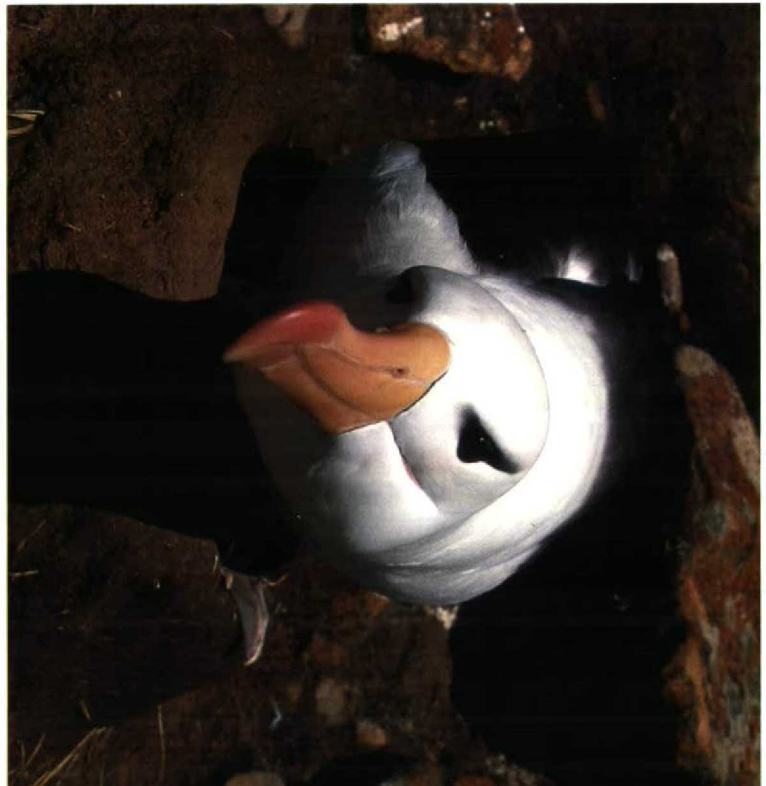
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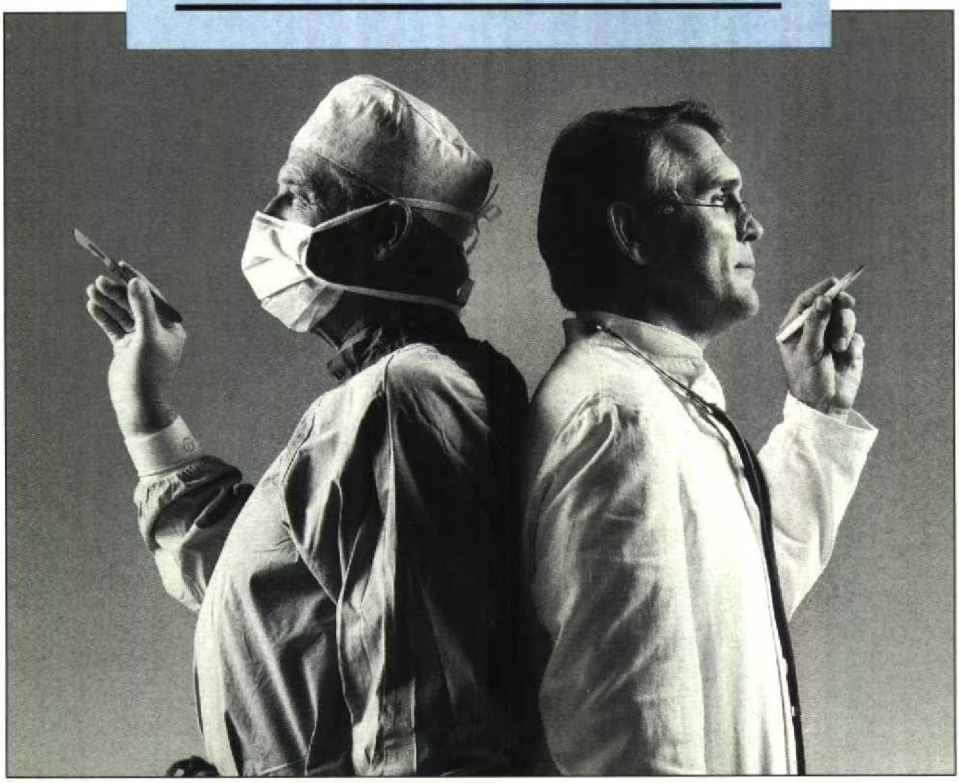
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Rare birds in the Netherlands in 1991

Arnoud B van den Berg, Rolf A de By & CDNA

This is the 12th annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding (a Dutch-language version of this report appears in Limosa). It comprises records dating from 1991 (some into 1992 for long-staying individuals) as well as belated and reconsidered records, mainly from 1980-90, which have been evaluated by the Dutch rarities committee, the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna CDNA. Several records for 1991 and earlier years are still under consideration for various reasons. A complete review of all rarity records from 1800-1980 has been compiled and will be published in due course (cf van den Berg 1993).

Details included (if available) for each accepted record are: province and locality; date(s); number of birds if more than one, plumage and sex; if trapped, photographed, sound-recorded or collected (and where specimen is stored); names of up to three observers (usually the discoverer's name first) and relevant references in the literature (which normally includes (inter)national, not regional, journals). Numbers after each (sub)species' name refer to the total numbers of individuals *1* since 1 January 1980 but excluding *2* the current year. Species marked with an asterisk * are new to the Dutch list.

This was the last year in which Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* and Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* were considered by the CDNA (van den Berg & CDNA 1992a). The number of accepted records of both species had increased in recent years. Besides, they had become so common that many observers did not take the trouble to submit these species' records to the CDNA. The same is true for Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus*, Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus* and Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* which, therefore, are no longer considered from 1 January 1993 onwards (van den Berg & CDNA 1992b). In addition, five other species already mentioned by van den Berg & CDNA (1992b) were recorded more than 75 times during 1980-91 and, consequently, they are no longer considered, with effect from 1 January 1993 (Edward van IJzendoorn in litt). These are Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* (at least 76 individuals during 1980-91), European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster* (101), Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* (99), Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria* (82) and Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus* (576). There are 14 (sub)species on the Dutch committee's list with an annual average of more than two individuals during 1980-91 but less than four (except Great Bustard *Otis tarda* which has an annual average of nearly five). These are, in order of abundance, Great Bustard (58 but none since 1988), Black Brant *Branta bernicla nigricans* (47), Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* (46), Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus* (45), Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* (40), European Storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* (39 of which 27 on 21-23 September 1990), Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* (39), Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* (39 but only six since 1984), Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* (34), Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides* (33), Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris* (33), Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* (31), Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator* (27) and Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* (26).

The following CDNA members voted on some or all of the records in this report: Arnoud B van den Berg, Pieter W Bison, Rolf A de By, Klaas J Eigenhuis, Cock Reijnders, C S (Kees) Roselaar, Hans Schekkerman and Gerard H Steinhaus. On 1 January 1993, the CDNA consisted of Edward J van IJzendoorn (chairman/secretary), Karel A Mauer, Cock Reijnders, C S (Kees) Roselaar, Jelle Scharringa, Hans Schekkerman, Gerard H Steinhaus and Wim Wiegant (archivist). Records should be sent to CDNA, Postbus 45, 2080 AA Santpoort-Zuid, Netherlands, preferably using standard record forms, which can be obtained free of charge from CDNA. More information on the procedures of the CDNA can be found in Dutch Birding 9: 141-143, 1987; 11: 83-85, 1989; 12: 201, 1990; 13: 41, 1991; 14: 73, 85, 198, 1992; and van den Berg (1990).

The year 1991 produced three new species for the Netherlands: Sandhill Crane *Grus canadensis*, Great Knot *C tenuirostris* and Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola*. Moreover, there was a good number of other rarities: Lesser

Yellowlegs *T flavipes* (second record), Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* (second), Sardinian Warbler *S melanocephala* (third) and Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* (third and fourth). Of peculiar interest were mid-winter records of two male King Eiders *Somateria spectabilis*, two Whiskered Terns and two Olive-backed Pipits *A hodgsoni*. Other rare records included two Roseate Terns *Sterna dougallii* ringed as nestlings in Ireland almost two years earlier, the sixth Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica* which was the first to be documented by photographs and the sixth to eighth Arctic Warblers *P borealis*. Demoiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo* was removed from the Dutch list as it was shown that the only accepted record involved two birds escaped from captivity.

It should be stressed that the committee's reasons for review and rejection are available to the public. During 1989-92 (but not since), interested observers have received a photocopy of each committee member's hand-written (and hopefully legible) comments on their record.

Systematic list of accepted records

Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris diomedea* 3,1
NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 18 May (N F van der Ham, K Woutersen et al).
1990 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 17 September (N F van der Ham).

For a short period, the 1991 bird was swimming off the renowned seabird-watching post at the southern end of the Hondsbossche Zeewering, Noordholland. It was the sixth record and the first in spring. Pre-1990 records were in October 1947 and 1986 and in November 1966 and 1981.

Great Shearwater *Puffinus gravis* 3,0
1989 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 20 October (N F van der Ham).

There are now 11 records but some old records are still under review. Apart from one in April and two in July, all records were in October (three) and November (five).

Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* 24,2
NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 9 August (N F van der Ham); Camperduin, 31 August (N F van der Ham).
1990 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 20 July (N F van der Ham); Camperduin, 17 August (B Winters, N F van der Ham); Camperduin, 20 September (N F van der Ham, K J Eigenhuis, M Platteeuw et al); Camperduin, 24 September (M Platteeuw, N F van der Ham et al); Camperduin, 6 October (F Majoor, K J Eigenhuis, D Groenendijk).
1989 NOORDHOLLAND Egmond aan Zee, 8 August (N F van der Ham); Camperduin, 15 August (N F van der Ham, J Achter de Molen et al).
1988 ZEELAND Westkapelle, 2 September (A van Gilst).

All records referred to Balearic Shearwater *P y mauretanicus*. The 26 records since 1980 were in July (two), August (12), September (eight), October (two) and November (two).

European Storm-petrel *Hydrobates pelagicus* 37,2
FRIESLAND Ternaard, 24 December, two (J de Vries).

Apart from the influx of (at least) 27 on 21-23 September 1990, there were only 12 other records since 1983. In contrast with 1990, the two birds in 1991 were on the Frisian mainland, not along the North Sea coast.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* 29,2
ZEELAND Biervliet, 9-24 November, two, adult winter, photographed (J M Walhout, M van Dijl et al).
1989 ZUIDHOLLAND Oud-Alblas, 22 October, adult winter, photographed (T O V Muusse, M Muusse).

There are now 62 records, the first dating from 1964. A few might have been free-ranging feral individuals originating from introduced breeding colonies in Germany and north-eastern France (cf van den Berg 1992a). However, a bird found dead near Stockholm, Sweden, on 19 July 1987 was ringed as a nestling on 17 May 1986 near Cadíz, Andalucia, Spain (Stolt 1988), indicating that most of the records may refer to genuine vagrants.

Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus* 8,1
GELDERLAND Oldebroek, beginning of December, adult winter, male, found dead, photographed (A Liosi).
1990 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 3 November, two (A Vink, N F van der Ham, S Lagerveld et al).

Since 1980, except one staying from May to August, all birds were in October-December, with two lingering on into January. Luttik (1980) showed that 82 individuals were recorded during 1800-1949 (the first two were shot in 1812) and 31 during 1950-79, with most of the records in September-November.

Greater Flamingo *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* 25,13
ZEELAND Ritthem, 10 February, adult (A H Ovaa); Philipsdam, 27 August-3 September, 17 November, five, adult (M Berlijn, T J C Luijendijk, P Rousset, P L Meininger, W C Mullié et al).
FLEVOLAND Knardijk, 13 April, two, adult (P Rousset); Knardijk/Oostvaardersdijk, 30 August, adult (T Bakker, K van Dijken, H Neuteboom).
GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 7-10 June, six (M P Olthoff et al).
1981 FLEVOLAND Knardijk, 26 June, adult (J van der Laan, F Ossendorp).

Two of the five birds at Philipsdam are regarded to be the same as those previously reported for the same locality in 1989. It is not (yet) known whether two adults with a begging juvenile, all unringed, at Philipsdam in July 1992 may have originated from Zwillbrocker Venn, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, where a small but thriving feral population of Chilean

Flamingos *P chilensis* is usually accompanied by a few Greater Flamingos (Treep 1991).

A large number of sightings was not submitted to the CDNA. Presumably, many observers disregarded these birds as escapes. Besides, the assumption in recent reports that many records refer to the same long-staying individuals may be wrong (van den Berg & CDNA 1992b). Therefore, it seems clear that the actual number is even higher than suggested by the total of accepted records.

From 1 January 1993, the species is no longer considered by the CDNA. The CDNA is of the opinion that this species' occurrence and status are more or less similar to those of, for instance, White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*, Snow Goose *Anser caerulescens*, Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea* and Raven *Corvus corax*. These regularly recorded species have in common that it is generally impossible to judge whether individuals are of captive or feral origin or genuine vagrants. For a discussion about a possible wild origin of Greater Flamingo, see van den Berg (1987), van den Berg et al (1992) and Christensen (1992).

Ross's Goose *Anser rossii* 3,0
FRIESLAND Workumerwaard, 25-27 January, adult (K H Scholten, R E Brouwer, J van der Laan).
ZUIDHOLLAND Stad aan 't Haringvliet and Stellendam, 29 October to 31 December, adult (M Mannaart, M Verkade, N Verkade; van der Burg et al 1991).

It is assumed that one of two birds present during the winters of 1987/88 and 1988/89 disappeared in 1990 and that the surviving bird returned again to Stellendam where it stayed from 1 December 1990 to 23 March 1991 (van den Berg et al 1992). Apparently, this individual flew to Friesland for a January break in 1991. The adult staying (again) with Barnacle Geese *Branta leucopsis* in Zuidholland from 29 October 1991 is regarded as the same individual, returning for the fifth consecutive winter; presumably, this bird was later again reported from Friesland, in February 1992 (Enno Ebels pers comm). On 6 November 1992, it came back for the sixth winter to Stellendam. An adult staying for two days with Pink-footed Geese *A brachyrhynchus* and a White-fronted Goose *A albifrons* at Santpoort-Noord and Assendelft, Noordholland, in November-December 1985 (van den Berg & Cottaar 1986), is regarded as a different individual. There were no records in 1986 and 1987.

Black Brant *Branta bernicla nigricans* 45,2
ZUIDHOLLAND/ZEELAND Oude Tonge/Grevelingendam, 15 December to 9 February 1992, adult, photographed (C M Berrevoets, A B van den Berg et al; van den Berg 1992a, Berrevoets & Erkman 1993).
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 6-20 March, adult (K J Eigenhuis; van der Burg et al 1991).

The bird at Oude Tonge and Grevelingendam was paired with a Dark-bellied Brent Goose *B b bernicla* and accompanied by two 'hybrid' juveniles (Berrevoets & Erkman 1993). Including 1991, there are now 55 records of this North American and eastern Siberian subspecies, compared with 54 for Britain (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992). However, some individuals may return every winter visiting different areas and might have been counted twice or more.

American Wigeon *Anas americana* 9,2
GELDERLAND/UTRECHT Ingen/Elst, 24-31 March, male, photographed (A Vink, M Berlijn, L Stegeman; van der Burg et al 1991).
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 16-22 October, male (P H Barthel, A Wassink, M Berlijn et al).

All 17 records concerned males in October-June, with seven in March-April. The first was recorded in December 1922 and the second in April 1977.

Green-winged Teal *Anas crecca carolinensis* x **Common Teal** *A c crecca* 1,1
NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 23 April, adult, male (K J Eigenhuis, C Crommelin, D J Moerbeek).

This was the second record of such a hybrid. The first was an adult male photographed on 9 April 1989 at Camperduin, Noordholland (Eigenhuis 1990). There are now nine records of 'pure' Green-winged Teals of which seven in March-May.

Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris* 7,1
UTRECHT Maartensdijk, 5-8 May, adult summer, male (E B Ebels, K J Eigenhuis).

All 13 records concerned males in November-May, with 10 in February-April. The first was recorded in March 1959.

King Eider *Somateria spectabilis* 3,1
FRIESLAND Harlingen, 24 January to 2 February, two, one since 27 January, adult and third-year, males, photographed (M Berlijn, P Keyser et al).
ZUIDHOLLAND Hoek van Holland, 10-17 February, 28-31 March, 14-15 April, adult, male, photographed (F Dröge; van der Burg et al 1991).

The adult male at Harlingen is now considered by the CDNA to be the same bird as the immature at nearby Kornwerderzand, Friesland, on 7-9 October 1989, the third-year or older male at Harlingen on 4-30 April 1990, the adult male flying past Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 21 October 1990 and the adult male at Harlingen on 24 December 1990 (contra van den Berg et al 1992). Moreover, it is thought that the adult male at Hoek van Holland also concerns this same individual. The record at Harlingen in 1991 is the first of two birds seen together. Before the two males were recorded in Friesland (possibly concerning up to six different individuals), there were three records in Noordholland, of an immature male in May 1975, a long-staying immature male from December 1981 to March 1982 and a female in April 1989.

White-headed Duck *Oxyura leucocephala* 4,1
ZEELAND Philipsdam, 10-24 November, female, photographed (M van Dijl, S Tas, M Berlijn et al).

All nine records concerned female-type birds in November-March. The first was collected in March



87 Great Knot / Grote Kanoet *Calidris tenuirostris*, Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, 21 September 1991 *(Hans Gebuis)*

1851, the second in November 1874, the third was a long-staying individual from November 1955 to March 1956 and the fourth in January-March 1965 (cf Eykman et al 1941, Voous 1957). (One collected in November 1913 could not be traced during review.) The pattern of records in central European countries shows that these birds originated from south-eastern rather than south-western Europe (Eigenhuis & Menkveld 1985). Some of the five birds recorded in 1985-91 might involve escapes. Apparently for the first time, a large number (24) was successfully raised in 1984 in captivity in the Netherlands at 't Zand, Noordholland, destined for re-introduction programmes elsewhere in Europe (Eigenhuis & Menkveld 1985). At least one bird staying with Ruddy Ducks *O jamaicensis* at Abtskolk, Petten, Noordholland, in November-December 1987 is regarded as an escape from 't Zand (where Ruddy Duck is also bred) and was rejected (Blankert et al 1988, van der Burg et al 1988). The latter bird was possibly the same as the one at the same locality in January-March 1989 (cf van den Burg et al 1989).

Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus* 2,1
ZEELAND Vlissingen, 5 September, third-year, male, photographed (R Sponselee, P A Wolf).

There are six previous records: in April 1866, August 1935 (two), May 1939, October 1984 and April-May 1985.

Little Crake *Porzana parva* 4,0
1966 UTRECHT Veenendaal, 30 August-8 October, first-year, female, photographed (A Vink, W Vink).

From 25 August to 17 September 1968, another individual was seen at the same spot by the same observers. However, that record was rejected because no description and no photograph were submitted. Since 1980, there was only one autumn record, from 24 August to 6 September 1990 at Eemshaven, Groningen.

***Sandhill Crane** *Grus canadensis* 0,1
FRIESLAND Paesens-Moddergat, 28-30 September, first-summer, photographed (F Douma, D Kuiken; van der Burg et al 1991, van den Berg et al 1993).

This bird is considered to be the same individual as the one staying at Exnaboe, Sumburgh, Shetland, Scotland, on 17-27 September 1991 (van den Berg et al 1993). Before 1991, there were three records in Europe: on 11-14 September 1905 in Cork, Ireland, on 14 October 1980 on Suduroy, Faeroes, and on 26-27 April 1981 on Fair Isle, Shetland. One bird was present at Tasersuit, Avanersuaq/Thule, Greenland, from 29 July to 1 August 1985 (Olsen 1991, 1993).

Demoiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo* 0,0
1989 NOORDBRABANT Schayk and Heusden, 25 July to 12 September 1989, two, adults, reconsidered and now regarded as escapes (R G Bouwman; cf van den Berg et al 1991, cf Berlijn 1991).

A single bird was seen again in the same area on, for instance, 7-10 May 1991 at Strabrechtse Heide, Noordbrabant, and 6 June 1992 at Heusden. Because of this coincidence and the fact that the bird could be approached within a few metres, Rob Bouwman (in litt) further investigated a possible origin from captivity. He discovered that two unringed birds escaped from an open aviary of the zoo Animali at Eindhoven, Noordbrabant, in the spring of 1989. The CDNA concluded that place and timing of latter incident render a wild origin of the Noordbrabant birds extremely unlikely. Consequently, the species is removed from the Dutch list as there are no other accepted records.

Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus* 12,0
1990 NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 13-14 May, adult (G van Duin, W van der Waal).

This 21st record since 1969 and the third since 1984 again concerned a briefly staying bird. The last breeding occurred in 1957 in Zuidholland but there are rumours of withheld breeding records during the 1980s.

Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola* 3,0
1990 GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 5 May (J W Wierda, W-J Hooijmans).

This was the seventh record and the first in May. Previous records were in August (one), October-November (three) and March (two). There were three records of unidentified pratincoles and 21 of Black-winged Pratincole *G nordmanni*.

Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* 1,1
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 18-29 September, adult summer, photographed (H Spindel, M Berlijn, A Wassink et al; van der Burg et al 1991).

This was the 11th record, the second since 1940 and the first in September. All previous records concerned trapped birds which were either collected or ringed, in October-December (seven) and February-March (three). The identification of an adult in summer plumage photographed near Middelburg, Zeeland, on 13-

15 September 1991 is under reconsideration (cf van der Burg et al 1991).

***Great Knot** *Calidris tenuirostris* 0,1
FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 19-25 September, juvenile, photographed (K J Eigenhuis et al; Eigenhuis 1992).
NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 29 September to 6 October, juvenile, photographed (H van der Meulen, K J Eigenhuis; Anonymus 1991ab, Barthel 1991, van der Burg et al 1991, Anonymus 1992, Eigenhuis 1992).

Both observations concerned the same individual which could be seen for a week at the place of discovery and even longer at the site where it was rediscovered four days later, at a distance of c 54 km. This was the seventh record for the Western Palearctic and apparently the first of a juvenile. It was also the first Western Palearctic bird to be seen on more than a single day.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* 33,6
GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 24-27 May, adult (E Koops, K H Scholten et al).
FLEVOLAND Lage Vaart, 13 July (D Sandee, N Drost).
FRIESLAND Lauwersmeer, 20-25 August, adult (P W Bison, G J ter Haar, E J van IJzendoorn); Mokkebank, 10 September, adult (K H Scholten).
NOORDHOLLAND Spaarnwoude, 21-26 September, juvenile (F Dorèl, M Berlijn, E B Ebels, J Jansen et al); Hillegom, 21-22 September, juvenile (M Berlijn et al).
1990 NOORDHOLLAND Andijk, 4 September, juvenile (J Endt, J Buysman).
1989 LIMBURG Buggenum, 21 May, adult (J G C Zwaneveld, H van der Geest).
GRONINGEN Beerta, 18-19 August, adult, male (K H Scholten, S Luinenburg et al).

There are now 48 records, in May (seven), June (two), July (eight), August (10), September (20) and November (one). The number of records is clearly increasing from three in 1961-70, six in 1971-80, 13 in 1981-85 to 26 in 1986-91. The bird seen with the Great Knot *C tenuirostris* at Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, has not yet been submitted to the CDNA.

Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* 40,6
GRONINGEN Garrelsweer, 23 May, adult summer (E Klunder, A de Bruin et al); Lauwersmeer, 24-28 May, two, adult summer (E Koops, A de Bruin, K H Scholten et al); Eemshaven, 25-26 May, adult summer (A de Bruin, B Balten, E B Ebels); Eemshaven, 1 June, adult summer (K Kraayeveld, R Kraayeveld).
FRIESLAND Ameland, 26 May, adult summer (M Versluys et al).

This species has been recorded annually since 1981 and there are 27 records since 1987. During 1987-91, 23 were present between 1 May and 2 June and four between 18 August and 4 September.

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 6,1
FRIESLAND Oudega, Smallingerland, 14 August-5 October, adult, moulting summer to winter, photographed (van der Burg et al 1991, de Groot 1993).

This was the seventh record and the first to remain at one locality for a period of seven weeks. The moult into winter plumage was largely completed by 14 September.

Marsh Sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* 66,10
FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 18 May, first-year (D C Uit de Weerd, M Keizer, R Keizer et al).
GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 22-23 June, adult summer (A de Bruin, M P Olthoff); Lauwersmeer, 2-11 August, adult and two juveniles (K H Scholten, S Luinenburg).
FRIESLAND Workumerwaard, 14 August, adult and juvenile (R E Brouwer, J Endt, H Groot).
ZEELAND Sas van Gent, 1 September, adult winter (Tombeur 1992); Philipsdam, 3 September, two, winter (P L Meininger, H Schekkerman, W C Mullié).
1989 Goudriaan, 5-6 May, adult, photographed (J van Wingerden, E van Boheemen et al).

There are now 126 records of which 23 during 1980-85 and 53 during 1986-91. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993. The annual numbers of this species increased in recent years. The same holds for France where this species is no longer considered by the French rarities committee since 1990 (when 69 individuals were reported, among which a group of 21) (Dubois & Comité d'Homologation National 1991). In contrast, there were 61 records during 1958-91 for Britain and Ireland (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992).

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* 1,1
ZEELAND Flaauwers Inlagen, 7-11 October, adult winter, photographed (A van der Spek, V van der Spek, E B Ebels; van der Burg et al 1991, van der Spek & van der Spek 1992).

This was the second record. The first was a first-year bird only c 15 km east from Flaauwers Inlagen near Oosterland, Zeeland, on 18 November 1979 (Harmsen 1989).

Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* 7,1
UTRECHT Honswijk, 17 May, adult summer (P van Scheepen).

There are now nine records of which the first dates back to June 1979. All five records in 1986-91 were in May and previous records were in June (2), July (1) and September (1).

Long-tailed Skua *Stercorarius longicaudus* 76,8
FRIESLAND Schiermonnikoog, 2 September, juvenile, found dead (L Hoogenstein, N Gilissen); Griend, 16-19 September, juvenile (H Schekkerman et al); Terschelling, 29 September, adult, photographed (A Ouwerkerk; van der Burg et al 1991).
GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 8 September, adult (M P Olthoff, B-J Arkies, I Pen).
NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 8 September, adult (J H Beijer, J F Beijer-Nijnberg); Den Oever, 20 September, juvenile, found dead (R E Brouwer).
ZUIDHOLLAND Katwijk aan Zee, 2 October, two, juvenile (T J C Luijendijk, R van Rossum).

1978 NOORDHOLLAND Camperduin, 16 October, juvenile, found dead (G O Keijl et al).
1988 FRIESLAND 18 September, adult summer (R Keizer, F Bleumink, J van der Giessen).
1990 ZEELAND Westkapelle, 10 August, adult summer (A van Gilst, T Koppejan, E Parree).
NOORDHOLLAND Enkhuizen, 15 September, juvenile, captured and released (W Wiegant, A Leendertse et al).
ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 24 September, four, adults (T O V Muusse).

1988 and 1990 remain the best years with 15 and 21 records, respectively. Since 1980, the average is seven records a year. In autumn 1991, 28 individuals were reported along the coast with a peak during the third October week (van der Burg et al 1991). However, less than a third was submitted to the CDNA. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993 (van den Berg & CDNA 1992b).

Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides* 30,3
ZEELAND Ritthem, 10 February, first-winter (A H Ovaa).
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 17 October, first-winter (L J R Boon, M Berlijn et al).
GELDERLAND Weurt, 29 November to 25 December, first-winter, photographed (A H Ovaa, E van Boheemen; van der Burg et al 1992).

The Gelderland bird was one of only three records far inland since 1980. The previous two were at Budel, Noordbrabant, on 5-11 May 1982 and at Enschede, Overijssel, from 12 February to 9 March 1984. All other records were at or close to ports.

Gull-billed Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica*
ZUIDHOLLAND Katwijk, 7 May, adult summer (K J Eigenhuis, A Noordam).
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 20 May, adult summer (M Mannaart, M Verkade); Balgzand, 17 July, five, 24 July, three, 31 July, three, 4 August, 10, 12 August, three, adults (R E Brouwer, H Groot); Texel, 22 September, adult (A Wassink, C Quispel).
GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 1-8 June (A van Kleunen, M P Olthoff, K Kraayeveld, J van Vianen et al).
FRIESLAND Terschelling, 8 September, adult (J M Walhout).
1990 NOORDHOLLAND Lutjebroek, 2 May, adult (J Endt, J Buysman); Huizen, 31 July, three, adult and two juveniles (R F J van Beusekom).
FRIESLAND Ternaard, 19 May, adult summer (M Versluys, T Mank).

The maximum number of 10 at the traditional late-summer roosting-site at Balgzand is low compared with the annual average of 18 in 1986-90. The CDNA still awaits information on the following 16 (!) individuals mentioned by van der Burg et al (1991): one at Knardijk, Flevoland, on 9 May; singles at Breskens, Zeeland, on 9 and 12 May; one at Jaap Deensgat, Groningen, on 1-8 June; one at Camperduin, Noordholland, on 2 June; one at IJmuiden, Noordholland, on 1-29 July; one at Katwijk, Zuidholland, on 23 July; up to five at Camperduin on 6-14 August; two at Mokkebank, Friesland, on 7 August; one at Schagerbrug, Noordholland, on 19 August; and one at Lelystadhaven, Flevoland, on 27 August. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993 (van den Berg & CDNA 1992b).

Roseate Tern *Sterna dougallii* 9,3
ZUIDHOLLAND Haringvlietsluizen, 14 June, two, adult (J M van Muiswinkel).
ZEELAND Wissekerke, 28-29 July, adult summer (A van Gilst, T Koppejan, M Berlijn et al).

Both Zuidholland birds wore a ring which could be read through a telescope. They turned out to have been ringed as chicks at Rockabill, Balbriggen, near Dublin, Ireland, on 12 July and 26 July 1989. There are now 15 records, all in April-October, with 11 in June-July. The first dates back to July 1977 (one on 24 November 1938 on Terschelling, Friesland, is still under review).

Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus* 38,7
ZEELAND Breskens, 22 May, adult summer (R Lensink).
GRONINGEN Lauwersmeer, 1 June, adult summer (J van Vianen, M Budding et al).
FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 2 June, two, adult summer (L van der Veen et al); Oostvaardersdijk, 14 December to 12 January 1992, up to two, first-winter, photographed (van den Berg 1992b, van der Burg et al 1992).
NOORDHOLLAND Egmond aan Zee, 4 July (S Lagerveld).
1990 FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 3 July, first-summer (A Vink, J J Bakhuizen, C ten Böhmer).

This was the best year since 1981 when nine birds were recorded during May. On average, there were nearly five records a year in 1987-91. The two birds from 14 December were the first to winter in the North Sea region.

Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle* 17,0
1990 NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 7 October (L Hoogenstein et al).

There are now 46 records. The post-1979 records were during February-May (four) and August-December (13), with most in October-November (eight).

Great Spotted Cuckoo *Clamator glandarius* 5,1
FLEVOLAND Westerdreef, Lelystad, 4 April, second-year, found dead as road-kill, photographed (A Liosi, A B van den Berg; van der Burg et al 1991).

This was the 11th record and the first for Flevoland. Only one on 18 March 1982 in Overijssel was recorded earlier in the season.

Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo* 2,1
FRIESLAND Beetsterzwaag, 9 February (R Nuiver).

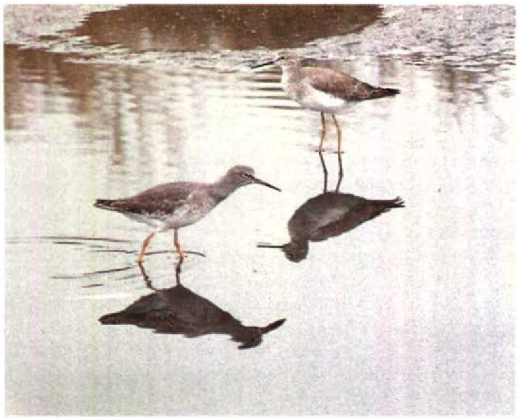
When local newspapers reported the rumoured presence of this bird, only one lucky observer could trace it, despite long searching by several other birders. This was the third record and the first for Friesland. The first was a long-staying individual in a coastal pine forest at Den Helder, Noordholland, during 1973-81 and the second a calling bird frequenting a quarry in Zuid-Lim-













88 Pallid Harrier / Steppekiekendief *Circus macrouros*, third-year male, Vlissingen, Zeeland, 5 September 1991 *(Rob Sponselee)* **89** Dusky Warbler / Bruine Boszanger *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, Terschelling, Friesland, 9 November 1990 *(Lammert van der Veen)* **90** Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek *Clamator glandarius*, second-year, Lelystad, Flevoland, 4 April 1991 *(Allan Liosi)* **91** Black-eared Wheatear / Blonde Tapuit *Oenanthe hispanica*, female, Rottumeroog, Groningen, 6 June 1991 *(Wim Steenge)* **92** Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter *Tringa flavipes*, adult winter, Flaauwers Inlagen, Zeeland, 9 October 1991 *(Hans Gebuis)* **93** King Eider / Koningseider *Somateria spectabilis*, Hoek van Holland, Zuidholland, 16 February 1991 *(René van Rossum)*

burg on 4-14 February 1988. The first breeding record in a pine tree in Zuid-Limburg in 1983 has not been submitted to the CDNA (Gee & Weiss 1987, Wim Vergoossen in litt). There are rumours of other breeding records since 1983 which remain, however, unsubstantiated. In Belgium and adjoining regions, 26 territories were known in 1987 (Gee & Weiss 1987) and the numbers have significantly increased since (Didier Vangeluwe pers comm). For a discussion about the origin of the Belgian birds, see Doucet (1989) who suggested that the species possibly never completely disappeared from Belgium. He gave information on reintroduction programmes in Europe, showing that in 1968 and, especially, in 1974 birds were released in German areas bordering the Benelux.

Alpine Swift *Apus melba* 10,1
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 29 September (H Groot, R E Brouwer).

This was the 17th record and the first since October 1987 (cf Argeloo & van IJzendoorn 1988).

European Bee-eater *Merops apiaster* 81,20
ZEELAND Breskens, 22 May, five, adult (R Lensink).
NOORDHOLLAND Kreileroord, 23-30 May, nine, adult, photographed (L van der Vaart, M Berlijn et al; Anonymus 1991a).
GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 21 June, five, adult, photographed (K van Dijken, W Steenge; van der Burg et al 1991).
OVERIJSSEL Engbertsdijksvenen, 17 August, adult (M Zekhuis, P Steffens).

This was the best year since 1987 when 34 birds were recorded. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993. With effect of 1991, the species was also dropped from the British rarities committee's list (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992).

Red-rumped Swallow *Hirundo daurica* 14,2
ZEELAND Breskens, 11 April, adult (J M Walhout et al).
FRIESLAND Vlieland, 17 May, adult (W van der Waal, H Boerboom, A Römer).

18 birds were recorded of which 10 in April-May and eight (including a flock of five) in September-October. Only two records date back to before 1982.

Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* 4,3
ZUIDHOLLAND Noordwijk, 12 January to 8 February, up to two, photographed (W-J Hooijmans, A Steenvoorden, M Berlijn; Anonymus 1991a, van der Burg et al 1991, Hooijmans 1993).
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 20 October (M C Combridge, P Combridge, S M Combridge).

Apparently, the two birds at Noordwijk succumbed to a sudden severe cold spell with snow and ice in February. They constituted the fourth winter record for Europe and the first of two birds together. The only other winter record of a long-staying bird was from 19 February to 15 April 1984 at Bracknell, Berkshire, England, which was seen by c 3000 birders (Parker & Parker 1984).

Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* 45,4
GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 6-7 May, two (L Heemskerk, L Steyn, J van der Laan et al).
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 27 September (A Wassink); Texel, 12-13 October (A van Egmond, H van der Berg, M Berlijn et al).
1988 GRONINGEN Eemshaven, 13-15 May, up to six, adult summer, photographed, sound-recorded (T Bakker, A de Bruin, H Ziedses des Plantes et al).

The 1988 record was previously reported for two birds (van den Berg et al 1989). Van der Burg et al (1991) mentioned 20 individuals noticed on migration between 21 September and 12 October of which only two were received by the CDNA. Documentation of such records is often difficult. One is usually too late to tape-record the flight call of a passing bird. This was the last year for which this species was considered by the CDNA (van den Berg & CDNA 1992a).

Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola* 1,1
ZEELAND Breskens, 29 April, adult summer, male, photographed (P A Wolf, J M Walhout; Meininger et al 1991).

This was the second record and the first in spring. The bird was flying north past the renowned spring-migration observation post at Breskens, Zeeland, and landed for just 30 s on the dike. The first record was a first-year bird at Castricum, Noordholland, from 24 August to 8 September 1984.

Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia* 14,1
GRONINGEN Groningen, 29 May-17 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (B Bezema, A de Bruin et al).

The bird was singing in a city park. It constituted the 22nd record and the first of a singing bird since 1988 when two birds held territory in May.

Red-spotted Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica svecica* 17,0
1989 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 10 May, adult summer, male, singing, photographed (T O V Muusse); Goudriaan, 20 May, adult summer, male (M P Teeuw).

A photograph of the Maasvlakte bird has been published in the report for 1989 (van den Berg et al 1991).

Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola torquata maura* 5,1
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 14-15 October, first-winter, male, photographed (W Steenge, T Bakker, K van Dijken et al).

The CDNA still awaits information on a second bird on Texel on 15 October. There are now 15 records of which 12 in October, two in November and one (not photographed) in March.

Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe hispanica* 1,1
GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 6 June, female, photographed (K van Dijken, W Steenge).

Hadoram Shirihai (in litt), Magnus Ullman (in litt) and others kindly confirmed the bird's identification on the base of photographs. The five previous records were also in spring (none documented by photographs) and the first dates back to May 1937.

Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* 39,0
1990 NOORDHOLLAND Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, 13 October, trapped, photographed (H Vader via A B van den Berg).

During 8-15 October 1990, two more birds were trapped on Vlieland, Friesland, and at Kamperhoek, Flevoland (van den Berg et al 1992). The CDNA still awaits information on a second bird trapped near Zandvoort during the same period, marking an unusual influx of at least four birds in one week. There is only one other record in 1986-91, at Dordtse Biesbosch, Noordbrabant, on 2-13 May 1989. After the winter of 1978/79, numbers of this former breeding bird gradually decreased from 10 in 1980 and nine in 1983 to just one in 1984 and 1985 and none during 1986-88.

Zitting Cisticola *Cisticola juncidis* 23,0
1990 FLEVOLAND Almere, 8 September (R F J van Beusekom, C J Breek, K A Mauer et al).

This was the first record for Flevoland. As in Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*, this species was not recorded during 1986-89. In 1990, it bred successfully at a traditional site in Zeeuwsvlaanderen, Zeeland, where it was also nesting in the 1970s and early 1980s but no information was received from this area for 1991.

***Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler** *Locustella certhiola* 0,1
NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 5 October, first-year, trapped, photographed (Vrs Castricum).

A paper by H-J Udding and Q L Slings on this first record will be published in Dutch Birding. A previously accepted sight record on 29 August 1963 at Wassenaar, Zuidholland, has been reviewed and rejected (Waldeck 1964, van IJzendoorn & de Heer 1985).

River Warbler *Locustella fluviatilis* 9,2
GRONINGEN Zuidbroek, 1-15 June, up to two, adult, singing, photographed (E Klunder, J Loots, A de Bruin et al; Anonymus 1991b, van der Burg et al 1991).

After a singing bird was first noted on 1 June, another turned up on 5 June at a distance of only a few 100 m from the first. A similar situation occurred in June 1990 when three singing birds turned up in Flevoland.

Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* 98,1
FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 6 September, juvenile (K J Eigenhuis).
1990 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 1 August, two (T O V Muusse, M Muusse); Maasvlakte, 6 August (T O V Muusse, M Muusse); Maasvlakte, 27 August, two (T O V Muusse, M Muusse, E Ouwendijk).

Although ringing records have not yet been submitted, 1991 might turn out to be the worst year for this species since 1985 when there was only one record. There are now 11 records for 1990 which is close to the 1986-89 annual average of 12-13 records. Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993.

Melodious Warbler *Hippolais polyglotta* 9,1
FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 5 June, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker, H Liebregts).



94 Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler / Siberische Snor *Locustella certhiola*, first-year, Castricum, Noordholland, 5 October 1991 *(Henk-Jan Udding)*

1990 FLEVOLAND Knarweg/Vogelweg, 24 May to 26 June, four, two adults and two juveniles, photographed, sound-recorded (J Boshuizen, M Berlijn, A de Bruin, P Rousset et al; van Beusekom 1992).

The 1990 breeding record was previously reported for 24 May into June (van den Berg et al 1992). The CDNA still awaits the sound-recording of one bird singing on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, from 31 May to 3 June (Anonymus 1991a).

Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala* 2,1
GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 20 April, trapped, photographed (W G Gerritse, B G Nijeboer, J Tiemens et al, de Bruin 1993).

Previous records also concerned males, one wintering in Amsterdam from 14 December 1980 to 22 February 1981 and one at Eemshaven, Groningen, on 13 May 1983.

Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria* 76,6
FRIESLAND Vlieland, 31 August, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra); Vlieland, 1 September, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra); Vlieland, 2 September, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra); Kornwerderzand, 5 October, first-year, trapped, photographed (R E Brouwer, J Endt et al). ZUIDHOLLAND Oegstgeest, 8 September, first-year (T J C Luijendijk).

NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 7 October, first-year (A Wassink).
1990 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 13 September, first-year (T O V Muusse, M Muusse, T Appleton et al).

The CDNA still awaits information on other ringing records such as nine (!) birds trapped in Zuid-Kennemerland, Noordholland, during August-September (cf van der Burg et al 1991). Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993.

Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis* 3,3
NOORDHOLLAND Bloemendaal, Kennemerduinen, 9 September, first-year, male, trapped, photographed (Vrs van Lennep; van der Burg et al 1991).
FRIESLAND Ameland, 3 October, trapped, photographed (J T Hendriksma, H Schreur); Terschelling, 5 October, first-year, trapped, photographed (J Jukema).

There are now eight records. There is no sight record. The first was collected on 2 November 1935 at Haamstede, Zeeland. The second to fourth were trapped on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 13 September 1976, on 10 October 1980 and on 11 October 1982. The fifth was trapped on Vlieland, Friesland, on 19 September 1989.

Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* 38,2
FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 25 November, first-year, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker).
ZUIDHOLLAND Vlaardingen, 7-8 December, photographed (K Hoogteyling, M Berlijn).
1989 NOORDHOLLAND Texel, 15 October (E Sanders, J M Walhout et al); Texel, 20 October (M Muusse, T O V Muusse, B Fey, E Ouwendijk et al).

The total of records for 1989 stands now at 13 of which 10 in October and seven on Texel. This is in contrast with the poor numbers of one in 1990 and two in 1991. The Vlaardingen record was the first for December. There are now 49 records of which 35 in October and 11 in November. Moreover, there is one record of a wintering bird during January-March 1975 and one spring record from April 1988.

Hume's Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus humei* 6,1
NOORDHOLLAND Texel, first-year, 12-14 October (A Wassink et al).

The Texel record was the first for October. Previous records were in November (three), December (four) and January (one). Four of these records concerned wintering birds staying into mid-winter or early spring. Likewise, the bird at Meyendel, Zuidholland, remained from 11 December 1990 to 4 January 1991 and the bird at de Blocq van Kuffeler, Almere, Flevoland, from 24 December 1990 to 22 January 1991 (van den Berg et al 1992).

Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 2,2
FRIESLAND Terschelling, 10 October, photographed (A Ouwerkerk, T O V Muusse; Anonymus 1991b, van der Burg et al 1991, Ouwerkerk 1993).
ZUIDHOLLAND Meyendel, 12 October, trapped (J G Sevenster, M Wanders).
1990 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 6-8 November, reconsidered and now accepted as Dusky Warbler *P fuscatus* (cf Dutch Birding 14: 81, plate 75; Killian Mullarney in litt).

All six records were in October, in 1974, 1977, 1981 (two) and 1991 (two). The photograph of the alleged bird at Maasvlakte on 6-8 November 1990 published in van den Berg et al (1992) was not previously studied by the CDNA and shows that the bird's characters apply to Dusky Warbler. Up to 1985, the extreme dates of all 50 records of Radde's Warbler for Britain were 26 September and 1 November, a period earlier than for Dusky Warbler (Dymond et al 1989); during 1986-91, there was only one record later than 1 November: on 10 November 1991 in Devon (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992).

Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus* 13,0
1990 ZUIDHOLLAND Maasvlakte, 6-8 November, photographed (H Gebuis, K Mullarney in litt; van den Berg et al 1992).
FRIESLAND Terschelling, 7-9 November, photographed (E Nieuwstraten et al).

There are now 14 records of which 13 in 1986-90 and four in 1990. The Maasvlakte bird was first identified as Radde's Warbler *P schwarzi* (van den Berg et al 1992, see above). Leader (1992) recently described the plumage variability of this species which is more difficult to distinguish from Radde's Warbler than generally realized.

Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli* 10,1
FRIESLAND Kornwerderzand, 14 October (R F J van Beusekom).

The bird wore a ring and, reportedly, it was trapped at the same locality in mid-September (details not yet submitted to the CDNA). The total of 19 records includes both subspecies, the western *P b bonelli* and the eastern *P b orientalis*.

Wallcreeper *Tichodroma muraria* 1,0
NOORDHOLLAND Amsterdam, 27 November 1990 to 5 April 1991, female, photographed (van de Staaij & Fokker 1991, van den Berg et al 1992).

This was the second consecutive winter that this bird was present on the premises of the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam, foraging on the high walls of the university buildings. On 29-31 March, it was seen and photographed on a church at 1.4 km distance. A report that this (or another) bird was seen in Utrecht on 19 April 1990 remains unsubstantiated. The bird did not return in the winter of 1991/92.

Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris* 33,0
1990 FLEVOLAND Oostvaardersdijk, 17 September, juvenile, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker, H Liebregts, C J Breek); Oostvaardersdijk, 2 October, juvenile, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker, H Liebregts, C J Breek).

1991 was the first year since 1981 without any record. However, there may still be a number of pending ringing records. Likewise, after a year delay, the

number increased to two in 1989 and three in 1990. All records refer to *C f familiaris* from northern Europe, despite a number of claims of singing *C f macrodactyla* not supported by sound-recordings.

Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor* 8,1
FLEVOLAND Strandgaperweg, 4 July, adult, photographed (K A Mauer; van der Burg et al 1991).

This record brought the total to 31. The last three were in Flevoland.

Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator* 24,3
OVERIJSSEL Haaksbergen, 2 June, adult, male (R Wester, A Visser, H Walhof).
GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 6 June, adult, male, photographed (K van Dijken, W Steenge; van der Burg et al 1991); Rottumeroog, 8 July, female (K van Dijken, W Steenge).
1988 ZEELAND Schouwen-Duiveland, 5 May, adult (A van Bergen, G Jansse via J M Walhout).

This former (not since 1963) breeding bird remains much more common in spring than in late summer and autumn. Most post-1979 records were in May-June (22) with two in July and only one in April, in September and in October.

Rosy Starling *Sturnus roseus* 14,1
NOORDHOLLAND IJmuiden, 15 September, juvenile (L van der Veen, L Heemskerk et al).
1990 FRIESLAND Griend, 25 August, juvenile (P A Wolf).

There are now 35 records of which seven during 1800-99 and 14 during 1900-79. The best period was July-October with 25 records. Three records occurred in May, in June and in November and one in April (in 1874).

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* 2,2
FRIESLAND Vlieland, 24 September, first-year, male, trapped (K Terpstra, M Roos); Vlieland, 2 October, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra).

Like 1985, this was another year with two records of this Nearctic vagrant. This time both birds were trapped at the same site a week apart. They were ringed (Arnhem B833248 and B833381, respectively). Biometrics of the September bird: wing 85 mm; tail 52 mm; bill 15 mm; tarsus 19 mm; weight 17 g. Biometrics of the October bird: wing 79 mm; tail 47 mm; bill 15 mm; tarsus 19.5 mm; weight 18.5 g. The September bird was sexed as a male because of the wing length. According to Pyle et al (1987), wing length is 75-85 mm (n=100) in males and 73-81 (n=100) in females. The previous records were first-year birds, one found dead on 13 October 1985 at Wormerveer, Noordholland, and one trapped on Rottumerplaat, Groningen, on 19 October 1985. Nearctic landbird vagrants recorded in the Netherlands include a Belted Kingfisher *Ceryle alcyon* (December 1899), a Northern Mockingbird *Mimus polyglottos* (October 1988), a White-crowned Sparrow *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (December 1981 to February 1982), four White-throated Sparrows *Z albicollis* (September 1967, October 1967, April 1977 and June 1989), a Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemalis* (February 1962), an Indigo Bunting *Passerina cyanea* (June-July 1983, one in March 1989 is still under consideration) and a Northern Oriole *Icterus galbula* (October 1987). There is still no New World warbler Parulidae record.

Two-barred Crossbill *Loxia leucoptera* 15,1
GELDERLAND Beekbergen, 21 April, female, photographed (M Berlijn, E B Ebels, E Ernens et al).

This female was accompanied by a male of which the identification remains uncertain despite photographs showing pale wing-bars. The Beekbergen record was the last of the invasion of at least 13 birds which started in late August 1990, with maximum numbers in November 1990. Several birds discovered in November 1990 stayed until late January or February 1991 (van den Berg et al 1992). A paper by E B Ebels on this invasion will be published in Dutch Birding. The only previous invasion was in September 1889 with 32 birds. Intriguinly, there were only seven records between both invasions.

Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus* 508,68
FRIESLAND Bakkeveen, 11 January, adult, male (K H Scholten); Beetsterzwaag, 22 January, two, male and female (A de Bruin).
DRENTHE Gieten, 12-21 January, up to 15, adult (A de Bruin et al).
NOORDHOLLAND Aerdenhout/Overveen, 15-20 January, up to 40, photographed (A B van den Berg; Anonymus 1991a).
GELDERLAND Tongeren, 3 March, adult, male, trapped (K Terpstra); Tongeren, 4 March, two, adult, male, trapped (K Terpstra); Loenen, 10 November, three, male and two females (R Keizer, H Keizer, P Vos).
GRONINGEN Sellingen, 16-17 March, two, male and female, photographed, sound-recorded (A van Dijk, A de Bruin et al).
NOORDBRABANT Oirschot, 30 March, two, adult, male (P M A van der Wielen).
1990 NOORDHOLLAND Robbenoordbos, 16 October to 18 March 1991, up to 25, photographed, sound-recorded (O de Vries, R E Brouwer); Bloemendaal, Kennemerduinen, October, up to seven, photographed (P Munsterman; Anonymus 1990).
NOORDBRABANT Bladel, 24 October, adult, male (P M A van der Wielen); Hooge Mierde, 21 November to 4 December, 10, adult, four male and six female (P M A van der Wielen); Bladel, 28 November to 7 March 1991, up to 27 of which 12 male and seven female (P M A van der Wielen); Hooge Mierde, 1 December, two, male and female (P M A van der Wielen); Hooge Mierde, 4 December to 13 January 1991, up to 32 (P M A van der Wielen); Esbeek, 14 December (P M A van der Wielen); Hooge Mierde, 14 December, first-year (P M A van der Wielen).
UTRECHT Baarn, 2-10 November, up to 25 (R F J van Beusekom).
ZUIDHOLLAND Meyendel, 11-23 December, 12 (A Remeeus et al).

The 1990 record of 25 at Robbenoordbos was previously reported for 16 October to 4 January. The Zuidholland record of 12 birds was earlier reported for 2 December at Wassenaar, Zuidholland. The CDNA still awaits the submission of a number of other records during 1990-91.

The species' invasion in 1990-91 was the largest ever with at least 330 birds. The only other recent invasion was in 1982-83, with 230 birds recorded. Between both invasions, in 1984-89, 10 birds were recorded (none in 1989). The 1990-91 invasion differed from the one in 1982-83 not only because of its larger dimension and dispersion (further south and more inland) but also because of the coincidence of simultaneous invasions of large numbers of Common Crossbills *L curvirostra* and a small number of Two-barred Crossbills *L leucoptera*.

There are no known invasions during the 80-year period before 1982 when only eight records were accepted. Of these, three records were in 1963 and two in 1966, suggesting that invasions in the 1960s might have gone unnoticed. Eykman et al (1937) mention invasions for 1867-68, 1877-79, 1887-89 and 1901; 18 specimens were collected during the large invasion of 1887-88. It is noteworthy that the only post-1958 invasions in Britain were in 1962, 1982 and 1990 (Dymond et al 1989). Records will still be considered for 1992 but no longer for 1993.

Common Rosefinch *Carpodacus erythrinus* 81,28

FLEVOLAND Knardijk, 19-24 May, adult, male, singing (B Gaxiola, M Berlijn); Knardijk, 20 May to 26 June, two, singing male and female (P Rousset); Oostvaardersdijk, 28 May to 1 June, adult, male, singing (M Berlijn); Knardijk, 30 May, adult, male, singing (E van Boheemen, M P Teeuw); de Blocq van Kuffeler, 8 June, second-year, male, singing (K J Eigenhuis, J van 't Hof); Oostvaardersdijk, 17 June, second-year, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 17 June to 11 July, second-year, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 21 June, adult, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Knardijk, 22 June to 6 July, two, adult, male, singing (S Deuzeman, M Mannaart et al); Oostvaardersdijk, 23 June, second-year, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 11 July, adult, female, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 11-22 July, adult, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 14 July, adult, female, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Knardijk, 20 July, juvenile, photographed (van der Burg et al 1991); Oostvaardersdijk, 27 July, adult, male, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 28 July, immature, male, trapped (retrapped Castricum, Noordholland, 2 August) (C M Liebregts-Haaker, Vrs Castricum); Oostvaardersdijk, 30 July, two, adult female and immature, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 13 August, immature, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 16 August, immature, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker); Oostvaardersdijk, 19-26 August, immature, trapped (C M Liebregts-Haaker).

GRONINGEN Rottumeroog, 28 May, second-year, male, singing (K van Dijken, W Steenge); Rottumeroog, 1 June, male, singing (W Steenge); Rottumeroog, 2 June, adult, male, singing, photographed (W Steenge, K van Dijken); Rottumeroog, 3 June, male, singing (K van Dijken, W Steenge).

NOORDHOLLAND Castricum, 22 July, second-year, trapped (Vrs Castricum); Castricum, 2 August, immature, re-trapped (first trapped at Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, on 28 July) (Vrs Castricum).

FRIESLAND Vlieland, 2 October, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra, M Roos).

1990 ZEELAND Middelburg, 18 June, second-year, male, sound-recorded (T Koppejan).

The adult male trapped at Oostvaardersdijk on 27 July had been ringed near Lelystad, Flevoland, on 20 June 1990. The immature male trapped at Oostvaardersdijk on 28 July was retrapped at Castricum, Noordholland, on 2 August. It is remarkable that, between 17 June and 26 August, 14 birds were trapped at one ringing locality along the Oostvaardersdijk.

This species' increase in recent years is larger than suggested by the number of accepted records. Many of the territories discovered during 1989-91 were not reported to the CDNA (cf Bakker 1993). For instance, van der Burg et al (1991) mentioned c 10 territories in Flevoland and c 10 on the Wadden islands and several singing birds were reported from Noordholland and Zuidholland. This was the last year for which records of this species were considered by the CDNA (van den Berg & CDNA 1992a).

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla* 32,2

FRIESLAND Terschelling, 23-30 September, first-year, trapped (J Jukema); Vlieland, 3 October, first-year, trapped (K Terpstra, H van Gasteren).

1990 ZEELAND Westkapelle, 27 September to 2 October (H Schekkerman, P L Meininger, J Tramper et al).

The 1990 record was previously reported for 27 September (van den Berg et al 1992). There are now 61 records of which four in 1800-99, three in 1900-59 and 20 in 1960-79.

Yellow-breasted Bunting *Emberiza aureola* 3,1

ZEELAND Westenschouwen, 29 August, first-year, trapped, photographed (Vrs Nebularia; Anonymus 1991b, van der Burg et al 1991).

This was the seventh record and the second at the same ringing station where one was trapped on 5 September 1981. The first record was a bird found dead on a lightship at sea on 11 September 1963. There were two sightings on Terschelling, Friesland, on 1 September 1987 and on 27-29 September 1989. The other records were of trapped birds on 27 October 1971 near Den Haag, Zuidholland, and on 15 July 1977 on Rottumerplaat, Groningen.

Systematic list of records not accepted

This list contains all records not accepted by the CDNA. Records marked with @ were rejected by all committee members in the first or second vot-

ing, those with **@-1** by all except one, and the remaining by two or more (with at least two votes against rejection). Most records were rejected if the identification was not fully established (often because of a lack of documentation) or when the individual showed signs of captivity, such as dubious rings, excessive wear or aberrant behaviour. Species for which the CDNA unanimously decided that all records refer to birds of captive origin are usually omitted from this list. These include species of which all ancestors are of captive origin (introduced species of British category C). Species for which a majority vote decided that all records refer to birds of captive origin, are included in this list.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* Bathmen (Overijssel) 2 September @ (poor description of small white egret with black bill and black legs seen from a fast driving car), Texel (Noordholland) 30 November @ (poor description of small white egret in flight). **Glossy Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus* Vlieland (Friesland) 17 January @ (poor description with little more information than that it appeared a large blackish 'curlew' with greenish gloss). **Greater Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* Oesterdam (Zeeland) 28 May @ (incomplete description). **Greenland White-fronted Goose** *Anser albifrons flavirostris* Goedereede (Zuidholland) 2 January **@-1** (juvenile; bill orange but no other differences with accompanying *A a albifrons* apparent, plumage not darker and bill not longer). **Falcated Duck** *Anas falcata* Emmeloord (Flevoland) 1 June @ (adult male; identification accepted but considered escape because of waterfowl collection containing several birds of this species at 4 km distance and the bird's behaviour and environment). **Bufflehead** *Bucephala albeola* Gennep (Limburg) 19 February @ (adult male, photographed; identification accepted but it was not ascertained whether it wore no rings indicating captive origin). **White-headed Duck** *Oxyura leucocephala* Stellendam (Zuidholland) 14-29 December @ (seen by several observers but description incomplete). **Pallid Harrier** *Circus macrouros* Vierlingsbeek (Noordbrabant) 16 February @ (male; wing pattern not described but it presumably was a Hen Harrier *C cyaneus* appearing whiter than usual because of snow and light reflection). **Long-legged Buzzard** *Buteo rufinus* Groningen (Groningen) 28 July @ (photographs not convincing and in some respects more indicative of Common Buzzard *B buteo*). **Saker Falcon** *Falco cherrug* Texel (Noordholland) 27 October @ (large falcon hybrids were not excluded). **White-rumped Sandpiper** *Calidris fuscicollis* De Peel (Noordbrabant) 13 November @ (description incomplete and partly wrong for this species). **Dunlin** *C alpina arctica* IJmuiden (Noordholland) 21 October @ (sighting of a bird in winter plumage and thus not identifiable). **Great Snipe** *Gallinago media* Wassenaar (Zuidholland) 13 October (flushed only once, not seen on the ground, and several features not seen). **Marsh Sandpiper** *Tringa stagnatilis* Hippolytushoef (Noordholland) 28 July (poor description), Velp (Gelderland) 5 September @ (most characters not described). **Solitary Sandpiper** *T solitaria* Engbertsdijksvenen (Overijssel) 10 and 18 August @ (incomplete description). **Ring-billed Gull** *Larus delawarensis* Broekhuizenvorst (Limburg) 9 February @ (no good description of bill structure, pattern of tertials and wing-tip and colour of mantle, iris and leg). **Yellow-legged Gull** *L cachinnans omissus* Nijkerk (Gelderland) 19 July to 21 September (photographed adult; rejected by two because of failing knowledge about this subspecies' status and identification). **Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica* Barsingerhorn (Noordholland) 16 August (no description). **Snowy Owl** *Nyctea scandiaca* Drachten (Friesland) 29 December @ (two; identification accepted but considered obvious escapes since both birds were hand-tame and found nearby the site where in the same period action was taken against illegal activities of a bird-trader; both birds were released in Sweden in 1993 (Vogels 13 (4): 7, 1993)). **Red-rumped Swallow** *Hirundo daurica* Schoondijke (Zeeland) 13 September @ (description incomplete). **Red-throated Pipit** *Anthus cervinus* Texel (Noordholland) 14 October @. **Citrine Wagtail** *Motacilla citreola* Texel (Noordholland) 1 September (good description but short observation period and no sound heard). **Siberian Stonechat** *Saxicola torquata maura* Katwijk (Zuidholland) 17 March (male; probably an aberrantly pale *S t rubicola*), De Hamert (Limburg) 14 May @, De Hamert (Limburg) 9 July @. **Grey-backed Thrush** *Turdus hortulorum* Hoofddorp (Noordholland) 16-18 May **@-1** (adult male, singing; identification accepted but vagrancy in this species considered unlikely; the bird presumably originated from an aviary at Zaandam, Noordholland, where one escaped before being ringed; another individual found dead at Dronten, Flevoland, on 19 March 1992 wore a metal ring which showed that it had been ringed as a cage bird in 1986 and escaped in 1990 from an aviary at Assen, Drenthe (van den Berg 1992a)). **River Warbler** *Locustella fluviatilis* Roggebotzand (Flevoland), 17 June @ (no sound-recording and poor description). **Pallas's Leaf Warbler** *Phylloscopus proregulus* Zierikzee (Zeeland) 28 December @. **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* Harderwijk (Gelderland) 6 January @ (trapped; no measurements and plumage description incomplete), Kekerdom (Gelderland) 14-21 October @ (poor description of plumage and call), Waspik (Noordbrabant) 29 December @ (poor description of plumage and call). **Parrot Crossbill** *Loxia pytyopsittacus* Tongeren (Gelderland) 9 January @ (trapped; no description given except that, in comparison with Crossbill *L curvirostra*, it was bigger with heavier bill and 'different call'), Broekhuizervorst (Limburg) 6 April @.

1990

Great Shearwater *Puffinus gravis* Camperduin (Noordholland) 9 October @ (distance c 1500 m and description incomplete, although in some respects curiously detailed). **European Storm-petrel** *Hydrobates pelagicus*

Amstelmeer (Noordholland) 11 September @. **Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos* IJmuiden (Noordholland) 9 September @ (description incomplete and, despite large size, still suggesting Marsh Harrier *Circus aeruginosus*). **Marsh Sandpiper** *Tringa stagnatilis* Oostvaardersdijk (Flevoland) 12 August @ (poor description). **Long-tailed Skua** *Stercorarius longicaudus* Maasvlakte (Zuidholland) 24 September (two, immature; incomplete description). **Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica* Maasvlakte (Zuidholland) 27-30 August **@-1** (up to 11; no description). **Booted Warbler** *Hippolais caligata* Texel (Noordholland) 18 October (good description but no genuine field sketches made during the very short observation periods). **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* Westkapelle (Zeeland) 21 July @ (incomplete description and no sound heard).

1988
Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli* Valkenburg (Limburg) 7 June @ (singing; no sound-recording and no plumage description). **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* Oppenhuizen (Friesland) 23 November @ (trapped; it was not clear how bill length was measured and photographs did not exclude Short-toed Treecreeper *C brachydactyla*).

1986
Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus* Amsterdam (Noordholland) 6 October **@-1** (incomplete description without wing pattern or rump colour). **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) 16 October (trapped; most biometrics appeared good but the bill length was measured incorrectly and neither plumage description nor photograph were submitted).

1985
Thrush Nightingale *Luscinia luscinia* Broekhuizervorst (Limburg) 21-28 April @ (no sound heard and description incomplete).

1984
Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* Canisvliet (Zeeland) 15 October @ (two; seen and heard in flight but no sound-recording made and tail was described as longer than in Meadow Pipit *A pratensis*).

1983
Little Crake *Porzana parva* Grote Peel (Limburg) 3 July @ (description incorrect). **Redwing** *Turdus iliacus coburni* Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) 2 October @ (trapped; no photographs submitted and wing length of 119 mm did not exclude *T i iliacus*).

1981
Redwing *Turdus iliacus coburni* Schiermonnikoog (Friesland) 25 October @ (trapped and photographed; aberrant pattern of black spots on underparts and measurements did not exclude *T i iliacus*).

1976
Mediterranean Shearwater *Puffinus yelkouan* Camperduin (Noordholland) 8 October @ (description incomplete).

1968
Little Crake *Porzana parva* Veenendaal (Utrecht) 25 August to 17 September (no documentation). **Little Bunting** *Emberiza pusilla* Kornwerderzand (Friesland) 9 November (incomplete description).

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Seabirding in Japan

Mark A Brazil

Japan, comprising of four main islands and innumerable smaller islands, extends for more than 3500 km, between 20 and 45:30 N, from Hokkaido in the north to the tiny island of Yonaguni-jima, the south-westernmost outpost of the Nansei Shoto close to Taiwan, ROC. In addition to the main islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, other lesser but very long island chains extend into the Pacific. Stretching south more than 1100 km from central Honshu are the Izu, Ogasawara (Bonin) and Iwo (Volcano) Islands while the islands of the Nansei Shoto extend in a curving arc more than 1000 km south-west from Kyushu almost to Taiwan.

Japan's island nature, its great extent from north to south and the fact that it lies in the prolific Pacific mean that a remarkable number and diversity of seabirds breed or winter in its waters or pass through on migration. An abundance of ocean-going ferries plying regularly between a large number of the islands brings a large proportion of these seabirds within easy reach of the travelling birder (Brazil 1988a).

Another feature affects the distribution of seabirds within the north-western Pacific adjacent to Japan and that is the presence of important ocean currents. Two main currents, the Black Current and the Kurile Current, affect Japan. The warm Black Current is a continuation of the North Equatorial Current passing westwards across the Pacific, then north past the Philippines before sweeping north-east along the southern part of the Japanese archipelago. Part of it passes between the islands of the Nansei Shoto, penetrates the East China Sea and flows between Kyushu and South Korea passing into the Japan Sea as the Tsushima Current, while the main body of water flows along the Pacific coast heading out into the North Pacific between 35 and 40 N. The cold Kurile Current flows south from the Arctic Ocean down past Kamchatka and the Kurile Islands along the Pacific coast of Japan before it dissipates into the Pacific (Bartholomew 1974, Noh & Kimura 1983). The region where these two currents meet is rich in plankton and one of the best fishing grounds in the world and, as a consequence, it supports abundant seabird life. Two further factors affect the seasonal distribution of seabirds: typhoons and sea-ice. During autumn, typhoons repeatedly reach the southern half of Japan from the Pacific; their tracks frequently bring them west towards the Philippines or Taiwan before they veer north, then north-east. Some do reach further north to Honshu and exceptionally to Hokkaido. They frequently bring with them rare or accidental seabirds, such as frigatebirds, *Pterodroma* petrels and certain shearwaters, with some of them reaching the main islands and even inland localities. In winter, the Okhotsk Sea, to the north of Hokkaido, freezes over. Sea-ice may drift onshore along the Okhotsk coast of Hokkaido from late December onwards and some drifts round the eastern shore of that island too. The presence of extensive sea-ice inevitably pushes seabirds further south and has led to the arrival of rarities, such as Ross's *Rhodostethia rosea* and Ivory Gulls *Pagophila eburnea*, the former even in flocks.

Japan's diversity of climate and habitat, varying from virtually subarctic in winter in the north, to subtropical in the south, explains the occurrence in a single country of both northern species, such as Red-faced Cormorant *Phalacrocorax urile*, Marbled Murrelet *Brachyramphus marmoratus* and Tufted Puffin *Lunda cirrhata*, and southern ones, such as Black-naped Tern *Sterna sumatrana*, Bridled Tern *S anaethetus* and Brown Noddy *Anous stolidus*. Especially during the autumn typhoon season, exciting out-of-range shearwaters and petrels are likely to appear in Japanese waters. During winter, the subtropical breeding species disappear entirely from the south, leaving the southern seas almost devoid of birdlife while at the same time, at the other end of Japan, sea-ice drifting down the Okhotsk Sea brings with it the more northerly breeding species. This is the season to look out for seaducks and the rarer auks, murrelets, gulls and so on. Crested *Aethia cristatella* and Least Auklets *A pusilla* are the most abundant with Guillemot *Uria aalge* and Brunnich's Guillemot *U lomvia* both common. Smaller numbers of several other species occur, occasionally including a rarity, such as Whiskered *A pygmaea* or Parakeet Auklet *A psittacula*, or Horned Puffin *Fratercula corniculata*. Furthermore, there are exciting seabirds which are endemic to Japan

[*Dutch Birding 15: 160-166, augustus 1993*]

and the Far East, such as Short-tailed Albatross *Diomedea albatrus*, Matsudaira's Petrel *Oceanodroma matsudairae*, Black-tailed Gull *Larus crassirostris*, Spectacled Guillemot *Cepphus carbo* and Japanese Murrelet *Synthliboramphus wumizusume*.

At least 40 species of seabird breed regularly or have bred, and all together more than 120 species have been recorded from Japan, contributing one-fifth of the country's avifauna (Brazil 1991).

Ferry routes

A remarkable number of the long list of Japanese seabirds can be seen from the relative shelter of the many ferries that connect virtually all the islands on a near-daily basis. Ferries range down both the Japan Sea coast and the Pacific coast virtually all the way from Hokkaido to Taiwan and pass through excellent seabird areas. I have travelled most of these routes and several of them frequently. Four routes stand out. Top of the list at any season comes the route between Tokyo and Hokkaido, either to Tomakomai in the west or Kushiro in the east. In second place, because of its convenience for visitors to Japan with little free time, is the trip to the Izu Shichito, particularly Miyake-jima and Hachijo-jima. This trip provides a taster of what can be seen on the much longer journey, and third-best route, to the Ogasawara Shoto or Bonin Islands 1000 km south of Tokyo, out into the Pacific. The fourth choice, which only comes last because of the additional time required to do it justice, is the island hopping route from Kyushu to Okinawa and eventually to Iriomote-jima, providing a very different variety of species from the previous three trips.

Tokyo-Hokkaido

The Tokyo-Hokkaido ferries pass through the region of convergence of the cold and warm currents, an area of rich fishing, and this is the main reason why this ferry route is so consistently good throughout the year. The schedules of the northbound boats are perfect, leaving late in the evening from Tokyo, so that two nights are spent on board with the whole of the intervening day and the final early morning before docking available for seabirding in good waters. The southbound ships are less convenient since they depart in the afternoon, only one night is spent on board and Tokyo is reached the following evening, meaning that, while the first afternoon is spent crossing the interesting Tsugaru Strait, much of the second day is spent steaming through the dull waters of Tokyo Bay. Where time is of the essence, I always take the ferry north and fly south.

The best areas are off the coast of Chiba Prefecture and the Rikuchu coast of Iwate Prefecture through which the boat passes on the first morning and late in the first afternoon, respectively, on the northbound route, then off the coast of Hokkaido on the second morning. Even though I have travelled these northern routes so many times, I have found no two boat trips to be the same, and in each month a different species seems to predominate.

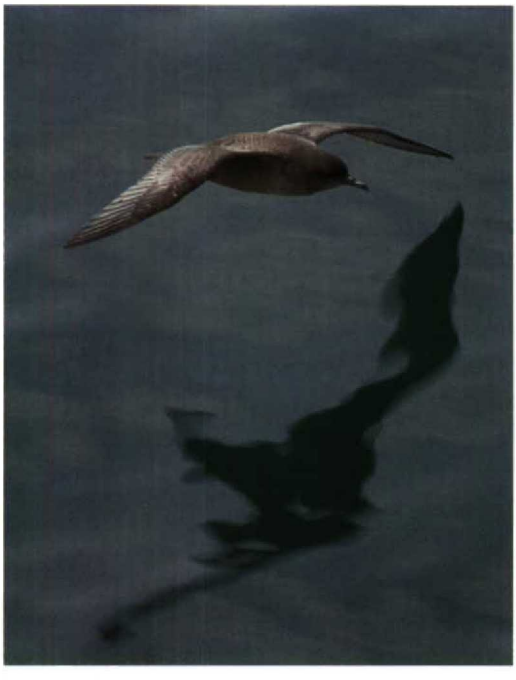
In late spring and early summer, there are 1000s of Red-necked Phalaropes *Phalaropus lobatus*. Throughout the summer, two species of albatross, Black-footed *D nigripes* and Laysan Albatrosses *D immutabilis*, are common and, very rarely, the endangered Short-tailed Albatross can be seen. Band-rumped Petrels *O castro* are common and there are also small numbers of Tristram's *O tristrami* and Swinhoe's Petrels *O monorhis*. Leach's Petrels *O leucorhoa* are abundant off Kushiro in late summer. In all seasons, except mid-winter, there are 10 000s of Streaked Shearwaters *Calonectris leucomelas* and from spring to autumn other species join them. Sooty *Puffinus griseus* and particularly Short-tailed Shearwaters *P tenuirostris* occur in huge numbers and amongst them are usually smaller numbers of Flesh-footed Shearwater *P carneipes*. Very small numbers of these species can also be found throughout the winter up to the latitude of Chiba and occasionally beyond.

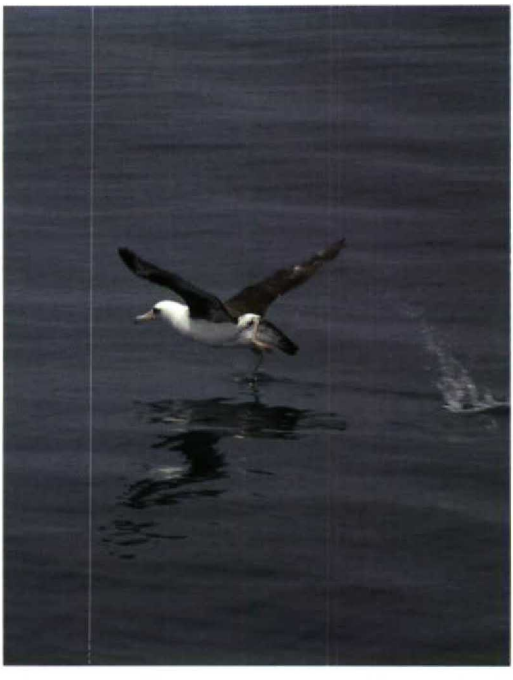
At most times of year, Laysan Albatross, gulls and Fulmar *Fulmarus glacialis* are present. Fork-tailed Petrel *Oceanodroma furcata* are reasonably regular in late summer and autumn and in winter it is the kittiwakes, gulls, auks, auklets and murrelets that are most abundant. At any season, there is always the chance of an unusual species, perhaps a *Pterodroma* petrel in late summer, or a White-billed Diver *Gavia adamsii*, Red-legged Kittiwake *Rissa brevirostris*, Parakeet Auklet or Horned Puffin in winter.

Blakiston's Line, which passes through the Tsugaru Strait separating Hokkaido from Honshu, delimits the distribution of many plants and animals including land birds. Many seabirds, particularly seaducks and alcids, although not so strictly limited by it, are commoner on one side of the line than on the other. The Fulmar is a good example. In winter, it is much commoner around Hokkaido than off northern Honshu al-



95 Streaked Shearwaters / Gestreepte Pijlstormvogels *Calonectris leucomelas*, off southern Izu Islands, Japan, March 1990 *(Mark Brazil / Images of Japan)* **96** Short-tailed Shearwater / Dunbekpijlstormvogel *Puffinus tenuirostris*, off ferry Tokyo-Kushiro, Japan, 28 May 1989 *(Tom Kompier)* **97** Laysan Albatross / Laysanalbatros *Diomedea immutabilis*, off ferry Tokyo-Kushiro, Japan, 28 May 1989 *(Tom Kompier)*





though, as if to underline that few generalizations about birds are safe, on one autumn trip I found it common even as far south as Chiba. The Streaked Shearwater shows the opposite pattern, being very uncommon around Hokkaido but abundant off Honshu. Seaducks, especially scoters and Long-tailed Ducks *Clangula hyemalis*, are to be seen only as one approaches Hokkaido in winter, and in summer Spectacled Guillemot and Rhinoceros Auklet *Cerorhinca monocerata* occur there.

On this northern route, a number of species are likely to be encountered in any season, although in seasonally variable numbers, such as Laysan Albatross, Fulmar, Streaked Shearwater, Temminck's *P capillatus* and Pelagic Cormorants *P pelagicus*, Red-necked Phalarope, Pomarine Skuas *Stercorarius pomarinus*, Black-tailed, Herring *L argentatus* and Slaty-backed Gulls *L schistisagus*, and Japanese Murrelet. From May to October, there are also likely to be Black-footed Albatross, Flesh-footed, Sooty and Short-tailed Shearwaters, Leach's, Swinhoe's, Band-rumped and Tristram's Petrels, Long-tailed Skua *S longicaudus*, Common Tern *S hirundo* and Rhinoceros Auklet. During winter and spring, ie November-April/May, Red-throated *Gavia stellata*, Pacific *G pacifica* and Black-throated Divers *G arctica*, Harlequin *Histrionicus histrionicus* and Long-tailed Ducks, Common *Melanitta nigra* and Velvet Scoters *M. fusca*, Grey Phalarope *P fulicarius*, Common *L canus*, Glaucous-winged *L glaucescens* and Glaucous Gulls *L. hyperboreus*, Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*, Guillemot and Brunnich's Guillemot, Marbled and Ancient Murrelets *Synthliboramphus antiquus*, Crested and Least Auklets may all be encountered. Rarities are very unlikely to be seen by anyone making just a single voyage but the likelihood of something unusual is greater between November and May on this route. Short-tailed Albatross, Bonin Petrel *P hypoleuca*, Stejneger's Petrel *P longirostris*, Wedge-tailed Shearwater *P pacificus*, Fork-tailed Petrel, Red-legged Kittiwake, Pigeon Guillemot *C columba*, Parakeet Auklet and Horned Puffin should all be looked for.

When travelling north, it is well worth getting up at dawn on the third day for an hour or two of birding before docking. You will notice a marked change in the species from the previous day.

Tokyo-Izu Shichito

If Hokkaido seems either too distant or too far north, I can recommend the Izu Shichito or Seven Islands of Izu. A visit to these islands makes an excellent side trip from Tokyo for the ardent seabirder with limited time and provides a tantalizing taster of what can be found on route to the Bonin Islands. A late-night ferry goes first to Miyake-jima, arriving there at dawn when the seas are teeming with 100 000s of Streaked Shearwaters from the several-million-strong colony on Mikura-jima a little further south. From Miyake-jima the boat carries on, passing Mikura-jima, to Hachijo-jima, then back to Miyake-jima by about mid-day. This return section to Hachijo-jima and the first three hours out from Miyake-jima on the journey back to Tokyo are best for seabirding, especially for Japanese Murrelet which breeds on Sanbondake, a group of islets to the south-west of Miyake-jima, and Tristram's Petrel, which sometimes occurs in quite large numbers. In spring there are skuas: Pomarine is the commonest, as elsewhere in Japanese waters, but South Polar *S maccormicki*, Arctic *S parasiticus* and Long-tailed Skuas also occur. There are phalaropes, Black-footed and Laysan Albatrosses and Sooty and Short-tailed Shearwaters in spring and summer. In winter, Great Crested *Podiceps cristatus* and Red-necked Grebes *P grisegena*, various gulls and murrelets are all present at sea here. The Izu Islands themselves should also not be missed as they are home to the endemic Izu Islands Thrush *Turdus celaenops* and Ijima's Warbler *Phylloscopus ijimae* (Brazil 1987a, in press).

Tokyo-Ogasawara Shoto

The small group of subtropical islands, the Ogasawara Shoto, 1000 km south of Tokyo, form part of a long chain of islands which stretches in a line through the Izu Islands right down to the Iwo Islands. For those with more time to spare – a week is essential – this trip too should not be missed. Being so far south and so far out in the Pacific, tropical seabirds are common. In fact, the surrounding seas have an abundance of seabirds to be found nowhere else in Japan, except around some of the uninhabited islands in the southern Nansei Shoto.

Probably the most difficult to see of all the Japanese breeding seabirds is the Short-tailed Albatross but there is a slight chance of seeing it from the boat to Ogasawara Shoto in late winter. By the morning after departure from Tokyo, the *Ogasawara Maru* is already south of Torishima where the species' main breeding grounds are. So, for a chance of seeing one, get up early to start seabirding at first light. Both Laysan and Black-footed Albatrosses breed on Muko-jima in

winter and many can be seen from the ferry during this season. In summer, Wedge-tailed Shearwater and Bulwer's Petrel *Bulweria bulwerii* are common around the islands, Matsudaira's Petrels follow the boat north of Chichi-jima, and between Chichi-jima and Haha-jima both Audubon's Shearwater *P lherminieri* and Bonin Petrel are relatively easy to see along with more Bulwer's and Matsudaira's Petrels. The resident Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster* is common around Haha-jima, where there is a breeding colony just off the southern cape, and visitors should also find Brown Noddy and, with luck, perhaps a Red-tailed Tropicbird *Phaethon rubricauda*, Red-footed *S sula* or Masked Booby *S dactylatra*, Sooty Tern *S fuscata* or a Lesser Frigatebird *Fregata ariel*. Initially, the seabirds are the same as on the voyage to Miyake-jima, with chances of Japanese Murrelet again near the Izu Islands, but gradually the Streaked Shearwaters and Tristram's Petrels are replaced by Wedge-tailed Shearwaters and Matsudaira's Petrels as one moves south from the Izu Islands towards the Ogasawara Shoto. It is in this southern region that there is the greatest potential for finding rarer seabirds, particularly shearwaters and *Pterodroma* petrels. On my first visit to the islands, I found both Black Noddy *A tenuirostris* and White-necked Petrel *P externa*, both of which were first records for the islands (Brazil 1987b, 1988b). The Ogasawara Shoto are also worth visiting at any time of the year for its endemic land bird, the Bonin Islands Honeyeater *Apalapteron familiare* on Haha-jima. July, however, is particularly good for seabirds.

The *Ogasawara Maru* departs for Ogasawara at 22:00 and takes 30 h to reach Chichi-jima, the main island of the group, most popular with tourists and least interesting from a birding point of view. From Chichi-jima, the *Haha-jima Maru* takes 2 h and 20 min to Haha-jima. If you have plenty of time, there is a slower and cheaper cargo boat, the *Kyosho Maru*, which takes 50 h to Chichi-jima and 4 h to Haha-jima (Brazil 1987a).

Amami-oshima – Ishigaki-jima and Iriomote-jima

The Nansei Shoto, or south-western islands of Japan, 'Japan's finger in the tropical pie', have several tropical seabird colonies although most are on inaccessible offshore islets. The commercial ferries that connect the major islands thus provide the best opportunity to see a wide variety of these species, including petrels, shearwaters, boobies, terns and noddies, that cannot be seen elsewhere in the country, except from the ferry to Ogasawara. For these birds, the boat from Okinawa to Ishigaki-jima via Miyako-jima, and the slow boat between Ishigaki-jima and Iriomote-jima are best.

As with the route to Ogasawara, this journey is most productive in summer when, the further south one travels, the chances of seeing Bridled Tern, Sooty Tern and Brown Noddy, Masked Booby and Red-tailed Tropicbird are greater. Short-tailed Albatrosses are now known to have re-colonized the Senkaku Islands to the south-west of Okinawa, so there is a possibility of seeing one of these birds too. The weekly boat from Okinawa via Ishigaki-jima to Keelung in north-eastern Taiwan is also interesting for seabirds.

The ferry from Amami-oshima to Okinawa leaves at night, giving you early morning seabirding from just north of Okinawa. The ferry from Okinawa north to Amami-oshima leaves early in the morning and goes via Yoron-jima and Okinoerabu-jima arriving at Amami-oshima after dark. The ferry from Okinawa to Ishigaki-jima leaves in the evening and calls in at Miyako-jima early in the morning, the section from Miyako-jima to Ishigaki-jima takes 5 h and is all in daylight. From Ishigaki-jima, several boats run regularly to Iriomote-jima and this is the best section for the southern terns. Care should be taken to catch the slowest of these, which takes 2 h, since passengers are allowed out on deck and have time to watch birds, as opposed to catching a speedy hydrofoil with no outside access. Terns and Bulwer's Petrels are most abundant during summer; both Roseate *S dougallii* and Black-naped Terns can be seen commonly close to shore while the petrels are commoner out to sea. The shearwater and skua migrations occur between March and June, and from September to November.

From spring to autumn, Streaked, Short-tailed, Wedge-tailed and Flesh-footed Shearwaters, Bulwer's and Swinhoe's Petrels, Long-tailed and Pomarine Skuas, Brown Booby, Eastern Reef Heron *Egretta sacra*, Greater Crested *S bergii*, Roseate, Black-naped, Little *S albifrons*, Bridled and Sooty Terns, and Brown Noddy may all be seen on these routes while much rarer species are also possible near the Yaeyama Islands, such as Red-tailed Tropicbird, Masked Booby and Audubon's Shearwater.

Since ferry time-tables vary annually and seasonally, it is essential to check with a travel agent for exact schedules. Except for the Okinawa-Taiwan ferry, most operate on a daily or near-daily basis.





98 Short-tailed Albatross / Stellers Albatros *Diomedea albatrus*, off Torishima, Japan, March 1990 *(Mark Brazil / Images of Japan)* **99** Spectacled Guillemot / Brilzeekoet *Cepphus carbo*, Teuri-jima Island, Hokkaido, Japan, June 1985 *(Mark Brazil / Images of Japan)* **100** Black-tailed Gulls / Sakhalinmeeuwen *Larus crassirostris* with Slaty-backed Gull / Kamtsjatkameeuw *Larus schistisagus*, Nemuro, Hokkaido, Japan, March 1984 *(Mark Brazil / Images of Japan)*



Sea mammals

The sea mammals of Japanese waters also deserve attention during a seabirding trip and indeed it is hard to avoid watching the northern fur seals *Callorhinus ursinus* lolling at the surface in groups of up to a dozen along the main northern ferry routes from late autumn to late spring and early summer, and the harbour *Phoca vitulina*, Kurile *P largha* and ribbon seals *P fasciata* closer to Hokkaido's shores in winter. Furthermore, the winter sea-ice usually brings fairly large numbers of the huge Steller's sea lion *Eumetopias jubatus*. Cetaceans, once abundant off Japan, are rarely sighted from the ferries although Pacific white-sided dolphins *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens* and Dall's porpoises *Phocoenoides dalli* at least are common, short-finned pilot whales *Globicephala macrorhynchus* and killer whales *Orcinus orca* are possible, and from the Bonin Islands the great whales such as humpbacks *Megaptera novaeangliae* are more likely.

Conclusion

The position of Japan is unique; it straddles climatic regions ranging from subarctic to subtropic and it comprises a long series of islands, the majority of which are connected by commercial ferries. The variety of seabirds to be seen as a result is enormous and yet at the same time seabirding at sea requires no special arrangements. Consequently, Japan can boast some of the easiest and finest seabirding in the world.

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Twee Siberische Boompiepers te Noordwijk in januari-februari 1991

Willem-Jan Hooijmans

Op zaterdagochtend 12 januari 1991 maakte ik een wandeling in Hollands Duin-Boswachterij Noordwijk, ingang Duindamse Slag, ten noorden van Noordwijk, Zuidholland. Het was een overwegend zwaarbewolkte en regenachtige ochtend met een temperatuur van c 6°C en weinig wind. Terwijl ik op zoek was naar Kruisbekken *Loxia curvirostra* en Grote Kruisbekken *L pytyopsittacus*, die al enige maanden in het gebied aanwezig waren, werd mijn aandacht getrokken door een Grote Bonte Specht *Dendrocopos major* in een naaldboom. Toen ik mijn kijker op de specht gericht had, zag ik links in mijn kijkerbeeld een pieper *Anthus* met een sterk gevlekte borst en een opvallende wenkbrauwstreep op een tak van een andere boom aan de rand van het naaldbos zitten. De vogel vloog uit de boom en daalde op c 15 m afstand neer in een kaal kreupelhoutbosje in een open terreingedeelte. Nu waren de opvallende witte wenkbrauwstreep (vooral achter het oog), de slechts zwakgestreepte bruinachtig groene bovendelen, de witachtige onderdelen met sterk donker gevlekte borst, de witte buitenste staartpennen en de roze poten goed te zien. Ook was er een zwart vlekje op de achteroorstreek zichtbaar. Ik besefte dat het een Siberische Boompieper *Anthus hodgsoni* moest zijn, een soort die ik ooit eenmaal eerder gezien had op Texel, Noordholland, in oktober 1987. Ik kon nu echter niet een

[Dutch Birding 15: 166-169, augustus 1993]

duidelijk wit vlekje op de achteroorstreek ontdekken maar mogelijk had het natte verenkleed hiermee te maken of was dit kenmerk (aan een kant) minder goed ontwikkeld. Aangezien de vogel met de kop gedeeltelijk achter een takje zat kon ik het voorste gedeelte van de wenkbrauwstreep niet goed zien en derhalve de kleur hiervan niet vaststellen. De vogel maakte voortdurend een zeer opvallende, bijna overdreven aandoende, op- en neergaande beweging met de staart. Korte tijd later vloog de vogel uit het kreupelhoutbosje richting grond waar ik hem helaas niet meer terug kon vinden. Pas geruime tijd later vloog er enkele 10-tallen meters verderop in het open terreingedeelte plotseling een pieper over me heen die enkele keren een enigszins hees *tsiet* liet horen. Dit was de eerste keer dat ik de vogel hoorde roepen. Helaas vloog deze weer terug naar het naaldhout en had ik geen tijd om er nog achteraan te gaan. Vrijwel direct na thuiskomst bracht ik Jelle van Dijk en René van Rossum telefonisch van de waarneming op de hoogte en om 13:00 sprak ik de waarneming in op de Dutch Birding-Vogellijn. Helaas kon de vogel die middag en de dagen daarna, ondanks intensief zoeken door meerdere vogelaars, niet meer worden teruggevonden.

Wie schetst mijn verbazing toen ik op woensdagavond 30 januari door Ab Steenvoorden werd opgebeld met de mededeling dat hij 's middags twee Siberische Boompiepers had waargenomen en gefotografeerd in precies dezelfde omgeving als waar ik op 12 januari één Siberische Boompieper had gezien! Op donderdagochtend 31 januari ging ik al vroeg op zoek; ik had maar gedeeltelijk succes toen ik één exemplaar even hoorde roepen maar niet zag, enkele 10-tallen meters ten noorden van de plek waar AS beide vogels gezien had. Toen ik op vrijdag 1 februari aan het eind van de middag wederom het gebied bezocht, kreeg ik beide vogels op c 7 m afstand ongeveer 10 min lang prachtig te zien, onder andere naast elkaar foeragerend in gras en winterpostelein *Claytonia perfoliata*. De vogels lieten zich in detail bekijken en nu waren bij beide ook de tweekleurige wenkbrauwstreep en de aanwezigheid van zowel een wit als een zwart vlekje op de oorstreek goed te zien.

Op zaterdag 2 februari werd de aanwezigheid van de twee Siberische Boompiepers op de DBA-Vogeldag en via de Dutch Birding-Vogellijn bekend gemaakt. Tot groot genoegen van vele 10-tallen vogelaars, uit binnen- en buitenland, bleken de vogels tamelijk plaatstrouw te zijn en lieten ze zich meestal zeer goed bekijken in een stuk halfopen naaldbos bestaande uit Oostenrijkse dennen *Pinus nigra* var *nigra*, doorsneden met voet- en ruiterpaden waarlangs winterpostelein groeide. Zeker één van de vogels is ook gesignaleerd in het naaldbos ten noorden van het parkeerterrein, ook daar weer langs een pad waarlangs winterpostelein groeide (Johan Goudzwaard pers meded).

De laatste waarneming was op 8 februari. De matige tot strenge vorst en sneeuwval tijdens de laatste dagen van het verblijf van de Siberische Boompiepers hebben waarschijnlijk het foerageren op de grond ernstig bemoeilijkt en dientengevolge de lichamelijke conditie van de vogels flink aangetast. Op 8 februari werd bijvoorbeeld waargenomen dat de nog enig overgebleven vogel niet meer van de grond wegvloog bij dichte benadering (Arnoud van den Berg pers meded).

Beschrijving

Onderstaande beschrijving is gemaakt aan de hand van aantekeningen van Johan Goudzwaard, Willem-Jan Hooijmans en Ab Steenvoorden en van foto's door René van Rossum.

GROOTTE & BOUW Ongeveer even groot als Boompieper *A trivialis*. Snavel stevig. Nagel van achterteen kort en sterk gekromd. Twee handpennen voorbij langste tertial uitstekend.

KOP Kruin bruinachtig groen met fijne zwarte lengtestreepjes en zwarte bovenste wenkbrauwbegrenzing. Korte maar brede wenkbrauwstreep, wit van boven tot achter oog en geelachtig bruin vóór oog. Oogstreep fijn en zwartachtig, kort vóór oog, langer achter oog waar doorlopend tot einde van of iets verder dan wenkbrauwstreep. Geïsoleerd wit vlekje onder en achter wenkbrauwstreep en oogstreep en daaronder weer zwart vlekje. Oorstreek bruinachtig groen, begrensd door fijne donkere snorstreep, beginnend enkele millimeters van snavel af en doorlopend tot zwart vlekje in achteroorstreek. Duidelijke zwarte baardstreep ook enkele millimeters van snavel af beginnend en doorlopend tot en contact makend met zwarte vlekking op borst. Kin witachtig, keel en mondstreep oranjeachtig geel.

BOVENDELEN Mantel, schouder, rug en stuit bruinachtig groen; mantel en schouder zwak donker gestreept; stuit en bovenstaartdekveren ongestreept.

ONDERDELEN Buik witachtig en nagenoeg ongevlekt maar flanken en borst oranjeachtig geel en duidelijk zwart gevlekt. Borst zwaar gevlekt, flank fijn gestreept.

VLEUGEL Handpennen, armpennen en tertials zwartachtig met bruinachtig groene rand. Grote dekveren zwartachtig met bruinachtig groene rand en bruinachtig gele toppen. Middelste dekveren zwartachtig met eveneens bruinachtig gele toppen. Toppen van grote en middelste dekveren twee lichte vleugelstrepen

vormend, bovenste meest contrastrijk.
STAART Staartpennen zwartachtig met bruinachtig groene rand. Buitenvlag van buitenste staartpen wit.
NAAKTE DELEN Oog donker. Bovensnavel donker grijsbruin, ondersnavel roze met donkere punt. Poot lichtroze.
GELUID Enkelvoudig *tsiet* in vlucht, hoger en zwakker dan bekende vluchtroep van Boompieper maar korter en meer afgebeten dan die van Roodkeelpieper *A cervinus*.
GEDRAG Niet bepaald schuw mits voorzichtig benaderd maar indien gealarmeerd wel alert en geregeld naaldbomen invliegend. Vrijwel voortdurend 'staartpompend', zowel op grond tijdens foerageren als zittend in boom.
VOEDSEL Frequent foeragerend in winterpostelein, zich te goed doend aan groene en bruine rupsen en andere insectelarven.

Determinatie
De determinatie van de Siberische Boompiepers was eenvoudig. De unieke combinatie van de vrijwel egaal bruinachtig groene bovendelen, de tweekleurige wenkbrauwstreep, het witte en zwarte vlekje in de oorstreek en de zwaar getekende oranjeachtig gele borst en fijngestreepte flanken sluiten verwarring met elke andere piepersoort uit. Ook de beschreven roep past goed op deze soort. Op grond van de slechts zwak gestreepte bovendelen en de (vrijwel) ongestreepte buik behoorden de Siberische Boompiepers van Noordwijk waarschijnlijk tot de ondersoort *A h yunnanensis* (Cramp 1988).

Winterwaarnemingen in Europa
De Siberische Boompieper is een dwaalgast uit Siberië en is in de meeste Westeuropese landen vastgesteld, voornamelijk in het najaar (cf Lewington et al 1991). Het najaar van 1990 bracht een bijzonder groot aantal Siberische Boompiepers naar Westeuropa. Op de Britse Eilanden werden gedurende eind september en oktober tenminste 46 gevallen bekend. Dit betekende in één najaar meer dan de helft van het totaal in Groot-Brittannië en Ierland vastgestelde aantal Siberische Boompiepers tot 1990 (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1991-92). In Nederland werd in het najaar van 1990 slechts één geval bekend: een vangst in de Kennemerduinen te Bloemendaal, Noordholland, op 25 oktober; deze vogel bleef in het gebied aanwezig tot 29 oktober (Eggenhuizen & de Meijer 1991).

101-102 Siberische Boompieper / Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*, Noordwijk, Zuidholland, 6 februari 1991 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*





De volgende winterwaarnemingen in Europa zijn tot nu toe bekend: *1* Bracknell, Berkshire, Engeland, 19 februari-15 april 1984 (in een voorstedelijke tuin met c 1000 waarnemers!) (Dymond et al 1989); *2* Exnaboe, Mainland, Schotland, 3 januari 1988 (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1989); *3* Rewa, Puckbaai, Polen, 24 februari 1990 (Anonymus 1991); *4* Noordwijk, Zuidholland, Nederland, 12 januari-8 februari 1991; en *5* Cobh, Cork, Ierland, 23-24 januari 1991 (vijfde voor Ierland) (Rogers & Rarities Committee 1992).

Het geval van Noordwijk is extra bijzonder omdat het in tegenstelling tot de overige wintergevallen twee vogels betrof. Bovendien bleven de vogels wekenlang in het gebied aanwezig in tegenstelling tot de andere gevallen, met uitzondering van de beroemde van Berkshire. Het is mogelijk dat de vogels al sinds het najaar van 1990 in het gebied aanwezig waren.

Voorjaarsgevallen zijn in Europa zeldzaam maar komen toch iets vaker voor dan wintergevallen. Het enige Nederlandse voorjaarsgeval was te Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuidholland, op 20 april 1988 (van der Burg & de Knijff 1989).

De waarneming van de Siberische Boompiepers in Noordwijk betekende het vijfde geval voor Nederland. Eerdere gevallen waren die van Texel van 20-28 oktober 1987 (Bouwman et al 1989), Alphen aan den Rijn op 20 april 1988, Dintelhaven, Zuidholland, op 30 september 1988 (van den Berg et al 1991) en Bloemendaal van 25-29 oktober 1990.

Dankzegging

Ik wil Arnoud van den Berg, Johan Goudzwaard en Ab Steenvoorden bedanken voor het beschikbaar stellen van gegevens. Verder wil ik René van Rossum bedanken voor het toezenden van kleurenfoto's van beide Siberische Boompiepers welke van groot belang waren bij het maken van een nauwkeurige beschrijving. Een bijzonder woord van dank is verschuldigd aan Ab Steenvoorden die op 30 januari twee Siberische Boompiepers in het gebied terugvond waardoor velen in de gelegenheid werden gesteld ze goed te bekijken.

Summary

Two Olive-backed Pipits at Noordwijk in January-February 1991 On 12 January 1991, an Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni* was observed at Noordwijk, Zuidholland. The bird was identified by its obvious bi-coloured supercilium, black-and-white spot on ear-coverts, weakly striped brownish-green upperparts and whitish underparts with heavily spotted breast and finely streaked flanks, and flight call. Despite the effort of several birders, the pipit could not be relocated during the following days. On 30 January, two birds were found to be present, staying until 8 February when they probably succumbed due to severe winter weather. This sighting constituted the fifth record of Olive-backed Pipit for the Netherlands. Including a record at Cobh, Cork, Ireland, on 23-24 January 1991, there have now been five winter records in Europe.

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Corrigendum

In the letter on 'Alula colour of Blyth's Reed Warbler in spring' (Dutch Birding 15: 71-72, 1993, the first name of the author was unfortunately misspelt. The letter was contributed by Petri Hottola. We apologize for this mistake. EDITORS

Mededelingen

Kleine Zwartkop op Rottumeroog in april 1991

In het weekeinde van 19 tot 21 april 1991 waren Wil Gerritse, Ben Nijeboer, Lex Tervelde en Joop Tiemens vogels aan het vangen en ringen op Rottumeroog, Groningen. De netten waren opgesteld in de 'Tuin van Toxopeus' en bij 'De Kaap'. Er werden in totaal 43 exemplaren gevangen van 12 soorten. De beste resultaten werden geboekt op 20 april met 20 vogels waaronder een Heggemus *Prunella modularis*, Graspiepers *Anthus pratensis*, Roodborsten *Erithacus rubecula*, twee Tapuiten *Oenanthe oenanthe*, een Tjiftjaf *Phylloscopus collybita* en een Fitis *P trochilus*. Toen WG op die dag om 10:00 weer een ronde door de 'Tuin' liep, trof hij in een van de netten een mannetje Kleine Zwartkop *Sylvia melanocephala* aan. De vogel werd geringd (Arnhem F136132), gemeten, gefotografeerd en weer losgelaten. Om 16:15 werd de Kleine Zwartkop opnieuw gevangen in een van de netten bij De Kaap. Nadat de vogel weer was losgelaten, is hij niet meer aangetroffen.

De beschrijving is gemaakt aan de hand van de foto's.

103 Kleine Zwartkop / Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala*, Rottumeroog, Groningen, 20 april 1991 *(Wil Gerritse)*



GROOTTE & BOUW Bouw van grasmus *Sylvia*, ongeveer even groot als Braamsluiper *S curruca*.
KOP Kopkap zwart, tot onder oog reikend. Kin en keel wit, duidelijk gescheiden van kopkap, geleidelijk overgaand in vuilwit van borst.
BOVENDELEN Vanaf achterhoofd donkergrijs, scherp afgescheiden van kopkap.
ONDERDELEN Vuilwit. Flank grijs.
VLEUGEL Donker bruingrijs met grijze randen aan tertials, binnenste armpennen en vleugeldekveren.
STAART Donker zwartgrijs met witte staartzijden en witte top aan enkele staartpennen.
NAAKTE DELEN Iris bruinrood. Oogrand felrood. Bovensnavel donkergrijs met aan basis lichte hoornkleurige snijrand en met lichte punt. Ondersnavel aan basis hoornkleurig en met contrasterende zeer donkere punt.

De determinatie leverde weinig problemen op. De combinatie van grootte, snavelvorm en overwegend grijs verenkleed wijst op een grasmus *Sylvia*. De zwarte kopkap, de bruinrode iris en felrode oogrand, de grijze bovendelen en de witte onderdelen passen op een (adult) mannetje Kleine Zwartkop en sluiten andere soorten uit. Een mannetje Ménétries' Grasmus *S mystacea* heeft een sterk gelijkend kleed maar heeft altijd een oranjerood waas op de onderdelen en een blekere oranje oogrand.

De Kleine Zwartkop broedt in de landen rondom de Middellandse Zee en op de Canarische Eilanden. Het is overwegend een standvogel, hoewel vogels van sommige (deel)populaties zuidwaarts tot in oases in de Sahara trekken (cf Cramp 1992). In landen rond de Noordzee is het een dwaalgast in voor- en najaar.

De vangst op Rottumeroog betreft het derde aanvaarde geval voor Nederland; het eerste betrof een overwinterend mannetje van 14 december 1980 tot en met 22 februari 1981 te Amsterdam, Noordholland (ter Haar & Kramer 1981), en het tweede een mannetje in de Eemshaven, Groningen, op 13 mei 1983 (van Ommen 1984).

Summary

SARDINIAN WARBLER AT ROTTUMEROOG IN APRIL 1991 On 20 April 1991, a male Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala* was trapped on Rottumeroog, Groningen. The bird was ringed and photographed. This concerned the third record of this species for the Netherlands. The first was a wintering male in Amsterdam, Noordholland, in the winter of 1980/81 and the second was a male at Eemshaven, Groningen, on 13 May 1983.

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Raddes Boszanger op Terschelling in oktober 1991

Op 10 oktober 1991 was Terschelling, Friesland, gehuld in dikke mist. Een voorgenomen bezoek aan West-Terschelling, waar we de voorgaande dagen Bladkoningen *Phylloscopus inornatus* en een Pallas' Boszanger *P proregulus* hadden gevonden, werd vanwege de slechte weersomstandigheden afgelast. Ter compensatie werd onze thuisbasis Oosterend afgezocht. Al snel werd duidelijk dat ondanks, of dankzij, de mist de vogelbevolking was veranderd; overal zaten nu groepjes zangvogels, voornamelijk Goudhanen *Regulus regulus*. Toen we om 09:00 van het fietspad de Badweg van Oosterend opliepen hoorden we een hard *prrrrt*. Vrijwel direct zagen we een vogel zitten in een kleine vlierstruik. Gedurende 5 min liet deze zich op korte afstand prima bekijken en fotograferen (cf Dutch Birding 13: plaat 228, 1991). Opvallend waren een donkere oogstreep, een brede en ver naar achteren doorlopende wenkbrauwstreep die aan de bovenkant donker begrensd was, stevige lichte poten en tenen, relatief korte vleugels en een lange staart en zeemkleurige onderstaartdekveren. Na al deze kenmerken te hebben gezien, waren we er van overtuigd dat we naar een Raddes Boszanger *P schwarzi* keken. De vogel verdween op een gegeven moment achter een schutting en kon niet worden gevolgd. Na een uur verscheen de vogel op vrijwel dezelfde plaats en kon tot 15:15 vrijwel ononderbroken worden bekeken door c 20 vogelaars.

De beschrijving werd gemaakt aan de hand van veldnotities en foto's.
GROOTTE & BOUW Grote loofzanger met relatief korte vleugels en lange staart; staart afgerond lijkend met inkeping. Vrij grote kop met opvallend oog. Snavel stevig en breed. Poot dik, tenen lang en krachtig.
KOP Voorhoofd en kruin grijsachtig groenbruin, onder bepaalde lichtval vaag gestreept. Nek groenbruin. Opvallende roomkleurige wenkbrauwstreep, tot in nek doorlopend, soms aan eind omhoogbuigend, aan bovenzijde met donkere lijnbegrenzing; wenkbrauwstreep voor oog breedst, meer oranjebruin dan achter oog, minder scherp afgetekend. Oogstreep en teugel zwartachtig, ver naar achteren doorlopend en vaag begrensd voor oog, naar snavel toe bleker wordend. Mondhoekborstels donker en goed zichtbaar. Witachtige oogring, alleen onder oog. Oorstreek roomkleurig en grijsbruin gevlekt. Kin en keel vuilwit.
BOVENDELEN Mantel, schouder en rug egaal groenbruin. Stuit en bovenstaartdekveren bruiner.
ONDERDELEN Borst en buik beige tot roomkleurig met zwakke vlekkerige borstband. Flank donkerder. Onderstaartdekveren zeemkleurig met zwak-oranje tint, soms contrasterend met rest van onderdelen.
VLEUGEL Donkerbruin. Handpennen met groenachtige randen aan buitenvlaggen. Tertials olijfbruin, als rug. Toppen van grote vleugeldekveren iets lichter dan rest van dekveren. Vleugelboeg gelig.
STAART Donkerbruin.
NAAKTE DELEN Iris donkerbruin. Bovensnavel donkerbruin met lichte snijrand en punt; basale helft ondersnavel rozig, rest donkerbruin met lichte punt. Tarsus vleeskleurig, tenen geler; nagels grijsbruin.
GELUID Bij ontdekking hard *prrrrt*. Verder zwijgzaam. Na vangen van prooi soms vrij zacht *tjak-tjak*. Tevens enkele keer herhaald Merel *Turdus merula*-achtig *kjoek* te horen.
GEDRAG Tijdens verblijf in ligusterhaag met wat vlier en hulst rustig foeragerend, vaak op of net boven grond. Ook foeragerend waargenomen in kronen van 4.5 m hoge appelboom en esdoorns. Zeer acrobatisch; niet zelden hangend aan één poot. Ook 'biddend' insecten vangend. Prooidieren enkele maal geïdentificeerd als bladluis en langpootmug.

Bruine Boszangers *P fuscatus* kunnen erg variabel zijn; zelfs een brede ver naar achter doorlopende wenkbrauwstreep en oranje of zeemkleurige onderstaartdekveren werden bij deze soort vastgesteld (Leader 1992). De combinatie van de groenachtige tint op de bovenzijde, de ver naar achteren lopende duidelijk donker begrensde brede wenkbrauwstreep (het breedst, meer oranje en vaag voor het oog), de vaag begrensde teugelstreep die naar de snavel toe bleker werd, de stevige dikke snavel met lichte punt en ondersnavelbasis, de forse lichte poten en de zachte *tak*-roep sloten Bruine Boszanger uit (cf Lewington et al 1991).

In Nederland zijn nu zes aanvaarde gevallen





104-105 Raddes Boszanger / Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*, Oosterend, Terschelling, Friesland, 10 oktober 1991 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)*

van Raddes Boszanger bekend waarvan dit de vijfde was: 9 oktober 1974, Texel, Noordholland (vangst) (Voous 1975); 8 oktober 1977, Castricum, Noordholland (vangst) (Slings 1979); 5 oktober 1981, Vlieland, Friesland (vangst) (van IJzendoorn 1981); 18 oktober 1981, Maasvlakte, Zuidholland (de Knijff & Schenk 1981); 10 oktober 1991, Terschelling; 12 oktober 1991, Meijendel, Zuidholland (vangst) (van den Berg et al 1993). Een geval op de Maasvlakte, Zuidholland, op 6-8 november 1990, dat aanvankelijk door de CDNA was aanvaard (van den Berg et al 1992), is alsnog afgewezen (van den Berg et al 1993). De foto's van deze vogel toonden bij nader inzien een Bruine Boszanger.

In West- en Noordeuropa is Raddes Boszanger een dwaalgast met tot en met 1988 gevallen in België (vier), Denemarken (zeven), Duitsland (vier), Finland (acht), Frankrijk (twee), Groot-Brittannië en Ierland (92), Kanaaleilanden (één), Noorwegen (twee) en Zweden (15) (Lewington et al 1991).

Summary

Radde's Warbler on Terschelling in October 1991 On 10 October 1991, a Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi* was observed and photographed at Oosterend, Terschelling, Friesland. It was identified by the green-brown colour of the upperparts, the long broad supercilium bordered by a darkish line, the strong bill and strong pale legs and the call. This observation constituted the fifth record for the Netherlands. Up to 1992, six records have been accepted. A record in November 1990 has been rejected after review.

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Brieven

Post-juvenile moult and western limit in winter of Brown-headed Gull

Quite often birds occurring out at sea have to be identified by a few salient characters as they pass rapidly by in the distance. It is therefore surprising often to find features included in published descriptions of rarities that would normally be difficult to see in the field. In consequence, owing to the application of criteria used for the identification of landbirds, national lists often give a misleading impression of the variety of birds that occur offshore. Since Hoogendoorn (1991a) dismisses reports of the occurrence of Brown-headed Gulls *Larus brunnicephalus* off eastern Arabia (Bourne & Bundy 1990) because they 'lack convincing detail and confusion with first-winter Grey-headed Gull *L. cirrocephalus* can not be excluded', it may be useful to elaborate on these reports.

Three of the four immature Brown-headed Gulls reported by Bourne & Bundy (1990), and other birds noted by W R P Bourne at 25:47N, 56:54 E in the approaches to the Strait of Hormuz on 16 November 1990 (when the heavy, long, pale, dark-tipped bill was noticeable) and in a large flock of Black-headed Gulls *L. ridibundus* off Dubai on 5 January 1991, were seen at distances of 100s of metres. At these distances they differed from adjacent Black-headed Gulls mainly in their slightly larger size and unmistakeable wing pattern, as shown in photographs in Bourne & Bundy (1990) and van den Berg et al (1991). This wing pattern is also mentioned in an independent report to the (British) Royal Naval Bird-watching Society of another bird seen by C Patrick at Jebel Ali on 16 February 1989 (Cheshire 1991).

Although we discussed the possibility of confusion with Grey-headed Gulls (Bourne & Bundy 1990), WRPB hesitated to compare the Brown-headed Gulls seen with that species because he had never seen live birds. WRPB has since seen a film featuring Grey-headed Gull, however, and the birds seen in the Gulf lacked its duskier upperwing as well as underwing. Peter Ryan (in litt), commenting on the identity of the bird seen at Qatif, eastern Saudi Arabia, reports that it 'does not really fit Grey-headed Gull – eg, very dark, seemingly black bill, also variation in the intensity of head colour, black on more than primary tips'

WRPB felt confident of these records because he also saw another bird closely on 6 January 1988 at 24:44N, 57:07E off eastern Oman which agreed with plate 566 in Harrison (1987) of an immature which had not yet started to moult in February. Other small hooded gulls usually moult much earlier, replacing all feathers except flight-feathers and carpal bar before migration and then suspending moult until the following year. Young Brown-headed Gulls may sometimes have an anomalous moult because they breed at high altitudes in central Asia (Hazevoet 1987), where they presumably have to complete the breeding cycle during a short summer. As a consequence, some late-hatched birds may have difficulties finishing the moult of the juvenile plumage before the onset of autumn migration. As they encounter better feeding conditions in their winter quarters they tend to resume the post-juvenile moult there. A similar moult strategy is found in Mediterranean *L. melanocephalus*, Sabine's *L. sabini* and Franklin's Gulls *L. pipixcan* (Bourne 1970, Grant 1986).

The normal western limit of the range of Brown-headed Gull may be indicated by a report by Smith (1970) that he saw Brown-headed Gulls in the Arabian Gulf off the south coast of Iran as far west as Lavan (Shaikh Sho'ayb) Id, some 250 km east of Bahrain, on 9 March 1970. It does not really seem very unlikely that a few should wander further west into the Gulf. We deduce that they occur there regularly during winter in a proportion of one to several 1000s Black-headed Gulls.

The old record by Barnes (1893) from Aden also deserves some credit because, firstly, he presumably belonged to the Indian Army and would know them well; secondly, he collected the birds with Black-headed Gulls; and, thirdly, while it was then unusual to publish even as much detail as his comment on their large size, contemporaries doubtlessly knew both him and the species well and accepted the report. This is much more than can be said for Meinertzhagen (1954), who regularly questioned perfectly reasonable records by other people while putting forward preposterous ones himself. Still, it would be useful to rediscover Barnes' specimens, if anyone should come across them.

In view of the records of Grey-headed Gull at

Eilat, Israel, in March-April 1989, April-May 1989 and August-September 1989 (cf Shirihai 1992), it seems quite possible that this species may also wander north for an even greater distance along both coasts of Africa but this should not take it to the Gulf. It is notable that the first-year bird in plate 3 in Shirihai (1992) shows a much narrower white patch in the tip of a much less heavily marked wing than the photographs of young Brown-headed Gulls in van den Berg et al (1991). The first-winter birds seen by WRPB in the Gulf (see sketch in Bourne & Bundy 1990) resembled the Brown-headed Gulls.

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Ted Hoogendoorn, Killian Mullarney and Arnoud van den Berg (in litt) have commented as follows: 'It might surprise some readers of Dutch Birding that observers who have been around as long as WRPB and GB have such a poor appreciation of the most fundamental principles in the recording of rare birds and the purpose of rarities committees. Claims of species outside their known normal range should be supported by reliable and conclusive evidence of identification. It is the responsibility of national rarities committees to ensure that only those records which meet this requirement are admitted to their national lists. Many readers, however, will not be too surprised by WRPB's apparent disregard for such principles since this is by no means the first time he has exposed his shortcomings on matters relating to bird identification in the pages of widely read journals.

We quite agree with the opening statement of WRPB's and GB's letter that birds occurring at sea often have to be identified by a 'few salient characters' but in the case of many rarities these may not be diagnostic and identification is then open to doubt. Thus, an observer positioned on the western European seaboard may confidently identify a distant, heavy-looking, short-tailed skua with conspicuous wing-flashes as a Great Skua *Stercorarius skua*. However, he should not expect a claim of South Polar Skua *S maccormicki* to be taken seriously unless it is supported by evidence of much more critical observation. Of course, the degree of difficulty in identifying seabirds depends on the species concerned and the circumstances of the observation but the suggestion by WRPB and GB that some rarities committees seem to require seabird records to be supported by 'criteria used for identification of landbirds' sounds more like a sour reaction to WRPB having had his own style of superficial observation deemed inadequate.

There can be little doubt that identification of seabirds at sea provides some of the most challenging, sometimes impossible, identification tests. Surely such difficulties do not justify any lowering of the standard of evidence required to substantiate claims of difficult-to-identify species? The main problem with identifying many species of seabird is usually the difficulty in obtaining adequate views. In poor or marginal viewing conditions, when critical observation may not be possible, there is a natural tendency to suggest conjectural identifications based on unavoidably subjective impressions of size, structure, mode of flight and possibly inaccurately observed plumage features. Nevertheless, even poor views may be adequate for identification, especially when an observer is very familiar with the species concerned and others which might be mistaken for it. Claims of rare seabirds which are based on incomplete views, or which come from observers who display little appreciation of the relevant identification pitfalls, will often not meet a rarities committee's minimum requirement for acceptance. In our opinion, WRPB's and GB's claims of Brown-headed Gulls off eastern Arabia (Bourne & Bundy 1990) are seriously inadequate in this respect. Furthermore, their analysis of the identification problem, together with the letter

above, reveals a profound lack of understanding of even the most basic aspects of plumage topography, moult strategies in gulls and, consequently, the identification pitfalls which must be considered with any claims of Brown-headed Gulls away from their normal range. According to Hoogendoorn (1991a), it seems possible that Brown-headed Gull could occur in the region but, since confusion with other species, particularly in first-year plumages, eg, Grey-headed Gull is not unlikely (cf Shirihai 1992), convincing documentation is absolutely necessary. Even when documentation is extensive, as in the Eilat case (Shirihai et al 1987), claims may be open to considerable doubt (Hoogendoorn 1991b). Possibly, the description of the bird observed by C Patrick at Jebel Ali mentioned by Cheshire (1991) is convincing. Kennerley (1990) stressed that Brown-headed Gull can be exceptionally difficult to locate in a flock of resting Black-headed Gulls. In flight, separation of Brown-headed Gull from Black-headed Gull is easier but particularly the darkest-marked first-winter Black-headed Gull can be mistaken for Brown-headed Gull (WH pers obs), or the still darker Grey-headed Gull (cf Grant 1986, p 195). If WRPB states having observed a Brown-headed Gull at close range on 6 January 1988 off eastern Oman, he appears to have missed a chance to document the record properly.

The unusual moult in first-year Brown-headed Gulls wintering in Thailand (van den Berg et al 1991) was not given a name because we felt its true character was still unclear. WRPB and GB refer to it as a post-juvenile moult, which it clearly is not. The brownish head and body-feathers characteristic of juvenile Brown-headed Gull and closely related species (Dwight 1925, Il'ichev & Zubakin 1988), will have already been replaced around August and September, long before the winter moult commences, roughly around January. WRPB and GB indicate that the post-juvenile moult of other small hooded gulls includes many wing-coverts and the whole tail by stating that they replace 'all feathers except flight-feathers and carpal-bar before migration'. This is clearly a mistake, since in Western Palearctic small hooded gulls no more than a few, if any, wing-coverts are replaced in the post-juvenile moult (Cramp & Simmons 1983, Grant 1986) and usually no tail-feathers. Furthermore, the winter moult which some Brown-headed Gulls undergo, often includes a number of secondaries. Contrary to the statement by WRPB and GB, none of the other gull species mentioned have a similar moult strategy to that which we described for some Brown-headed Gulls.

We discussed the possibility of the anomalous moult in first-year Brown-headed Gull being related to the short breeding season at high altitudes in central Asia but decided not to include it in the paper since we failed to find a convincing explanation. Obviously, WRPB and GB failed as well but we note with incredulity the manner in which they forward this theory as that it were fact. Evidence, it seems, is not all that important to WRPB and GB.

Without doubt the most revealing statement in WRPB and GB's letter is the careless reference to Brown-headed, Mediterranean, Sabine's and Franklin's Gulls all having a similar moult strategy and citing Bourne (1970) and Grant (1986) as references. The error in this statement has already been pointed out and we can only conclude that WRPB and GB have not actually studied the authoritative work they refer to. Bourne (1970) is in fact the third part of a polemic between WRPB and the late P J Grant over the identification of Mediterranean Gulls, following a pioneering article on the subject by Grant & Scott (1967). WRPB's sarcastic and personalized attack on the work of Grant and Scott appears to have been prompted by his disgust at having had a claim of a briefly seen Mediterranean Gull (at the time a British rarity) queried, and then rejected, by the British rarities committee (Bourne 1968), and was more successful in revealing his own shortcomings as an observer than in scoring points over his victims. So strong and unjustified were his words that Grant (1968) had no choice but to denounce WRPB's poor level of understanding of plumage topography and field characters of Mediterranean Gull and other species with which it can be confused. The third part of the exchange (Bourne 1970) was even more irrelevant as far as identification matters are concerned. Fortunately, the dispute ended there but the whole episode should be an embarrassment to WRPB, especially over 20 years later when the misconceptions on which his arguments were based are so obvious to us all. Making deliberate reference to Bourne (1970), in combination with Grant (1986), is absolutely disgraceful and we feel obliged to protest in the strongest terms.'
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Whiskered Terns wintering in France

In his paper on the wintering of two Whiskered Terns *Chlidonias hybridus* in Flevoland, the Netherlands, in the winter of 1991/92, van den Berg (1992) mentioned only one winter record of this species for France (one to four in the winter of 1972/73 in the Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhône). In fact, more winter records are reported in the literature for the southern part of France. For the Camargue, Blondel & Isenmann (1981) mention records in January 1973, December 1976, December 1977 and January 1978. The maximum seems to be 10 birds on 27 December 1977 near Arles, Bouches-du-Rhône. More recently, Walmsley (1991) quotes the following observations: at Étang de Marette, Lunel, Hérault, one bird was seen on 16 December 1980, seven on 29 January 1981 and five on 7 February. The next winter, eight birds were present at the same site on 18 January 1982 and three on 16 February. At Étang de l'Or, Hérault, nine birds were seen on 8 December 1984. Even more interesting was the wintering of 26 birds, again at Étang de l'Or, during the mild winter of 1991/92 (Dubois & Rouge 1992). At this locality, 85 birds were seen as early as 29 March 1992. Lastly, during the winter of 1992/93, dozens of Whiskered Terns wintered at Étang de l'Or again: 20 birds on 14 November 1992, 80 in January 1993 and 120-130 on 8 February 1993 (V Ruffray in litt), some birds probably coming from the Petite Camargue, Gard. One bird was at Étang de Campignol, Aude, on 10 January 1993. Because of the many ponds and lagoons along the French Mediterranean coast and the low number of birders in this area, the wintering of this species in southern France may be partly overlooked.

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Mystery photographs

52 The rufous and sandy-brown colours of the last mystery bird (Dutch Birding 15: 74, 1993) offer a variety of possibilities, three of which can be eliminated after closer inspection: Isabelline Shrike *Lanius isabellinus* (which has a stouter bill), Rufous-tailed Scrub-robin *Cercotrichas galactotes* (which has a characteristically marked tail with a white tip and a black subterminal bar) and female Common Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* (which has the central rectrices dark and only the outer rectrices rusty-red). But with the last two guesses we would at least be in the right family, the thrushes, to which the bird obviously belongs. There is one member for which the uniform reddish-brown tail and the whole structure look perfect and, of course, the first idea should be Rufous Nightingale *Luscinia megarhynchos*.

Nevertheless, there are two European sibling species with such a striking tail. The second possibility is Thrush Nightingale *L luscinia*. However, compared with Rufous, Thrush Nightingale usually shows darker, olive- to earth-brown upperparts and a slightly darker, less reddish tail which contrasts more with the darker brown uppertail-coverts (concolorous in the mystery bird). One other minor difference between both species is visible: seven equally spaced primary tips instead of the usual eight in Thrush Nightingale. So, the mystery photograph shows a Rufous Nightingale.

Before we start pondering on aberrant plumages, let us have a look at the different subspecies. *L m megarhynchos* occurs in the western part of the species' range. The Caucasus and Iran are inhabited by *L m africana*. The latter averages slightly longer-tailed and less rufous than *L m megarhynchos*. The central Asian *L m hafizi*, however, is very distinct. Compared with *L m megarhynchos*, the tertials, greater coverts and



106 Rufous Nightingale / Nachtegaal *Luscinia megarhynchos hafizi*, Jubayl, North-Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia, 27 April 1991 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*



Mystery photograph 53. Solution in next issue.

even the primaries of *L m hafizi* show an obvious whitish fringe, it has paler whitish underparts and a distinctive pale supercilium. It also has longer wings (84-99 instead of 76-91 mm) and, especially, tail (74-90 instead of 58-76 mm). In fact, it is often easier to tell *L m hafizi* from *L m megarhynchos* than to identify Thrush Nightingale! For more information on the identification of Rufous and Thrush Nightingales, see Limicola 7: 57-76 (field characters); 77-86 (voice), 1993.

The mystery photograph shows a migrant *L m hafizi* trapped during spring migration in Saudi Arabia. This subspecies of Rufous Nightingale has been recorded in Britain (30 October 1971) and Sweden (18 October 1964).

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Recensies

L Jonsson 1992. *Birds of Europe with North Africa and the Middle East*. Christopher Helm, A & C Black, London. 559 pp. ISBN 0-7136-8096-2. GBP 25.00.

In the late 70s, Lars Jonsson caused something of a stir among birders with five books about birds in their habitats. From *Birds of garden and park* to the sought-after *Birds of the Alps and the Mediterranean* a gradual evolution in his style took place from 'sketchy' to detailed perfection. This series proved to be an excellent guide to identification and a combined publication was long awaited for. Some 10 years have passed since but the final result is a treasure trove. *Birds of Europe* covers all but a few of the Western Palearctic breeding species and includes information on all regularly encountered vagrants. 40 entirely new plates are added to 40 revised and 160 original ones.

Although the English title suggests a classic field

guide and the geographical scope and the number of species treated could validate this, the series was never intended as such. The original books aimed to illustrate birds in their natural surroundings, not in standard positions in a sterile background. This distinction between a classic field guide and a book about birds in their natural habitats is important to understand Lars Jonsson's message rightly. Birds constantly change in their appearance depending on the time of the day, background, light conditions, age and moult, simply because they are covered with feathers which shape their body. Few illustrators can rival Lars Jonsson's feeling for feathers, colour and light. During many close encounters in the field, I have found again and again colours, habitat settings, light, plumage variation and flight action precisely captured in his pictures. Therefore, I would have preferred a translation of the original Swedish title as *Lars Jonsson's birds* which gives more credit to his unique style (and I hope the Dutch publisher will take up this suggestion).

The aim to produce a concise field guide sets limits to its size and caused some minor shortcomings. The original idea of illustrating birds in their habitats has suffered somewhat and resulted in a few 'stylistic clashes'. For example, on p 379 a Waxwing *Bombycilla garrulus* on a treetop is shown together with Dipper *Cinclus cinclus* in a white background. Even worse is p 503 where Snowfinches *Montifringilla nivalis* on a mountain slope are forced together on one page with three African exotics! Some readers without the original books might be surprised to find some of the early, smooth illustrations among the detailed feathery delights of late. *Birds of Europe* contains many new plates with difficult and far-away species, which will be highly appreciated by twitchers, but suffer from the aforementioned 'field-guide sterility'. I hope the next edition will be more consistent in style and with less compromises to the classic field guide approach. But this does not refrain me from saying: rush to the nearest bookshop and buy it! TOM M VAN DER HAVE

V B PICKEN (EDITOR) 1992. *The Hong Kong bird report 1991*. The Hong Kong Birdwatching Society, GPO Box 12460, Hong Kong. 208 pp. ISSN 1017-1118. Available from: S Anstruther, Barlavington Estate 3, Petworth, West Sussex GU28 0LG, UK. GBP 11.45 (p & p).

The 1991 Hong Kong bird report represents a new milestone for this very interesting annual publication. Compared with the 1990 report, the number of pages is almost the same but the number of colour photographs has increased from 20 to 45. To underline this development, the bird report now shows a new full-colour cover. This achievement is even more impressive if one considers that the first colour photographs were published as recently as the 1989 report.

Like last year's report, it starts with monthly summaries, followed by a systematic list of all species recorded in Hong Kong in 1991. This list enables the reader to sort out all kinds of interesting information. For instance, only one Oriental Plover *Charadrius veredus* and not a single Little Curlew *Numenius minutus* (two much sought-after species) were observed in Hong Kong in 1991 and Spoon-billed Sandpipers *Eurynorhynchus pygmeus* were seen on various dates between 4 and 11 April and between 2 and 12 May. Short papers deal with various surveys and bird ringing. 12 papers document records of birds new to Hong Kong in 1991, including 10 Category A species and three Category D species ('species which have occurred in an apparently wild state but for which the possibility of escape or release from captivity can not be satisfactorily excluded'). Due to the very extensive bird trade in Hong Kong, many species have to be placed in Category D although some can later be transferred to Category A. The problems facing the Hong Kong Rarities Committee in this respect are even worse than the problems experienced by European rarities committees! All articles pay extensive attention to the identification of the species involved and of possible confusion species.

Highlight of this year's report, however, is the impressive paper by Peter Kennerley and Paul Leader on the identification of small *Acrocephalus* warblers, illustrated by Alan Harris and by numerous (in-the-hand) photographs. All Eastern Palearctic species receive thorough treatment, including details on taxonomy, plumage, bare parts, structure, moult, range and status. The paper ends with a summary of useful identification criteria and two distribution maps.

A short paper on the Russet Bush-warbler *Bradypterus seebohmi* in China and three short notes complete the 1991 report.

This report combines a wealth of information with a very high standard of production (for instance, I could not find a single typing error or other flaw). It is a must for every birder who plans to visit Hong Kong or who has already visited this magic birding place. It is also highly recommended to anyone with a special interest in Palearctic and Asian birds. ENNO B EBELS

R SANDBERG 1992. *European bird names in fifteen languages*. Anser Supplement 28. Lund. 212 pp. ISBN 91-86572-15-6. SEK 95.00.

Dit handzame boekje van Skånes Ornitologiska Förening levert van alle 832 Westpalearctische soorten de Deense, Duitse, Engelse, Finse, Franse, Hongaarse, Italiaanse, Nederlandse, Noorse, Poolse, Portugese, Spaanse, IJslandse en Zweedse vogelnamen. Alle namen staan per soort onder de wetenschappelijke naam gerangschikt waarbij de systematiek van de Voous' lijst is gevolgd. Via een doordacht nummeringsysteem en een aparte alfabetische index voor iedere taal zijn van alle soorten de verschillende namen snel op te zoeken. Men lijkt erin geslaagd voor ieder taalgebied personen te vinden die met de meest recente inzichten over naamgeving op de hoogte waren (voor het Nederlandse taalgebied Ruurd Jorritsma). Dit boek is een uitkomst voor iedereen die regelmatig met voge-

laars uit verschillende landen op stap is en daarbij lijdt onder Babylonische spraakverwarringen. Het is direct te bestellen bij de auteur of bij SkOF, Ekologihuset, 223 62 Lund, Zweden. ARNOUD B VAN DEN BERG

BIRDWATCH. Solo Publishing, London. ISSN 0967-1870. Monthly journal, 76 full colour A4 pages. Annual subscription UK GBP 23.50, other European countries GBP 34.00.

BIRDWATCH is one of the youngest bird magazines in Britain and surely the most upwardly mobile. In the harsh climate of a severe recession, the small editorial staff found a fertile market for its many good ideas which deserves the highest respect. Starting with six issues in 1992, it now monthly hits the mailbox with 76 full-colour pages. BIRDWATCH contains a bewildering variety of regulars and features, which seem to increase with every issue, but all revealing a clear touch of professional journalism. Although primarily aimed at a British and Irish readership, the scope and variety of subjects is very readable stuff for continental birders too. In my opinion, BIRDWATCH gives the best overview of the current state of birding in the British Isles and I would not be surprised if it would set out some new future directions too. Every issue contains thorough papers on identification, photography and birding related equipment, together with conservation news, rarity news, popular abstracts from scientific literature, several competitions with glittering prizes (not only for feather freaks) and reports on good birdwatching sites in the Western Palearctic. A BIRDWATCH speciality is the regular 'My Local Patch' in which various authors give a personal account of a frequently visited area close to their homes. Birders who like to put their fascination in a wider perspective will value Anthony McGeehan's column as big fun. His sometimes typically Irish views are now complemented by the new column 'Bill Oddie looks back' by Bill Oddie, an author who needs no further introduction. To conclude, BIRDWATCH is an excellent, professionally made journal and currently one of the best to keep you updated with mainstream birdwatching in Britain. TOM M VAN DER HAVE

DBA-nieuws

DBA-vogelweek op Texel in oktober 1993 Hoewel de roep van de andere Waddeneilanden momenteel luider lijkt te klinken dan ooit, wordt de enige echte DBA-vogelweek dit jaar toch op Texel, Noordholland, gehouden, en wel van zaterdag 16 oktober tot en met zondag 24 oktober 1993. Alle vogelaars kunnen aan deze week deelnemen. Voor onderdak moet men zelf zorgen. Aan de keuze voor Texel ligt een aantal redenen ten grondslag. De twee belangrijkste: het is de gemeente waar de meeste nieuwe soorten voor Nederland zijn ontdekt, en aankomen op en vertrekken van het eiland is vergeleken met de andere Waddeneilanden een fluitje van een cent. Het is de bedoeling dat overdag het eiland intensief uitgekamd wordt op bijzondere soorten. De aanwezigheid daarvan zal zo snel mogelijk bekend worden gemaakt op het informatiebord buiten bij café-restaurant 'De Toren', tegenover de vuurtoren van De Cocksdorp.

Voor een drietal avonden is het Eierlandse Huis, Klimopstraat 33, De Cocksdorp, voor de DBA gereserveerd. Het programma voor de lezing op zaterdag 16 oktober is nog niet bekend. Op maandag 18 oktober zal een 'mystery-bird competitie', gepresenteerd door Arnoud van den Berg, de aanwezige geesten wat opfrissen en voorzien van informatie die de rest van de week hard nodig kan zijn. Voor woensdag 20 oktober staat een heuse 'big day' op het programma. Deelnemende teams (van twee of drie personen) kunnen zich vooraf telefonisch opgeven bij Gijsbert van der Bent (01718-13606) of kunnen dat tot dinsdag 19 oktober nog op Texel doen. Voor een deelnameformulier met spelregels wordt gezorgd. De bedoeling is, naast het wedstrijdelement, dat het eiland op die dag nog intensiever wordt uitgeplozen.

's Avonds worden de resultaten besproken en de winnaars bekend gemaakt. Voor de beste teams zit er zeer waarschijnlijk wel een prijsje in het vat. Arnoud van den Berg zal daarna aan de hand van dia's wat vertellen over 'big days' elders in de wereld, met name die in New Jersey, VS. Aan dit gigantische evenement, waarvan de winsten ten goede komen aan vogelbescherming, heeft Arnoud dit jaar meegedaan. De avonden beginnen alle om 20:00.

Gezien de 'incidenten' bij de Kleine Zwartkop in de Texelse tuintjes dit voorjaar, die door Staatsbosbeheer op Texel hoog zijn opgenomen, wordt iedereen verzocht de op het eiland geldende regels en voorschriften te eerbiedigen en de eilandbewoners niet onnodig tegen zich in het harnas te jagen door bijvoorbeeld zonder toestemming privé-grondgebied te betreden.

WP reports

This review of recent reports of rare and interesting birds in the Western Palaearctic refers mainly to **May-June 1993** and focuses on north-western Europe. Additional information about not-so-recent reports is included as well. Some reports of species outside the WP are also mentioned. The reports are largely unchecked and their publication here does not imply future acceptance by the records committee of the relevant country.

A **White-billed Diver** *Gavia adamsii* was seen at Loch of Harray, Orkney, Scotland, on 15 June. The **Pied-billed Grebe** *Podilymbus podiceps* at Stithians reservoir, Cornwall, England, stayed into July. Another individual, at Druridge Pools, Northumberland, England, remained until at least 31 July (cf Dutch Birding 15: 82, 136, 1993). The traditional **Black-browed Albatross** *Diomedea melanophris* which arrived on 7 April at Hermaness, Unst, Shetland, Scotland, was still present in late June. Possibly, this bird was first seen in a gannetry on Vestmannaeyjar, Iceland, in July 1966 and then summering in the gannetry at Bass Rock, Lothian, Scotland, in 1967-69 before transferring to summering at Hermaness from 1972. A 19th century female returning annually to Mykineshólmi, Faeroe Islands, survived even longer in the Western Palearctic, from at least 1860 to 11 May 1894, when it was shot (D Bloch & S Sørensen, 1984, Checklist of Faroese birds, Tórshavn). A **Streaked Shearwater** *Calonectris leucomelas* was seen on every pelagic trip off Eilat, Israel, since 1 May. During March, at least two pairs of **Magnificent Frigatebirds** *Fregata magnificens* were seen at the southern end of Boa Vista, Cape Verdes. The fifth **Little Bittern** *Ixobrychus minutus* for Norway was a male trapped at Tønsberg, Vestfold, on 11 June. In Bayern, **Great White Egrets** *Egretta alba* bred for the first time in Germany, close to the locality where Little Egrets *E garzetta* were breeding in 1992. At Neusiedlersee, Burgenland, Austria, a record 453 pairs of Great White Egrets were breeding in 1993. In Turkey, a new colony of c 750 **Greater Flamingos** *Phoenicopterus ruber* with some nests was found around an island at Acigöl on 3 June. One **Whooper Swan** *Cygnus cygnus* at Kizilirmak delta on 30 May was the latest ever recorded in Turkey. On 13 April, a male **Baikal Teal** *Anas formosa* was reported from Berg, Dalarna, Sweden. From 11 April, a male **Garganey** *A querquedula* was present at Campbell River, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. The first one for Ontario, Canada, was a male near Ottawa on 20-23 April and the second record involved another male on Pelee Island on 10-15 May. The species' first confirmed breeding for Northern Ireland involved a brood of five chicks found on 10 July. During March-April, up to 10 **Marbled Ducks** *Marmaronetta angustirostris* were present at Embalse de Los Molinos, Fuerteventura, Canary Islands. At Dungeness, Kent, England, one 'of unknown origin' was seen on 3 May. The first **Lesser Scaup** *Aythya affinis* for Shetland was a male at Loch of Spiggie on 9-13 May. In March-April, 42 **King Eiders** *Somateria spectabilis* and at least eight **Steller's Eiders** *Polysticta stelleri* were reported from southern Sweden. An adult male King Eider stayed from 16 January until at least 14 February at Sassnitz on Rügen, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany. On 9 April, one was seen on Christiansø, Denmark. In the Netherlands, the female discovered on 24 March on Texel, Noordholland, was seen until 20 May. During June, at least two males were staying in Grampian, Scotland. At Varangerfjord, Finnmark, Norway, two **Spectacled Eiders** *S fischeri* were rumoured to have passed by on 8 June. Four **White-headed Ducks** *Oxyura leucocephala* at Nartes, southern Albania, on 23 February were the first known to winter in this country since 1935. In Bulgaria, 130 wintered on the Bourgas Lakes.

For the first time since c 120 years, a **Red Kite** *Milvus milvus* hatched in Highland in mid-July 1992 survived its first winter, representing a result of the species' reintroduction project in Scotland. Since 1989, 69 wing-tagged individuals taken from Sweden as chicks have been released, the majority of which survived; the final 24 birds are scheduled for release during 1993. Two records of **Pallas's Fish Eagles** *Haliaeetus leucoryphus* in Poland on 30 March and in April-May 1992 have now been rejected (cf Dutch Birding 14: 110, 149, 1992). A census of **White-tailed Eagles** *H albicilla* in Poland during 1992 showed a slow increase to 210-240 pairs. In Sweden, 150 pairs raising c 95 young were counted in 1992. In May, one flew over a group of 20 astonished birders near Derby Hill, New York, USA, close-enough to be photographed. During 1-12 May, an adult **Steller's Sea Eagle** *H pelagicus* was seen at several places in Värmland and Skåne, Sweden. It was reported from Finland at Kuusamo on 12 and 17 June, at Mietoinen (800 km south-west of Kuusamo) on 19 June and at Pernaja (300 km east of Mietoinen) on 2 July. During 1991-92, there were several reports from Germany (cf Limicola 5: 229, 1991) and Finland (cf Dutch Birding 13: 154, 189, 1991, 14: 149, 1992), possibly all concerning the same bird. In 1991, 53 territories of **Lammergeier** *Gypaetus barbatus* were counted in the Spanish Pyrenees. The second **Egyptian Vulture** *Neophron percnopterus* for Denmark was a third calendar-year bird turning up at Skagen, Nordjylland, on the afternoon of 22 May and flying north-east towards Sweden the next morning. The fifth for Sweden was seen at Hoburgen, Gotland, on 27 May. On 3 June, five **Monk Vultures** *Aegypius monachus* were present at the Studen Kladenec feeding station, Bulgaria, together with 12 Egyptian Vultures and c 40 Griffon Vultures *Gyps fulvus*. On 16 May, a **Short-toed Eagle** *Circaetus gallicus* was discovered at Harchies, Hainaut, Belgium; the bird was seen again on 22 May. On 31

May, one was seen at Ylämaa, Finland, and from 15 June, one stayed on Møn, Denmark. A second-summer male **Pallid Harrier** *Circus macrouros* was displaying at Worpswede, Niedersachsen, Germany, from mid-April into July. Also in Niedersachsen, a female on 11 April at Northeim and a male on 12 April at Weddel were seen passing through. In Sweden, a male was seen at Munkedal, Bohuslän, on 18-19 May, a female at Skanörsljung, Skåne, on 23 May and a female at Eketorp, Öland, on 26 May. In Denmark, at least eight were reported on passage in the first half of May. An adult male was reported from Warszawa, Poland, on 20 June. The first breeding of **Long-legged Buzzard** *Buteo rufinus* for Hungary and central Europe occurred in April-July 1992 near Debrecen on the Hortobágy; one juvenile fledged on 22 July (Limicola 7: 141-146, 1993). In Sweden, about five **Lesser Spotted Eagles** *Aquila pomarina* were reported from Skåne and Gotland during 20-29 May and, in Denmark, seven from Sjælland from late May to mid-June. The pale-morph **Booted Eagle** *Hieraaetus pennatus* discovered at Hakel, Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany, on 18 April stayed until 25 April (cf Dutch Birding 15: 136, 1993). The second this spring for Denmark involved a dark morph flying past Skagen on 12 May. In 1992, a pair of **Ospreys** *Pandion haliaetus* was breeding in an old nest of Raven *Corvus corax* in southern Bulgaria, constituting this country's first breeding record. The sixth **Eleonora's Falcon** *Falco eleonorae* for Sweden visited Gotland on 28 May and Öland on 29 May.

In the Netherlands, single **Demoiselle Cranes** *Anthropoides virgo* were seen at Nijkerk, Gelderland, on 9 May and on Terschelling, Friesland, on 10 May; the presumed escape in eastern Noordbrabant was again reported on 14 and 17 May. The fifth **Black-winged Stilt** *Himantopus himantopus* for Norway involved a second-year bird at Finnøy, Rogaland, from 8 May to at least 10 June. One in Borreby Mose, Sjælland, on 28-29 May was the first twitchable bird for Denmark in many years. The first long-staying **Stone-curlew** *Burhinus oedicnemus* for Denmark since c 10 years was present on Als, Sønderjylland, from 25 June. Last year's male staying at Zwanenwater, Noordholland, from 4 June to 4 October 1992, which was the first holding territory in the Netherlands since last breeding in 1957, returned to this locality in April and remained through July. The third **Oriental Pratincole** *Glareola maldivarum* for England staying in Norfolk at Gimmingham from 17 May to 3 June, at Blakeney on 4 June and at Burnham Norton on 5-19 June was seen again in Norfolk during July; this bird was preceded by two other Western Palearctic records during 1993, on 2 April in Egypt and on 23 April in Cyprus (Birding World 6: 192-193, 1993). Previous British records have also been on the English east coast, in Suffolk (later moving to Essex) in June 1981 and in Kent in June 1988. It is noteworthy that the last Collared Pratincole *G pratincola* for Norfolk occurred in 1868 (two Black-winged Pratincoles *G nordmanni* have been recorded in recent times). On 14 July, a **Greater Sand Plover** *Charadrius leschenaultii* was discovered at Zeebrugge, Westvlaanderen, Belgium. On 13-15 June, an adult **Pacific Golden Plover** *Pluvialis fulva* was photographed on Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. On 5 July, one stayed at Lehrte, Hannover, Niedersachsen. In Norway, one on 11-12 June and two adults on 13-14 June were present at Nærlandssanden, Rogaland. On South Uist, Western Isles, Scotland, an **American Golden Plover** *P dominica* was present on 3-16 May and one was reported from Lista, Vest-Agder, in mid-June. Adult **Sociable Lapwings** *Chettusia gregaria* were reported from Wolvertem, Brabant, Belgium, on 18 April and Kirkby, Lincolnshire, England, on 1-12 June. The second **Semipalmated Sandpiper** *Calidris pusilla* for Scotland was present on Stronsay, Orkney, on 7-8 June. In Denmark, a **White-rumped Sandpiper** *C fuscicollis* stayed on 4-9 May on Amager near København, Sjælland, roosting in a military area inaccessible to the public. In Scotland, one was staying at Starnafin Farm RSPB centre, Grampian, on 4-5 July. The third **Baird's Sandpiper** *C bairdii* for the Netherlands was an adult in summer plumage near Julianadorp, Noordholland, on 31 July and 1 August. The first **'Cox's Sandpiper** *C paramelanotos*' for Hong Kong was seen at Tsim Bei Tsui on 30 April. The second **Stilt Sandpiper** *Micropalama himantopus* for Norway was photographed at Grudavann, Jæren, on 26-30 May. The eighth **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** *Tryngites subruficollis* for the Netherlands was staying at Lauwersmeer, Friesland, on 12-16 June representing one of the very few June records for Europe. The first **Greater Yellowlegs** *Tringa melanoleuca* for Norway was an adult in summer plumage photographed at Stjørdal, Nord-Trøndelag, on 8-9 May. The **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularia* overwintering at the Brue estuary, Somerset, England, remained until at least 11 May. A female **Wilson's Phalarope** *Phalaropus tricolor* at Andøya, Nordland, on 13-16 June was only the fourth for Norway. If accepted, single **Arctic Skuas** *Stercorarius parasiticus* in Mirs Bay and at Ping Chau on 12 and 17 April will be first records for Hong Kong. Hong Kong's third **Long-tailed Skua** *S longicaudus* was seen over Peng Chau on 12 April; seven unidentified skuas were seen during mid-April (there were only four previous skua records). In Britain, the total of **Great Black-headed Gull** *Larus ichthyaetus* records has been reduced from five to just one after review: an adult in summer plumage shot off Exmouth, Devon, in early June 1859. In Bulgaria, at Lake Shabla, three birds including one in summer plumage were seen on 9-12 January. The second to fifth records for Hungary were adults in February, in April, on 21 May and on 18 June. An adult in summer plumage near Krakow on 11 March was the seventh for Poland. The largest-ever colony for the Netherlands of **Mediterranean Gulls** *L melanocephalus* (more than 100 nests) was discovered, by surprise, on a tiny island at Krammer-Volkerak, Zeeland, in early June. A first-summer **Franklin's Gull** *L pipixcan* seen at Black Rock Strand, Ballyheige, Kerry, on 7-11 May was the long-awaited first for Ireland. The first for Hungary was an adult in winter plumage near Körösladány on 19 September 1992. Two









107 Pacific Swift / Siberische Gierzwaluw *Apus pacificus*, Cley, Norfolk, England, 30 May 1993 *(Rob Wilson)* **108** Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum*, Norfolk, England, May 1993 *(Robin Chittenden RBPF)* **109** Ring-billed Gull / Ringsnavelmeeuw *Larus delawarensis*, Halmstad, Halland, Sweden, 29 May 1993 *(Mikael Nord)* **110** Balearic Woodchat Shrike / Balearische Roodkopklauwier *Lanius senator badius*, Voorhout, Zuidholland, 6 June 1993 *(Arnold Meijer)*

adult **Slender-billed Gulls** *L genei* seen and photographed on 20 (one) and 21 May (two) in Rheindelta, Vorarlberg, constituted the second record for Austria. The first for Finland involved an adult staying at Pori from 23 May until at least 22 June. The fifth and the first twitchable **Ring-billed Gull** *L delawarensis* for Sweden concerned an adult present at Halmstad, Halland, from 21 May until at least mid-June. The first for Austria, an adult staying since 7 April in Rheindelta, Vorarlberg, was still present on 22 May. The **Yellow-legged Gull** *L cachinnans* staying for the fourth winter at Washington, DC, USA, was last reported on 26 March. The third **Kittiwake** *Rissa tridactyla* for Hong Kong was a first-winter bird at Mai Po on 3 April. In Ireland, a **Gull-billed Tern** *Gelochelidon nilotica* was seen at Ballycotton, Cork, on 28-29 April. On 3 May, the female **Lesser Crested Tern** *Sterna bengalensis* which was first seen in 1983 had returned to the Farne Islands, Northumberland, England, where it failed to settle (so, no hybrid juvenile this year). Since then, it was seen erraticly at other localities, for instance, at Beacon Ponds, Humberside, on 15-20 June and on Scolt Head Island, Norfolk, on 8-15 July. The **Roseate Tern** *S dougallii* colony on Rockabill, Dublin, Ireland, has doubled in size during 1989-93; in late June, a record 426 pairs were counted, beating last year's 378 pairs, and breeding success was at record levels with each pair averaging 1.72 chicks (Birdwatch 2 (8): 7, 1993; cf Dutch Birding 14: 187-188, 1992). Apparently, Ireland's second largest colony, at Lady's Island Lake, Wexford, also did well. On 17 April, 13 **Aleutian Terns** *S aleutica* were counted in Mirs Bay constituting the second record for Hong Kong. Single birds were seen on 2 May and in early June (an adult in summer

plumage). The first Hong Kong record was in August-September 1992 when up to 190 were counted (cf Dutch Birding 14: 232, 1992). On 2 May, the Irish **Forster's Tern** *S forsteri* was still seen in Wexford. At Rye Harbour, East Sussex, England, a **Bridled Tern** *S anaethetus* was roosting on 16-17 May. One was seen at Earls Barton Gravel-pit, Northamptonshire, England, on 29 May. The **Least Tern** *S antillarum* which frequented Rye Harbour from 1983 to 1992 has not been seen this summer (cf Dutch Birding 14: 151, 1992). The fifth **Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybridus* for Norway flew past Lista, Vest-Agder, on 5 May.

In Britain, a record of a first-year male **Mourning Dove** *Zenaida macroura* trapped at Calf of Man, Isle of Man, on 31 October and found dead on 1 November 1989 has been accepted and added to category A. A second-year **Great Spotted Cuckoo** *Clamator glandarius* on Utsira, Rogaland, on 25-26 April was the fifth for Norway. The eighth **Scops Owl** *Otus scops* for Sweden was staying near Ljungbyhed, Skåne, from mid-May into June. Male **Snowy Owls** *Nyctea scandiaca* were seen near Altnaharra, Highland, on 9 June, on North Uist, Western Isles, on 16-21 June, at Baie de Seine, Seine-Maritime, France, on 20 June and on Aranmore, western Donegal, Ireland, from 21 June. One staying from 2 June at Lieto, south-western Finland, died on 5 June. In June, a **White-throated Needletail Swift** *Hirundapus caudacutus* was reported from Finnmark, Norway. On 30 May, the second **Pacific Swift** *Apus pacificus* for the Western Palearctic was flying around for nearly six hours at Cley, Norfolk; the first was caught exhausted on a rig 45 km off Happisburgh, Norfolk, on 19 June 1981. On 4 July, a pair of **White-rumped Swifts** *A caffer* was seen in suitable breeding habitat in eastern Portugal. Three **Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters** *Merops persicus* were staying on Kárpathos, Greece, from 30 April to 3 May. One was seen by a single observer on 19 June in Hamburg which, if accepted, would be the first for Germany. The second for Denmark roosted for 2 h near Tipperne, Jylland, on 29 June. At Mandal, Vest-Agder, 13 **European Bee-eaters** *M apiaster* formed the largest flock ever recorded in Norway. In the northern forests of Turkey, several new localities for **Grey-headed Woodpecker** *Picus canus* were found (cf Zool Middle East 2: 12-15, 1988). After a final 3-month search by several ornithologists in eastern Cuba in 1993, it is concluded that the **Ivory-billed Woodpecker** *Campephilus principalis* is now extinct. The last individual of this formerly wide-spread species of Cuba and the south-eastern USA was seen in Cuba in March 1987 (Dutch Birding 14: 170-173, 1992). In England, a sight record of **Eastern Phoebe** *Sayornis phoebe* at Lundy, Devon, on 24-25 April 1987 has recently been accepted and the species is listed in category A. Three **Dunn's Larks** *Eremalauda dunni* north of Ghanlya on 16 March constituted the first record for Qatar. The first nest of **Bimaculated Lark** *Melanocorypha bimaculata* for Saudi Arabia was found on Karan this spring. Two male **White-winged Larks** *M leucoptera* at Sedziszow near Rzeszów on 12 May constituted the fifth record for Poland. The first **Black Lark** *M yeltoniensis* for Sweden was a male singing at Karlstad, Värmland, Sweden, on 6-7 May. The first two **Long-billed Pipits** *Anthus similis* for Qatar were seen at Mukainas Lake and at Ras Abrouk on 21-26 March. On 2 May, the fourth **Olive-backed Pipit** *A hodgsoni* for Sweden was trapped at Landsort, Södermanland. In Finland, one singing near Oulu from 12 June to at least 7 July was ringed on 24 June. An influx of **Citrine Wagtails** *Motacilla citreola* was noted along the Polish Baltic coast at Gdansk Bay between 24 April and 23 May. In Sweden, at least five individuals were seen from late April to 14 May. In Germany, at least nine birds were reported from 28 April to mid-May, including an adult male showing characters of *M c werae* (yet unrecorded in western Europa) near Northeim on 5 May. A male at Wilp, Gelderland, on 4-5 May concerned the third and the first twitchable for the Netherlands (cf Dutch Birding 15: 136, 141, 143-144, 1993). A female was seen at Lier, Antwerp, Belgium, on 9 May. A first-summer male at Fleet Pond, Hampshire, on 14-17 May was the third spring record for Britain (the previous two were in 1991). The second breeding record for Finland was at Pori. During February, a **Grey Wagtail** *M cinerea* has been a star attraction at Birthday Creek Falls near Paluma, Queensland, Australia. In Qatar, 14 **Grey Hypocolius** *Hypocolius ampelinus* were seen at Traina Gardens on 27 March. On 8 May, an **Alpine Accentor** *Prunella collaris* was photographed at Lundy, Devon, England.

In Finland, seven **Red-flanked Bluetails** *Tarsiger cyanurus* were reported in June at Kuhmo, Oulanka (two), Pudasjärvi, Utsjoki and Valtavaara (two). **Moussier's Redstarts** *Phoenicurus moussieri* were claimed on Ouessant, Finistère, France, on 14 May (female) and at Brugge, Westvlaanderen, on 29 May (male). If accepted, a male **Finsch's Wheatear** *Oenanthe finschii* singing at Emona on 26 May will be the first record for Bulgaria. Up to four **Siberian Stonechats** *Saxicola torquata maura* were reported from Britain on 10-15 May, a female at Lidhemssjön, Sweden, on 29 May and a female at Kaliakra, Bulgaria, on 29 May. On 4 June, a male **Rock Thrush** *Monticola saxatilis* was photographed at Oberelsbach, Bayern, Germany. In Britain, **Blue Rock Thrush** *M solitarius* was recently 'upgraded from category D to category A' and two records have been accepted, a first-summer male at Skerryvore Lighthouse, Strathclyde, Scotland, on 4-7 June 1985 found dead on 8 June and a male sighted at Moel-y-gest, Gwynedd, Wales, on 4 June 1987. Remarkably, two previous sight records, from North Ronaldsay, Orkney, during 29 August to 6 September 1966 and from Rye, East Sussex, on 10 August 1977 were not accepted because 'both occurred at a time when the likelihood of escape was much higher' (Ibis 135: 221, 1993). In England, a first-year male **Dark-throated Thrush** *Turdus ruficollis* was briefly seen at Denge Marsh, Kent, on 2 May. In June-July, at least five singing **Lanceolated Warblers** *Locustella lanceolata* were discovered in Finland, at Pyhäselkä, Hankasalmi



111 Pallid Harrier / Steppekiekendief *Circus macrouros*, male, Worpswede, Niedersachsen, Germany, May 1993 *(Axel Halley)*

(two), Saarijärvi and Orivesi. On 25 May, a **River Warbler** *L fluviatilis* was trapped on Fair Isle, Shetland, and was last seen on 27 May. In Belgium, one was singing at Schulen, Limburg, on 30-31 May. In south-eastern Norway, three singing birds were found from 31 May to mid-June. The second **Paddyfield Warbler** *Acrocephalus agricola* for Hong Kong was seen at Nam Sang Wai on 4 March. In Turkey, individuals were recorded at Çenge Gölü on 20 and 23 May, Van marshes (two) on 21 May and Bulanik (two) on 29 May. A singing bird on 23 May at Atanasovska lake was well south of the normal breeding range in Bulgaria. In June, two years after the first breeding record for Finland, one was trapped at Porvoo. A **Blyth's Reed Warbler** *A dumetorum* was trapped on North Ronaldsay on 19 May. In western Norway, three singing birds were photographed in Rogaland: on Utsira on 6 June, at Jæren from 31 May to 5 June and on Karmøy from 3 June. The fewer than 15 previous records for Norway were almost exclusively from the eastern part of the country. On 6-26 June, one singing at Haseldorf, Schleswig-Holstein, concerned the fourth German record. In Israel, a **Basra Reed Warbler** *A griseldis* was trapped at Eilat on 24 May. In Finland, **Booted Warblers** *Hippolais caligata* were singing at Värtsilä from 11 June to 4 July and at Lågskär on 16 June. The first for Poland was a singing male from 9 June to at least 5 July at Krutyn, Mragowo. **Melodious Warblers** *H polyglotta* continue to be on the increase in northern Europe. Three birds were singing in the Netherlands during May-June. One singing bird photographed on Utsira on 7 June was the second record for Norway (the only previous record was in August 1992); possibly another bird was singing on Utsira on 11 June. Britain's third and Scotland's first **Marmora's Warbler** *Sylvia sarda* was a singing male photographed at St Abb's Head, Borders, on 23-27 May. In Paris, France, a male **Sardinian Warbler** *S melanocephala* was seen (but not well documented)

112 Black Lark / Zwarte Leeuwerik *Melanocorypha yeltoniensis*, male, Karlstad, Värmland, Sweden, May 1993 *(Dan Zetterström)*



at the Sacré-Coeur on 1 May. In Belgium, a singing male was reported from Menen, Westvlaanderen, on 9 May and a female was reportedly found dead at Ethe, Luxembourg, in late May. A male staying on Texel on 26-29 May was the fourth for the Netherlands. In England, a male was trapped on 28 May and staying until 29 May at Dungeness, Kent, a female was recorded at Portland Bill, Dorset, on 2 June and a first-summer male stayed at Filey, North Yorkshire, from 27 June to 30 July. The first **Rüppell's Warbler** *S rueppellii* for Denmark was an adult female on Møn, Storstrøm, on 7-8 May. The first **Desert Warbler** *S nana* for the Canary Islands was discovered along the road to Taca, Fuerteventura, on 19 April; it showed characters of North African *S n deserti*. The first spring record for Britain was a singing male of eastern *S n nana* building a nest at Blakeney Point, Norfolk, from 27 May to 1 June. In England, two male **Greenish Warblers** *Phylloscopus trochiloides* were singing below the cliff-top café at Capel-le-Ferne near Folkestone, Kent, from 15 June until at least 27 June. Singles were seen in June at Verne, Portland, Dorset, on Helgoland, at St Margarets Bay, Kent, and at Calf of Man, Isle of Man. A singing **Arctic Warbler** *P borealis* ar Biebrza Marshes on 14 May was the second for Poland. The first **Balearic Woodchat Shrike** *Lanius senator badius* for the Netherlands was photographed at Voorhout, Zuidholland, on 6 June. On 5 April 1992, the first **Magpie** *Pica pica* nest for Corsica, France, was discovered near Bastia; nearly 2-months later six juveniles fledged. A male **Spanish Sparrow** *Passer hispaniolensis* was seen at Martin's Haven, Dyfed, Wales, on 18 May. In the Netherlands, a **Red-fronted Serin** *Serinus pusillus* was found in a flock of Linnets *Carduelis cannabina* at Maasvlakte, Zuidholland, on 29 April. In England, one was reported from North Foreland, Kent, on 15 May. Previous records of **Twite** *C flavirostris* for Switzerland have now been rejected and the species is removed from the Swiss list. In Denmark, a male **Two-barred Crossbill** *Loxia leucoptera* was seen at Rørvig, Sjælland, on 21 June. In Upper Aras, Turkey, six **Mongolian Trumpeter Finches** *Bucanetes mongolicus* were reported from Ishak Pasa Sarayi, Dogubayazit, on 24 May, a pair at Tendüruk Geçidi on 24 May, two at Dogubayazit on 26 May and three 9 km north-east from Özalp on 30 May. On 17 April and 7 May, a male **Trumpeter Finch** *B githagineus* was seen at Digue-de-la-Mer, Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhône, France. Two were reported from Cap Corse, Corsica, France, on 12 May. Presumably escaped male **Long-tailed Rosefinches** *Uragus sibiricus* were observed on Møn on 29 April, at St Abb's Head from 10 May, on Terschelling on 29 May and at Tayside, Scotland, on 30-31 May. Also in late May, 100s were found in the cages of a bird-trader in the Netherlands, together with 100s of Pallas's Rosefinches *C roseus* and numerous other eastern Siberian migrant species shipped from China. The **Lark Sparrow** *Chondestes grammacus* at Landguard Point, Suffolk, from 30 June to 4 July 1981 has now been upgraded from category D to category A. Since then there was a second record at Waxham, Norfolk, on 15-17 May 1991 (Dutch Birding 13: 190, 1991). The first **Cinereous Bunting** *Emberiza cineracea* for Qatar was seen at Ras Abrouk on 24 March. In Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands, several **Rustic Buntings** *E rustica* were present during March-May, including singles near Maidstone, Kent, on 19-28 March, at Stanpit Marsh, Dorset, on 20 March, at Filey Dams NR, North Yorkshire, on 11-12 April and at St Hubert, Luxembourg, Belgium, on 29 April. In May, nine birds were reported in Britain; in Denmark, one was trapped on 7 May on Christiansø, in the Netherlands, one was staying from 15 May on Terschelling and on Helgoland one was recorded on 3 June. On 31 May, a male **Yellow-breasted Bunting** *E aureola* was seen on Helgoland. A second-year male briefly roosting at Skagen on 11 June was (only) the fourth for Denmark. If accepted, a male **Pallas's Reed Bunting** *E pallasi* claimed at Tana, Finnmark, on 21 May would be the first for Norway. Four **Red-headed Buntings** *E bruniceps* were reported during May in Britain. Five **Black-headed Buntings** *E melanocephala* were reported for Britain in the last week of May and three in the first half of June, including a long-staying male at Bruichladdick, Islay, Strathclyde, on 9-21 June. On 6 May, one was reported from Finland and the 19th for Sweden involved a male at Paviken, Gotland, on 20 May.

For a number of reports in this and the previous review, recent publications in Alauda, American Birds, Bangkok Bird Club Bulletin, Birding World, Birdwatch, Bird Watching, British Birds, Ibis, Limicola, Scottish Bird News, Vår Fågelvärld, Vår Fuglefauna, Winging It and Wingspan were consulted. News from Britain was kindly supplied by Rare Bird News. I wish to thank Mashuq Ahmad, Peter Arctander, Christine Barthel, Peter Barthel, Roelof de Beer, Peter Becker, Max Berlijn, Alan Bone, Leo Boon, Ruud Brouwer, Tony Clarke, Koen van Dijken, Gerald Driessens, Enno Ebels, Oscar Endtz, Annika Forsten, Hans Gebuis, Fulvio Genero, Paul Gnodde, Rob Goldbach, Tom van der Have, Ward Hagemeijer, Ben Hallmann, Peter Iankov, Guy Kirwan/OSME, Paul Knolle, Thorsten Krüger, Jan van der Laan, Lasse Laine, Paul Leader, Klaus Malling Olsen, Sid Massey, Anthony McGeehan, Peter Meininger, Richard Millington, Colin Moore, Killian Mullarney, Dieter Oelkers, Jari Peltomäki, Stefan Pfützke, Aaldrik Pot, Cock Reijnders, Martin Renner, Kees Roselaar, René van Rossum, John Ryan, Frans Schepers, Wim van der Schot, Bob Scott, Hadoram Shirihai, Tadeusz Stawarczyk, Johan Stuut, Peter Symens, Tom Tarrant, Arnold Veen, Jan Vegelin, Filip Verbelen, Keith Vinicombe, Ruud Vlek, Roland van der Vliet, Graham Walbridge, Jaco Walhout, Arend Wassink, Jack Willmott and Dan Zetterström for their help in compiling this review.

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Recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland en België beslaat voornamelijk de maanden **mei** en **juni 1993**. De vermelde gevallen zijn merendeels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig. Alle vogelaars die de moeite namen om hun waarnemingen aan ons door te geven worden hartelijk bedankt.

Waarnemers van soorten in Nederland die worden beoordeeld door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna wordt verzocht hun waarnemingen zo spoedig mogelijk toe te zenden aan: CDNA, Postbus 45, 2080 AA Santpoort-Zuid, Nederland. Hiertoe gelieve men gebruik te maken van CDNA-waarnemingsformulieren die eveneens verkrijgbaar zijn bij bovenstaand adres.

Nederland

PIJLSTORMVOGELS TOT VALKEN **Noordse Pijlstormvogels** *Puffinus puffinus* werden alleen bij Scheveningen, Zuidholland, gemeld, en wel op 4 en 15 mei. **Kuifaalscholvers** *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* verbleven tot 8 mei bij Scheveningen en op 18 juni bij Terneuzen, Zeeland. Waarnemingen van **Wouwapen** *Ixobrychus minutus* bereikten ons van de Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, op 15 mei, van Bergeyk, Noordbrabant, vanaf 24









113 Gestreepte Strandloper / Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*, Oesterdam, Zeeland, mei 1993 *(Hans Gebuis)*
114 Bosgors / Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*, mannetje, Terschelling, Friesland, 15 mei 1993 *(Theo Bakker)*
115 Kleine Zwartkop / Sardinian Warbler *Sylvia melanocephala*, De Cocksdorp, Texel, 29 mei 1993 *(Marc Guyt)*
116 Roodsterblauwborst / Red-spotted Bluethroat *Luscinia svecica svecica*, De Cocksdorp, Texel, 29 mei 1993 *(Hans Gebuis)*

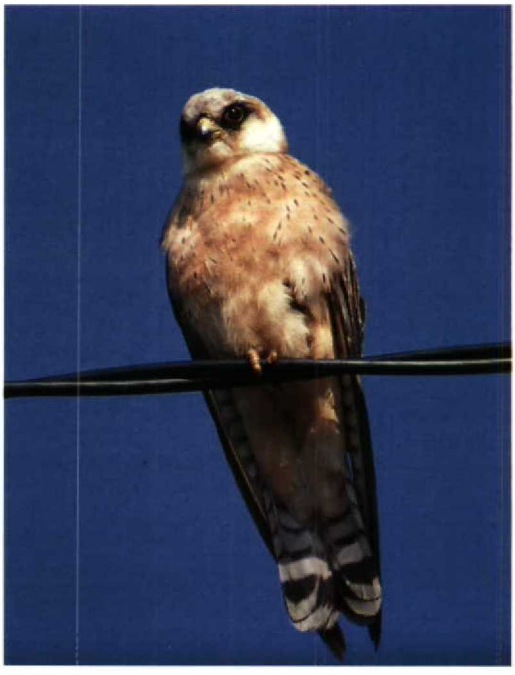
mei (twee mannetjes) en van Budel-Dorplein, Noordbrabant, op 27 juni. **Kwakken** *Nycticorax nycticorax* werden op 9 mei in het Robbenoordbos, Noordholland, en op 31 mei in de Dordtse Biesbosch, Zuidholland, waargenomen. Er was een melding van een **Ralreiger** *Ardeola ralloides* op 3 juni bij Cadzand, Zeeland. **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* werden gezien op 10 mei bij Garrelsweer, Groningen, op 1 juni twee over de Noorderplassen, Flevoland, op 15 juni in De Braakman, Zeeland, en op 29 juni en 4 juli bij Rhenen, Utrecht. **Kleine Zilverreigers** *Egretta garzetta* werden gemeld op 1 mei in 't Zwin, Zeeland, op 11 mei (twee) en 5 juni langs de Oostvaardersdijk, op 11 mei langs Breskens, Zeeland, op 15 mei bij Capelle aan den IJssel, Zuidholland, op 4 juni over de Noorderplassen en in de Sloekreek bij Nieuwdorp, Zeeland, en op 10 en 13 juni twee bij Woerden, Utrecht. **Grote Zilverreigers** *E alba* verbleven op 3 mei bij Voorst, Gelderland, en op 21 juni bij het Muiderzand, Flevoland. Uiteraard verbleven er de gehele periode maximaal vier in de Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, en er zou weer een paartje in het Naardermeer, Noordholland, hebben genesteld. **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra* werden waargenomen op 1 mei over Groningen, Groningen, op 9 mei over Enschede, Overijssel, op 18 mei over de Hooge Platen, Zeeland, op 20 mei twee bij Velp, Gelderland, op 23 mei bij Oost-Souburg, Zeeland, en bij Renkum, Gelderland, op 4 juni bij Blijham, Groningen, en op 5 juni drie bij Alkmaar, Noordholland. In totaal werden 67 **Ooievaars** *C ciconia* doorgegeven. Er was sprake van twee pieken: de eerste dagen van mei en tussen 14 en 18 mei. De grootste groep op 1 mei bij Aduard, Groningen, telde 12 exemplaren. Een **Zwarte Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus* was van 4 tot 13 juni aanwezig bij de Mokkebank, Friesland. Ook de **Heilige Ibis** *Threskiornis aethiopicus* is niet uit het veld te slaan en zat ditmaal op 8 en 18 mei bij de Philipsdam, Zeeland. **Flamingo's** *Phoenicopterus ruber roseus* werden waargenomen bij de Philipsdam tot 9 mei (twee) en op 17 juni twee bij Hoophuizen, Gelderland. Een **Zwarte Rotgans** *Branta bernicla nigricans* was op 1 mei nog aanwezig op Texel, Noordholland. Acht **Casarca's** *Tadorna ferruginea* vlogen op 22 juni langs Diemen, Noordholland. Tot 20 mei werd het vrouwtje **Koningseider** *Somateria spectabilis* van Texel nog waargenomen nabij De Cocksdorp. Nadat op 2 mei een **Wespendief** *Pernis apivorus* werd gezien bij Waterland, Noordholland, was er een sterke doortrekpiek op 10 en 11 mei, met in totaal c 900 gemelde exemplaren, voornamelijk in Limburg. **Zwarte Wouwen** *Milvus migrans* werden voornamelijk gezien voor 17 mei. In mei en juni werden respectievelijk 41 en drie exemplaren gemeld. Opvallend was de aanwezigheid van een tot drie Zwarte Wouwen in het Lauwersmeergebied, Groningen, van 23 mei tot 19 juni. Ook werden nog 15 **Rode Wouwen** *M milvus* gezien, waarvan slechts drie in juni. Ten overvloede melden we dat de **Vale Gier** *Gyps fulvus* van Durgerdam en Ransdorp, Noordholland, daar nog gezien is tot 3 mei. Er was een claim van een **Slangearend** *Circaetus gallicus* op 20 mei bij Amsterdam, Noordholland. Tot ver in mei werden nog c 35 doortrekkende **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *Circus pygargus* gezien; 1 en 11 mei waren piekdagen met respectievelijk 12 en acht exemplaren. De gehele periode waren enkele exemplaren aanwezig in de broedgebieden. Een ongedetermineerde **arend** *Aquila* vloog op 2 juni over Rottumeroog, Groningen. **Visarenden** *Pandion haliaetus* zetten goed door met c 90 exemplaren, voornamelijk in de eerste helft van mei, met pieken op 1 mei (negen) en tussen 8 en 16 mei (54). Van de **Roodpootvalk** *Falco vespertinus* werden er c 30 in mei en zes in juni doorgegeven. Midden mei werden nog 10 doortrekkende **Slechtvalken** *F peregrinus* gemeld en op 5 juni was er een aanwezig bij de Vlinderbalg in de Lauwersmeer, Groningen.

RALLEN TOT STERNS Een **Kleinst Waterhoen** *P pusilla* werd op 20 juni gemeld in Amstelveen, Noordholland. Op een 10-tal plaatsen werden **Kwartelkoningen** *Crex crex* gehoord. Grappig was de waarneming van een in alle vroegte rondbanjerend exemplaar in een straat te Katwijk, Zuidholland. Verlate **Kraanvogels** *Grus grus* werden gezien op 3 mei bij Middelburg, Zeeland, op 12 mei zes in het Fochtelooërveen, Drenthe, op 14 mei aan de westkant van de Lauwersmeer, op 17 mei op de Landschotse Heide, Noordbrabant en op 21 mei bij Velp. Wederom waren er waarnemingen van **Jufferkraanvogels** *Anthropoides virgo*, en wel op 9 mei over het Veluwemeer bij Nijkerk, Gelderland, op 10 mei over Terschelling, Friesland, en op 14 mei ter plaatse bij het Beuven op de Strabrechtse Heide, Noordbrabant. Op het Rammegors, Zeeland, verbleven de gehele periode maximaal 11 **Steltkluten** *Himantopus himantopus*. Overigens waren er meldingen op 8 en 16 mei bij de Ventjagersplaten, Zuidholland, op 12 mei en 3 juni bij Woerden, op 20 en 22 mei bij de Vlinderbalg en op 2 en 21 juni bij de Lepelaarsplassen, Flevoland. Voor het tweede jaar in successie was er in juni een **Griel** *Burhinus oedicnemus* aanwezig bij het Zwanenwater, Noordholland. Een **Renvogel** *Cursorius cursor* vloog op 21 juni over Rottumeroog naar het oosten. **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* werden gezien op 4 mei twee bij Helwijk, Noordbrabant, op 5 mei twee bij Wissenkerke, Zeeland, op 6 mei één bij de Eemshaven, Groningen, tussen 10 en 22 mei op drie plaatsen in het Lauwersmeergebied met op 15 mei tenminste 38 exemplaren, op 11 mei vier bij Kootwijk, Gelderland, op 17 mei twee langs Breskens, op 18 mei 10 op het Noorderleeg bij Nieuwe Bildtzijl, Friesland en op 28 mei één op Terschelling. De oogst aan **Gestreepte Strandlopers** *Calidris melanotos* omvatte exemplaren van 18 tot 22 mei bij de Oesterdam bij het Zoommeer, Zeeland, op 21 en 22 mei twee bij Achter de Zwarten in de Lauwersmeer, op 23 mei bij het Valkenburgse Meer, Zuidholland, op 6 juni in het Zoute Kwelgebied bij de Lauwersmeer en op 8 juni op Schiermonnikoog, Friesland. Een **Breedbekstrandloper** *Limicola falcinellus* werd gemeld op 20 mei op het wad bij Terschelling. De **Blonde Ruiter** *Tryngites subruficollis* die van 12 tot 17 juni in de Bandpolder, Friesland, verbleef was de eerste sinds zeven jaar die door velen bekeken kon worden. Een **Grote Grijze Snip**



117 Orpheusspotvogel / Melodious Warbler *Hippolais polyglotta*, Rottumeroog, Groningen, 22 mei 1993 *(Koen van Dijken)* **118** Citroenkwikstaart / Citrine Wagtail *Motacilla citreola*, mannetje, Wilp, Gelderland, 5 mei 1993 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)* **119** Roodpootvalk / Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus*, Sombreffe, Namen, 15 juni 1993 *(Luc Verroken)*





Limnodromus scolopaceus werd op 16 mei waargenomen bij Oudega (Smallingerland), Friesland. Dit is het derde jaar dat de soort hier wordt vastgesteld. **Poelruiters** *Tringa stagnatilis* bleven schaars, met exemplaren op 23 mei bij Breskens, op 27 en 28 juni bij Wageningen, Gelderland, en op 28 juni bij Sirjansland, Zeeland. **Grauwe Franjepoten** *Phalaropus lobatus* werden waargenomen op 15 en 16 mei in de Workumerwaard, Friesland, op 20 mei op Texel, op 28 mei twee bij Woerden, op 4 juni langs de Oesterdam, van 4 tot 19 juni bij het Jaap-Deensgat, Groningen en op 23 en 24 juni bij Julianadorp, Noordholland. Een **Kleinste Jager** *Stercorarius longicaudus* vloog op 28 mei langs Camperduin, Noordholland. **Zwartkopmeeuwen** *Larus melanocephalus* werden voornamelijk rond het Krammer-Volkerak gezien, waar dit jaar meer dan 100 broedparen zijn vastgesteld. Overal in westelijk Noordbrabant werden, tijdens vogelinventarisaties, foerageerende Zwartkopmeeuwen vastgesteld, waarbij concentraties van enkele 10-tallen exemplaren voorkwamen. Op 8 mei stond een **Grote Burgemeester** *L hyperboreus* op een strekdam bij Camperduin. De enige **Geelpootmeeuwen** *L cachinnans* die doorgegeven werden, bevonden zich op 11 mei op Rottumeroog (eerstezomerkleed) en op 13 juni langs de Gooise Weg, Flevoland. **Lachsterns** *Gelochelidon nilotica* werden gezien op 1 mei bij de Eemshaven, op 5 mei twee te Termunten, Groningen, die zich daar tegoed deden aan donsjongen van Kieviten *Vanellus vanellus*, op 9 mei één en 10 mei zes langs Breskens, op 10 mei bij 't Zwin, op 12 mei langs de Wassenaarse Slag, Zuidholland en op 15 juni bij Schagen, Noordholland. Van 4 tot 9 mei werden in de omgeving van Hoophuizen maximaal drie **Reuzensterns** *Sterna caspia* gezien; enkelingen waren er op 7 mei bij Elburg, Gelderland, op 10 mei bij Breskens, op 16 mei bij Opheusden, Gelderland, op 30 mei bij Camperduin en op 31 mei bij de Blauwe Kamer, Gelderland. **Dougalls Sterns** *S dougallii* werden geobserveerd op 3 juni bij Vatrop-Oosterland, Noordholland, op 13 juni bij het Hellegatsschor ten westen van Kloosterzande, Zeeland, en van 25 tot 28 juni een geringd exemplaar bij de Putten van Camperduin. Een verwaaide **Noordse Stern** *S paradisaea* vloog op 9 mei langs Maastricht, Limburg. **Witwangsterns** *Chlidonias hybridus* werden gemeld op 5 mei (twee) en 6 mei bij Huizen, Noordholland, op 6 mei bij de Nieuwkoopse Plassen, Zuidholland, op 19 en 20 mei op de Strabrechtse Heide, op 22 en 24 mei bij het Soerendonks Goor, Noordbrabant, en op 25 en 29 mei (één) en 30 juni (twee) bij Woerden en op 5 juni in de Eemshaven. **Witvleugelsterns** *C leucopterus* werden gemeld op 8 en 19 mei op de Strabrechtse Heide, op 12 mei bij Warder, Noordholland, op 19 mei bij Ameide, Zuidholland, op 22 mei langs de Oostvaardersdijk, op 24 en 25 mei bij Woerden, van 26 tot 29 mei bij het Soerendonks Goor en op 29 en 30 juni bij Den Oever, Noordholland.

BIJENETERS TOT GORZEN **Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster* werden gezien op 11 mei in Den Helder, Noordholland, op 23 mei in de AW-duinen, Noordholland en twee bij Breskens en op 29 mei nabij Lexmond, Zuidholland. Een **Scharrelaar** *Coracias garrulus* werd op 25 mei gemeld bij het Noordlaarderbos, Groningen. **Hoppen** Upupa epops vertoonden zich op 5 mei op het Kootwijkse Veld bij Stroe, Gelderland, op 11 mei bij Breskens, op 12 mei op Terschelling, op 15 mei op de Loenermark, Gelderland, op 16 mei bij Grijpskerke, Zeeland, en op 19 juni bij Westerland, Noordholland. Een **Kortteenleeuwerik** *Calandrella brachydactyla* was kort ter plaatse bij Breskens op 10 mei. Een **Roodstuitzwaluw** *Hirundo daurica* vloog op 1 mei langs Rottumeroog. De **Grote Pieper** *Anthus richardi* van Den Oever zat daar nog op 1 mei. Meldingen van andere exemplaren waren op 9 mei bij Son, Noordbrabant, en op 10 mei bij de Kil van Hurwenen, Gelderland. Tot 10 mei werden er nog enkele doortrekkende **Duinpiepers** *A campestris* opgemerkt. Tot 29 mei werden nog c 40 doortrekkende **Roodkeelpiepers** *A cervinus* waargenomen. Op twee, bijna traditioneel te noemen, voorjaarspleisterplaatsen konden dagenlang exemplaren bekeken worden: van 5 tot 13 mei drie op de Bolwerksweide bij Deventer, Overijssel, en van 10 tot 16 mei vier bij Itteren, Limburg. Een veelbezochte vogel was de **Citroenkwikstaart** *Motacilla citreola* die op 4 en 5 mei verbleef bij Wilp, Gelderland. Vanaf begin mei werden in de omgeving van Epen, Limburg, **Roodbuikwaterspreeuwen** *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* waargenomen, die aldaar tot broeden kwamen. Een **Noordse Nachtegaal** *Luscinia luscinia* zong van 22 mei tot 6 juni ten noorden van Ruigoord, Noordholland, en op 25 mei op Terschelling. **Roodsterblauwborsten** *L svecica svecica* werden waargenomen op 12 mei op Rottumeroog en op 29 mei bij De Cocksdorp op Texel. Er was een melding van een **Cetti's Zanger** *Cettia cetti* op 5 juni Dokkumer Nieuwe Zijlen, Friesland. Bij het dorpje Paal, Zeeland, verbleef vanaf 29 juni weer een **Graszanger** *Cisticola juncidis*. Al op 22 mei werd op Rottumeroog een zingende **Orpheusspotvogel** *Hippolais polyglotta* waargenomen. Andere exemplaren verbleven van 13 tot 21 juni langs de Flediteweg, Flevoland, en van 14 tot 27 juni bij Hollands Ankeveen, Noordholland. Er was een opvallend hoog aantal waarnemingen van de **Baardgrasmus** *Sylvia cantillans*: op 1 mei bij Oosterend op Terschelling en in de Slufter op Texel, op 3 en 4 mei op Vlieland, Friesland, van 28 tot 30 mei op Rottumerplaat, Groningen, en op 2 juni bij De Cocksdorp op Texel. De eerste haalbare **Kleine Zwartkop** *S melanocephala* van Nederland sinds 10 jaar zat van 26 tot 29 mei in 'de tuintjes' bij De Cocksdorp. Een **Bergfluiter** *Phylloscopus bonelli* werd op 20 mei gemeld van de Maasvlakte en op 22 mei van Vlieland. Een zingende **Kleine Vliegenvanger** *Ficedula parva* werd op 24 mei niet gezien maar wel gehoord (en opgenomen) in Amsterdam. Overigens waren er meldingen op 8 juni op Schiermonnikoog en op 11 juni in Vierlingsbeek, Noordbrabant. Op 2 juni zat een **Kleine Klapekster** *Lanius minor* op Terschelling. **Roodkopklauwieren** *L senator* werden gezien op 9 mei bij de Kil van Hurwenen, op 20 mei bij Paterswolde, Drenthe, op 5 juni bij Katwijk, op 6 juni bij Voorhout, Zuidholland (de Balearische ondersoort *L s badius*), en

op 9 juni in de AW-duinen. Vanaf half juni werden overal in het land flinke aantallen **Kruisbekken** *Loxia curvirostra* gezien, hetgeen op een invasie duidt. Zoals gewoonlijk zaten er in de duinen, op de eilanden, bij de Lauwersmeer en in de Flevopolders **Roodmussen** *Carpodacus erythrinus* te zingen. Overige interessante waarnemingen van deze soort waren bij Hoek van Holland, Zuidholland, in de Dordtse Biesbosch, bij Ruigoord, bij Koudekerke, Zeeland, en Vlissingen, Zeeland. Een **Langstaartroodmus** *Uragus sibiricus* verbleef op 29 mei te Midsland aan Zee, Terschelling. Tot 16 mei werden nog c 90 doortrekkende **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* geteld. Van 15 mei tot 1 juni verbleef een mannetje **Bosgors** *E rustica* op Terschelling. Een **Dwerggors** *E pusilla* was op 22 mei kort aanwezig op Rottumeroog.

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DUIKERS TOT VALKEN Een adulte **IJsduiker** *Gavia immer* in zomerkleed zwom op 31 mei en 1 juni slechts laat in de avond en vroeg in de morgen in een kanaal te Mol-Rauw, Antwerpen. Adulte **Roodhalsfuten** *Podiceps grisegena* in zomerkleed verbleven bij Zonhoven, Limburg, op 2 mei; bij Péronnes, Henegouwen, op 3 mei; op Blokkersdijk, Antwerpen, op 24 juni en te Duffel-Rumst, Antwerpen, van 14 mei tot 28 juni. Op 13 juni vlogen 46 **Jan-van-genten** *Morus bassanus* langs Oostende, Westvlaanderen. Hiervan vertoonde er één de kenmerken van **Kaapse Gent** *M capensis*. Op 9 mei vloog een onvolwassen **Kuifaalscholver** *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* langs Oostende. Ook dit jaar waren er weer meerdere broed(verdachte) paren **Wouwaap** *Ixobrychus minutus*. 31 **Kwakken** *Nycticorax nycticorax* werden gezien waaronder maximaal vier van 9 mei tot ten minste 19 juni te Dudzele, Westvlaanderen en 10 op 9 mei te Sint-Michiels-Brugge, Westvlaanderen. Ten minste één wild broedpaar is ons dit jaar bekend. Op 13 juni verbleef een **Ralreiger** *Ardeola ralloides* op De Gavers te Harelbeke, Westvlaanderen. Er waren **Kleine Zilverreigers** *Egretta garzetta* op 1 mei in Het Zwin, Westvlaanderen; op 2 mei te Viersel, Antwerpen; op 5 mei te Emblem, Antwerpen; op 8 mei te Zandhoven, Antwerpen (waarschijnlijk driemaal hetzelfde exemplaar); op 15 mei langs Oostende; op 16 mei over Longchamps, Namen, en Schulen, Limburg, (telkens twee); op 18 mei over Lier; op 19 mei en 6 juni te Kallo-Melsele, Oostvlaanderen; en op 6 juni te Zeebrugge-Achterhaven, Westvlaanderen. Waarnemingen van **Purperreigers** *Ardea purpurea* kwamen van Antwerpen-Linkeroever, Antwerpen; Bredene, Westvlaanderen (vijf); Harchies; Lier (vier); Oostende (twee); Sint-Pieters-Kapelle, Westvlaanderen, en Zandvoorde, Westvlaanderen (twee). Er werden behoorlijk wat **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra* opgemerkt; zo vlogen er over Sint-Pieters-Kapelle en over Antwerpen-Linkeroever op 15 mei; over Zevergem, Oostvlaanderen, op 17 en rond 30 mei (telkens drie); over Eeklo, Oostvlaanderen, op 24 mei; over Waasmunster, Oostvlaanderen, op 25 juni en over Frasnes-lez-Buissenal, Henegouwen, op 27 juni. Er werden in totaal 32 **Ooievaars** *C ciconia* doorgegeven. Ook nu weer waarnemingen van **Zwarte Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus*; op 3 mei trok er één over Doornzele, Oostvlaanderen, en op 8 mei vloog er één over Bredene. Interessant is een overtrekkend groepje van vijf witte **Sneeuwganzen** *Anser caerulescens* te Lier op 10 mei. **Krooneenden** *Netta rufina* werden nog gezien te Zonhoven (vrouwtje) van 2 tot 9 mei en bij Zandvoorde (mannetje) op 10 en 22 mei. Bovendien vond het eerste geslaagde broedgeval voor België plaats te Schulen. Het traditionele mannetje **Ringsnaveleend** *Aythya collaris* zat op 5 mei, en voor het laatst van 12 tot 16 mei op Blokkersdijk. Mannetjes **Witoogeend** *A nyroca* waren aanwezig bij Zandhoven van 4 tot ten minste 13 mei, te Wechelderzande, Antwerpen, op 14 en 15 mei en te Mechelen, Antwerpen, op 20 mei. **Zwarte Wouwen** *Milvus migrans* werden dit voorjaar verdeeld over Antoing, Henegouwen; Blokkersdijk; Bredene; Elsene, Brabant; Escanaffles, Henegouwen; Ham, Limburg; Harelbeke-Gavers (twee); Hensies (drie); Lier (twee); Longchamps (twee); Meetkerke, Westvlaanderen; Mechelen; Munte, Oostvlaanderen; Oostkamp, Westvlaanderen; Schoten, Antwerpen; Schulen en Zandvoorde (zeven). **Rode Wouwen** *M milvus* konden weer uitbollen met waarnemingen te Zandvoorde op 11 en 12 mei; Sint-Pieters-Brugge, Westvlaanderen, op 15 mei; Escanaffles op 12 mei en Kersbeek, Brabant, op 25 mei. Naar bijna jaarlijkse traditie werd er weer een **Slangearend** *Circaetus gallicus* waargenomen in de onoverzichtelijke streek van Harchies-Hensies-Pommereoul; deze keer gebeurden de (soms zeer goede) waarnemingen op 16, 21 en 22 mei. De in totaal 12 **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *Circus pygargus* werden gezien te Brecht, Antwerpen; Bredene; Harelbeke-Gavers; Kallo; Knokke (drie); Kontich, Antwerpen; Lokeren; Sint-Pieters-Kapelle; Uitkerke, Westvlaanderen, en Zandvoorde. België kende dit jaar ten minste drie broedgevallen. Het is weer moeilijk om de waarnemingen van **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* samen te vatten maar hier volgt toch een poging; trekkers waren er over Aartselaar op 1 mei (twee); Brecht op 9 mei; Bredene op 11 (één), 23 (drie) en 24 mei; Eke, Oostvlaanderen, op 4 mei; Genk op 1 mei; Knokke op 11 en 23 mei; Lier op 1, 13 en 20 mei; Luingne op 22 mei; Montreoul-sur-Haine, Henegouwen, op 14 mei; Sint-Kruis-Winkel, Oostvlaanderen, op 27 mei, Zandvoorde op 23 mei en Zeebrugge op 26 mei. Over Harchies trok er één op 1 mei, daarna waren er een pleisterend onvolwassen vrouwtje van 1

tot 9 mei, een mannetje op 12 en 15 mei en terug een vrouwtje van 20 tot 24 mei. Verder pleisterden er te Brecht op 5 en van 14 tot 16 mei, te Kalmthout op 11 mei en te Sombreffe, Namen, op 14 juni. De laatste **Slechtvalken** *F peregrinus* trokken op 11 mei over Knokke, op 15 mei over Mechelen en op 21 juni over De Gavers te Harelbeke.

RALLEN TOT ALKEN Op 20 en 21 april zat er een **Klein Waterhoen** *Porzana parva* bij Menen, Westvlaanderen. De laatste **Kraanvogels** *Grus grus* dit voorjaar vlogen over Geel, Antwerpen, op 2 (acht) en 9 mei en over Sint-Andries-Brugge, Westvlaanderen, op 6 mei.(vijf). Er zaten drie **Steltkluten** *Himantopus himantopus* te Lokeren op 5 mei (waarvan één tot 6 mei), twee te Knokke op 9 mei, drie te Kallo-Melsele van 13 tot 24 mei, twee te Genappe, Brabant, op 22 mei en twee te Roksem, Westvlaanderen, op 13 juni. **Temmincks Strandlopers** *Calidris temminckii* werden opgemerkt te Gaurain-Ramecroix, Henegouwen (twee); Genappe (vijf); Hensies; Kallo-Doel (11); Lier (drie); Longchamps (vier); Oostende (twee); Semmerzake, Oostvlaanderen (twee); Tienen, Brabant (vier); Zeebrugge (vier) en Zelzate, Oostvlaanderen (zes). Een **Breedbekstrandloper** *Limicola falcinellus* liet zich uitvoerig bekijken te Longchamps van 16 tot 19 mei. Er werden nog enkele **Poelruiters** *Tringa stagnatilis* opgemerkt; de twee exemplaren van Genk waren nog tot 1 mei aanwezig, daarna volgden er waarnemingen te Oostende op 9 mei en te Harchies op 15 mei. Een mannetje **Grauwe Franjepoot** *Phalaropus lobatus* deed te Libramont op 28 en 29 mei voor een keer de provincie Luxemburg aan! Wat iedereen een zware misser kon noemen, was een langsvliegende **Reuzenzwartkopmeeuw** *Larus ichthyaetus* in eerste zomerkleed tussen Raversijde en Middelkerke, Westvlaanderen, op 10 mei. Buiten de broedkolonies of -paartjes waren er **Zwartkopmeeuwen** *L melanocephalus* te Blokkersdijk (minimaal twee); Bredene (zes); Longchamps; Oostende (16); Wenduine, Westvlaanderen (twee) en Wuustwezel, Antwerpen (twee). Leuk maar kort was de goede waarneming van een eerste zomer **Kleine Burgemeester** *L glaucoides* te Oostende op 17 mei. Er wordt de laatste jaren duidelijk meer op **Lachsterns** *Gelochelidon nilotica* gekeken, op 8 mei vlogen er twee en op 9 mei één langs Oostende. Langs Sint-Kruis-Winkel vloog er één op 8 mei, langs Mariakerke op 12 mei en te Kallo-Verrebroek pleisterde er kortstondig één op 23 mei. Adulte **Dougalls Sterns** *Sterna dougallii* werden herkend te Oostende op 15 en 21 mei. De gebruikelijke golf **Witwangsterns** *Chlidonias hybridus* liet zich voelen; op Blokkersdijk op 3 en 30 mei (respectievelijk één en twee); te Doornik, Henegouwen, op 10 mei; te Gent van 1 tot 3 juni; te Harelbeke op 21 mei (twee); te Knokke-Zwin op 10 mei; te Melsele op 5 juni; te Oostende op 9 mei; te Péronnes op 3 mei; te Pommereoul op 18 mei (vier); te Tienen op 29 mei (twee); te Waasmunster-Lokeren op 15 mei; te Zeebrugge-Achterhaven op 1 en 2 mei en te Zeebrugge-Voorhaven op 2 mei. Op 5 mei zat er een **Witvleugelstern** *C leucopterus* te Lokeren, op 8 mei waren er drie en op 9 mei één te Oostende, op 11 mei één te Tienen, op 18 mei twee te Longchamps en op 21 juni drie op De Gavers te Harelbeke.

UILEN TOT GORZEN Uit de zes geroofde legsels van **Ruigpootuilen** *Aegolius funereus* (vier met eieren en twee met jongen) moeten we weer afleiden dat de connecties van verzamelaars en handelaars op zijn minst gezegd scherp staan (ook vier Bontbekplevier- *Charadrius hiaticula*, meer dan twee Zwartkopmeeuw- en verschillende Dwergstern *Sterna albifrons*-legsels moesten eraan geloven; namen circuleren). Op 4 mei vloog er laag een **Alpengierzwaluw** *Apus melba* over Péronnes. Op 22 mei vloog er één over Zandvoorde en op 24 mei werden er twee gezien boven de Spuikom van Oostende. De in totaal negen **Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster* vlogen op 2 mei over Ronse (vier); op 22 en 23 mei (respectievelijk één en twee) over Bredene; op 31 mei boven Grüfflingen, Luxemburg, en op 9 juni over Vance, Luxemburg. De enige **Hop** Upupa epops voor deze periode zat op 24 mei kortstondig te Bredene. In de Voorhaven van Zeebrugge bleven tot ten minste 9 mei drie **Strandleeuweriken** *Eremophila alpestris* aanwezig. Een pleisterende **Grote Pieper** *Anthus richardi* zat op 16 mei in de Zeebrugse-Achterhaven. Over Bredene vloog er één op 24 mei. **Duinpiepers** *A campestris* werden nog gezien te Ronse op 4 en 12 mei, te Bredene op 10 mei en te Schulen op 16 mei. Er werden vrij veel **Roodkeelpiepers** *A cervinus* gezien; te Bredene twee op 11 mei; te Genappe op 7 en 8 mei; bij Gent op 8 mei; te Heist, Westvlaanderen, op 1 mei; te Kallo-Melsele twee op 5 mei en één op 9 mei; te Neerharen, Limburg, vijf op 11 mei en bij Wenduine op 7 en 10 mei. Een mannetje **Balkankwikstaart** *M f feldegg* zat op 10 mei te Orroir, Henegouwen. Een vrouwtje **Citroenkwikstaart** *M citreola* liet zich op 9 mei slechts door een handvol waarnemers bekijken te Lier. Het nieuws van een pleisterende **Roodstuitzwaluw** *Hirundo daurica* te Virelles, Henegouwen, op 4 mei werd alweer geheimgehouden. Dé soort van de periode werd spijtig genoeg drie dagen te laat doorgebeld. Zouden we een kick gekregen hebben van het mannetje **Diadeemroodstaart** *Phoenicurus moussieri* dat op 29 mei te Sint-Andries-Brugge pleisterde...? We zullen het niet snel weten. Ten minste één zingende **Cetti's Zanger** *Cettia cetti* was nog aanwezig te Harchies op 4 juni. Bij Zeebrugge zong er één in mei en juni. Te Heist zong op 22 mei een **Orpheusspotvogel** *Hippolais polyglotta*. Vanaf 29 mei werden bij Brecht twee exemplaren waargenomen, Vlaanderens eerste broedgeval? Op 9 of 10 juni volgde er een vangst te De Haan en op 10 juni zong er kortstondig één te Boechout, Antwerpen. Ringers aan de Belgische kust slaagden er toch in om dit voorjaar drie **Baardgrasmussen** *Sylvia cantillans* en één **Kleine Zwartkop** *S melanocephala* te vangen. Een zingend mannetje Kleine Zwartkop te Menen werd op 9 mei wel doorgebeld, maar met een net iets te onduidelijke plaatsbeschrijving. Tussen 22 en 25 mei was er te Ethe, Luxemburg, een vondst van een dood vrouwtje. De lijsthouders moesten met lede ogen toezien... De **Iberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus collybita*

brehmi bleef zingen te Wachtebeke, Oostvlaanderen, tot ten minste 7 juni. Bij Ploegsteert, Henegouwen, zat er één op 29 mei. Ook dit jaar geen doorbraak van **Buidelmezen** *Remiz pendulinus* met schaarse waarnemingen te Blokkersdijk op 12 en 16 mei, te Kallo (ten minste één nestbouwend mannetje) en te Zonhoven op 15 mei. Een mannetje en een vrouwtje **Grauwe Klauwier** *Lanius collurio* zaten op 9 mei te Schulen, enkele latere waarnemingen deden de hoop op een broedgeval stijgen. Te Zeebrugge-Achterhaven zat er één op 10 mei, bij Meetkerke op 16 mei en op Blokkersdijk op 23 mei. Een ongedetermineerde **klapekster** *Lanius* vloog op 31 mei over Hensies. Wat doet een **Notekraker** *Nucifraga caryocatactes* te Lier op 2 juni? Een **Roodmus** *Carpodacus erythrinus* te Bastogne, Luxemburg, liet zich op 2 juni enkel horen en op 6 juni zong er een onvolwassen mannetje bij Zevergem. Langs de Belgische kust waren er voor langere tijd meerdere zingende exemplaren aanwezig. Vanaf 18 juni tekende zich plots een ware invasie van **Kruisbekken** *Loxia curvirostra* af, met het gros van de waarnemingen in de provincie Antwerpen. Er waren nog **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* te Assenede begin mei; te Bredene-De Haan van 5 tot 8 mei (vier) en op 16 mei; te Genappe op 5 mei; te Gent op 27 juni; te Heist op 22 mei; te Longchamps op 9 mei; te Ronse van 1 tot 3 mei en te Zwijnaarde op 9 mei (twee). De typisch Belgische les voor deze frustrerende periode; ze waren er wel, maar we zagen ze niet...

Deze waarnemingslijst kwam tot stand met medewerking van Yves Baptiste (Harelbeke), Hugues Dufourny (Henegouwen), Koen Leysen (Schulen), Philippe Smets (Tienen), Dirk Symens (VLAVICO), Erik Vanloo (Trektellingen in het Oostendse), Willy Verschueren (Linkeroever) en Frederik Willemyns (Mergus). Ook de hulp van al diegenen die (hun) waarnemingen meedeelden op de Belgische Dutch Birding-vogellijn (03-4880194) was hier onontbeerlijk.

Gerald Driessens, Bosstraat 44, 2500 Lier, België

DB Actueel

Bairds Strandloper bij Julianadorp Op zaterdag 31 juli 1993 ontdekte Dirk Moerbeek een Bairds Strandloper *Calidris bairdii* op een onder water gezet bloembollenveld langs de Middenvliet bij Julianadorp, Noordholland. De vogel liet zich langdurig zien maar bleef op vrij grote afstand. Tot en met zondagavond 1 augustus kon hij door een groot aantal vogelaars worden bekeken. Het betrof het derde geval voor Nederland en het eerste van een adult in zomerkleed. De twee eerste gevallen waren juveniele exemplaren op 21-28 september 1980 op de Maasvlakte, Zuidholland, en op 23-28 augustus 1981 naast de Stichtse Brug bij Huizen, Noordholland. ARNOUD B VAN DEN BERG

Ted Parker On 3 August 1993, Ted Parker died in a plane crash while surveying cloud-forest in coastal mountains of Ecuador. His death at the age of 40 is an immense loss to neotropical ornithology. He was arguably the world's leading authority on tropical bird biology despite 'being always too busy pursuing birds to pursue advanced university degrees'. Since 1973, he participated in many Louisiana State University Museum expeditions to Peru during which several new species were discovered. His memory for bird sounds was unmatched. It is comforting to know that more than 10 000 of his sound-recordings were donated to the Library of Natural Sounds at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Ted Parker will also be remembered as a very kind and helpful person who encouraged numerous birders in their efforts to identify birds of neotropical forests and to understand bird behaviour and ecology. ARNOUD B VAN DEN BERG

Birding in Hong Kong World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Hong Kong wishes to inform birders planning a visit to Hong Kong and the famous Mai Po Marshes NR that a permit is needed to visit Mai Po. To apply for the 'Mai Po Entry Permit', please write to: Director of Mai Po Marshes NR, Agriculture and Fisheries Department, 393 Canton Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong. The application should contain personal details such as name, address, passport number, dates and purpose of visit and membership of any bird(watch)ing societies or conservation organizations. It takes c 4 weeks to issue a permit. For visiting the coastal mud-flat at Mai Po Marshes, a 'Frontier Closed Area Permit' is needed since this area lies on the border with China. Application for this permit should be done *in person* at the Fanling Police Station, Hong Kong, bringing along a supporting letter from WWF Hong Kong and the Mai Po Entry Permit. For further information on birding in Hong Kong and other useful addresses please contact: WWF Hong Kong, GPO Box 12721, Central, Hong Kong, telephone +852-5261011-6, fax +852-8452734; or the Hong Kong Birdwatching Society, GPO Box 12460, Central, Hong Kong.

Birds of Ecuador Guy Kirwan is collecting information on the birds of Mindo, Ecuador, for a paper on the area's birds. The information collected will also be used by a team of fieldworkers conducting a survey of the region next summer. All contributions will be fully acknowledged. Please send your observations to: Guy Kirwan, 6 Connaught Road, Norwich NR2 3BP, UK.



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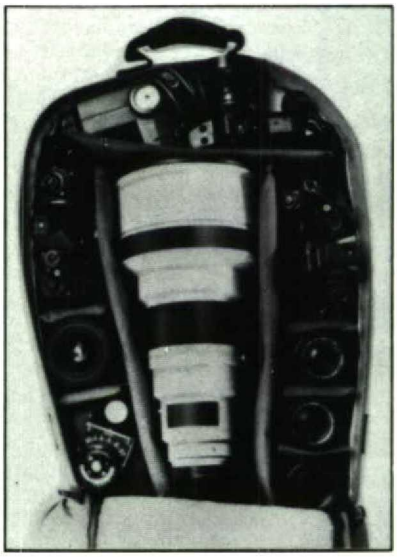
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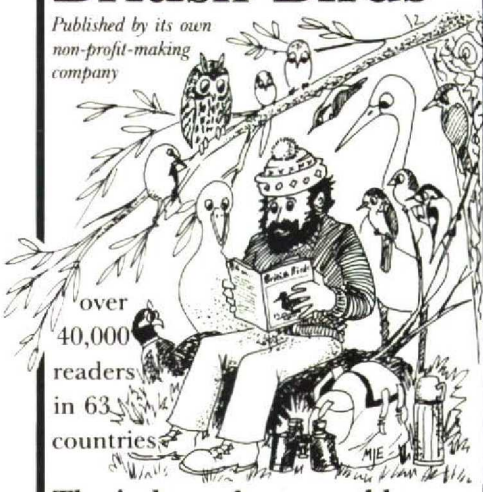
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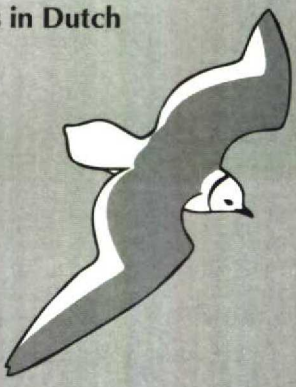
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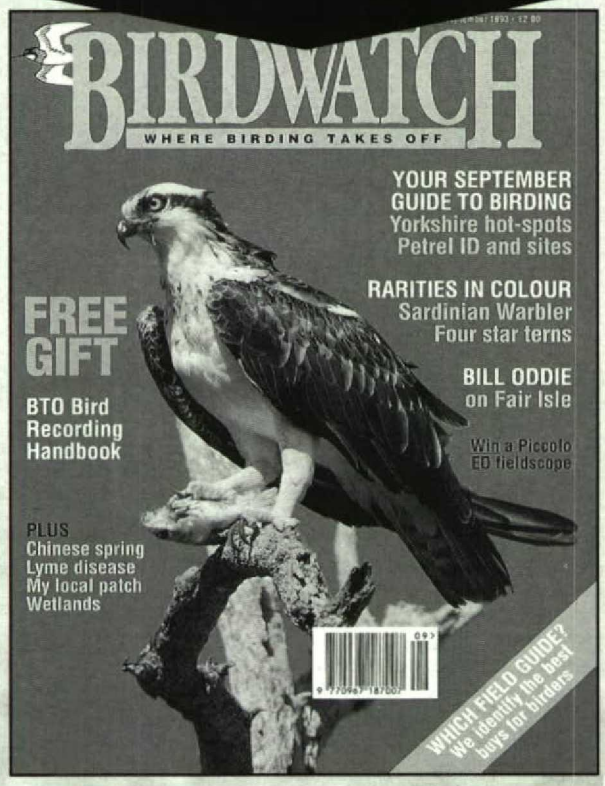
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