld DNA-materiaal kon worden verzameld: op de Maasvlakte van 29 september tot 1 oktober; in Westkapelle op 12 oktober; en in Groote Keeten, Noord-Holland, van 19 tot 25 oktober. Die van de Maasvlakte en Groote Keeten betroffen allebei zekere *blythi*. Op 18 oktober werd een kortstondig aanwezige **Westelijke Orpheusgrasmus** *Sylvia hortensis* gefotografeerd in de Coepelduynen bij Noordwijk. Indien aanvaard betreft dit het tweede geval na oktober-november 2003 in Middelburg, Zeeland. Op 29 september werd een **Kleine Spotvogel** *Iduna caligata* gefotografeerd bij de Westplaat op de Maasvlakte. Ondanks uitvoerig zoeken werd de vogel alleen door de ontdekker gezien. Dit is het 34e geval en de tweede dit jaar, na een ringvangst in augustus. Na een ongelofelijk goed voorjaar voor **Struikrietzanger** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* waren de verwachtingen hooggespannen maar het najaar was lang niet zo goed. Op 27 september werd een exemplaar kort gezien en gefotografeerd op Vlieland. Op 30 september werd er één gevonden op de Maasvlakte die alleen was weggelegd voor de ontdekkers en ongedocumenteerd bleef. Daarnaast werd er mogelijk één gefotografeerd op Texel op 11 oktober. Op 11 september was de laatste **Waterrietzanger** *A paludicola* van het jaar, een eerste-kalenderjaar, te zien bij Ritthem, Zeeland. Ook deze periode verschenen zingende **Graszangers** *Cisticola juncidis* buiten Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, Zeeland, en wel van 1 tot 13 september in Waterland, en van 13 tot 21 september bij de Nieuwkoopse Plassen, Zuid-Holland.

PESTVOGELS TOT VLIEGENVANGERS **Pestvogels** *Bombycilla garrulus* waren opvallend schaars met slechts drie waarnemingen: op 14 oktober op telpost Bergen aan Zee, Noord-Holland; op 19 oktober over de Eemshaven; en op 31 oktober op Vlieland. Een **Zwartbuikwaterspreeuw** *Cinclus cinclus cinclus* wist een stroomversnelling met keien te vinden langs de A7 bij Marum, Groningen, en verbleef daar van 24 tot 26 oktober. De gehele periode werden op verschillende plekken in Zuid-Limburg **Roodbuikwaterspreeuwen** *C c aquaticus* gezien. Eindelijk werd er weer een levende **Goudlijster** *Zoothera aurea* waargenomen, op 2 oktober bij Ouddorp, Zuid-Holland. De vorige vier betroffen raamslachtoffers en de laatste twitchbare dateerde alweer van oktober 2004. Hoewel de vogel zich vaak langdurig verstopte, konden de meeste bezoekers deze welkome aanvulling op hun lijst bijschrijven. **Roze Spreeuwen** *Pastor roseus* werden van een kleine 30 plekken gemeld, vooral langs de kust. Op 8 en 9 september waren twee onvolwassen exemplaren present bij de Zuidpier van IJmuiden. Op 13 september werd een **Westelijke Rosse Waaierstaart** *Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes* gevangen langs de Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland. De vogel bleef in ogenschijnlijk steeds slechtere conditie tot 16 september en kroop aan het eind van die dag onder een kluit aarde waar hij 's nachts mogelijk werd gepredeerd door een Vos *Vulpes vulpes*, getuige de keutels die de volgende dag op exact dezelfde kluit lagen. Het betreft het derde geval, na die van september 2013 en september 2016, alle van de westelijke ondersoort. Na de berichten van een uitstekend broedseizoen voor **Blauwstaart** *Tarsiger cyanurus* in Finland waren de verwachtingen voor het najaar groot. We werden niet teleurgesteld: in totaal waren er 22 in deze periode, opnieuw verreweg het beste jaar ooit. De eerste verscheen op 27 september in De Tuintjes op Texel en betrof een adult mannetje; niet eerder werd dit kleed in Nederland waargenomen. Op de Waddeneilanden werden de meeste gezien, namelijk 12. Ook het noemen waard zijn drie ringvangsten bij Castricum en twee op Vlieland. Er werden 21 **Kleine Vliegenvangers** *Ficedula parva* gemeld waaronder niet minder dan drie adulte mannetjes. Schiermonnikoog en Texel vormden de zwaartepunten met respectievelijk zes en zeven. Op 10 oktober werd tijdens het Dutch Birding-weekend een **Izabeltapuit** *Oenanthe isabellina* gevonden bij de vuurtoren op Texel

628 Kleine Vliegenvanger / Red-breasted Flycatcher *Ficedula parva*, adult mannetje, Berkheide, Zuid-Holland, 17 oktober 2020 *(René van Rossum)* **629** Noordse Boszanger / Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis*, eerste-winter, Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, 30 september 2020 *(René van Rossum)* **630** Bonte Tapuit / Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*, eerste-kalenderjaar vrouwtje, Vlieland, Friesland, 13 oktober 2020 *(Andries Zijlstra)*

631 Woestijntapuit / Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*, eerste-kalenderjaar vrouwtje, Rheder- en Worthrhederheide, Gelderland, 20 september 2020 *(Steven Dechène)* **632** Kleine Klapekster / Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor*, adult, Rijnstrangen, Duiven, Gelderland, 29 september 2020 *(Thijs Glastra)* **633** Daurische Klauwier / Daurian Shrike *Lanius isabellinus*, Kroonspolders, Vlieland, Friesland, 31 oktober 2020 *(Lex Groothengel)*

634 Izabeltapuit / Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*, eerste-winter, De Tuintjes, Texel, Noord-Holland, 11 oktober 2020 *(Ruwan Aluvihare)*

635 Westelijke Rosse Waaierstaart / Western Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes*, Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, 15 september 2020 *(Jaap Denee)*

636-637 Zwartkopzanger / Blackpoll Warbler *Setophaga striata*, eerste-winter, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 25 oktober 2020 *(Han Zevenhuizen)*

638 Zwartkopzanger / Blackpoll Warbler *Setophaga striata*, eerste-winter, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 25 oktober 2020 *(Diederik Kok)*

die hier tot 12 oktober regelmatig werd gezien. Op 16 oktober werd dezelfde vogel enkele kilometers zuidelijker teruggevonden. Het betrof het 16e geval. Op 13 oktober zat een **Bonte Tapuit** *O pleschanka* op Vlieland. Op 20 september werd een heel vroeg vrouwtje **Woestijntapuit** *O deserti* gefotografeerd op de Worth-Rhederheide bij Rheden, Gelderland. Daarna waren er nog gevallen op 15 oktober bij Tilburg, Noord-Brabant (mannetje), en op 24 oktober op Texel (vrouwtje).

KWIKSTAARTEN TOT GORZEN De mogelijke **Amoerkwikstaart** *Motacilla leucopsis* bleef nog de gehele periode bij Rockanje, Zuid-Holland, al werd de vogel tussen 17 september en 25 oktober niet gemeld. De eerste **Grote Pieper** *Anthus richardi* trok op 13 september over telpost Vlagheide bij Schijndel, Noord-Brabant. Hierna volgden er nog 74 op telposten en uit ongeveer 100 uurhokken kwamen waarnemingen. Op 10 oktober werd een trekkende **Mongoolse Pieper** *A godlewskii* opgemerkt op Ameland. Helaas stond de roep niet op de opname maar foto's konden de determinatie bevestigen. Een roepend exemplaar dat wel werd opgenomen vloog op dezelfde datum langs telpost Kustweg. Indien aanvaard zijn dit de 16e en 17e, waarvan 10 vanaf 2014. Na de goede trek van **Duinpiepers** *A campestris* in augustus volgden er nog 84 op telposten. Kleine groepjes pleisteraars, tot maximaal drie, werden weer hoofdzakelijk in Limburg en Noord-Brabant gezien. Er werden zeven **Siberische Boompiepers** *A hodgsoni* gemeld op telposten maar deze zijn niet allemaal door gepubliceerde geluidsopnames bevestigd. In totaal waren er meldingen uit 21 uurhokken, vrijwel allemaal langs de kust. Niet minder dan 50 **Roodkeelpiepers** *A cervinus* werden waargenomen op telposten. Drie roepende **Witbandkruisbekken** *Loxia leucoptera* werden opgenomen op 14 september op telpost Strabrechtse Heide, Noord-Brabant. Texel scoorde, net als in de vorige periode, een **Zwartkopgors** *Emberiza melanocephala* (eerste-kalenderjaar) op 11 oktober in De Koog. De vogel was kort aanwezig en werd de dag erna ook waargenomen, helaas in een ontoegankelijke tuin enkele kilometers verderop. Na de slechte vorige periode voor **Ortolanen** *E hortulana* trokken er in september-oktober toch nog 39 over telposten, waaraan nog 20 werden toegevoegd op nachtgeluidposten. In totaal waren er waarnemingen uit 69 uurhokken. **Dwerggorzen** *E pusilla* werden waargenomen in 41 uurhokken. Op 30 september trokken drie exemplaren over telpost Castricum aan Zee, een evenaring van het landelijke telpostrecord op 16 oktober 2013 van telpost Westenschouwen. Het was een prima najaar voor **Bosgors** *E rustica* met acht waarnemingen. De eerste werd op 20 september op de zuidpunt van Texel gevonden. Naast de meer voor de hand liggende kustwaarnemingen waren er ook pleisterende exemplaren op 3 oktober op telpost Zuidveld bij Sellingen, Groningen, en op 15 oktober bij Lemele, Overijssel (eerste geval voor deze provincie). De knaller van deze periode was een nieuwe soort voor Nederland: op 25 oktober werd een eerstejaars **Zwartkopzanger** *Setophaga striata* gevonden op de begraafplaats van De Cocksdorp op Texel.

639 Bosgors / Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*, Lemele, Overijssel, 15 oktober 2020
(Arjan Seppenwoolde)

640 Mongoolse Pieper / Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii*, Ameland, Friesland, 10 oktober 2020 *(Julian Bosch)*

641 Zwartkopgors / Black-headed Bunting *Emberiza melanocephala*, eerste-kalenderjaar, Ruigendijk, Texel, Noord-Holland, 12 oktober 2020 *(Jeroen de Bruijn)*

Hij bleef tot 27 oktober op en rond de begraafplaats en hield door de complicaties met 'social distancing' en het coronavirus de gemoederen aardig bezig. Deze soort is na Mirtezanger *S coronata* de vaakst in Noordwest-Europa vastgestelde Amerikaanse zanger.

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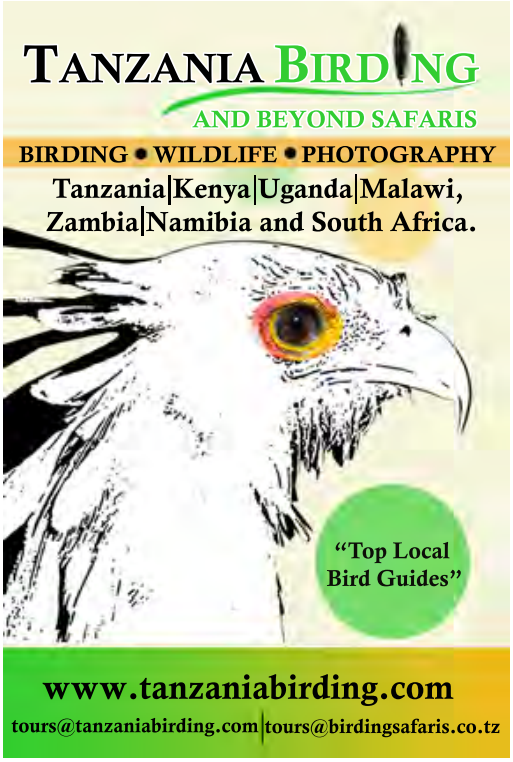
Hans Groot, Duinmeiershof 15, 1901 ZT Castricum, Nederland (hans.groot@dutchbirding.nl)
Tim Schipper, Duindoornstraat 123, 9741 PM Groningen, Nederland (tim.schipper@dutchbirding.nl)
Koen Stork, De Dageraad 53, 1797 SK Den Hoorn, Nederland (koen.stork@dutchbirding.nl)



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