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Endemic breeding birds of Juan Fernández archipelago, Chile

Hadoram Shirihai, Hernán A Díaz, Javier E Huichalaf & Vincent Bretagnolle

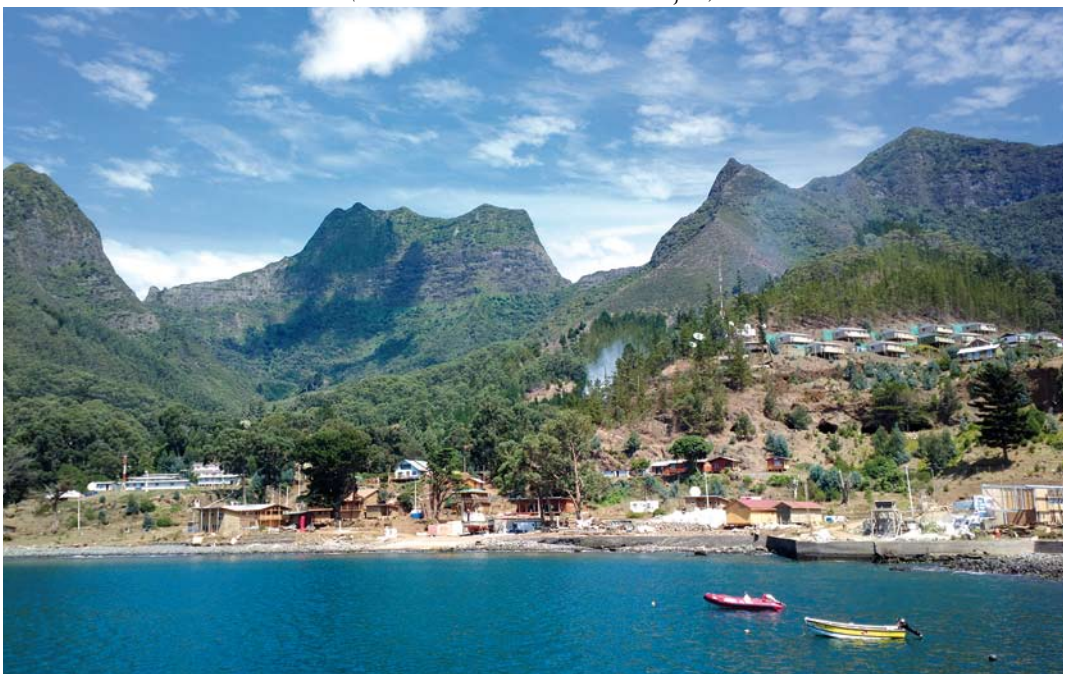
This paper details the special avifauna of Juan Fernández archipelago, off Chile. We visited the archipelago from 3 to 15 March 2013, mainly to study the local gadfly petrels *Pterodroma* at sea, namely Juan Fernández Petrel *P externa*, Stejneger's Petrel *P longirostris* and De Filippi's Petrel *P defilippiana*. While on land, we focused on the endemic landbird taxa of the archipelago, including three full species. This expedition was undertaken by Hadoram Shirihai as part of the Tubenoses Project & Extreme Gadfly Petrel Expeditions for the forthcoming book *Albatrosses, petrels and shearwaters of the world* (Shirihai & Bretagnolle in prep). Special interests included documenting plumage variation, pelagic distribution and population numbers, and feeding techniques and species associations. In addition, we studied the petrels' island-return strategy of a number of species that breed in 'petrel-capital' Masafuera.

As far as we know, our pelagic 'mass chumming' expedition was the first of this type around Juan Fernández archipelago since the Brewster-Sanford Expedition in December 1913 and Rollo Beck's visit in January 1914 (Murphy 1936). Bill Bourne (pers comm; see also Bourne 1983ab, in press) also visited the archipelago in May 1983 recording seabirds.

Methods

To view petrels at sea, it is essential to perform chumming sessions. During the c 1800 km (950 nautical miles) voyage by vessel, we did 12 of these for a total of 42.5 hours (for locations see figure 1), with sessions lasting two to six hours. We used c 1 ton of 'frozen chum-blocks', with 70 blocks in total. Each block consisted of 10-15 kg of fish cuts. We also used a good amount of very dense fish oil. The blocks were stored on board in

1 Robinson Crusoe Island, Juan Fernández archipelago, Chile, 7 March 2013
(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)



2 Masafuera, Juan Fernández archipelago, Chile, 10 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*. Bizarre impression of melting ragged huge chocolate cake in middle of ocean, with summit nearly always to some degree covered by thick cloud.

freezers at -20°C. With frozen blocks, the bait floats longer permitting petrels to take food before it sinks. Gadfly petrels are more easily attracted to floating material of a certain size, permitting prolonged and closer views.

HS chose the chumming locations based on lessons learned from previous similar work carried out elsewhere on the world's oceans (eg, Shirihai et al 2009, 2014). Chumming locations were chosen based on the islands' structure, eg, in relation to suitable summits with forest, with constant cloud cover, and with the direction of the islands' deep valleys (where such petrels are likely to congregate on the way to their colonies). In addition, the 'landmass effect' of the islands was used to determine the most likely distance between the island and the locations where the petrels are suspected to gather (mainly to feed). Chumming locations also took into account underwater topography (along contour lines and over seamounts). There was almost constant observation en route between 'hotspots'.

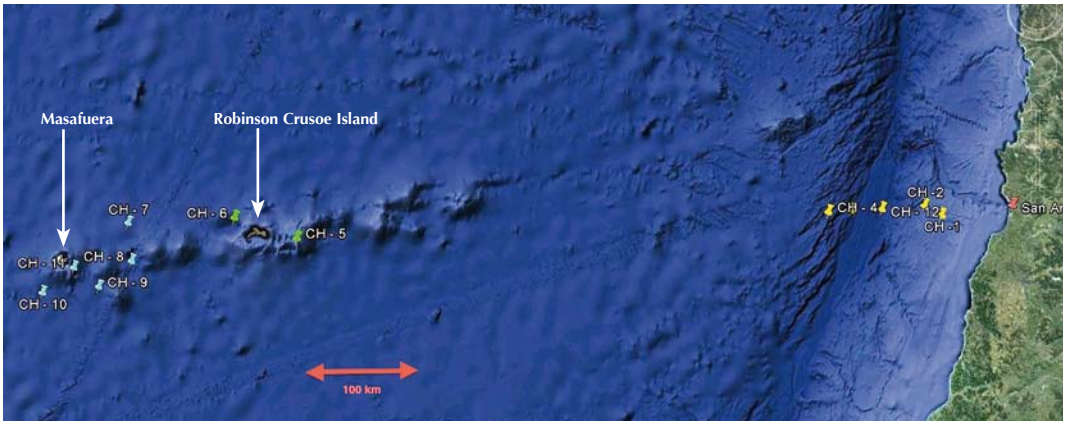
Photographs were made with a Canon 1DX camera with ImageStabiliser 300 and 500 mm lenses.

Characteristics of Juan Fernández archipelago

Geology and geography

Juan Fernández archipelago lies c 700 km west from the central coast of Chile. The archipelago consists of three main islands, with several smaller ones. In this paper, we use the names Masafuera, Robinson Crusoe Island and Santa Clara Island for the larger three islands. However, other names have been in use for the former two islands. Masafuera (meaning 'farther away') is also often

FIGURE 1 Juan Fernández archipelago off central coast of Chile, with Robinson Crusoe Island and Masafuera. CH1-11: chumming positions during Juan Fernández archipelago expedition (see main text) (© 2014 Google)



referred to as Alexander (or Alejandro) Selkirk Island, while Masatierra (meaning 'closer to mainland') has been used for Robinson Crusoe. We only visited Masafuera and Robinson Crusoe so we will not detail Santa Clara further.

Robinson Crusoe was the first island of the group to be discovered by the Spanish sailor Juan Fernández in November 1574. Today, the human population is c 600 people during winter, mostly living in the main village of San Juan Bautista. The population can dramatically grow during the austral summer with the arrival of tourists and local students. The island has a volcanic origin and the short geological time since formation makes the soil vulnerable for wind and water erosion. More than the 70% of the island, especially the west, looks like desert landscape. Forests and green vegetation are found only higher up, mostly in the extreme east, close to the village in Cumberland Bay. The endemic flora and fauna are of great interest but are almost only present near the nearly vertical wall at the top of El Yunque Mount, the highest site of the island at 916 m above sea level. The wall and its forests allow water condensation and provide the only sources for fresh water above the village. In 2010, following a strong earthquake, a tsunami hit the island in the middle of the night. Almost all of the houses close to the coast were destroyed, killing a number of people.

From a distance, Masafuera looks like a large cake in the middle of the sea. Approaching from the east, big foothills can be seen descending from the top of one of the hills down to the coast, which is a narrow belt at this side of the island. From the west side, the island looks imposing; a big V-shape gorge marks the southwest side of the island which, as a whole, appears like a big and massive piece of volcanic rock elevating to the clouds. Only the last 300 metres or so show some green vegetation. The rest of the island is covered by yellow thatch, which is the product of almost 500 years since the first goats were left here for food by sailors (see below). Masafuera is not permanently inhabited. Fishermen live on the island from September to May-June, when the fishing season ends. They follow the tradition of their ancestors, catching lobsters at the same sites inherited from their parents.

Conservation issues

Juan Fernández archipelago fights a battle against extinction, both on land and at sea. The top of the islands is covered by clouds which allow the growth of a particular habitat dominated by mid- to large-sized tree fern forests. Here, the soil is sufficiently soft for petrels to dig burrows to give protection from non-native predators. However, because goats roam the islands ever since they were introduced by the sailor Juan Fernández himself, it is impossible to know how much of the islands used to be covered with such vegetation. Today, not only the grazing by goats but also by cattle and rabbits results in erosion and degradation of the natural vegetation. This results in problems for the endemic landbirds (Colwell 1989, Hahn & Römer 2002). Furthermore, also introduced plant species cause havoc on the natural ecosystem of the islands. Exotic invasive plant species radically changed the original natural forest conditions and the landscape of the archipelago. The changed habitat supports the presence of highly destructive animals, like rats, cats and Coatis *Nasua nasua*, which readily adapted to the modified ecological conditions. Examples of invasive plants include *Acaeria argentea*, *Aristotelia chilensis*, *Rubus ulmifolius* and *Ugni molinae* (Dirnböck et al 2003). The presence of blackberry *Rubus* furthermore facilitated a successful colonization of Austral Thrush *Turdus falcklandii* to first Robinson Crusoe and then to Masafuera. The thrush is suspected to raid nests of endemic landbird species (Hahn et al 2011b). Furthermore, with the thrush, blackberry and other invasive plant species can also spread to Masafuera (Smith-Ramírez et al 2013).

Not only the endemic landbirds suffer, however, but also the petrels (Hahn & Römer 2002). For these, the main danger apparently comes from predation by rats and cats as well as by the ongoing decrease of breeding habitat linked to the increase in erosion caused by feral goats. For instance, not long ago, Juan Fernández Petrel may have bred at much lower elevations. Only in recent times it has been forced to breed closer to the summit where it is relatively safe for the pressures by goats and cats. The breeding population of Juan Fernández consequently seems to be lower than it used to be. Being the smaller of the two, the problem for Stejneger's Petrel may be even more urgent, as this species may be the favoured prey by rats, mice and cats in the mixed-species colonies that it forms with the larger Juan Fernández (Brooke 1987b). The colony habitat also suffers from landslides and fires, although the effects of these on the species are not clear.

The National Forestry Corporation (CONAF) and the Service for Agriculture and Cattle (SAG) of Chile started a determined combat against these problems, as evidenced by a concerted effort for forest restoration during the last decade. Worryingly, however, there have been only limited efforts to eradicate non-native predators from Masafuera.

3 Juan Fernández Firecrown / Juan-Fernándezkolibrie *Sephanoides fernandensis*, male, Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile, 7 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*. Typical hanging upside-down feeding behaviour.

4 Juan Fernández Firecrown / Juan-Fernándezkolibrie *Sephanoides fernandensis,* male, Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile, 7 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*.

Masafuera is one of the most important sites for breeding petrels in the eastern Pacific and, despite being a World Heritage Site, we have little hope for the two endemic petrels without eradication of the introduced fauna (rats, mice, cats and goats) from the island. Furthermore, permanent or regular monitoring of the populations is lacking.

Problems also occur at sea. The depletion of food resources caused by industrial overfishing can have a tremendous impact. Both humans and Juan Fernández Fur Seal *Arctocephalus philippii* depend on the marine resources, as do the petrels. The endemic fur seal was feared extinct until 1967, when Nibaldo Bahamonde rediscovered it at Masafuera. Another threatened animal is Juan Fernández Lobster *Jasus frontalis*, which has been the core of economic sustainability for the archipelago since it was colonized. Now decidedly scarcer compared with previous decades, lobster catch has been reduced by two-thirds during the last 50 years. Overexploitation and inadequate regulation of the resources have forced fishermen to face up to the future in a more visionary and planned manner. Many projects are underway with new catching methods and alternative marine products. Even so, lobsters will continue to be the main economic driver, at least for a while.

Endemic landbirds of Juan Fernández archipelago

Introduction

Three landbird species are endemic to Juan Fernandez archipelago: Juan Fernández Firecrown *Sephanoides fernandensis* and Juan Fernández Tittyrant *Anairetes fernandezianus* on Robinson Crusoe, and Masafuera Rayadito *Aphrastura masafuerae* on Masafuera. Furthermore, on Masafuera, endemic subspecies of Red-backed Hawk *Buteo polyosoma exsul* and Grey-flanked Cinclodes *Cinclodes* (*oustaleti*) *baeckstroemii* occur (Jiménez 1995, Farquhar 1998, Hahn et al 2005). Both are candidates to be split as full species. The islands also have the endemic subspecies of American Kestrel *Falco sparverius fernandensis* but this is not a candidate for full species status and will not be featured here.

We were able to visit the specific habitats of the landbirds thanks to the help by the staff of CONAF. Most of these people were born on the islands and thus know the terrain and where to find the birds.

Juan Fernández Firecrown

Despite several reports suggesting that this species is in decline, we found it to be numerous, present in almost every corner near Cumberland Bay on Robinson Crusoe. It has gone extinct, however, on Masafuera (Brooke 1987a, Colwell 1989, Roy et al 1998). We found main concentrations in gardens and parks of the village, where the air was filled with the strange and energetic buzzy vocalizations of the hummingbirds flying from bush to bush, competing over the nectar of the flowers. Both males and females showed this behaviour. While foraging, they frequently perch on flowers in a typical upside-down manner (plate 3). *Abutilon pictum* seemed to be a favourite with large numbers of males visiting the flowers: some large bushes supported over 20 males. Numbers of Juan Fernández Firecrown have recently been estimated at 2000-3000 individuals (http://oikonos.org/juan-fernandez-firecrown) and, based on the number of birds we saw in our expedition, we agree with these figures. This seems to indicate an increase from the 250-400 individuals that were estimated by Roy et al (1998) but is similar to the estimate of 1980 individuals in 2009 (Hahn et al 2011a).

Juan Fernandez Firecrown shows extreme sexual dimorphism, which even resulted in both sexes being described as separate species (Colwell 1989, Roy et al 1998). The species shares or competes for resources with the non-endemic Green-backed Firecrown *S sephaniodes* that is a relative newcomer to the islands (Colwell 1989, Roy et al 1998). Both species compete mainly for the nectar of introduced species like *Abutilon* or *Eucalyptus* which abound in the surroundings of the village. Although the flowers of at least 12 endemic plant species are equally suitable, most of these, like *Dendroseris litoralis*, *Raphithamnus venustus* and *Sophora fernandeziana*, are now endangered (Colwell 1989).

5 Juan Fernández Firecrown / Juan-Fernándezkolibrie *Sephanoides fernandensis,* male, Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile, 7 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **6** Juan Fernández Firecrown / Juan-Fernándezkolibrie *Sephanoides fernandensis*, female, Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile, 7 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*. Note that high degree of sexual dimorphism, although with still distinctly attractive and colorful female plumage in its own way, is reason why this species was initially mistakenly described as two species!

7 Green-backed Firecrown / Vuurkroonkolibrie *Sephanoides sephaniodes*, female, Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile, 7 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **8** Green-backed Firecrown / Vuurkroonkolibrie *Sephanoides sephaniodes*, male, Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile, 7 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*. Other hummingbird species on Robinson Crusoe. **9** Juan Fernández Tit-Tyrant / Juan-Fernándezmeestiran *Anairetes fernandezianus*, Robinson Crusoe Island, Chile, 7 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*

Juan Fernández Tit-tyrant

We first encountered one bird of this species at the plantation at the edge of the town. We did not see good numbers, however, until we reached the forest recovery site of Plazoleta El Yungue at the base of El Yunque Mount, the highest mountain on Robinson Crusoe. We located and photographed six pairs.

This small passerine is unmistakable, especially due to its pointed crest that can be raised. These crown-feathers resulted in the local names for the species: cachitoro, little horns (cachudito), and little bull (torito). The upperparts are dark ash-grey and the underparts and basal chest are white with black stripes. The 'raised' crest-feathers are shorter in the female. The tit-tyrants may be solitary, or found in pairs or family groups. It is a very active bird continuously moving among the leaves and branches looking for insects. It is very curious, approaching and sometimes temporarily following human observers before continuing foraging (Hahn 2005), although others may be shier. Its population was estimated at 1550 birds in 2009 (Hahn et al 2011a).

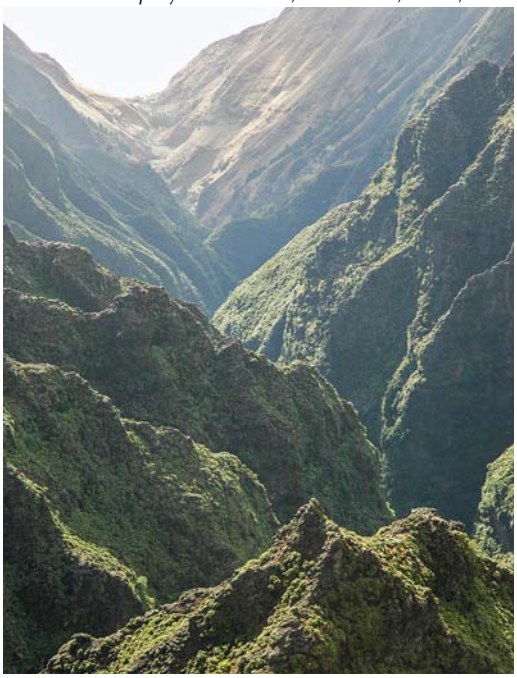
Masafuera Rayadito

In order to find this endemic species, one has to climb to the higher elevations of Masafuera. We first tried to locate the species at Refugio La Cuchara, close to Cordón Atravesado. Here, we found ourselves in appropriate habitat on the extremely steep vertical valleys where dense ferns *Lophosoria quadripinnata* grow (Brooke 1988). We found and photographed one bird very briefly in the morning of 12 March but could not relocate it during almost two hours of search. We then descended to c 1000 m at the even steeper Cordón Atravesado in El Guatón gorge, where we found at least four pairs giving alarm calls. We managed to attract one pair with a juvenile, and took very good photographs. We then had to ascend back to 1200 m (in dense cloud cover and rain for much of the time), to reach Refugio La Cuchara again before we could finally descend to the village, that was reached after nearly five more hours.

The population of Masafuera Rayadito is very small. During the austral breeding season, mainly between December and February, it is 'easiest' to find them as they fly on and off from their nest which itself is very difficult to locate (Hahn et al 2011b). Only by observing these birds over several days, they will reveal their tiny nest entrance in the rock, located 4-5 m above the ground (Hahn et al 2004, Tomasevic et al 2010). Interestingly, Toma-

10 Masafuera Rayadito / Masafuerarayadito *Aphrastura masafuerae*, Masafuera, Chile, 11 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*

11 Masafuera Rayadito / Masafuerarayadito *Aphrastura masafuerae*, Masafuera, Chile, 11 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **12** Red-backed Hawk / Roodrugbuizerd *Buteo polyosoma exsul*, Masafuera, Chile, 11 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **13** Habitat of Red-backed Hawk *Buteo polyosoma exsul*, Masafuera, Chile, March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **14** Red-backed Hawk / Roodrugbuizerd *Buteo polyosoma exsul*, Masafuera, Chile, 11 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*



15 Red-backed Hawk / Roodrugbuizerd *Buteo polyosoma exsul*, Masafuera, Chile, 11 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*

sevic et al (2010) successfully placed nest boxes for this species.

The species is highly territorial and utters a strong buzzy-like *chirp*. It adopts a larger posture by puffing up body-feathers and partially spreading the wings (plate 10). Birds are restless and often change locations, seemingly to avoid detection by the local Red-backed Hawk, which is the only known indigenous predator of the species (Hahn et al 2004). The rayadito prefers to move under fern cover, and the need to move farther from the nest makes them vulnerable to foraging hawks (Hernán Díaz pers obs).

Most recently, Tomasevic et al (2010) estimated the population at c 500 individuals. It is considered nationally endangered (Schlatter 1987, Glade 1993).

Red-backed Hawk

The local subspecies *exsul* differs from the continental birds in occurring in only one morph, that furthermore only occurs in *exsul* (Farquhar 1998). The population is estimated at 250 individuals and is classified as endangered.

We encountered the species everywhere between the shore and the summit of Masafuera; at least 25 individuals were seen. Non-adult Red-backed Hawks are common in small groups close to the village. They are accustomed to people and may approach you very closely. Adults are commoner at higher altitudes, usually seen in pairs flying over their territories, resting and foraging intermittently. They construct their nest mainly with branches and feathers on cliffs or in cypress-pines and eucalyptus. They feed mainly on petrels which abound at early morning and twilight but have also been seen stalking rayadito nests. During the fur seal breeding season, birds permanently patrol the fur seal colony and have been seen eating placenta.

Grey-flanked Cinclodes

The population of Grey-flanked Cinclodes on Masafuera was most recently estimated at c 1500 individuals (Hahn et al 2005, Hahn 2006) and is considered endangered. This subspecies is a potential split, because of its differences in morphology and vocalizations form the continental taxa (Hahn 2006). Birds occur throughout the whole altitude range of the island but prefer to be close to freshwater streams (Hahn 2006). They may also be seen on rocky beaches in the vicinity of waterfalls. We only located three birds in the morning of 12 March.

Breeding gadfly petrels at Juan Fernández archipelago

Introduction

For three species, Juan Fernández archipelago, and particularly Masafuera, is an important breeding ground or even the only one in the world: Juan Fernández Petrel, Stejneger's Petrel and De Filippi's Petrel. A fourth species, Kermadec Petrel *P neglecta juana* has only a small population of 200 pairs in Juan Fernández archipelago (Brooke 2004). March is outside its breeding season, and we only saw three birds around the archipelago (plate 29).

Many 1000s of petrels nest on the tops of

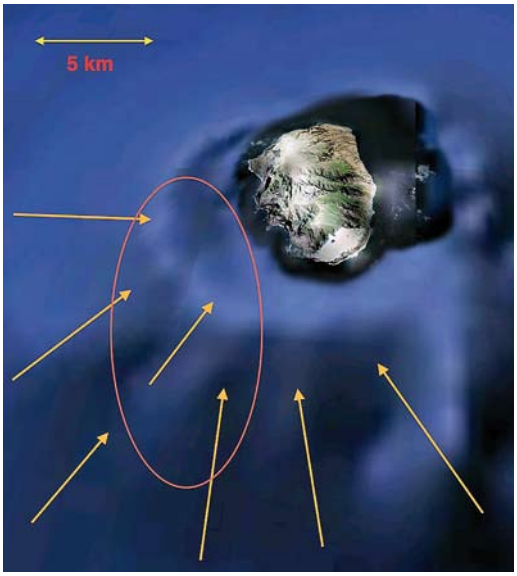


FIGURE 2 Masafuera, Chile. Petrels (mostly Juan Fernández Petrel *Pterodroma externa*, see main text) come from all directions, with main influx in evening. Incoming petrels into Masafuera shown as yellow arrows; red circle indicates main gatherings area (© 2014 Google)

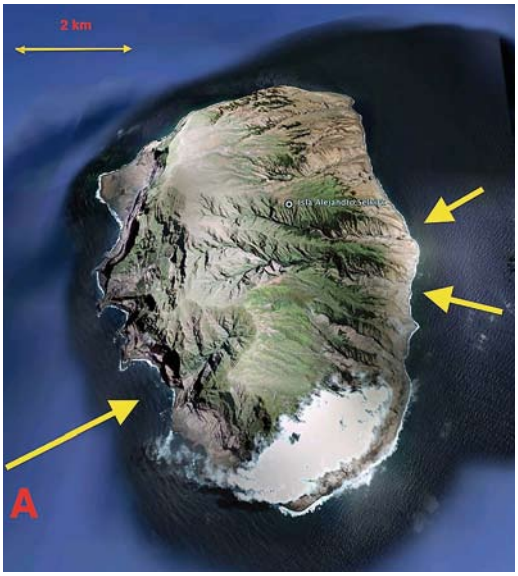


FIGURE 3 Masafuera, Chile. Yellow arrows show main directions of evening penetration of petrels (mostly Juan Fernández Petrel *Pterodroma externa*, see main text) into Masafuera; El Tongo valley (A) is possibly main flyway valley (© 2014 Google)

Masafuera, especially in the soft terrain and fresh grass carpets. Most of the burrows are hidden in the middle of tree fern forests. Every early morning, one bird of the pair leaves the nest to go to sea to feed. The other one of the pair will spend all day incubating the egg or rearing the chick. Birds gather around the island at twilight, waiting for almost total darkness before flying back to the nest. Because the nests are very difficult to find in the dark, acoustic communication between partners is important. Therefore, a loud cacophony of petrel vocalization starts to inundate the night air together as darkness falls.

We tried to locate petrels at sea during nine chumming sessions around Robinson Crusoe and Masafuera, mostly working off the eastern, southern and south-western sides of the islands.

Juan Fernández Petrel

Population size and numbers recorded at sea

Juan Fernández Petrel is an endemic breeder of Masafuera. Brooke (1987b) estimated the population in 1986 at one million pairs (which indicates a world population of at least three million birds). We counted c 85 000 individuals.

Distribution at sea

With such numbers, it was not surprising that birds were encountered around both Robinson Crusoe and Masafuera, although the bulk was seen around Masafuera. There, birds rested or fed during daytime or waited in the evening for their return to the islands. Other significant numbers were found on the oceanic ridge c 65 km east of Masafuera, which often involved many birds resting or feeding during the day.

We found three main feeding grounds. One stretched almost 100 km (c 400-500 km east from Masafuera), between the coordinates 33°35′S; 76°13′W to 33°38′S; 74°54′W (yellow circle in figure 4). On 14 March, we counted 17 000 birds there. A second feeding area was located around the western edge of the Continental Shelf (33°39′S; 73°25′W) where a deep canyon leads westward. On 4 March, we sailed through 200 Juan Fernández Petrels around that area that fed in association with six Sei Whales *Balaenoptera borealis*. The third major feeding concentration was located around the oceanic ridge between Robinson Crusoe and Masafuera at around 33°5′S; 80°6′W (c 65 km east from Masafuera; yellow circle in figure 5). Counts on 8 March alone produced 12 000 birds between 09:00 and 12:00.

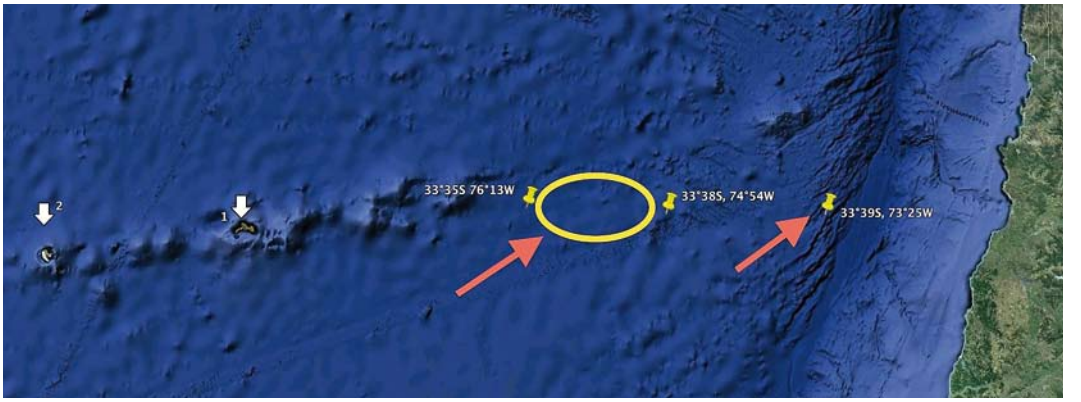


FIGURE 4 Juan Fernández archipelago, with Robinson Crusoe Island (1) and Masafuera (2). Main feeding grounds of petrels (yellow circle) stretch for almost 100 km (at roughly 400-500 km east from Masafuera); another one was located around western edge of Continental Shelf (right red arrow; see main text) (© 2014 Google)

We were surprised to see this species feeding far east over the Humboldt Current. The crossings over the Humboldt waters produced in total 531 birds, with most around the Continental Shelf (110-165 km off the coast; see figure 4). This total includes 31 birds recorded as far east as 63 and 80 km off the coast on 3 March.

Feeding behaviour at sea

Juan Fernández Petrel is a social feeder: we hardly saw birds feeding singly under natural feeding conditions (ie, not involving chumming). They formed spirals of birds following or briefly hanging above food sources, and dramatic aerial formations, including tight group arching (plate 16). The main natural prey is flying fish and squid, and other small fish that jump above the surface. They follow shoals of larger predator fish (like tuna) that chase and panic these small creatures into leaping above the surface in huge numbers – the petrels collect them in the air, and are able to do this due to their incredibly fast flight. We do not exaggerate with our estimate that the speed of flight is 200 km/h in strong wind conditions, similar to Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*. Under artificial feeding conditions (ie, chumming), Juan Fernández Petrel collects small floating food items from the surface while flying (before the item sinks). If the food is

FIGURE 5 Location of oceanic ridge between Robinson Crusoe Island (right) and Masafuera (left) where major feeding concentration was located (yellow circle; mostly Juan Fernández Petrels *Pterodroma externa*, see main text) (© 2014 Google)

16 Juan Fernández Petrels / Witnekstormvogels *Pterodroma externa*, off Masafuera, Chile, 12 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*. Feeding flock during chumming session.

composed of large pieces, they often rest on the surface for a few seconds (at most 50) with open wings and peck at it. They often formed feeding frenzies and dropped down to the frozen chum blocks to eat from them, or to collect small pieces while in flight, mainly when a shark was scavenging from the chum block and breaking it into small pieces. Again, Juan Fernández Petrel feeding behaviour is thus in association with larger predator fish. Diving or other means of collecting food below the surface was not recorded.

Returning behaviour to colonies

During the day, many flocks gathered involving 10s or 100s of birds, with many resting, or even performing feeding frenzies related to tuna shoals. Other birds were just hanging around in front of the island waiting for evening. However, from c 17:00, an increasing number of birds came from all directions but especially from the south and west of the island, and headed to the western side (where we made counts from about position CH-10 or when moving/sailing eastward toward the island until dark, 9 March). From c 19:30 (but most intensely from 20:00 to 21:00), a sudden influx of petrels happened, with many flocks forming streams of many kilometres long, totaling 50 000 individuals on 9 March, heading straight or moving in circles. Our impression was that gatherings mainly occurred west of the island with birds coming from all directions but with much higher concentrations toward the huge El Tongo valley (see figure 2 and 'A' in figure 3 showing these movements).

There was a similar gathering (but with smaller numbers) on the eastern side of the island, with petrels seemingly heading toward the Las Casas and Las Vacas valleys. Indeed, it was phenomenal to see this sudden influx of petrels coming toward the island!

On 10 March, we climbed the ridge bordering Las Casas valley, and mostly from dusk to almost 23:00. Along the edges of many of the steep and deep ravines, we could hear and see with a spotlight the massive wave of petrels that funneled upward toward the island. The peak movement (c 500 m height) was about one hour after dark, most likely involving breeders that headed straight to their nests. After 23:00, a sudden drop of these movements occurred. However, in the night of 11 March, HS was at the coastal village at the entrance of Las Casas valley and observed and heard 10s of petrels all night long, coming from the ocean to investigate the entrance of Las Casas valley, and to display there. These birds apparently concerned non-breeding immature birds. People in the village also confirmed that similar gatherings of petrels occur at night in Las Vacas valley.

Stejneger's Petrel

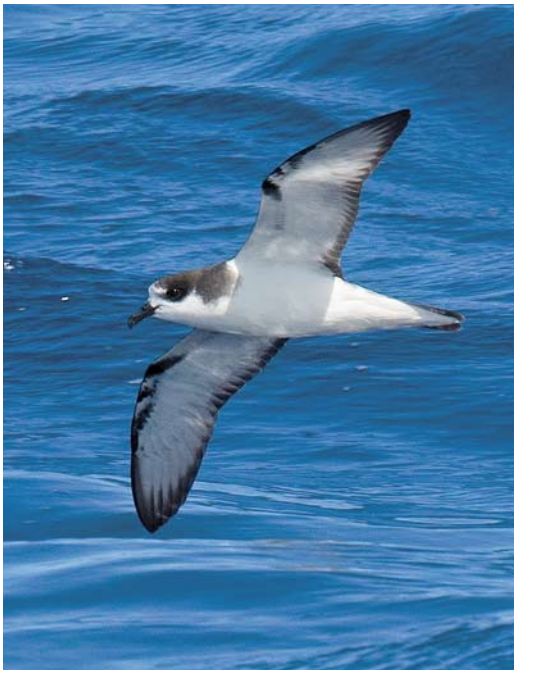
Population size and numbers recorded at sea

Stejneger's Petrel is an endemic breeder of Masafuera. Carboneras (1992) estimated the population at 131 000 pairs, although Hodum & Wainstein (2003, 2004) indicated that lower numbers were involved, suggesting a decline. On 6-13 March, we counted a total of 1925 individuals (see below); on 9 March we estimated that the influx of incoming flocks of petrels toward Masafuera involved one Stejneger's for every 50 Juan Fernández Petrels, which could give a hint on their relative population sizes.

17 Juan Fernández Petrels / Witnekstormvogels *Pterodroma externa*, off Masafuera, Chile, 8 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **18** Juan Fernández Petrel / Witnekstormvogel *Pterodroma externa*, off Masafuera, Chile, 12 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **19** Stejneger's Petrel / Stejnegers Stormvogel *Pterodroma longirostris* (above) and Juan Fernández Petrel / Witnekstormvogel *P externa* (below), off Masafuera, Chile, 12 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*. The two gadfly petrels endemic to Juan Fernández archipelago.

20 Juan Fernández Petrels / Witnekstormvogels *Pterodroma externa*, off Masafuera, Chile, 12 March 2013
(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)

21 Juan Fernández Petrel / Witnekstormvogel *Pterodroma externa*, off Masafuera, Chile, 4 March 2013
(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)



22-23 Stejneger's Petrel / Stejnegers Stormvogel *Pterodroma longirostris*, off Masafuera, Chile, 12 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **24** Stejneger's Petrel / Stejnegers Stormvogel *Pterodroma longirostris*, off Masafuera, Chile, 8 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)* **25** Stejneger's Petrel / Stejnegers Stormvogel *Pterodroma longirostris*, off Masafuera, Chile, 10 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*

Distribution at sea

We encountered Stejneger's Petrel primarily around Masafuera in relation to an 'en masse' return to the colonies (from a generally southern direction). Gatherings mostly took place south and south-west off Masafuera, at c 34°4'S; 81°1'W (CH-10, figure 1), which is c 42 km south-west off the centre of the island. On 9 March, a bulk of c 1000 birds was counted between 19:30 and 21:30. Other significant numbers were found around the oceanic ridge c 65 km east of Masafuera between 09:00 and 12:00 on 8 March (250 birds), and 'en route' to position CH-9 at 34°3'S; 80°27'W, where we chummed between 10:00 and 13:00 (210 birds) on 9 March. On 12 March, when chumming at position CH-11 (33°53'S; 80°41'W) c 15 km south-east off Masafuera, 300 Stejneger's were counted between 13:30 and 17:30.

The fact that we primarily saw them when they were returning to the colonies suggests that foraging areas are far from the island. This accords with the very few found between the archipelago and the continent of South America. Based on our observations, this species does not feed in the Humboldt Current around the latitudes 33°S, ie, straight east of Juan Fernández archipelago, at this time of the year. In fact, one of us (HS) happened to discover a specific feeding ground of this petrel in and around off Concepción just off Chile (where the continental shelf starts dropping, and mostly around coordinates 36°41'S; 73°34'W and 36°38'S; 73°45'W, which is c 37 and 61 km off the coastline, respectively). It thus seems to have a very specific feeding ground mostly in the colder waters of the southern part of the Humboldt Current, south-east of Juan Fernández archipelago.

Feeding behaviour at sea

Despite that Stejneger's Petrel is often seen with Juan Fernández Petrel, Stejneger's tends to segregate from the larger and more aggressive scavenger Juan Fernández on the chum slick. Also, under natural feeding conditions (not when attracted to chum), Stejneger's never joins the feeding frenzies of Juan Fernández. Thus, the two species have a completely different diet and feeding behaviour and technique, that of Stejneger's being typical of *Cookilaria* petrels, collecting small scraps of floating offal or surfaced marine organisms. Stejneger's forms at most only small and dispersed groups in one area, usually being a solitary feeder. Also, Stejneger's only very briefly and hesitatingly visited the chum slicks or the small moving boat.

Returning behaviour to colonies

Stejneger's Petrel does not hang around Masafuera during the day. Most birds seem to come from long distance feeding grounds south of the island, with most approaching Masafuera in the last daylight hour, in one main influx just 30 minutes before dusk. In such moments, up to 30 birds could be seen in one area at the time, and mostly from the

26 De Filippi's Petrel / Juan-Fernándezstormvogel *Pterodroma defilippiana*, between Robinson Crusoe Island and Masafuera, Chile, 4 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*

27 De Filippi's Petrel / Juan-Fernándezstormvogel *Pterodroma defilippiana*, 'en route' to Juan Fernández Archipelago, Chile, 15 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*. Winter breeder that we did not expect to see in such large numbers as we did in March, raising questions about their origin. **28** De Filippi's Petrel / Juan-Fernándezstormvogel *Pterodroma defilippiana*, between Robinson Crusoe Island and Masafuera, Chile, 8 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*

direction of position CH-9, 10 and 11 (see figure 1), where there was the impression of a corridor flight-path.

De Filippi's Petrel

Population size and numbers recorded at sea

Unlike Juan Fernández Petrel and Stejneger's Petrel, De Filippi's Petrel is not an endemic breeder to Juan Fernández archipelago. There, probably a few 100s pairs breed on Santa Clara and islets off Robinson Crusoe. At least 1000 pairs breed on San Ambrosio, Desventuradas Islands (c 800 km north of Juan Fernández archipelago), with a few 10s of pairs on San Félix, although the world population was recently estimated at 6000-15 000 individuals (BirdLife International 2015). It breeds in the austral winter and spring, which means that the species returns to the colony in May-June, and lays in August-September, with fledglings appearing by January. We did thus not expect to see this species in March 2013 as it should be much further north in the eastern Pacific. However, we counted 604 birds, including 200 (09:00-21:00) on 14 March, roughly between 33°35.15'S; 76°13W and 33°38'S; 74°54'W, while moving east to San Antonio. On 15 March, we counted 340 birds (08:00-15:00), roughly between 33°35'S; 73°24'W and 33°37'S; 72°54'W.

Distribution at sea

We were surprised to encounter a fair number all along the stretch between the Humboldt Current to Juan Fernández archipelago, and even on some chumming sessions off Masafuera. During the crossings of the Humboldt Current, we saw 34 birds, with most being juveniles of the recent fledgling period (December-January), although two birds concerned adults in moult. The fact that we found this species in small but uniform numbers across the areas of the expedition shows that the species does not leave the area 'en masse'.

Feeding behaviour at sea

De Filippi's Petrel behaves very differently at sea compared with both Juan Fernández Petrel and Stejneger's Petrel. First, this small gadfly petrel is a boat follower, with the same individuals following a boat for quite some time, and keeping up with its speed, typically by circling or hovering. When feeding, it never occurs in flocks larger than six birds, and quite frequently only two or three birds are seen feeding together at one spot. The maximum number of birds observed in one view was up to 25.

De Filippi's Petrel is quite often attracted to (and then following) the feeding frenzies of Juan Fernández Petrel. However, in mixed flocks, it remains on the side and at the rear, seemingly collecting smaller food scrapes at the back. Picking up food only occurs in a low, flapping, often hovering flight.

Reasons for out-of-season occurrence off Chile (including Juan Fernández archipelago)

De Filippi's Petrel is among the least known gadfly petrels. For both the breeding and non-breeding season, little information is available, nor on its

29 Kermadec Petrel / Kermadecstormvogel *Pterodroma neglecta juana*, between Robinson Crusoe Island and Masafuera, Chile, 14 March 2013 *(Hadoram Shirihai/©Tubenoses Project)*

movements and its seasonality. De Filippi's disperses from the breeding islands northward into the Humboldt and Peruvian Currents. Indeed, good numbers were found in the latter waters in September 2003 (see www.oceanwanderers.com/PetrelCocktail.html). Carboneras (1992) also mentions it being 'absent from sea around breeding grounds, March-January' as well as its northward dispersal up to the Peruvian Current. With current knowledge, it is thus impossible to relate our observations to any particular known colony. Our birds were rather pale, regardless of age. They involved mostly evenly fresh juveniles but some were adult/immature at the end of primary moult. We noted the following characters: relatively limited black wing tip area (with extensive white inner web thongs penetrating the black wing tip); narrower/shorter and often broken dark diagonal bar of the underwing-coverts; seemingly whiter face (with extensive and cleaner white forehead connecting to the white supercilium, thus leaving rather narrow and more pointed black eye-mask); and with whiter and cleaner outer tail-feathers. The bill seemed also rather narrow but longish.

Could these birds represent an unknown summer breeding population of Juan Fernández archipelago? Are these birds breeders from other islands, of which we by chance crossed the feeding grounds? Brooke (2004) mentioned that De Filippi's Petrel is 'fairly sedentary' but contrarily also stated that it 'may move north during the non-breeding season, perhaps even north of the equator'. The presence of birds of this appearance at this time of year thus raises the question if De Filippi's varies geographically and if perhaps more than one taxon is involved. A complication for future research may be that the type specimen of De Filippi's was collected at sea off northern Chile (Giglioli & Salvadori 1869). It may be impossible to relate this type and its morphological characteristics to any of the known populations without extensive study.

Acknowledgements

HS (together with his family, and especially Amalia, Moshe, Eli, David and Erga Rivis) dedicate this paper to Leon Rivis, the family's father (1924-2013). As much as Leon was inspired by the legacy of Robinson Crusoe's stories, we were by Leon's vision of life as a peaceful, selfless man for whom no differences between humans existed. He would always fight for human rights and, as a farmer for most of his life, live in harmony with nature. Leon encouraged HS specifically to undertake this challenging and long-planned expedition.

We want to thank the crew of our vessel *Khronos* for their enthusiasm: Guillermo Aldunate (chef), Yony Cuello and Juan Carlos García (sailors) and Jorge (captain).

We also want to thank the people of CONAF of both islands that helped us in all possible ways to achieve our goals. Ivan Leiva, administrator of Juan Fernández National Park; Ramón Schiller, chief of the forest guards; Guillermo Araya for helping us to find Juan Fernández Tit-tyrant at Plazoleta El Yunque and Oscar Chamorro and his family to support, care and attend us in Masafuera together with the group of enthusiastic and valuable company of the young fishermen that climbed with us at night and helped us to come back safe from the mountains.

Thanks also to the curator of the National Museum of Natural History, Claudio Gómez, and the scientists José Yáñez, Herman Núñez, Michel Sallaberry and Nuria Torés to help us with information while finding the specimen collection of storm petrels in the museum.

Finally, we also want to thank the company Sopesa SA in San Antonio for donating fish oil to study nature along the coasts of central Chile in preparation for the expedition. We also thank the Dutch Birding editorial team, and in particular Roland van der Vliet, for kindly improving our manuscript intensively and making it suitable for publication.

Samenvatting

Endemische broedvogels van Juan Fernández-archipel, Chili In dit artikel wordt de bijzondere avifauna besproken van de Juan Fernández-archipel, op c 700 km af-

stand van het vasteland van Chili. De grootste eilanden van de archipel zijn Masafuera, Robinson Crusoë en Santa Clara. In de inleiding worden de telmethoden op zee besproken, evenals de geologie en geografie van de eilandengroep, en wordt ingegaan op de beschermingssituatie. Zowel op zee als op land staan de endemische broedvogels onder druk, bijvoorbeeld door geïntroduceerde zoogdieren en planten.

De auteurs bezochten de archipel in maart 2013, met name om *Pterodroma*-stormvogels op zee te bestuderen. Er broeden twee endemische soorten, Witnekstormvogel *P externa* en Stejnegers Stormvogel *P longirostris*; Juan-Fernándezstormvogel *P defilippiana* is bijna-endemisch en broedt ook op andere eilanden in de regio. Speciale aandacht werd besteed aan het documenteren van kleedvariatie, de pelagische verspreiding en aantallen, foerageertechnieken, associatie met andere soorten en de routes waarlangs vogels vanaf zee terugkeerden naar de broedlocaties. Het was voor het eerst sinds 1914 dat in deze wateren een uitgebreide pelagische studie werd verricht. In totaal werd gedurende 42.5 uur aan 'chumming sessions' gedaan, tijdens een zeereis van 1800 km. Van de drie behandelde *Pterodroma*'s is Witnekstormvogel het talrijkst, met een populatieschatting (in 1986) van 3 miljoen exemplaren (1 miljoen broedparen); de auteurs telden in maart 2013 c 85 000 exemplaren. Deze soort foerageerde op zee in groepen van enkele 10-tallen tot 1000en. Van Stejnegers Stormvogel werd de populatie in 1992 op 131 000 broedparen geschat. De auteurs telden in totaal 1925 exemplaren; de verhouding tussen Witnekstormvogels en Stejnegers op zee was naar schatting 1:50. Witnekstormvogel en Stejnegers werden vaak samen in grote groepen waargenomen, waarbij Witnekstormvogel dominant gedrag vertoonde. Juan-Fernándezstormvogel is op wereldschaal de zeldzaamste soort van de drie, met een wereldpopulatie van 6000-15 000 vogels. De auteurs telden in totaal 604 exemplaren, wat verrassend was omdat de soort geacht werd in deze tijd van het jaar verder noordelijk te verblijven. In tegenstelling tot de andere twee volgde deze soort schepen en de groepsgrootte was steeds klein, tot maximaal zes. De vogels verbleven altijd aan de rand van grote groepen stormvogels. Omdat onduidelijk is van welke kolonie(s) de waargenomen vogels afkomstig waren en omdat de auteurs enkele morfologische bijzonderheden noteerden wordt de vraag opgeworpen of ze een tot nu toe onbekende broedpopulatie of zelfs een tot nu toe onbeschreven taxon zouden kunnen vertegenwoordigen.

Van de landvogels zijn drie soorten endemisch: Juan-Fernándezkolibrie *Sephanoides fernandensis* (daarnaast komt de niet-endemische Vuurkroonkolibrie *S sephaniodes* voor) en Juan-Fernández-meestiran *Anairetes fernandezianus* op Robinson Crusoë en Masafuerarayadito *Aphrastura masafuerae* op Masafuera. Twee andere endemische taxa op Masafuera, Roodrugbuizerd *Buteo polyosoma exsul* en Grijsflankwipstaart *Cinclodes oustaleti baeckstroemii*, verdienen mogelijk eveneens soortstatus maar worden (nog) als ondersoorten beschouwd. De endemische ondersoort van Amerikaanse Torenvalk *Falco sparverius fernandensis* wordt niet als potentiële 'split' beschouwd. De populatie van Juan-Fernández-kolibrie bedraagt naar schatting 2000-3000 exemplaren en vertoont mogelijk een opwaartse trend. Opmerkelijk bij deze soort is het grote verschil in uiterlijk tussen mannetjes en vrouwtjes. De populatie van Juan-Fernándezmeestiran werd in 2009 op 1550 vogels geschat. Madafuerarayadito is de zeldzaamste endemische landvogel, met een geschatte populatie van c 500. De lokale populaties van Roodrugbuizerd en Grijsflankwipstaart bedragen respectievelijk c 250 en c 1500 exemplaren.

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Huiskraai met kenmerken van ondersoort *zugmayeri* in Hoek van Holland in mei 2012-juli 2013

Sinds 1994 huisde in Hoek van Holland, Zuid-Holland, een kleine maar in de loop der jaren licht groeiende populatie Huiskraaien *Corvus splendens* (Ebels & Westerlaken 1996, Ottens 2002, 2003); in 2014 is in opdracht van de Rijksoverheid gestart met het uitroeien van de populatie. De soort heeft zich hier gevestigd nadat twee vogels (naar later bleek een paar; Ebels 1998) waarschijnlijk liftend met een schip waren aangekomen, iets wat niet ongebruikelijk is bij deze soort als vorm van dispersie (cf Ryall 2002). Waarschijnlijk waren de meeste van de vogels in Hoek van Holland nakomelingen van het oorspronkelijke broedpaar en dus verwant aan elkaar. Doordat de vogels niet of nauwelijks individueel zijn te onderscheiden is echter niet uit te sluiten dat er sinds 1994 ook nieuwe Huiskraaien zijn aangekomen, zeker omdat ook elders in Nederland en Europa Huiskraaien zijn waargenomen die waarschijnlijk niet afkomstig waren uit Hoek van Holland en omgeving (Ottens & Ryall 2003). De subspecifieke identiteit van deze vogels is onbekend, ook omdat niet bekend is waar ze vandaan kwamen. Daarnaast zijn de meeste nieuw gevestigde populaties van deze soort afkomstig uit meerdere herkomstgebieden (vaak van verschillende ondersoorten), waardoor deze onderling

30 Huiskraai / House Crow *Corvus splendens*, adult, Hoek van Holland, Zuid-Holland, 5 april 2013 *(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)*. Licht verenkleed indicatief voor ondersoort *C s zugmayeri* / pale plumage indicative of subspecies *C s zugmayeri*. **31** Huiskraai / House Crow *Corvus splendens*, adult, Hoek van Holland, Zuid-Holland, 5 april 2013 *(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)*. Donker verenkleed typisch voor exemplaren van populatie in Hoek van Holland / dark plumage typical for birds of population at Hoek van Holland.

32 Huiskraaien / House Crows *Corvus splendens*, adult, met Kauwen / Western Jackdaws *C monedula*, Hoek van Holland, Zuid-Holland, 26 oktober 2012 *(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)*. Licht verenkleed (links) indicatief voor ondersoort *C s zugmayeri* / pale plumage (left) indicative of subspecies *C s zugmayeri*.

gemengd zijn en de subspecifieke identiteit niet altijd te benoemen is (Cramp et al 1994).

Van Huiskraai worden doorgaans vijf ondersoorten onderscheiden (Madge & Burn 1994). Deze verschillen met name in de grijstint van de wang, nek, zijnek en borst. Bij *C s splendens* (India, Nepal, Bhutan en via Bangladesh tot in Myanmar) zijn de betreffende veerpartijen grijs. *C s protegatus* (Zuidwest-India en Sri Lanka) is beduidend donkerder dan de nominaat en dat geldt ook voor *C s maledivicus* (Malediven; wordt soms tot *protegatus* gerekend) en *C s insolens* (Yunnan, China, en aangrenzend Myanmar), de donkerste ondersoort. *C s zugmayeri* (Iran, Pakistan en Jammu en Kashmir, India) is de lichtste ondersoort met lichtgrijze nek, wang, zijnek en borst (soms bijna wit). De Nederlandse populatie was redelijk homogeen in voorkomen en de vogels vertoonden kenmerken van nominaat *splendens* (Ebels & Westerlaken 1996; pers obs). Vogels met kenmerken van *zugmayeri* zijn bekend van diverse kolonisatielocaties, bijvoorbeeld in Oman waar de meeste Huiskraaien kenmerken vertonen van *zugmayeri* en waar de vogels zich waarschijnlijk op natuurlijke wijze hebben gevestigd (Gallagher & Woodcock 1980, Pilcher 1986). De dichtstbijzijnde populaties van deze ondersoort bevinden zich namelijk aan de kust van Iran en Pakistan aan de overzijde van de Golf van Oman.

In juli 2012 werd bekend dat in Hoek van Holland een veel lichtere adulte Huiskraai aanwezig was; later bleek deze reeds op 6 mei 2012 te zijn gefotografeerd door Chris van Heerden. Deze vogel werd daar op 4 juli 2013 voor het laatst gedocumenteerd (de laatste melding zonder documentatie is op 11 oktober 2013; www.waarneming.nl). Door de lichtgrijze wang, nek, zijnek en borst die sterk contrasteerden met de zwarte delen van het kleed (plaat 30, 32-33), deed deze vogel sterk denken aan *zugmayeri*. Doordat buiten het oorspronkelijke verspreidingsgebied van de soort vaak mengpopulaties voorkomen is het mogelijk dat ook in Hoek van Holland vogels aanwezig zijn met genen van *zugmayeri* die zich vervolgens openbaarden bij de vogel in kwestie (Hein van Grouw in litt; cf www.dutchbirding.nl). Curieus is in dat verband de foto van René van Rossum van een licht ogend exemplaar in Hoek van Holland van 29 maart 1997 (http://waarneming.nl/waarneming/view/49027191, plaats

en datum inmiddels vervaagd), toen nog geen broedgevallen bekend waren en werd aangenomen dat alleen de twee oorspronkelijke donkere vogels van april 1994 aanwezig waren. Omdat de foto in kwestie overbelicht is en omdat andere foto's niet meer te achterhalen zijn (René van Rossum in litt) is onzeker of het hier daadwerkelijk om een lichte vogel (*zugmayeri*-type) ging. In ieder geval is er tussen maart 1997 en mei 2012 nooit meer een dergelijke lichte vogel gemeld of gefotografeerd.

Als de lichte vogel van 2012-13 in Hoek van Holland (in 2011 of eerder, gezien het feit dat de vogel in mei 2012 in adult kleed was) uit het ei is gekropen dan mag worden aangenomen dat hij al in juveniel of eerste zomerkleed zou zijn opgevallen (in eerste zomerkleed zou hij zeker al adulttype lichaamsveren hebben gehad). Een check op www.waarneming.nl laat zien dat een dergelijke lichte vogel niet voor 6 mei 2012 is gemeld of gefotografeerd. Het heeft er dus alle schijn van dat deze Huiskraai in het voorjaar van 2012 als (zeer waarschijnlijke) 'verstekeling' is aangekomen in Hoek van Holland en zich hier tijdelijk heeft aangesloten bij de bestaande populatie. Of de vogel een zuivere *zugmayeri* is, of ook uit een mengpopulatie afkomstig is, is echter niet met zekerheid te zeggen. De Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) heeft dit geval daarom niet aanvaard als *zugmayeri* omdat door variatie in Huiskraaien-taxa een afwijkende vogel van de nominaat niet kan worden uitgesloten ('there appears to be much variation within House Crow taxa, so aberrantly coloured nominate not ruled out'; Haas et al 2014).

Summary

House Crow at Hoek van Holland showing characters of subspecies *zugmayeri* in May 2012-July 2013 Since 1994, a small population of House Crows *Corvus splendens* in the Netherlands exists, centered in Hoek van Holland, Zuid-Holland (in 2014, most of the population was eradicated, commissioned by the Dutch national government). Like most populations of this species outside of their original range, these birds are possibly of mixed subspecific identity. Most of the birds at Hoek van Holland are likely related to the original breeding pair (which was first noted in April 1994 and first bred in 1997). However, new arrivals since then cannot be excluded, especially since House Crows presumably not originating from Hoek van Holland have been observed in other parts of the country and Europe. From May 2012 until July 2013 (possibly into October 2013), a strikingly pale House Crow was observed in Hoek van Holland, showing characters of the palest subspecies *C s zugmayeri* from Iran, Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir, India. Given that the Hoek van Holland population could be of mixed subspecific background, it is possible that this bird was a locally bred individual with *zugmayeri* genes. On the other hand, when first observed, it was in adult plumage, so one would think that it would have been noticed before if it had been hatched locally. Most likely, this individual therefore was a new arrival but it is not certain whether the bird was a pure *zugmayeri*. Note that in March 1997, a pale looking bird was photographed at Hoek van Holland which may have been responsible for introducing *zugmayeri* genes into the population. However, the original photograph is overexposed and it is uncertain if this actually concerned a different, pale individual; in any case, between March 1997 and May 2012, no such pale bird has been reported or photographed. Because there appears to be much variation within House Crow taxa and an aberrantly coloured nominate could not be ruled out, the Dutch rarities committee (CDNA) decided not to accept the record as *zugmayeri*.

33 Huiskraai / House Crow *Corvus splendens*, adult, Hoek van Holland, Zuid-Holland, 5 april 2013 *(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)*. Licht verenkleed indicatief voor ondersoort *C s zugmayeri* / pale plumage indicative of subspecies *C s zugmayeri*.

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Broedgeval van Grote Kruisbek op Hoge Veluwe in voorjaar 2014

Het najaar van 2013 werd gekenmerkt door een invasie van Kruisbekken *Loxia curvirostra* in Nederland; samen met deze groepen verschenen ook relatief hoge aantallen Grote Kruisbekken *L pytyopsittacus* en een klein aantal Witbandkruisbekken *L leucoptera*. De gehele winter van 2013/2014 verbleven groepen Grote Kruisbekken in Nederland, waaronder een aantal op de Hoge Veluwe, Gelderland. Op 20 oktober 2013 ontdekte Herman van Oosten hier de eerste drie exemplaren op het Otterlosche Zand. De hoogste aantallen op de Hoge Veluwe werden geteld op 24 november, met 19 exemplaren op het Otterlosche Zand, 24 bij het Deelensche Wasch en zes bij Jachtslot St Hubertus. Hoewel er nadien nog wel werd gezocht, leken de Grote Kruisbekken van het Otterlosche Zand begin 2014 verdwenen.

34 Grote Kruisbek / Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, mannetje, Otterlosche Zand, Gelderland, 17 april 2014 *(Alex Bos)*

35 Grote Kruisbekken / Parrot Crossbills *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, mannetje en vrouwtje parend, Otterlosche Zand, Gelderland, 18 april 2014 *(Alex Bos)*

36 Grote Kruisbekken / Parrot Crossbills *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, mannetje en juveniel, Otterlosche Zand, Gelderland, 17 april 2014 *(Alex Bos)*

37 Grote Kruisbek / Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, juveniel, Otterlosche Zand, Gelderland, 18 april 2014 *(Alex Bos)*

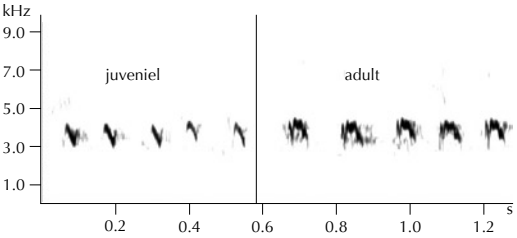
38 Grote Kruisbek / Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, juveniel, Otterlosche Zand, Gelderland, 17 april 2014 *(Alex Bos)*

39 Grote Kruisbek / Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, vrouwtje, Otterlosche Zand, Gelderland, 18 april 2014 *(Alex Bos)*

Op 26 februari 2014 vond PieterGeert Gelderblom echter tijdens een van zijn kruisbekkentochten over de Hoge Veluwe in een perceel Grove Den *Pinus sylvestris* aan de noordzijde van het Otterlosche Zand (52.118 N, 05.821 O) twee paartjes Grote Kruisbek. Op 15 maart kwam PGG niet verder dan één overvliegend exemplaar in hetzelfde perceel en HvO telde op 16 en 23 maart ook slechts één exemplaar. Omdat Grote Kruisbekken al vroeg in het voorjaar beginnen met broeden was er hoop dat er sprake kon zijn van een broedgeval; bij Grote Kruisbek komen nestbouw en broeden geheel voor rekening van het vrouwtje, terwijl het mannetje voedsel aanvoert (Cramp & Perrins 1994). Op 2 april zag PGG drie exemplaren, waarvan hij alleen het mannetje goed in beeld kreeg; op 16 april zag hij ze weer en kon ze ditmaal alle drie goed bekijken en het mannetje fotograferen. Het betrof een mannetje, een vrouwtje en een juveniele vogel. Op beide dagen maakte PGG geluidsopnamen om de determinatie te bevestigen. Tijdens het observeren viel het PGG op hoe stil de vogels waren bij het foerageren; alleen het mannetje maakte regelmatig zachte, 'binnensmondse' geluidjes. Pas toen er een Buizerd *Buteo buteo* laag overkwam klonk er een korte serie 'excitement calls' en vlak voor de vogels dieper het bos invloog ook enkele luide vluchtroepen. Analyse van de geluidsopnamen bevestigde de determinatie. PGG gaf zijn ontdekking aan een aantal mensen door (Gelderblom 2014).

Op 17 april bezocht ik (Alex Bos) het perceel in de hoop de Grote Kruisbekken te kunnen fotograferen. Doordat de vogels zo stil waren, duurde het lang voor ik ze had gevonden. Ik kon een aantal foto's maken waarna ze weer vertrokken. Op dezelfde dag zag Aart Vink vier exemplaren en kon hij zowel het vrouwtje als een juveniel fotograferen (http://waarneming.nl/waarneming/view/83814374). Op 18 april bezochten PGG en ik het gebied opnieuw. Die dag zagen we twee juvenielen; deze drukten zich tegen de stam van de boom en bleven zwijgzaam zitten, terwijl de ouders aan het foerageren waren. Tijdens deze voedseltochten werden relatief grote afstanden afgelegd; de oudervogels zijn opgemerkt toen ze vanaf de tegenoverliggende bosrand aan kwamen vliegen, een afstand van c 300 m. Op het moment dat de ouders weer in het perceel waren vlogen de juvenielen er naartoe. Wanneer ze gegeten hadden vlogen ze naar een andere boom en drukten ze zich weer tegen de stam om uit zicht te verdwij-

FIGUUR 1 Grote Kruisbekken / Parrot Crossbills *Loxia pytyopsittacus*, Otterlosche Zand, Gelderland, 17 april 2014 *(PieterGeert Gelderblom)*. Links juveniel, rechts adult. Afstand tussen roepjes korter dan in werkelijkheid.



nen. Diezelfde dag observeerden we een copulatie van de beide oudervogels, wat impliceert dat er mogelijk een tweede legsel zou komen. PGG kon geluidsopnamen maken van het moment vlak voor de copulatie (http://waarneming.nl/waarneming/view/83475630). Op 19 april zag Gert Jager beide oudervogels en één jong. Op 23 april werden nog twee overvliegende vogels gezien maar werden geen vogels meer aangetroffen op de broedlocatie; ook in de periode daarna konden ze niet meer worden teruggevonden (op 30 april werd nog wel een overvliegend exemplaar gezien). Het nest werd niet gevonden.

Tijdens de observaties van PGG was er geen interactie tussen het familiegroepje Grote Kruisbekken en de tevens aanwezige twee broedparen gewone Kruisbekken (respectievelijk type C en D; cf Robb 2000, Gelderblom 2013) in hetzelfde perceel. Ze trokken gescheiden op en als hun wegen kruisten negeerden ze elkaar. Dit was bij de Kruisbekken onderling overigens eveneens het geval: terwijl het broedende vrouwtje type D onmiddellijk reageerde op de zachte '*toop* calls' waarmee het mannetje zijn komst naar het nest aankondigde, bleef ze bij de nadering van het luidruchtige gezin van type C stoïcijns voor zich uit staren.

De jonge Grote Kruisbekken waren olijfbruin gestreept en hadden nog niet al te forse, ongekruiste snavels; ze peuterden hiermee wel schilfers van de schors van de Grove Dennen los maar voor voedsel waren ze aangewezen op hun ouders. Voeren door oudervogels gebeurt alleen in de eerste vier tot zes weken na het uitvliegen (Cramp & Perrins 1994). Wanneer we aannemen dat de biologie van Schotse Kruisbek *L scotica* min of meer overeenkomt met die van Grote Kruisbek dan zouden de ongekruiste snavelhelften van de juvenielen en het feit dat het familiegroepje nog compleet en stabiel in hetzelfde perceel verbleef er op wijzen dat de jongen minder dan twee weken eerder het nest verlieten (cf Nethersole-Thompson 1975, Cramp & Perrins 1994). Het is dus goed verklaarbaar dat vanaf 23 april in het betreffende perceel geen Grote Kruisbekken meer konden worden gevonden.

Status en eerdere meldingen van broedgevallen in Nederland

Grote Kruisbek broedt en overwintert in Scandinavië en Europees Noord-Rusland tot het uiterste westen van Aziatische Rusland; incidenteel broedt de soort ook in Schotland, waar de status door het lastige onderscheid van Schotse Kruisbek moeilijk is vast te stellen (geschatte populatie in Schotland c 100 adulte individuen; cf Summers & Buckland 2010). In sommige najaren trekken vogels in groten getale zuidwaarts maar minder frequent, minder massaal en (meestal) minder ver zuidelijk dan Kruisbek (Cramp & Perrins 1994, van den Berg & Bosman 2001). De soort is een zeldzame gast in Nederland die in sommige jaren als invasiegast optreedt, met maximaal enkele 100en vogels per invasie. De soort werd tot 1 januari 1993 beoordeeld door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA), niet in 1993-2001 en vanaf 2002 weer wel. Vanaf 1 januari 2013 worden gevallen niet meer beoordeeld door de CDNA (Dutch Birding 36: 340, 2014). In de 19e eeuw vonden invasies plaats in 1867, 1868, 1877-78 en 1887-88 en er zijn ook twee balgen uit april 1862. In de 20e eeuw vonden twee grote invasies plaats, in 1982-83 (230+) en 1990-91 (320+). In de bijna 100 jaren tussen de grote invasies van 1887-88 en 1982-83 was de soort zeer zeldzaam met 11 gevallen (16 exemplaren; van den Berg & Bosman 2001).

Het is niet voor het eerst dat juveniele Grote Kruisbekken in Nederland zijn waargenomen. Na de flinke invasie van 1982/83 werden in juli 1983 jonge vogels gefotografeerd bij Nunspeet, Gelderland, en Bennekom, Gelderland, en ook zouden er jongen gezien zijn in het Zuid-Hollandse duingebied (van den Berg & Bosman 2001). Na de invasie van 1990/91 werden in 1991, 1992 en mogelijk 1994 op diverse locaties in Drenthe, Gelderland en Noord-Brabant territoria en zelfs succesvolle broedgevallen gemeld (eg, Bijlsma 1994). Na de kleine invasie van 1997/98 werden in het voorjaar van 1998 jonge Grote Kruisbekken waargenomen in Epe, Gelderland (van den Berg & Bosman 2001, Bijlsma et al 2001, van Beusekom 2002). Van de jonge vogels die in 1983 en 1998 werden gezien is echter niet bekend of deze van lokale oorsprong waren. Bovendien zijn de gevallen van 1991-94 en 1998 niet gedocumenteerd, zodat zelfs de vraag gesteld kan worden in hoeverre grootsnavelige Kruisbekken zijn uitgesloten. In 2004 werden twee 'zekere' broedgevallen (een nest met eieren dat werd gepredeerd en een paar met pas uitgevlogen jongen) en één 'waarschijnlijk' broedgeval beschreven voor het Drents-Friese Wold, Drenthe/Friesland (van Manen 2004 (met foto's), van Dijk et al 2006). Deze meldingen zijn beoordeeld door de CDNA en niet aanvaard omdat de documentatie (inclusief het formaat van de eieren) Kruisbek niet met zekerheid uitsloot (van der Vliet et al 2006). Het broedgeval van voorjaar 2014 is daarmee het eerste volledig gedocumenteerde broedgeval voor Nederland.

Summary
Breeding Parrot Crossbill at Hoge Veluwe in spring 2014 On 26 February 2014, two pairs of Parrot Crossbill *Loxia pytyopsittacus* were seen at Otterlosche Zand, NP Hoge Veluwe, Gelderland, the Netherlands (52.118 N, 05.821 O). On several days in April, a pair with two juveniles was observed, photographed and sound-recorded. During all observations, the birds behaved very quietly. Although there have been several earlier reports and publications of established territories and even breeding Parrot Crossbills in the Netherlands, this is the first fully documented breeding record.

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Birds of Kazakhstan: new and interesting data, part 6

After five previous editions of 'Birds of Kazakhstan: new and interesting data' (Wassink & Oreel 2008, Wassink 2009, 2010, 2013, 2014) and the publication documenting four new species for Kazakhstan (Wassink et al 2011), another selection of new data for Kazakhstan is presented here, including the first record of Herring Gull *Larus argentatus* and Baikal Wagtail *Motacilla baicalensis*, the first winter records of Eurasian Crane *Grus grus*, Little Bustard *Tetrax tetrax*, Macqueen's Bustard *Chlamydotis macqueenii*, Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*, Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*, Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti* and Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*, the first autumn record of East Siberian Wagtail *M ocularis* and the first documented breeding of Icterine Warbler *Hippolais icterina*.

Bewick's Swan *Cygnus bewickii*
On 11 December 2014, two adults were photographed at Karakol lake at the eastern Caspian coast (Alexandr Katuncev 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the third winter record for Kazakhstan.

Barnacle Goose *Branta leucopsis*
On 20 April 2014, one was photographed at Shili lake, Qostanay province (Aleksey Timoshenko 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the fifth record for Kazakhstan, all but one from northern parts of this province.

Siberian Crane *Grus leucogeranus*
On 11 September 2014, an adult (most probably one of the almost extinct western Siberian population) was photographed at Shoshkaly lake, Naurzum nature reserve, Qostanay province (Murat Baidildin 2014, www.birds.kz; Kanat Batyrkhanuly 2014, www.birds.kz). This species had not been reliably recorded in Kazakhstan after

2005, when two birds passed Chokpak pass on 18 April 2005 (Gavrilov & Gavrilov 2005).

Eurasian Crane *Grus grus*
On 13 January 2014, a flock of 19 passed Karasu in Almaty province (Berezovikov & Kolov 2014). This is the first winter record in Kazakhstan.

Little Bustard *Tetrax tetrax*
On 10 December 2014, one was photographed at Karakol lake at the eastern Caspian coast (Askar Isabekov 2014, www.birds.kz; Isabekov 2015). This is the first winter record in Kazakhstan.

Macqueen's Bustard *Chlamydotis macqueenii*
On 8 October 2014, one was photographed in the Irtysh valley east of Semey (Aleksandr Feldman 2014, www.birds.kz). This is far north of the breeding range and the northernmost record ever. On 9 December 2014, three colour-ringed birds were photographed south-west of Zhanaözen in Mangghystau province (Askar Isabekov 2014, www.birds.kz; Isabekov 2015). Apparently, birds wintered already in this region in 2013/14 (Boris Gubin to Askar Isabekov in litt). These are the first winter records in Kazakhstan.

Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*
On 21 January 2014, two were found at Chardara lake in southernmost Kazakhstan (Shmygaleva 2014). On 27 December 2014, a first calendar-year was photographed at Sorbulak lake (Andrey Kovalenko 2014, www.birds.kz). These are the first winter records in Kazakhstan.

Indian Pond Heron *Ardeola grayii*
From 13 December 2014 to 18 January 2015, a first calendar-year stayed at Taldy-Kurgan, Almaty province and was photographed (Ivan Belyaev 2014, 2015, www.birds.kz; Belyaev & Berezovikov 2014). This is the third record for Kazakhstan.

Eurasian Stone-curlew *Burhinus oedicnemus*
On 5 July 2014, one was found east of Semey (Feldman & Berezovikov 2015), well north of the breeding range in eastern Kazakhstan.

Greater Sand Plover *Charadrius leschenaultii*
On 22 June 2011, one was found at Ashchykol lake, Pavlodar province (Reznichenko 2012). This is the second record in northern Kazakhstan.

Long-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus scolopaceus*
On 7 September 2014, a first calendar-year was photographed at the Maly Sorbulak lakes, Almaty province (Fedorenko et al 2014). This is the second record for Kazakhstan.

Black-legged Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*
On 28-29 May 2014, a second calendar-year was photographed at the northern Caspian Sea (Galina Kondratenko 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the second record for Kazakhstan.

Herring Gull *Larus argentatus*
On 12 December 2014, a first calendar-year gull was photographed and identified as Lesser Black-backed Gull *L fuscus* at the eastern Caspian coast at Aqtau (Alexandr Katuncev 2014, www.birds.kz; Isabekov 2015). The bird showed a recently started and thus limited moult (confined to upper scapulars, with these feathers having a beige centre and fresh white edge) suggesting a very northern origin. This, together with the pattern of greater coverts and tertials, clear white tips to the primaries and overall striped pattern of head and underparts ruled out other Eurasian large gulls except Herring Gull, including Vega Gull *L vegae* (Gull Research Organisation in litt; Andreas Buchheim in litt; Rik Winters in litt; and author). The latter has a different tertial pattern, is not expected to have moulted (this amount, if any) of the scapulars yet and has a very easterly biased migration, wintering in Japan.

The record of a Herring Gull seems very much out of place but, although still c 800 km west of the eastern Caspian coast, 15 Herring Gulls were found at the Black Sea coast of Georgia in January 2014 (Adriaens 2014). This is a new species for Kazakhstan.

Glaucous Gull *Larus hyperboreus*
On 12 December 2014, a first calendar-year was photographed at the eastern Caspian coast at Aqtau, Mangghystau province (Askar Isabekov 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the fifth record for Kazakhstan.

Lesser Spotted x Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina* x *clanga*
A second calendar-year hybrid was photographed at Atyrau on 5 October 2014 (Alexandr Katuncev 2014, www.birds.kz). There are no records (yet) of pure Lesser Spotted Eagle but the species is expected to occur in Kazakhstan.

Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*
On 11 December 2014, a first calendar-year was photographed at Aqtau (Alexandr Katuncev 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the first documented winter record in Kazakhstan.

Black-eared Kite *Milvus lineatus*
On 10 December 2014, two were found in Almaty (Berezovikov 2014). This is the second winter record in Kazakhstan.

Tengmalm's Owl *Aegolius funereus*
In 2010 and 2011, a breeding pair was occupying a nestbox in Naurzum forest, Naurzum nature reserve (Bragin & Bragin 2012). These are the westernmost breeding records in Kazakhstan and the first in Qostanay province.

Daurian Shrike *Lanius isabellinus*
On 22 May 2014, a (probably second calendar-year) female was photographed at Öskemen (Alexey Maznitsin 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the second record in northern Kazakhstan. On 1 November 2014, a (probably) first calendar-year was photographed and identified as Red-tailed Shrike *L phoenicuroides* at Cape Zhulandy at the Mangghystau coast (Askar Isabekov 2014, www.birds.kz, 2015). This is the first record in Mangghystau province and the westernmost in Kazakhstan.

Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla*
On 3 January 2015, one was photographed at Kolshengel (Vassiliy Fedorenko 2015, www.birds.kz). This is the first winter record in Kazakhstan.

Hume's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus humei*
On 30 September 2014, one was photographed at Tengiz lake, Aqmola province (Alexandr Fedulin 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the first documented record in Aqmola province. On 18 October 2014, one was photographed at Karamendy, northern Qostanay province (Aleksey Timoshenko 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the first record in Qostanay province and the westernmost in Kazakhstan ever.

Siberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus tristis*
On 28 June 2014, two were found singing in Ili-Alatau national park (Andrey Kovalenko 2014, www.birds.kz). After confirmed breeding at Esik gorge in 2012 (Oleg Belyalov 2012, www.birds.kz), this record seems an indication that this species has started to breed on a regular basis in the Zailiyskiy Alatau.

Ménétriés's Warbler *Sylvia mystacea*
Birds were found at Chu valley south of Qandyozek on 9 May 2014 (Andrey Kovalenko 2014, www.birds.kz) and at lower Ili valley south-east of Akzhar on 26 May 2014 (Askar Isabekov 2014, www.birds.kz). Singing males and, in case of the Ili valley, a bird carrying nest material were observed, indicating that this species breeds at these locations, respectively 400 and 700 km east of their previously known breeding range. Earlier records at lower Ili valley in May 1992 (Gavrilov & Gavrilov 2005) and July 2005 and 2007 (Westerbjerg Andersen 2005, 2007), probably referred to breeding birds as well.

Icterine Warbler *Hippolais icterina*
On 22 July 2011, a nest containing a young was photographed at Karabalyk in northermost Qostanay province (Yuriy Malkov 2011, www.birds.kz). This is the first documented breeding record for Kazakhstan.

Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica*
On 18 August 2010, one was found at Öskemen (Berezovikov & Alekseev 2014). This is only the third record outside the breeding range in the Altai.

European Pied Flycatcher *Ficedula hypoleuca*
On 2 November 2014, a first calendar-year was photographed at Atyrau (Alexandr Kantuncev 2014, www.birds.kz). Previously, no records were known after mid-September (Wassink & Oreel 2007).

White-tailed Rubythroat *Calliope pectoralis*
On 8 May 2014, a second calendar-year male was photographed at the famous Wish Tree, west of Bozoy, en route to Kolshengel (David Anderson in litt). This is only the third record outside the breeding range in the south-eastern mountain ranges.

Common Rock Thrush *Monticola saxatilis*
A male stayed at Naurzum nature reserve from 20 April to 19 May 2014 (Baydildin & Timoshenko 2014). This is a new species for that region, well north of the breeding range.

Pied Bush Chat *Saxicola caprata*
On 22 June 2014, a second calendar-year male was photographed at Ural delta (Victoria Kovshar 2014, www.birds.kz; Alexandr Katuncev 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the first record in the northern half of Kazakhstan. Kovshar's suggestion that the species bred at this location is not documented. The photographs show juvenile Siberian Stonechats *S maurus*, based on the very dark upperparts with contrasting streaking, pale underparts, some white at the base of the tail, white uppertail-coverts and relatively long primary projection (Rafael Ayé, Nils van Duivendijk and Manuel Schweitzer in litt and author).

40 White-tailed Rubythroat / Zwartborstnachtegaal *Calliope pectoralis*, second calendar-year male, Bozoy, Almaty province, Kazakhstan, 8 May 2014 *(David Anderson)*

Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*
On 3 January 2015, a second calendar-year male was photographed at Kolshengel (Vassiliy Fedorenko 2015, www.birds.kz). This is the first winter record in Kazakhstan.

Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea*
On 7 December 2014, one was found at Aqtau (Isabekov 2015). This is the first winter record in Kazakhstan.

Baikal Wagtail *Motacilla baicalensis*
On 12 April 2014, two, of which at least one adult male photographed, were found at Sorbulak lake, Almaty province (Vassiliy Fedorenko 2014, www.birds.kz). This is a new species for Kazakhstan. Three previous records were not documented and, therefore, omitted (Wassink & Oreel 2007).

East Siberian Wagtail *Motacilla ocularis*
On 16 October 2011, a first calendar-year was photographed at Sorbulak lake (Vassiliy Fedorenko 2011, www.birds.kz). This is the first autumn record in Kazakhstan.

Trumpeter Finch *Bucanetes githagineus*
On 25 May 2014, a male was photographed at Kolshengel, Almaty province (Machiel Valkenburg in litt). On 1-2 November 2014, two (at least one male) were photographed at Cape Zhulandy at the Mangghystau coast (Askar Isabekov 2014, www.birds.kz; Isabekov 2015). These are the fifth and sixth records for Kazakhstan.

Arctic Redpoll *Acanthis hornemanni*
On 27 January 2014, an adult male was photographed at Öskemen, East Kazakhstan province (Viktor Kolesnikov 2014, www.birds.kz). On 15 February 2014, another adult male was photographed at nearby Mount Pechi (Valentin Zenkov 2014, www.birds.kz). These are the first and second documented records for Kazakhstan (see also Rejected reports).

Godlewski's Bunting *Emberiza godlewskii decolorata*
An adult male was photographed at Zhabagly at western Tien Shan foothills on 4 November 2014 (Yevgeny Belousov 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the first record in the western Tien Shan foothills. A first calendar-year photographed at the same location and date could also refer to this species but Rock Bunting *E cia* was not excluded.

Little Bunting *Emberiza pusilla*
In winter 2014/15, one was photographed at Karabalyk in north-western Qostanay province (Yuriy Malkov 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the second documented winter record in Kazakhstan.

Corn Bunting *Emberiza calandra*
On 23 April 2014, one was photographed at Katon-Karagay in the southern Altai (Vladimir Vorobyov 2014, www.birds.kz). This is the first record in the Altai and the easternmost in Kazakhstan ever.

Rejected reports

East Siberian Wagtail *Motacilla ocularis*
An alleged second calendar-year was photographed at the Karatal river near Taldy-Kurgan, Almaty province, on 16 February 2014. This would constitute the first winter record in Kazakhstan (Belyaev & Berezovikov 2014). However, the observers described a head pattern with only a thin eye-stripe behind the eye and plain lores lacking a dark stripe, also visible on the photographs. East Siberian should show a distinct dark eye-stripe in front and behind the eye. Alström et al (2003) state that 'some young *alba* show an indistinct dark eye-stripe on the ear-coverts, but it is always lacking on the lores'. The bird was, therefore, (re)identified as White Wagtail *M alba*.

Arctic Redpoll *Acanthis hornemanni*
An adult male first published to have been photographed near Almaty in December 2011 (Ottaviani 2012, www.oiseau.net), turns out to have been photographed in Finland (Michel Ottaviani in litt). The record is, therefore, removed from the Kazakh list.

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Varia

Azores Bullfinch

Bullfinches *Pyrrhula* are a group of Old World finches, mainly restricted to temperate and mountainous areas, ranging from the Azores in the west to Japan and Taiwan in the east. There are currently seven *Pyrrhula* species recognized: Eurasian *P pyrrhula*, Brown *P nipalensis*, White-cheeked *P leucogenis*, Orange *P aurantiaca*, Red-headed *P erythrocephala*, Grey-headed *P erythaca* and Azores Bullfinch *P murina* (Dickinson & Christidis 2014, Gill & Donsker 2014). The taxon *P (p) cineracea* is sometimes considered a separate species (Grey Bullfinch or Baikal Bullfinch); it breeds in Central Asia and is a vagrant in the extreme eastern parts of the Western Palearctic (Russia). Grey-bellied Bullfinch (or Japanese Bullfinch) *P (p) griseiventris* may also deserve separate species status (cf Töpfer et al 2010). Note that the two species of *Loxigilla* and the three species of *Melopyrrha* in the West Indies and Cuba are also named bullfinches but these are, in fact, tanagers Thraupidae.

Töpfer et al (2010) presented a molecular phylogeny of the bullfinches, showing that the genus *Pyrrhula* is clearly a monophyletic group. The molecular methods supported the subdivision of three main groups: 'South-East Asian bullfinches' (*nipalensis* and *leucogenis*), 'Himalayan bullfinches' (*aurantiaca*, *erythaca* and *erythrocephala*) and 'Eurasian bullfinches' (*pyrrhula* sensu lato). Within the last group, four subgroups were determined: *murina*, *cineracea*, *griseiventris* and *pyrrhula* sensu stricto. The centre of origin of the genus *Pyrrhula* was most probably South-East Asia. Most of the diversification of today's representatives probably took place during the past 600 000 years, possibly in interaction with Pleistocene refugia and successive colonization movements after the last glaciation.

Azores Bullfinch

The rarest and most localized of all bullfinches is Azores Bullfinch. This species is listed as 'Endangered' in the IUCN Red List, due to its small population size (www.iucnredlist.org). The distri-

41 Azores Bulfinch / Azorengoudvink *Pyrrhula murina*, São Miguel, Azores, 18 June 2014
(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)

42 Habitat of Azores Bulfinch *Pyrrhula murina*, São Miguel, Azores, 14 June 2014
(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)

bution is restricted to the remaining patches of native laurel forest in the Special Protection Area of Pico da Vara/Ribeira do Guilherme (highest point 1103 m above sea level) in the eastern part of São Miguel, Azores (c 1400 km from mainland Portugal). São Miguel is the only island in the Azores archipelago where it occurs and has occurred in the past. Being one of Europe's rarest and most localized breeding species, it is remarkable that it is not illustrated nor even mentioned in Svensson et al (2009).

Morphology and vocalizations
Both sexes of Azores Bullfinch look similar to female Eurasian Bullfinch but with darker, grey-buff wing-bars and rump (with only a small whitish band on the lower rump), shorter wings and thicker bill (Clement et al 1993, van Duivendijk 2010). The differences between both sexes are not as strong as in most other bullfinch species. The males have a minimal pinkish hue on the underparts, hardly visible in the field. Azores is a large bullfinch, the same size as Northern Bullfinch *P p pyrrhula*. The nearest bullfinches of the Iberian Peninsula (*P p iberiae*) are slightly smaller (Cramp & Perrins 1994). The call of Azores is similar to the well-known plaintive *pew* call of Eurasian but rather plain and slightly longer. Birds pay little attention to playback of calls of Eurasian (pers obs).

Population and conservation
The history of the 'Priolo' (the Portuguese name for the species) is special, being thought extinct and then rediscovered. Azores Bullfinch was described in 1866 (Godman 1866) and was long considered a subspecies of Eurasian Bullfinch (cf Clement et al 1993, Cramp & Perrins 1994, Dickinson 2003), before being upgraded to species level (cf del Hoyo et al 2010, Dickinson & Christidis 2014, Gill & Donsker 2014). During the 19th century, it was a fairly abundant species on the eastern part of São Miguel. Birds were considered as a pest by orange growers and consequently hunted. In 1907 alone, the Austrian Rudolf von Thanner shot 53 individuals. In 1927, an employee of the American Museum of Natural History collected what were for a long time thought to be the last five birds of this species although, in fact, the 'final' bird was collected in 1931 (cf Aubrecht 2000). Aubrecht (2000) described the history of the species in detail and listed all known speci-

43 Azores Bulfinch / Azorengoudvink *Pyrrhula murina*, São Miguel, Azores, 19 June 2014
(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)

44 Azores Bulfinch / Azorengoudvink *Pyrrhula murina*, São Miguel, Azores, 14 June 2014
(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)

45 Azores Bulfinches / Azorengoudvinken *Pyrrhula murina*, São Miguel, Azores, 15 June 2014
(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)

46 Azores Bulfinch / Azorengoudvink *Pyrrhula murina*, São Miguel, Azores, 15 June 2014
(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)

47 Azores Bulfinch / Azorengoudvink *Pyrrhula murina*, São Miguel, Azores, 18 June 2014
(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)

48 Azores Bulfinch / Azorengoudvink *Pyrrhula murina*, São Miguel, Azores, 17 June 2014
(Chris van Rijswijk/birdshooting.nl)

mens in museum collections. Fortunately, the species was not extinct and a small population of 60-80 birds was rediscovered in the 1970s (Le Grand 1983). In 1989, a series of point counts led to an estimate of 370 birds present in September, which would represent c 100 breeding pairs (Bibby et al 1992).

Overall, the dramatic decline of this species since the 19th century was caused by multiple factors such as hunting, specimen collection for museums and destruction of its natural habitat for forestry (eg, Japanese Red Cedar *Cryptomeria japonica* plantations) and pasture. More recently, the introductions of invasive exotic plant species such as Kahili Ginger *Hedychium gardnerianum*, Lily-of-the-Valley Tree *Clethra arborea* and Australian Cheesewood *Pittosporum undulatum* (that overgrow the natural vegetation that accounts for most of its food supply throughout the annual cycle) were also identified as major threats to the species' survival (BirdLife International 2014).

From the early 1990s onwards, Azores Bullfinch is a protected species under Portuguese law and several nationally and internationally funded action plans for its population recovery and survival have been implemented (cf Ramos 1995, Aubrecht 2000, Teodósio et al 2009). For instance, through the 'LIFE Priolo' project, Japanese Cedars and other exotic flora are being progressively removed and replaced by native plants, allowing the restoration of natural forest habitats (native laurissilva forest). As a result, the species' future seems more positive nowadays (Monticelli et al 2010, Ceia et al 2011, BirdLife International 2014) with a current population size estimated at 1300 individuals (Birdlife International 2014), still making it one of the rarest breeding birds in Europe. Because of the recovery, the species was upgraded from 'Critically Endangered' to 'Endangered' in the most recent IUCN Red List. Should the population continue to be stable or increase thanks to the successful conservation actions, the species may warrant further downlisting in the future (BirdLife International 2014).

Visit in June 2014

I visited São Miguel to photograph Azores Bullfinches in September 2012. Not fully satisfied with the results, I returned to São Miguel in June 2014. Gerbrand Michielsen guided me the first day of my stay to find the best bullfinch hotspots. GM is a Dutch birder who has been living for almost 25 years in the Azores and who is probably the best guide to find the bullfinches. A good time to search for birds is June-July, because in that period they are foraging on flowers along the roads, for example on Pinkhead Smartweed *Polygonum capitatum*. Every day during my stay, I saw c 30 individuals in the vicinity of Povoação, to my surprise sometimes foraging in an open field area. On one occasion, I found a dead bird on the road a few km north of Povoação (donated to Centro Ambiental do Priolo at Noreste, São Miguel). During the last day of my stay, I shared some time with Pedro Rodrigues, who is studying the species. We mist-netted three Azores Chaffinches *Fringilla coelebs moreletti*, an Atlantic Canary *Serinus canaria*, a Grey Wagtail *Motacilla cinerea patriciae* and, just before I had to leave for the airport, a single male Azores Bullfinch!

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Redactiememededelingen

Naamgeving van taxa in Dutch Birding

Voor taxonomie, naamgeving en volgorde van in Nederland waargenomen taxa houdt Dutch Birding zich aan de beslissingen van de Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna (CSNA) (Sangster et al 1999, 2003, 2009). Dit is een gevolg van afspraken tussen Dutch Birding Association (DBA), Nederlandse Ornithologische Unie (NOU) en Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland die werden gemaakt in het kader van de publicatie van *Avifauna van Nederland* (van den Berg & Bosman 1999, 2001, Bijlsma et al 2001).

Voor taxonomie van niet in Nederland vastgestelde taxa worden de derde en vierde editie van 'Howard and Moore' (Dickinson 2003, Dickinson & Remsen 2013) gevolgd, behoudens aanvullingen en wijzigingen gepresenteerd in redactiememededelingen in de eerste nummers van Dutch Birding-jaargangen. De volgorde van families van non-passerines (en de meeste taxa in deze families) sluit aan op Cracrafts bijdrage in Dickinson & Remsen (2013) en Sangster et al (2013). In de in 2008 door DBA gepubliceerde lijst van vogelnamen (van den Berg 2008) zijn alle redactiememededelingen van Dutch Birding jaargang 19-30 (1997-2008) verwerkt en in de digitale versie op www.dutchbirding.nl tevens die van 2009-14 (Redactie Dutch Birding 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014) en 2015. Dickinson & Christidis (2014) en Robb & The Sound Approach (in press) zijn (nog) niet in deze mededeling verwerkt. Alström et al (2013) onderzochten de fylogenetische verwantschappen van leeuweriken Alaudidae en dat heeft ertoe geleid dat de volgorde van soorten is gewijzigd; de soortvolgorde van heggenmussen Prunellidae is gewijzigd door het onderzoek van Drovetski et al (2013) (cf Sangster et al 2015).

Onder het West-Palearctische gebied ('de WP') wordt sinds 2013 in Dutch Birding een groter gebied verstaan dan voorheen, namelijk Europa met inbegrip van Macaronesië, alle landen die grenzen aan de Middellandse of Zwarte Zee, het Arabische schiereiland (sensu lato) en Iran. Aangezien landsgrenzen worden gevolgd komen de definities van dit gebied wel in grote lijnen maar niet precies overeen met de door, eg, Martins & Hirschfeld (1998) gedefinieerde WP. In tabel 1 staan nieuwe wijzigingen in de naamgeving van WP-taxa vermeld die per 1 januari 2015 in Dutch Birding worden doorgevoerd. Aan de lijst van vogelsoorten binnen het WP-gebied kan een aantal worden toegevoegd, zoals Wahlbergs Arend *Aquila wahlbergi* (Egypte, 3 mei 2013; Dutch Birding 36: 196, plaat 240-241), (mogelijk) Diksnavelfitis *Phylloscopus magnirostris* (Verenigde Arabische Emiraten, oktober 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 417, plaat 546), Zwartnekmonarch *Hypothymis azurea* (Iran, 13 februari 2011; Sandgrouse 36: 61-62, 2014) en Oriëntaalse Pieper *Anthus rufulus* (Iran, december 2010; Ayé et al 2014); bovendien werd een aantal nieuwe ondersoorten gedocumenteerd zoals Pacifische Eider *Somateria mollissima v-nigrum* (Noorwegen, maart 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 199, plaat 245) en Amerikaanse Noordelijke Klapekster *Lanius borealis borealis* (Azoren, oktober 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 417, plaat 558). Zie Redactie Dutch Birding (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014) voor andere recentelijk toegevoegde soorten.

Voor Engelse vogelnamen volgt Dutch Birding sinds 1 januari 2008 de aanbevelingen van het Internationaal Ornithologisch Congres (IOC) (Gill & Wright 2006, Gill & Donsker 2013), met enkele uitzonderingen (cf Olson & Banks 2007, Redactie Dutch Birding 2009, 2010, 2011). Aanvullingen en wijzigingen worden door het IOC op internet

TABEL 1 Vanaf 1 januari 2015 door Dutch Birding gebruikte gewijzigde wetenschappelijke namen van West-Palearctische (WP) taxa / Revised scientific names for Western Palearctic (WP) taxa used in Dutch Birding from 1 January 2015

Witvleugelleeuwerik / White-winged Lark *Alauda leucoptera* (was *Melanocorypha leucoptera*)

Onderzoek aan fylogenetische verwantschappen van leeuweriken Alaudidae door Alström et al (2013) leidde niet alleen tot een wijziging in hun volgorde maar ook onder meer tot de conclusie dat het genus *Melanocorypha* niet monofyletisch is en dat Witvleugelleeuwerik het best past in het genus *Alauda* (cf Sangster et al 2015).

Alström et al (2013) clarified the phylogenetic relationships among larks Alaudidae which not only led to a change in the sequence of species but also to the conclusion that the genus *Melanocorypha* is not monophyletic and that White-winged Lark is best transferred to the genus *Alauda* (cf Sangster et al 2015).

Himalayastrandleeuwerik / Himalayan Horned Lark *Eremophila elwesi* (was *Eremophila alpestris elwesi*)
Atlasstrandleeuwerik / Atlas Horned Lark *Eremophila atlas* (was *Eremophila alpestris atlas*)
Kaukasische Strandleeuwerik / Caucasian Horned Lark *Eremophila penicillata* (was *Eremophila alpestris penicillata*)
Steppestrandleeuwerik / Steppe Horned Lark *Eremophila brandti* (was *Eremophila alpestris brandti*)
Strandleeuwerik / Shore Lark *Eremophila flava* (was *Eremophila alpestris flava*)

Drovetski et al (2014) gaven soortstatus aan vijf Palearctische strandleeuweriken *Eremophila* die daarmee niet meer tot dezelfde soort worden gerekend als Amerikaanse Strandleeuwerik *E alpestris*; een zesde Palearctische soort (en vijfde in de WP), Temmincks Strandleeuwerik *E bilopha*, had reeds soortstatus. Zie ook van Steenis (2014).

Drovetski et al (2014) separated five *Eremophila* species in the Palearctic region from American Horned Lark *E alpestris* in the New World; a sixth *Eremophila* in the Palearctic (and fifth in the WP), Temminck's Lark *E bilopha*, already had species status. See also van Steenis (2014).

Kleine Kortteenleeuwerik / Lesser Short-toed Lark *Alaudala rufescens* (was *Calandrella rufescens*)
Indische Zandleeuwerik / Sand Lark *Alaudala raytal* (was *Calandrella raytal*)
Athikortteenleeuwerik / Athi Short-toed Lark *Alaudala athensis* (was *Calandrella athensis*)
Mongoolse Kortteenleeuwerik / Asian Short-toed Lark *Alaudala cheleensis* (was *Calandrella cheleensis*)
Somalische Kortteenleeuwerik / Somali Short-toed Lark *Alaudala somalica* (was *Calandrella somalica*)

Alström et al (2013) concludeerden dat het genus *Calandrella* niet monofyletisch is en dat naast Kleine Kortteenleeuwerik en Indische Zandleeuwerik ook de niet in de WP vastgestelde Athikortteenleeuwerik, Mongoolse Kortteenleeuwerik en Somalische Kortteenleeuwerik het best passen in het nieuwe genus *Alaudala*.

Alström et al (2013) concluded that the genus *Calandrella* is not monophyletic and that not only Lesser Short-toed Lark and Sand Lark in the WP but also three extralimital species, Athi Short-toed Lark, Asian Short-toed Lark and Somali Short-toed Lark, are best transferred to the new genus *Alaudala*.

Bruine Vliegenvanger / Asian Brown Flycatcher *Muscicapa dauurica* (was *Muscicapa latirostris*)
Zie / see Dickinson et al 2014; contra Mlíkovský (2012), contra Redactie (2013).

Diksnavelrietzanger / Thick-billed Warbler *Arundinax aedon* (was *Iduna aedon*)

Arbabi et al (2014) vonden in een gedetailleerde genetische studie dat Diksnavelrietzanger noch in het genus *Acrocephalus* noch in *Iduna* thuishoort en plaatsten deze in het genus *Phragamaticola* Jerdon, 1846. Dit wordt ondersteund door de unieke morfologie (lange staart met smalle staartpennen, dikke snavel en ontbreken van wenkbrauwstreep; Helbig & Seibold 1999) en de van alle andere Acrocephalidae afwijkende nestbouw en zang (Leisler & Schulze-Hagen 2011). Pittie & Dickinson (2013) toonden echter aan dat de genusnaam *Arundinax* Blyth, 1845 prioriteit heeft boven *Phragamaticola* (cf Dickinson & Christidis 2014).

In a detailed genetic study, Arbabi et al (2014) found that Thick-billed Warbler does not belong in the genus *Acrocephalus* nor in *Iduna* and placed it in the genus *Phragamaticola* Jerdon, 1846. This is supported by its unique morphology (long tail with narrow feathers, thick bill and lack of supercilium; Helbig & Seibold 1999) and its nest construction and song, differing from all other Acrocephalidae (Leisler & Schulze-Hagen 2011). However, Pittie & Dickinson (2013) showed that the genus name *Arundinax* Blyth, 1845 has priority over *Phragamaticola* (cf Dickinson & Christidis 2014).

gepubliceerd en veranderingen in Engelse namen worden overgenomen door Dutch Birding, zoals sinds 1 januari 2015: Bar-headed Goose (in plaats van Indian Goose), Common Scoter (in plaats van Black Scoter), Black Scoter (in plaats van American Scoter), Eurasian Teal (in plaats van Common Teal) en Atlas Pied Flycatcher (in plaats van Atlas Flycatcher). De redactie dankt Kees Roselaar en George Sangster voor hun assistentie.

Summary

TAXA NAMES IN DUTCH BIRDING From 1 January 2015, Dutch Birding will use revised names or new taxonomic treatments for taxa listed in table 1. For English vernacu-

lar names, updates by the International Ornithological Congress are followed. New species documented in 2014 for a WP region defined as Europe with Macaronesia, all countries bordering the Black and Mediterranean Sea, the Arabian Peninsula (sensu lato) and Iran, include, eg, Wahlberg's Eagle *Aquila wahlbergi* (Egypt; photographed in 2013), (possibly) Large-billed Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus magnirostris* (United Arab Emirates), Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea* (Iran) and Paddyfield Pipit *Anthus rufulus* (Iran) and there was a number of new subspecies like Pacific Eider *Somateria mollissima v-nigrum* (Norway) and American Northern Shrike *Lanius borealis borealis* (Azores).

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WP reports

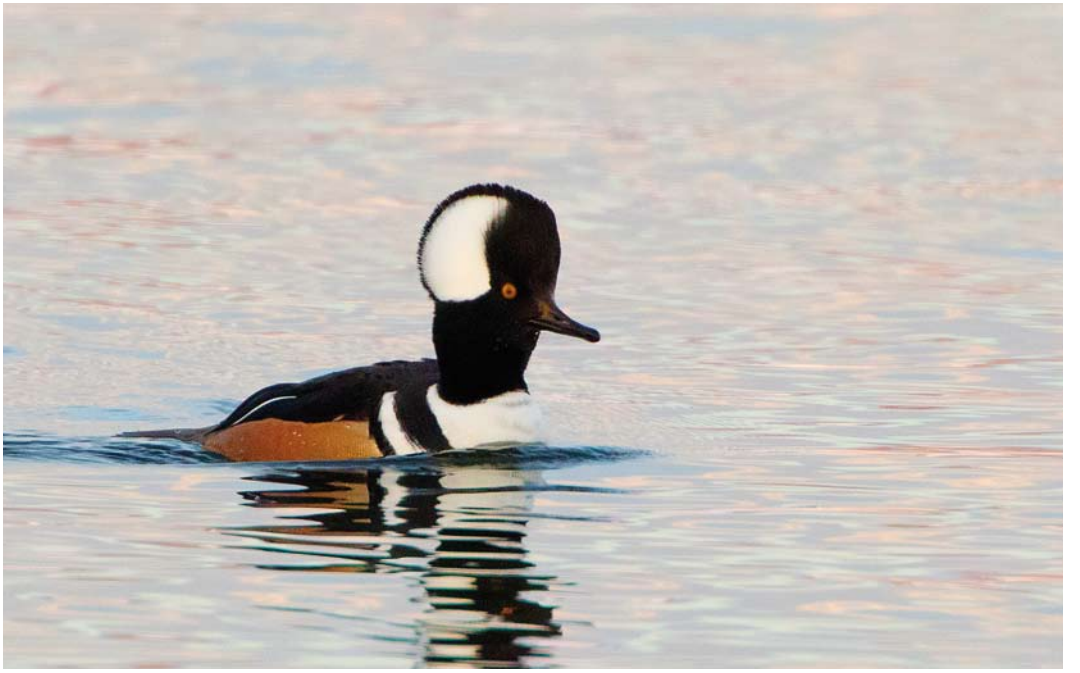
This review lists rare and interesting birds reported in the Western Palearctic mainly from **December 2014** to **late January 2015**. The reports are largely unchecked and their publication here does not imply future acceptance by a rarities committee. Observers are requested to submit their records to each country's rarities committee. Corrections are welcome and will be published.

DUCKS TO FLAMINGOS A **White-headed Duck** *Oxyura leucocephala* at Seewinkel, Burgenland, from 22 November to at least late December was the 11th for Austria. In France, a female or first-winter was swimming in baie de l'Aiguillon, Vendée, on 22-23 November. A record 3300 were counted in Israel in January. On 22 January, 85 were counted at Sidi Bou Rhaba, Kenitra, Morocco. In Italy, two **Bewick's Swans** *Cygnus bewickii* occurred as far south as Siracusa, Sicily, in January. An adult **Lesser White-fronted Goose** *Anser erythropus* at Kfar Baruch from 10 November through December was the sixth for Israel. A **Barnacle Goose** *Branta leucopsis* trapped and colour-ringed (orange ANS) as an adult in Svalbard, Norway, in 1986 returned for its 30th year to the Solway coast, Scotland, becoming the oldest of its species for Britain. An adult male **American White-winged Scoter** *Melanitta deglandi deglandi* at Örfirisey, Reykjavík, from 28 November was still present on at least 14 January. A male **Black Scoter** *M americana* at Rossbeigh, Kerry, from 8 January onwards was the first for Ireland. Four unringed **Buffleheads** *Bucephala albeola* were seen in the Netherlands, including the male at Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, returning for its 11th consecutive winter. In Iceland, an adult male **Hooded Merganser** *Lophodytes cucullatus* at Reykjavík from 18 November was still present on at least 10 January; it was regarded as the same individual as last winter's immature. A first-winter male **Harlequin Duck** *Histrionicus histrionicus* at Donmouth, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, from 4 January onwards was the 16th for Britain. A **Ring-necked Duck** *Aythya collaris* was found at Essaouira, Morocco, on 5 December. In Sweden, a male **American Black Duck** *Anas rubripes* in Skåne from 9 November was still present in January. Perhaps the same five **Greater Flamingos** *Phoenicopterus roseus* in Bayern, Germany, on 27-28 November stayed at Bodensee, Switzerland, until 13 January. From 17 January onwards, five were seen at different sites in the Netherlands.

DOVES TO BUSTARDS In the Netherlands, an **Oriental Turle Dove** *Streptopelia orientalis* (probably a **Rufous Turtle Dove** *S o meena*) was photographed in a garden at Zoutelande, Zeeland, on 14 December. An **Oriental** at Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, from at least 30 December into January was the fifth of the species for the Netherlands, the first dating from 2009; the Vlaardingen bird showed characters of the north-eastern subspecies *S o orientalis*, a taxon not on the Dutch list. Recently, **Chimney Swift** *Chaetura pelagica* and **Barolo Shearwater** *Puffinus baroli* have been deleted from the Norwegian list. In the Canary Islands, an **African Crake** *Crex egregia* was photographed at Puerto Rico, Gran Canaria, on 26 December. A first-year **Allen's Gallinule** *Porphyrio alleni* was present at Oued Massa, Morocco, from 28 December. **American Coots** *Fulica americana* stayed at Lough Kill, Kerry, Ireland, and on North Uist, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, from 5 November and from 16 November, respectively, to at least late January. In the Azores, singles were found on Terceira on 29 November and Faial on 2 December. Perhaps the same male **Little Bustard** *Tetrax tetrax* at West Bexington, Dorset, on 18 November (the first in England since March 2002) turned up again in East Sussex on 30 December and in East Yorkshire from 31 December to 1 January. The 46th for the Netherlands was present at Arkemheen, Nijkerk, Gelderland, from 23 January.

LOONS TO CORMORANTS From 23 November into January, the **Pacific Loon** *Gavia pacifica* was back in Cornwall, where it was first seen on 21 February 2001. The adult in Clare, Ireland, returned on 29 November. A **Great Northern Loon** *G immer* at Oualidia on 30 December was the seventh for Morocco. A **Yellow-billed Loon** *G adamsii* remained in south-eastern Sachsen, Germany, until at least 23 December. Three **Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatrosses** *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* flying together off Belle-Ile, Morbihan, on 1 September constituted the species' first record for France; one individual was photographed. The world's oldest wild bird, 'Wisdom', a female **Laysan Albatross** *Phoebastria immutabilis* ringed as an adult of at least five years old in 1956 on Midway Atoll in the Hawaiian archipelago, laid yet another egg in January; she raised up to 35 chicks of which up to seven since 2006, and her worn rings had to be replaced five times. A **Sooty Shearwater** *P griseus* at Kąty Rybackie, Vistula Spit, on 4 January was the sixth for Poland and a **Great Shearwater** *P gravis* at Jaffa on 6 January the seventh for Israel. In the Netherlands, a record 6320 **Western Great Egrets** *Casmerodius albus* were counted at roosts during October; this species became an annual visitor only since 1976. In January, the last two **Magnificent Frigatebirds** *Fregata magnificens* on Boavista, Cape Verde Islands, were still holding on. A juvenile **Pygmy Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* at La Massona, Aiguamolls de l'Empordà, Catalunya, from 13 December to at least 16 January was the first for Spain. In the Azores, a **Double-crested Cormorant** *P auritus* was found on Terceira on 14 December.

WADERS TO JAEGERS A **Pacific Golden Plover** *Pluvialis fulva* near Houmet Souk on Djerba island on 5 January was the fourth for Tunisia. In January, a **Black-tailed Godwit** *Limosa limosa* stayed on Sal, Cape Verde Islands; before 2000 (when a flock of 16 was seen on Maio on 22 October), there were only four pre-1988 records. In Sweden, a **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularius* stayed



49 Hooded Merganser / Kokardezaagbek *Lophodytes cucullatus*, adult male, Helluvatn, Reykjavík, Iceland, 19 December 2014 *(David Monticelli)*

50 Oriental Turtle Dove / Oosterse Tortel *Streptopelia orientalis*, first-winter, Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, Netherlands, 5 January 2015 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

51 Franklin's Gull / Franklins Meeuw *Larus pipixcan*, first-winter, Sigean, Aude, France, 22 December 2014 *(Antoine Joris)*

52 Grey-headed Gull / Grijskopmeeuw *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*, adult, Bari, Apulia, Italy, 3 January 2015 *(Vincent Legrand)*

53 Smithsonian Gull / Amerikaanse Zilvermeeuw *Larus smithsonianus*, third-winter, Ondarroa, Bizcaia, Spain, 21 December 2014 *(Javier Elorriaga)* **54** Ivory Gull / Ivoormeeuw *Pagophila eburnea*, first-winter, feeding on dead Cuvier's Beaked Whale / Dolfijn van Cuvier *Ziphius cavirostris*, Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 18 December 2014 *(Yvonne Benting/Hebridean Images)*

55 Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier *Glareola nordmanni*, first-year, Overijse, Vlaams-Brabant, Belgium, 1 December 2014 *(Vincent Legrand)*

56 Little Bustard / Kleine Trap *Tetrax tetrax*, Fraisthorpe, East Yorkshire, England, 31 December 2014 *(Tony Dixon)*

57 Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw *Larus atricilla*, first-winter, Genova, Liguria, Italy, 30 December 2014 *(Gabriella Motta)* **58** Franklin's Gull / Franklins Meeuw *Larus pipixcan*, first-winter, Sigean, Aude, France, 21 December 2014 *(Antoine Joris)* **59** Spotted Sandpiper / Amerikaanse Oeverloper *Actitis macularius*, Medemblik, Noord-Holland, Netherlands, 23 January 2015 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

60 American White-winged Scoter / Amerikaanse Grote Zee-eend *Melanitta deglandi deglandi*, adult male, Helluvatn, Reykjavík, Iceland, 19 December 2014 *(David Monticelli)* **61** Lesser White-fronted Goose / Dwerggans *Anser erythropus*, adult, Kfar Baruch, Israel, 11 November 2014 *(Amir Ben Dov)* **62** Harlequin Duck / Harlekijneend *Histrionicus histrionicus*, second calendar-year male, Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 6 January 2015 *(Gary Woodburn)* **63** Pacific Golden Plover / Aziatische Goudplevier *Pluvialis fulva*, Houmet Souk, Djerba, Tunisia, 5 January 2015 *(Michele Viganò)*

at Hamrarna, Fårabäck, Skåne, from 25 November into January. The fourth for the Netherlands was present at Medemblik, Noord-Holland, from 19 January onwards. A **Greater Yellowlegs** *Tringa melanoleuca* was seen at Titchfield, Hampshire, England, on 11 January. The **Western Willet** *T semipalmata inornata* at Ponta Delgado, São Miguel, Azores, from 23 September was still present in late January. A first-year **Black-winged Pratincole** *Glareola nordmanni* at Overijse, Vlaams-Brabant, Belgium, from 29 November was found dead on 3 December. In Tunisia, four **Great Skuas** *Stercorarius skua* were found on Djerba on 5 January.

GULLS TO TERNS In Scotland, juvenile **Ivory Gulls** *Pagophila eburnea* stayed at Stinky Bay, Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, on 13-18 December (feeding on a deceased Cuvier's Beaked Whale *Ziphius cavirostris*) and at Uig, Skye, Highland, from 17 December into January. In Iceland, the species was seen at Heimaey on 17 December and at Sandgerði on 23 December. Up to two adult **Bonaparte's Gulls** *Chroicocephalus philadelphia* occurred in A Coruña from 26 November into January. In Italy, the **Grey-headed Gull** *C cirrocephalus* first present in June-July 2013 was back at Biceglie, Puglia, from 28 November into January. A first-winter **Laughing Gull** *Larus atricilla* occurred near Genova, Liguria, Italy, from 30 December into January. A first-winter **Franklin's Gull** *L pipixcan* stayed at Tudela, Navarra, Spain, on 2-13 December. Another at Castellamare di Stabia, Napoli, on 20 December was the third for Italy. The next day, a first-winter turned up at Sigean, Aude, France. A first-winter **Mediterranean Gull** *L melanocephalus* photographed on Sal on 13 January may be the first for Cape Verde Islands. In France, a total of 11 **Ring-billed Gulls** *L delawarensis* was found in November-December, many returning from previous years. An adult at Ełk on 30 November and at 212 km distance at Pruszków on 8-9 January was the 10th for Poland. In Spain, the return-

64 Ashy Drongo / Grijze Drongo *Dicrurus leucophaeus*, Gan Shmuel, Hefer valley, Israel, 15 December 2014 *(Rony Livne)* **65** Asian Nuthatch / Aziatische Boomklever *Sitta europaea asiatica*, Marjaniemi, Hailuoto, Finland, 19 December 2014 *(Martin Gottschling)* **66** Black-throated Accentor / Zwartkeelheggenmus *Prunella atrogularis*, Marjaniemi, Hailuoto, Finland, 19 December 2014 *(Martin Gottschling)* **67** Eastern Black Redstart / Oosterse Zwarte Roodstaart *Phoenicurus ochruros semirufus/phoenicuroides*, first-year male, Scalby, North Yorkshire, England, 2 December 2014 *(David Aitken)* **68** North African Reed Warbler / Kortvleugelkarekiet *Acrocephalus baeticatus*, Douz, Tunisia, 8 January 2015 *(Michele Viganò)* **69** Lesser Short-toed Lark / Kleine Kortteenleeuwerik *Alaudala rufescens*, Costinesti, Constanta, Romania, 12 December 2014 *(Zoltán Baczó)*

70 Pied Kingfisher / Bonte IJsvogel *Ceryle rudis*, Parco Naturale Regionale Litorale di Ugento, Puglia, Italy, 31 December 2014 *(Roberto Gennaio)* **71** Magnificent Frigatebird / Amerikaanse Fregatvogel *Fregata magnificens*, female, Boavista, Cape Verde Isands, 16 January 2015 *(René Pop/The Sound Approach)* **72** Black-tailed Godwit / Grutto *Limosa limosa*, Sal, Cape Verde Isands, 19 January 2015 *(René Pop/The Sound Approach)*

73 Mediterranean Gull / Zwartkopmeeuw *Larus melanocephalus*, first-winter, Sal, Cape Verde Isands, 13 January 2015 *(René Pop/The Sound Approach)*

74 Short-eared Owl / Velduil *Asio flammeus*, Sal, Cape Verde Isands, 14 January 2015 *(René Pop/The Sound Approach)*

75 Wallcreeper / Rotskruiper *Tichodroma muraria*, Dinant, Namur, Belgium, 4 January 2015 *(Filip De Ruwe)*

76 Black-faced Bunting / Maskergors *Emberiza spodocephala*, first-year or female, Kringel, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 8 December 2014 *(Vincent Legrand)*

ing adult **Thayer's Gull** *L thayeri* ('Cipriana', born in 2007) remained at Lago, Xove, Lugo, from 28 December to at least 17 January; it has been accepted by the Spanish rarities committee. In England, a first-winter was found at Pugney, West Yorkshire, on 27 December. The adult **Smithsonian Gull** *L smithsonianus* at Lires, A Coruña, returned on 7 December; it was first seen as an adult on 28 December 2011 (cf Dutch Birding 34: 294-301, 2012). From November to at least 4 January, a third-winter was present at Ondarroa, Bizkaia, Spain, where it occurred as a first-winter in the winter of 2012/13. The adult previously reported in Sesimbra, Portugal, in early February 2014 had returned by 7 December. An adult **Slaty-backed Gull** *L schistisagus* stayed at Killybegs, Donegal, Ireland, on 17-18 January. A **Bridled Tern** *Onychoprion anaethetus* was photographed rather far at sea off Sein, Finistère, France, on 11 November. In north-western France, an adult **Forster's Tern** *Sterna forsteri* stayed at Saint-Pair-sur-Mer, Manche, from 12 November to 6 December. Also in France, an adult **Lesser Crested Tern** *S bengalensis* wintered at Tarnos, Landes, from 22 November and the **Royal Tern** *S maxima* at Hyères, Var, on 7 November was the same individual as the one here in spring.

RAPTORS TO OWLS In the Azores, a **Northern Harrier** *Circus hudsonius* was seen on Terceira from at least 7 December. An estimated 100 pairs of **Northern Goshawk** *Accipiter gentilis* bred in the city of Berlin, Germany, in 2014 (cf Der Falke 62: 16-19, 2015). In the Netherlands, two pairs of **Red Kite** *Milvus milvus* and four pairs of **Black Kite** *M migrans* bred in 2014. Also in the Netherlands, the **Long-legged Buzzard** *Buteo rufinus* remained from 17 October to at least late January at Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland; the previous winter, it was present from 25 September 2013 to 25 March. In Estonia, a record three pairs of **Northern Hawk-Owl** *Surnia ulula* on Vormsi in 2014 raised a total of 12 young. The first this autumn for Lithuania was trapped on 19 October and the first for Latvia was seen on 26 November; between early October and 11 December, eight were found in Estonia. In Germany, one was present at Schwarzwald, Baden-Württemberg, from 23 November into December. In eastern Belgium, three singing **Eurasian Pygmy Owls** *Glaucidium passerinum* were found in early January. **Short-eared Owl** *Asio flammeus* had in 2014 a top-year in the Netherlands with 80-100 breeding pairs, of which more than half on the Friesland mainland; the last time that a similar number occurred was in 1993 when most were breeding on the Wadden islands. Two were present on Sal in January; until 2003, there were still only seven records in Cape Verde Islands (of which three on Sal). In 2014, c 20 pairs of **Eurasian Eagle Owl** *Bubo bubo* bred in the Netherlands.

KINGFISHERS TO WOODPECKERS The first **Pied Kingfisher** *Ceryle rudis* for Italy at Parco Naturale Regionale Litorale di Ugento, Puglia, from 5 November was still present in January. A female **Middle Spotted Woodpecker** *Dendrocopos medius* on Gotland from 28 December into January was the third for Sweden since 1982. In the Netherlands, the breeding population increased up to 650 pairs in 2014 (including 224 territories in Twente, Overijssel; 200 in Limburg; 67 in Noord-Brabant; 35 in northern Veluwe, Gelderland; and one or two in the south-west in Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, Zeeland).

SHRIKES TO WALLCREEPER A first-year **Brown Shrike** *Lanius cristatus* at Stad, Sogn of Fjordane, on 26 November was the second for Norway. If accepted, the one reported at Deltebre, Tarragona, on 6 January would be the first for Spain. An **Ashy Drongo** *Dicrurus leucophaeus* photographed at Qatbit on 28 November was the first for Oman. The first for Israel stayed at Gan Shmuel in the Hefer valley, Israel, on 3-17 December. In north-western Finland, an **Azure Tit** *Cyanistes cyanus* stayed at Kolari from 8 November to at least mid-January. A **Lesser Short-toed Lark** *Alaudala rufescens* at Costinesti, Constanta, on at least 11-12 December was the second for Romania after one in mid-October. A **Red-rumped Swallow** *Cecropis daurica* photographed at Saint-Chamas, Bouches-du-Rhône, on 11 December was the latest ever for France. The first **African Desert Warbler** *Sylvia deserti* for the Netherlands and northern Europe at Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland, from 12 November was last reported on 11 December. A DNA analysis confirmed the identity of a **Siberian Lesser Whitethroat** *S althaea blythi* trapped at Saltburn, North Yorkshire, England, on 30-31 October. A first-winter **Paddyfield Warbler** *Acrocephalus agricola* at Hyères, Var, was trapped during its stay on 11-13 December. In Tunisia, 50-100 **North African Reed Warblers** *A baeticatus* were noted at the wetlands of Douz, Zaafrane and Ghidma in early January. From 30 December, a **Wallcreeper** *Tichodroma muraria* was present at Dinant, Namur, Belgium.

THRUSHES If accepted, a male **American Robin** *Turdus migratorius* at Granada, Andalucía, on 25 November will be the second for Spain. A first-winter or female **Red-flanked Bluetail** *Tarsiger cyanurus* wintered at Monti Picentini near Napoli, Campania, Italy, from 14 December into January. An unseasonal **Red-breasted Flycatcher** *Ficedula parva* stayed near Ratum, Gelderland, the Netherlands, from 1 January (first winter record). In England, **Eastern Black Redstarts** *Phoenicurus ochruros semirufus/phoenicuroides* stayed at Scalby, North Yorkshire, from 29 November to at least 1 December and on St Mary's, Scilly, from 30 November into January. The adult **White-crowned Wheatear** *Oenanthe leucopyga* at Poelgeest, Oegstgeest, Zuid-Holland, from at least 23 September was last seen on at least 3 December and perhaps 5 December (cf Dutch Birding 36: 419, 2014).

ACCENTORS TO BUNTINGS A **Black-throated Accentor** *Prunella atrogularis* remained at Marjaniemi, Hailuoto, Finland, from 8 December to at least 25 January. **Blyth's Pipits** *A godlewskii* stayed on Sein on 9-29 November and near Wakefield, West Yorkshire, from 8 December into January. In the Netherlands, an **Olive-backed Pipit** *A hodgsoni* was seen at Muiderberg, Noord-Holland, on 1 January. The reports of an influx of **Pine Grosbeaks**

Pinicola enucleator in Rogaland and Vest-Agder, Norway, in early November appear to be erroneous (contra Dutch Birding 36: 420, 2014). An **Asian Crimson-winged Finch** *Rhodopechys sanguineus* at Mandria, Paphos, on 13 January was the second for Cyprus. On Helgoland, a **Black-faced Bunting** *Emberiza spodocephala* was present from 28 November to at least 18 December.

YEAR LISTS In the Netherlands, Pieter Doorn reached a record year total in 2014 of 363 species (www.dutchbirdalerts.nl/list-detail.action?id=11406). These include a number of taxa still to be decided upon by the Dutch rarities committee. As usual, the total excludes the country's 'category C' (introduced) species as well as birds trapped, eg, for ringing. The previous record was established by him in 2013 and (now) stands at 356.

For a number of reports Birdwatch, British Birds, Go-South Bulletin, Sovon-Nieuws, www.birdguides.com, www.netfugl.dk, www.rarebirdalert.co.uk and www.trektellen.nl were consulted. We wish to thank Peter Adriaens, Brahim Bakass, Garry Bakker, Patrick Bergier, Arjan Boele, Richard Bonser, Johan Buckens, Rolf Christensen, José Luis Copete, Andrea Corso, Håkan Delin, Kris De Rouck, Klaas van Dijk, Maartje Doorn, Pieter Doorn, Philippe J Dubois (France), Hugues Dufourny, Enno Ebels, Javier Elorriaga, Dick Forsman, Raymond Galea, Martin Gottschling, Geert Groot Koerkamp, Marcello Grussu, Ricard Gutiérrez, Trinus Haitjema, Thierry Jansen, Albert de Jong, Leander Khil, Peter de Knijff, Łukasz Ławicki (www.clanga.com), Vincent Legrand, André van Loon, Dominic Mitchell, Geir Mobakken (Norway), Damian Money, Gabriella Motta, Marc Nollet, Tim van Nus, Gert Ottens, Yoav Perlman, René Pop, Magnus Robb, Phil Round, Luciano Ruggieri, Michael Sammut, Roy Slaterus, Tom van Spanje, Peter Symens, Roland van der Vliet, Daniel Vrauwdeunt and Peter de Vries for their help in compiling this review.

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Recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland beslaat voornamelijk de periode **november-december 2014**. 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 (CDNA) wordt verzocht hun waarnemingen zo spoedig mogelijk in te dienen via www.dutchavifauna.nl.

De laatste twee maanden van het jaar waren bepaald niet saai. Er was nog goede trek, er doken spannende zeldzaamheden op waaronder zelfs een nieuwe soort voor Nederland en het spectaculaire jaarlijstrecord van 2013 van Pieter Doorn werd door hem persoonlijk verbroken. Na een uitbraak van vogelgriep was het vanaf half november enkele weken lang niet toegestaan om vogels te vangen voor ringonderzoek.

EENDEN Van zowel **Witbuikrotgans** *Branta hrota* als **Zwarte Rotgans** *B nigricans* werden slechts enkele gezien, uitsluitend in het Waddengebied en de Delta. **Roodhalsganzen** *B ruficollis* waren beter vertegenwoordigd, met waarnemingen op ruim 40 locaties. Het grootste aantal kwam van Terschelling, Friesland (maximaal zes). Op 30 december hielden vier **Taigarietganzen** *Anser fabalis* zich op in de omgeving van Boxtel, Noord-Brabant. De groep groeide begin januari aan tot maximaal 14, waarvan één was gezenderd en drie waren voorzien van een halsband (onder meer blauw E-PF en blauw E-SR). Deze vogels waren gevangen op 14 november bij Vildmose, Nordjylland, Denemarken. Een eerstejaars **Groenlandse Kolgans** *A albifrons flavirostris* hield zich van 20 tot in ieder geval 22 december op bij Grijpskerke, Zeeland. **Dwergganzen** *A erythropus* werden van een 10-tal plekken gemeld, met de grootste aantallen zoals gewoonlijk bij Strijen, Zuid-Holland (maxmaal 31). Zeetrektellers meldden in totaal 28 **IJseenden** *Clangula hyemalis*. Vanaf 7 december hield een exemplaar zich op bij Almelo, Overijssel; het betrof de eerste melding uit deze provincie sinds 2003. Het mannetje **Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* van de Gaatkensplas bij Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, bleef de gehele periode. Andere exemplaren trokken bekijks van 9 november tot in januari op het Vossemeer bij Ketelhaven, Flevoland, op 16 december (en wederom in januari) bij Den Oever, Noord-Holland, en op 26 december (en in januari) bij Heel, Limburg. Een 10-tal **Witoogeenden** *Aythya nyroca* werd doorgegeven, voornamelijk in de zuidelijke helft van het land. Een mannetje **Ringsnaveleend** *A collaris* bevond zich op 21 november bij De Blocq van Kuffeler bij Almere, Flevoland, en van 26 tot 29 november onregelmatig in de nabijgelegen Pampushaven. Ook een mannetje **Kleine Topper** *A affinis* zwom op 21 november bij De Blocq van Kuffeler en van 22 tot 26 november in de Pampushaven. Een ander mannetje verbleef van 13 december tot in januari op het Veluwemeer bij Biddinghuizen, Flevoland. Maximaal twee **Zomertalingen** *Anas querquedula* hielden het nog tot 19 november uit op het Volkerak, Zeeland. Een **Amerikaanse Wintertaling** *A carolinensis* op 11 november bij Westkapelle was pas de eerste voor Walcheren, Zeeland. Van 29 november tot 6 december verbleef een exemplaar in Polder Hardenhoek in de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant. Vermoedelijk dezelfde vogel werd op 17 december gezien op het Hollands Diep, Noord-Brabant.

77 Kleine Topper / Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*, mannetje (rechts), met Kuifeenden / Tufted Ducks *A fuligula*, Pampushaven, Flevoland, 22 november 2014 *(Maurits Martens)*

78 Ringsnaveleend / Ring-necked Duck *Aythya collaris*, adult mannetje, met Kuifeend / Tufted Duck *A fuligula*, vrouwtje, Pampushaven, Flevoland, 29 november 2014 *(Michiel de Groodt)*

79 Buffelkopeend / Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*, eerstejaars vrouwtje, WML-plas, Heel, Limburg, 1 januari 2015 *(Rans Schols)*

80 Oosterse Tortel / Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*, eerste-winter, Zoutelande, Zeeland, 14 december 2014 *(Bram Dingemanse)*

DUIVEN TOT GIERZWALUWEN Late **Zomertortels** *Streptopelia turtur* verbleven op 1 november op de Kwade Hoek, Zuid-Holland, en van 9 tot 16 december bij Weert, Limburg. Op 14 december werd een **Oosterse Tortel** *S orientalis* gefotografeerd in een tuin in Zoutelande, Zeeland, en van 30 december tot in het nieuwe jaar verbleef een exemplaar in Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland; indien aanvaard gaat het om het vierde en vijfde geval. Ondanks (of dankzij) uitstekende foto's van laatstgenoemde vogel was er veel discussie over de ondersoort (*S o orientalis* of *S o meena*). **Vale Gierzwaluwen** *Apus pallidus* werden herkend op 9 november boven Heerhugowaard, Noord-Holland, van 12 tot 16 november op de noordpunt van Texel, Noord-Holland (overnachtend in de vuurtoren), en op 13 en 14 november bij Den Helder. Een **Gierzwaluw** *A apus* werd op 17 november dood gevonden in het centrum van Zierikzee, Zeeland; op 15 november vloog vermoedelijk dezelfde gierzwaluw nog boven Zierikzee.

KRAANVOGELS TOT IBISSEN In november deden enorme aantallen **Kraanvogels** *Grus grus* (het zuidoosten van) het land aan. Vooral 9 november was memorabel, met onder andere 54 660 exemplaren langs Koningsbosch, Limburg, en 35 490 langs De Hamert, Limburg. Het vorige dagrecord voor een telpost stamde nog maar uit 2013, toen er op 5 maart 'slechts' 8335 over Losser, Overijssel, vlogen. Zeetrektellers noteerden in totaal 63 **Parelduikers** *Gavia arctica*, negen **IJsduikers** *G immer*, geen enkel (!) **Vaal Stormvogeltje** *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, 37 **Noordse Stormvogels** *Fulmarus glacialis* en 10 **Grauwe Pijlstormvogels** *Puffinus griseus*. Van 8 november tot 20 december verbleef een IJsduiker bij Neeltje Jans, Zeeland. Late **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra* verbleven van 12 november tot in januari bij Schiphol, Noord-Holland, op 25 november bij Haamstede, Zeeland, en van 1 tot 5 december bij Sint Philipsland, Zeeland. De ongeringde **Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* in Noord-Holland die tot in januari op een vijvertje midden in Callantsoog verbleef, maakte op 26 december een uitstapje naar het Amstelmeer en Balgzand. Eerstejaars **Kwakken** *Nycticorax nycticorax* konden nog worden bezocht tot 14 december bij Culemborg, Gelderland, en op 13 en 14 december bij Schoonhoven, Zuid-Holland. Op enkele plekken werden nog meerdere **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* bijeen gezien: de gehele periode bij Elburg, Gelderland (maximaal vijf), tot 14 december bij Kampen, Overijssel (maximaal drie), en vanaf 30 november bij Nieuwendijk, Zuid-Holland (maximaal drie). Op c 10 andere plaatsen werden solitaire exemplaren opgemerkt. Tot in december waren op enkele plaatsen nog **Purperreigers** *Ardea purpurea* aanwezig. De nasleep van de influx van **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* leverde nog waarnemingen op tot 29 november bij Berkel en Rodenrijs, Zuid-Holland (twee); tot 3 december bij Koedijk, Noord-Holland (maximaal zeven); vanaf 25 november opnieuw bij Leidschendam, Zuid-Holland (vier); en vanaf 31 december bij Nieuwkoop, Zuid-Holland (twee).

PLEVIEREN TOT ALKEN Late **Strandplevieren** *Charadrius alexandrinus* werden nog gezien van 29 november tot 1 december bij Serooskerke, Zeeland, en op 4 (en mogelijk 13) december bij Oostvoorne, Zuid-Holland, en late **Morinelplevieren** *C morinellus* verbleven nog van 4 tot 9 november op Terschelling en op 9 november bij Westkapelle. Een **Bonapartes Strandloper** *Calidris fuscicollis* werd op 30 november gemeld bij Den Oever. Een late **Grauwe Franjepoot** *Phalaropus lobatus* zwom op 4 november bij Vlissingen, Zeeland, vergezeld door twee **Rosse Franjepoten** *P fulicarius*. Van in totaal c 60 Rosse verbleven meerdere voor langere tijd op dezelfde plek, zoals bij IJmuiden, Noord-Holland (maximaal vier). Zeetrektellers meldden negen **Papegaaiduikers** *Fratercula arctica* en 33 **Kleine Alken** *Alle alle* maar grote aantallen **Zeekoeten** *Uria aalge* zoals in voorgaande winters bleven uit. De **Zwarte Zeekoet** *Cepphus grylle* van de Brouwersdam, Zuid-Holland, liet zich de gehele periode af en toe zien (en een enkele keer zelfs horen; voor zover bekend konden voor het eerst in Nederland geluidsopnamen van deze soort worden gemaakt). Voorts vlogen exemplaren op 1 november langs Camperduin, Noord-Holland, en op 2 november en 28 december langs Texel. Van 23 tot 28 november trok een Kleine Alk veel bekijks in het haventje van Burghsluis, Zeeland.

JAGERS TOT STERNS Vanaf telposten langs de kust werden in totaal nog 25 **Kleine** *Stercorarius parasiticus*, 238 **Middelste** *S pomarinus* en 48 **Grote Jagers** *S skua* doorgegeven. Zeetrektellers noteerden twee **Vorkstaartmeeuwen** *Xema sabini* en tussen 17 en 23 november werd er af en toe één ter plaatse gemeld bij IJmuiden. De tweede-kalenderjaar **Kleine Burgemeester** *Larus glaucoides* bleef tot 22 november bij IJmuiden. Eerstekalenderjaar vogels werden waargenomen op 5 november bij Den Haag, Zuid-Holland; van 19 tot 28 december op Terschelling; en vanaf 28 december in de omgeving van Petten, Noord-Holland (twee) en bij IJmuiden. Deze laatste werd soms vergezeld door een adulte. Bij Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland, werd op 31 december mogelijk dezelfde adulte opgemerkt. Na een waarneming op 2 november over Blauwestad, Groningen, werden vanaf 15 december nog eens c acht **Grote Burgemeesters** *L hyperboreus* waargenomen langs de kust. Een late **Zwarte Stern** *Chlidonias niger* werd op 9 november gefotografeerd langs de Oostvaardersdijk, Flevoland, en op 11 november werd een exemplaar dood gevonden op De Kreupel, Noord-Holland.

VISARENDEN TOT SPERWERS Vanaf telposten werden in totaal 16 **Visarenden** *Pandion haliaetus*, 73 **Bruine Kiekendieven** *Circus aeruginosus*, 325 **Blauwe Kiekendieven** *C cyaneus,* vier **Zeearenden** *Haliaeetus albicilla*, 32 **Rode Wouwen** *Milvus milvus*, 16 **Ruigpootbuizerds** *Buteo lagopus,* 42 **Velduilen** *Asio flammeus*, 103 **Smellekens** *Falco columbarius* en 145 **Slechtvalken** *F peregrinus* doorgegeven. Een late Visarend verbleef van 24 november tot 14 december in het Westland, Zuid-Holland. Intrigerend was de melding van een **Vale Gier** *Gyps fulvus* op 29 december langs Emmen, Drenthe. Late **Zwarte Wouwen** *M migrans* werden gefotografeerd op 8 november boven de Strabrechtse Heide, Noord-Brabant, en op 14 november bij Oudeschip, Groningen, en een

81 Oosterse Tortel / Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*, eerste-winter, Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, 4 januari 2015 *(Herman Bouman)*

82 Oosterse Tortel / Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*, eerste-winter, Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, 6 januari 2015 *(Jaap Denee)*

83 Roze Spreeuw / Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus*, eerste-winter, Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, 24 januari 2015 *(Co van der Wardt)*

late **Boomvalk** *F subbuteo* werd op 7 november waargenomen bij Castricum, Noord-Holland. De **Arendbuizerd** *B rufinus* van de Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, bleef de gehele periode.

HOPPEN TOT ZWALUWEN **Hoppen** *Upupa epops* doken op 6 december op bij Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, en, mogelijk dezelfde, op 16 december (en weer in het nieuwe jaar) bij de Ackerdijkse Plassen, Zuid-Holland. Een eerste-kalenderjaar **Grauwe Klauwier** *Lanius collurio* verbleef van 13 tot 25 november op Texel. Een eerste-kalenderjaar (vermoedelijke) **Turkestaanse Klauwier** *L phoenicuroides* werd op 13 november geringd bij Castricum. Deze bleef tot 25 november en vloog daar op 17 november nogmaals in een net; de vogel verbleef meestal buiten de ringbaan en trok daarom veel bekijks. Het hoogste aantal **Bonte Kraaien** *Corvus cornix* bijeen bedroeg 12 bij Vierhuizen, Groningen. Door trektellers werden nog drie **Buidelmezen** *Remiz pendulinus* gemeld en er waren ringvangsten op 9 november bij Zwolle, Overijssel, en op 20 november in het Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, Zeeland (drie). Trektellers noteerden 120 **Strandleeuweriken** *Eremophila flava*. Late **Oeverzwaluwen** *Riparia riparia* vlogen op 8 november bij Ossenhoek, Zeeland, en Pieterburen, Groningen, en op 11 november bij Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland. Vanaf trektelposten werd in november nog een opvallend hoog aantal van 66 **Boerenzwaluwen** *Hirundo rustica* doorgegeven. Op 24 december werd bovendien een exemplaar gefotografeerd bij Kloosterzande, Zeeland. Tot half november werden ook nog enkele **Huiszwaluwen** *Delichon urbicum* opgemerkt; een exemplaar op 16 november op Terschelling betrof mogelijk een hybride Boerenzwaluw x Huiszwaluw *H rustica x D urbicum*.

STRUIKZANGERS TOT RIETZANGERS Een **Cetti's Zanger** *Cettia cetti* op 19 november bij Den Helder bevond zich behoorlijk ver buiten het normale verspreidingsgebied. Een **Pallas' Boszanger** *Phylloscopus proregulus* werd op 23 november kortstondig gehoord bij Den Haag en vanaf 26 december verbleef een exemplaar in de Oostvaardersplassen bij Lelystad, Flevoland. In november werden nog ten minste 45 **Bladkoningen** *P inornatus* waargenomen. Op 1 november werd in Meijendel, Zuid-Holland, de **Bruine Boszanger** *P fuscatus* teruggevangen die daar op 30 oktober was geringd; een tweede exemplaar hing op 2 november in het net. Van 6 tot 10 november verbleef er één in de zeereep bij de IJmuiderslag, Noord-Holland. Verspreid over 10 ringplekken werden 12 **Siberische Tjiftjaffen** *P tristis* gevangen. Ook waren er diverse veldwaarnemingen, onder meer van vier vogels op 4 november in de Eemshaven, Groningen. Enkele late **Fitissen** *P trochilus* werden geringd, waaronder op 20 november bij Castricum. Een muskusrattenbestrijder ontdekte op 12 november een **Afrikaanse Woestijngrasmus** *Sylvia deserti* nabij Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland. Hoewel de waarneming aanvankelijk geheim werd gehouden, werd de vogel op basis van een blogpost van een tweede waarnemer op 25 november en de summiere informatie die hij over de

84 Kleine Burgemeester / Iceland Gull *Larus glaucoides*, tweede-winter, IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, 9 november 2014 *(Eric Menkveld)*

85 Kleine Alk / Little Auk *Alle alle*, Burghsluis, Zeeland, 28 november 2014 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

plek losliet na doortastend speurwerk op 26 november teruggevonden. De landeigenaar werkte fantastisch mee en daardoor konden 100en vogelaars de vogel waarnemen. Na een uitbraak van vogelgriep op een nabijgelegen kippenboerderij was het betreden van het land vanaf 1 december niet meer toegestaan maar de vogel was tot zeker 11 december aanwezig. Indien aanvaard betreft dit een (zeer onverwachte) nieuwe soort voor Nederland en het eerste geval voor Noordwest-Europa. De laatste **Sperwergrasmus** *S nisoria* van het jaar werd op 5 november geringd op Vlieland, Friesland. Late **Tuinfluiters** *S borin* werden geringd op 13 november in het Zwanenwater, Noord-Holland, en op 19 november bij Castricum. **Kleine Karekieten** *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* werden nog geringd op 9 november bij Hasselt, Overijssel, en op 12 november in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Noord-Holland.

BOOMKRUIPERS TOT VLIEGENVANGERS Een **Taigaboomkruiper** *Certhia familiaris* werd op 10 november geringd bij Den Oever. Her en der werden kleine aantallen **Pestvogels** *Bombycilla garrulus* gemeld, waaronder op 9 november een groep van acht in Den Burg op Texel. Vanaf ten minste 1 december verbleef een geringde eerste-kalenderjaar **Roze Spreeuw** *Pastor roseus* met een aluminium ring in een tuin op een aanvankelijk geheim gehouden locatie in Vlaardingen. De vogel bleek op 15 augustus te zijn geringd bij Badetz, Saksen-Anhalt, Duitsland. Vanaf trektelpost De Vulkaan bij Den Haag werden dit najaar maar liefst 1 127 022 **Spreeuwen** *Sturnus vulgaris* en 910 722 **Vinken** *Fringilla coelebs* geteld. De gehele periode werden af en toe één of twee **Roodbuikwaterspreeuwen** *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus* waargenomen bij Epen, Limburg. Trektellers registreerden in november nog een vrij hoog aantal van 42 **Beflijsters** *Turdus torquatus* en ook in december werden nog op verschillende plekken exemplaren gemeld. Een waarschijnlijke **IJslandse Koperwiek** *T iliacus coburni* verbleef van 25 oktober tot 4 november bij Oost-Vlieland, Friesland; er zijn geen goed gedocumenteerde gevallen van deze ondersoort maar mogelijk is het een zeldzame (najaars)gast. Een **Gekraagde Roodstaart** *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* werd op 23 november nog gefotografeerd bij Deventer, Overijssel. Een eerste-kalenderjaar mannetje **Bonte Tapuit** *Oenanthe pleschanka* liet zich van 10 tot 13 november fraai bekijken bij Zoeterwoude, Zuid-Holland. De veelbesproken **Witkruintapuit** *O leucopyga* van Oegstgeest, Zuid-Holland, werd voor het laatst gemeld op 4 of 5 december.

KWIKSTAARTEN TOT GORZEN Op een handvol plekken werden tot 25 november **Gele Kwikstaarten** *Motacilla flava* gemeld, waaronder een mannetje van 10 tot 23 november bij Stellendam, Zuid-Holland. Op telposten werden nog 10 **Grote Piepers** *Anthus richardi* genoteerd. Ook bleef een handvol exemplaren dagen achtereen op dezelfde plek, waaronder twee tot in januari in Waterland, Noord-Holland. Een **Siberische Boompieper**

86 Rosse Franjepoot / Red Phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius*, eerste-winter, Neeltje Jans, Zeeland, 21 december 2014 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

87 Afrikaanse Woestijngrasmus / African Desert Warbler *Sylvia deserti*, Polder Gnephoek, Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland, 26 november 2014 *(Alex Bos)*

88 Afrikaanse Woestijngrasmus / African Desert Warbler *Sylvia deserti*, Polder Gnephoek, Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland, 29 november 2014 *(René van Rossum)*

89 Afrikaanse Woestijngrasmus / African Desert Warbler *Sylvia deserti*, Polder Gnephoek, Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland, 28 november 2014 *(Martin van der Schalk)* **90** Vermoedelijke Turkestaanse Klauwier / presumed Red-tailed Shrike *Lanius phoenicuroides*, eerstejaars, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 21 november 2014 *(Eric Menkveld)* **91** Vermoedelijke Turkestaanse Klauwier / presumed Red-tailed Shrike *Lanius phoenicuroides*, eerstejaars, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 13 november 2014 *(Luc Knijnsberg)*

92 Bonte Tapuit / Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*, eerstejaars mannetje, Zoeterwoude, Zuid-Holland, 12 november 2014 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

93 Vermoedelijke IJslandse Koperwiek / presumed Icelandic Redwing *Turdus iliacus coburni*, eerstejaars, Westerse Veld, Vlieland, Friesland, 2 november 2014 *(Nils van Duivendijk)*

94 Vale Gierzwaluw / Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus*, Heerhugowaard, juveniel, Noord-Holland, 9 november 2014 *(Harm Niesen)* **95** Kleine Topper / Lesser Scaup *Aythya affinis*, mannetje, met Kuifeenden / Tufted Ducks *A fuligula*, vrouwtjes, Biddinghuizen, Flevoland, 23 december 2014 *(Edial Dekker)* **96** Oosterse Tortel / Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*, eerste-winter, Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, 2 januari 2015 *(John de Graaf)* **97** Pallas' Boszanger / Pallas's Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*, Julianapad, Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, 29 december 2014 *(Jurriën van Deijk)*

A hodgsoni die in de middag van 5 november bij Oudeschip verbleef was het eerste geval voor de provincie Groningen. Op 11 november vloog er één over het Noordhollands Duinreservaat bij Castricum. Vanaf telposten werden 423 **Fraters** *Linaria flavirostris* (waarvan het leeuwendeel in Groningen), 24 **Europese Kanaries** *Serinus serinus*, 703 **Sneeuwgorzen** *Plectrophenax nivalis,* 95 **IJsgorzen** *Calcarius lapponicus* en acht **Grauwe Gorzen** *Emberiza calandra* gemeld. Op 2 november werden twee overvliegende **Grote Kruisbekken** *Loxia pytyopsittacus* waargenomen bij Veenendaal, Utrecht. Een op Citroensijs *Carduelis citrinella* lijkende vogel die op 10 november werd gevangen bij Overdinkel, Overijssel, betrof mogelijk een (ontsnapte) **Grijsnekkanarie** *S canicollis*. Bij Puth, Limburg, verbleven langdurig maximaal 24 Grauwe Gorzen. Op 5 en 8 november werd een **Dwerggors** *E pusilla* gemeld op de noordpunt van Texel.

Voor zijn hulp bij het samenstellen van deze rubriek bedanken wij Albert de Jong. Ook is dankbaar gebruikgemaakt van de websites dutchbirdalerts.nl, waarneming.nl, trektellen.nl, sovon.nl en lauwersmeer.com.

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DB Actueel

Amerikaanse Oeverloper bij Medemblik Sinds ik de Amerikaanse Oeverloper *Actitis macularius* van juli 2011 in Nederland had gemist vanwege mijn huwelijksreis naar Maleisië checkte ik elk winterhalfjaar stelselmatig foto's van Oeverloper *A hypoleucos* op www.waarneming.nl. Oeverlopers zijn in de winter zeer schaars en aangezien er met enige regelmaat overwinteringsgevallen zijn van Amerikaanse Oeverloper in Brittannië en ook wat losse winterwaarnemingen elders in Noordwest-Europa bleef ik gemotiveerd om dit een paar keer per week te blijven doen. In de ochtend van 20 januari 2015 deed ik dit weer en mijn oog viel op een zeer matige foto die de dag ervoor was gemaakt door Pieter van Franeker in het gebied Vooroever ten zuiden van Medemblik, Noord-Holland. De vogel was 'goedgekeurd' als Oeverloper maar toch zag ik een aantal subtiele kenmerken die beter pasten op Amerikaanse, waaronder een lichte (rozige) snavel met donkere punt, lichte poten en een kort gedrongen achterlijf. Toen ik de foto inzoomde en iets oplichtte kwam het allemaal nog wat beter naar voren en ik besloot de foto door te sturen naar een aantal vrienden om hun mening te vragen. Deze altijd kritische heren zouden mij waarschijnlijk voor gek verklaren – de foto was immers in de mist gemaakt en er was eigenlijk weinig op te zien... Toen echter ook Jaap Denee en David Uit de Weerd er hetzelfde in zagen werd ik zenuwachtig. Ik besloot de waarneming direct door te piepen via Dutch Bird Alerts ('mogelijk, determinatie lastig') in de hoop dat er door lokale vogelaars gezocht ging worden. Zelf moest ik eerst naar een afspraak voor mijn werk en daarna zou ik ook even gaan zoeken. Na mijn afspraak reed ik snel naar de plek en tot mijn verbazing was er geen vogelaar te zien. Het was een doordeweekse werkdag en de foto was vaag dus aan de andere kant begreep ik het ook wel. Na ruim 1.5 h tevergeefs zoeken moest ik stoppen. Sommige stukken waren redelijk onoverzichtelijk dus de vogel kon best nog aanwezig zijn en ik hoopte dat er nog anderen in de gelegenheid zouden zijn om een poging te doen. Aan het einde van de dag toen ik net aankwam bij mijn volgende afspraak werd de vogel toch nog teruggevonden door Charles Martens en Maurits Martens. Zij waren gelukkig na mij ook nog gaan zoeken en zagen de oeverloper om 16:10. Op basis van de waargenomen kenmerken (die gelijk aan de hand van hun foto's gecontroleerd konden worden), zoals de relatief korte projectie van de staart voorbij de vleugelpunten, de vleeskleurige snavel met donkere punt en de niet tot aan het lichaam doorlopende witte vleugelstreep, was het snel duidelijk: een Amerikaanse Oeverloper! Omdat het al snel donker werd kon nog maar een enkeling uit de omgeving de vogel die dag nog zien. Een slapeloze nacht was voor mij het gevolg, en al in het donker stond ik de volgende ochtend met een groepje andere vogelaars op de plek waar de vogel de dag ervoor was gaan slapen. Al in de schemer werd hij teruggevonden en hij liet zich de hele dag fraai bekijken. Daarbij waren de paar kleine zwarte vlekjes op de onderdelen goed zichtbaar, een toegift om de determinatie helemaal zeker te stellen. Ook werd de hoge een- of tweetonige roep gehoord die sterk verschilt van die van Oeverloper. Op basis van het patroon op de dekveren en tertials betrof het een eerste-winter; ook de vleeskleurige poten met nauwelijks geel duidden op die leeftijd. De aanwezigheid van een paar donkere vlekjes op de anaalstreek is in dit kleed niet ongebruikelijk. Op 22 en 23 januari werd hij weer de gehele dag gezien.

Het betrof de vierde waarneming van deze Nearctische steltloper in Nederland en de tweede twitchbare. De soort overwintert van Midden- tot Zuid-Amerika. In Europa is het een regelmatige dwaalgast in alle maanden van het jaar, met relatief (voor een steltloper) veel winterwaarnemingen. Eerdere gevallen in Nederland waren op 18 juli 1976 in de Eerste Kroonspolder op Vlieland, Friesland (adult zomerkleed, verzameld), op 23 (vermoedelijk tot 28) augustus 1980 bij Diemen, Noord-Holland

98 Amerikaanse Oeverloper / Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*, Medemblik, Noord-Holland, 21 januari 2015 *(Rob Halff)*

[*Dutch Birding 37: 66-68, 2015*]

99 Amerikaanse Oeverloper / Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*, Medemblik, Noord-Holland, 21 januari 2015 *(Toy Janssen)*

100 Amerikaanse Oeverloper / Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*, Medemblik, Noord-Holland, 22 januari 2015 *(Co van der Wardt)*

(juveniel) en op 30-31 juli 2011 in de Hoogerwaardpolder, Noord-Brabant/Zeeland (adult zomerkleed). Dat er relatief snel na de vogel van 2011 een herkansing kwam is niet verwonderlijk gezien de aantallen van de soort in onder meer Brittannië (c 170 gevallen) en redelijk wat recente waarnemingen in bijvoorbeeld Scandinavië. Op dit moment overwintert bijvoorbeeld ook een vogel in Schotland en in Zuid-Zweden verbleef een exemplaar van eind november 2014 tot ten minste 10 januari 2015. Rob Halff

Spotted Sandpiper On 20-23 January 2015, a first-winter Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius* stayed near Medemblik, Noord-Holland, the Netherlands. The bird was 'discovered' by a birder regularly checking winter photographs of 'Common Sandpiper' *A hypoleucos* on the Dutch website www.waarneming.nl (Common is very scarce in winter and the known pattern of Spotted in Europe includes several winter records). This was the fourth record, after birds in July 1976, August 1980 and July 2011. Only the birds from 2011 and 2015 were twitchable. The rarity of this species in the Netherlands is remarkable, given the 170+ records in Britain and regular records in other north-western European countries.

New bird species described in late 2013 and 2014 In December 2013 and during 2014 four bird species have been newly described, three from Brazil and one from Sulawesi, Indonesia.

São Paulo Marsh Antwren / Moerasmiersluiper *Formicivora paludicola* (Buzzetti, D R C, Belmonte-Lopes, R, Reinert, B L, Silveira, L F & Bornschein, M R 2013. A new species of *Formicivora* Swainson, 1824 (Thamnophilidae) from the state of São Paulo, Brazil. Rev Brasil Ornitol 21: 269-291). This new antwren was first discovered in October 2004. In subsequent years, a total of 13 specimens were collected, 37 were trapped and released and vocalizations were recorded. It has now been found to occur in 15 small and isolated marsh areas just east and north-east of the city of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil. The study of its morphology, DNA and vocalizations revealed that *F paludicola* is the sister species of Marsh Antwren *F acutirostris* (formerly in the genus *Stymphalornis*). Because several of the present (and potential) locations are threatened and/or already degraded by human activities such as the building of dams and houses, sand mining, drainage, agriculture etc, the survival of this species is already in danger. However, no formal (legal) conservation measures are in place yet. On one location where a population was in immediate danger by the filling of an artificial lake after a new dam was finished, 72 individuals were captured and released in nearby marshes. A couple of years later, most transferred individuals were still present, some of them with young birds. A pdf of the paper can be downloaded at http://tinyurl.com/o7dk99k.

Cryptic Treehunter / Cryptische Boomjager *Cichlocolaptes mazarbarnetti* (Mazar-Barnett, J & Buzzetti, D R C 2014. A new species of *Cichlocolaptes* Reichenbach 1853 (Furnariidae), the '*gritador-do-nordeste*', an undescribed trace of the fading bird life of northeastern Brazil. Rev Brasil Ornitol 22: 75-94). This new treehunter is described from a specimen collected already in 1986 that was, however, for many years considered to be a Alagoas Foliage-gleaner *Philydor novaesi*. Although similar in plumage, the new species is considerably larger and heavier and, combined with its vocalizations and behavioural specialisation on bromeliads, it was therefore allocated to the genus *Cichlocolaptes*. The species is now known only from two locations in north-eastern Brazil: Murici, Alagoas; and Frei Caneca, Jaqueira, Pernambuco. It is considered extremely rare (only 10 individuals known during this study) and it is proposed to be classified as 'critically endangered'. The first author, Juan Mazar-Barnett, suddenly passed away before the manuscript of the paper was finished and therefore his co-author decided to name the new treehunter after his friend and colleague. A pdf of the paper can be downloaded at

http://tinyurl.com/keprxb5. Some vocalizations can be listened to at http://tinyurl.com/nz3h6v4.

Bahian Mouse-colored Tapaculo / Bahiamuistapaculo *Scytalopus gonzagai* (Maurício, G N, Belmonte-Lopes, R, Pacheco, J F, Silveira, L F, Whitney, B M & Bornschein, M R 2014. Taxonomy of 'Mouse-colored Tapaculos' (II): An endangered new species from the montane Atlantic forest of southern Bahia, Brazil (Passeriformes: Rhinocryptidae: *Scytalopus*). Auk 131: 643-659). Study of plumage, morphology, vocalizations and genetics of 11 specimens of two isolated mountain populations of Mouse-colored Tapaculo *Scytalopus speluncae* in southern Bahia, Brazil, revealed that a new species can be added to this species complex. *S gonzagai* is now known from five undisturbed locations in these two mountain ranges. Based on the estimated available suitable area and observed densities, the total population is estimated at only less than 3000 individuals and therefore should be immediately classified as 'endangered'. A few photographs and vocalizations can be found at http://tinyurl.com/k884bsn.

Sulawesi Streaked Flycatcher / Sulawesivliegenvanger *Muscicapa sodhii* (Harris, J B C, Rasmussen, P C, Yong, D L, Prawiradilaga, D M, Putra, D D, Round, P D & Rheindt, F E 2014. A new species of *Muscicapa* flycatcher from Sulawesi, Indonesia. PLoS ONE 9 (11): e112657. This flycatcher was already reported as a possible new species in 1999, after being seen independently in July 1997 on three separate locations on Sulawesi by Ben King and Philip Rostron and by Dutch birders Rob Bouwman, Teus Luijendijk and Chris Quispel (see http://tinyurl.com/kra82r8). From 1999 to 2013, it was reported c 22 times by several observers. During field work in July 2012, after several unsuccessful mist-netting attempts, a local hunter surprisingly came up with two shot specimens, which he donated to the team; six recordings of the song of one bird were obtained. Plumage and other morphological characters, song and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) were compared with those from several other *Muscicapa* species. In plumage, *M sodhii* is superficially similar to Grey-streaked Flycatcher *M griseisticta* (an Eastern Palearctic species wintering in Sulawesi) but several morphological characters, song and mtDNA proved it to be very different from that species. The mtDNA placed the new species in the clade of Asian Brown Flycatcher *M dauurica*. The new species appears to be widely distributed in lowland and submontane forest on Sulawesi and is considered not to be threatened. The paper is available at http://tinyurl.com/pwq2e7s. André J van Loon

DBA-nieuws

Dutch Birding-vogeldag 2015 De komende Dutch Birding-vogeldag vindt plaats op zaterdag 21 maart 2015, op dezelfde locatie centraal in het land als de afgelopen jaren, Congrescentrum De Werelt te Lunteren, Gelderland.

De reden dat de vogeldag iets later is dan anders is de publicatie van het nieuwe boek van The Sound Approach die voor dit voorjaar gepland staat. Deze vogeldag zal dan ook grotendeels in het teken staan van het thema van dit boek: uilen! En dat belooft een aantal spannende en interessante lezingen op te leveren.

Daarnaast zal Sovon een lezing geven over zeldzame broedvogels in Nederland en blikt Arjan Dwarshuis vooruit op zijn poging om in 2016 het wereldjaarlijstrecord te breken. De dag zal worden afgesloten door The Urban Birder, David Lindo.

In de ruime foyer van het congrescentrum wordt zoals altijd een vogelaarsbeurs ingericht met boeken, optische apparatuur, cd's en dvd's, collega-vogelorganisaties, aanbieders van vogelreizen en vogelkunst. Indien u ook interesse heeft om met een stand aanwezig te zijn, dan kunt u voor meer informatie contact opnemen met Rob Gordijn (rob.gordijn@dutchbirding.nl).

De zaal gaat open om 09:00. Het programma duurt tot c 17:00 en tussen de lezingen door zijn ruime pauzes om de stands te bezoeken en/of gezellig bij te praten. De entree bedraagt EUR 5.00. Het definitieve programma, een overzicht van de standhouders en informatie over de bereikbaarheid van Congrescentrum De Werelt staan binnenkort op onze website www.dutchbirding.nl. Rob Gordijn & Arjan van Egmond

Corrigenda

In het CDNA-jaarverslag over 2013 zijn twee fouten in fotobijschriften geslopen. De Meenatortel *Streptopelia orientalis meena* van Schiermonnikoog, Friesland (Dutch Birding 36: 371, plaat 496, 2014), was een adult (niet 'first-year'); de leeftijd werd wel correct vermeld in de tekst op p 368. De foto van de Westelijke Rosse Waaierstaart *Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes* (Dutch Birding 36: 386, plaat 516, 2014) werd uiteraard gemaakt op 27 september *2013* (niet 2014).

In the CDNA rarities report 2013 two mistakes were made in photograph captions. The Rufous Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis meena* on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland (Dutch Birding 36: 371, plate 496, 2014), was an adult (not a first-year); the age was correctly mentioned in the text on p 368. The photograph of the Western Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes* (Dutch Birding 36: 386, plate 516, 2014) was of course taken on 27 September *2013* (not 2014). Redactie