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

De volgorde van vogels in Dutch Birding volgt in eerste instantie een klassieke 'Wetmore-indeling'. Binnen dit raamwerk worden voor taxonomie en naamgeving de volgende overzichten aangehouden: *Zeldzame vogels van Nederland* door A B van den Berg & C A W Bosman (2001, Haarlem) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Nederlandse en Engelse namen van Nederlandse vogels); *Palearctic birds* door M Beaman (1994, Stonyhurst) (Engelse namen van overige Palearctische vogels); *Vogels van de wereld – complete checklist* door M Walters (1997, Baarn) (Nederlandse namen van overige vogels van de wereld); en *Birds of the world* door C G Sibley (1996, Version 2.0, Cincinnati) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke en Engelse namen van overige vogels van de wereld). Voor afwijkingen van en aanvullingen op bovenstaande overzichten zie Dutch Birding 19: 21-28, 1997; 20: 22-32, 1998; 24: 22-24, 2002.

Een lijst met tarieven voor de vergoeding van auteurs, fotografen en tekenaars is verkrijgbaar bij de redactie.

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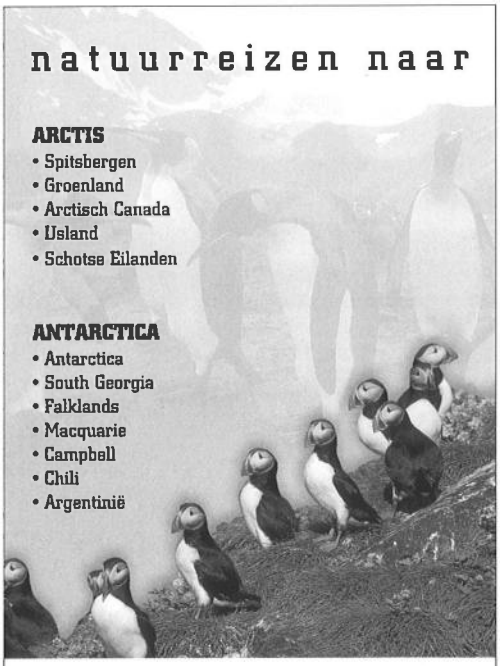

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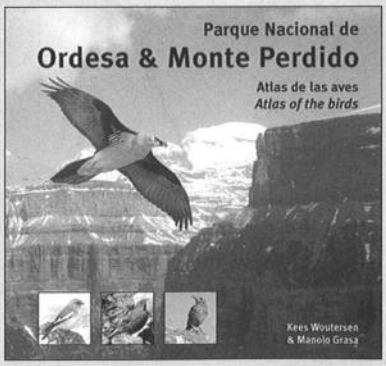

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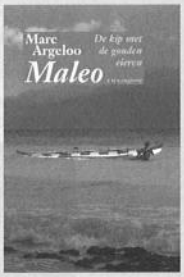

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Rare birds in the Netherlands in 2001

Roland E van der Vliet, Jan van der Laan & CDNA

This is the 22nd annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding. This report comprises records from 2001 as well as belated and reconsidered records, dating back to 1963, which have been evaluated by the Dutch rarities committee, the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA). Several 2001 records are still under review or awaiting submission and could, therefore, not be included. In addition, several records for 2000 and earlier years are still under consideration for various reasons.

This report sees the results of three reviews undertaken by the CDNA. In two cases, it referred to records of taxa considered by the CDNA which had been split into two or more species by Sangster et al (1998): field records of Cory's/Scopoli's Shearwater *Calonectris borealis/diomedea* and all records of isabelline shrike *Lanius arenarius/phoenicuroides/isabellinus*. Also, the status of Demoiselle Crane *Anthropoides virgo* has been a tough nut to crack for several years now. The first result of a review of several records (concerning individuals that were positively observed to be unringed) is presented here. Finally, the CDNA is involved in a review of all records of Subalpine Warbler *Sylvia cantillans* to determine the subspecies. The first result is presented in this report.

Details included for each accepted record are, if available: date(s); location and/or *municipality* (municipal divisions as on 1 January 2001); province; number of birds if more than one, plumage and sex; type of record if trapped, photographed, videoed, sound-recorded or found dead (and where specimen is stored); names of up to three observers involved in finding, identifying and recording, and relevant references in the literature, which normally include (inter)national but-not regional journals, and published photographs. Records from 2000 lasting into 2001 that were already published in the 2000 report are repeated here without references, for the sake of completeness. Observations not (yet) submitted mentioned in the 2000 report, are not repeated in this report and the CDNA recommends consulting the 2000 report for these. Sequence of the records in the species accounts is from the current year backwards, with records within one year presented chronologically. A compilation of most of the birds videoed can be found in Plomp et al (2002). Numbers after each (sub)species' name refer to the total number of individuals *1* from 1 January 1800 to 31 December 1979,

2 since 1 January 1980 but excluding *3* the current year. Taxa marked with an asterisk * are new to the Dutch list.

The following CDNA members voted on some or all of the records in this report: Theo Bakker, Max Berlijn, Ruud F J van Beusekom, Ruud E Brouwer, A (Bert) de Bruin (secretary), Nils van Duivendijk (chairman), Jan van der Laan (former chairman), Teus J C Luijendijk, Roland E van der Vliet (archivist) and Pim A Wolf. Records should be sent to CDNA, Postbus 45, 2080 AA Santpoort-Zuid, the Netherlands, preferably using standard forms which can be obtained free of charge from the CDNA. Records can also be submitted through email (cdna@dutchbirding.nl) or via the CDNA site on the Dutch Birding website (www.dutchbirding.nl), using an electronic submission form. On the same site, it is possible to see which records are currently under review, which were recently accepted and which were rejected.

Decisions regarding taxonomy have been delegated to the Dutch committee for avian systematics, the Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna (CSNA) which on 1 January 2002 consisted of the following members: Arnoud B van den Berg, André J van Loon, C S (Kees) Roselaar, George Sangster (secretary) and Ronald Sluys.

From 1 January 2002 onwards, the CDNA has decided to again consider records of Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus*. This species had not been considered between 1 January 1993 and 1 January 2002, but the CDNA considers it likely that this species has returned to its former rarity status in the Netherlands. Apart from this fact, the CDNA considers that it is still a difficult species to identify and therefore merits consideration (cf Robb 2000).

In 2001, at least 354 species were recorded with one species new to the Dutch list: Egyptian Vulture *Neophron percnopterus*. From earlier years, three other taxa were added to the Dutch list: Demoiselle Crane (first record in 1991), Moltoni's Warbler *S c moltonii* (first and only record in 1987) and Daurian Shrike (first record in 1995, followed by individuals in 1996 and 2000). Possible other additions to the Dutch list reported in 2001, Black-browed Albatross *Diomedea melanophris* (cf Mensink 2001) and Eurasian Crag Martin *Hirundo rupestris*, are still circulating, while a report of a Little Swift *Apus affinis* (cf Ebels 2001) has not (yet) been submitted. Further highlights in 2001 were the fourth Laughing Gull *Larus atricilla*, the fourth Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, the fourth Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum*, the fourth Dartford Warbler *S undata*, the fifth White-throated Sparrow *Zonotricha albicollis* and the sixth Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*. Also, from 1996, the fourth ever Pine Grosbeak *Pinicola enucleator* has been accepted.

Furthermore, 2001 saw record numbers of Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides* (equalling 1979), Eurasian Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus*, Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*, Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis* (equalling 2000), Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*, Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis* and Rose-coloured Starling *Sturnus roseus*. Several belatedly accepted records established 2000 as a record year for both White-rumped Sandpiper (equalling the six from 2001) and Radde's Warbler *P schwarzi*. The winter of 2000/01 was a record winter for Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*. On the other hand, however, no records were accepted for 2001 of Little Crake *Porzana parva*, Baillon's Crake *P pusilla* or Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*.

Systematic list of accepted records

Ross's Goose / Ross' Gans

Anser rossii 0,5,0

1-14 January, Korendijkse Slikken and Nieuwendijk, *Korendijk*, Zuid-Holland (M Berlijn, M van Dijl et al), and 23 January to 14 February, Workumerwaard, *Nijefurd*, and Doniaburen and Gaast, *Wûnseradiel*, and Ferwert, *Ferwerderadiel*, Friesland (J J F J Jansen et al), and 15 February to 18 March, Anjummerkolken, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, and Jaap Deensgat, *De Marne*, Groningen, adult, white morph, photographed, videoed (T Bakker, A de Bruin, A B van den Berg et al); 16 December, Den Bommel, *Oostflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph, photographed (H Zevenhuizen, N van Duivendijk, D Kok et al).

2000 31 August to 27 April 2001, Korendijkse Slikken, *Korendijk*, Plaat van Scheelhoek, *Goedereede*, and *Strijen*, Zuid-Holland, and Tonnekreek and Willemstad, *Zevenbergen*, Noord-Brabant, adult, white morph, photographed, videoed (Birding World 14: 55, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 106, plate 126, 2001).

1998 14-15 November, Workum, *Nijefurd*, Friesland, and Oudega, *Wymbritseradiel*, Friesland, adult, white morph, photographed (S Bernardus, J J F J Jansen et al).

1995 12 November, intermittently to 6 March 1996, Plaat van Scheelhoek, *Goedereede*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph, photographed (J van der Laan, L E Edelaar, G J ter Haar).

All records of the winter 2000/01 are considered to refer to two individuals; dates of that winter have already been reported by van der Vliet et al (2001), but

note several additional locations. It was the first time that both birds could be seen together (at Korendijkse Slikken on 1-10 January). The 1998 bird is considered to refer to one of the birds seen during the winters 1999/2000 and later. The 1995-96 record is a date extension of a long-staying individual since the winter of 1987/88.

Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans
Anser albifrons flavirostris 14,19,3
3 January, Polder Arkemheen, *Nijkerk*, Gelderland, three, adult, two males, one female, ringed with neck bands, inscriptions EJJ, EJS and EJV (D A Jonkers); 26-28 February, Polder Groot Mijdrecht, *Ronde Venen*, Utrecht, two, adult, and 23 March, Polder Demmerik, *Ronde Venen*, Utrecht, two, adult, wearing neck band (EJS and EJV) (G Hiemstra); 7 February to 26 March, Polder Achteraf, *Loosdrecht*, and Oostelijke Binnenpolder, *Maarssen*, Utrecht, adult, wearing neck band (EJJ), photographed, videoed (H R Russer, K Rozier, G J ter Haar et al).

The three birds were ringed during the same catch, with dark blue neck bands with white inscriptions. Two individuals were later seen at Polder Groot Mijdrecht and Polder Demmerik. On 29 October 2001, these two (EJS and EJV) were located and photographed in a flock of 7663 Greenland White-fronted Geese at Wexford Slobs, Wexford, Ireland, where they were last noted on 31 March 2002. Between 6 and 19 April 2002, the large majority of this group left Wexford to return to the breeding areas. On 27 October 2002, both birds had returned to the Wexford Slobs (Alyn Walsh in litt). This observation indicates that vagrants may return to their usual breeding and wintering areas. The third bird turned up at Polder Achteraf and Oostelijke Binnenpolder and was apparently later seen in Germany in autumn 2001. Several other reports have not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

283 Greenland White-fronted Geese / Groenlandse Kolganzen *Anser albifrons flavirostris*, Wexford Slobs, Wexford, Ireland, October 2001 (Alyn Walsh). These two birds were ringed at Nijkerk, Gelderland, Netherlands, on 2 January 2001

Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend
Aythya collaris 5,13,1
10 November, De Bijland, Lobith, *Rijnwaarden*, Gelderland, female, photographed, videoed (A Poelmans, L J R Boon, E A W Ernens et al; Dutch Birding 24: 61, plate 44, 2002).

Only the second record of a female; the first female was in April 1996.

King Eider / Koningseider
Somateria spectabilis 1,9,0
2000 28 August to at least 21 February 2001, Oudeschild and Oost, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult male, photographed, videoed; 30 August to at least 24 May 2001, 't Horntje, Oudeschild and Oost, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year to third calendar-year male, photographed, videoed (Dutch Birding 23: 106, plate 127, 110, plate 132, 2001).

Both records were already published in van der Vliet et al (2001) but note date extensions.

Falcated Duck / Bronskopeend
Mareca falcata 0,5,0
1998 22 April to 12 June, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, male (R Cazemier, T Bakker, O Tol et al).

This male is considered to be the same individual as the bird at Ezumakeeg and nearby Jaap Deensgat, Lauwersmeer, De Marne, Groningen, in May 1994, May-June 1995, May 1996 and May 1998.

American Wigeon / Amerikaanse Smient
Mareca americana 5,31,3
12-15 January, Cornwerd, *Wûnseradiel*, Friesland, male, videoed (S Bernardus, J Bisschop, J J F J Jansen); 15 January, Cornwerd, *Wûnseradiel*, Friesland, male, videoed (S Bernardus, E de Weerd); 8 October to 8 November, Uithoornse Polder, *Uithoorn*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (R S A van Bemmelen, S Rijnbeek, G J ter Haar et al; Dutch Birding 24: 60, plate 41, 2002).
2000 6 November, Bandpolder, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, male, photographed (T Bakker, L Boon, K van Dijken et al); 30 December to 27 January 2001, Oranjeplassen, *Maassluis*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed.

The latter record has already been published in van der Vliet et al (2001). An average year, at first sight, but no less than 10 reports have not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001, 2002).

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling
Anas discors 6,20,1
26-27 May, Prunjepolder, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, male, photographed (H de Waard, L Boon, C van Rijswijk et al; Dutch Birding 23: 236, plate 267, 2001).

A report from 30 September to 3 October at Lepelaarsplassen, Almere, Flevoland, has not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

Green-winged Teal / Amerikaanse Wintertaling
Anas carolinensis 6,18,3
3-5 March, Hilversumse Bovenmeent, *Hilversum*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (R P Sinoo, R van Dijk et al); 1-3 April, Polder Achteraf, *Loosdrecht* and Oostelijke Binnenpolder, *Maarssen*, Utrecht, male (G Peterse, H R Russer, K J Eigenhuis et al); 5-6 June, Polder IJdoorn, Durgerdam, *Amsterdam*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (F van Groen, E de Bruin, G J ter Haar).

Although these occurrences look typical at first sight, the March and the June records were only the third and second for the respective months.

Cory's/Scopoli's Shearwater / Kuhls/Scopoli's Pijlstormvogel
Calonectris borealis / diomedea 0,3,0
1991 18 May, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (N F van der Ham, M O Blijerveld, K Woutersen).
1990 17 September, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (N F van der Ham).
1986 29 October, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (L Stegeman, I Tempelman).

After the split of Cory's Shearwater into three species (Sangster et al 1998), it was decided to review all three sight records of this species. None of the three descriptions matched the criteria presented by Gutiérrez (1998), although the records remain acceptable as *C borealis/ diomedea* (Cape Verde Shearwater *C edwardsii* had already been excluded). There are now four accepted records of Cory's Shearwater, all of birds found dead or dying: in October 1947, November 1966, November 1981 and September 1996. There is as yet no proof that Scopoli's Shearwater has occurred in the North Sea. The 1990 record was erroneously given for 24 September in van den Berg & Bosman (1999, 2001).

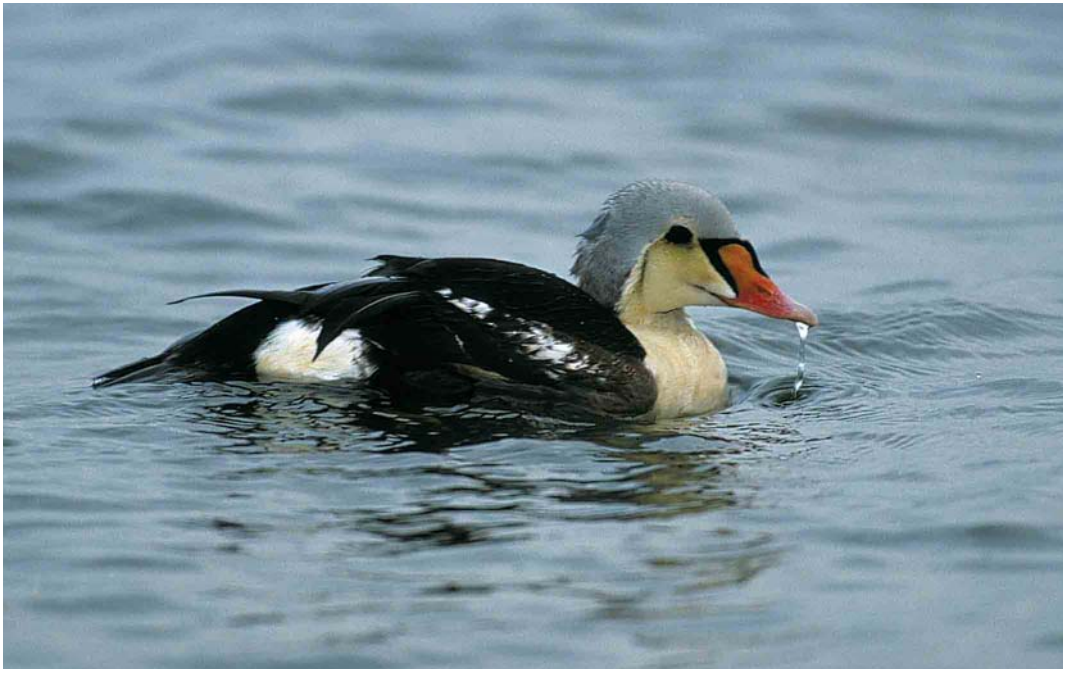
Balearic Shearwater / Vale Pijlstormvogel
Puffinus mauretanicus 5,64,-
1994 9 August, Bloemendaal aan Zee, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (S C V Geelhoed).

This species is no longer considered since 1 January 1998 but the CDNA welcomes all records before this date.

European Storm-petrel / Stormvogeltje
Hydrobates pelagicus -,115,-
1998 15 September, Bloemendaal aan Zee, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (A Gouw, S C V Geelhoed).
1993 16 December, Bloemendaal aan Zee, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (S C V Geelhoed).
1992 11 November Bloemendaal aan Zee, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (S C V Geelhoed).
1990 31 October, Bloemendaal aan Zee, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (S C V Geelhoed).

This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2000 but the CDNA gratefully welcomes all records before this date.

284 King Eider / Koningseider *Somateria spectabilis*, subadult male, 't Horntje, Texel, Noord-Holland, 26 May 2001 *(René van Rossum)*



285 Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, first-summer (taken into care at Oil Platform K-18 Kotter, Continental Shelf, on 28 May 2001), Den Helder, Noord-Holland, 2 June 2001 *(Ruud E Brouwer)*
286 Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, first-summer (taken into care at Oil Platform K-18 Kotter, Continental Shelf, on 28 May 2001), Den Helder, Noord-Holland, 2 June 2001 *(Vincent van der Spek)*

Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan
Pelecanus onocrotalus 3,2,2
25 May, *Meijel*, Limburg, adult (M A H M Sonnemans); 28 May, Oil Platform K-18 Kotter, Continental Shelf, captured, taken into care at Den Helder, Noord-Holland, and handed over to Burgers Zoo, Arnhem, Gelderland, first-summer, photographed, videoed (J Friso, R E Brouwer, R Halff; van der Spek & Ebels 2001; Birding World 14: 234, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 243, plate 276, 2001).
1975 25 May, Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland (J H Ros, J A de Raad), and *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland, adult (J van Dijk); 5 August, Vlinderbalg, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, adult (M R van Eerden, J Prop).

These four records take the total to seven. Previous records were in 1974-75, 1987 and 1990. A bird at Hompelvoet, Zuid-Holland, from 25 June to 14 July 1975 is still under review; it was reportedly accompanied by a Dalmatian Pelican *P crispus* (which is also still under review).

Squacco Heron / Ralreiger
Ardeola ralloides 25 (since 1866),16,4
24-29 May, Rammegors, *Tholen*, Zeeland, photographed, videoed (B van den Broek et al; Dutch Birding 23: 232, plate 258, 2001); 27 May, Puiflijk, *Druten*, Gelderland, photographed (J de Vries; Dutch Birding 23: 232, plate 257, 2001); 9 June, Buurser Zand,

287 Eurasian Griffon Vultures / Vale Gieren *Gyps fulvus*, immatures, Westenschouwen, Zeeland, July 2001 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)* **288** Egyptian Vulture / Aasgier *Neophron percnopterus*, adult, Epen, Limburg, 25 May 2001 *(Han Zevenhuizen)*

Haaksbergen, Overijssel, adult summer, photographed (H Gronert, G Wesseloo, P Knolle et al); 10 June, Hellegatsplaten, *Oostflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult summer (J J Blankert).

The bird at Rammegors was welcomed by many birders, since the last twitchable had been in June 1992, at the very same location.

Glossy Ibis / Zwarte Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus 115,63,-
1995 3 May, Eemshaven, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, photographed (A Boven, B-J Prak); 11-20 June, Eemshaven, *Eemsmond*, Groningen (A Boven, B-J Prak).

In van der Vliet et al (2001), it was erroneously assumed that the same bird was involved in both observations. The observers pointed out, however, that it actually concerned two birds. This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2000 but the CDNA welcomes all records before this date.

*** Egyptian Vulture / Aasgier**
Neophron percnopterus 0,0,1
24-25 May, Epen, *Wittem*, Limburg, adult, photographed (H van Oosterhout, M Visser, J Bisschop et al; van Oosterhout 2001; Birding World 14: 187, 2001, 15: 14, 2002, Dutch Birding 23: 241, plate 274, 2001).

A new – but not unexpected – species for the

Netherlands. The bird was discovered in the late evening just before sunset and it apparently spent the night near the place of discovery. Next day it re-appeared at 10:00 over a small crowd of lucky birders. Then it disappeared in low clouds and was not found again. A report of an adult later the same day over Krimpen aan den Lek, Zuid-Holland, was not accepted, as was a report of a subadult over Groningen, Groningen, on 12 October.

Eurasian Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier
Gyps fulvus 9,12,20
21 May, Tull en 't Waal, *Houten*, Utrecht, two (W Stoopendaal); 3 July, *Uithoorn*, Noord-Holland, and Poelpolder, *Lisse*, Zuid-Holland, and Polder Hoogeweg and Noordwijk-Binnen, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland, and Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, 4 July, Noordwijk-Binnen, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland, and *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, and Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, 5-9 July, Westenschouwen, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, 18, immatures, and 9 July, *Roosendaal*, Noord-Brabant, and Leende, *Heeze-Leende*, Noord-Brabant, 14, photographed, videoed, ring read (R van Harten, E Breed, J van der Laan et al; van der Laan 2001; Birding World 14: 276, 2001, 15: 17, 2002, Dutch Birding 23: 221, plate 241, 235, plate 262, 245, plate 277-278, 297, plate 338-339, 2001).
2000 6 July, Boeldershoek, *Hengelo*, Overijssel, photographed (M Alewijnse, M Christenkamp, J Lansink); 5 August, Vrouwenpolder, *Veere*, Zeeland (E Sanders).

The large flock was one of the greatest birding events of 2001. The 18 birds were discovered independently by three observers, one of them while riding on a train with a speed of 130 km/h. Two birds of this group were colour-ringed, of which one was read (inscription 2H1). It appeared that this bird had been ringed on 14 September 1999 at Logroño, La Rioja, Spain (Alvaro Camiña Cardenal in litt), making the sensation complete. Most seemed to be second-calendar year birds; at least three birds were two years old or older (including the bird of which the ring was read). A report at Zaltbommel, Gelderland, on 22 May is still under review.

Short-toed Eagle / Slangenarend
Circaetus gallicus 3,9,2
17 June to 26 August, Fochtelooërveen, *Norg/Ooststellingwerf*, Drenthe/Friesland, maximum of two (two birds from 14 July to 17 August), photographed, videoed (J J F J Jansen, M Brandsma et al; Brandsma & van der Horn 2002).

This is the second record of two birds summering together. There are now 12 records involving 14 individuals.

Pallid Harrier / Steppekiekendief
Circus macrourus 5,7,5
12 May, Knardijk, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, (sub)adult male (L P Heemskerk, W Leurs, R de Haas et al); 17-18 May, Veenzijdse Polder, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed, videoed (A van Gilst, T J C Luijendijk, J W Wierda et al; Dutch Birding 23: 236, plate 266, 2001); 28 September to 8 October, *Vlieland*, Friesland, juvenile, male, photographed, videoed (F Ossendorp, G J ter Haar, M Berlijn et al; Ossendorp & ter Haar 2001; Birding World 14: 418, 2001, 15: 17, 2002, Dutch Birding 23: 371, plate 422-423, 373, plate 425, 391, plate 454, 2001); 5-10 October, Nolledijk, *Vlissingen*, and *Veere*, Zeeland, juvenile (S Lilipaly, R Sponselee, P L Meininger); 20 October, Langevelderslag, *Noordwijk* (J W Wierda, P Thomas, O Thomas), and Ter Heijde, *Monster*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile, photographed (R S A van Bemmelen, D Groenendijk, M Scholte).

FIGURE 1 Short-toed Eagle / Slangenarend *Circaetus gallicus*, Fochtelooërveen, Drenthe/Friesland, June 2001 *(Martin Brandsma)*

The best year ever. There was a large influx in Europe in the autumn of 2001, with, for example, at least 76 individuals in Finland and 62 in Sweden (van den Berg 2001). No less than five reports have not (yet) been submitted: at Terschelling, Friesland, on 2 May; Ameland, Friesland, on 12 May; Aalkeetbuitenpolder, Zuid-Holland, on 16 June; Mariahoop, Zuid-Holland, on 5 July; Eemshaven, Groningen, on 5 October; and Apeldoorn, Gelderland, on 25 October (cf van Dongen et al 2001). Three other reports are still under review (at Breskens, Zeeland, on 24 April; on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 13 May; and at Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, on 15 June), while a fourth (at Kennemerduinen, Noord-Holland, on 19 October) was only recently submitted and may well have been the same bird as the one already accepted for 20 October. A bird reported at Ibisweg, Flevoland, on 6 May 2000 is also still under review.

289 Greater Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend *Aquila clanga*, juvenile, Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland, 24 January 2001 *(Marten van Dijl)* **290** Greater Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend *Aquila clanga*, juvenile, Itteren, Limburg, 19 October 2001 *(Karel Lemmens)* **291** Booted Eagle / Dwergarend *Hieraaetus pennatus*, Groene Pollen, Terschelling, Friesland, juvenile, pale morph, 30 September 2001 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)* **292** Pallid Harrier / Steppekiekendief *Circus macrourus*, juvenile, Langevelderslag, Zuid-Holland, 20 oktober 2001 *(Jan W Wierda)*

Greater Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend
Aquila clanga 14,6,3
21-24 January, Spookverlaat, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile, photographed, videoed (A de Knijff, D J Moerbeek, M Berlijn et al; Bakker 2001; Dutch Birding 23: 115, plate 143-144, 2001, Birding World 15: 17, 2002); 24 January to 13 May, Anjum, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland (S Bernardus, E de Weerd, M Berlijn et al), and Oude Robbengat, *De Marne*, Groningen (A B van den Berg, K Sars et al), second calendar-year, photographed (Bakker 2001; Dutch Birding 23: 114, plate 141-142, 2001); 19 October, Itteren, *Maastricht*, Limburg, juvenile, photographed, videoed (R van de Laak, K Lemmens, M Berlijn et al).
2000 16-17 November, Koedijk, *Langedijk*, and Bakkum, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, juvenile, photographed (G Langedijk, T Damm, J Stok et al).

Another good year, taking the total for the winter of 2000/01 to an unprecedented six. The Limburg bird was also seen just across the border in Belgium on 18-19 October (van Dongen et al 2001).

Booted Eagle / Dwergarend
Hieraaetus pennatus 0,7,2
26 September, Oirschotse Heide, *Oirschot*, Noord-Brabant, pale morph (M A H M Sonnemans); 30 September, Groene Pollen, *Terschelling*, Friesland, juvenile, pale morph, photographed (A Ouwerkerk; Birding World 14: 418, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 373, plate 426, 2001).

The second year with more than one. In 2000, there were three records, all of dark morphs. There are now

four records of pale morphs (1993, 1996 and two in 2001) and five of dark morphs (1992, 1995 and three in 2000).

*** Demoiselle Crane / Jufferkraanvogel**
Anthropoides virgo 0,1,0
1991 7-25 May, Beuven, Lieropsche Heide, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant, and 27 May, Kokmeeuwenweg, Groote Peel, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant (N Weijsenveld et al).
1992 30 April, Beuven, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant, and Veluwsedijk, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant, and 28 May, Beuven, Lieropsche Heide, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant, and 29 May, Waschven, Strabrechtse Heide, *Heeze*, Noord-Brabant, and 31 May, Beuven, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant, and Veluwsedijk, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant, and 1 June, Veluwsedijk, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant, and Starven, Lieropsche Heide, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant, and 2, 6 and 12 June, Veluwsedijk, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant, and 4 June, Beuven, Lieropsche Heide, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant, and 8 June, Ringselven, Budel-Dorplein, *Cranendonck*, Noord-Brabant (J-E Kikkert, F G S M Hieselaar et al).
1993 20 May, Beuven, Lieropsche Heide, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant, and 22 May to 3 July, Veluwsedijk, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant, adult, photographed (J-E Kikkert, A Mendoza et al).
1994 1-14 May, Veluwsedijk, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant (C van Seggelen).
1995 23 April, Beuven, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant and 23 April to 7 May, Veluwsedijk, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant, and intermittently from 30 April to 20 July, Groote Peel, *Asten*, Noord-Brabant (C van Seggelen).

A new species for the Netherlands. All records above refer to one returning individual. This species has a short but stormy history on the Dutch list. First accepted in 1989 (Berlijn 1991), then rejected after review (van den Berg et al 1993). Then again accepted in 1993 (Wiegant et al 1995, van den Berg & Bosman 1999) but again rejected after review (Wiegant et al 1997, van den Berg & Bosman 2001). And now accepted for the third time. The CDNA is fully aware of the fact that Demoiselle Cranes are held in captivity and that there have been several records of proven escapes, which were submitted and rejected. However, since this species is a long-distance migrant, and other countries in Europe have this species on their list, the CDNA decided to accept this record as the first for the Netherlands. It was positively seen that this bird was not ringed. Other reports from 1989, 1998 and 2000 are still under review.

Stone-curlew / Griel
Burhinus oedicnemus -,31,4
8-9 April, Neeltje Jans, *Veere*, Zeeland, photographed (P L Meininger, N de Schipper, P P de Vries et al); 12 May, Haagse Waterleidingduinen, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland (A Remeeus); 15 May Coepelduynen, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland (A Steenvoorden); 26 July, Prunjepolder, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, photographed (M Berlijn).
2000 3 October, Kooisplek, *Vlieland*, Friesland (H van Oosterhout, M Visser).
1997 13 May, Kerk en Zanen, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, Zuid-Holland (W J M Scheres).

Reports at Katwijk, Zuid-Holland, on 5 May and at Kijkduin, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, on 11 May have not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier
Glareola nordmanni 12,14,1
15-16 August, De Slufter, and 18-22 August, Den Hoorn, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed (E van Egmond, A Wassink et al; Dutch Birding 23: 304, plate 344-345, 2001).

Two other reports in August have not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001). There are now 24 records (involving 27 birds) compared with 16 records (involving 18 birds) for Collared Pratincole *G pratincola*.

Greater Sand Plover / Woestijnplevier
Charadrius leschenaultii 1,5,1
23-27 June, Oostvaardersdijk, *Almere*, Flevoland, second calendar-year female, photographed, videoed (L B Steijn, G J ter Haar, M Berlijn et al; van Bemmelen 2001; Birding World 14: 238, 278, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 231, plate 256, 2001)

This bird belonged to the subspecies group *leschenaultii/crassirostris*. It was discovered by birders looking for the White-tailed Lapwing discovered shortly before by another group of birders (van Bemmelen 2001)

American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier
Pluvialis dominica 1,11,1
12 October, Anjumer Polder en Lioessenser Polder, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland (K Sars, R Offereins, O Tol).

The fifth record for October, which proves to be the best month for this species.

Pacific Golden Plover / Aziatische Goudplevier
Pluvialis fulva 9,11,3
7-12 July, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, and Oude Robbengat and Jaap Deensgat, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, adult summer, photographed (R Cazemier, D Hoekstra, T Bakker et al); 14 July, Workumerwaard, *Nijefurd*, Friesland, adult summer, photographed (T J C Luijendijk, K de Vries, R Hofland et al); 21-24 July, Oosterend, *Terschelling*, Friesland, adult summer moulting to winter plumage, photographed (E van Winden, T M van der Have, A Ouwerkerk et al; Birding World 14: 278, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 304, plate 347, 2001).

In the previous report (van der Vliet et al 2001), Pacific and American Golden Plover had the same number of records after 1980 but now Pacific Golden Plover has taken over, with 14 after 1980, compared with 12 after 1980 for American Golden Plover.

Sociable Lapwing / Steppekievit
Vanellus gregarius 12,27,1
7-24 April, Stompwijk, *Leidschendam*, Zuid-Holland, adult summer, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (T J C Luijendijk, B van den Broek, M Berlijn et al; Dutch Birding 23: 168, plate 190-191, 2001).

White-tailed Lapwing / Witstaartkievit
Vanellus leucurus 1,5,1
23 June, De Blocq van Kuffeler, *Almere*, Flevoland, adult (R S A van Bemmelen, S Rijbeek, M Scholte; van Bemmelen 2001).

This bird was present for just 15 min and, after it had flown, was never seen again (van Bemmelen 2001). Previous records were in 1975, 1984 (two), 1998, 1999 and 2000, although possibly fewer individuals were involved.

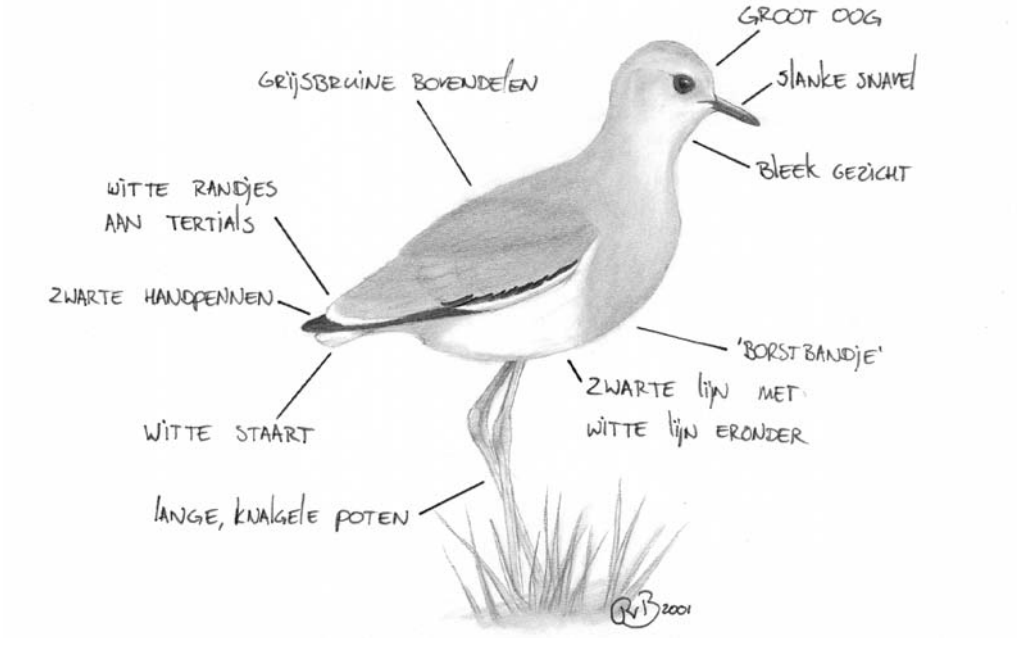
White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper
Calidris fuscicollis 1,11,6
8 August, Wagejot, and 9-11 August, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult summer, photographed (A Wassink, P Duin, E Menkveld et al; Dutch Birding 23: 304, plate 346, 2001); 10-13 August, Polder IJdoorn, Durgerdam, *Amsterdam*, Noord-Holland, adult summer moulting to winter plumage, photographed, videoed (M Zekhuis, L B Steijn, T J C Luijendijk et al); 25 August to 16 September, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult summer moulting to winter plumage (T M F Kompier, A de Bruin, R Cazemier et al); 4 September, Oude Robbengat, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, adult summer moulting to winter plumage, photographed (T Bakker, O Tol et al); 5 September, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult summer (D Kuijper, R O Winters, T Bakker et al); 4-5 November, Oude Robbengat and Jaap Deensgat, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, juvenile (M A Noback, J J F J Jansen, A de Bruin et al).
2000 13 August, Zwarte Haan, *het Bildt*, Friesland, adult, videoed (S Bernardus et al); 12 October, Bandpolder, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult summer moulting to winter plumage, videoed (T Bakker, L J R Boon)

The November record was the second juvenile for the Netherlands; the first juvenile was the first for the Netherlands in October 1977. The August 2000 record is additional to one already reported for the same site in van der Vliet et al (2001).

Broad-billed Sandpiper / Breedbekstrandloper
Limicola falcinellus 23,74,5
13 May, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult summer, photographed, videoed (T Bakker, D J Moerbeek, R O Winters et al); 13-14 May, Eemshaven, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, adult summer, photographed (W J B Fontijn, R Mulder, J J F J Jansen et al; Dutch Birding 23: 236, plate 265, 2001); 15 May, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult summer (A Wassink, P Duin); 19 May, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult summer (A Vink, H Vink-Slotboom, W B Janssen); 29 July to 1 August, polder Breebaart, Termuntenzijl, *Delfzijl*, Groningen, adult (B-J Prak, A Boven).
2000 20 August, Balgzand, *Wieringen*, Noord-Holland (H Zevenhuizen, N van Duivendijk, J de Bruijn).
1999 9 May, Den Oever, *Wieringen*, Noord-Holland, adult summer (M Scholte, S Rijnbeek, O de Vries).

At least three reports have not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

FIGURE 2 White-tailed Lapwing / Witstaartkievit *Vanellus leucurus*, adult, De Blocq van Kuffeler, Almere, Flevoland, 23 June 2001 *(Rob S A van Bemmelen)*



293 Greater Sand Plover / Woestijnplevier *Charadrius leschenaultii*, second calendar-year female, Oostvaardersdijk, Almere, Flevoland, 26 June 2001 *(Jan van Holten)* **294** Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier *Glareola nordmanni*, first-winter, Den Hoorn, Texel, Noord-Holland, 19 August 2001 *(Erik Menkveld)* **295** Pacific Golden Plover / Aziatische Goudplevier *Pluvialis fulva*, adult summer, Oosterend, *Terschelling*, Friesland, 22 July 2001 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)* **296** Buff-breasted Sandpiper / Blonde Ruiter *Tryngites subruficollis*, adult, Eemshaven, Groningen, 10 August 2001 *(Eric Koops)*

Buff-breasted Sandpiper / Blonde Ruiter
Tryngites subruficollis 3,11,6
12-16 May, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult, photographed, videoed (W L Janse, T J C Luijendijk et al; Jansen 2001); 13 May, Eemshaven, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, adult (P Soper, J J F J Jansen, R Cazemier et al; Jansen 2001); 29 July to 21 August, Prunjepolder, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult, photographed, videoed (J de Bruijn, D Kok, T J C Luijendijk et al); 6-27 August, Eemshaven, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, adult, photographed (E Klunder, M A Noback, J J F J Jansen et al; Dutch Birding 23: 303, plate 343, 2001); 2 September, Paesens, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, juvenile (T Bakker, R Cazemier, J J F J Jansen et al); 5 October, *Opmeer*, Noord-Holland, juvenile, ringed, photographed (A Slijkerman, F J Koning et al; Koning 2001; Dutch Birding 23: 394, plate 456, 2001).

The best year ever. The two spring birds were seen displaying with their wings held high, a sight normally restricted to the High Arctic breeding grounds! The juvenile at Opmeer was the first to be trapped and ringed in the Netherlands. A report at Makkumerzuidwaard, Friesland, on 15 August has not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip
Limnodromus scolopaceus 0,15,1
17 February to 9 May and 4 September into 2002, Prunjepolder, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult, photographed, videoed (H Janse, M Janse, W L Janse et al; Janse 2001; Dutch Birding 23: 236, plate 264, 2001).

This may well have been the same bird that was present as the first for Belgium at Het Zwin, West-

Vlaanderen, on 16-18 January 2001 (De Smet 2001). A record from 2000 is still under review. The best months to encounter this Nearctic species are May with five records and August with four.

Terek Sandpiper / Terekruiter
Xenus cinereus 1,18,1
15-20 May, Chaam, *Alphen-Chaam*, Noord-Brabant, videoed (T Goossens, J J Blankert, M Berlijn et al).

A typical date. There are now 20 records, of which 14 in May.

Wilson's Phalarope / Grote Franjepoot
Phalaropus tricolor 6,10,1
30-31 July, *Harlingen*, Friesland, adult (O Bondesson et al).

This rare Nearctic wader has become less frequent the past decade. The last record was in 1995, which was only the second in the 1990s. Previous records were in 1966, 1968, 1969, 1971, 1975, 1979, 1981, 1985 (three), 1987 (three), 1988 and 1994. Arrival dates are spread evenly from April to October.

Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw
Larus atricilla 0,3,1
27 October, De Bijland, Lobith, *Rijnwaarden*, Gelderland, adult winter (A Poelmans, H Sierdsema).

Because this bird was wearing a colour ring on its right leg, it could be ascertained that it concerned the same bird ringed at Zwillbrocker Venn, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany, on 1 June 2001; this bird was first seen here on 11 April 2001 (cf Dutch Birding 24: 161, 162, plate 184, 225, 226, plate 251, 2001).

Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw
Larus fuscus 0,10,1
18 December, Paal 6, *Vlieland*, Friesland, adult, ring read (C Zuhorn).
1999 25 September, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed (S Lagerveld, B Lagerveld, N F van der Ham et al).

The 2001 bird was ringed as a nestling at Kerimäki, Mikkeli, Finland, on 7 July 1995 with a white ring (inscription C364). This observation constitutes the first ringing recovery for the Netherlands, on a surprisingly late (early winter) date (cf Hoogendoorn & van Scheepen 1998). The 1999 bird is another bird than an adult seen nearby at Sint Maartenszee, Noord-Holland, on the same date (cf van der Vliet et al 2001).

Ring-billed Gull / Ringsnavelmeeuw
Larus delawarensis 0,6,0
7 September to February 2002, *Goes*, Zeeland, adult male, videoed (T J C Luijendijk et al).
2000 6 September to at least 14 January 2001, *Goes*, Zeeland, adult male, photographed (Dutch Birding 23: 110, plate 134, 2001).

These dates concern the long-staying bird first seen in January 1998.

Ross's Gull / Ross' Meeuw
Rhodostethia rosea 1,11,0
1997 8 November, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, adult (N F van der Ham).

The fifth record for this popular seawatching spot.

Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern
Sterna dougallii 3,21,1
17 June, 's-Gravenhoekinlaag, *Noord-Beveland*, Zeeland, photographed, videoed (M Hoekstein, M Plomp, N van Duivendijk et al; Dutch Birding 23: 234, plate 261, 2001).

This species was recorded annually in 1989-94 (14 records) but with only four records after 1994, it is becoming rarer again. June and July are the best months to see this tern, with 10 and eight records, respectively.

Black Guillemot / Zwarte Zeekoet
Cepphus grylle 31,43,1
22 January, Posthuiswad, *Vlieland*, Friesland, found dead, leg retained at Zoological Museum of Amsterdam (ZMA) (F Janssens).
2000 24 October, 't Horntje, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed, taken into care at Ecomare, Texel (W Overman)

The Vlieland bird was erroneously reported for 15 February in van Dongen et al (2001).

Eurasian Eagle Owl / Oehoe
Bubo bubo 1,24,3

The pair at St Pietersberg, Maastricht, Limburg, was present all year and raised three young (J J F J Jansen, J-H van Steenis).

Snowy Owl / Sneeuwuil
Nyctea scandiaca 7,7,0

Several records of presumed or proven ship-assisted birds (at Terneuzen, Zeeland, and at Eemshaven, Groningen) in autumn 2001 remain in circulation (cf Verbelen et al 2001).

Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw
Apus melba 7,30,1
10 May, Heesch, *Bernheze*, Noord-Brabant (R R Smits, A Smits, F J A Smits).
2000 13 May, Libellemeent, *Hilversum*, Noord-Holland (R P Sinoo).

The 2000 record takes the total for that year to five. Four other reports in 2000 were never submitted (cf van der Vliet et al 2001).

Little Swift / Huisgierzwaluw
Apus affinis 0,0,0

A report at Lies, Terschelling, Friesland, on 17 May has not (yet) been submitted (cf Ebels 2001). Although photographs were published of this bird (Birding World 14: 238, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 237, plate 268-269, 2001), the CDNA thinks it is unwise to consider a species new for the Dutch list without having all information available, including a description and an account of the circumstances.

297 bonelli's warbler / bergfluiter *Phylloscopus bonelli/orientalis*, first-winter, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, 17 August 2001 *(Tom M van Spanje)*

298 Thrush Nightingale / Noordse Nachtegaal *Luscinia luscinia*, first-winter, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, 15 August 2001 *(Pieter van Eijk)*

Grey-headed Woodpecker / Grijskopspecht
Picus canus 1,3,0

The male at Oosterbeek, Renkum, Gelderland, since 8 May 2000 was seen again from 2 March to at least 6 June.

Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik
Calandrella brachydactyla 3,23,0

2000 10 November, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (D van Dijck; Dutch Birding 22: 54, plate 69, 2001).

The seemingly long primary projection on the photograph (which would not fit this species but rather Lesser Short-toed Lark *C rufescens*) is a photographic illusion created by a one or two shorter and/or displaced tail feathers.

Red-rumped Swallow / Roodstuitzwaluw
Hirundo daurica 2,45,3

9 May, Breskens, *Oostburg*, Zeeland (W L Janse, G Troost, E van Winden); 21 May, Schinkelbos, *Aalsmeer*, Noord-Holland, photographed, videoed (F Ossendorp, G J ter Haar, J van 't Hoff et al; Dutch Birding 23: 237, plate 270, 2001); 5 October, Nollendijk, *Vlissingen*, Zeeland, adult (S Lilipaly, P L Meininger, R Sponselee et al).

The bird at Aalsmeer was accepted as belonging to the subspecies *H d rufula*; this is the only subspecies recorded with certainty in the Netherlands. At least four other spring reports have not (yet) been submitted: Grevelingendam, Zuid-Holland, on 4 May; Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, on 9 May; Terschelling, Friesland, on 12 May; and Breskens, Zeeland, on 23 May (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

Olive-backed Pipit / Siberische Boompieper
Anthus hodgsoni 0,9,1

2-5 October, Mariahoeve, *Den Haag*, and *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, videoed (A van Gilst et al; van Gilst 2001; Birding World 14: 416, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 393, plate 455, 2001).

As the last twitchable bird occurred c 10 years ago, this was the first opportunity for a whole new generation of birders to add this Asian species to their list. Previous records were in October 1987, April 1988, September 1988, October 1990, January-February 1991 (two birds together), October 1991 and October 1998 (two records).

Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart
Motacilla citreola 0,13,1

29 April, Tienhoven, *Maarssen*, Utrecht, male, summer plumage, photographed, videoed (F Schepers, T M van der Have, M Berlijn et al; Dutch Birding 23: 168, plate 192, 2001).

2000 10 April, Breskens, *Oostburg*, Zeeland, male summer (J-E Kikkert, E Parée).

The 2000 record was the earliest ever in the Netherlands by c two weeks. There are now three records in April, three in May, one in June, two in August and three in September.

Thrush Nightingale / Noordse Nachtegaal
Luscinia luscinia 7,41,1

15 August, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (T M van Spanje et al).

2000 13-20 May, Swolgen, *Meerlo-Wanssum*, Limburg, singing, sound-recorded (J Hoogveld, P Palmen).

The 2000 record is the only one for that year but the first for Limburg.

Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst
Luscinia svecica svecica 24,36,0

1999 May, Rottumeroog, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, male, photographed (R Ubels; Edelenbos & Ubels 1999).

299 Olive-backed Pipit / Siberische Boompieper *Anthus hodgsoni*, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, 3 October 2001 *(Marten van Dijl)*

300 River Warbler / Krekelzanger *Locustella fluviatilis*, Leerdam, Gelderland, 5 June 2001 *(Marten van Dijl)*

Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart
Tarsiger cyanurus 1,2,1
5 November, Groene Glop, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, first-winter female, ringed, photographed (H Vonk, H Bouwmeester; Dutch Birding 24: 63, plate 47, 2002).

Of the four records, three were trapped. This much-wanted species seems to appear exclusively on the Frisian Isles. Previous records were in 1967, 1985 and 2000. The first for Belgium was at Blankenberge, West-Vlaanderen, on 25-27 September 2001 (Thoen 2001, Plomp et al 2002, Thoen & De Smet 2002).

Western Black-eared Wheatear / Westelijke Blonde Tapuit
Oenanthe hispanica 3,2,0

A white-throated adult male 'black-eared wheatear' *O hispanica/melanoleuca* provisionally identified as Western Black-eared Wheatear was photographed at Lies, Terschelling, Friesland, on 11 May (cf Dutch Birding 23: 237, plate 271, 2001). This record is still in circulation to establish the taxon concerned. A paper by Magnus Ullman discussing the identification of both taxa will be published in Dutch Birding before long. On basis of this paper, all previous records of 'black-eared wheatear' (five accepted as Western Black-eared and two as Eastern Black-eared Wheatear *O melanoleuca*) will be reviewed. There are strong indications that the first-summer male at Aagtekerke, Veere, Zeeland, on 2-4 June 1996 (Klootwijk & Kuijpers 1996, van den Berg & Bosman 1999, 2001; Dutch Birding 18: 154, plate 168, 1996, 20: 157, plate 120, 1998) currently accepted as Western Black-eared actually concerned an Eastern Black-eared (Magnus Ullman in litt).

Desert Wheatear / Woestijntapuit
Oenanthe deserti 1,7,1
13 October, Eemshaven, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, first-winter male, photographed, videoed (W J B Fontijn, E Koops, L J R Boon et al; Birding World 14: 416, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 377, plate 434, 2001).

A typical date, constituting the third record for October. November also has three records and December two, while the only spring record was in April.

Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster
Turdus obscurus 3,4,1
25 September, Oranjezon, *Veere*, Zeeland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (A Joosse; Dutch Birding 23: 377, plate 435, 2001).

A report from Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 13 October 2000 has not been submitted (cf van der Vliet et al 2001).

301 Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, first-winter female, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 5 November 2001 *(Henri Bouwmeester)* **302** Desert Wheatear / Woestijntapuit *Oenanthe deserti*, first-winter male, Eemshaven, Groningen, 13 October 2001 *(Eric Koops)* **303** Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster *Turdus obscurus*, first-winter, Oranjezon, Zeeland, 25 September 2001 *(Adri Joosse)*

Cetti's Warbler / Cetti's Zanger
Cettia cetti -,47,2
12 to late October, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, Noord-Holland, ringed, photographed (F J Koning et al; Dutch Birding 23: 380, plate 444, 2001); 24 October, Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland, ringed, photographed (M Verrips, W Bleumink).
2000 22 April to at least 11 March 2001, Oostvoornse Meer, *Westvoorne*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, ringed on 28 June 2000, sound-recorded.
1973 22 May to 2 June, De Doort, *Echt*, Limburg (W de Veen).

The 2000 record was already mentioned in van der Vliet et al (2001) but note the date extension. The 1973 record also concerns a date extension.

Zitting Cisticola / Graszanger
Cisticola juncidis -,47,-
1995 early July to 24 September, Kroonspolders, *Vlieland*, Friesland, six (R Rollingswier).

This record concerns a date extension. It seems likely that a breeding attempt took place on Vlieland in 1995 but the CDNA considers this as unproven. This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2001 but the CDNA welcomes all records before this date.

River Warbler / Krekelzanger
Locustella fluviatilis 7,26,1
27 May to 10 June, *Leerdam*, Gelderland, singing, sound-recorded, photographed, videoed (L van der Kooij, A Brenkman, M Berlijn et al).

A report from Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, on 16-24 June has not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

Melodious Warbler / Orpheusspotvogel
Hippolais polyglotta 2,27,1
19 August, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (T M van Spanje; contra van Dongen et al 2001).
2000 13-18 June, Kruisbosch, Epen, *Wittem*, Limburg, singing, sound-recorded (H Steendam, R M van Dongen, M Berlijn et al).
1998 8 June, Strucht, *Valkenburg aan de Geul*, Limburg, singing (R M van Dongen).

The 2000 record concerns a date extension.

Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger
Acrocephalus dumetorum 0,3,1
17 October, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (H Akkerman, R Geene, C van Deursen et al; Geene et al 2001; Dutch Birding 23: 395, plate 457-458, 396, plate 459, 2001).

The fourth record but the first in autumn. It was the third bird to be ringed in the Netherlands. Previous records were in June 1990 (ringed), June-July 1996 and June-July 1998 (ringed; mixed breeding with Marsh Warbler *A palustris*).

Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel
Acrocephalus caligatus 0,9,0
1998 27 September, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, photographed (J J F J Jansen, P A Wolf, A van Kleunen et al).

Reports of birds ringed and photographed at Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, on 21 September and at Hasselt, Overijssel, on 22 September are still circulating (cf Dutch Birding 23: 378, plate 440, 380, plate 445, 2001).

Dartford Warbler / Provençaalse Grasmus
Sylvia undata 1,2,1
24-25 March, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, first-summer, photographed, videoed (S Bot, M Bot, J van Holten et al; Birding World 14: 98, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 167, plate 188-189, 2001).

Previous records were in April 1959, November-December 1995 and January 1997.

*** Moltoni's Warbler / Moltoni's Baardgrasmus**
Sylvia cantillans moltonii 0,1,0
1987 23-26 May, 't Wed, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, male, singing (E J van Huijssteeden, S C V Geelhoed, J Stuart et al).

The first record of this taxon. The documentation consisted only of a description but the descriptions of both call and song were very convincing (Gabriel Gargallo in litt) and matched those in Shirihai et al (2000) exactly. The observers were not aware at the time of all differences in song and plumage characters between subspecies. This record proves how important it is to keep good field notes of every detail observed, no matter how unimportant it may seem. The results of the review of all other records of Subalpine Warbler will be published in the 2002 report.

Barred Warbler / Sperwergrasmus
Sylvia nisoria 93,110,-
1988 20 September, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, first-winter (H Groot).

This species is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 but the CDNA welcomes all records before this date.

Greenish Warbler / Grauwe Fitis
Phylloscopus trochiloides 6,22,2
1 September, Kroonspolders, *Vlieland*, Friesland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (H Bouwmeester; Dutch Birding 23: 378, plate 439, 2001); 23-25 September, Lauwersoog, *De Marne*, Groningen, singing, photographed (R Cazemier, D Hoekstra, T Bakker et al; Dutch Birding 23: 376, plate 432, 2001).
2000 5-10 September, Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, singing (S Rijnbeek, M Scholte, D Groenendijk); 9-11 September, De Robbenjager, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (J de Bruijn, H Zevenhuizen, D Kok).

Both 2000 records concern date extensions (cf van der Vliet et al 2001).

304 Dartford Warbler / Provençaalse Grasmus *Sylvia undata*, first-summer, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 25 March 2001 *(Jan van Holten)*

Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger
Phylloscopus borealis 2,10,4
13 September, Groene Glop, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (U Rijpma, F Tuinstra, C Monkel et al; Dutch Birding 23: 378, plate 438, 2001); 17 September, Kroonspolders, *Vlieland*, Friesland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (H Linckens, H de Groot, F Lelieveld); 20 September, Kroonspolders, *Vlieland*, Friesland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (H Linckens, H de Groot, F Lelieveld); 20 September to 1 October, Petten, *Zijpe*, Noord-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (R E Brouwer, L J R Boon, O de Vries et al; Brouwer 2001; Dutch Birding 23: 389, plate 451-452, 2001).

A record year; the best year so far was 1991 with three birds. The Petten bird gave many birders their first opportunity to study this much-wanted *Phylloscopus*. A 12-day stay is unique; all previous records were of birds not present for more than a day. Except for one in 1997, all other records concerned ringed or dead birds.

Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning
Phylloscopus humei 2,17,2
28 February to 3 April, Egmond aan Zee, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, photographed, videoed (M Plomp, J Stok et al; Dutch Birding 23: 168, plate 193, 2001); 26 October, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (A B van den Berg, M S Robb, F G S M Hieselaar et al).

Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger
Phylloscopus schwarzi 2,14,0
2000 4 October, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded, videoed (M Adelaar, A Wassink, N van Duivendijk et al); 8 October, Camping Stortemelk, *Vlieland*, Friesland (H Groot, L Stegeman, R van Splunder).

Of all localities in the Netherlands, Texel and Vlieland have had most records. On both islands, four birds have occurred but Vlieland has three field records, whereas Texel has only one.

Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter
Phylloscopus bonelli 5,21,1
18 August, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, videoed (D Groenendijk, M van Duin, M Muusse et al).

Two reports, at Hoge Veluwe, Gelderland, on 20 May and at Het Loo, Vaassen, Gelderland, on 26 May have not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

bonelli's warbler / bergfluiter
Phylloscopus bonelli/orientalis 4,5,1
17 August, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (T M van Spanje et al).

Siberian Chiffchaff / Siberische Tjiftjaf
Phylloscopus collybita tristis -,13,1
25 October, De Geul, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, singing,

305 Greenish Warbler / Grauwe Fitis *Phylloscopus trochiloides*, Lauwersoog, Groningen, 23 September 2001 *(Eric Koops)* **306** Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf *Phylloscopus brehmii*, Belfeld, Limburg, 8 June 2001 *(Ran Schols/Rana)* **307** Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger *Phylloscopus borealis*, Petten, Noord-Holland, 30 September 2001 *(Leo J R Boon/Cursorius)* **308** Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger *Phylloscopus borealis*, first-winter, Kroonspolders, Vlieland, Friesland, 20 September 2001 *(H de Groot)* **309** Red-eyed Vireo / Roodoogvireo *Vireo olivaceus,* Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 13 October 2001 *(Otto Overdijk)* **310** Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei*, Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland, March 2001 *(Marc Plomp)*

sound-recorded (H Blom, A Wassink).

A bird photographed and sound-recorded at Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, on 23-25 October (cf Dutch Birding 23: 380, plate 443, 2001) is still in circulation. Several others have not (yet) been submitted.

Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf
Phylloscopus brehmii 2,8,1
26 May to 24 June, Belfeld, *Venlo*, Limburg, singing, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (W Bonten, P Palmen, M Berlijn et al; Dutch Birding 23: 235, plate 263, 2001).

The bird's territory was exactly on the Dutch-German border; most of the time it stayed on the German side.

Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger
Ficedula albicollis 23,5,1
5-7 May, Lies, *Terschelling*, Friesland, first-summer male, photographed (N Oosterveen, R Bon, R Terlou et al; Terlou & Ebels 2001; Birding World 14: 235, 2001, 15: 30, 2002, Dutch Birding 23: 173, plate 196, 238, plate 272, 2001).

A typical date. May is the best month to see this striking flycatcher, with no less than 15 records. A bird photographed on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 1 May has not (yet) been submitted (cf Terlou & Ebels 2001).

*** Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier**
Lanius isabellinus 0,3,0
2000 1-3 October, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (I van der Brugge, H S Schekkerman, M Berlijn et al; Plomp et al 2001; Dutch Birding 22: 309, plate 309, 2000).
1996 8-11 December, Lauwersoog, *De Marne*, Groningen, and Egbert Schuldinkeiland, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, first-winter, photographed (P Herkenrath, D G Duff, T Bamberger; de Bruin 1996, van den Berg & Bosman 1999, 2001; Dutch Birding 18: 339, plate 327, 1996, 19: 43: plate 46, 1997).
1995 4 May, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult male, photographed (H van Oosten, A Wassink, R G Bouwman et al; van Oosten & Ebels 1995, Wassink 1996, van den Berg & Bosman 1999, 2001; Birding World 8: 174, 1995, Dutch Birding 17: 129, plate 110, 1995, 18: 130, plate 133, 1996).

Turkestan/Daurian Shrike / Turkestaanse/Daurische Klauwier
Lanius phoenicuroides / isabellinus 0,2,0
1993 21 October, De Hoge Berg, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (M A Capello, W R L Mahu, E B Ebels et al; Ebels 1993, Capello et al 1994; Dutch Birding 15: 285, plate 20, 1993).
1985 18-19 October, Schorrenweg, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (P Wouters; Wouters 1996, Dutch Birding 18: 132, plate 134-136, 1996).

The CDNA decided to review all records of isabelline shrike *L arenarius/phoenicuroides/isabellinus* after the publication of the identification paper by Worfolk (2000). The CDNA could not agree to which taxon, *phoenicuroides* or *isabellinus*, these two records belonged. Three other records were considered to be *isabellinus* (see above), while a sixth record has already been published as *phoenicuroides* (van der Vliet et al 2001). A detailed paper discussing these decisions is in preparation for Dutch Birding.

Woodchat Shrike / Roodkopklauwier
Lanius senator -,62,2
31 May to 5 June, Rammegors, *Tholen*, Zeeland, first-summer, videoed (E Sanders, D van de Spoel, J Walhout et al); 23 September, Vebenabos, *Veere*, Zeeland, juvenile, photographed (P A Wolf, P L Meininger, M Hoekstein).

A report at Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, on 11 May has not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001).

House Crow / Huiskraai
Corvus splendens 0,10,3
At Hoek van Holland, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, numbers had increased to eight in autumn 2001 (A van der Ent et al; Birding World 14: 144, 2001); 10 January to 19 May, Renesse, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, male, found dead on 19 May, photographed, videoed, sound-recorded, specimen not retained (A B van den Berg, M Scholte, D Groenendijk et al; Dutch Birding 23: 110, plate 133, 2001).
2000 29 October to January 2001, *Hoorn*, Noord-Holland, photographed.
1999 31 March, 2 April and 17 April, Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland (R van der Vliet, D Laponder, R Messemaker et al).

The CDNA assumes that the Renesse record refers to the bird that had already been present there from 21 November 1994 to at least 17 August 1997 (cf Ebels & Westerlaken 1996). The 2000 record was already mentioned in van der Vliet et al (2001). The 1999 record is considered to refer to one (or more) of the birds of Hoek van Holland. The total of eight birds at Hoek van Holland adds three more individuals to the totals. A report of a ninth bird at this site during the year has not been accepted due to lack of a description, while a report from Texel, Noord-Holland, on 20 December remains in circulation.

Rose-coloured Starling / Roze Spreeuw
Sturnus roseus 21,45,7
18-24 August, Kornwerderzand, *Wûnseradiel*, Friesland, adult, photographed, videoed (O Tol, A de Bruin, S de Bruin et al); 19-26 August, Kornwerderzand, *Wûnseradiel*, Friesland, juvenile, photographed (L B Steijn, D M Brinkhuizen, H Lanters et al); 28 September, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile (W van Rijswijk); 29-30 September, De Geul, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, juvenile (A Vink, H Vink-Slotboom); 30 September to 1 October, Westduinpark and Kijkduin, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile (V van der Spek, R van der Vliet, J Ruinaard et al); 15 October, Polder Wassenaar, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, juvenile (A Wassink); 3 December, West

aan Zee, *Terschelling*, Friesland, juvenile, photographed (W A van Splunder, R A van Splunder, N Ramaker).

At least seven in one year is a new record; the best year so far was 1999 with six birds. Remarkably, the juvenile at Kornwerderzand was the earliest juvenile ever (by six days) and the one on Terschelling the latest juvenile ever to be found – although two juveniles found on earlier dates in previous years stayed until 11 December 1975 and 12 December 1997, respectively. No less than six reports have not (yet) been submitted: Hellegatsplaten, Zuid-Holland, from 30 May to 17 June; between Nijmegen, Gelderland, and Venlo, Limburg, on 3 July; Terschelling, Friesland, on 20-21 August; Texel, Noord-Holland, on 1 September; Vlieland, Friesland, on 25 September; and Amsterdamse Bos, Noord-Holland, on 16 December (cf van Dongen at al 2001, 2002). The CDNA would welcome submission of these records.

Red-eyed Vireo / Roodoogvireo
Vireo olivaceus 0,5,1
13 October, Groene Glop, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, trapped, photographed (B Nijeboer, W Fokker, O Overdijk et al; Dutch Birding 23: 368, plate 419, 2001).

Previous records of this Nearctic species were in October 1985 (two), September 1991, October 1991 and October 1996. Only the 1996 bird was observed in the field; all others were trapped or found dead.

Arctic Redpoll / Witstuitbarmsijs
Carduelis hornemanni exilipes 43,49,4
17 December to 12 January 2002, Zuid-Eierland, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, maximum of four (one on 17-20 December, three from 20 December to 12 January, four on 29 December), photographed, videoed, sound-recorded (A Wassink, R E Brouwer, M Berlijn et al; Ebels & Wassink 2001; Dutch Birding 24: 72, plate 59-60, 117, plate 100, 2002).

A bird caught on video at Oosterend, Terschelling, on 23 December (cf Plomp et al 2002) is still under consideration.

311 Rustic Bunting / Bosgors *Emberiza rustica*, Oosterend, Terschelling, Friesland, 15 October 2001 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)*

Two-barred Crossbill / Witbandkruisbek
Loxia leucoptera 37,205,0

A female photographed at De Zilk, Noordwijkerhout, Zuid-Holland, on c 7 October 1963 has been rejected after review (cf van den Berg & Bosman 2001). The CDNA now considers that the photographs of this bird show a White-winged Crossbill *L l leucoptera*. Although the CDNA assumes that this Nearctic subspecies could conceivably occur in Europe in a natural state, the plumage and behaviour of this particular individual and the circumstances surrounding its capture pointed towards an origin from captivity (Robb & van den Berg 2002).

Pine Grosbeak / Haakbek
Pinicola enucleator 3,1,0
1996 24 March, Melissant, *Dirksland*, Zuid-Holland, male, photographed (G de Zoete; de Zoete & Meininger 1997; Dutch Birding 24: 96, plate 78, 2002).

The record-influx into southern Scandinavia in the winter of 2000/01 provided several birders an opportunity to study this species closely. Some noted that several birds had very long nails (Jansen & Bouwman 2002). In museums in Scandinavia, also several specimens were found with long nails. With this in mind, the previously rejected record of 1996 was reconsidered by the CDNA. The CDNA is now of the opinion that the long nails of this bird should not preclude its acceptance as a wild bird.

White-throated Sparrow / Witkeelgors
Zonotrichia albicollis 3,1,1
30 April, Rottumerplaat, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, adult male, singing, photographed (G Kazemir, D Lutterop; Lutterop 2001; Grauwe Gors 29: 128, 2001).

Although not formally submitted, the published evidence - including two photographs on the observers's website (home.wxs.nl/~lutte000) and one in a regional birding journal - was convincing enough to make this record acceptable. Previous records were in September 1967, October 1967, April 1977 and June 1989. These dates are in line with the pattern of occurrence in Britain and Ireland (Dymond et al 1989).

Rustic Bunting / Bosgors
Emberiza rustica 13,48,1
15-19 October, Oosterend, *Terschelling*, Friesland, photographed (A Ouwerkerk).
2000 12 October, West-Terschelling, *Terschelling*, Friesland (W Schep, A Ouwerkerk, P Logtmeijer).

Terschelling is apparently the best place to see this bunting in the Netherlands, with 14 records (concerning 17 individuals).

Little Bunting / Dwerggors
Emberiza pusilla 27,62,2
23 September, Petten, *Zijpe*, Noord-Holland (L B Steijn, H Groot, P Thomas); 28 September, Camping Storte-

312 Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier *Lanius isabellinus*, first-winter, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 3 October 2000 *(Frank Dröge)*

313 Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger *Ficedula albicollis*, first-summer male, Lies, Terschelling, Friesland, 7 May 2001 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)*

melk, *Vlieland*, Friesland (L B Steijn, K de Vries, J Scharringa et al).
2000 9 December, Groene Strand, *Westvoorne*, Zuid-Holland (W L Janse, F van der Lans, A Linckens).

An average year, although more than 10 reports have not (yet) been submitted (cf van Dongen et al 2001, 2002). The best years were 1990 (eight) and 1995 (nine).

Yellow-breasted Bunting / Wilgengors
Emberiza aureola 3,7,1
11 September, Groene Glop, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, juvenile, ringed, photographed (U Rijpma, F Tuinstra, C Monkel et al; Dutch Birding 23: 378, plate 441, 2001).

A typical date; there are now eight records in September and one each in July, August and October.

Systematic list of rejected records

This list contains all records not accepted by the CDNA. Records marked with @ were rejected by all committee members in the first or second voting. Most records were rejected because the identification was not fully established (often due to lack of documentation) or when the bird showed signs of captivity, such as dubious rings, excessive wear or aberrant behaviour. Species for which the CDNA unanimously decided that all records refer to birds of captive origin are indicated with *. This includes records of birds of which all ancestors are assumed to be of captive origin (introduced species of British category C).

Lesser Canada Goose / Kleine Canadese Gans *Branta hutchinsii* 4 January, Koudenhoek, *Goedereede*, Zuid-Holland, two adults, photographed (@ considered *B h minima*, which is considered an escape). **American Wigeon / Amerikaanse Smient** *Mareca americana* 3 February to 22 March, Kapelsche Moer, *Kapelle*, Zeeland, adult male (@ hybrid wigeon not excluded; white rump wrong for any species of wigeon); 7 March, Middelblok, Gouderak, *Ouderkerk*, Zuid-Holland, male, photographed (@ considered hybrid); 30 September to 5 October, Slufter, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, male, videoed (hybrid not excluded). **Egyptian Vulture / Aasgier** *Neophron percnopterus* 25 May, Krimpen aan de Lek, *Nederlek*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete); 12 October, *Groningen*, Groningen, subadult (description of a flying bird too detailed to be fully credible and not correct in every detail for bird of this age). **Pallid Harrier / Steppekiekendief** *Circus macrourus* 12 May, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, adult female (@ description incomplete); 13 October, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, female (@ description incomplete); 20 October, Duivenvoordse Polder, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland, immature (@ description incomplete). **Long-legged Buzzard / Arendbuizerd** *Buteo rufinus* 25 July, Aerdenhout, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Booted Eagle / Dwergarend** *Hieraaetus pennatus* 29 April, Hoek van Holland, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, pale morph (@ description incomplete); 23 May, Bavel, *Breda*, Noord-Brabant, pale morph (@ short observation from moving car did not convince the CDNA); 21-27 October, *Brunssum*, Limburg, pale morph (@ description incomplete). **Gyr Falcon / Giervalk** *Falco rusticolus* 25 August, Rottumeroog, *Eemsmond,* Groningen, and 8-9 September, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, and 26 September, Grijpskerk, *Zuidhorn*, Groningen, immature, photographed, found weakened on 26 September (Corté et al 2001, van Dongen et al 2001; Dutch Birding 23: 311, plate 354, 2001) (wearing metal ring from Germany, considered escape). **Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen** *Porzana parva* 16-17 May, Meinerswijk, Elden, *Arnhem*, Gelderland, male, singing (@ no sound-recording available); 26 May, Romeinenweerd, Hout-Blerick, *Venlo*, Limburg, female (description incomplete). **Sociable Lapwing / Steppekievit** *Vanellus gregarius* 7 October, Houthem, *Valkenburg aan de Geul*, Limburg (@ incomplete description of a bird flying by). **Great Snipe / Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* 6 October, Berkenwoudse Boezem, Berkenwoude, *Bergambacht*, Zuid-Holland, two (@ incomplete description of birds flying by). **Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw** *Larus fuscus* 13 April, Hilversumse Bovenmeent, *Hilversum*, Noord-Holland, subadult, photographed (@ description and photographs do not rule out '*intermedius*' Lesser Black-backed Gull *L graellsii*). **Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern** *Sterna dougallii* 20 May, Scheveningen, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek** *Clamator glandarius* 20 September, *Leusden*, Utrecht, juvenile (@ incomplete description of bird only seen in flight). **Eurasian Eagle Owl / Oehoe** *Bubo bubo* 25 March, Kranenburg, *Zwolle*, Overijssel, photographed, videoed (Plomp et al 2002; @ identification accepted; bird was a known escape). **Red-rumped Swallow / Roodstuitzwaluw** *Hirundo daurica* 11 May, Breskens, *Oostburg*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete, eg, hybrid Barn Swallow x House Martin *Hirundo rustica x Delichon urbica* not excluded). **Black-headed Wagtail / Balkankwikstaart** *Motacilla feldegg* 12 May, Kobbeduinen, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, male (@ no description; records can only be accepted by the CDNA if photographs and/or sound-recordings are available). **Northern Mockingbird / Spotlijster** *Mimus polyglottos* 13 May, Langevelderslag, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland (description partly wrong for this species, eg, details of ear-coverts and tail pattern). **Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster** *Turdus obscurus* 14 October, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland (incomplete description of bird seen in flight only). **Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel** *Acrocephalus caligatus* 28 September, Haagse Waterleidingduinen, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland (description incomplete; separation from Sykes's Warbler *A rama* and Eastern Olivaceous Warbler *A pallidus elaeicus* is hardly possible without photographs or in-hand measurements). **Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning** *Phylloscopus humei* 3 March, *Vlaardingen*, Zuid-Holland (description of silent bird does not rule out Yellow-browed Warbler *P inornatus*). **Siberian Chiffchaff / Siberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus collybita*

tristis 2 December, Egmond aan Zee, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (@ field records will only be accepted by the CDNA if a sound-recording is available). **Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger** *Ficedula albicollis* 18 August, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, videoed (@ video-stills show Pied Flycatcher / Bonte Vliegenvanger *F hypoleuca*). **House Crow / Huiskraai** *Corvus splendens* 22 September, Bakkum, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland (description incomplete). **Rock Bunting / Grijze Gors** *Emberiza cia* 27 July, Groene Strand, *Terschelling*, Friesland, two (@ poor description). **Rustic Bunting / Bosgors** *Emberiza rustica* 5 October, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (@ incomplete description of a bird flying by); 13 October, Rottumeroog, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, first-winter female (@ poor description). **Little Bunting / Dwerggors** *Emberiza pusilla* 25 September, Kennemermeer, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

2000

Atlantic Great Cormorant / Grote Aalscholver *Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* 26 February and 7 April, Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, four, immature (provenance of genotypically pure individuals of subspecies *carbo* not certain in these cases). **Stone-curlew / Griel** *Burhinus oedicnemus* 14 May, *Goes*, Zeeland (@ incomplete description of a bird only heard). **pratincole / vorkstaartplevier** *Glareola* 1 October, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland (@ incomplete description of a bird flying by). **Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw** *Apus melba* 26 April, *Assen*, Drenthe, two (description incomplete). **Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit** *Oenanthe isabellina* 13 September, Quackgors, *Hellevoetsluis*, Zuid-Holland (description incomplete). **Melodious Warbler / Orpheusspotvogel** *Hippolais polyglotta* 13 May, Galjootweg, *Almere*, Flevoland (description incomplete). **Siberian Chiffchaff / Siberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus collybita tristis* 30 December, Brikweg, *Almere*, Flevoland, photographed (@ field records will only be accepted by the CDNA if a sound-recording is available). **Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger** *Ficedula albicollis* 8 May, Langezwaag, *Opsterland*, Friesland, male (description incomplete). **Rustic Bunting / Bosgors** *Emberiza rustica* 15 September, Kroonspolders, *Vlieland*, Friesland (description incomplete).

1999

Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbianus* 11 December to 3 January 2000, Eexterzandvoort, *Aa en Hunze*, Drenthe, adult (incomplete description of a bird that may have been the individual present in the winters of 1997/98 and 1998/99). **Hutchins's Canada Goose / Hutchins' Canadese Gans** *Branta hutchinsii hutchinsii* 19 May, Jaap Deensgat, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, adult (@ this taxon is only considered when photographs are available which clearly show the colour of breast and flank to exclude *B h minima* or *B h taverneri*). **Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* 6-7 October, Driessensven, Bergerheide, Nieuw-Bergen, and 12-19 October, Reinderslooi, Bergerheide, Papenbeek, *Bergen*, Limburg, adult (Birding World 12: 424, 1999, Dutch Birding 21: 287, plate 302, 1999) (identification accepted; considered escape because of presence of apparently clipped feathers); 30 October, Kinderdijk, *Nieuw-Lekkerland*, Zuid-Holland, immature, photographed (identification accepted; considered escape because of large gap in right wing, not consistent with moult). **Pallid Harrier / Steppekiekendief** *Circus macrourus* 27 May, Hoogkerk, *Groningen*, Groningen, first-summer female (@ description incomplete, eg, lacking details of head and underwing). **Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw** *Larus fuscus* 16 June, *Groningen*, Groningen, first-summer (@ description does not rule out '*intermedius*' Lesser Black-backed Gull *L graellsii*). **Siberian Chiffchaff / Siberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus collybita tristis* 2-20 January, *Zwolle*, Overijssel, photographed (Dutch Birding 21: 58, plate 49, 1999) (@ field records will only be accepted by the CDNA if a sound-recording is available). * **Purple-backed Starling / Daurische Spreeuw** *Sturnus sturninus* 15 May, Stevinsluizen, Den Oever, *Wieringen*, Noord-Holland, male (identification accepted but provenance considered unreliable; year of observation erroneously reported as 2000 in van der Vliet et al 2001); 5 November, *Duiven*, Gelderland, adult male, photographed (@ identification accepted but provenance considered unreliable).

1998

Intermediate Canada Goose / Middelste Canadese Gans *Branta canadensis parvipes* 24-29 November, Prunjepolder, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, photographed (@ photographs and description do not rule out other subspecies, eg, *B c canadensis*). **Black-headed Wagtail / Balkankwikstaart** *Motacilla feldegg* 11 May, Breskens, *Oostburg*, Zeeland, male summer (@ records can only be accepted by the CDNA if photographs and/or sound-recordings are available). **River Warbler / Krekelzanger** *Locustella fluviatilis* 19-24 May, Siegerswoude, *Opsterland*, Friesland, singing (@ no sound-recording available). **Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors** *Emberiza melanocephala* 21-27 October, Lageland, *Slochteren*, Groningen, male, photographed (@ photographs too blurry to determine species).

1997

Melodious Warbler / Orpheusspotvogel *Hippolais polyglotta* 24 June, Partij, *Wittem*, Limburg (@ poor description). **Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel** *Acrocephalus caligatus* 25 September, Nolledijk, *Vlissingen*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete, eg, head pattern). **Siberian Chiffchaff / Siberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus collybita tristis* 26 October, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (field records will only be accepted by the CDNA if a sound-recording is available). **Rustic Bunting / Bosgors** *Emberiza rustica* 28 September, Camperduin, *Schoorl*, Noord-Holland (@ incomplete description of bird observed only briefly).

1996
Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans *Anser albifrons flavirostris* 23 March, Slot Nijenbeek, Rammelwaard, *Voorst*, Gelderland, first-winter (@ description incomplete). **Middle Spotted Woodpecker / Middelste Bonte Specht** *Dendrocopos medius* 15 November, *Susteren*, Limburg (description incomplete). * **Red-billed Starling / Zijdespreeuw** *Sturnus sericeus* 31 December into 1997, Nes, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, photographed (@ identification accepted but considered escape).

1995
Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen *Porzana parva* 13 October, Brederwiede, *Steenwijk*, Overijssel (description incomplete).

1994
American Wigeon / Amerikaanse Smient *Mareca americana* 16 October, Spaarnwoude, *Haarlemmerliede en Spaarnwoude*, Noord-Holland, adult male eclipse (@ description incomplete, eg, underwing pattern not described).

1992
Little Bunting / Dwerggors *Emberiza pusilla* 2 October, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (@ incomplete description of a bird flying by)

1991
European Roller / Scharrelaar *Coracias garrulus* 5 October, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (@ description of a bird flying by does not rule out exotic rollers).

1990
Long-tailed Jaeger / Kleinste Jager *Stercorarius longicaudus* 21 September, Bloemendaal aan Zee, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Siberian Chiffchaff / Siberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus collybita tristis* 3-4 December, Sneekermeer, *Sneek*, Friesland, sound-recorded (no description; sound-recording of call insufficient for acceptance). **Central European Treecreeper / Kortsnavelboomkruiper** *Certhia familiaris macrodactyla* 16 April, Zuid-Limburg, Limburg, photographed (Short-toed Treecreeper *C brachydactyla* not excluded).

1984
European Bee-eater / Bijeneter *Merops apiaster* 4 July, Nagelbeek, *Schinnen*, Limburg (description incomplete).

1982
bonelli's warbler / bergfluiter *Phylloscopus bonelli/orientalis* 1 May, Kerperbos, *Vaals*, Limburg (description does not rule out greyish Wood Warbler *P sibilatrix*). **Common Yellowthroat** / **Gewone Maskerzanger** *Geothlypis trichas* 11 September, Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (Dutch Birding 4: 112, plate 59, 1982) (description and photographs do not match the claimed species; it is however an intriguing individual that apparently cannot be attributed to any species).

1975
Greater Flamingo / Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* 13 January to 4 November, Goudplaat, *Noord-Beveland*, and Wolphaartsdijk, *Goes*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete, eg, bill pattern and colour); 16 August, Achter de Zwarten, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, two (@ no description); 28 December, Drijvers Vogelweid, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

1973
Ivory Gull / Ivoormeeuw *Pagophila eburnea* 25 December, Scheveningen, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, adult (@ description incomplete).

1971
Balearic Shearwater / Vale Pijlstormvogel *Puffinus mauretanicus* 20 October, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete, eg, underparts not described).

1963
Two-barred Crossbill / Witbandkruisbek *Loxia leucoptera* c 7 October, De Zilk, *Noordwijkerhout*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (van den Berg & Bosman 2001, Robb & van den Berg 2002, contra van den Berg & Bosman 1999) (@ see main text).

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Herring, Yellow-legged and Pontic Gulls wintering in inland Poland

Marcin Faber & Grzegorz Neubauer

In recent decades, large gulls of the 'Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* complex' (ie, Herring Gull, Pontic Gull *L cachinnans cachinnans* and Yellow-legged Gull *L michahellis*) have expanded their ranges to inland areas of central and western Europe (Glutz von Blotzheim & Bauer 1982, Snow & Perrins 1998). Also, numerous birds from northern and north-eastern Europe (ie, Herring Gulls) have started wintering inland on the continent, eg, in Poland and Germany (Snow & Perrins 1998). Two southern taxa, Pontic Gull and Yellow-legged Gull, have expanded northwards and westwards and both are currently breeding as far north as central Poland (Barthel 1997, 1999, Faber et al 2001). The expansion is also reflected by the occurrence of non-breeding, mostly immature birds, in Scandinavia and southern Finland (Jonsson 1998, Luoto et al 2002). However, current literature suggests that Pontic and Yellow-legged Gull are thought to be rather scarce and local in central Europe in winter. Detailed work on their wintering numbers and distribution in this region is still lacking. The aim of this paper is to present a detailed overview of the numbers of these two taxa, as well as Herring Gulls, at selected sites in inland Poland in the winter of 2000/01.

Material and methods

We surveyed four inland localities in Poland, known for their large numbers of wintering large gulls: rubbish dumps in Toruń (53:02 N, 18:36 E), Poznań (52:29 N, 16:54 E) and Konin (52:13 N, 18:16 E) and the Jeziorsko reservoir on the Warta river (51:50 N, 18:43 E). In these places, three to five counts were made between 5 January and 17 February 2001. Data from southern Poland at Oświęcim (50:03 N, 19:18 E) and

314 Herring Gull / Zilvermeeuw *Larus argentatus*, adult, Konin, central Poland, January 2002 *(Marcin Faber)*

[*Dutch Birding 24: 350-357, 2002*]

TABLE 1 Numbers of gulls and proportion of Herring Gulls / Zilvermeeuwen *Larus argentatus* and Pontic Gulls / Pontische Meeuwen *L c cachinnans* at surveyed localities

Locality	Date	Total number of gulls	Sample size	*L argentatus*		*L c cachinnans*		*L argentatus/ cachinnans*	
				N	%	N	%	N	%
Jeziorsko (1)	5 January 2001	108	87	16	18.4	42	48.3	29	33.3
	7 January 2001	207	183	36	19.7	74	40.4	73	39.9
	19 January 2001	105	76	16	21.1	57	75.0	3	3.9
	27 January 2001	128	62	41	66.1	18	29.0	3	4.8
	10 February 2001	80	80	20	25.0	55	68.8	5	6.3
	Total	**628**	**488**	**129**	**26.4**	**246**	**50.4**	**113**	**23.2**
Konin (2)	19 January 2001	1200	343	264	77.0	70	20.4	9	2.6
	27 January 2001	2000	381	301	79.0	70	18.4	10	2.6
	17 February 2001	1500	360	292	81.1	67	18.6	1	0.3
	Total	**4700**	**1084**	**857**	**79.1**	**207**	**19.1**	**20**	**1.8**
Poznań (3)	13 January 2001	450	291	260	89.3	31	10.7	0	0.0
	5 February 2001	800	656	603	91.9	53	8.1	0	0.0
	12 February 2001	400	305	275	90.2	30	9.8	0	0.0
	Total	**2330**	**1465**	**1293**	**88.3**	**172**	**11.7**	**0**	**0.0**
Toruń (4)	10 January 2001	1600	177	168	94.9	9	5.1	0	0.0
	17 January 2001	2000	547	533	97.4	14	2.6	0	0.0
	22 January 2001	800	446	416	93.3	27	6.1	3	0.7
	24 January 2001	1100	340	331	97.4	9	2.6	0	0.0
	9 February 2001	1100	459	444	96.7	10	2.2	5	1.1
	Total	**6600**	**1969**	**1892**	**96.1**	**69**	**3.5**	**8**	**0.4**
Oświęcim (5)	17 January 2001	75	45	1	2.2	41	91.1	3	6.7
	19 February 2001	58	58	2	3.4	53	91.4	3	5.2
	Total	**133**	**103**	**3**	**2.9**	**94**	**91.3**	**6**	**5.8**
Łączany (6)	21 January 2001	29	29	1	3.4	26	89.7	2	6.9
	24 January 2001	37	37	2	5.4	31	83.8	4	10.8
	Total	**66**	**66**	**3**	**4.5**	**57**	**86.4**	**6**	**9.1**

Łączany (49:59 N, 19:36 E), both in the Upper Vistula valley, were used as well (two surveys in each locality). The gulls were classified into four categories: 'Northern' Herring Gull *L a 'argentatus'*, Pontic Gull, Yellow-legged Gull and 'unidentified large gull'. The counted gulls were divided into four age classes: first-winter, second-winter, third-winter and adult-winter.

Results

'Northern' Herring Gull and Pontic Gull were abundant on each visit (n=21, table 1). In each locality – except the Jeziorsko reservoir – the proportion of both species was surprisingly stable (table 1). On the Jeziorsko reservoir, the proportion of unidentified gulls was the highest, due to the much larger observation distance. In the most northern locality (Toruń), 'Northern' Herring Gull was found to be the most numerous species, while in the southern localities (Łączany and Oświęcim) Pontic Gulls predominated. In the two localities in central Poland (Konin and Jeziorsko), 20-50% of all birds were Pontic Gulls (table 1, figure 1). On the Jeziorsko reservoir, 66% of all identified gulls were found to belong to this taxon.

In southern Poland, wintering large gulls are much less numerous. Therefore, samples were smaller but they consisted almost exclusively of Pontic Gulls. These results were confirmed by additional observations in southern Poland when only small numbers of 'Northern' Herring Gull were recorded. In central Poland, maximum numbers of large gulls were much higher (1000-4000 individuals during the January-February 2001 counts in Toruń, Poznań, Konin and the Jeziorsko reservoir).

In four localities where gulls were most numerous, age division was as follows: adults were most abundant – 60% in 'Northern' Herring Gull and 58% in Pontic Gull. The second largest group included first-winter birds: 21% in 'Northern'

315 Pontic Gull / Pontische Meeuw *Larus cachinnans cachinnans*, adult, Konin, central Poland, January 2002 *(Marcin Faber)* **316** Pontic Gull / Pontische Meeuw *Larus cachinnans cachinnans*, adult, Konin, central Poland, December 2001 *(Marcin Faber)* **317** Pontic Gull / Pontische Meeuw *Larus cachinnans cachinnans*, adult, Konin, central Poland, January 2002 *(Marcin Faber)* **318** Pontic Gull / Pontische Meeuw *Larus cachinnans cachinnans*, first-winter, Toruń, Poland, February/March 2001 *(Grzegorz Neubauer)*

Herring and 28% in Pontic Gulls. Birds in older immature plumages (second-winter and third-winter) of both species were rarer (figure 2).

The 12 obtained ringing recoveries of Pontic Gull and Yellow-legged Gull in the winter of 2000/01 (table 2), suggest that the former species is the more numerous one. Despite high numbers of colour-ringed Yellow-legged Gulls in Italy and Croatia (Nicola Baccetti pers comm, Norman van Swelm pers comm), we recorded only two colour-ringed Yellow-legged Gulls, while all but one ring readings of Pontic Gull were of metal rings, which are much more difficult to notice and read. Our observations confirm the pattern of occurrence shown by ringed individuals: in the winter of 2000/01, Yellow-legged Gulls were recorded only seven times (involving nine birds).

There appears to be a very strong negative correlation between Pontic Gull numbers and latitude, and a modest positive correlation between numbers and longitude (figure 3 and 4). Both are statistically highly significant.

Finally, based on our data, and on results of national surveys of wintering gulls in Poland in winter 2001/02 by Jacek Betleja & W Meissner, we estimate the total number of Pontic Gulls to have wintered in inland Poland in the last two winters at c 3000-4000 birds.

Discussion

Up to 2001, only two winter records of Pontic Gull in Poland had been published (Bukaciński

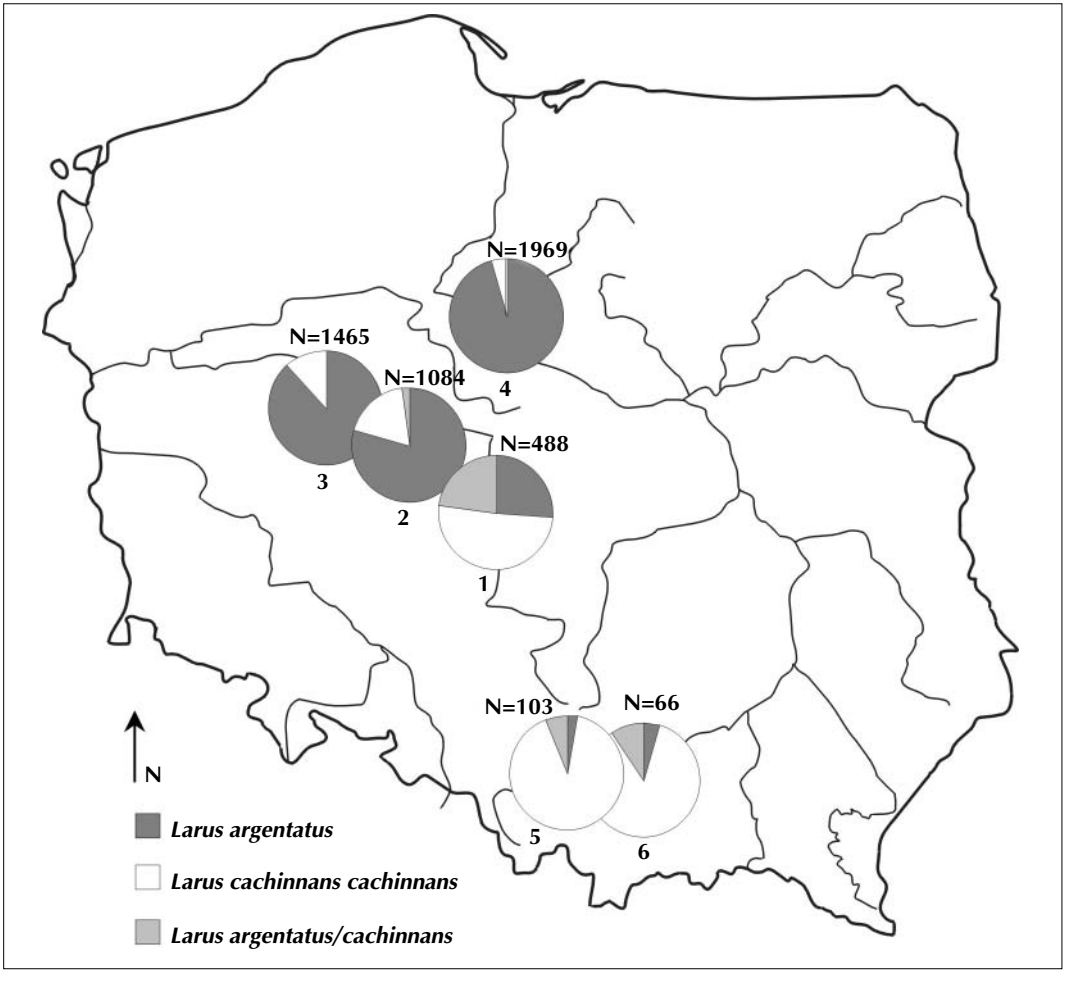

FIGURE 1 Proportion of Herring Gulls / Zilvermeeuwen *Larus argentatus* and Pontic Gulls / Pontische Meeuwen *L cachinnans cachinnans* in surveyed localities. Numbering of localities as in table 1

et al 1989, Bednorz et al 2000). A recent study on ringed gulls at the rubbish dump of Toruń indicated, however, that southern taxa may winter in central Poland (Neubauer et al 2001). Pontic Gulls and Yellow-legged Gulls also winter in the Czech Republic and Slovakia but exact numbers and proportions are unknown (Trnka 1997, Vavrik 1998). In Germany, Yellow-legged Gull is relatively scarce in winter, while Pontic Gull – quite like in Poland – reaches maximum numbers in the midwinter months, being more common in eastern and southern parts of the country (Andreas Buchheim unpublished data).

In the Netherlands, numbers of Yellow-legged Gulls are highest from July to October, while Pontic Gull is mostly found from September to March (van den Berg & Bosman 2001, Bijlsma et al 2001).

The data presented here undoubtedly indicate a continuous and locally numerous presence of Pontic Gulls in central Poland in winter. Large gulls have started to winter in inland Poland since the late 1970s (Tomiałojć 1990) but initially they were thought to be mainly (only?) 'Northern' Herring Gulls. We think that the growing wintering population of Pontic Gull in Poland is caused by its expansion northwards along the Volga and Dnjepr rivers (Snow & Perrins 1998) and by dis-

TABLE 2. Ringing recoveries from Yellow-legged Gulls / Geelpootmeeuwen *Larus michahellis* and Pontic Gulls / Pontische Meeuwen *L cachinnans cachinnans*, obtained in Poland during winter of 2000/01

Species	Ring	Ringing data	Recovery data
L michahellis	BOLOGNA C-0088586	pullus, 26 May 2000, Valle Cavanata, Italy, 45:43 N, 13:26 E	27 December 2000, Toruń, Poland, 53:02 N, 18:36 E; plastic ILZC read
L michahellis	BOLOGNA C-0082860	pullus, 25 May 2000, Saline di Cervia, Italy, 44:15 N, 12:20 E	29 December 2000, Gdańsk-Szadólki, Poland 54:20 N, 18:33 E; plastic I2CV read
L c cachinnans	KIEV L-002709	pullus, 23 May 2000, Kanivska GES, Ukraine, 49:46 N, 31:28 E	10 January 2001, Toruń, Poland 53:02 N, 18:36 E; metal ring read
L c cachinnans	KIEV L-002422	pullus, 6 June 1999, Kanivska GES, Ukraine, 49:46 N, 31:28 E	19 January 2001, Konin, Poland, 52:13 N, 18:16 E; metal ring read
L c cachinnans	?	pullus, 3 June 1994, Isl B Konsky, Black Sea Nature Reserve, Ukraine, 46:24 N, 32:03 E	19 January 2001, Konin, Poland, 52:13 N, 18:16 E; plastic U6?? read
L c cachinnans	KIEV L-000755	pullus, 8 June 1998, Kanivska GES, Ukraine, 49:46 N, 31:28 E	20 January 2001, Konin, Poland, 52:13 N, 18:16 E; metal ring read
L c cachinnans	KIEV L-002647	pullus, 23 May 2000, Kanivska GES, Ukraine, 49:46 N, 31:28 E	20 January 2001, Konin, Poland, 52:13 N, 18:16 E; metal ring read
L c cachinnans	KIEV L-002680	pullus, 23 May 2000, Kanivska GES, Ukraine, 49:46 N, 31:28 E	5 February 2001, Poznań-Suchy Las, Poland 52:29 N, 16:54 E; metal ring read
			27 February 2001, Konin, Poland 52:13 N, 18:16 E; metal ring read
L c cachinnans	KIEV L-002614	pullus, 23 May 2000, Kanivska GES, Ukraine, 49:46 N, 31:28 E	9 February 2001, Toruń, Poland, 53:02 N, 18:36 E; metal ring read
			3 March 2001, Konin, Poland, 52:13 N, 18:16 E; metal ring read
L c cachinnans	KIEV L-002660	pullus, 23 May 2000, Kanivska GES, Ukraine, 49:46 N, 31:28 E	17 February 2001, Konin, Poland, 52:13 N, 18:16 E; metal ring read

persal of birds from newly established breeding colonies in southern Poland (Faber et al 2001). Obtained ringing recoveries confirm the mostly eastern origin of Pontic Gull wintering in Poland. This is in concordance with the opinion of other authors such as Klein (1994) and Jonsson (1998). The centre of the wintering range may be located in the central part of Poland. Although the proportion of Pontic Gulls evidently increases towards southern Poland (figure 1), the numbers of wintering large gulls strongly decrease simultaneously. Our results let us estimate the absolute number of Pontic Gulls wintering in Konin to be c 800 individuals, although the proportion of the species there was 4.5 times lower than in Łączany or Oświęcim.

Most importantly, our results show the existence of a relatively narrow border through central Poland between the main and the occasional wintering range. In the 325 km wide zone between central and southern Poland, the proportion of Pontic Gulls increases southwards

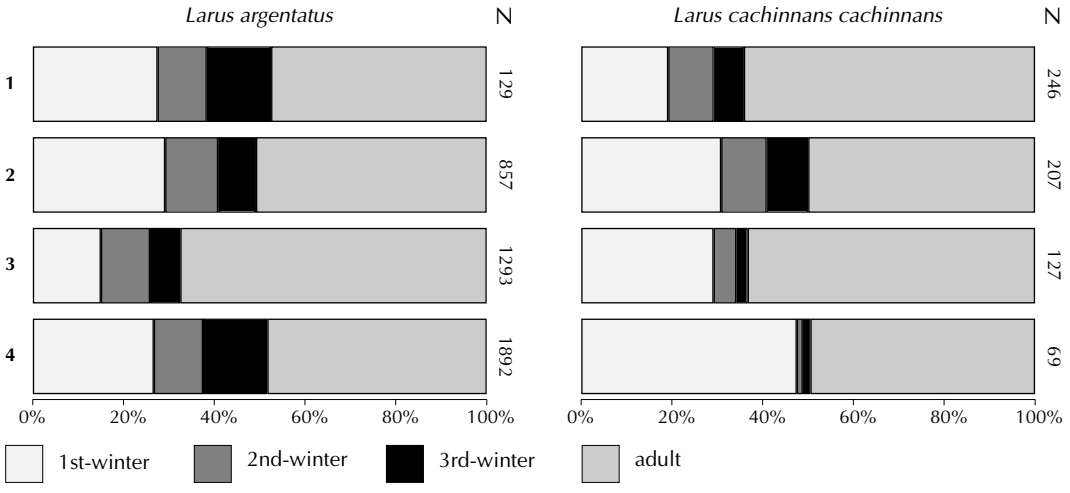

FIGURE 2 Age structure of Herring Gull / Zilvermeeuw *Larus argentatus* and Pontic Gull / Pontische Meeuw *L cachinnans cachinnans* in four localities. Numbering of localities as in table 1

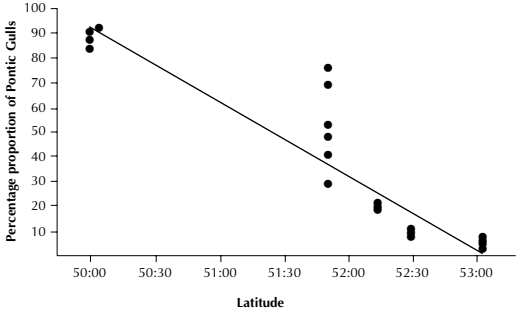

FIGURE 3 Relationship between numbers of Pontic Gulls / Pontische Meeuwen *Larus cachinnans cachinnans* and latitude (y = -29.44x + 1562.7; r = -0.98; R^2 = 0.95; P < 0.0001). This very strong and highly significant negative correlation means that the further north, the fewer Pontic Gulls occur in mixed flocks of large gulls

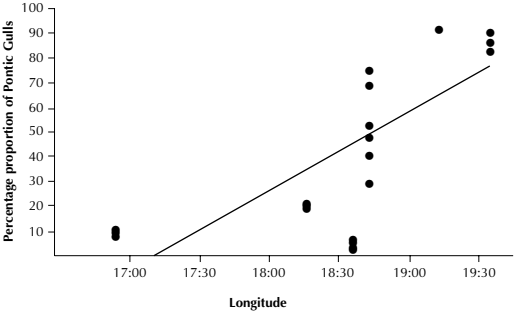

FIGURE 4 Relationship between numbers of Pontic Gulls / Pontische Meeuwen *Larus cachinnans cachinnans* and longitude (y = 31.98x – 549.28; r = 0.77; R^2 = 0.59; P < 0.001). The modest positive but highly significant correlation means that the further east, the higher the percentage of Pontic Gulls in mixed flocks of large gulls

from 3.5% to 86-91%, while the proportion of 'Northern' Herring Gulls, on the other hand, decreases from 96% to 4.5-3%. It is noteworthy that Pontic and Herring Gull show a similarly reversed breeding distribution as well: Herring Gull breeds mainly in northern Poland, while Pontic Gull is rather restricted to the southern and central parts of the country, with some mixed colonies in between. These mixed colonies, however, are occupied by no more than 400 breeding pairs in total, most of which are actually 'pure', consisting of either Herring Gulls (in the north), or Pontic Gulls (in the south). Therefore, even in so-called 'mixed colonies', mixed pairs are probably in the minority but the situation is not completely clear.

For comparison, the total population of Herring Gulls in Poland is estimated at c 2200 breeding pairs (Bukaciński et al 1989, Tomiałojć 1990, Faber et al 2001, Przemek Chylarecki's and authors' unpublished data).

319 Herring Gull / Zilvermeeuw *Larus argentatus*, first-winter, Konin, central Poland, December 2001 *(Marcin Faber)* **320** Pontic Gull / Pontische Meeuw *Larus cachinnans cachinnans*, first-winter, Poznań, Poland, February 2001 *(Grzegorz Neubauer)*. This bird was ringed in May 2000 as a pullus on the Dnjepr river, central Ukraine (see table 2) **321** Pontic Gull / Pontische Meeuw *Larus cachinnans cachinnans*, first-winter, Toruń, Poland, February 2001 *(Grzegorz Neubauer)*. This bird (different from that in plate 320) was ringed in the same place and on the same day (see table 2) **322** Pontic Gull / Pontische Meeuw *Larus cachinnans cachinnans*, second-winter, Jeziorsko Reservoir, central Poland, December 2001 *(Marcin Faber)*

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Summary
ZILVERMEEUW, GEELPOOTMEEUW EN PONTISCHE MEEUW OVERWINTEREND IN POOLS BINNENLAND In dit artikel worden de resultaten gepubliceerd en geanalyseerd van onderzoek in de winter van 2000/01 naar de aanwezigheid van Zilvermeeuw *Larus argentatus*, Geelpootmeeuw *L michahellis* en Pontische Meeuw *L cachinnans cachinnans* op vier locaties (aangevuld met gegevens van twee andere locaties) in het binnenland van Polen. In tabel 1 en figuur 1 (kaart) worden de telresultaten gepresenteerd. De belangrijkste conclusie is dat in de noordelijke locaties Zilvermeeuw veel algemener is dan Pontische Meeuw; in de zuidelijke locaties is dat omgekeerd. In tabel 2 wordt een overzicht gegeven van ringaflezingen tijdens de onderzoeksperiode (twee van Geelpootmeeuw, acht van Pontische

Meeuw). In figuur 2 wordt informatie gegeven over de leeftijdsverdeling; adulte vogels zijn het meest algemeen, gevolgd door eerste-winter vogels. In figuur 3-4 wordt verduidelijkt dat het aantal en aandeel Pontische Meeuwen afneemt naarmate de locatie meer noordelijk is en toeneemt naarmate de locatie meer oostelijk is. De toename van overwinterende Pontische Meeuwen kan worden verklaard door de toename van vogels die vanuit zuidelijker streken de grote rivieren noordwaarts volgen en door dispersie van vogels van de recent in het zuiden van Polen gevestigde broedkolonies.

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Arctic Tern in Kenya in July 2002

On 6 July 2002 at c 14:00, Jan Bisschop and Arnout Linckens visited a large tern *Sterna* roost on the beach near the Sabaki river mouth on the coast of Kenya. The group of several 100s of terns consisted of Greater Crested *S bergii*, Lesser Crested *S bengalensis*, Roseate *S dougallii* and Common Terns *S hirundo*, two African Skimmers *Rynchops flavirostris* and a single tern that was initially identified as an adult White-cheeked Tern *S repressa* in breeding plumage. It was noticed that this presumed White-cheeked Tern showed a completely red bill, not a feature of this species (which should show a red bill with an extensive dark tip or even a mostly dark bill). However, with many other interesting bird species around and the knowledge that White-cheeked Tern is not an uncommon visitor to the Sabaki river mouth, not much attention was paid to this bird. The tern was photographed by JB, more or less unintentionally, because it was standing next to an attractive African Skimmer. When the tern flew off to the sea, two photographs of the bird in flight were taken. While studying the slides of the presumed White-cheeked Tern back at home, it became clear that the tern did not only have a completely red bill but also a white rump, another feature that does not fit White-cheeked Tern. The tern was subsequently identified as Arctic Tern *S paradisaea*, a new species for Kenya (cf EANHS 1996). On basis of the slides the following description was made.

SIZE & STRUCTURE Smaller than adjacent African Skimmer and Lesser Crested Tern and with proportionally shorter legs. Wing tips extending to about end of tail. Bill relatively short and tapered.
HEAD White facial streak separating solidly black cap from grey underparts. Black cap complete, as in full summer plumage.
UPPERPARTS Mantle, scapulars and back uniformly grey. Rump and tail feathers white.
UNDERPARTS Breast and belly grey, appearing darker than upperparts and throat, partly as result of shadow on underparts. Vent and undertail-coverts white.
WING Upperwing uniformly grey with white trailing edge formed by white-tipped secondaries and inner primaries. Bases of primaries slightly paler than coverts. Distal parts (tips) of primaries slightly darker than coverts (as seen in perched bird). Underwing pale grey contrasting with sharp black trailing edge formed by black-tipped primaries. Underwing probably looking darker due to shadow effects.
BARE PARTS Bill and leg bright red. Eye dark.

Based on the completely black cap and the fairly uniform upperwing pattern, the bird was aged as an adult in summer (breeding) plumage. Four *Sterna* species that show a combination of grey underparts, white rump, white facial streak and completely red bill in adult breeding plumage are Arctic, Antarctic *S vittata*, Kerguelen *S virgata* and South American Tern *S hirundinacea*. However, it can be excluded that the bird in question concerned one of the latter three species. Antarctic Tern shows a more pronounced white facial streak and is slightly larger with a heavier bill and longer legs than Arctic Tern. Furthermore, this Southern Hemisphere species would be expected to be in non-breeding plumage in July, although early breeders (first breeding is in September) could possibly be in breeding plumage in mid-summer (Harrison 1986, 1987, Enticott & Tipling 1997). Kerguelen Tern also shows a more conspicuous white facial streak and has darker upper- and underparts. Moreover, Kerguelen Tern has never been documented outside its localized breeding range (islands in the southern Indian Ocean); with a total population of c 2400 pairs, it is one of the world's rarest terns (Enticott & Tipling 1997). South American Tern is larger and much paler than Arctic, with very pale grey underparts, and is also a Southern Hemisphere species, breeding in South America. Common Tern can sometimes show dark underparts (Kennerley 1997) but the structure, bill coloration and wing pattern of Common Tern are unlike the Kenyan bird. Also, Arctic Tern may superficially resemble a Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybridus* but the white rump, long tail-streamers and wing pattern of the Kenyan bird exclude this species. The features described and the fact that the bird was in breeding plumage in July lead to the conclusion that the bird was an Arctic Tern.

Arctic Tern breeds in northern North America and Greenland, in Europe south to France, and across northern Russia to Alaska (Cramp 1985, Enticott & Tipling 1997). It winters in the Antarctic region and therefore probably has the longest migration of all birds. The migration routes of Arctic Tern are usually well offshore and pass through the Atlantic Ocean and the eastern Pacific Ocean (Löfgren 1984). Arctic Tern is a regular winter visitor along the coast of South Africa, in the east as north as the border with Mozambique (Urban et al 1986). North of these wintering grounds, along the east coast of Africa, the number of records of Arctic Tern is very limited: 12 records in Somalia (Ash & Miskell 1998); one inland record from Sudan (adult captured at Khartoum on 16 May 1982, Nikolaus 1984); and two first-summers photographed in mid-July 1996 at

[*Dutch Birding 24: 358-359, 2002*]

323 Arctic Tern / Noordse Stern *Sterna paradisaea*, adult summer, with African Skimmer / Afrikaanse Schaarbek *Rynchops flavirostris* and Lesser Crested Terns / Bengaalse Sterns *S bengalensis*, Sabaki river mouth, Kenya, 6 July 2002 *(Jan Bisschop)* **324** Arctic Tern / Noordse Stern *Sterna paradisaea*, adult summer, Sabaki river mouth, Kenya, 6 July 2002 *(Jan Bisschop)*

Tawila Island, Red Sea, Egypt (Shirihai 1999). Furthermore, in the north-eastern Indian Ocean region, Arctic Tern has reportedly been seen in Oman (Porter et al 1996) and there is one inland sighting from Kashmir, India (Grimmett et al 1998). The 21 records at Eilat, Israel (Shirihai 1996), may also be relevant in this context, because these birds are likely to have arrived there from the Indian Ocean. Up to now, Arctic Tern has not been reported from Tanzania, Madagascar, Seychelles or the Comoro archipelago.

Most of the 12 records in Somalia concerned adults in breeding plumage in April-May in the years 1979-81. Four records concerned first-summer birds in May-July. Two records in early April involved groups of six and 15 adult birds, respectively. One adult was seen on an inland rain pool 200 km from the sea on 23 May. It seems likely that these Arctic Terns have arrived in the northern part of the Indian Ocean after turning north in the 'wrong' direction during their circumpolar flights earlier in the year (Löfgren 1984, Ash & Miskell 1998). These birds may continue their migration on a long route over land or possibly remain 'trapped' in the Indian Ocean. First-summer Arctic Terns may be more easily trapped than adults, because the urge to migrate further north is probably smaller for first-summers. Arctic Terns usually stay in the wintering grounds during their first summer (Cramp 1985, Urban et al 1986, Enticott & Tipling 1997). The 21 records of Arctic Tern at Eilat all concerned single first-summer birds between 23 May and 31 August (Shirihai 1996). These birds may have been trapped in the north-eastern Indian Ocean in spring, and may subsequently have wandered to Eilat across the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba in summer.

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Masters of Mystery

SWAROVSKI
OPTIK

Solutions of fifth round 2002

The solutions of mystery photographs IX and X (Dutch Birding 24: 301, 2002) appear below.

IX The bird depicted in mystery photograph IX is easily identified as a wader. Some entrants suggested a *Tringa* sandpiper but the plain tertial pattern with a dark centre and only one pale fringe without notches, or some kind of subterminal dark line, does not fit any species in this group of waders. Winter-plumaged phalaropes *Phalaropus* do show such a plain tertial pattern but have plainer and lighter grey upperparts and more white on the side of the neck and supercilium. In addition, phalaropes would show much darker ear-coverts. *Charadrius* plovers have a plainer and browner plumage than the mystery bird. Again, dark ear-coverts are lacking, as well as a breast-band or dark patches on its breast side. Therefore, this bird must be a *Calidris* sandpiper or one of the two species closely related to this genus, Broad-billed Sandpiper *Limicola falcinellus* and Stilt Sandpiper *Micropalama himantopus*.

The greyish feathers indicate that the bird is still largely in winter plumage, although one tertial shows a rufous fringe and some scapulars are rounded, indicating that these feathers are freshly moulted. It is difficult and in most cases impossible to distinguish adults from first-winter individuals in this plumage at this time of the year (March). The clean white belly and flanks immediately rule out species like Great Knot *C tenuirostris*, Red Knot *C canutus* and Purple Sandpiper *C maritima*, which all show dark marks on the underparts. Stilt Sandpiper shows streaked flanks, greenish legs and a longer primary projection. Species with even longer wings, like White-rumped Sandpiper *C fuscicollis* and Baird's Sandpiper *C bairdii*, are also easily eliminated as the mystery bird does not show a long primary projection and wing projection. Broad-billed Sandpiper would show dark streaks on the nape and darker ear-coverts, which is quite unlike the uniform grey of the mystery bird. Furthermore, that species would normally show dark greenish legs. Sanderling *C alba* does not show rufous fringes to the tertials (like the mentioned tertial of the mystery bird) but can show a rufous subterminal spot, which is absent in the mystery bird. More important, however, is the pattern on the scapulars. In the mystery bird, one can see the dark shaft streaks and the dark feather centres of the new scapulars. The dark feather centre is not shown by Dunlin *C alpina*, Curlew Sandpiper *C ferruginea* and Sanderling. This feature is also a helpful character to eliminate Western Sandpiper *C maura*, Semipalmated Sandpiper *C pusilla* and Red-necked Stint *C ruficollis* which are all rather uniform grey with only narrow dark shaft-streaks on the scapulars.

The only species left are Temminck's *C temminckii*, Little *C minuta* and Long-toed Stint *C subminuta* and Least Sandpiper *C minutilla*. All these species except Little show greenish or yellowish legs. The yellowish smudge on the tibia of the mystery bird is actually mud and may lead to some confusion but the legs are in fact black. Other arguments in favour of Little are that Temminck's would show a longer tail and, as a result, a more attenuated rear end and that both Long-toed and Least are generally darker and browner above than Little. The mystery bird does not have a long tail (the wings project beyond the tail) and is rather grey.

This Little Stint was photographed by Ruud Brouwer at Eilat, Israel, on 28 March 1997. Another picture of the same bird is shown in plate 325. This mystery bird was identified correctly by 31% of the entrants, while others opted for Long-toed Stint (27%), Least Sandpiper (14%) and Semipalmated Sandpiper (10%).

X The rather heavy bill, lack of a prominent supercilium, white underparts and greyish head indicate that the warbler portrayed in mystery photograph X is one of the *Sylvia* warblers. Some entrants voted for one of the species of flycatcher. However, all species of flycatchers show a more pointed bill with a more evenly curved upper mandible. Another species frequently mentioned as a possibility was Blackstart *Cercomela melanura*. Indeed, Blackstart is superficially similar to the mystery bird but shows a longer and much finer bill. Furthermore, Blackstart is more evenly greyish coloured on throat and breast, while the mystery bird shows patches of white on the throat and even slightly brownish feathers at the breast-sides. The combination of grey head and cheeks, white underparts and grey-brown breast-patches, leaves the choice be-

[*Dutch Birding 24: 360-363, 2002*]

325 Little Stint / Kleine Strandloper *Calidris minuta*, Eilat, Israel, 28 March 1997 *(Ruud E Brouwer)*. The scapulars of this stint show dark shaft-streaks and dark central areas. This is, however, not always easy to see, especially in the field

326 Lesser Whitethroat / Braamsluiper *Sylvia curruca*, Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, Netherlands, 7 August 1997 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

tween Lesser Whitethroat *S curruca* and Arabian *S leucomelaena*, Eastern Orphean *S crassirostris* and Western Orphean Warbler *S hortensis*. Other *Sylvia* species, which were frequently mentioned as possible answers, can have a dark greyish hood and may therefore cause confusion. However, these species can be ruled out by the combination of a dark orbital ring, speckled whitish eye-ring and the lack of a pale greyish or yellowish lower mandible. From the mentioned possibilities, Arabian Warbler can be ruled out quite easily since this species has a darker, less greyish head. Especially the ear-coverts are much darker in Arabian compared with the mystery bird.

So, the choice is restricted to Lesser Whitethroat and one of the species of 'orphean warbler'. In the field, the confusion between a Lesser Whitethroat and one of the orphean warblers seems less likely, because both orphean warblers are much larger and about twice the weight of a Lesser Whitethroat. However, size and weight can not be judged safely on this photograph and other characters should therefore be decisive. Superficially, Lesser Whitethroat and both species of orphean warbler look quite similar, largely as a result of their nearly identical plumage pattern and coloration. One of the best characters to discriminate between a Lesser Whitethroat and a potential orphean warbler is the bill. In the mystery bird, the bill looks quite heavy, which seems in favour of one of the orphean warblers. However, in Western and even more so in Eastern Orphean Warbler, the bill is strikingly long and very pointed, almost disproportionally strong, which is not the case in the mystery bird and this point is therefore in favour of Lesser Whitethroat.

The photograph is taken in August. This indicates that if the bird is an orphean warbler, the bird is either in fresh juvenile plumage or at least one year old. Both Western and Eastern Orphean Warbler would normally show a pale iris after one year and an adult or nearly adult orphean warbler is, therefore, easily ruled out. So, can the mystery bird be a juvenile Western or Eastern Orphean Warbler? At first glance, the pale orange gape may seem to indicate a juvenile but this is not necessarily the case. Therefore, it is better to look at plumage features. In both species of orphean warbler, juveniles show pale whitish-flecked lores. This character is not shown by the mystery bird and the combination of a relative short bill and the absence of a whitish patch in front of the eye are strong pointers to Lesser Whitethroat. In some cases, especially in juveniles or first-winters, the lores of a Lesser Whitethroat can show whitish specks, sometimes producing a whitish patch in front of the eye. However, this is never as obvious as the pale lores in juveniles of both species of orphean warbler.

Most authors now regard Desert Whitethroat *S minula* (from central and eastern Asia) and Hume's Whitethroat *S althaea* (southern central Asia) as full species. Although both species were not received as possible answers, they are worth

Mystery photograph XI (September)

Mystery photograph XII (March)

to consider briefly because of their possible occurrence as vagrants in the Western Palearctic. Desert Whitethroat can be eliminated quite easily. This taxon would show a much paler head and a notably shorter and slimmer bill with a pale base especially to the lower mandible. In the mystery photograph, it may be impossible to safely exclude Hume's Whitethroat. However, this taxon would probably show a more solidly dark grey head, creating a sharper contrast between the dark hood and white throat.

This Lesser Whitethroat was photographed at Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, the Netherlands, on 7 August 1997 by Arnoud van den Berg. Another picture of the same bird is shown in plate 326. The problem of distinguishing an immature Lesser Whitethroat from both Western and Eastern Orphean Warbler has been treated earlier in Masters of Mystery (Dutch Birding 19: 247-248, 1997). That mystery bird was identified as an orphean warbler. However, none of the entrants named it correctly and 87% voted for Lesser Whitethroat, illustrating the difficulty of this identification problem. There have been questions about the identity of that mystery bird after publication of the solution and the bird may well have been a Lesser Whitethroat after all.

Mystery bird X of the fifth round of 2002 was correctly identified by only 10% of the entrants. The most frequently mentioned wrong answer was Blackstart (27%). Some entrants voted for one of the species of flycatcher (16%). Other incorrect answers included orphean warbler (8%) and a variety of other *Sylvia* warblers (28%).

Compared with round four, this round was clearly more difficult, since only Joris Elst (Belgium), Daniel Burgas (Spain), Matthis Persson (Sweden) and Andreas Winnem (Norway) managed to identify both birds correctly. From them, Joris Elst and Daniel Burgas were drawn as the winners of a copy of the *CD-ROM guide to rarer British birds* donated by Birdguides. After five rounds, Martin Gottschling (Germany) is still on the lead with nine (out of 10) correct identifications. He is followed by Axel Halley (Germany), Hannu Huhtinen (Finland), Magne Pettersen (Norway) and Paavo Sallinen (Finland) with seven correct answers. Joris Elst (Belgium) managed to identify six mystery photographs correctly. Eight entrants handed in five and another eight four correct answers. The names of all these contestants can be viewed at www.dutchbirding.nl.

Sixth round 2002

Photographs XI and XII represent the sixth and final round of the 2002 competition. Please, study the rules (Dutch Birding 24: 39, 2002) carefully and identify the birds in the photographs. Solutions can be sent in three different ways:

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

Entries for the fifth round have to arrive by **1 January 2003**. From those entrants having identified both mystery birds correctly, one person will be drawn who will receive a copy of the Helm identification guide *Sylvia warblers* by Hadoram Shirihai, Gabriel Gargallo and Andreas Helbig donated by A & C Black (Publishers) Ltd. Swarovski Benelux will award a Swarovski AT80 telescope with a 20-60x zoom eyepiece to the overall winner after six rounds.

Rob S A van Bemmelen, Gouwzee 20, 1423 DV Uithoorn, Netherlands (masters@dutchbirding.nl)
Dick Groenendijk, Elzenstraat 14, 4043 PB Opheusden, Netherlands (masters@dutchbirding.nl)

Recensies

STEVE MADGE & PHIL MCGOWAN 2002. *Pheasants, partridges and grouse: a guide to the pheasants, partridges, quails, grouse, guineafowl, buttonquails and sandgrouse of the world*. Christopher Helm/A&C Black, 37 Soho Square, London W1D 3QZ, UK; e-mail ornithology@acblack.com. 488 pp. ISBN 0-7136-3966-0. GBP 45.00.

This new publication in the famous Helm series is the first modern book on the pheasants since C W Beebe's four volume *A monograph of the pheasants* (1922) and J Delacour's *Pheasants of the world* (1977). Both are long out of stock and difficult to find anywhere. It is not a real monograph, but a curious assemblage of morphologically similar but partly unrelated bird families, including sandgrouse Pteroclididae, button-quails Turnicidae and Plains-wanderer *Pedionomus torquatus* (Pedionomidae). This corresponds with the ultimate goal of covering all bird families of the world within the Helm publications. For practical reasons (from the author's point of view), the chachalacas Cracidae and megapodes Megapodiidae are not included, although these are more related to most other treated families than, eg, the sandgrouse.

This is a frustrating book for an Oriental field ornithologist. The true pheasants of this region are among the most beautiful birds in the world. Many species have a restricted range and are (extremely) difficult to see within this range, mainly due to hunting pressure and habitat destruction. I have observed many more species in the zoo than in the wild.

Seven artists are responsible for the 72 colour plates, covering every species (more than 250) in the book. They differ somewhat in quality, but generally are very good. I particularly like the realistic pigeon-like postures of the *Galloperdix* species, which I have not seen in another book before. The picture of Siamese Fireback *Lophura diardi*, however, does not do justice to its true beauty!

The species accounts are quite detailed and focus on identification and distribution but also highlight conservation issues. Recent taxonomic changes and other new information are included. Distribution maps are given next to the plates, but I find many of them too small. Curiously, Imperial Pheasant *L imperialis* still gets full species status, but in the text it is mentioned as a possible hybrid between Vietnamese Pheasant *L hatinhensis* and Silver Pheasant *L nycthemera*. It now appears to be certain (cf Oriental Bird Club Bull 33: 52, 2001) that it actually is a hybrid between Edwards's Pheasant *L edwardsi* and Silver Pheasant. This leaves us with only one endemic *Lophura* in Indochina, the other, the more recenty described Vietnamese Pheasant probably being an aberrant Edwards's Pheasant. The new 'White-tailed' Monal of Arunachal Pradesh is correctly mentioned in the text as a probable form of Sclater's Monal *Lophophorus sclateri*. The Grey Partridge taxon *Perdix perdix sphagnetorum* ('Veenpatrijs' in Dutch) is mentioned as a valid subspecies, but nothing is written about its decline or possible future extinction.

There is a detailed, extensive bibliography, although *Pheasants of the world* by Philip Wayre (1969), the only monograph in my library, is not mentioned at all. This is maybe not a scientific work but it contains beautiful plates of all the true Pheasants.

A few of the earlier Helm publications did not always live up to the standard but this is definitely one that should be purchased. Anyone interested in pheasants and partridges should have this book, if only to dream of species he will never see in the field. JELLE SCHARRINGA

MICHIEL VERSLUYS, DICK SCHUT & JOOP-NIEK IJNSEN 2002. *Schaarse vogels in Fryslân*. Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland District 2 (Fryslân) en Fryske Feriening Foar Fjildbiology. 221 pp. ISBN 90-9015684-4. EUR 14.00. (Verkrijgbaar door bedrag over te maken op bankrekening 29 62 62 838 tnv penningmeester FFF, de Warring 31, Heerenveen, ovv naam, adres, postcode en woonplaats. Ook verkrijgbaar bij Fries Natuurmuseum en boekhandel De Tille in Leeuwarden.)

De auteurs van dit boek hebben zich tot doel gesteld om ervaren en beginnende vogelaars middels dit naslagwerk te informeren over het voorkomen van schaarse vogelsoorten in Friesland, met nadruk op de periode 1989-98. Overzichtelijk, systematisch en goed onderbouwd worden diverse aspecten van het voorkomen besproken met gebruik van tabellen en overzichtskaartjes. In vier hoofdstukken wordt uitvoerig ingegaan op respectievelijk werkwijze, soortenrijkdom, wind en soortbespreking. Heel waardevol en informatief zijn de hoofdstukken 2 en 3. In hoofdstuk 2 worden bekende en onbekende gebieden besproken waarbij wordt aangegeven hoe deze zijn ingericht en welke soorten er voorkomen. Het nodigt uit om minder bekende gebieden te bezoeken. Verrassend en zeer interessant is hoofdstuk 3 waarin op een duidelijke wijze een samenhang wordt gegeven tussen het voorkomen van allerlei trekvogels en weersomstandigheden en vooral de windrichting en de windsterkte. Via duidelijke tabellen en overzichtskaartjes wordt de lezer per soort geïnformeerd over datum/periode, aantal en windrichting in voor- en najaar. Dit levert een goed beeld op en het stimuleert vogelaars om gericht in Friesland de vogeltrek te volgen. Het boek is rijk geïllustreerd met tekeningen en leuke foto's. Een aanrader. KLAAS HAAS

CLIVE BARLOW, JOHN HAMMINCK & PAT SELLAR 2002. *Bird song of The Gambia & Senegal. An aid to identification*. Three CDs with booklet. Mandarin Productions, Little Merley, Merley House Lane, Wimborne, Dorset BH21 3AA, UK, website www.mandarinproductions.com (with order form), e-mail jvfjo@yahoo.co.uk. GBP 24.99.

Claude Chappuis' magnificent 15-CD set covering 1466 species from North, West and Central Africa and neighbouring Atlantic islands has just been published (cf Dutch Birding 23: 289-291, 2001; 24: 44, 2002), and here we have another, if more modest, set of vocalizations from the region. These three CDs comprise songs and calls of 265 of the c 660 species on the Senegambian list, 104 non-passerines and 161 passerines, with a total playing time of 3 h and 15 min. The species a visiting birder is most likely to encounter are represented, except those for which an additional CD is in preparation. The latter will cover raptors, larger waterbirds, migratory waders, gulls and terns, none of which have been included in the present set, except for two commonly observed birds of prey, African Harrier Hawk *Polyboroides typus* and Lizard Buzzard *Kaupifalco monogrammicus*. The great majority of the recordings were made in The Gambia, with 27 from Guinea-Bissau and 23 from elsewhere in Africa (with, remarkably, only two from Senegal). There are also 21 from captive birds. Some species have recordings from two countries. The CDs are meant to be used in conjunction with the *Field guide to birds of The Gambia and Senegal* (Barlow, Wacher & Disley 1997) and the accompanying booklet mentions, for every species, plate and page number of the field guide, as well as track number, name of the recorder, month of recording and Gambian district or other African country where the recording was made. The booklet is indispensable, as the recordings are unannounced.

The sound quality is generally good and difficult groups are well represented. For example, vocalizations of 10 of the 12 cisticolas covered in the field guide are given, including the little-known Dorst's Cisticola *Cisticola dorsti* (here given the unusual and quite inappropriate name of Plaintive Cisticola). All indigobirds *Vidua* that occur or could do so in Senegambia are included, which is particularly useful, as they are often indistinguishable in the field unless their imitations of the foster species of each are known. This could assist in finding *Vidua* species of which the occurrence has not yet been established. The recording project itself has already resulted in the addition of at least one species to a country list: mimicry by Cameroon Indigobird *V camerunensis* of African (or Blue-billed) Firefinch *Lagonosticta rubricata* and Black-bellied Firefinch *L rara* was indeed partially recorded in Guinea-Bissau, where the presence of the parasite was previously only suspected. The imitation of the song of Mali (or Kulikoro) Firefinch *L virata* by Cameroon Indigobird, recorded from a captive individual, is presented for the first time.

A few errors seem to have crept in. The latter half of the track of Yellowbill *Ceuthmochares aereus* is taken up by the song of Tambourine Dove *Turtur tympanistria* which is of much better quality than the track presented for that species. Two songs attributed to Spotted Honeyguide *Indicator maculatus* are given, both reportedly recorded in Nigeria: the well-known drawn-out purr and a second song that had never been recorded or even described before. It does not resemble any other known song of Indicatoridae but sounds extremely oriole-like and I find it difficult to believe that it is *not* an oriole, probably Western Black-headed Oriole *Oriolus brachyrhynchus*. The song attributed to Red-chested Swallow *Hirundo lucida* appears to be that of African Pied Wagtail *Motacilla aguimp*, which also figures on the following track.

Regrettably, unlike that accompanying the Chappuis CDs, the booklet does not give any additional details on the vocalizations, such as circumstances of recording, type of call or song, etc. The recordings on the latter are also of a better quality and are generally longer and more varied. However, anyone birding in Senegambia and not wanting to invest in Chappuis' *magnum opus*, will benefit from this handy 3-CD set. Recommended. RON DEMEY

PHYLLIS R ISLER & BRET M WHITNEY 2002. *Songs of the antbirds, Thamnophilidae, Formicariidae, and Conopophagidae*. Three CDs with booklet. Macaulay Library of Natural Sounds, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA, e-mail cornellbirds@cornell.edu. USD 39.95.

This three-CD set presents the songs of 220 currently recognized species of typical antbirds *Thamnophilidae*, 57 ground antbirds *Formicariidae* and eight gnateaters *Conopophagidae*. An additional 44 recordings are presented for 26 species, making for a grand total of 329 recordings. Only eight species are lacking (the two *Clytoctantes* bushbirds, Rio de Janeiro Antwren *Myrmotherula fluminensis*, Tachira Antpitta *Grallaria chthonia*, and four *Grallaricula* antpittas). The only obvious omission which I am aware of is the distinctive voice of the Santa Marta form *spatiator* of Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula*.

Only the songs, not the calls, are presented on these CDs (from the introduction: '... complete vocal repertoires for all species will be published at a later date'). Just calls are presented for the very few (less than six) species for which no recordings of song could be located.

The additional recordings are presented to document geographical variation. The authors say in the introduction that out of many species with geographical variation in their voices, only 'a few' species are represented with more than one recording, and that all of those 'multi-recording' species are being investigated by scientists (with the authors no doubt foremost among them). So I think we can look forward to a steadily rising number of antbird species!

The 56-page booklet contains thorough and extensive documentation. Not content with just giving localities and recordists, the authors also provide information about habitat (elevation, forest type) and behaviour (foraging stratum, foraging strategy). It is interesting to note that they provide this habitat and behavior information not for all species as currently recognized, but instead for all example recordings on these CDs, or in other words: for all the 'forms' on these CDs. So some of the information is already provided as 'an advance' on future publications!

Technical flaws are almost absent, and few recordings are looped. The looped recordings are almost always documented in the booklet, the main exception being the White-masked Antbird *Pithys castanea*, where the three calls are in fact identical copies, with variable intervals (to make it sound more realistic, I guess).

The authors are certainly well positioned to publish these CDs. Over the years they, either alone, with Phyllis Isler's husband Mort, or/and with others, have published a steady flow of papers in peer-reviewed journals, many of them about antbirds. One of them was the trailblazing 'Use of vocalizations to establish species limits in antbirds (..)' (Auk 115: 577-590, 1998), in which they provided and tested guidelines for recommendations to classify populations as species or subspecies on the basis of diagnostic differences in morphology and vocalizations.

These CDs are so chock-full of jewels that I now can start going on and on. But I will list here just a few of the highlights:

• The song of a yet-to-be-described antshrike *Thamnophilus*. Presently only known from Acre, Brazil, but I would expect it to occur in Peru as well, considering that country's proximity, and maybe also in nearby Bolivia.

• A call of White-masked Antbird *Pithys castanea*. For a long time known only from a single specimen collected in 1937, a Louisiana State University group found it again last year in Loreto, Peru, near the border with Ecuador.

• When I asked the Islers about the reason for the absence of a recording of the different-sounding pacific race *ignota* ('Griscom's Antwren') of Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura*, they replied that they have a paper in press in which *ignota* is found to be distinct from *brachyura* at the species level, and Short-billed Antwren *M obscura* is found to be a subspecies of *M ignota*.

• No less than seven examples of Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula*, and the Santa Marta form *spatiator* is not even included. They all sound so different from each other, that I have little doubt that a 'revision' paper will come up with at least eight full species.

• Some of the species for which the voices were not known as recently as March 1993 (the cutoff date of Ridgely and Tudor's *The birds of South America* Vol II), or that were not even discovered when that milestone book came out: Marsh Antbird *Stymphalornis acutirostris* (described in 1995), Parker's Antbird *Cercomacra parkeri* (described in 1997), Caura Antbird *Percnostola caurensis*, Yapacana Antbird *Myrmeciza disjuncta*, Gray-bellied Antbird *M pelzelni*, Brown-banded Antpitta *Grallaria milleri*, and Jocotoco Antpitta *G ridgelyi* (discovered on 20 November 1997, described in 1999).

• One of the many intriguing additional cuts is one of Rusty-backed Antwren *Formicivora rufa* from the Chapada Diamantina, Bahia, Brazil, recorded by Bret Whitney. According to the booklet, the form is found only in the 'northern Serra do Espinhaço/Diamantina region of Bahia'. It is a tantalizing wait for the publication!

• Two of the three examples of Spot-backed Antbird *Hylophylax naevia* are from the same place in Loreto, Peru. According to the booklet, birds with one song type live in seasonally flooded ('várzea') forest, the other in higher-ground ('terra firme') forest. Although their songs sound different – not very much to the untrained ear, but it becomes quite noticeable when you know what to listen for – the two forms look very similar: before someone (I think it was BW) noticed the song difference, all birds in Loreto were assigned to the same subspecies *theresae*. And a side-note from myself: all Bolivian recordings I have here sound like example 3 on these CDs (which is from Cuzco, Peru), except for one puzzling recording of an unseen bird in central Santa Cruz: it sounds much more like the várzea birds in Loreto! I look

very much forward to the eventual publication, to see how it all fits together.

• One recording is of Masked Antpitta *Hylopezus auricularis*, of which the known range fits within a circle with a diameter of only 25 km (of the antbirds, only Jocotoco Antpitta's known range is smaller). After the first three specimens were collected in 1937, it was described as a subspecies of Spotted Antpitta *H macularius* in 1945, and was not seen again for a very long time. I refound it in 1994, after recording and long playback of an antbird voice I did not recognize. When the bird finally appeared, I saw that it looked like a Spotted Antpitta but with an odd dark mask, and the most puzzling thing was that its song was very different from the descriptions in the books (in fact it even sounds very 'unantpitta-like'). So I wrote to the Islers about it, and sent them a tape. To cut a long story short, my 'Rediscovery of *Hylopezus (macularius) auricularis*: distinctive song and habitat indicate species rank' appeared in Auk 115: 1072-1073, 1998 (please allow me this little brag!). SJOERD MAYER

BIRDGUIDES 2001. *The CD-ROM guide to rarer British birds* (version 1.00). Birdguides, Jack House, Ewden, Sheffield S36 4ZA, UK. GBP 31.95 (incl p&p).

System requirements Javascript-compatible browser (Internet Explorer 5.0 or later recommended) – however an Internet connection is not required to use the product – screen resolution of 800x600 or higher (higher recommended), 256 colours or higher, 20 MB RAM.

Installation (specifications testing machine: CPU 533 MHz, memory 196 MB, CD/DVD player LITEON 48x/16x speed, screen 17 inch) During the installation of this CD-ROM guide, the directory where the 'program' will be installed can be selected. In fact it will only install an uninstall program and some shortcuts to the CD/DVD drive. If you want to see video footage, QuickTime version 5 or later is needed. This program is enclosed on the CD-ROM and is version 5.0.2 which can be selected during the setup. My conclusion about the installation is that it is a simple but good one. In the future an autorun setup would be nice.

User-friendliness After the installation, the program can be started. Surprisingly, an Internet Explorer (which is my default) browser is being started. The CD-ROM is based on a webpage interface and therefore very clear. People who are familiar with internet can use it without reading the help section. One can choose between family, alphabetic and systematic order, by using the jump menus. There is an option to select a county which allows quick access to all recorded species in a certain county. The use of links and jump menus is very user friendly. When the pointer of the mouse rolls over a link it changes colour which makes the links clearly visible. When a species is selected, a picture (often a video still) is presented with text. Most species have got a video clip. The text is divided into the following categories: identification, accepted records to date, voice, subspecies, distribution, first for Britain and British status.

Quality Because the records on this CD-ROM are based on the decisions made by the British Birds Rarities Committee (BBRC), it makes the CD-ROM a very reliable product. By providing online updates like errata and in the future a searchable database, which can be accessed until 2003, it is very complete. The videos are sometimes of poor quality, for example that of Gyr Falcon *Falco rusticolus*. But with more than 330 video clips we should not complain. The maps and charts menu, which will show records by county, month, age, sex and year, speaks for itself because of the simple but very clear design. A most impressive feature on this CD-ROM is 'references'. Like maps and charts each species also has a jump menu called 'references'. Here you can choose between references to publications in British Birds and Birding World. The references are divided into papers, notes, letters, mystery photographs, identification pitfalls and photographs; volume and page numbers in which these were published are given. And the best feature is the jump menu called 'past records'. For each species one can choose between a county and all the records.

People who are interested in British rare birds should obtain this CD-ROM, since this is the first digital publication with all species recorded less than 150 times according to the BBRC. LUCIEN DAVIDS

BILL ODDIE & PAUL DOHERTY 2000. *Birds of North America* (double video; 3 h 37 min). Bird Images Video Guides, 28 Carousel Walk, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire LS25 6LP, UK. GBP 24.95.

This video guide to the birds of North America consists of two tapes: one tape featuring loons Gaviidae to terns Sternidae and one tape featuring auks Alcidae to finches Fringillidae. Each tape has a total running time of c 105 min. With 467 species on the tapes, this leaves c 30 sec per species. All footage has been taken by Paul Doherty. Most of the species have been filmed in Texas, Alaska and California, USA. The excellent narration is by Bill Oddie.

Of each species, breeding range and wintering area is mentioned, followed by some identification features. The quality of the footage is very good to excellent. I especially liked the images of American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*, Aleutian Tern *Sterna aleutica*, the warblers and the sparrows. With species such as the Pacific auklets and Aleutian Tern, these tapes contain species rarely filmed before. My only remark is that 30 sec per species is not enough to show the species well. I think it would have been better to use longer shots on, eg, four tapes, which would have made the video guide more valuable.

These tapes are enjoyable for a rainy Sunday but for birders aiming to familiarize themselves with Nearctic vagrants the footage is too short. It is a pity that, for instance, all warblers shown are birds in summer plumage and not first-winter birds. That said, for birders traveling to this region these tapes give a good impression of what North America has to offer. MARCEL HAAS

Total birding

by Anthony McGeehan

Hunting season

After an entire autumn migration dominated by next-to-nothing, scores of Prozac-popping birders seem to be wavering perilously close to alternative pursuits from philately to origami or, heaven forbid, hara-kiri. However, looking back from a rainy December with half the country under water and the traffic in chaos and darkness closing in, the Indian summer that was September in western Ireland doesn't seem at all bad. Nowadays, most people have heard of Killybegs, Ireland's premier fishing port, but for its gulls rather than mackerel. A half-hour drive west of here Donegal ends at the parish of Malin Beg. The next parish is that of Cape Spear, Newfoundland, Canada. Put another way, the small isolated settlements of Malin Beg, Malin More and Glencolmcille mark the edge of the Western Palearctic. They are sandwiched between rock and a hard place. The rock is the long heathery fist of Rocky Point that punches even further out into the Atlantic; the hard place is the barren uncultivated mountain land that for centuries sealed the local communities away from the rest of the world.

Welcome to my autumn home. But not only mine. For the last seven years, Ian 'Ayatollah' Wallace and Dave 'Terrier' Allen cohabited with me in a rambling coastguard station that served as an unofficial bird observatory. Sadly, the Celtic Tiger economy led to the property being flogged off for the sort of money that only wealthy outsiders can afford. 'Blow-ins', the locals call them. You might argue that the three of us are no different. You could, with some justification, point to a green-toothed endemic specimen walking the fields in a state of dishevelment, his trousers tied around his waist with blue nylon fishing rope and smelling of peat fires mingled with sheep dip, and say that such a holotype has nothing to do with me. Well, you would be wrong. He's

okay. He is probably a McGeehan, a common name in these parts. He might even be my long-lost Uncle Seamus.

Alas, this summer all was not well in heaven. Not only were we homeless for autumn 2002, but the two others couldn't come. However, several untried substitutes were champing at the bit to fill their shoes. A spanking new hostel beckoned as a potential replacement base and was duly checked out overnight. The accommodation was great but reality hit home hard next morning. I had to shave in the men's bathroom alongside a hairy-assed German tourist who showered naked beside me. At breakfast, once I was rumbled as a birdwatcher, an English teacher from Belfast pestered me about a mystery bird in her garden. It had a blue crown, pink breast, 'the beak of a salmon' and a tail shaped like an ironing board (whatever that is). Being forced to make polite conversation with total strangers through a mouthful of soggy Cheerios is not my idea of fun. The hostel's death warrant was signed. Somewhere else was required.

The house that was eventually secured ('Luxurious family residence with unrivalled sea views, all modern conveniences, top decorative order throughout.') was a nightmare. It was a nightmare because every single word in the advertising prospectus was true. It was the McGonagle family's summer palace, who had the place decked out as if they expected Bill and Hilary Clinton to drop in for a vacation at any moment. Carpets and fragile heirlooms were everywhere. Into this Hilton I was preparing to unleash a herd of five not completely clean blokes with BO and muddy boots. Before they arrived I had two days of peace but busy nights spent removing delicate items into the safe keeping of a shed.

Don't you distrust birding trips that start suspiciously well? As prearranged, I bowled up to

Joe's farm next door to collect keys. Nobody was home. Great. I was early, it was mid-afternoon and the wind was in the east. I decanted the contents of the car in a pile on the doorstep of the new headquarters and strode off to lock horns with some migrants in the nearest gardens. To my amazement there were some! In a clump of undergrowth smaller than David Seaman's ponytail I found Willow Warbler, Blackcap, two Garden Warblers (scarce migrants) and a Lesser Whitethroat – an Irish rarity. Given that a real hotspot was a short drive away, I hightailed it

back to the car but was prevented from going any further by a sudden diplomatic crisis. Joe and his wife had returned and invited me in for tea. A refusal would be fatal. So I patted the dog while the cat purred on my lap and I talked like a chat show guest for a full hour. Duty done, I secured my escape with the line 'What time is mass on Sunday?' and tore off to scour the only two places reachable in the remaining dregs of daylight. The first held six warblers of four species, while the second had a Lapland Bunting. Holy cow!

Hunting for vagrants anywhere is a lottery but there are differences where I was. The most obvious thing is the absence of birds, always a bit of a problem. Glencolmcille is not Eilat. Seabirds pass offshore but passerine migration shuns western Ireland. Why should European summer visitors bound for wintering grounds in Africa ever come near the place? The answer is they don't. A good fall of warblers and flycatchers can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Why bother? The reason is the incidence of rare species. The only flycatcher may be a Red-breasted; the only warbler may be a Melodious. This is true. At current rates, Whitethroats appear about once a decade, whereas Yellow-browed Warblers are annual in small numbers. So a trickle of reverse migrants is the main stock-in-trade. As autumns tick by, the existence of a mini Occident Express delivering vagrants from as far east as Siberia to the Celtic fringe of Scotland and Ireland is emerging as fact, not fantasy. But you need faith to find the few without the many to keep you going. Into the bargain, local weather conditions are often cruel. There are no windbreaks. The North Atlantic can throw whatever it likes at you. In 2002 weather grumbles were groundless. Outdoors it was idyllic.

Should I stand under these trees a bit longer and risk falling into a hypnotic trance, or go seawatching where I am bound to see at least some Sooty Shearwaters? I decide to stay put. Resist the common for the chance of the excitement of the uncommon. Although I've been watching the same apparently birdless Sycamore canopy for 20 minutes, I still harbour hopes that something might be in it. I am playing an imaginary round of Championship Birding. Wherever I look I see a rarity. Except there is nothing there. Yet I keep hoping, trying to conjure up a good bird through sheer will power. This time I win the battle of wills. The invisible bird in the foliage throws in the towel and reveals itself. It is a Barred Warbler, star of the trip so far. How do people make discoveries? In this game you need the nose of a Labrador retriever and the concentration of a Russian chess grandmaster. You also need luck. Although none of them knew it at the time, each member of the squad who arrived on the weekend had been carefully vetted beforehand – to make sure no one was a jinx.

Ireland is a superstitious country and, to purebred sons of Ulster such as Big Butch, Little Ignatius and Spanish John, the inside of the house looked haunted. Perhaps in another way it also suggested enemy territory. Based on the array of holy pictures and statues festooned on the walls and bookcases, the McGonagles probably possessed season tickets for Lourdes, Fatima and the Vatican. 'Is this where Father Ted was filmed?' Little Ignatius asked. 'More like The Exorcist', Spanish John replied. I was quizzed on the do's and don'ts of living in a shrine (for want of a better word) watched over by the Pope in all his omnipotence. Did, for example, a person have to sleep facing Rome? I said, 'Don't be ridiculous, the joint is safe and as comfortable as a motel'. 'Yeah', Little Ignatius replied, 'Bates's Motel springs to mind'. I said, 'If I were you lot I'd confine my imagination to

birds lurking in the shadowy bottoms of bushes'. And, in a disastrous sort of way, that is precisely what they did.

Tuesday 24 September began quietly, very quietly. By mid-afternoon the day was dragging. Nothing had been found and local sheepdogs were snoozing in the warm sunshine. Birding degenerated into a siesta, prompting some of the gang to slouch off and try to photograph a staked-out Garden Warbler. The rest of us drifted away. An hour later we wished that we'd drifted into the grill of a speeding truck and been wiped out, which would have prevented us from hearing the news that we'd spent 60 minutes up the road from a Citrine Wagtail. The mega had dropped out of a clear blue sky and stayed long enough to be photographed, filmed and life-ticked. Then it flew off strongly, going high and accelerating rapidly into warp drive. The recorded images were spellbinding but also the stuff of nightmares. Through a black night I thought less about the wafer-thin likelihood of the bird being re-found next day, and more about the three R's – the razor, the rope, and the revolver. Luckily, suicide was averted early next morning when it returned, its arrival announced with a glorious piercing call reminiscent of a Tree Pipit on amphetamines.

Naturally its reappearance was a huge relief, but not only for us. In Ireland, Citrine Wagtails are hot property and a nationwide twitch ensued. After seven years of obscurity the south-western tip of Donegal was suddenly the place to be. For five days a cloistered existence was suspended as day-trippers' cars spread like acne along roadsides. The Citrine Wagtail obligingly took up residence slap bang in front of the Glencolmcille Hotel, and made more money for its bar and restaurant than a lorry-load of Christmas turkeys. Does this mean that mobs of birders will frequent the district next autumn? I hope not. More people means more idle gossip, less fieldwork; more aggravation, less respect for the local inhabitants; more hyenas waiting to move in on someone else's kill, rather than new lions to join a small pride.

All photographs were taken in Donegal, Ireland, during September 2002. P 367 Lapland Bunting *(Anthony McGeehan)* and Yellow-browed Warbler *(Ivan Quail)*; p 368 Lesser Whitethroat *(Anthony McGeehan)* and Barred Warbler *(Ivan Quail)*; p 369 Citrine Wagtail *(Ivan Quail)* and Dotterel *(Ivan Quail)*.

Corrigendum

Bij de plaat van de Steppekievit *Vanellus gregarius* (Dutch Birding 24: 320, plaat 278, 2002) werd helaas niet de juiste fotograaf vermeld. De foto werd gemaakt door Bart Heirweg. REDACTIE

In the captions of the plate of the Sociable Lapwing *Vanellus gregarius* (Dutch Birding 24: 320, plate 278, 2002) unfortunately the wrong photographer was mentioned. The photograph was taken by Bart Heirweg. EDITORS

WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting birds reported in the Western Palearctic mainly in **September-early November 2002** and focuses on north-western Europe. Some earlier reports are also included in this review. The reports are largely unchecked and their publication here does not imply future acceptance by the rarities committee of the relevant country. Observers are requested to submit records to each country's rarities committee. Corrections are welcome and will be published.

SWANS TO DUCKS After north-westerly storms on 20-22 October, 56 **Whooper Swans** *Cygnus cygnus* and up to 14 **Greenland White-fronted Geese** *Anser albifrons flavirostris* turned up on Ouessant, Finistère, France. On 14 September, 15 Greenland White-fronted Geese had reached Jan Mayen, Norway. In Denmark, a flock of nine flew south past Haurvig Kirke, Vestjylland, on 11 October. In the Netherlands, a record group of 38-40 **Lesser White-fronted Geese** *A erythropus* stayed at Anjum near Lauwersmeer, Friesland, in October. Last year's male **Redhead** *Aythya americana* returned to Kenfig Pool, Mid Glamorgan, South Wales, Wales, on 21 September and was still present on 15 November. On Flores, Azores, six **Ring-necked Ducks** *A collaris*, 10 **American Black Ducks** *Anas rubripes* and at least one **Blue-winged Teal** *A discors* were found in the last week of October. Also in the Azores, **Lesser Scaups** *A affinis* occurred on São Miguel at Lagoa Azul (one) and Lagoa das Furnas (two) on 29-31 October and on Terceira (up to two) in late 30 October. In Galicia, Spain, probably the same male **American Black Duck** as last year was seen in Lugo until at least 12 October. One or two long-stayers remained in Cornwall, England. The male **White-headed Duck** *Oxyura leucocephala* first seen in Norfolk, England, was present at Stanford Reservoir, Northamptonshire, on 11-22 September and then moved to Blythfield, Staffordshire, on 29 September where it stayed until 19 October. A male **Harlequin Duck** *Histrionicus histrionicus* was at Stad, Sogn og Fjordane, Norway, on 14-24 September. If accepted, a male **Black Scoter** *Melanitta americana* at Cap Gris Nez, Pas-de-Calais, on 31 October will be the seventh for France. Seven **Long-tailed Ducks** *Clangula hyemalis* off Haifa on 24 September constituted the sixth record for Israel (and the first since 1986). A female **Hooded Merganser** *Lophodytes cucullatus* was seen at Ilene, Vestfold, Norway, on 2-6 October. In the October issue of Ibis, the British Ornithologists' Union published a number of taxonomic changes. For in-

327 Great Shearwaters / Grote Pijlstormvogels *Puffinus gravis*, off Scilly, England, October 2002 *(Steve Young/Birdwatch)*

328 White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper *Calidris fuscicollis*, juvenile, Cabo da Praia, Terceira, Azores, 15 October 2002 *(Leo J R Boon/Cursorius)*

329 American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier *Pluvialis dominica*, Ouessant, Finistère, France, 9 October 2002 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)*

stance, Anseriformes and Galliformes are now moved to the start of the British list and several taxa have been given species status (**Greater Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus roseus*, **Macqueen's Bustard** *Chlamydotis macqueenii*, **Eastern Olivaceous Warbler** *Acrocephalus pallidus*, **Western Olivaceous Warbler** *A opacus*, **Sykes's Warbler** *A rama* (these warblers still being retained in *Hippolais*) and **Hooded Crow** *Corvus cornix*; other taxa like Green-winged Teal *A carolinensis*, Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus* and Lesser Redpoll *Carduelis cabaret* had already been split in the past two years). These changes had already been adopted by the Dutch taxonomic committee in the past six years (see Dutch Birding 19: 1-7, 1997, 20: 1-5, 1998, 24: 22-24, 2002).

LOONS TO PELICANS A **Yellow-billed Loon** *Gavia adamsii* was reported from Darsser Ort, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany, on 23 October. The **Pied-billed Grebe** *Podilymbus podiceps* in Norway was still at Tornesvatnet, Rogaland, on 19 September. The long-stayer (from 2000) in La Rioja, Spain, was again seen on 23 September. The fifth **Great Crested Grebe** *Podiceps cristatus* for Iceland was discovered at Hofn, Hornafjörður, on 14 September. In the Netherlands, a record 5600 **Black-necked Grebes** *P nigricollis* were counted at Grevelingen, Zeeland/Zuid-Holland, on 11 September. Reportedly, **Black-browed Albatrosses** *Diomedea melanophris* flew past Oléron, Charente-Maritime, France, on 14 September, past Spurn, East Yorkshire, England, on 22 September, past Norre Lyngvig, Hvide Sand, Vestjylland, on 15 October, past Torness, East Lothian, Scotland, on 13 October, and off Estaca de Bares, A Coruña, Spain, on 27 October (immature). If accepted, one reported by several birders at Gilbjerg Hoved, Sjælland, on 28 October will be the fifth for Denmark and the sixth sighting for western Europe this autumn. Two **Zino's Petrels** *Pterodroma madeira* were heard near Pico do Arieiro on 14 August; apparently, this site can be visited by aranging a guide from Madeira Aventura at Funchal (phone/fax +35-1291753038). There were at least seven sightings of **Fea's Petrel** *P feae* from the coasts of Britain and Ireland during September. If accepted, a **soft-plumaged petrel** *P feae/ madeira/mollis* at Gudhjem, Bornholm, on 12 October will be the first for Denmark. Recently, details about the discovery of the first known breeding colony of **Jouanin's Petrel** *Bulweria fallax* on Socotra, Yemen, in August 2000 have been published (Sandgrouse 24: 105-108, 2002). Unprecedented numbers of **Great Shearwaters** *P gravis* lingered off Scilly, with a peak of 300 on 7 October. The first **Balearic Shearwaters** for Malta were noted off Qawra on 24 October. In France, **Little Shearwaters** *P assimilis* were seen off the coast of Manche on 22 September and off Ouessant on 15 and 23 October. The second North Sea record (and the first for the British North Sea) of **Wilson's Storm-petrel** *Oceanites oceanicus* concerned a bird videoed during a pelagic seabirding trip 24 km off Blyth, Northumberland, on 1 September. Another was seen off St Mary's, Scilly, on 5 September. If accepted, an individual watched by four birders at Westkapelle, Zeeland, on 7 November would be the first for the Netherlands, the third for the North Sea, and also one of very few seen close to land in Europe; moreover, there are hardly any other November records for the WP (one came aboard a ship near Svalbard, Norway, on 25 November 1980). The fourth **Madeiran Storm-petrel** *Oceanodroma castro* for Spain was trapped at Club de Mar, A Coruña, Galicia, on 24 October. An amazing number of **Double-crested Cormorants** *Phalacrocorax auritus* were discovered in the Azores during October, including four on Corvo on 4 October, six on Faial on 18 October, up to 11 on Flores on 4 October and three at Punta Delgada, São Miguel, on 29 October. A **Great Frigatebird** *Fregata minor* or **Lesser Frigatebird** *F ariel* photographed at Jinawt on 22 September would be, respectively, the first for the Middle East or the fourth for Oman. Near Narbonne, France, a group of seven **pelicans** *Pelecanus* flew north-east over St-Pierre-sur-Mer, Montagne de la Clape, Aude, on 13 September. In October, three singles were seen in Italy (on 9, 24 and 31 October).

HERONS TO FLAMINGOS The 12th **Little Bittern** *Ixobrychus minutus* for Sweden was a surprise find at Landsort, Sörmland, on 21 October. A juvenile **Yellow Bittern** *I sinensis* was photographed at East Khawr, Oman, on 24 September. The first breeding of **Striated Heron** *Butorides striatus* for Israel and the WP was documented on a platform 1 km off Eilat in March; on 15 April 2002, one of three fledglings was still alive and the other two were found dead (Sandgrouse 24: 134-135, 2002). The **Snowy Egret** *Egretta thula* first seen in Scotland on 29 October 2001 turned up in Dumfries & Galloway on 6 September where it stayed at the Solway estuary until 17 September; on 26 September, it was seen at Loch Ryan. A **Western Reef Egret** *E gularis* was reported from Brazo del Este, Sevilla, Spain, on 10 October. In Sardinia, a record 330 **Great Egrets** *Casmerodius albus* were present at s'En Arrubia, Oristano, in mid-October. The third **Purple Heron** *Ardea purpurea* for the New World was a juvenile photographed in Trinidad on 24 September. The ninth for Finland was at Finström, Åland, on 14 October. An influx of more than a dozen **Glossy Ibises** *Plegadis falcinellus* occurred in England during September, including a flock of seven in South Devon. In Egypt, a total of 65 were seen foraging at several localities along the Nile between Luxor and Aswan on 20-21 October. In the Canary Islands, single **Greater Flamingos** were present on La Palma on 2 October and on Lanzarote on 19 October. For the third year, the Camargue-ringed individual was back in Vaud, Switzerland, from 31 August onwards.

RAPTORS In the northern valleys of Israel, a total of 11 **Crested Honey Buzzards** *Pernis ptilorhyncus* were counted between 31 August and 24 September. A juvenile **Northern Harrier** *Circus cyaneus hudsonius* was reported from Flores from 22 October. Some of the westernmost reports of **Pallid Harriers** *C macrourus*

330 Presumed Greater Frigatebird / vermoedelijke Grote Fregatvogel *Fregata minor*, female, Jinawt, Oman, 22 September 2002 *(Harvey van Diek)* **331** Eleonora's Falcon / Eleonora's Valk *Falco eleonorae*, Bica da Cana, Madeira, Portugal, 18 August 2001 *(Kris De Rouck)* cf Dutch Birding 24: 309, 2002 **332** Allen's Gallinule / Afrikaans Purperhoen *Porphyrula alleni*, adult, Salalah, Oman, 24 September 2002 *(Harvey van Diek)* **333** Lesser Noddies / Kleine Noddies *Anous tenuirostris*, off Masirah, Oman, 18 September 2002 *(Harvey van Diek)*

concerned juveniles on Utsira, Rogaland, Norway, on 4 September, at Brow Marsh, Shetland, Scotland, on 10-13 September, and on Ouessant on 9-17 October. The third **Montagu's Harrier** *C pygargus* for Iceland was a juvenile female trapped at Eskifjörður on 28 September. At the Bosporus, Turkey, 194 **Levant Sparrowhawks** *Accipiter brevipes* were counted on 19-21 September. If accepted, a **Steppe Buzzard** *Buteo buteo vulpinus* at Føynland, Vestfold, on 19 September will be the eighth for Norway. Apparently, one or two **Long-legged Buzzards** *B rufinus* remained in the Camargue and the Crau, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, from 4 October. In Germany, an immature was present at Gut Seligenstadt, Kitzingen, Bavaria, from 5 September to 10 October. In Poland, one was seen at Myscowa on 8 September. A record 106 000 **Lesser Spotted Eagles** *Aquila pomarina* were counted this autumn in the northern valleys of Israel, with a high of 35 500 on 8 October. At the Bosporus, 5775 were counted between 19 September and 2 October. A juvenile flew over Grimbergen, Vlaams-Brabant, Belgium, on 12 September. This autumn's first **Greater Spotted Eagles** *A clanga* for the Netherlands were an adult briefly seen at Kollumerwaard, Lauwersmeer, Friesland, on 12 September and an immature staying at Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, from 15 September to 11 October. Recently, the presence of the third **Steppe Eagle** *A nipalensis* for the Netherlands at Waterland, Noord-Holland, on 31 May 1998 came to light thanks to photographs. A second- or third-year **Imperial Eagle** *A heliaca* was seen at Rosenvold, Bornholm, on 5 September. In Germany, a second-year was present at Meissendorfer Teiche, Niedersachsen, on 19-20 October (a juvenile Golden Eagle *A chrysaetos* was at this

334 Hudsonian Whimbrel / Amerikaanse Regenwulp *Numenius hudsonicus*, Cabo da Praia, Terceira, Azores, 9 October 2002 *(Leo J R Boon/Cursorius)* **335** Baird's Sandpiper / Bairds Strandloper *Calidris bairdii*, juvenile, Cabo da Praia, Terceira, Azores, 15 October 2002 *(Leo J R Boon/Cursorius)* **336** Buff-breasted Sandpiper / Blonde Ruiter *Tryngites subruficollis*, juvenile, Lista, Norway, 26 September 2002 *(Sietze Bernardus)* **337** Killdeer / Killdeerplevier *Charadrius vociferus*, St Agnes, Scilly, November 2002 *(Chris Batty)*

site on 20-29 October). In Israel, a record 14 000 **Red-footed Falcons** *Falco vespertinus* were counted in the northern valleys this autumn, with a high of 7400 on 30 September. The first **Barbary Falcon** *F pelegrinoides* for Malta since 1865 was at Buskett on 15 October.

RAILS TO BUSTARDS After a low of only 50 singing **Corn Crakes** *Crex crex* for the Netherlands in 1996, the number had increased to 400 territories in 2002. The c 20th for North America was seen alive at Cape Race, Newfoundland, Canada, on 2-3 November. The eighth **Allen's Gallinule** *Porphyrula alleni* for Oman was photographed at Salalah farms on 24 September. The first breeding of **African Swamp-hen** *Porphyrio madagascariensis* for Israel occurred at Yeruham, northern Negev, where a pair was feeding a chick in late October. If accepted, a **Grey-headed Swamp-hen** *P poliocephalus caspius* at Kfar Ruppin on 19 October will be the first for Israel. On 5 October, a **Demoiselle Crane** *Anthropoides virgo* was seen at Revadim, Israel. The 12th **Little Bustard** *Tetrax tetrax* for Malta flew over San Gwann on 15 October. During surveys in 1998-2000, it appeared that nowadays 8000 **Great Bustards** *Otis tarda* winter in southern Ukraine (more than 27% of the European population), mostly in south-eastern Kherson and eastern Crimea (Sandgrouse 24: 109-116, 2002).

WADERS Many Nearctic waders were reported from the Azores during October. For instance, on Terceira, a **Semipalmated Plover** *Charadrius semipalmatus*, **American Golden Plovers** *Pluvialis dominica* (up to three), **Semipalmated Sandpipers** *Calidris pusilla* (up to three), a **Western Sandpiper** *C mauri*, **White-rumped Sand-**

pipers *C fuscicollis* (a maximum of eight), **Baird's Sandpipers** *C bairdii* (up to two), **Pectoral Sandpipers** *C melanotos* (up to eight), a **Hudsonian Whimbrel** *Numenius hudsonicus* (at Cabo da Praia on 9 October), **Lesser Yellowlegs** *Tringa flavipes* (at least one), a **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularia* and a **Wilson's Phalarope** *Phalaropus tricolor* were seen. Other Spotted Sandpipers were on São Miguel at Sete Cidades on 11-13 October, at Lagoa Azul on 29 October (up to three) and Lagoa das Furnas on 31 October. A **Killdeer** *C vociferus* on St Agnes in the first week of November was the first for Scilly since 1989; it was last seen on 10 November. A **Greater Sand Plover** *C leschenaultii* at Hirel, Ille-et-Vilaine, France, stayed from 7 September to 12 November. The third **American Golden Plover** for Catalunya was found at Panissos, Ebro delta, Tarragona, on 17 October. A juvenile was on Ouessant on 2-9 October. The first for Australia was videoed on an island in the Great Barrier Reef on 31 October. In Belgium, a **Sociable Lapwing** *Vanellus gregarius* photographed at Wintam on 28-30 September was probably the same individual as the one first seen at Willebroek, Antwerpen, on 17 August (cf Dutch Birding 24: 320, plate 278, 2002). The second for France this year was at Quivières, Somme, on 2 November. From 3 November, one stayed on an island in the Inn river near Katzenberg, Bavaria. In Spain, a **Semipalmated Sandpiper** at Laguna de Traba, Laxe, A Coruña, on 20-21 October was accompanied by a Pectoral Sandpiper the first day and by a Baird's Sandpiper the second day. An adult was in Dorset on 13-14 September. In Ireland, at least three were present during September. Four juvenile **White-rumped Sandpipers** were at Roquito del Fraile, Tenerife, on 21 October. In Austria, a **Baird's Sandpiper** stayed at Seewinkel on 17-18 September. The fourth to sixth for Spain were in Galicia at Ensenada da Insua on 28 September (juvenile), at Laxe on 21 October (juvenile) and at Baiona, Pontevedra, on 22 October (adult). In France, singles were at Saint-Brieuc, Côtes-d'Armor, from 22 September to 1 October and at Plovan, Finistère, on 12-13 October. In Scotland, one was found in Aberdeenshire on 17 September. In Ireland, four singles were present in September and two in October. A **Stilt Sandpiper** *Micropalama himantopus* was on Unst, Shetland, from 6 November. If accepted, a **Pintail Snipe** *Gallinago stenura* at Kfar Ruppin on 12-16 October will be the fifth for Israel (and the fourth for Kfar Ruppin since 1998). On Tenerife, a presumed **Wilson's Snipe** *G delicata* was identified at Roquito del Fraile on 20-22 September. In France, during October, two **Long-billed Dowitchers** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* were present in Finistère: at Guissény from 4 October to 11 November and at Plounéour-Lanverne on 1-25 October. There were also two in Spain: at S'Albufera, Mallorca, on 9-19 October and at Panissos, Ebro delta, on 17-18 October. The second for Belgium was at Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen, on 23-25 September. The 10th for Norway was at Lista fyr, Vest-Agder, on 29 October. Several were seen in Britain and Ireland in September-October. The first **Upland Sandpiper** *Bartramia longicauda* for the Canary Islands was at Amarilla Golf on Tenerife on 20-22 September. The second for Norway was on Ona near Kristiansund, Møre og Romsdal, on 23 September. The seventh to ninth **Lesser Yellowlegs** for the Netherlands (when accepted as different individuals) were in Noord-Holland at Camperduin on 20-22 September (juvenile), at Amstelmeer from 13 October to 3 November (juvenile moulting to first-winter) and on Texel on 27 October. In Spain, a juvenile stayed at Ensenada da Insua, Galicia, from 24 September. In Britain and Ireland, at least six were reported for September-October and one was in France on 1 October. On 13-15 September, an adult **Solitary Sandpiper** *T solitaria* was present at Rye Meads, Hertfordshire, England. A juvenile **Spotted Sandpiper** was seen at Moncofa, Castelló, Spain, on 25 September. In Scilly, a first-winter stayed on Gugh on 11-16 October and then on St Agnes until 23 October. Juvenile or first-winter **Wilson's Phalaropes** were observed at Loch of Tankerness, Orkney, Scotland, on 5 September, at Avilés, Asturias, Spain, on 10-21 September, at Petten and 't Zand, Noord-Holland, the Netherlands, on 14-16 September, in Donegal, Ireland, on 14 September, at Dithmarscher Speicherkoog, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on 17 September, in Algarve, Portugal, on 26-28 September and on Ile de Ré, Charente-Maritime, France, on 4-10 October.

SKUAS TO MURRELETS A **Pomarine Jaeger** *Stercorarius pomarinus* was seen at Sevan lake, Armenia, on 7 September. Intriguingly, DNA analyses on feathers collected from immature great skuas discovered on St Agnes, Scilly, on 7 October 2001 and at Aberavon Beach, Glamorgan, South Wales, on 1 February 2002 show that both were **Southern (Brown) Skuas** *S antarctica*, a new species for the WP (see www.magikcircle.com/birds/image.asp?title_id=574). Measurements of the Glamorgan bird were consistent with those of **Falkland Skua** *S a antarctica* (no biometrical data were taken from the Scilly bird). This discovery has interesting implications for the identification of large skuas in the northern Atlantic. Possibly, Southern Skuas habitually spend their first years in the Northern Hemisphere (as seems the case for Subantarctic Skua *S a lonnbergi* in the Indian Ocean). It might be useful to have a second look at old photographs of presumed Great Skuas *S skua* when these appear rather small, uniformly coloured, and dark earth-brown (see Birding World 15: 383-389, 2002). An immature **Franklin's Gull** *Larus pipixcan* was reported at Madrid, Spain, on 13-14 September. During the first week of November, adults were present in England at Draycote Water, Warwickshire, and Stanford Reservoir, Northamptonshire. A juvenile **Audouin's Gull** *L audouinii* stayed at Chioggia near Venice, Italy, from 9 September. A first-winter **American Herring Gull** *L smithsonianus* was at Lisboa, Portugal, on 3 October. An **'orange-billed tern'** *Sterna* at sea off Lisboa, Portugal, on 17 September adds to this year's remarkable series of records in Belgium, Britain, France and the Netherlands. Another was at Dingle, Kerry, Ireland, on 18-30 October. An

338 Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper *Anthus gustavi*, Titran, Frøya, Sør-Trøndelag, Norway, 8 October 2002 *(Kjetil Solbakken)* **339** Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit *Oenanthe pleschanka*, Ouessant, Finistère, France, 18 October 2002 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)* **340** Pechora Pipit / Petsjorapieper *Anthus gustavi*, Utsira, Rogaland, Norway, 6 October 2002 *(Vegard Bunes)*

341 Black-eared wheatear / blonde tapuit *Oenanthe hispanica/melanoleuca*, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 6 October 2002 *(Roef Mulder)*

342 Grey-cheeked Thrush / Grijswangdwerglijster *Catharus minimus*, St Agnes, Scilly, England, 30 October 2002 *(Chris Batty)*

adult-winter **Royal Tern** *S maxima* was photographed at Playa de los Lances, Tarifa, Cádiz, Spain, on 2 October. In July-August, several pairs of **Chinese Crested Terns** *S bernsteini* were breeding again, raising at least one young, in a colony of Greater Crested Terns *S bergii* on an islet in the Taiwanese held Matsu group within 10 km from the Chinese mainland. After these birds were discovered in June 2000 (the first reliable observations since 1937), none could be found in 2001 (cf Dutch Birding 22: 248-249, plate 249, 2000, 23: 300, 2001). From 9 September to 18 October, a juvenile **Forster's Tern** *S forsteri* was seen at Blennerville, Kerry. Two **Lesser Noddies** *Anous tenuirostris* were photographed east off Masirah, Oman, on 18 September. The first **Long-billed Murrelet** *Brachyramphus perdix* for Kentucky, USA, was discovered on 29 October at Ohio River, Louisville (this Asian-Pacific species has occurred as far 'east' as Switzerland).

SANDGROUSE TO WAGTAILS A flock of 16 **Pallas's Sandgrouse** *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* reportedly flying off at Kraslava, south-eastern Latvia, on 27 October remained unsubstantiated. The sixth and seventh **Oriental Turtle Doves** *Streptopelia orientalis* for Israel were at Eilat on 16 and 27 October. Another was reported from Öland, Sweden, on 20 October. If accepted, a **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** *Coccyzus americanus* briefly seen on Texel, Noord-Holland, on 7 October will be the first for the Netherlands. In Denmark, **Northern Hawk Owls** *Surnia ulula* turned up on Christiansø on 25 September, Jægerspris Nordskov, Sjælland, on 13 October and at Hillerød, Sjælland, on 5-6 November. A small but notable influx took place in southern Norway in early November, with up to four in Østfold (there was also one Film, Uppland, Sweden). In north-eastern France, one was reported by two birders on 3 November. **Tengmalm's Owls** *Aegolius funereus* were on the move in south-western Norway, where at least 75 were trapped by the use of sound tapes on 21-25 September. In October, one was found dead in the species' former Dutch breeding area near Gieten in north-eastern Drenthe. In Brussels, Belgium, one hit a car on 3 October. If accepted, a **Chimney Swift** *Chaetura pelagica* seen by a single birder over Ouessant on 23 October will be the first for France. Another was reported on São Miguel, Azores, on 26 October. A **Pallid Swift** *Apus pallidus* was identified in Norfolk on 26 October. The first **Alpine Swift** *A melba* in November for the Netherlands and also the first staying longer than 24 h was at Wageningen, Gelderland, from 8 to at least 17 November. A **Little Swift** *Apus affinis* flew over Land's End, Cornwall, on 11 September. If accepted, a **Hume's Short-toed Lark** *Calandrella acutirostris* at K19 sewage ponds north of Eilat on 27-30 October will be the second for Israel and the WP (the first was here in February 1986). A total of five **Oriental Skylarks** *Alauda gulgula* were in the Hula valley and Eilat during October. The third **Eurasian Crag Martin** *Hirundo rupestris* for Sweden turned up at Hakarp, Blekinge, on 27 September. In Finland, 15 hybrids **Barn Swallow x House Martin** *H rustica* x *Delichon urbica* were trapped at Barn Swallow roosts in 2001 and 11 were ringed in the Turku area alone in autumn 2002 (see Dutch Birding 24: 310, 2002, for more information on the number of hybrids in Finland in August 2002). The first **Blyth's Pipit** *Anthus godlewskii* for Estonia was seen at Sörve on 11-25 October. The second for Sweden stayed at Nabben, Falsterbo, Skåne, on 15-21 October, the third was at Obbola, Umeälven, Västerbotten, on 2-7 November and the fourth at Delsjöterrängen, Västergötland, from 10 November. The 13th and 14th for Finland were first-years at Lemland Lågskär, Ahvenanmaa, on 1-11 October and at Uusikaupunki Hanko on 4-5 October. The third for Norway was trapped at Titran on Frøya, Sør-Trøndelag, on 8 October. If accepted, one briefly seen on Texel on 12 November will be the third for the Netherlands. Single **Olive-backed Pipits** *A hodgsoni* were on Utsira on 10-14 October and at Landsort, Södermanland, Sweden, on 15 October. Six individuals were found on Scottish islands during October (including one on Fair Isle, Shetland, on 11-13 October). Singles were in Scilly on 20 October, on Vlieland, Friesland, the Netherlands, on 20-21 October and on Skomer, Wales, on 22-23 October. The seventh and ninth **Pechora Pipits** *A gustavi* for Norway were recorded on Røst, Nordland, on 19-21 September and 2 October. The eighth was at Træna, Nordland, on 26 September. In Sogn og Fjordane, Norway, singles were seen at Kraakenes on 3-6 October and at Refviksanden on 6-7 October. The second ever for Utsira occurred on 6-7 October making this a record autumn of six for Norway. On Fair Isle, up to three were present on 26-28 September and the fourth was seen on 5-7 October and the fifth on 11 October. Also in Shetland, one turned up at Kergord on 5 October. The third **Water Pipit** *A spinoletta* for Norway was found at Obrestad, Jæren, Rogaland, on 5 November with two more here on 15 November. This autumn's westernmost **Citrine Wagtails** *Motacilla citreola* during September were a total of five in Shetland and one in Donegal, Ireland, on 24-27 September. A **White Wagtail** *M alba* in Wake County, North Carolina, on 22 October was the first for the USA (and the second for North America).

THRUSHES If accepted, a **Thrush Nightingale** *Luscinia luscinia* found dead under a window at Reykjavik on 15 October will be the first for Iceland. The fourth **Red-flanked Bluetail** *Tarsiger cyanurus* for Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, was trapped on 18 September. Others were at Marsden Quarry, Durham, England, on 7-10 October, at Helendale, Shetland, on 11-14 October, Gästrikland, Sweden, on 17 October, at Jæren, Norway, on 21 October and at Gibraltar Point, Lincolnshire, England, from 15 November. The second for France was a first-year male at Blériot-plage near Calais, Pas-de-Calais, on 20-24 October. An **Isabelline Wheatear** *Oenanthe isabellina* was briefly seen on Bardsey, Gwynedd, Wales, on 16 October. The 11th for Finland was at Leppeenranta on 13 October. Two **Pied Wheatears** *O pleschanka* were found at Aragats moun-

343 Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier *Lanius isabellinus*, St Mary's, Scilly, England, October 2002 *(Steve Young/Birdwatch)* **344** Two-barred Crossbill / Witbandkruisbek *Loxia leucoptera bifasciata*, adult male, Orrevatnet, Jæren, Rogaland, Norway, 1 October 2002 *(Sietze Bernardus)* **345** Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, first-winter, Blériot-Plage, Pas-de-Calais, France, 23 October 2002 *(Roger Tonnel)* **346** Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, first-winter, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 18 September 2002 *(Jochen Dierschke)* **347** Eastern Crowned Warbler / Oostelijke Kroonzanger *Phylloscopus coronatus*, Jæren, Rogaland, Norway, 30 September 2002 *(Fredrik Kræmer)* **348** Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster *Turdus ruficollis atrogularis*, Tresco, Scilly, England, October 2002 *(Steve Young/Birdwatch)*

349 Sardinian Warbler / Kleine Zwartkop *Sylvia melanocephala*, male, Old Hunstanton, Norfolk, England, 5 October 2002 *(Bill Baston)*

tain, Armenia, on 5 September. A male was present on North Ronaldsay, Orkney, on 13-19 October. A long-staying female on Ouessant on 14-27 October was the third for France. The seventh for Norway was a first-winter male at Lindesnes, Vest-Agder, on 26-27 October. The eighth was a first-winter at Jæren from 7 November. In Germany, a juvenile female **black-eared wheatear** *O hispanica/melanoleuca* was present on Helgoland on 5-10 October. Another was at Seby, Öland, on 9-10 October. In France, an **Eastern Black-eared Wheatear** *O melanoleuca* was briefly seen on Hoëdic, Morbihan, on 25 October. In Shetland, **White's Thrushes** *Zoothera aurea* were on Fair Isle on 29-30 September and on North Collafirth, Mainland, on 30 September. **Grey-cheeked Thrushes** *Catharus minimus* were on Ouessant on 12-13 October, at Lagoa Rasa, Flores, Azores, on 21-22 October and on St Agnes, Scilly, on 26-30 October. The sixth **Veery** *C fuscescens* for Britain was on North Ronaldsay from 30 September to 6 October. The fifth **Eyebrowed Thrush** *Turdus obscurus* for Finland was reported at Köyliö on 6 October. If accepted, a female **Black-throated Thrush** *T ruficollis atrogularis* at Spodsbjerg, Hundested, Sjælland, on 9 October will be the seventh for Denmark. The first for Spain was a first-winter at Ebro delta on 12 October. Four were reported in Britain on 15-24 October, with a well-watched individual first on St Mary's and then on Tresco, Scilly, on 19-24 October. In Sweden, singles were seen in Bohuslän, Värmland and Norrbotten during October.

WARBLERS TO FLYCATCHERS The number of **Cetti's Warblers** *Cettia cetti* in Belgium and the Netherlands appears to be on the increase with, for instance, 13 trapped at Koksijde, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, during September-October alone and at least five trapped at three sites along the coast of Noord-Holland and Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands. On 1 September, the first breeding record for many years in the Netherlands was documented at Budel, Noord-Brabant, with up to four fledglings. The second and third **Pallas's Grasshopper Warblers** *Locustella certhiola* for the Netherlands were trapped at Castricum, Noord-Holland, on 21 and 27 September (the first was also trapped at this site on 5 October 1991). The seventh and eighth for Norway were at Sklinna, Nord-Trøndelag, on 2 October and on Utsira on 5 October (there had been three previous records for Utsira). On 6 and 14-15 October, respectively, singles were trapped on Foula and Unst, Shetland. This autumn's first **Lanceolated Warbler** *L lanceolata* for Fair Isle occurred on 7 September. The sixth for Norway stayed on Ona near Kristiansund on 19-22 September. The third for the Netherlands and the first to be found alive was trapped at Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, on 20 September. The first for Scilly was on Annet on 22-23 September. On 6, 10 and 19 October, singles were seen on Fair Isle. The third **Icterine Warbler** *Hippolais icterina* for Iceland was at Eyrarbakki on 18 September. This autumn's westernmost **Paddyfield Warblers** *A agricola* were on North Ronaldsay in September and on Gugh, Scilly, from 1

November. A first-winter found dead as a window victim at Angers, Maine-et-Loire, France, on 1 November appeared to be ringed at Izsák, Kolon-Tó, Bács-Kiskun, Hungary, on 23 October. If accepted, **Blyth's Reed Warblers** *A dumetorum* trapped at Skalafell, Suðursveit, on 13 September and another near Reykjavik (with a Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*) on 16 October will be the second and third for Iceland. A first-winter on St Mary's from 30 October to at least 12 November was the first for Scilly and the seventh reported this autumn for Britain. On 29-30 October, one stayed on Ouessant. In Norfolk, England, a male **Sardinian Warbler** *Sylvia melanocephala* stayed at Old Hunstanton from 27 September to 15 October. Another was found at Sennen, Cornwall, on 14 November. The 13th **Asian Desert Warbler** *S nana* for Sweden was trapped at Ottenby, Öland, on 8 November. The seventh **Sedge Warbler** *A schoenobaenus* for Iceland was near Grindavik on 15 September. The first **Sykes's Warbler** for Iceland was trapped at Jaðar, Suðursveit, on 14 September. This record followed records this autumn at Ottenby on 19 August, Sheringham, Norfolk, on 23 August, North Ronaldsay, Orkney, 26 August and East Sussex, England, on 31 August (cf Birding World 15: 375-382, 2002). A Sykes's Warbler on Ouessant on 6-7 November will be the second for France, if accepted. A first-winter **Eastern Crowned Warbler** *P coronatus* trapped at Jæren, Rogaland, on 30 September (first identified as Arctic Warbler *P borealis*) will be the first for Norway and the second for Europe if accepted (the first was on Helgoland on 4 October 1843). A **Two-barred Warbler** *P plumbeitarsus* was trapped on Mustasaari, Östra Norrskär, Finland, on 2 October. The first **Hume's Leaf Warblers** *P humei* this autumn were seen at Korppoo, Finland, on 24 October and at Gilleleje, Sjælland, Denmark, on 30 October. The first **Dusky Warbler** *P fuscatus* for Hungary was trapped at Izsák on 1 November. The northernmost ever for Norway was trapped at Titran, Sør-Trøndelag, on 27 October. Possibly the first and second **Eastern Bonelli's Warblers** *P orientalis* for Norway were on Røst, Nordland, on 21 September and at Eigerøy, Rogaland, on 29 September. In the western Netherlands, an unprecedented influx of **Firecrests** *Regulus ignicapillus* took place in late September; for instance, 240 were counted on Texel on 28 September. After a **Willow Warbler** *P trochilus* on 25-26 August and a **Lesser Whitethroat** *S curruca* on 8 September, a **Spotted Flycatcher** *Muscicapa striata* on 14 September was the third new species for North America to be found at Gambell, St Lawrence Island, Alaska, USA.

TITS TO BOBOLINK From late October onwards, the third **Azure Tit** *Parus cyanus* for Sweden frequented a feeder at Masugnsbyn, Torne Lappmark. **Daurian Shrikes** *Lanius isabellinus* were identified on Fetlar, Shetland, on 14-17 September and on St Mary's, Scilly, on 18-22 October. The 20th **Lesser Grey Shrike** *L minor* for Norway was an adult female at Stjørdal, Nord-Trøndelag, on 7-8 September. A **Steppe Grey Shrike** *L pallidirostris* was identified at Hoburgen, Gotland, Sweden, on 23 September and another at Gilbjerg Hoved, Nordsjælland, on 9 October. In Israel, two singles turned up at Kfar Ruppin on 13-14 October and 19 October. From 3 August to at least early November, good numbers of **Two-barred Crossbills** *Loxia leucoptera bifasciata* remained in southern Norway. Many were reported in Denmark, especially in September. A total of six reached the Netherlands since August, including a male at Huizen, Noord-Holland, from 15 September into November and one on Terschelling, Friesland, on 24-25 September. A small summer invasion of **Common Crossbill** *L curvirostra* occurred in Sardinia; adults were seen near nests and feeding young near Gulf of Cagliari in August (the last breeding record was in 1910). In Armenia, 10 **Mongolian Finches** *Bucanetes mongolicus* were seen at Araks valley on 10 September. In central Sweden, an invasion of **Pine Grosbeaks** *Pinicola enucleator* became apparent by 15 October with maxima of 17 sightings on 19 October, 36 on 27 October and 48 on 2 November. The first **Eurasian Bullfinch** *Pyrrhula pyrrhula* for Gibraltar was trapped on 1 November. In the Azores, a first-winter **Savannah Sparrow** *Passerculus sandwichensis* was photographed at Fajagrande, Flores, on 31 October. A **White-throated Sparrow** *Zonotrichia albicollis* stayed at Flamborough Head, East Yorkshire, on 22-29 October. In central Italy, four **Pine Buntings** *Emberiza leucocephalos* had arrived at Foce Serchio by 28 October. An adult female **Chestnut Bunting** *E rutila* discovered on Fair Isle on 4 September was not seen after 7 September. In Finland, a first-winter male was present and trapped at Uusikaupunki, Hanko, from 30 September to 1 October. A **Little Bunting** *E pusilla* was seen at Asinara, Sardinia, on 20 October. In England, single **Yellow-breasted Buntings** *E aureola* were found in Essex and on Inner Farne, Northumberland, on 5 September. On 8-14 September, at least three were reported from Shetland with another on 9 October. In Denmark, a female/first-winter **Black-headed Bunting** *E melanocephala* was watched by many birders at Honen, Fanø, Vestjylland, on 7 September. Others occurred at Scalloway, Shetland, on 12-18 September, at Lowestoft, Suffolk, on 24-25 September and on Tresco, Scilly, from 29 September to 3 October. On 5 October, a **Bobolink** *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* was found on Flores, Azores. From 1 to at least 11 November, a first-winter was present at Hengistbury Head, Dorset, England.

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Recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland en België beslaat voornamelijk de periode **september-oktober 2002**. 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, e-mail cdna@dutchbirding.nl. Hiertoe gelieve men gebruik te maken van CDNA-waarnemingsformulieren die eveneens verkrijgbaar zijn bij bovenstaand adres, of via de website van de DBA op www.dutchbirding.nl.

Nederland

GANZEN TOT VALKEN Van 14 tot 26 september werd een **Ross' Gans** *Anser rossii* gezien in de Bandpolder, Friesland, op 28 september één in de Workumerwaard, Friesland, en op 9 en 12 oktober één op de Korendijkse Slikken, Zuid-Holland. Aan de westkant van de Lauwersmeer verscheen de eerste **Dwerggans** *A erythropus* op 25 september bij Paesens, Friesland. Op 28 september verbleven er 17 bij de Anjumer Kolken, Friesland. Het aantal liep daar in oktober op tot een nieuw record van 38. Verder werden er op 9 oktober twee gezien op de Korendijkse Slikken, op 19 oktober acht achter De Putten bij Camperduin, Noord-Holland, en van 15 tot 20 oktober één in de Peizermaden, Drenthe. **Roodhalsganzen** *Branta ruficollis* werden waargenomen vanaf 24 september in de Lauwersmeer, Groningen, en vanaf 17 oktober (een geringde) op Wieringen, Noord-Holland. Een vroege **Witbuikrotgans** *B hrota* verscheen op 18 september in de Koudekerkse Inlagen, Zeeland. Hierna volgden waarnemingen op 21 september bij Yerseke, Zeeland, op 10 oktober op Texel, Noord-Holland, en vanaf 19 oktober maximaal twee op Wieringen. **Zwarte Rotganzen** *B nigricans* verbleven van 6 tot 10 oktober op Texel, van 16 tot 20 oktober op Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, en op 30 oktober op Terschelling, Friesland. Opvallende aantallen **Kroneenden** *Netta rufina* werden vastgesteld op 12 oktober (22) in de HW-duinen, Zuid-Holland, en op 28 oktober (30) op de Gouwzee, Noord-Holland. **Witoogeenden** *Aythya nyroca* werden gemeld op 12 oktober op de Kampsheide bij Assen, Drenthe, op 13 oktober bij de Eijsderbeemden, Limburg, op 24 oktober bij Valkenswaard, Noord-Brabant, en op 28 oktober op de Gouwzee. Op een vaart ten noorden van Doesburg, Gelderland, werd op 28 september een **Amerikaanse Smient** *Mareca americana* gezien. Op 29 september werd een mannetje **Siberische Taling** *Anas formosa* van onbekende herkomst waargenomen op de Westerplas op Schiermonnikoog. Een **Parelduiker** *Gavia arctica* verbleef van 19 tot 27 oktober in het Overijsselsch Kanaal bij Raalte, Gelderland. **IJsduikers** *G immer* vlogen op 3 en 28 oktober langs Schiermonnikoog en op 28 oktober langs Westkapelle, Zeeland. Een grote duiker met kenmerken van **Geelsnavelduiker** *G adamsii* werd op 11 oktober kort ter plaatse gezien bij de noordpunt van Texel. Op 11 september werd een recordaantal van 5600 **Geoorde Futen** *Podiceps nigricollis* geteld op de Grevelingen, Zeeland. Een donsstormvogel – waarschijnlijk een **Gon-gon** *Pterodroma feae* – vloog op 17 september langs Terschelling. Vanaf half september werden 460 **Grauwe Pijlstormvogels** *Puffinus griseus* doorgegeven, met topdagen op 4, 5 en 17 oktober; zo werden er bijvoorbeeld op 5 oktober 141 geteld te Westkapelle. Slechts 18 **Noordse Pijlstormvogels** *P puffinus* werden gemeld. **Vale Pijlstormvogels** *P mauretanicus* vlogen op 14 en 15 september langs de

Langevelderslag, Zuid-Holland, op 4 oktober langs Schiermonnikoog en op 5 en 17 oktober langs Westkapelle. Spectaculair was de waarneming van een **Wilsons Stormvogeltje** *Oceanites oceanicus* dat op 7 november langs Westkapelle vloog. Indien aanvaard zou dit de eerste voor Nederland zijn. **Stormvogeltjes** *Hydrobates pelagicus* werden gezien in de dagen rond de 'grote storm': op 26 oktober bij Huisduinen, Noord-Holland, en Bloemendaal aan Zee, Noord-Holland, op 27 oktober bij Camperduin en op 28 oktober vier bij Camperduin en één bij Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland. Na de eerste melding op 22 september volgden nog 12 **Vale Stormvogeltjes** *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* in oktober. Ten minste acht **Kuifaalscholvers** *Stictocarbo aristotelis* werden gezien op diverse locaties langs de kust. Op 23 september werd een **Woudaap** *Ixobrychus minutus* gemeld bij het Lutjebroekerweel, Noord-Holland, en op 30 oktober was er een vangst van een juveniel in de HW-duinen. Er werden 16 **Kwakken** *Nycticorax nycticorax* doorgegeven, waaronder op 2 september vier in de Mariapeel, Limburg, en een groep van zes vliegend langs Texel, en eind oktober al weer drie adulte in het Veerse Bos bij Veere, Zeeland. **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* liepen van 15 tot 21 september in de Workumerwaard, op 2 oktober bij Diemen, Noord-Holland, en vanaf 15 oktober in de Prunjepolder, Zeeland. Opvallende aantallen **Kleine Zilverreigers** *Egretta garzetta* waren 160 op 11 september in de Grevelingen en maximaal 26 eind september op Schiermonnikoog. Waarnemingen van (losse) groepen **Grote Zilverreigers** *Casmerodius albus* in deze periode betroffen vijf in de Lauwersmeer, 10 bij de Makkumernoordwaard, Friesland, zes bij de Workumerwaard, zes bij het Quackjeswater, Zuid-Holland, 24 in polder Maltha bij de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant, 10 in de Veenhuizerstukken, Groningen, 58 begin oktober in de Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, 14 in de Millingerwaard, Gelderland, negen bij Amerongen, Gelderland, en 16 op de Strabrechtse Heide, Noord-Brabant. Zeer bijzonder was de najaarstrek van **Purperreigers** *Ardea purpurea* langs Ridderkerk, Zuid-Holland. Van 26 augustus tot 2 september werden er hier in totaal 216 geteld, waarvan alleen al 102 op 1 september. Slechts enkele **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra* werden gemeld: tot 4 september maximaal drie in de Mariapeel en op 3 september één over Leidschendam, Zuid-Holland. Dé **Zwarte Ibis** *Plegadis falcinellus* verbleef van 1 tot 6 september bij Julianadorp, Noord-Holland, van 8 tot 25 september bij 't Zand, Noord-Holland, en vanaf 19 oktober weer achter De Putten bij Camperduin. Op 3 september vlogen leuke aantallen **Wespendieven** *Pernis apivorus* over ons land, bijvoorbeeld 110, waaronder een groep van 65, langs de Elterberg bij Spijk, Gelderland, en 37 over Budel-Dorplein, Noord-Brabant. Vanaf 4 september verbleef een **Zeearend** *Haliaeetus albicilla* in de Oostvaardersplassen, vanaf 18 september waren er regelmatig twee aanwezig. Elders werden er c acht andere gezien, voorname-

350 Grauwe Pijlstormvogel / Sooty Shearwater *Puffinus griseus*, Noordzee ten westen van Westkapelle, Zeeland, 28 september 2002 *(Marten van Dijl)*

351 Rosse Franjepoot / Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicaria*, eerstejaars, Amstelmeerdijk, Noord-Holland, 23 oktober 2002 *(René Pop)*

352 Grote Burgemeester / Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus*, adult, Den Helder, Noord-Holland, 24 oktober 2002 *(René Pop)*

353 Kleine Geelpootruiter / Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes,* juveniel, Amstelmeerdijk, Noord-Holland, 15 oktober 2002 *(Jan Smit)*

354 Zwarte Ibis / Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus,* adult, Julianadorp. Noord-Holland, september 2002 *(René Pop)*

355 Roodpootvalk / Red-footed Falcon *Falco vespertinus*, juveniel, Lauwersmeer, Groningen, 23 september 2002 *(Eric Koops)*

356 Hop / Eurasian Hoopoe *Upupa epops*, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 8 oktober 2002 *(Jan van Holten)*

lijk in oktober. De **Slangenarend** *Circaetus gallicus* van het Fochtelooërveen, Drenthe/Friesland, verbleef daar nog tot ten minste 8 september. **Steppekiekendieven** *Circus macrourus* werden gemeld op 12 september langs trektelpost Mulderskop bij Malden, Gelderland (adult mannetje), en onvolwassen exemplaren op 10 oktober langs Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, en op 14 oktober bij Dishoek, Zeeland. Een **Arendbuizerd** *Buteo rufinus* werd gemeld op 3 september in een groep van 20 Buizerds *B buteo* nabij de Pampushaven, Flevoland. Op 12 september werd een adulte **Bastaardarend** *Aquila clanga* gezien bij de Lauwersmeer. Ook op 13 september zou deze vogel daar gezien zijn. Een onvolwassen exemplaar verbleef van 15 september tot ten minste 11 oktober in de Oostvaardersplassen. Vooral in september werden nog enkele 10-tallen **Visarenden** *Pandion haliaetus* doorgegeven. Er werden niet minder dan 22 **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* gemeld, waarvan slechts één in oktober.

KRAANVOGELS TOT ALKEN De **Kraanvogels** *Grus grus* van het Fochtelooërveen – drie adulte en één jong – bleven daar tot begin september. Er vlogen 12 exemplaren op 9 oktober langs Camperduin en 25 op 13 oktober over het Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, Zeeland. Een **Steppevorkstaartplevier** *Glareola nordmanni* werd op 24 september gemeld op de Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland. Twee **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* pleisterden van 4 tot 8 september op de Maasvlakte. Verder werden er in de rest van het land drie ter plaatse en 15 langsvliegend gemeld, voornamelijk vóór half september en slechts twee in oktober, waaronder een late op 27 oktober langs de Redichemse Waard bij Culemborg, Gelderland. **Aziatische Goudplevieren** *Pluvialis fulva* werden tot 1 september gezien ten noorden van Kamperland, Zeeland, en op 11 september bij Bruinisse, Zeeland. Een **Steppekievit** *Vanellus gregarius* werd op 22 september waargenomen bij de Prunjepolder. Het najaar bleef goed voor **Gestreepte Strandloper** *Calidris melanotos*, met in deze periode nog eens zeven exemplaren, waarvan de laatste twee van 15 tot 17 oktober in de Scherpenissepolder, Zeeland. Van 15 tot 17 september werd een **Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* gezien in een niet toegankelijk deel van het Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe. De **Grote Grijze Snip** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* van de Prunjepolder was daar weer aanwezig van 10 tot 18 september. Ook nog eens zes **Poelruiters** *Tringa stagnatilis* werden doorgegeven, waarvan de laatste op 22 oktober in het Veerse Meer, Zeeland. Een juveniele **Kleine Geelpootruiter** *T flavipes* verbleef van 20 tot 23 september in De Putten bij Camperduin, van 13 oktober tot 3 november was er één (juveniel ruiend naar eerste-winter) aanwezig in de Verzakking bij het Amstelmeer, Noord-Holland, en op 27 oktober een andere in de Mokbaai op Texel. Een andere Amerikaanse steltloper, een eerste-winter **Grote Franjepoot** *Phalaropus tricolor*, verbleef op 14 september in De Putten bij Camperduin. Deze vogel verbleef op 15 en 16 september in de omgeving van 't Zand. Een 10-tal **Grauwe Franjepoten** *P lobatus* werd in september doorgegeven. **Rosse Franjepoten** *P fulicaria* waren vanaf half september, maar vooral in de tweede helft van oktober, goed vertegenwoordigd met 25 exemplaren. **Kleinste Jagers** *Stercorarius longicaudus* waren schaars met vier in de tweede helft van september en twee eind oktober. Dit geldt ook voor **Vorkstaartmeeuw** *Larus sabini*, waarvan er na half september slechts zes werden gemeld. Na een tijdje zoek geweest te zijn werd de **Ringsnavelmeeuw** *L delawarensis* van Goes, Zeeland, vanaf 6 oktober weer gezien. Een adulte **Kleine Burgemeester** *L glaucoides* werd op 24 oktober gemeld in Den Helder, Noord-Holland. Alweer voor het achtste seizoen verbleef hier vanaf 11 september een adulte **Grote Burgemeester** *L hyperboreus*. Het onvolwassen exemplaar van Zwarte Haan, Friesland, werd daar ook nog op 27 september gezien. De in de vorige rubriek gemelde tweede-zomer Grote Burgemeester op Schiermonnikoog bleek bij nadere bestudering foutief gedetermineerd. Deze vogel, die vanaf mei aanwezig was en tot in oktober werd gezien, was vrijwel zeker een leucistische Grote Mantelmeeuw *L marinus*. Vier late **Lachsterns** *Gelochelidon nilotica* vlogen op 15 september langs Rottumerplaat, Groningen. Tot 21 september werden **Reuzensterns** *Sterna caspia* gezien met, naast 14 verspreid over het land, als opvallende aantallen: 27 op 3 september in de Workumerwaard, maximaal negen tot 8 september bij het Vossemeer, Overijssel, en zes op 21 september bij de Makkumerzuidwaard, Friesland. **Witwangsterns** *Chlidonias hybridus* verschenen op 5 september bij de Makkumernoordwaard, op 17 september in de Workumerwaard en op 28 september bij Kornwerderzand, Friesland. Een **Witvleugelstern** *C leucopterus* werd op 28 en 29 september gezien in de Eemshaven, Groningen. **Zwarte Zeekoeten** *Cepphus grylle* vlogen op 20 oktober langs Camperduin en op 26 oktober langs Bloemendaal aan Zee. Van 17 tot 31 oktober werden alweer 10 **Kleine Alken** *Alle alle* opgemerkt. **Papegaaiduikers** *Fratercula arctica* passeerden op 5 en 6 oktober Westerslag op Texel, op 10 oktober de Zuidpier van IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, op 17 oktober paal 18 op Terschelling, op 19 oktober Langevelderslag en op 26 oktober Zandvoort, Noord-Holland.

KOEKOEKEN TOT GORZEN Bijna leverde de Dutch-Birdingweek dit jaar een keiharde twitch op. Helaas bleef de **Geelsnavelkoekoek** *Coccyzus americanus* die op 7 oktober bij bungalowpark Slufterduin op Texel werd gemeld slechts kort ter plaatse. Dit zou de eerste voor Nederland zijn. Ook niet twitchbaar was de **Ruigpootuil** *Aegolius funereus* die in oktober als prooirest van een Havik *Accipiter gentilis* werd aangetroffen in Boswachterij Gieten, Drenthe. **Alpengierzwaluwen** *Apus melba* werden gemeld op 7 september bij Ooltgensplaat, Zuid-Holland, en op 20 september op Terschelling. **Hoppen** *Upupa epops* verbleven van 7 tot 10 oktober op Texel en op 17 oktober bij Westkapelle en bij Hulst, Zeeland. Overvliegende **Kortteenleeuweriken** *Calandrella brachydactyla* werden gemeld op 9 september bij Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, en op 19 september en 1 oktober bij de Eemshaven. Maar liefst vijf

357 Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger / Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata* (boven/upper) met Sprinkhaanzanger / Common Grasshopper Warbler *L naevia*, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, 20 september 2002 *(Tom M van Spanje)* **358** Siberische Sprinkhaanzanger / Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola*, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 21 september 2002 *(Rienk Slings)*

359 Bladkoning / Yellow-browed Warbler *Phylloscopus inornatus*, Texel, Noord-Holland, 8 oktober 2002
(Han Zevenhuizen)

360 IJsgors / Lapland Longspur *Calcarius lapponicus*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 30 september 2002
(Marten van Dijl)

361 Bastaardarend / Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*, onvolwassen, Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, 15 september 2002 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)* **362** Alpengierzwaluw / Alpine Swift *Apus melba*, Terschelling, Friesland, 20 september 2002 *(Arie Ouwerkerk)* **363** Gestreepte Strandloper / Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*, juveniel, Callantsoog, Noord-Holland, 15 september 2002 *(Bas van den Boogaard)* **364** Grote Franjepoot / Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor*, eerstejaars, 't Zand, Noord-Holland, 15 september 2002 *(Harm Niesen)* **365** Pontische Meeuw / Pontic Gull *Larus cachinnans cachinnans*, eerste-winter, Noordzee nabij Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 21 september 2002 *(Huub Lanters)* **366** Parelduiker / Black-throated Loon *Gavia arctica*, juveniel, Raalte, Gelderland, 24 oktober 2002 *(Edwin Winkel)*

Roodstuitzwaluwen *Hirundo daurica* werden dit najaar gezien: op 1 september langs Dishoek, op 2 september over de Eemshaven en langs het Muiderzand, Flevoland, op 29 september langs de Steile Bank, Friesland, en op 31 oktober kort ter plaatse bij het Robbenoordbos in de Wieringermeer, Noord-Holland. Na een vroege **Grote Pieper** *Anthus richardi* op 1 september over de HW-duinen, volgden er c 30 vanaf 12 september, waarvan na 9 oktober slechts vier. Slechts een klein aantal **Duinpiepers** *A campestris* werd doorgegeven, voornamelijk tot half september. Een goede vondst was de **Siberische Boompieper** *A hodgsoni* die op 20 en 21 oktober verbleef op Vlieland, Friesland. **Roodkeelpiepers** *A cervinus* piekten met 16 exemplaren tussen half september en half oktober. Een onvolwassen **Citroenkwikstaart** *Motacilla citreola* trok van 4 tot 8 september nogal wat bekijks bij de vogelkijkhut van Dijkmanshuizen op Texel. Op 29 september vloog een recordaantal van 100 **Grote Gele Kwikstaarten** *M cinerea* langs de Vulkaan bij Den Haag. Op de ringstations langs de kust werden in september-oktober recordaantallen van deze soort gevangen. Al op 16 oktober werden twee **Pestvogels** *Bombycilla garrulus* gezien op Schiermonnikoog. Een adulte **Roodbuikwaterspreeuw** *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* verbleef op 17 september wederom langs de Worm bij Kerkrade, Limburg. Maximaal zes (ouderpaar met vier jongen) **Cetti's Zangers** *Cettia cetti* verbleven tot 2 september bij Budel-Dorplein. Daarna werd er tot 8 september nog één waargenomen. Vangsten van deze soort vonden plaats op 29 september en 13 oktober in de AW-duinen, Noord-Holland, op 30 oktober twee in de HW-duinen en op 31 oktober bij Castricum, Noord-Holland. Castricum blijkt een opmerkelijke aantrekkingskracht op **Siberische Sprinkhaanzangers** *Locustella certhiola* uit te oefenen: 11 jaar nadat hier de eerste voor Nederland werd gevangen, hing op 21 september de tweede in de netten. Verbijsterend was dat binnen een week, op 27 september, de derde hier kon worden geringd. De ringcollega's van de AW-duinen waren eveneens fortuinlijk. Zij vingen op 20 september de derde **Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger** *L lanceolata* voor Nederland. **Waterrietzangers** *Acrocephalus paludicola* verbleven tot 10 september bij Colijnsplaat, Zeeland, en werden op 12 september gevangen in de AW-duinen en op 17 september (twee) in het Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe; op 18 september was er een melding in de Lauwersmeer. Vorig jaar was het al zeer goed voor **Sperwergrasmussen** *Sylvia nisoria*, met 23 meldingen. Dit jaar werd dat aantal ruimschoots overtroffen. Na 17 exemplaren in augustus volgden er 19 in september en nog eens drie in oktober, waarvan de laatste op 31 oktober gevangen werd bij Castricum. Een **Noordse Boszanger** *Phylloscopus borealis* verbleef op 21 en 22 september op Vlieland, maar kon ondanks stevig speurwerk slechts door een enkeling kort worden waargenomen. **Pallas' Boszangers** *P proregulus* werden vastgesteld op 16 oktober (vangst) in Assen, Drenthe, op 20 oktober in Het Twiske, Noord-Holland, op 22 oktober (vangst) bij Westenschouwen, Zeeland, en op 31 oktober op Terschelling. Vanaf 15 september waren er weer **Bladkoningen** *P inornatus* in het land. De meeste van de 28 gemelde exemplaren werden gezien tussen 25 september en 10 oktober. De maxima op één plek waren drie op 25 september bij camping Lange Paal op Vlieland en drie op 8 oktober bij bungalowpark Tamarisk op Texel. Een melding van een **Siberische Tjiftjaf** *P collybita tristis* kwam op 28 oktober van het Kornwerderzand. **Kleine Vliegenvangers** *Ficedula parva* werden opgemerkt op 3 september bij Piaam, Friesland, op 15 en 19 september en van 11 tot 12 oktober op Vlieland, op 23 september op Terschelling, en op 27 september op de Maasvlakte. Vanaf 25 september verbleef een 10-tal **Taigaboomkruipers** *Certhia familiaris* op de Waddeneilanden, daarnaast werd er op 1 oktober één gemeld langs de Praamweg, Flevoland. **Roze Spreeuwen** *Sturnus roseus* bleven prominent in beeld. Het gaat hierbij om juveniele vogels tenzij anders vermeld: tot 2 september (een adulte) te Kornwerderzand, tot 8 september op Vlieland, op 5 september op Schiermonnikoog, op 10 september een juveniele en van 10 september tot 1 oktober een adulte bij de Starrevaartplas te Leidschendam, op 11 september op Terschelling, op 13 en 14 september bij de Maasvlakte, van 15 tot 19 september wederom op Vlieland en op 18 september (al enkele dagen) bij Hoogkerk, Groningen. Hiermee komt het totaal voor dit jaar op c 30! Een opmerkelijk aantal van maximaal 45 **Europese Kanaries** *Serinus serinus* verbleef in september bij Broekhuizen, Limburg. Een mannetje **Witbandkruisbek** *Loxia leucoptera* werd op 15 september ontdekt op het IJzeren Veld bij Huizen, Noord-Holland, en werd daar onregelmatig tot ten minste 17 november gezien. Op 26 september werd deze vogel vergezeld door een onvolwassen exemplaar. Een andere Witbandkruisbek verbleef op 24 en 25 september op Terschelling. Meldingen van **Grote Kruisbekken** *L pytyopsittacus* bleven ook niet uit. Op 8 september zou een mannetje gezien zijn bij Oostvoorne, Zuid-Holland, en op 21 oktober een groep van 12 bij Sellingen, Groningen. Een **Roodmus** *Carpodacus erythrinus* werd op 16 september gevangen in de AW-duinen en op 20 oktober was er een aanwezig bij Katwijk aan Zee. In september werd nog een spaarzaam aantal van 12 **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* doorgegeven. **Bosgorzen** *E rustica* werden gemeld op 27 september op Terschelling en op 8 oktober over de Eemshaven. **Dwerggorzen** *E pusilla* werden vastgesteld op 14 september (vangst) bij Hulsel, Noord-Brabant, op 25 september (vangst) op Schiermonnikoog, op 30 september op de Maasvlakte en op 20 oktober over het Westduinpark bij Den Haag.

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367 Sperwergrasmus / Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria*, eerstejaars, Huisduinen, Noord-Holland, 8 september 2002 *(Harm Niesen)* **368** Siberische Boompieper / Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*, Vlieland, Friesland, 20 oktober 2002 *(Kees de Vries)* **369** Dwerggors / Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*, Groene Glop, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 25 september 2002 *(André J van Loon)* **370** Cetti's Zanger / Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti*, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, 13 oktober 2002 *(Pieter van Eijk)*

België

ZWANEN TOT FLAMINGO'S De eerste **Kleine Zwanen** *Cygnus bewickii* kwamen op 11 oktober aan te Knokke, West-Vlaanderen, en twee op Blokkersdijk, Antwerpen; op 12 oktober verbleven daar acht exemplaren. **Casarca's** *Tadorna ferruginea* pleisterden op 3 september in de Achterhaven van Zeebrugge en vanaf 13 september bij Zevenkerke, West-Vlaanderen; op 24 september trokken er vijf langs Kruibeke, Oost-Vlaanderen. Op 7 september zwom een vrouwtje **Krooneend** *Netta rufina* te Neerijse, Vlaams-Brabant; en op 18 september een vrouwtje te Knokke. Vanaf 11 oktober was het adulte mannetje **Ringsnaveleend** *Aythya collaris* terug op Blokkersdijk. In de Wijvenheide te Zonhoven, Limburg, zwom tot 5 september een mannetje **Witoogeend** *A nyroca* en op 28 september één te Hofstade, Vlaams-Brabant. De voorlopig enige **Parelduiker** *Gavia arctica* werd op 23 oktober waargenomen bij Wenduine, West-Vlaanderen. **Roodhalsfuten** *Podiceps grisegena* waren aanwezig bij Antwerpen, Antwerpen; op Blokkersdijk; bij Gent (twee), Oost-Vlaanderen; te Harelbeke, West-Vlaanderen; Kallo-Doel, Oost-Vlaanderen (vier); Kalmthout, Antwerpen; Knokke; Duffel-Rumst, Antwerpen; Verrebroek, Oost-Vlaanderen (twee); Wenduine; Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen; en Zonhoven. Op 1 september was er sprake van een kleine influx. Het zwakke zeevogelnajaar reflecteerde zich in bijzonder lage aantallen: langs Zeebrugge trokken zes **Grauwe Pijlstormvogels** *Puffinus griseus* op 22 september en 45 op 5 oktober; langs De Panne, West-Vlaanderen, drie op 26 september; en langs Wenduine twee op 15 en vijf op 23 oktober. Zelfs **Noordse Pijlstormvogels** *P puffinus* waren

zeldzaam te noemen met waarnemingen te Zeebrugge op 14 september en 4 en 5 oktober; langs Oostende, West-Vlaanderen, op 22 september (vier); en langs Wenduine op 23 oktober. **Vale Stormvogeltjes** *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* trokken langs De Panne (twee); Oostende; Wenduine; en Zeebrugge (één). Op 15 oktober vloog een **Kuifaalscholver** *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* langs Wenduine. Een juveniele **Woudaap** *Ixobrychus minutus* verbleef op 13 september te Harelbeke en een late op 29 september te Willebroek, Antwerpen. Op 3 september viste een juveniele **Kwak** *Nycticorax nycticorax* op de werf van de Kluizendokken bij Gent. Er werden **Kleine Zilverreigers** *Egretta garzetta* waargenomen te Blankenberge, West-Vlaanderen; Bredene, West-Vlaanderen; Brugge, West-Vlaanderen (maximaal 55 op 10 september); Damme, West-Vlaanderen; bij Gent (drie); te Harchies, Hainaut (twee); in het Zwin te Knokke (maximaal 51 op 27 september); te Koolkerke, West-Vlaanderen; Nieuwpoort, West-Vlaanderen; Verrebroek; Zeebrugge-Achterhaven (15); Zeebrugge-Voorhaven (acht); en Zonhoven. **Grote Zilverreigers** *Casmerodius albus* werden gezien te Beernem, West-Vlaanderen; op Blokkersdijk (twee); te Brecht; Bredene; bij Gent (drie); te Harchies (zes); Kallo-Doel; Kalmthout (twee); Knokke; Kruibeke; Lier; Lokeren, Oost-Vlaanderen; Longchamps, Namur; Mol, Antwerpen; Schulen, Limburg (vijf); Tienen, Vlaams-Brabant; Willebroek; Wintam (Bornem), Antwerpen; Zeebrugge; en Zonhoven (maximaal 19 op 2 oktober). Op 8 september werd een juveniele **Purperreiger** *Ardea purpurea* gezien bij Gent, te Harelbeke drie op 12 september, en te Zeebrugge één op 13 september. Tot ten minste 9 oktober pleisterde een juveniele **Zwarte Ooievaar** *Ciconia nigra* afwisselend te Kalmthout en te Brecht, Antwerpen. Op 3 september trokken er drie en op 16 september één over Torgny, Luxembourg; op 10 september vloog er één over Heist, West-Vlaanderen, en een andere over Knokke. **Ooievaars** *C ciconia* werden nog gezien te Damme; Erembodegem, Oost-Vlaanderen (twee); Hoboken, Antwerpen; Kruibeke (drie); Lier (twee); Torgny (twee); Viane, Oost-Vlaanderen; Westmalle, Antwerpen (vier); en Wuustwezel, Antwerpen. De **Afrikaanse Maraboe** *Leptoptilos crumeniferus* die in augustus bij Lokeren werd opgemerkt, verbleef op 20 september te Beernem, en de **Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus roseus* die al een jaar in het Antwerpse verblijft, werd op 5 september opgemerkt te Temse, Oost-Vlaanderen.

WOUWEN TOT ALKEN Een **Zwarte Wouw** *Milvus migrans* trok op 16 september over Westkapelle, West-Vlaanderen. Op 24 september trok een **Rode Wouw** *M milvus* over Brecht en op 29 september één over Uitkerke. Op 5 en 9 oktober trok er telkens één over Knokke; op 9 oktober werden er overtrekkende Rode Wouwen gezien te Galmaarden; Genk, Kalmthout; Leuven, Vlaams-Brabant (vier); Limburg; Mechelen (zes); Oostmalle; en Sint-Denijs, Oost-Vlaanderen (twee); op 10 oktober over Muizen, Antwerpen; op 11 oktober telkens één over Brecht, Kalmthout, en Rillaar, Antwerpen; en op 12 oktober over Broechem,

371 Schreeuwarend / Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina*, juveniel, Grimbergen, Vlaams-Brabant, 12 september 2002 *(Axel Smets)*

Antwerpen, en over Zeebrugge. Op 9 september trokken twee **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *Circus pygargus* over Kalmthout. Op 11 september werd daar een juveniele vogel gezien. De laatste vloog op 9 oktober over Sint-Denijs. Een Buizerd *Buteo buteo* met de kenmerken van een donkere fase **Steppebuizerd** *B b vulpinus* trok op 6 oktober over Lier. De eerste **Ruigpootbuizerd** *B lagopus* verscheen op 12 oktober te Brecht. Een overtrekkende juveniele **Schreeuwarend** *Aquila pomarina* werd op 12 september gefotografeerd boven het vliegveld te Grimbergen, Vlaams-Brabant. Waarnemingen van **Visarenden** *Pandion haliaetus* kwamen vooral tijdens de eerste helft van september van Beernem (twee); Blokkersdijk (vier); Brecht; Duffel-Rumst; Galmaarden, Vlaams-Brabant (vier); Gent (twee); Harchies (twee); Hasselt, Limburg; Heist; Hemiksem, Antwerpen; Kalmthout (twee); Kruibeke (drie); Laarne, Oost-Vlaanderen; Lanaken, Limburg; Lier; Mechelen, Antwerpen (twee); Mol; Oostmalle, Antwerpen; Schulen; Tienen, Vlaams-Brabant; Torgny (twee); Turnhout, Antwerpen; Zeebrugge; Zonhoven (negen); en Zolder, Limburg. Er werden **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* gezien te Grimbergen op 1 september (juveniel) en te Torgny op 5 september. Een verzwakte juveniele werd op 26 september van straat opgeraapt te Heultje, Antwerpen, en succesvol gelost te Olen, Antwerpen, op 4 oktober. Op 28 september verbleef een juveniele te Brecht en op 29 oktober een juveniele te Willebroek en een adult mannetje te Kallo. Vanaf 12 september begon de doortrek van **Smellekens** *F columbarius*. Tot de meest opmerkelijke waarnemingen van deze periode behoort die van een vrouwtje **Korhoen** *Tetrao tetrax* in de Wijvenheide te Zonhoven op 20 september. De soort is in die streek al lang verdwenen. **Porseleinhoenders** *Porzana porzana* werden waargenomen op Blokkersdijk; te Bredene; bij Gent (drie); te Kallo-Melsele; Lier (twee); Tienen (twee); Veurne, West-

372 Kleinste Jager / Long-tailed Jaeger *Stercorarius longicaudus*, juveniel, Aische-en-Refail, Namur, 1 september 2002 *(Antoine Joris)*

Vlaanderen; Wintam (Bornem); en Zeebrugge (drie). De enige **Morinelplevier** *Charadrius morinellus* voor het najaar werd op 2 september opgemerkt bij Boneffe, Namur. De adulte **Steppekievit** *Vanellus gregarius* die in augustus te Willebroek verbleef, werd op 28 september herontdekt op het Noordelijk Eiland te Wintam (Bornem). De vogel was nu volledig in winterkleed en bleef tot 30 september. **Temmincks Strandlopers** *Calidris temminckii* verbleven te Gent, te Knokke en bij Veurne. Tot 4 september pleisterde de juveniele **Gestreepte Strandloper** *C melanotos* nog bij Veurne. Een andere verbleef op 26 september bij Genappe, Brabant-Wallon. De tweede **Grote Grijze Snip** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* voor België liet zich van 23 tot 25 september moeizaam vinden in de Achterhaven van Zeebrugge. Op 6 oktober vloog een **Rosse Franjepoot** *Phalaropus fulicaria* langs Raversijde, West-Vlaanderen. Vanaf 31 oktober pleisterde een eerste-winter te Blankenberge. Een binnenlandwaarneming van een **Kleine Jager** *Stercorarius parasiticus* vond plaats op 11 september in Willebroek. Ook verzeilden tijdens de eerste dagen van september enkele juveniele **Kleinste Jagers** *S longicaudus* in het binnenland: te Fexhe-le-Haut-Clocher, Liège, en te Aische-en-Refail, Namur. Een verzwakt exemplaar werd op 12 september opgeraapt te Oostmalle maar overleefde het avontuur niet. Een zeer donkere juveniele was op 18 september aanwezig in Het Zwin te Knokke. Langs De Panne vloog er één op 26 september; langs Oostende vlogen er drie op 22 september; en langs Zeebrugge één op 4 oktober. **Vorkstaartmeeuwen** *Larus sabini* trokken langs De Panne op 14 september en langs Zeebrugge op 22 en 27 september. Een telling van **Geelpootmeeuwen** *Larus michahellis* aan de westkust resulteerde in 31 exemplaren tussen Oostduinkerke, West-Vlaanderen, en De Panne op 21 september. Op 8 september was een **Pontische Meeuw** *L cachinnans cachinnans* aanwezig bij Dilsen-Stokkem, Limburg, op 18 september één te Oostende, op 5 oktober één bij Drongen, Oost-Vlaanderen, en op 19 oktober één te Roksem, West-Vlaanderen. De adulte **Grote Burgemeester** *L hyperboreus* verbleef vanaf 11 oktober weer steevast langs de Visserskaai te Oostende. Op de werf van de Kluizendokken werd op 9 oktober nog een **Witwangstern** *Chlidonias hybridus* opgemerkt. Een juveniele **Witvleugelstern** *C leucopterus* foerageerde op 4 september bij Dilsen-Stokkem. Langs Wenduine vloog op 23 oktober een **Kleine Alk** *Alle alle*.

UILEN TOT GORZEN **Velduilen** *Asio flammeus* werden gezien te Brecht; Duinbergen, West-Vlaanderen; bij Gent; te Grimbergen (twee); Harelbeke; Heist (drie); Kalmthout; Knokke (vijf); Mechelen; Munte, Oost-Vlaanderen; Oostmalle; Sint-Denijs; Sint-Margriete, Oost-Vlaanderen; Tongerlo, Antwerpen; Uitkerke (vijf); en Zeebrugge (vijf). Op 3 oktober vloog een **Ruigpoot-**

uil *Aegolius funereus* zich suf tegen een auto ... in het Jubelpark in hartje Brussel, Brussel. Hij werd overgebracht naar een vogelasiel. Over Oud-Heverlee, Vlaams-Brabant, trokken op 1 september twee **Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster*. De **Hop** *Upupa epops* was nog tot 1 september aanwezig te Heist en op 15 oktober vloog er één langs het centrum van Heist. De laatste **Draaihalzen** *Jynx torquilla* van dit jaar werden opgemerkt te Brecht (drie); De Panne (twee); Heist (drie); Kinrooi, Limburg (twee); Knokke; Oostmalle (vijf); Schulen; Veurne; en Zeebrugge (drie). De voorlopig enige **Strandleeuwerik** *Eremophila alpestris* werd op 8 oktober gezien bij De Haan, West-Vlaanderen. **Grote Piepers** *Anthus richardi* werden waargenomen te Knokke op 1, 9, 10 en 13 oktober (respectievelijk een, twee en drie); bij Gent op 6 oktober; te Heist op 13 oktober; en telkens één te Zeebrugge op 6, 7 en 13 oktober. **Duinpiepers** *A campestris* werden opgemerkt bij Gent op 2 september; te Brecht op 8 september; te Oostmalle op 8 en 9 september (telkens twee, en van 10 tot 12 september pleisterden daar tot drie exemplaren); bij Zonhoven op 12 september; te Nieuwpoort op 19 september (overtrekkend); te Heist op 21 september en 11 oktober; te Zeebrugge op 28 september; te Wintam (Bornem) op 29 september (pleisterend); en te Knokke op 5 oktober. **Roodkeelpiepers** *A cervinus* vlogen over Kalmthout op 12 september; over Lier op 14 september; over Zeebrugge op 21 september; over Leefdaal, Vlaams-Brabant, op 1 oktober; over Gent op 5 en 8 oktober; en bij Sint-Kruis-Winkel, Oost-Vlaanderen, op 12 oktober. Op 14 en 29 september werd er telkens één **Roodsterblauwborst** *Luscinia svecica svecica* geringd te Kinrooi. De weinige **Beflijsters** *Turdus torquatus* werden waargenomen te Harelbeke op 6 oktober en te Zeebrugge (twee) op 8 oktober. Opmerkelijk was de explosieve toename van **Cetti's Zangers** *Cettia cetti* aan de Belgische westkust; tijdens deze periode werden er alleen al in Koksijde, West-Vlaanderen, 13 geringd. Vanaf 11 oktober zong er één bij Lissewege, West-Vlaanderen, en ook verbleven exemplaren te Heist op 12 en 16 oktober en in de Achterhaven van Zeebrugge vanaf 12 oktober. Maximaal werden in de Zeebrugse haven op 28 september nog 16 **Graszangers** *Cisticola juncidis* geteld. In Het Zwin te Knokke waren er maximaal twee aanwezig van 21 tot 28 september. Een eerste-winter **Waterrietzanger** *Acrocephalus paludicola* werd op 12 september geringd te Kalmthout. Een vrij laat exemplaar liet zich op 1 oktober in het veld bekijken te Tienen. Verrassend was de aanwezigheid van een zingend mannetje **Westelijke Baardgrasmus** *Sylvia cantillans cantillans* te Heist op 15 september. Op 1 september werden twee **Sperwergrasmussen** *S nisoria* geringd bij Koksijde. Op 4 september was er een vangst te Kinrooi. Tussen 4 en 10 september lieten maximaal drie exemplaren zich zeer goed observeren en fotograferen in de Baai van

373 Sperwergrasmus / Barred Warbler *Sylvia nisoria*, eerstejaars, Heist, West-Vlaanderen, 8 september 2002 *(Kris De Rouck)*

Heist. Een **Grauwe Fitis** *Phylloscopus trochiloides* liet zich van 16 tot 19 september bekijken te Zeebrugge. De eerste **Bladkoning** *P inornatus* verscheen op 1 oktober te Zeebrugge. Daarna waren er waarnemingen te Heist op 2 en 10 oktober; te Blankenberge (twee) op 7 oktober; en te Zeebrugge op 8 en 9 oktober. Opvallend was de korte maar hevige reeks waarnemingen in het binnenland: te Pulderbos, Antwerpen, van 2 tot 4 oktober; en ringvangsten te Berendrecht, Antwerpen (één) en bij Galmaarden (twee) op 3 oktober. Van 1 tot 2 oktober pleisterde een eerste-winter **Kleine Vliegenvanger** *Ficedula parva* te Zeebrugge. Van 20 september tot 1 oktober verbleven tot zes **Buidelmezen** *Remiz pendulinus* te Tienen; op 28 september één in de Gavers te Harelbeke en drie te Kallo-Melsele; op 30 september vijf te Lier en één te Longchamps; op 1 oktober drie te Kruibeke; op 9 oktober telkens één te Mechelen en te Tienen; en op 12 oktober telkens één te Kallo-Melsele en te Sint-Kruis-Winkel. Op 4 september ringde men een juveniele **Grauwe Klauwier** *Lanius collurio* te Willebroek, op 16 september verbleef een juveniele te Heist en op 10 oktober één bij Zeebrugge. **IJsgorzen** *Calcarius lapponicus* werden gezien te Diepenbeek, Limburg; Knokke; Mechelen (twee); Schulen; Sint-Kruis-Winkel; en Zeebrugge (drie). Vanaf 25 september verbleven één tot drie **Sneeuwgorzen** *Plectrophenax nivalis* in de Voorhaven van Zeebrugge. Over Oostmalle trokken telkens twee **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* op 2 en 3 september en steeds één op 8 en 10 september. Op 15 september werd er één gezien bij Gent.

Deze waarnemingsrubriek kwam tot stand met medewerking van Luc Bekaert (Oost-Vlaanderen), Peter Collaerts (Vlaams-Brabant), Frank De Scheemaeker (Mergus), Koen Leysen (Limburg), en Willy Verschueren (Groenlink). Ook de hulp van al diegenen die (hun) waarnemingen inspraken op de Natuurpunt-vogellijn was hier onontbeerlijk. Met ingang van 8 oktober 2002 is de Natuurpunt-vogellijn overgenomen door Ken Lossy. Het vogelnieuws is nu te raadplegen via het telefoonnummer 015-330194.

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DB Actueel

New species of hawk-owl Since the late 1980s, it was known that an unknown species of owl existed on Sumba, Lesser Sundas, Indonesia. Most observers that reported observations considered it to be a scops owl *Otus*; others even argued that the observations referred to a misidentified endemic Sumba Boobook *Ninox rudolfi* (a hawk-owl species). On 20 December 2001, Jerry Olsen and Susan Trost observed, photographed, tape-recorded and videoed three pairs of the owl along a road west of Waingapu, and on 30 December 2001 a specimen was shot by a local hunter c 4 km from the same location and shown to JO. Subsequent analysis of the cytochrome-*b* gene revealed unequivocally that the specimen was a *Ninox* species. Recently, it was described as Little Sumba Hawk-owl *Ninox sumbaensis* (Olsen, J, Wink, M, Sauer-Gürth, H & Trost, S 2002. A new *Ninox* owl from Sumba, Indonesia. Emu 102: 223-231). There was no overlap in body length and body mass between this specimen and other *Ninox* owls of the region and the call was a monosyllabic hoot repeated every three seconds, unlike the repeated *cluck-cluck-cluck* call of Sumba Boobook or the disyllabic calls made by most hawk-owls. The conservation status of this new species remains uncertain but the authors argue that it might be threatened. André J van Loon

A seventh species of *Certhia* treecreeper On 30 May 2000, at the top of the table mountain plateau Wa Shan, Sichuan, China (29:38 N, 102:57 E), Marten Olsen and Yue-Hua Sun observed a treecreeper *Certhia* which immediately struck them as distinctive in size, plumage coloration and song. The bird was collected. Studies of skins and literature showed that this treecreeper belonged to a taxon that was described in 1995 as a subspecies of Eurasian Treecreeper, *C familiaris tianquanensis* (Li, G-Y 1995. A new subspecies of *Certhia familiaris* (Passeriformes: Certhiidae). Acta Zootaxonomica Sinica 20: 373-377. [In Chinese; English summary.]). Study of morphology, vocalizations and the cytochrome-*b* gene of the specimen collected on 30 May 2000 confirmed that this taxon should be considered as a separate species: Sichuan Treecreeper *C tianquanensis* (Martens, J, Eck, S & Sun, Y-H 2002. *Certhia tianquanensis* Li, a treecreeper with relict distribution in Sichuan, China. J Ornithol 143: 440-456). The species appears to be more closely related to Brown-throated Treecreeper *C discolor* than to Eurasian Treecreeper. It is differentiated by a long wing and tail, an extremely short bill and smoky-brown underparts, gradually becoming paler from the upper belly and breast towards the white throat and chin; the genetic difference of the specimen with Brown-throated Treecreeper was 8.8%, indicating that the taxon has been separated for a long time; and the voice is strikingly different from all six other *Certhia* species. The species probably occupies a very restricted range and has until now only been found at four localites in western Sichuan. André J van Loon

Drie oostelijke *Locustella*-zangers binnen één week gevangen Op het vogelringstation in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen nabij Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, liep Fred Koning op vrijdagochtend 20 september om 07:45 zijn ronde langs de netten. In de onderste baan

374 Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger / Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata*, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, 20 september 2002 *(Tom M van Spanje)* **375** Siberische Sprinkhaanzanger / Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola*, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 21 september 2002 *(Paul S Ruiters)* **376** Siberische Sprinkhaanzanger / Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *Locustella certhiola*, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 27 september 2002 *(René W R J Dekker)*

van een net tussen het gras langs een met wilgen en riet begroeide infiltratiegeul trof hij een wat gekke sprinkhaanzanger *Locustella* aan. De vogel viel op door het lichtere gespikkelde kleed vergeleken met een die ochtend ook gevangen Sprinkhaanzanger *L naevia*. FK nam allereerst de vleugelmaat (57 mm) en dacht toen direct aan een of andere zeldzame oostelijke sprinkhaanzanger en vooral Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger *L lanceolata*. FK en mederinger Hans Vader beseften iets bijzonders te pakken te hebben. Echter tot hun beider ontsteltenis wist de vogel uit de hand van FK te ontsnappen. HV begon snel de deur en de ramen van de vinkershut te sluiten. Gelukkig rende de vogel als een muis over de vloer van de keet naar een donker hoekje met mistnetstokken. Daar wist FK hem weer te vangen en konden zij samen de vogel verder bekijken. De lichtbruine, scherpbegrensde zomen van tertials en vleugeldekveren en de duidelijke, fijnbegrensde, 'lancetvormige' donkere streepjes op borst, flank en onderstaartdekveren klopten met de kenmerken genoemd in de handkenmerkengids van Svensson (1992). Tevens was de versmalling op de binnenvlag van de tweede handpen conform die van Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger. Op grond van het gave verenkleed (verse slag- en staartpennen, en alleen rui op kop, borst en flank) en de kleur van de streping op borst en flanken kon de vogel als een eerstejaars worden gedetermineerd.

HV waarschuwde telefonisch andere ringgroepleden. Zo kon Tom van Spanje, die opvallend snel ter plekke was, de determinatie bevestigen en de vogel uitvoerig fotograferen. Pas later op de ochtend werd beseft dat dit de eerste levende Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger voor Nederland betrof. Mogelijk is de vogel aangetrokken door de afgespeelde zang van Sprinkhaanzanger. Deze zang vertoont immers enige gelijkenis met die van Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger.

Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger is bewoner van moerassige struwelen en bossen in Rusland, oostelijk tot Japan, en overwintert in Zuidoost-Azië. Er zijn twee eerdere gevallen in Nederland, beide van doodgevonden vogels: op 11 december 1912 onder de vuurtoren van Haamstede, Zeeland, en op 20 september 1958 aan boord van het lichtschip Noord-Hinder op de Noordzee ten westen van Vlissingen, Zeeland.

Op zaterdag 21 september waren Luc Knijnsberg, Richard Reijnders en Jos Vroege aan het vangen op de vinkenbaan van Vogelringstation Castricum te Castricum, Noord-Holland. Het was mooi rustig weer (wind NW 2), vrijwel geheel bewolkt en niet koud (15° C). Tijdens de tweede mistnetcontrole (08:15) trof RR in een net nabij water maar gesitueerd tussen dicht duindoornstruweel een geringde Winterkoning *Troglodytes troglodytes* aan en in de onderste baan hing nog wat. Omdat de Winterkoning nogal lastig zat besloot RR deze als eerste te verlossen. Met een schuin oog keek hij naar de vogel rechtsonder hem en dacht meteen: 'Siberische Snor, alleen veel te groot en veel te mooi' (in vergelijking met de vogel van 10 jaar terug). 'Dromen zijn bedrog' dacht hij, en concentreerde zich weer op het Winterkoninkje. Vervolgens bukte hij zich naar de goudgele vogel en zijn hart klopte in zijn keel: het was echt een Siberische Sprinkhaanzanger *L certhiola*. Een kanjer van een beest, heel mooi warm van kleur en met duidelijke witte toppen aan de staartpennen. RR rende er mee naar de hut. Na enige kreten van vreugde uitgewisseld te hebben met LK en JV werd de vogel in een bewaarzakje gedaan en ging RR verder met de mistnetcontrole. LK ging wat mensen bellen, zodat ook zij deze bijzondere vangst konden bezichtigen en de vogel kon worden gefotografeerd. Op grond van het gave verenkleed was het een eerstejaars vogel. De vogel vloog na het loslaten nabij de weg door het infiltratiegebied strak weg en landde hoog (!) in een rietkraag, alwaar hij ook nog even te zien was, zittend op een rietstengel, heel anders dan de meeste Sprinkhaanzangers die doorgaans meteen na vrijlating onder in de vegetatie wegduiken.

Op vrijdag 27 september bestond de vangploeg in Castricum uit Luc Knijnsberg, Henk Levering, Richard Reijnders, Kees Rooselaar, Piet Vlietstra en Marco Witte. Het weer was vrijwel hetzelfde als de zaterdag ervoor. LK en HL waren net bezig een paar Grote Gele Kwikstaarten *Motacilla cinerea* onder het slagnet vandaan te halen toen RR al snel terugkwam van de mistnetcontrole. Hij toonde het 'dwaalgastzakje' en schreeuwde van ver 'we hebben weer een Siberische Snor!'. Hoewel dit geen zaken zijn om grapjes over te maken, reageerden de anderen vol ongeloof. Ten onrechte, zo bleek al gauw, want ook nu waren de witte puntjes aan de staartpennen overduidelijk, ondanks het feit dat de staart behoorlijk gesleten was. De vogel was kleiner en iets minder mooi dan het bijna een week eerder gevangen exemplaar maar ook dit was een eerstejaars vogel. Het gaat hier om individuele verschillen: de eerste vogel was waarschijnlijk (grotendeels) in juveniel kleed, de tweede in eerste winterkleed. Ook deze vogel vloog na het loslaten hoog weg.

De twee Siberische Sprinkhaanzangers betreffen indien aanvaard het tweede en derde geval voor Nederland. Opmerkelijk genoeg werd ook de eerste gevangen te Castricum, op 5 oktober 1991. TOM M VAN SPANJE, RICHARD REIJNDERS & HENK LEVERING

EASTERN *LOCUSTELLA* WARBLERS On 20 September 2002, a first-year Lanceolated Warbler *Locustella lanceolata* was trapped at Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Noord-Holland. This was the third for the Netherlands but the first to be recorded alive, after two birds found dead as long ago as 1912 and 1958. On 21 September and 27 September 2002, the second and third Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler *L certhiola* for the Netherlands were first-years trapped at Castricum, Noord-Holland. The first had been trapped at the same site on 5 October 1991.

Geelsnavelkoekoek op Texel De scheidslijn tussen geluk en leed is flinterdun. Dat bleek wel weer tijdens de Dutch Birding-vogelweek op Texel, Noord-Holland, in oktober 2002. De ongelukkigste man van de vogelweek, Wim Wiegant, deelde een vakantiehuisje met de twee grootste geluksvogels.

Op maandag 7 oktober had ik de hele dag gevogeld

met Hans Gebuis. Een dag lang hard werken leverde, behalve een door anderen ontdekte Hop *Upupa epos*, weinig op. Om 17:30 hield HG het voor gezien. Ik besloot nog een rondje door De Muy te maken. Om 18:20 was ik bijna weer bij ons huisje op bungalowpark Slufterduin. Bijna, want ineens stond ik verschrikt stil voor een vogel vlak voor mij in een boom. Gelukkig zat de vogel ook stil. Het zal toch niet? In een reflex had ik de kijker voor mijn ogen. Jawel, ik zag direct een gele ondersnavel: ik keek naar een Geelsnavelkoekoek *Coccyzus americanus*!! Ik heb het later nagemeten: ik stond op 7 m afstand van de vogel. Woorden schieten te kort om te beschrijven wat er op zo'n moment allemaal in je omgaat. Dat probeer ik dus ook niet. Door de emotie vergeet je naar bijna alle kenmerken te kijken. Het formaat (net iets kleiner dan een Koekoek *Cuculus canorus*), de witte onderzijde, het onderstaartpatroon, de kromme snavel met gele ondersnavel en de grijsbruine bovenzijde nam ik echter wel gelijk waar. Mijn eerste reactie was: ik moet Hans bellen die 20 m verderop in ons huisje aanwezig was. Hij bleek net onder de douche uit te komen en wilde zich nog even snel aankleden! Binnen 2 min stond hij bij de vogel; voor mij leek het een eeuwigheid. Intussen was ik druk bezig anderen te waarschuwen. Ik de had de tegenwoordigheid van geest om Aart Vink te bellen, mijn vaste vogelmaatje, die elders op het eiland aan het vogelen was. Maar helaas, hij had de telefoon thuis gelaten. De vogel was inmiddels in een naburige els gevlogen. HG kon daar wat details aan de vogel zien. Zelf had ik bij het wegvliegen de trapeziumvormige staart gezien. Na even volledig stil gezeten te hebben vloog hij naar een hoge populier. Ondanks het geringe aantal bladeren konden wij de vogel daarin niet terugvinden. Na enkele minuten vloog hij toch uit de boom en verdween op c 100 m afstand uit beeld.

Het lukte mij om ondanks de adrenalineshock een semafoonbericht door te piepen en zo rustig mogelijk een aanvullende boodschap in te spreken. Vrij snel waren c 100 mensen ter plekke. Wat er daarna gebeurde leek nog het meest op een loterij. Niet de volgorde van aankomst bepaalde of iemand de vogel te zien kreeg maar de plek waar men zich bevond. Kees Renes en Rina Huisman trokken een winnend lot en zagen hem om 18:55 stil zitten en konden een nuttige bijdrage leveren aan de beschrijving. De vogel verdween onmiddellijk, al dan niet door het ontstane rumoer. Veel mensen hebben zich op enkele meters van de vogel bevonden maar hem niet gezien. De laatste keer dat de vogel zich liet zien was om 19:10. Hij werd toen opgepest door Eksters *Pica pica* en vloog over meer dan 100 m weg. Zes mensen waren hiervan getuige, waaronder HG en KR. Weer was het een kwestie van seconden dat mensen de vogel misten.

Ondertussen zat Wim Wiegant in Wageningen te kniezen tijdens een promotie waar hij moest opponeren. Voor het eerst in 15 jaar miste hij een dag van de vogelweek om een andere reden dan een twitch terwijl vlakbij zijn huisje een nieuwe soort voor Nederland werd ontdekt door één van zijn huisgenoten. Op dinsdag 8 oktober waren om 07:15 al ruim 200 vogelaars aanwezig. Helaas voor niets – de hele dag zoeken leverde geen spoor van de Geelsnavelkoekoek op.

Indien aanvaard betreft het de eerste Geelsnavelkoekoek voor Nederland. Deze dwaalgast uit Noord-Amerika steekt met enige regelmaat de Atlantische Oceaan over (en legt vervolgens regelmatig het loodje door uitputting en/of voedselgebrek) en is in Europa vastgesteld in België (oktober 1874), Brittannië (c 55), Denemarken (oktober 1936), Frankrijk (oktober 1924, oktober 1957), Ierland (6+), IJsland (3+), Italië (8), Noorwegen (oktober 1978, en een vogel aan boord van een schip in februari 1982), Spanje (Balearen; 1) en verder op de Azoren (20+) en in Marokko. WIM B JANSSEN

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO On 7 October 2002, an elusive Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* was observed on Texel, Noord-Holland, the Netherlands. The bird was discovered c 1 h before sunset. C 100 birders present on the island reached the spot before dark but most of them failed to find the bird. It was seen by just c 10 observers and was not relocated the next day. If accepted, this constitutes the first record for the Netherlands.

Wilsons Stormvogeltje langs Westkapelle Op donderdag 7 november 2002 waren Mark Hoekstein, Sander Lilipaly, Johannes Luiten en Pim Wolf aan het zeetrektellen bij Westkapelle, Zeeland. Het was helder weer, half bewolkt en lekker zonnig en met een stevige westnoordwesten wind (6 B). Er was de hele ochtend sprake van aardige trek met onder meer ruim 2200 Dwergmeeuwen *Larus minutus* en een paar 'echte' zeevogels zoals een Grauwe Pijlstormvogel *Puffinus griseus* en een Vaal Stormvogeltje *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*.

Om 09:40 ontdekte SL ten noorden van het vuurtorentje een stormvogeltje. De vogel vloog op een afstand van ongeveer 300 m uit de kust naar ons toe en draaide 100 m ten westen van het restaurant naar het westen en vloog vervolgens schuin weg in zuidwestelijke richting. Hierdoor kon de vogel onder alle hoeken en met goed licht bekeken worden. De vogel bleef lang in beeld (ten minste 4 min) en verdween slechts af en toe kort tussen de golven. Eenmaal werd de vogel kort zwemmend gezien. Toen hij werd ontdekt vloog hij op c 1.5 km en naderde tot op 400 m; daarna kon hij gevolgd worden tot hij weer op c 1 km was. Op basis van wat we waarnamen, konden we maar één conclusie trekken: Wilsons Stormvogeltje *Oceanites oceanicus*. De poten staken voorbij de staart (steeds samengevouwen gehouden, de gele webjes werden niet gezien...). Er was sprake van een grote witte stuitvlek die tot op de onderstaart doorliep en zelfs nog iets op de flank en zonder donkere middenstuitbaan. De ondervleugel was geheel donker, dezelfde kleur als het lichaam; er was zeker geen lichte baan als bij Stormvogeltje *Hydrobates pelagicus*. De totaalindruk van de bovenvleugel was direct opvallend donkerder dan bij Vaal Stormvogeltje maar niet zo donker als bij Stormvogeltje. De kleine en middelste vleugeldekveren waren eenkleurig met de bovendelen, aan de grote

vleugeldekveren waren lichte toppen maar niet doorlopend tot aan de vleugelrand zoals bij Vaal Stormvogeltje. De vleugels waren afgerond, niet zo spits als bij Vaal Stormvogeltje maar niet zo kort als bij Stormvogeltje. De 'arm' was opvallend kort. De voorvleugel toonde geen opvallende hoek bij de pols maar een meer afgeronde vorm; MH vergeleek de vorm met de voorvleugel van een Gierzwaluw *Apus apus*. De staart was geheel donker, breed en recht afgesneden (zowel in zij- als in achteraanzicht goed kunnen bekijken). Het moeilijkst te beschrijven maar in eerste instantie het meest opvallend was het verschil in vliegwijze. De vlucht van het Wilsons Stormvogeltje was minder kantelend en niet keilend en met meer kleine koerswijzigingen dan het Vale Stormvogeltje dat een uur later onder dezelfde omstandigheden precies dezelfde koers volgde. De vleugelslagen van het Wilsons Stormvogeltje waren oppervlakkig en snel en de vleugelslagfrequentie was hoger dan bij het Vale Stormvogeltje, afgewisseld door korte glijpauzes; de vleugelslag deed enigszins denken aan een Sperwer *Accipiter nisus*.

Indien aanvaard betreft het de eerste waarneming voor Nederland. Opmerkelijk is dat het eerste geval voor de Britse oostkust (pas) dit najaar werd vastgesteld, tijdens een pelagische tocht voor de kust van Northumberland, Engeland, op 1 september 2002 (zie foto's in Birding World 15: 390-391, 2002). In de Noordzee is verder alleen een Duits geval bekend, in de Elbemonding bij Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, op 7 oktober 1963. Het enige binnenlandgeval op het vasteland van Europa betreft een exemplaar dat op 5 oktober 1984 om 23:15 tegen een auto vloog op een kruispunt in Geislingen/Steige, Baden-Württemberg, Duitsland, en werd verzameld. Voor de kust van Portugal en Spanje zijn vele 10-tallen gevallen bekend. Verder zijn er waarnemingen uit Frankrijk, IJsland, Italië, Polen en Spitsbergen (25 november 1980, aan boord van een schip). Ten zuidwesten van Engeland en Ierland is Wilsons Stormvogeltje een vaste nazomergast in zeer kleine aantallen op open zee; waarnemingen vanaf het Britse vasteland zijn zeldzaam en er zijn slechts twee gevallen in het binnenland. Mark Hoekstein, Sander Lilipaly, Johannes Luiten & Pim Wolf

Wilson's Storm-petrel On 7 November 2002, a Wilson's Storm-petrel *Oceanites oceanicus* was observed during a seawatch at Westkapelle, Zeeland, the Netherlands, by four observers. If accepted, this constitutes the first record for the Netherlands and the third for the North Sea.

Pleisterende Alpengierzwaluw in Wageningen Op zondag 10 november 2002 zag Robert Keizer kortstondig een Alpengierzwaluw *Apus melba* vliegen boven Plantage Willem III aan de oostkant van Elst, Utrecht. Op maandag 11 november werd naar mag worden aangenomen dezelfde Alpengierzwaluw rond 09:00 gezien boven de wijk Noordwest in Wageningen, Gelderland. Daarna zagen Herman van Oosten en Marijn Salverda hem rond 11:30 boven de Rijnhaven

377 Alpengierzwaluw / Alpine Swift *Apus melba*, Wageningen, Gelderland, 12 november 2002 *(Marten van Dijl)*

in Wageningen; zij hadden 's ochtends van Marc Maas gehoord dat hij de vogel vrijdag en zaterdag had gezien in de haven en dat deze 's avonds ging slapen in het hoge fabrieksgebouw van de firma Rijnvallei aan de Rijnhaven. De vogel werd om 16:45 nog waargenomen door enkele toegesnelde vogelaars. In de ochtend van 12 november verzamelden zich ruim 100 hoopvolle vogelaars op deze locatie. Om 08:40 werd het wachten beloond en vloog de Alpengierzwaluw uit de fabriekstoren. Hij verdween uit zicht boven Wageningen maar werd later op de dag regelmatig en vaak langdurig gezien aan de zuidzijde van de stad, nabij de universiteitsgebouwen en het arboretum. Aan het eind van de middag verdween de vogel weer in de fabriekstoren om te gaan slapen. Op 13 november herhaalde dit schouwspel zich: om 08:35 verscheen de vogel boven de haven en vanaf 09:00 foerageerde hij weer – vaak laag boven de bomen en de waarnemers – nabij het gebouw van Microbiologie. In de namiddag keerde de vogel terug naar de fabriekstoren en werd daar hangend aan het gaas van een raamopening gezien. Twee geluksvogels mochten de toren beklimmen en stonden oog in oog met de vogel. De volgende dagen herhaalde dit schouwspel zich. De vogel bleef tot ten minste 17 november aanwezig.

Dit betreft het eerste novembergeval voor Nederland en de eerste twitchbare Alpengierzwaluw sinds 1987 (een vogel die van 28 op 29 oktober overnachtte in Zaanstad, Noord-Holland, en in de ochtend enkele uren zichtbaar bleef). Verder is het de eerste waarneming van een vogel die langer dan 24 uur achtereen werd gezien. Alle overige gevallen (38 exemplaren) betreffen eendagswaarnemingen (meestal overvliegend). Opmerkelijk is dat 2002 ook goed was voor het vroegste Nederlandse geval ooit, op 1 april in de Lauwersmeer, Groningen (Dutch Birding 24: 182, plaat 159, 190-191, 2002). Robert Keizer & Enno B Ebels

ALPINE SWIFT From 8 to at least 18 November 2002, an Alpine Swift *Apus melba* stayed at Wageningen, Gelderland, the Netherlands. The bird was also seen at nearby Elst, Utrecht. It returned every evening to roost in a high factory building. It concerned the 40th Alpine Swift for the Netherlands, the first in November, the first to stay for more than 24 h and the first to be twitchable since October 1987, when one was seen at Zaanstad, Noord-Holland.

DBA-nieuws

Bijzondere Dutch Birding-vogelweek in oktober 2002 De traditionele Dutch Birding-vogelweek vond dit jaar plaats vanaf zaterdag 5 oktober. De aandacht van diverse media, de presentatie van de *Kenmerkengids* van Nils van Duivendijk, de gesponsorde *big day* op donderdag 10 oktober en de waarneming van een Geelsnavelkoekoek *Coccyzus americanus* (indien aanvaard de eerste voor Nederland) maakten de week zeker bijzonder. Dat de Geelsnavelkoekoek maar door een handvol vogelaars is gezien en ondanks een grote toeloop de volgende dag niet werd teruggevonden, gaf de week ook een bizar tintje. De deelname aan de vogelweek was goed te noemen. Het bezoek aan de lezingen en de mystery bird-competitie daarentegen was minder dan in voorgaande jaren, dit ondanks de interessante onderwerpen, de gratis toegang, de iets verlate begintijd en de mooie zaal (De Kiekendief op Vakantiepark De Krim). De vermoeiende zoektochten naar de Geelsnavelkoekoek tot laat in de avonduren waren hier mogelijk voor een deel debet aan. Behalve de slechts voor een enkeling weggelegde Geelsnavelkoekoek leverde de Texelweek voor twitchers die al wat langer meelopen weinig op: een tegenwoordig niet te missen Zwarte Rotgans *Branta nigricans*, een Hop *Upupa epops* (wel zeer fraai en tam!), enkele Grote Piepers *Anthus richardi*, Sperwergrasmussen *Sylvia nisoria* en Bladkoningen *Phylloscopus inornatus* en een Taigaboomkruiper *Certhia familiaris* vormden de schrale oogst.

Op zaterdag 5 oktober werd de *Kenmerkengids* van Nils van Duivendijk gepresenteerd, een product uit de eigen Dutch Birding-school. Peter van Rij liet bijzonder fraaie beelden zien van Gambia. Diederik Kok was zowel op maandag- als dinsdagavond actief, met respectievelijk een verslag van een reis naar Goa en de mystery bird-competitie (samen met Nils van Duivendijk). De 'mybico' werd gewonnen door Dick Groenendijk en Michel Veldt, met beiden 17 goede antwoorden van de 24. Woensdag deed Arend Wassink verslag van zijn verblijf op een ringstation in Kazachstan, met bijzondere aandacht voor (de determinatie van) enkele weinig bekende soorten.

Aan de *big day* deden acht teams mee. Het team van Gerben van den Berg, Dick Groenendijk, Laurens Steijn en Aart Vink won met een lijst van 127 soorten. Ook het team van Jeroen de Bruin, Nils van Duivendijk en Diederik Kok had 127 soorten. De gemiddelde 'kwaliteit' van hun lijst was echter ietsje minder. De 'Wimmies' (Wim Janssen en Wim Wiegant) hadden 102 soorten. Merel *Turdus merula* en Ekster *Pica pica* ontbraken echter op hun lijst. Ja, de Geelsnavelkoekoek had duidelijk z'n sporen nagelaten… Alle teams bij elkaar zagen 146 soorten. Tijdens het gezellige buffet, begeleid door een video van Rob Olivier met vogels van Gambia, werd een bedrag van EUR 912 symbolisch overhandigd aan Andi Binsbergen, de voorzitter van de Vogelwerkgroep Texel. Het met sponsorgelden opgehaalde bedrag wordt aangewend bij de bouw van een nieuwe vogelkijkhut op Texel. De volgende bedrijven hebben de *big day* gesponsord: Nautaboek, Winkeliersvereniging De Parkstraat, Van der Linde Verhuur, Hotel Rebecca en Hotel Opduin (alle op Texel). Vakantiecentrum De Krim stelde gratis de lezingenzaal ter beschikking aan de Dutch Birding Association, waarvoor wij het bedrijf zeer erkentelijk zijn. GIJSBERT VAN DER BENT, ROB OLIVIER & MARC PLOMP

Dutch Birding-vogeldag op 1 februari 2003 Het DBA-bestuur is druk bezig met de voorbereidingen voor de traditionele Dutch Birding-vogeldag die volgend jaar plaatsvindt op 1 februari 2003 te Utrecht, in het al even traditionele Hoofdgebouw Diergeneeskunde, Yalelaan 1, Utrecht (De Uithof), Utrecht. Het lezingenprogramma is nog niet volledig bekend. Wel hebben al toegezegd: Peter de Knijff met een verhaal over grote witkoppige meeuwen, Chris Schenk met adembenemende opnames van Siberische specialiteiten en uit Spanje Ricard Gutiérrez. Ricard is al jaren lid van de redactie-adviesraad van Dutch Birding, is een van de voormannen van de opkomende Spaanse twitchersscene en heeft in Dutch Birding en andere vogeltijdschriften gepubliceerd over diverse determinatieonderwerpen. Bovendien is hij directeur van het natuurreservaat in de Llobregatdelta bij Barcelona, Spanje, lid van de Spaanse dwaalgastencommissie en actief in natuur- en vogelbeschermingsorganisaties. De onderwerpen van zijn lezing worden nog bepaald. Een mystery bird-competitie en de bekende jaaroverzichten van België en Nederland maken de dag compleet.

Uiteraard wordt de vogeldag omlijst door de DBA-vogelaarsbeurs, met diverse stands met optiek, boeken, reizen, DBA-merchandising, video's en 'vogelkunst'. Voor meer inlichtingen en aanmeldingen kan men zich wenden tot Leonie Olivier (e-mail leonie.olivier@dutchbirding.nl).

Het definitieve programma wordt zo snel mogelijk

gepresenteerd op onze website (www.dutchbirding.nl), in de volgende Dutch Birding en op de Dutch Birding-vogellijn (0900-2032128; EUR 0.35 per minuut). LEONIE OLIVIER, ROB OLIVIER & GIJSBERT VAN DER BENT

Stem van vogelend België stopt 13 jaar heeft hij de Belgische Vogellijn ingesproken, maar vorige maand vond Gerald Driessens het welletjes. Hij heeft zijn tijd hard nodig en vond het bovendien tijd voor vernieuwing. De Dutch Birding Association heeft indertijd een grote voorzet gegeven tot de Belgische Vogellijn. Tot de lijn vorig jaar werd overgenomen door De Wielewaal heette de lijn ook steeds Dutch Birding-vogellijn België. Door het ontelbare malen uitspreken van deze naam heeft Gerald zeker ook een ambassadeursrol voor de DBA vervuld. Zijn opvolger bij de Belgische Vogellijn is Ken Lossy. Vooralsnog blijft Gerald de rubriek Recente meldingen België in Dutch Birding verzorgen. Wij danken vanaf deze plaats Gerald voor de samenwerking. GIJSBERT VAN DER BENT

Zeldzame-vogelwaarnemingen op Dutch Birding-website Tegenwoordig heeft bijna elke regio in Nederland een e-mailgroep waarin leuke regionale vogelwaarnemingen worden doorgegeven. Dit is ook merkbaar aan het teruglopend aantal ingesproken waarnemingen op de inspreeklijn. Om te voorkomen dat leuke waarnemingen 'blijven hangen' in lokale mailgroepen, kunnen vogelwaarnemingen nu ook via de Dutch Birding-website (www.dutchbirding.nl) worden doorgegeven. Hiertoe is een programma met invoervelden gemaakt waarmee leuke waarnemingen kunnen worden doorgegeven. Dit programma is te vinden onder 'recente waarnemingen in Nederland', onder de grote foto op de homepage van www.dutchbirding.nl.

De e-mails met waarnemingen zullen, naast de ingesproken en per semafoon doorgegeven waarnemingen, worden verwerkt en in een dagelijks overzicht op de site worden geplaatst. Zo zullen niet alleen de per semafoon doorgegeven waarnemingen te zien zijn maar ook de andere waarnemingen. De waarnemingen zullen na 20:00 uur op de Dutch Birding-website komen te staan. Een team van verwerkers screent dagelijks de binnengekomen waarnemingen alvorens deze aan het overzicht worden toegevoegd. Voor de vogellijn verandert er in feite niets; deze is nog altijd het meest actueel bij ontdekkingen van zeldzaamheden.

Enkele voordelen van deze nieuwe service zijn: *1* alle leuke waarnemingen per dag overzichtelijk gepresenteerd; *2* gemakkelijk enkele dagen terugkijken om waarnemingen terug te zoeken; en *3* gemakkelijk een route plannen om in het weekend de zeldzaamheden van de afgelopen week te gaan bekijken. Wij hopen dat we met deze nieuwe service tegemoet komen aan de wens van veel vogelaars en dat deze service vogelaars stimuleert om waarnemingen snel door te geven. LAURENS STEIJN & ROB OLIVIER

Brieven

Another Mediterranean Black-browed Albatross

We read with interest the note about the observation of a Black-browed Albatross *Diomedea melanophris* in the Mediterranean Sea off La Spezia, Italy, on 18 July 2000 (Kelchtermans 2002). The note states that this is the second record for the Mediterranean Sea, after one off the Chafarinas Islands, Spain, in 1997. This statement, however, is not correct. The first Black-browed Albatross for the Mediterranean Sea was actually observed from a ferry off Cap Corse, Corsica, France, on 21 February 1991 (Simeonov 1992, cf Dubois et al 1992, 2000).

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