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U kunt zich abonneren door het overmaken van de abonnementsprijs op bankrekening (IBAN): NL95 INGB 0000 1506 97; BIC: INGBNL2A ten name van Dutch Birding Association te Amsterdam, o.v.v. 'abonnement Dutch Birding' en uw postadres. Het abonnement loopt per kalenderjaar. Na ontvangst van de betaling worden reeds verschenen nummers van de lopende jaargang nagezonden.

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

Voor taxonomie, volgorde en naamgeving van vogels in Dutch Birding worden de volgende overzichten aangehouden: *Dutch Birding-vogelnamen* door A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2015, www.dutchbirding.nl/page.php?page_id=228) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Nederlandse en Engelse namen van West-Palearctische vogels); *The Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world* (derde editie, door E C Dickinson (redactie) 2003; vierde editie, deel 1, door E C Dickinson & J V Remsen Jr (redactie) 2013) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke namen van overige vogels van de wereld); en *IOC world bird names 5.1* door F Gill & D Donsker (2015, www.worldbirdnames.org) (Engelse en Nederlandse namen van overige vogels in de wereld; Nederlandse namen door P Vercruijse en A J van Loon).

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

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

For taxonomy, sequence and nomenclature of birds in Dutch Birding the following lists are used: *Dutch Birding bird names* by A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2015, www.dutchbirding.nl/page.php?page_id=229) (taxonomy and scientific, Dutch and English names of Western Palearctic birds); *The Howard and Moore complete checklist of the birds of the world* (third edition, by E C Dickinson (editor) 2003; fourth edition, volume 1, by E C Dickinson & J V Remsen Jr (editors) 2013) (taxonomy and scientific names of remaining birds of the world); and *IOC world bird names 5.1* by F Gill & D Donker (2015, www.worldbirdnames.org) (English and Dutch names of remaining birds of the world; Dutch names by P Vercuijsse and A J van Loon).

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

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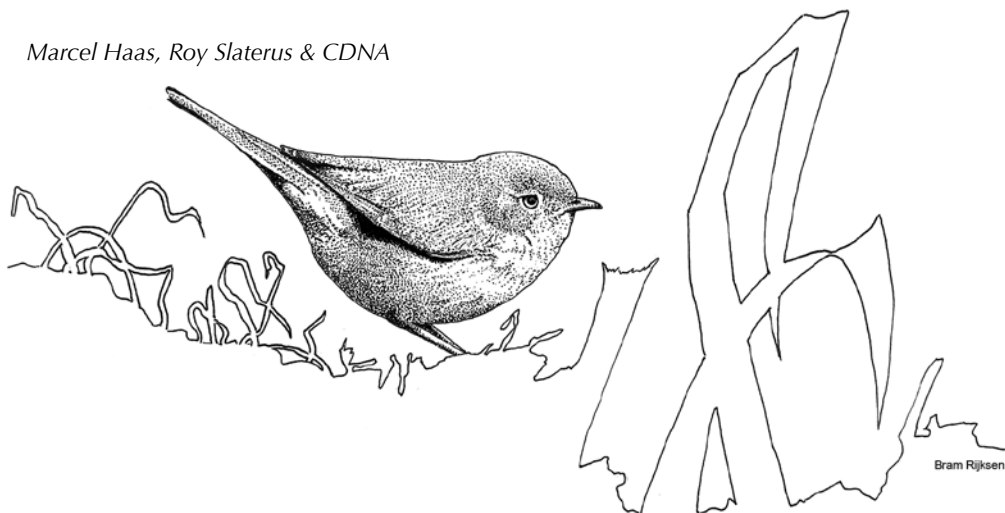
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Rare birds in the Netherlands in 2014

Marcel Haas, Roy Slaterus & CDNA



This is the 35th annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding. It comprises records from 2014 as well as belated and reconsidered records, dating back to 1909, which have been evaluated by the Dutch rarities committee, the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA). Several 2014 reports are still under review or awaiting submission and could therefore not be included. In addition, some reports for 2013 and earlier years are still under consideration for various reasons.

Details included for each record are, if available: date(s); location and/or municipality (municipal divisions as on 1 January 2015); province; number of birds if more than one; plumage and sex; type of record if ringed, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed or found dead (and where specimen is stored, if known); names of up to three observers involved in finding, identifying and recording; and relevant references in the literature, which normally include (inter)national but not regional journals, and published photographs. Records from 2013 lasting into 2014 that already have been published in the 2013 report (Haas et al 2014) are repeated here without reference. Observations not (yet) submitted but mentioned in the 2013 report are not repeated in this report. The sequence of the records in the species accounts is from the current year backwards, with records within one year presented chronologically. Numbers after each (sub)species' name refer to the total number of individuals **1** from 1 January 1800 to 31 December 1979, **2** since 1 January 1980 but

excluding **3** the current year. Taxa marked with an asterisk * are new to the Dutch list.

Thanks to many observers now documenting old records in online databases, eg, www.waarneming.nl, the CDNA, with the help of Edwin Russer, was able to trace date extensions for many records that have already been accepted. These changes are indicated in this report with # and overrule dates given in van den Berg & Bosman (2001) and annual reports of the CDNA published in 2002-14 (covering 2001-13); the previous dates are given between brackets. For the sake of compactness, detailed specifics and observer information of such records are not repeated. For a few species (eg, Caspian Gull *Larus cachinnans*, Cetti's Warbler *Cettia cetti* and Siberian Chiffchaff *Phylloscopus tristis*) this research is not yet fully completed and date extensions for these species will be published in the next annual report. The research also produced some additions or corrections for localities, which are included with full record details.

The following CDNA members voted on some or all of the records in this report: Rob S A van Bemmelen, Sander Bot, Christian Brinkman, Nils van Duivendijk, Diederik Kok, James Lidster, Ies Meulmeester, Eddy Nieuwstraten, Arjan Ovaa, Willem van Rijswijk, Roy Slaterus and Rik Winters. Marcel Haas supported the committee as a non-voting archivist and assisted in submitting many reports published on national and regional websites. Reports can be submitted, preferably using the electronic submission form on [\[Dutch Birding 37: 361-391, 2015\]](http://www.dutchavi-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

fauna.nl or filling in this form after entering a record on www.waarneming.nl. Reports can also be sent by ordinary mail to CDNA, Karper 39, 1741 XX Schagen, the Netherlands. The website www.dutchavifauna.nl is the online database containing all records of rare birds up to 2014 (cf Dutch Birding 34: 346, 2012); also recently accepted records or rejected reports as well as reports currently under review are listed.

Decisions regarding taxonomy have been delegated to the Dutch committee for avian systematics (Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna; CSNA), which on 1 January 2015 consisted of the following members: Arnoud B van den Berg, André J van Loon, C S (Kees) Roselaar and George Sangster (secretary).

In 2014, at least 386 species were recorded, which is well above the average of 368.5 over the last 10 years (figure 1). This number may rise depending on pending reports. Four taxa were new to the Dutch list in 2014: Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*, African Desert Warbler *Sylvia deserti*, Icelandic Redwing *Turdus iliacus coburni* and American Robin *T. migratorius*. An addition to the list from earlier years is Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri* from 2012. With these four additional species, the Dutch list now numbers 510 species. Other highlights for 2014 included the second Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*, third Caspian Plover *Charadrius asiaticus*, third to fifth Steppe Grey Shrike *L. lahtora pallidirostris*, fourth White-throated Wagtail *Motacilla cinereicapilla*, fourth and fifth Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*, fourth to sixth Bufflehead *Bucephala albeola*, fifth Western Subalpine Warbler *S. inornata*, seventh Grey-headed Woodpecker *Picus canus* and Siberian Lesser Whitethroat *S. althaea blythi*, eighth Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*, Long-legged Buzzard *Buteo rufinus* and

Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii*, eighth and ninth Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus* and ninth Lesser Spotted Eagle *Aquila pomarina*. In addition, 2014 was a good year for American Wigeon *Anas americana*, Little Crake *Porzana parva*, Squacco Heron *Ardeola ralloides*, Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Calidris subruficollis*, Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus*, Snowy Owl *Bubo scandiacus*, Radde's Warbler *P. schwarzi*, Western Bonelli's Warbler *P. bonelli* with four records, Black-winged Pratincole *G. nordmanni* with five individuals, Greenish Warbler *P. trochiloides* and Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum* with six records, River Warbler *Locustella fluviatilis* with eight records, Green-winged Teal *Anas carolinensis* with 11 records, Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* with at least 18 individuals and Olive-backed Pipit *A. hodgsoni* with 18 records.

Systematic list of records

White-headed Duck / Witkoppeend

Oxyura leucocephala 5,14,0

1991 # 7 November to 11 January 1992 (was: 7 November to 6 January 1992), Philipsdam, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, immature or female.

Black Brant / Zwarte Rotgans

Branta nigricans 7,89,-

1998 # 18 March to 12 April (was: 18 March to 11 April), Banckspolder, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, two adults; # 17-18 and 20 October (was: 18 October), Hippolytus-hoef, Wieringen, Noord-Holland, adult.

1997 # 26 October to 24 February 1998 (was: 26 October to 15 February 1998), Prunjepolder, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult.

1993 # 30 January to 7 February (was: 30 January), Prunjepolder, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult.

1990 # 14-15 April (was: 14 April), Lauwersmeer, De Marne, Groningen, adult.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1999 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

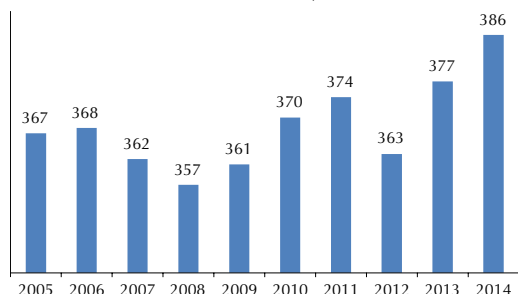
Ross's Goose / Ross' Gans

Anser rossii 0,12,1

22 August to 12 September, Prunjepolder, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (H Smits, H Custers et al).

2010 1-4 January, Kerkwerf and Serooskerke, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (P L Meininger, A Legendijk et al); 7-9 January, Oud-Noord-Bevelandpolder, Colijnsplaat, Noord-Beveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (P A Wolf, M Hoekstein et al); 8-16 January, Ouwerkerk and Nieuwerkerk, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (R M van Loo et al); 10-18 January, Zierikzee and Kapelle, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (H Dufourny

FIGURE 1 Number of species recorded in the Netherlands per year in 2005-14 (average is 368.5) / aantal soorten vastgesteld per jaar in Nederland in 2005-14 (gemiddeld 368.5)



et al); 20 January, Woutrinapolder, Stellendam, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph (R M van Loo, P A Wolf); # 22-30 January, 23 February and 2-4 March (was: 2-4 March), Middelburg, *Middelburg*, Zeeland, adult, white morph; 22-24 January and 4 and 24-27 February, Slikken van Flakkee, Grevelingen, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph (PA Wolf et al); 28-29 January, Veerse Meer, Middelplaten, *Noord-Beveland*, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (S Lilipaly, J Brandjes); 1 February, Polder Roxenisse, Melissant, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (R M van Loo); 6-8 February and 1 March, Yerseke Moer, *Reimerswaal*, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (N de Schipper, N-J Dek, P van der Luit et al); 12-17 February, Reigersbergsche Polder West and Zimmermanpolder Oost, Rilland-Bath, *Reimerswaal*, adult, white morph, photographed (P A Wolf, P L Meininger et al); 20 February, Oudeland van Strijen, *Strijen*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph, photographed (A van der Linden, J Robalo); 26 February, Polder Diederik, Dirksland, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph, photographed (D Harms, T Briggeman); 7-10 March, De Blikken, Groede, *Sluis*, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed (J Poortvliet et al). 2009 # 21 November and 2 and 11 December (was: 21 November), Slikken van Flakkee, *Dirksland*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph; 3 and 8 December, Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph, photographed (R M van Loo et al); # 4-8 December (was: 5 December), Middeldijk and Polder Oude Oostdijk, Goedereede, *Goedereede*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph, photographed; # 13-14 December (was: 14 December), Pikgat, Zierikzee, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed; # 18-30 December (was: 19 December), Haamstede, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed; # 26-31 December (was: 29 December), Koudekerksche Inlaag, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed.

The first unringed bird since 2010, when four adults that had arrived as a group on Texel, Noord-Holland, in September 2009 were seen scattered around the country in Friesland, Groningen, Zeeland and Zuid-Holland until May 2010; all additional records and date extensions published here for 2009-10 are considered to relate to two or more of these birds.

Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kogans *Anser albifrons flavirostris* 14,71,1

20 December to 22 February 2015, Grijpskerke, Veere, Zeeland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (R Sponselee et al).

2003 # 7-25 and 27-28 December (was: 7-25 and 27 December), Westerkolk, Kadijksweg and Oude Dijkje, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, three, adult.

There have now been 43 records, totalling 86 individuals. In 2001-06, it was recorded annually (with five in 2003 being the maximum) but records decreased since, with singles in October-November 2009, January 2011, January 2012, March 2012 and December 2012.

Lesser White-fronted Goose / Dwerggans

Anser erythropus -,63,-

1988 # 9 January to 10 February (was: 9 January to 8 February), Oudeland van Strijen, *Strijen*, Zuid-Holland, five, two adults (one wearing colour-ring) and three first-winters.

1987 # 3-4 January (was: 3 January), Kievitslanden, *Dronten*, Flevoland, five, one unringed adult and four colour-ringed first-winters.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1990 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

King Eider / Koningseider

Somateria spectabilis 1,14,2

28 June, Scheveningen, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year female, photographed (W van Yperen; Dutch Birding 36: 277, plate 357, 2014); 23 August to 1 October, NIOZ-Haven, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult female, photographed, videoed (N van Duivendijk et al; Dutch Birding 36: 343, plate 446, 353, plate 465-466, 2014).

Usually, males are recorded; the only previous females were in April 1989, March-May 1993 and October-November 1994, so two females in one year is unprecedented.

Surf Scoter / Brilzee-eend

Melanitta perspicillata 3,26,2

5 January, Noordzeestrand, *Schiemonnikoog*, Friesland, two, adult males (E Jansen); 20 March to 1 April, Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (G Tanis et al; Dutch Birding 36: 213, plate 278, 2014).

2004 # 18 January to 14 February (was: 18 January to 7 February), Brouwersdam, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, first-winter male.

One adult male at *Schiemonnikoog* had already been accepted from 31 December 2013 to 22 February 2014 but two were seen together on 5 January.

Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend

Aythya collaris 5,30,4

1 February and 2 March to 20 April, Weerribben, *Steenwijkerland*, Overijssel, adult female, photographed (P Kuijper, K Kuijper et al); 9-20 March, Broekpolder, *Vlaardingen*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (T van Gogh et al; Dutch Birding 36: 211, plate 270, 2014); 28 March and 13-15 April, Zevenhuizen, *Zuidplaspolder*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (S Noorman et al); 29-30 March, Papendrecht, *Papendrecht*, and 30 March, Galgenplaat, Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, *Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (F IJsselstijn et al); 21-29 November, Pampushaven, *Almere*, Flevoland, adult male, photographed (M Berlijn et al; Dutch Birding 37: 54, plate 78, 2015).

1988 # 16 January to 21 February (was: 16 January to 14 February), Grathem, *Maasgouw*, Limburg, adult male.

The female at Weerribben returned for its fourth year, being previously seen in April 2011, January and April 2012 and January to May 2013. Photographs of the adult

males at Vlaardingen, Papendrecht/Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht and Zevenhuizen revealed that three different individuals were involved, despite there being no overlap in dates. The male at Almere was seen together with a Lesser Scaup *A. affinis*.

Lesser Scaup / Kleine Topper

Aythya affinis 0,9,2

21-26 November, Pampushaven, *Almere*, Flevoland, adult male, photographed (M Berlijn et al; Dutch Birding 37: 55, plate 77, 2015); 13 December and 21 December into 2015, Veluwemeer, Biddinghuizen, *Dronten*, Flevoland, adult male, photographed (D Kok et al; Dutch Birding 37: 65, plate 95, 2015).

The adult male at Almere stayed together with a Ring-necked Duck *A. collaris* in a large group of *Aythya* ducks. Photographs show that at least two males were present at Veluwemeer, the second one appearing from 3 January 2015 (to be listed in the 2015 report).

Bufflehead / Buffelkoppeend

Bucephala albeola 0,3,3

16 October 2013 to 3 June and 8 September to 10 May 2015, Gaatkensplas and surroundings, *Barendrecht*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed, videoed (J Polak et al; Dutch Birding 36: 347, plate 457, 2014); 4 October into 2015, Den Oever and IJsselmeer, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, first-winter male, photographed (O Wouters, H van Doorn et al); 9 November to 6 March 2015, Vossemeer, *Dronten*, Flevoland, and *Kampen*, Overijssel, female, photographed, videoed (K Bijlsma, N Bijlsma, L Spaansen et al); 26 December to 17 April 2015, WML-plas, Heel, *Maasgouw*, Limburg, first-winter female, photographed, videoed (H Martens et al; Dutch Birding 37: 56, plate 79, 2015).

2012 # 12 September to 3 May 2013 (was: 17 September to 3 May 2013), Gaatkensplas and surrounding, *Barendrecht*, Zuid-Holland, adult male.

2005 # 2-22 May (was: 2-18 May), Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, first-winter male; # 27 November to 4 May 2006 (was: 3 December to 25 March 2006), Gaatkensplas, *Barendrecht*, Zuid-Holland, adult male.

The male at Barendrecht stayed for its first winter in 2004/05 and returned for its 11th winter. Remarkably, three new birds were recorded, increasing the total from three to six. Due to possible escapes from wildfowl collections, the CDNA requires photographic (or video-graphic) evidence of the absence of rings, which was proven in these three cases.

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling

Anas discors 6,34,0

1994 # 16 October to 12 March 1995 (was: 16-21 October 1994), Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, Noord-Holland, first-winter male.

* Blue-winged Teal x Northern Shoveler / Blauwvleugeltaling x Slobeend

Anas discors x clypeata 0,0,1

4 May, Westerplas, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, adult male, photographed (N van Houtum, M Renders, R S A

van Bemmelen et al).

The first record of this hybrid. Based on the greenish gloss on its head and the bill shape one of the parents was a Northern Shoveler, whereas the white crescent and breast colour suggests Blue-winged Teal as the other parent. A search of photographs on the internet revealed similar hybrids from North America.

Baikal Teal / Siberische Taling

Anas formosa 8,4,0

14 December 2013 to 1 January, Meinerswijk, *Arnhem*, Gelderland, male.

Falcated Duck / Bronskopeend

Anas falcata 0,12,0

1996 # 21 October to 28 December (was: 16 November to 28 December), Oranjekom, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, adult male. 1995 # 2 January to 10 June (was: 15 October 1994 to 10 June 1995), Hekslootpolder, *Haarlem*, Noord-Holland, adult male.

1994 # 15 October to 24 December (was: 15 October to 10 June 1995), Oranjekom, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, adult male.

1993 # 26 April to 5 May (was 26 April), Schusterkanaal, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, Noord-Holland, adult male.

1993 # 1 January to 10 April (was: 1-2 January), Oranjekom, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, adult male.

These date extensions relate to a returning bird.

American Wigeon / Amerikaanse Smient

Anas americana 6,61,4

25 December 2013 and 19-20 January, Drontermeer, *Elburg*, Gelderland, adult male, photographed (M Jansen); 3-4 January, Starrevaart, Leidschendam, *Leidschendam-Voorburg*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (S van Leeuwen et al); 8 March, natuurplas Breeveld, Woerden, *Woerden*, Utrecht, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded (D Kok et al); 15-21 March, Kinderdijk, *Nieuw-Lekkerland*, and 20 March, Krimpen aan de Lek, *Nederlek*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (A Kooij, C Stam et al); 4-16 April, Lepelaarplassen, *Almere*, Flevoland, adult male, photographed (P Julsing et al).

2012 29 March to 7 April, Breebaartpolder and Punt van Reide, *Delfzijl*, Groningen, adult male, photographed (via W-J Fontijn).

2007 # 13-15 December (was: 14 December), Middelplaten, *Goes*, Zeeland, male.

2006 # 17 January to 5 February (was: 17 January to 4 February), Zegerplas, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, Zuid-Holland, adult male.

2005 # 27 November to 1 December (was: 27-30 November), Gaarkeuken, *Zuidhorn*, Groningen, male.

2001 # 8 October to 9 November (was: 8 October to 8 November), Uithoornse Polder, *Uithoorn*, Noord-Holland, male.

1998 # 25-31 March (was: 25-27 March 1998), Hekslootpolder, *Haarlem*, and Spaarnwouderplas, *Haarlem-*



566 Green-winged Teal / Amerikaanse Wintertaling *Anas carolinensis*, male, Dijkmanshuizen, Texel, Noord-Holland, 10 March 2014 (Eric Menkveld) **567** Squacco Heron / Ralreiger *Ardeola ralloides*, Hilversumse Bovenmeent, Noord-Holland, 7 June 2014 (Rob Half) **568** Caspian Plover / Kaspische Plevier *Charadrius asiaticus*, first-winter, Wissenerkerke, Zeeland, 24 January 2014 (Arnoud B van den Berg) **569** Oriental Turtle Dove / Oosterse Tortel *Streptopelia orientalis*, Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, 5 January 2015 (Arnoud B van den Berg)

merlie en Spaarnwoude, Noord-Holland, adult male.

The record in 2012 concerns a correction of the location. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Green-winged Teal / Amerikaanse Wintertaling

Anas carolinensis 6,51,11

8 March to 2 April, Dijkmanshuizen, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult male, photographed (B Spaans et al); 23 March to 5 April, De Onlanden, *Noordenveld*, Drenthe, adult male, photographed (J Lok et al); 29 March to 1 April, Vreugderijkerwaard, *Zwolle*, Overijssel, adult male, wearing metal ring, photographed (P Doornbos, D Uit De Weerd et al); 31 March, Everdingen, *Vianen*, Utrecht, adult male, photographed (T van de Kamp et al); 6-23 April, Polder Oude Hardenhoek, Brabantse Biesbosch, *Werkendam*, Noord-Brabant, two, adult males,

photographed (T van Schie, J Tetteroo et al); 10 April to 1 May, Aalkeet-Buitenpolder, *Vlaardingen*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (J Palm et al); 12 April, Marken, *Waterland*, Noord-Holland, adult male, photographed (H van Diek); 14-25 April, Nummer Eén, *Sluis*, Zeeland, adult male, photographed (S Lilipaly et al); 16-30 April, Netterdensch Broek, *Oude IJsselstreek*, Overijssel, adult male, photographed (R Schwartz et al); 4-5 May, Kampereiland, *Kampen*, Overijssel, adult male, photographed (M Zekhuis, L van Oort et al); 11 November, Noordervroon, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, adult male, photographed (M Klootwijk et al); 29 November to 6 December, Polder Oude Hardenhoek, Brabantse Biesbosch, *Werkendam*, Noord-Brabant, adult male, photographed (J Braat, B Verhoeven et al). 2000 # 14 March to 14 June (was: 17 March to 14 June), Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult male.

11 birds in one year is unprecedented; the previous

maximum was five in 2006. The adult male at Zwolle wore a metal ring, unlike those being in use in wildfowl collections and the CDNA decided to accept it as a genuine vagrant. The adult male on Texel was considered a returning bird (previously seen here from October 2008 to April 2009, October-November 2010, November 2011 and November 2013). The CDNA also considered the adult male at Biesbosch in November-December to be one of the returning April birds. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Oriental Turtle Dove / Oosterse Turtel

Streptopelia orientalis 0,3,2

14 December, Zoutelande, *Veere*, Zeeland, photographed (B Dingemanse, D Dingemanse; Dutch Birding 37: 56, plate 80, 2015); 30 December to 25 February 2015, Hoevenronde, *Vlaardingen*, *Vlaardingen*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, videoed (B van As et al; Dutch Birding 37: 43, plate 50, 58, plate 81-82, 65, plate 96, 134, plate 212, 2015).

These birds could not be identified to subspecies *S o orientalis* or *S o meena* (Rufous Turtle Dove). The bird at Zoutelande was photographed in a garden and photographs were not detailed enough to identify it to taxon. The bird at *Vlaardingen* was well photographed but showed features of both *meena* and *orientalis* or intermediate characters, eg, greyish-white tips to the tail-feathers. The previous three records were all assigned to *meena* (December 2009 to April 2010, November 2010 and October 2013).

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw

Apus pallidus 0,7,2

9 November, Heerhugowaard, *Heerhugowaard*, Noord-Holland, photographed (P A M van der Wielen et al; Dutch Birding 36: 405, plate 534, 2014, 37: 65, plate 94, 2015); 12-16 November, *De Cocksdorp*, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed (G Witte et al; Dutch Birding 36: 404, plate 532, 2014).

These two records came quickly after the influx of six in 2013; the first was in October 2006. The bird on *Texel* roosted in the lighthouse at the northernmost tip of the island for four nights, enabling birders to see it with ease; during the day, it could however be elusive.

Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw

Apus melba 7,53,1

19 April, Noordhorn, *Zuidhorn*, Groningen (M Olthoff).

A typical date; most records were in April (16), May (15) and September (11), while the rest occurred in June (six), July (two), August (three), October (six) and November (one).

Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek

Clamator glandarius 7,18,0

2011 5 August, *Ofwegen*, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, and *Kaagen Braassem*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile (K Kraaijeveld, R Kraaijeveld).

This is a correction of the location and municipalities.

Little Crane / Klein Waterhoen

Porzana parva 36,23,3

15 May to 11 June, *Beulakerpolder*, *De Wieden*, *Steenwijkerland*, Overijssel, male, sound-recorded (R Messmaker et al); 22 June to 11 July, *Weerribben*, *Steenwijkerland*, Overijssel, male, sound-recorded (K Vedder et al); 10-13 July, *Groene Jonker*, *Zevenhoven*, *Nieuwkoop*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (K Janmaat et al; Dutch Birding 36: 360, plate 483-484, 2014).

Baillon's Crane / Kleinst Waterhoen

Porzana pusilla 171,58,-

1994 12 July, *Kekerdomse Waard*, *Duffel*, *Ubbergen*, Gelderland, male, sound-recorded (via J Bekhuis, P Hoppenbrouwers).

1976 # 9-12 June (was: 12 June), *Makkumerwaard*, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, male.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2007 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Little Bustard / Kleine Trap

Tetrax tetrax 32,12,1

13-26 February, *Broekland*, *Noordenveld*, Drenthe, female, photographed, videoed (R Pater, F-J Hoogstra et al; Dutch Birding 36: 132, plate 157, 136, plate 168, 2014).

The fourth since 2000 and a long-stayer, enabling many birders to see it. Most records were in December (14), followed by January (10), November (eight), February (four), September (four), April (three), March (one), August (one) and October (one).

Great Bustard / Grote Trap

Otis tarda -,26 (since 1986),0

1997 # 6-7 and 15-16 February (was: 6 and 15-16 February), *Ypelo*, *Wierden*, Overijssel, male.

Yellow-billed Loon / Geelsnavelduiker

Gavia adamsii 21,17,1

16-27 January, *Rhederlaag*, *Giesbeek*, *Zevenaar*, Gelderland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (B Coenen et al; Dutch Birding 36: 131, plate 156, 2014).

1979 # 17 January to 20 March (was: 27 January to 18 March), *Zuidpier*, *Ijmuiden*, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, juvenile.

Remarkably, this bird came just one year after the first twitchable for nearly 20 years in February 2013. It may have been present since 13 January.

Cory's/Scopoli's Shearwater / Kuhls/Scopoli's Pijlstormvogel

Calonectris borealis/diomedea 0,9,2

25 August, *Camperduin*, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (N F van der Ham, G J de Haan); 1 September, *Camperduin*, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (N F van der Ham, C Martens, M Martens et al).

The bird passing this famous seawatching point on 1 September could be photographed, which rarely happens. Unfortunately, the quality of the photographs is

very poor but they support the identification. As was the case with all other records of passing *Calonectris* shearwaters, the CDNA could not decide which species was involved.

Sooty Shearwater / Grauwe Pijlstormvogel

Puffinus griseus -,,-

1934 26 January, Wijk aan Zee, Beverwijk, Noord-Holland, male, collected.

This concerns a date correction of supposedly the species' second record (cf van den Berg & Bosman 2001); it was previously accepted for 15 February. The species has no longer been considered since the 1970s, being recorded annually since 1971.

Balearic Shearwater / Vale Pijlstormvogel

Puffinus mauretanicus 5,67,-

1992 # 14-30 July (was: 14-29 July), Camperduin, Bergen, Noord-Holland, maximum of two (on 28 July).

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1998 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan

Pelecanus onocrotalus 4,5,0

2006 7 May, Buren, Ameland, Friesland, adult; # 8-13 August (was: 8-12 August), Mariëndal, Den Helder, Noord-Holland, adult.

An adult staying at various sites from 4 September to June 2015 (Dutch Birding 36: 423, plate 566, 2014) is still under review. The record on 7 May 2006 adds an-

other location to the list of sites where this wide-ranging bird was observed.

Squacco Heron / Ralreiger

Ardeola ralloides 25 (since 1866),60,4

31 May to 1 June, Stevolplas, Stevensweert, Maasgouw, Limburg, second calendar-year, photographed, videoed (J Nagtegaal et al); 7 June, Camperduin, Bergen, Noord-Holland (M Platteeuw); 7 June and 12 July, Hilversumse Bovenmeent, Hilversum, Noord-Holland, photographed (H van Oosterhout et al; Dutch Birding 36: 281, plate 367, 2014); 20 June to 6 July, Heeg, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, photographed (B Zijlstra et al).

1984 # 22-27 June (was: 23-27 June), Zwartewaterland, Zwartsluis, Overijssel.

Cattle Egret / Koereiger

Bubulcus ibis 33,67,-

1994 # 25 June to 11 July (was: 25 June to 10 July), Loo, Duiven, Gelderland, immature; # 7-26 October (was: 7-8 October), Anjum, Dongeradeel, Friesland, two, adult and juvenile.

1993 # 29 June-10 October (was: 19 September-10 October), Rhenen, Rhenen, Utrecht, two (from 20 July to 28 September), one ringed.

1992 # 27-31 May (was: 28 May), Praamweg, Oostvaardersplassen, Lelystad, Flevoland, four, adult-summer.

1989 # 13 January to 6 February (was: 13 January to 1 February), Tricht, Geldermalsen, Gelderland, two, winter plumage; # 21-22 and 24 October (was: 22 October),

570 Yellow-billed Loon / Geelsnavelduiker *Gavia adamsii*, first-winter, Rhederlaag, Giesbeek, Gelderland, 27 January 2015 (Jaap Denee)



Polder Bleskensgraaf, *Molenwaard*, Zuid-Holland, adult-winter; # 31 October to 26 November (was: 31 October to 7 November), *Deventer*, Overijssel, adult-winter.

1987 # 14-23 October (was: 19-23 October), *Oostzaan*, *Wormerland*, Noord-Holland

1982 # 5-31 May (was: 9-31 May), *Wormer-en Jisperveld*, *Wormerland*, Noord-Holland

1980 # 28 April to 14 September (was: 28 April into August), *Markenbinnen*, *Wormerland*, Noord-Holland.

1979 # 25 July to 30 September (was: 27 July to 30 September), *Markenbinnen*, *Wormerland*, Noord-Holland.

The record in 1992 was previously accepted for two birds. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1997 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Glossy Ibis / Zwarte Ibis

Plegadis falcinellus 117,64,-

1993 # 3-7 October (was: 3-6 October), *Wolphaartsdijk*, *Goes*, Zeeland.

1989 # 6 December to 14 January 1990 (was: 6 December to 12 January 1990), *Polder Nieuw Lekkerland*, *Nieuw Lekkerland*, Zuid-Holland, adult.

1979 # 10-13 November (was: 10-11 November), *Wormer-en Jisperveld*, *Wormerland*, Noord-Holland.

1933 10 November, *Stoppeldijk*, *Hulst*, Zeeland, adult, shot, skin retained at Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika (KMMA) at Tervuren, Belgium (via R J J Vlek).

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

Great Cormorant / Grote Aalscholver

Phalacrocorax carbo carbo 7,42,-

2008 # 22 March to 7 April (was: 22-25 March), *Ingense Waarden*, *Buren*, Gelderland, and *Amerongse Bovenpolder*, *Amerongen*, Utrecht, first-winter.

2006 # 10 February, *Heel*, *Maasgouw*, Limburg, wearing colour-ring.

The subspecies is no longer considered since 1 January 2009 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Eurasian Stone-curlew / Griel

Burhinus oedicnemus -,58,-

1997 # 17-18 May (was: 18 May), *Maasvlakte*, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2009 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier

Pluvialis dominica 1,42,1

26 April, *Groote Wiskepolder*, *Hindeloopen*, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, second calendar-year, ringed, photographed (D A Mulder).

2013 # 22-26 May (was: 25-26 May), *Breebaartpolder*, *Delfzijl*, Groningen, adult-summer male, photographed.

2010 # 22-25 May (was 22-24 May), *Lange Bunders* and *Slangwijk*, *Breda*, Noord-Brabant, second calendar-year.

2009 # 22 September to 8 November (was: 22 September

to 3 November), various sites, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult.

2008 # 17 May to 1 June (was: 17-29 May), *Prunjepolder*, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult-summer, photographed, videoed.

Back to normal after last year's six records. The date-extended bird in 2008 was not only photographed, as previously published, but also videoed. In autumn 2009, another adult stayed on *Texel* on 8-18 October (as well as a juvenile on 6-8 November).

Pacific Golden Plover / Aziatische Goudplevier

Pluvialis fulva 9,42,3

1-7 August, *Zierikzee*, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, photographed, videoed (G Tanis et al); 3 August, *Eerste Kroonspolder* and *Tweede Kroonspolder*, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed (H Schekkerman); 12 August to 27 September, *Mokbaai*, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed (D Kok et al).

2000 14 February, *Polsmaten*, *Nunspeet*, Gelderland and *Dronten*, Flevoland, adult-winter (P Wink).

1996 # 3-12 August (was: 3-11 August), *Bantpolder*, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult-summer moulting to winter plumage.

1994 # 21-30 July (was: 21-27 July), *Bakkersdam*, *Petten*, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland, adult-summer.

Since 2004, this species has been recorded annually, with July (20) and August (10) being the best months. The record in 2000 had already been accepted but in another province (Gelderland); it was also seen in Flevoland.

Sociable Lapwing / Steppiekievit

Vanellus gregarius 12,39,1

3-4 July, *Liessel*, *Deurne*, Noord-Brabant, adult, photographed (M Joosten et al; Dutch Birding 36: 360, plate 481, 2014).

2012 # 19-22 June (was: 22 June), *Oostvaardersplassen*, *Almere*, Flevoland, adult-summer.

2007 16-25 March, *Bennekomse Hooilanden*, *Ede*, Gelderland, and 25 March, *Barneveld*, *Ede*, Gelderland, first-summer, photographed (via R Wester).

With 12 records, April is the best month for this species, followed by August (eight), July (seven) and September (six). The date-extended bird in 2012 was not only photographed, as previously mentioned, but also videoed. The 2007 record concerns a correction of locations (it was previously also accepted at *Veenendaal*, *Utrecht*, but that was incorrect).

White-tailed Lapwing / Witstaartkievit

Vanellus leucurus 1,8,1

26-30 April, *De Nollen* and *Mariëndal*, *Den Helder*, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, photographed, videoed (M Rendén et al; Dutch Birding 36: 215, plate 282, 2014).

The first since 2010. Eight of the 10 records occurred from late May to August, so this one was early (first for April), although there was one in February 1998.

Greater Sand Plover / Woestijnplevier

Charadrius leschenaultii 1,14,1

3 August, *Westhoek*, *Het Bildt*, Friesland, and 12-13

August, Den Oever, *Wieringen*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed (B Winters et al; Dutch Birding 36: 351, plate 464, 354, plate 469, 2014).

This species has been annual since 2011. The majority of the records were in August (eight); totals include three records of Anatolian Sand Plover *C. l. columbinus*. Photographs showed the birds in Friesland and Noord-Holland to be the same individual.

Caspian Plover / Kaspische Plevier

Charadrius asiaticus 0,2,1

10-26 January, Wissenkerke, *Noord-Beveland*, Zeeland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (M Hoekstein et al; Hoekstein 2014, Hoekstein & Ebels 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 69, plate 95-96, 135, plate 161, 2014, 37: 330, plate 514-519, 2015).

After birds on Texel, Noord-Holland, in October 2009 and April 2011, this was the first winter record for the Netherlands and Europe.

Slender-billed Curlew / Dunbekwulp

Numenius tenuirostris 9,0,0

1925 15 January, Friesche Wadden, *Het Bildt*, Friesland, male, dead (mounted specimen retained at Natuurmuseum Fryslân, Leeuwarden, Friesland (Arjan Boele in litt)).

This is a date correction; the bird was previously accepted for 16 January.

Broad-billed Sandpiper / Breedbekstrandloper

Calidris falcinellus 23,93,-

2000 # 14-19 August (was: 14-15 August), Holwerd, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, juvenile.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2003 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper

Calidris fuscicollis 1,39,2

1 August, Groene Strand, *Ameland*, Friesland, adult, photographed (B-J Prak); 10-22 October, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult, photographed (M van der Velde et al).

14 December 2013 to 26 January, Vossemeerdijk, *Dronten*, Flevoland, and Vossemeer, *Kampen*, Overijssel, first-winter.

1999 # 1-9 August (was: 1-8 August), Den Oever, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, adult-winter.

The bird at Ezumakeeg, Friesland, was already the seventh for this site and 11th for the municipality of Dongeradeel.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper / Blonde Ruiter

Calidris subruficollis 3,72,4

8 May, Slufter, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (D Kok); 9-13 October, Terschellinger Polder, *Terschelling*, Friesland, juvenile, photographed (M Feenstra et al); 13 and 18 October, Jaap Deensgat, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, juvenile, photographed (O Storkersen, A Boven et al); 18-20 October, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile, photographed, videoed (S Scha-

gen, E van Saane, S Brumby et al; Dutch Birding 36: 424, plate 569, 2014).

2009 # 14-20 August (was: 14-19 August), Noord-zeestrand, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, adult.

1998 # 16-20 September (was: 16-19 September), Polder Eijerland, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, juvenile.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Pectoral Sandpiper / Gestreepte Strandloper

Calidris melanotos 9,95,-

1998 # 14-20 July (was: 14-18 July), Oude Robbengat, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen.

1993 # 28 August to 4 September (was: 28-30 August), Julianadorp, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, two.

1989 # 14-18 September (was: 14-17 September), Philippine, *Terneuzen*, Zeeland, juvenile.

1985 # 27 July to 11 August (was: 28 July to 11 August), Flauwers Inlaag, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult-summer.

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

Semipalmated Sandpiper / Grijze Strandloper

Calidris pusilla 0,9,1

23 September, Belkmerweg, Burgerbrug, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed, videoed (W van Splunder et al; Dutch Birding 36: 347, plate 458, 2014).

1998 # 8-20 August (was: 8-17 August), Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult.

The fourth record since 2000; previous records were in June 1989, July 1996, July 1997 (two), August 1997, August 1998, August 2005, July 2010 and May 2011. During the first hour after its discovery, the 2014 bird was seen very close by, allowing excellent photographs to be taken.

Wilson's Phalarope / Grote Franjepoot

Phalaropus tricolor 6,18,1

27 September to 3 October, Balgzandpolder, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed (C Das, P Das et al; Dutch Birding 36: 424, plate 568, 2014).

Compared with 242 individuals in 1950-2013 in Britain (Hudson et al 2014), the species is remarkably rare. The bird at Den Helder was only the fourth since 2005.

Terek Sandpiper / Terekrutter

Xenus cinereus 1,56,4

15 May, Callantsogervaat, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (M Renden et al); 21 June, Grutte Brekken, *Lemsterland*, Friesland, photographed (S Bernardus et al); 11-14 July, Scherpenissepolder, *Tholen*, Zeeland, photographed (K De Rouck et al; Dutch Birding 36: 360, plate 479, 2014); 13-14 July, Breebaartpolder, *Delfzijl*, Groningen, photographed (E Schoppers et al).

2002 15 July, Dijkhof, Twello, *Voorst*, Gelderland, adult (D Uit De Weerd et al, via R Wester).

1998 # 17-25 May (was: 17-24 May), Den Oever, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland.



571 White-tailed Lapwing / Witstaartkievit *Vanellus leucurus*, De Nollen, Den Helder, Noord-Holland, 28 April 2014 (Hans Brinks) 572 Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *Glareola maldivarum*, adult, Stinkgat, Sint Philipsland, Zeeland, 8 September 2014 (Jaap Denee) 573 Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter *Tringa flavipes*, Vatrof, Noord-Holland, 14 January 2014 (Arnoud B van den Berg)





574 Eurasian Pygmy Owl / Dwerguil *Glaucidium passerinum*, Oostermaet, Lettele, Overijssel, 17 January 2014 (Arnoud B van den Berg) **575** Northern Hawk-Owl / Sperweruil *Surnia ulula*, Zwolle, Overijssel, 6 February 2014 (Arnoud B van den Berg) **576** Snowy Owl / Sneeuwuil *Bubo scandiacus*, first-winter female, Vlieland, Friesland, 2 February 2014 (Martin van der Schalk)



The adult in 2002 had already been accepted at a nearby site in a neighbouring province (Overijssel); it was also seen flying into Gelderland. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter

Tringa flavipes 2,30,2

23 November 2013 to 16 February, Vatrop, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (H Niesen, C Hopman et al; Dutch Birding 36: 56, plate 66-67, 131, plate 155, 2014), and 7 May and 4, 13 and 15-16 October, Den Oever, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, and 26 July, Verzakking, Van Ewijksluis, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, and 25 August, Balgzandpolder, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, photographed (B Woets et al); 1-22 June, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, photographed (M Olthoff et al; Dutch Birding 36: 282, plate 369, 2014); 28 and 30 June, Nollen van Abbestede, Callantsoog, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (R Hovinga et al).
2011 5 May, Polder Hardenhoek, Brabantse Biesbosch, *Werkendam*, Noord-Brabant, photographed (M Sytsma).
2002 # 13 October to 8 November (was: 13 October to 3 November), Verzakking, Amstelmeer, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland.

Marsh Sandpiper / Poelruiter

Tringa stagnatilis 53,109,-

1992 # 24-30 April (was: 24-26 April), Blauwe Kamer, *Rhenen*, Utrecht, adult-summer; # 14 June to 22 August (was: 14 June to 15 August), Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, three, first calendar-year.
1991 # 8 August to 7 September (was: 8 and 18 August), Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, adult.
1990 # 12 July-30 August (was: 12 July and 15 August), Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, adult-winter.
1975 21-31 October, 's-Heer Arendskerke, *Goes*, Zeeland, photographed (via R J J Vlek).

The records in 1990 and 1991 were previously accepted as relating to two birds in each year. The 1975 record concerns a location correction. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip

Limnodromus scolopaceus 0,39,1

12 January, Bantpolder, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, photographed (N Agterberg, P Agterberg, L Nauta); 10 May, Oostpolder, Zuidlaardermeer, *Haren*, Groningen, photographed (J Venema).
2012 # 10-12 and 18-21 November (was: 10-11 and 18-21 November), Bantpolder, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, first calendar-year.
2011 # 8 and 10-20 May (was: 8 and 11-20 May), Delfgauw, *Pijnacker-Nootdorp*, Zuid-Holland, adult-summer.
2007 # 7-16 May (was: 7-14 May), Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult-summer.
2006 # 24 December to 16 January 2007 (was: 24 December to 15 January 2007), Twisk, *Medemblik*,

Noord-Holland, first-winter.

2003 # 30 December to 25 April 2004 (was: 30 December to 24 April 2004), Veerse Meer, Oud-Sabbinge, *Goes*, Zeeland, first-winter moulting to adult.

2002 # 17 August to 21 September (was: 17 August to 18 September), Prunjepolder, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult.

2001 # 4 September to 10 March 2002 (was: 4 September to 9 March 2002), Prunjepolder, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult.

1988 # 4-8 May (was: 4-7 May), Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, adult-summer.

The bird at Bantpolder in January is considered the same as one at this site in November 2013. The bird at Prunjepolder in autumn 2002 is considered the same as one at this site from September 2001 to September 2002

Great Snipe / Poelsnip

Gallinago media -,38,0

1994 # 30 July to 7 August (was: 30 July to 6 August), Workumerwaard, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, juvenile.

Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier

Glareola pratincola 5,19,0

1998 # 13-27 June (was: 13-25 June), Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, first-summer.

Oriental Pratincole / Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier

Glareola maldivarum 0,1,1

7-8 September, Rammegors and Stinkgat, *Tholen*, Zeeland, photographed (K De Rouck, D Kok et al; De Rouck 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 341, plate 443, 363, plate 488, 364, plate 489, 2014).

The second record after the first in August 1997 in Friesland, which was first accepted as a Collared Pratincole *G. pratincola* but then reviewed and accepted as Oriental Pratincole (cf Wiegant et al 1999, van der Vliet et al 2006). The bird in Zeeland was pretty straightforward to identify and offered a chance for many birders to see their first (or second). Remarkably, the first for France was photographed at Baie de Somme, Somme, on 25-26 May 2014 and probably concerned the same individual.

Black-winged Pratincole / Steppenvorkstaartplevier

Glareola nordmanni 12,26,5

1 June, Groene Jonker, *Nieuwkoop*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (T J C Luijendijk et al); 29-30 July, Skrins, *Littenseradiel*, Friesland, two, at least one juvenile, photographed (S de Winter et al; Dutch Birding 36: 355, plate 470-471, 2014); 29-30 July, Oostpolder, Zuidlaardermeer, *Haren*, Groningen, juvenile, photographed (J Lok et al); 24 August to 8 September, Twisk, *Medemblik*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed (D Greydanus et al; Dutch Birding 36: 354, plate 467-468, 2014).

1985 19 August, Yperenbergplas, Wilp, *Voorst*, Gelderland, first-year (M van Lokven, via R Wester).

Four records in one year is a record; the previous maximum was three in 2002 and 2006. The first-year in 1985 had already been accepted at this site but in another province (Overijssel); it also flew into Gelderland.

Black Guillemot / Zwarte Zeekoet

Cephus grylle 30,65,-

2006 13 December, Camperduin, Bergen, Noord-Holland (N F van der Ham).

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2007 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Slender-billed Gull / Dunbekmeeuw

Chroicocephalus genei 0,10,1

25 May, De Kreupel, Andijk, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed (N van Duivendijk et al; Dutch Birding 36: 284, plate 370-371, 2014).

The sixth record, totalling 11 individuals. Remarkably, the first record in May 2006 (two adults and a second-summer) was also on this De Kreupel islet in the IJsselmeer. Other previous records were also in May 2006 (both of two adults), as well as in April 2007 (one adult) and April 2010 (two adults).

Ross's Gull / Ross' Meeuw

Rhodostethia rosea 1,16,0

2008 19 January, Marsdiep, Texel, Noord-Holland, adult winter (J Janse, M Janse).

1995 7-11 November (was: 7-9 and 11 November), IJmuiden, Velsen, Noord-Holland, second-winter.

The 2008 record concerns a correction of the municipality.

Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw

Larus atricilla 0,3,0

2007 6 August, Lathumse Plas, Lathum, Zevenaar, Gelderland, adult-summer, photographed, videoed (D Uit de Weerd et al).

This concerns an addition to the locations where this individual (nicknamed 'Atze') has been seen (cf Ottens 2007).

Ring-billed Gull / Ringsnavelmeeuw

Larus delawarensis 0,9,0

2006 # 16 August to 18 March 2007 (was: 23 August to 18 March 2007), Tiel, Tiel, Gelderland, adult male.

2004 # 29 March to 1 April (was: 29-30 March), Hoonse Plas, Haren, Groningen, first-winter moulting to first-summer; # 4 August to 13 March 2005 (was: 4 August to 9 March 2005), Tiel, Tiel, Gelderland, adult male.

2000 # 6 September to 30 January 2001 (was: 6 September to 14 January 2001), Goes, Goes, Zeeland, adult male.

1998 # 18 September to 28 January 1999 (was: 18 September to January 1999), Goes, Goes, and 18-20 September, Wilhelminadorp, Goes, Zeeland, adult male.

The long-stayer at Goes was also seen at nearby Wilhelminadorp on 18-20 September 1998 (not from 18 September to January 1999, as previously reported).

Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw

Larus fuscus fuscus 0,30,3

13-14 February, Elzenburg, Oss, Oss, Noord-Brabant, and 28 February, Zwijndrecht, Zwijndrecht, and 28 February to 12 April, Sophiapolder, Hendrik-Ido-

Ambacht, Zuid-Holland, and 3 March, Dordrecht, Dordrecht, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year, wearing ring (HT 234.691), photographed (M Loeve, R-J Buijs, C Fokker et al); 4 April, Oostlanderweg, Opperdoes, Medemblik, Noord-Holland, adult, wearing colour-ring (white CJE), photographed (F Visscher); 26 September, strand Berkheide, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, first calendar-year, wearing colour-ring (black J102K), photographed (E Schouten).

2006 25 May, Erasmusgracht, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed (R G M Altenburg).

The bird in 2006 was unringed, and therefore another individual than the second calendar-year wearing a red colour-ring present at the same site on 25-27 May 2006.

Iceland Gull / Kleine Burgemeester

Larus glaucoideus 23,68,-

1994 # 9-17 April (was: 9 April), Vlissingen, Vlissingen, Zeeland, first-winter.

1992 # 7-12 March (was: 12 March), Katwijk aan Zee, Katwijk, Zuid-Holland, first-winter.

1991 # 29 November to 28 December (was: 29 November to 25 December), Weurt, Beuningen, Gelderland.

1983 # 1 December, Zaandam, Zaanstad, and 1 December to 7 January 1984, Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed (T Damm); # 26 December to 7 February 1984 (was: 3 January to 7 February 1984), Lauwersoog, De Marne, Groningen, first-winter.

1981 # 12-17 December (was: 12 December), Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, first-winter.

The observer of the record on 1 December 1983 entered his sighting in www.waarneming.nl and realized the municipality of his record should have included Amsterdam as well. The location is only a few 100 m away from the harbour where a first-winter was seen from 6 December 1983 to 7 January 1984 and, therefore, the record is considered to relate to the same individual.

Whiskered Tern / Witwangstern

Chlidonias hybrida 257,104,-

1995 # 29 April to 4 May (was: 29-30 April), Harderbroek, Zeewolde, Flevoland, and Wolderwijd, Harderwijk, Gelderland, two adult-summer; # 17-18 September and 4 October (was: 17-18 September), Harlingen-Haven, Harlingen, Friesland, adult.

1989 # 20-25 May (was: 21-25 May), Philipsdam, Schouwen-Duiveland, Zeeland, adult-summer.

1945 4 June to 3 July, Vuren, Lingewaal, Gelderland, eight, two pairs breeding, three young raised and fledged (via R Vlek; ten Kate 1946).

The 1945 record is a correction of the location, municipality and province (it had previously been accepted for Gorinchem, Zuid-Holland). The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1996 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern

Sterna dougallii 3,33,0

2013 # 24-26 June (was: 24-25 June), Camperduin, Bergen, Noord-Holland, adult.

Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw

Elanus caeruleus 1,6,1

17 October, Buttervlietpolder, *Cromstrijen*, Zuid-Holland, adult, photographed (M Korbijen et al).

The eighth record but already the fifth since 2009, an increase mirroring the fast expansion northward into France (cf Dubois et al 2008).

Short-toed Snake Eagle / Slangenarend

Circaetus gallicus 3,68,-

2009 # 21 May to 28 June (was: 21-30 May), Fochteloërveen, *Ooststellingwerf*, Friesland, second-calendar-year.

2008 # 15-23 May (was: 15-18 May), Aekingerzand, *Ooststellingwerf*, Friesland, two; # 28 June to 30 August (was: 28 June to 16 August), Fochteloërveen, *Ooststellingwerf*, Friesland, second-calendar-year.

2006 # 22 July to 9 September (was: 22 July to 7 September), Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, and Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, immature.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2012 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier

Gyps fulvus 9,211,18

6-7 April, Kerkdriel and Zaltbommel, *Maasdriel*, Gelderland, photographed, videoed (P R M van Haren, S Peijnenborg, M van Schaijk et al; Dutch Birding 36: 211, plate 271, 2014); 6-7 June, Eendragtspolder and Korendijksche Slikken, Goudswaard, *Korendijk*, and 7 June, Numansdorp, *Cromstrijen*, and Gorinchem, *Gorinchem*, and Slidrechtse Biesbosch, *Dordrecht*, and Hardinxveld-Giessendam, *Hardinxveld-Giessendam*, and Strijen, *Strijen*, Zuid-Holland, and Sleeuwijk, *Werkendam*, and Polder Happenhennip, *Werkendam*, and Hooge Zwaluwe, *Drimmelen*, Noord-Brabant, and Kedichem, *Lingewaal*, Gelderland, maximum of 15, possibly 16, photographed (B Rietveld et al; Dutch Birding 36: 278, plate 359, 285, plate 374, 2014); 26 June, Stadskanaal, *Stadskanaal*, Groningen, photographed (R Wever); 1 August, Den Helder, *Den Helder*, and De Muy, Prins Hendrikpolder and Moksloot, *Texel*, and Schagen, *Schagen*, and 2 August, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, and Heemstede, *Heemstede*, and Aerdenhout, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, and Voorhout, *Teylingen*, and Leiden, *Leiden*, and Delft, *Delft*, and Rijswijk, *Rijswijk*, and Den Hoom, *Midden-Delfland*, Zuid-Holland, and 3 August, Leersumse Veld, Leersum, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, Utrecht, photographed, videoed (S Lagerveld et al; Dutch Birding 36: 360, plate 480, 2014).

2007 # 18-20 June (was: 18-19 June), Lage Kamp, Oss, Noord-Brabant, maximum of 41.

2003 3-19 June, De Wijk and surroundings, *De Wolden*, Drenthe, and 4-7 June, Lankhorst, *Staphorst*, Overijssel, maximum of two (on 4 June), photographed, videoed (P W van Wetter, R Jansen, R van Dijk et al; van Dijk 2003; Birding World 16: 232, 2003, Birdwatch 12 nr 134: 62, 2003, Dutch Birding 25: 273, plate 301, 285, plate 322, 2003).

The group of 15 (possibly 16) in Zuid-Holland, Noord-

Brabant and Gelderland on 6-7 June dispersed into several smaller groups and could be followed throughout 7 June. The bird on 1-3 August could also be followed heading south from Den Helder on 1 August, to IJmuiden on 2 August and finally over Utrecht on 3 August. The record in 2003 was previously accepted only for the province of Drenthe but these birds were also seen across the border in Overijssel (two on 4 June and one on 5-7 June). Also, the name of the first observer was incorrect.

Greater Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend

Aquila clanga 15,14,0

2001 # 21-27 January (was: 21-24 January), Spookverlaat, *Rijnwoude*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile, photographed, videoed (A de Knijff, D J Moerbeek, M Berlijn et al; Bakker 2001; Dutch Birding 23: 115, plate 143-144, 2001, Birding World 15: 17, 2002).

This concerns both a date extension and a correction of the municipality (*Rijnwoude* instead of *Alphen aan den Rijn*).

Lesser Spotted Eagle / Schreeuwarend

Aquila pomarina 3,5,1

8 June, Losser, *Losser*, Overijssel, photographed (W van der Woning; Dutch Birding 36: 285, plate 376, 2014).

The fourth record since 2000. The last twitchable was at Domburg and Westkapelle, Zeeland, on 24-25 September 2005.

Golden Eagle / Steenarend

Aquila chrysaetos 10,7,0

2002 16 February and 27 February to 17 March, Amen, Balloërveld, Grolloo and Vredenheide, *Aa en Hunze*, and Hooghalen, *Aa en Hunze* and *Midden-Drenthe*, and Ankehaarveld, Huis ter Heide, Norg, Westervelde and Zuidvelde, *Noordenveld*, and Zuidveld and Zwiggelerfeld, *Midden-Drenthe*, Drenthe, and Fochteloërveen, *Noordenveld*, Drenthe, and *Ooststellingwerf*, Friesland, juvenile, photographed, videoed (J Santing, A Hidding et al; Mulder 2002; Birding World 15: 55, 102. 2002, Dutch Birding 24: 110, plate 94, 123, plate 109, 182, plate 160, 2002).

This juvenile was only the third to be twitchable after long-staying individuals in 1978-89 and 1980-81. It was previously accepted only for Amen, Norg and Fochteloërveen but also observed at several other sites in Drenthe.

Booted Eagle / Dwergarend

Aquila pennata 0,22,2

25 May, Strabrechtse Heide, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant, pale morph, photographed (R Kastelijns et al); 3 June, Zandberg, *Hulst*, Zeeland, pale morph, photographed (H Bun).

2000 27 June, Nederrijn, Opheusden, *Neder-Betuwe*, Gelderland, adult, photographed, videoed (S Wytema).

Booted Eagle has been recorded annually since 2011, while the first was as recent as 1992. Most records have been of migrating birds; only two birds have been twitchable: at Hoge Veluwe, Ede, Gelderland, on 13-26 July

1995, and at Grebbeberg, Rhenen, Utrecht, from 23 June to 8 July 2000; the latter concerned the same individual as the one accepted for Opheusden in June 2000.

Long-legged Buzzard / Arendbuiizerd

Buteo rufinus 1,7,1

8 September, Braakman-Noord, *Terneuzen*, Zeeland, adult, photographed (M Knipping); 17 October to 27 February 2015, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, second-year, photographed, videoed (M van Vuurde, R Peekstok et al; Dutch Birding 35: 408, plate 521-522, 2013, 36: 61, plate 79, 2014).

25 September 2013 to 25 March, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile.

Remarkably, the juvenile from 2013 at Tweede Maasvlakte returned for another winter.

Northern Hawk-Owl / Sperweruil

Surnia ulula 1,3,0

12 November 2013 to 10 February, Zwolle, *Zwolle*, Overijssel, first-winter.

Eurasian Pygmy Owl / Dwerguil

Glaucidium passerinum 0,8,0

10 December 2013 to 6 February, Oostermaet, Lettele, *Deventer*, Overijssel.

Boreal Owl / Ruigpootuil

Aegolius funereus 34,30,0

2009 29 April, Overasseltse en Hatertse Vennen, *Heumen*, Gelderland, feathers found (G Nillissen, G Müskens, via R Wester).

Feathers identified as being from a Boreal Owl indicated it had fallen victim to a bird of prey.

Snowy Owl / Sneeuwuil

Bubo scandiacus 7,11,4

30 December 2013 to 15 March, *Vlieland*, *Vlieland*, and 18 January, Midsland aan Zee, *Terschelling*, and 17-21 March, Terschellinger Polder, *Terschelling*, Friesland, maximum of two (from 28 January to 28 February), first-winter females (one found dead on 1 March; skin retained at informatiecentrum De Noordwester, *Vlieland*), photographed, videoed (C Zuhorn, R van der Vliet, J Vink et al; Ottens 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 60, plate 76 and 78, 66, plate 90-91, 67, plate 92, 133, plate 159-160, 136, plate 167, 211, plate 272, 2014); 19 January, Zeevang, *Warder*, Zeevang, Noord-Holland, first-winter male, photographed (D Greydanus et al; Dutch Birding 36: 67, plate 93, 2014); 21 January, Oud-West, *Amsterdam*, and 22 January, *De Goorn*, *Koggenland*, Noord-Holland, first-winter female, photographed, videoed (via RVlek, D Greydanus et al; Dutch Birding 36: 68, plate 94, 2014); 16 February, Wormer- en Jisperveld, *Wormerland*, Noord-Holland, first-winter male, photographed (G Verkuijlen); 23 March, Boomhiemke, *Hollum*, *Ameland*, Friesland, second calendar-year male, photographed (Staatsbosbeheer *Ameland*).

These birds were part of an influx of presumably Nearctic origin as mentioned in Haas et al (2014).

Eurasian Eagle-Owl / Oehoe

Bubo bubo 1,38,-

1997 # 2 March to 7 September (was: 2 March to 4 August), Sint Pietersberg, *Maastricht*, Limburg, six, pair with four young.

1988 # 4 February to 16 April (was: 4-14 February), Julianagroeven, *Cadier en Keer*, *Eijsden-Margraten*, Limburg.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2004 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Grey-headed Woodpecker / Grijskopspecht

Picus canus 1,5,1

31 March, Westplaat, *Westvoorne*, Zuid-Holland, female, photographed (P Soer; Dutch Birding 36: 215, plate 283, 2014).

2003 # 23 January to 13 June (was: 23 January to 2 June), Oosterbeek, *Renkum*, Gelderland, adult male.

2002 # 23 May to 9 June (was: 23 May to 3 June), Oosterbeek, *Renkum*, Gelderland, adult male.

This was the first record from a coastal location; all others were in the east and south. The bird was seen by a single observer at a popular migration hotspot.

Middle Spotted Woodpecker / Middelste Bonte Specht

Dendrocopos medius 94,48,-

1996 # 28 January to 5 April (was: 28 January to 9 February), Kerperbos, *Epen*, *Vaals*, Limburg; # 22 December to 21 April 1997 (was: 22 December to 22 March 1997), Elzetterbos, *Epen*, *Vaals*, Limburg.

The second record also concerns a subtle correction for the locality; it was previously accepted for Kerperbos. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1998 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

* Brown Shrike / Bruine Klauwier

Lanius cristatus 0,0,1

18 January to 8 May, Netterdensch Broek and Aze-wijnsche Broek, *Netterden*, *Oude IJsselstreek*, Gelderland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (R Schwartz, W Gerritsen et al; Ernsens et al 2014, Gerritsen et al 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 54, plate 64, 70, plate 97, 129, plate 154, 136, plate 165, 2014, 37: 229, plate 352-352, 230, plate 454-455, 2015).

A long awaited addition to the Dutch list. A great find, attracting many admirers during its long stay. Based on the red-brown colour of the upperhead, it probably belonged to the nominate subspecies *L c cristatus*.

Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier

Lanius isabellinus 0,12,1

18-20 October, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (L Edelaar et al; Dutch Birding 36: 426, plate 572, 433, plate 582, 2014).

The identification of this bird was straightforward. In contrast, two isabelline shrikes *L isabellinus/phoenicuroides* on Texel, Noord-Holland, on 11 October 2014 and at Castricum, Noord-Holland, on 13-25 November

2014 (Dutch Birding 37: 63, plate 90-91, 2015) are still under review to establish the species involved.

Lesser Grey Shrike / Kleine Klapkester

Lanius minor 21,25,2

30 August, Vogelringstation van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed (L Buckx et al); 16-18 September, Johannes de Jongpad, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, adult male, photographed (T Mulder et al).

1980 12 May, Harlingen, *Harlingen*, Friesland, skin retained at Natuurmuseum Fryslân, Leeuwarden, Friesland.

The bird in 1980 was previously accepted for 14 May; however, it collided with a moped helmet on 12 May, was taken into care, and died in captivity on 14 May.

Steppe Grey Shrike / Steppeklapkester

Lanius lahtora pallidirostris 0,2,3

29 April to 3 May, Slag Maasmond, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed, videoed (M Benders, G Bakker et al; Benders & Bakker 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 175, plate 209-210, 176, plate 211, 290, plate 388, 2014); 12 September, Heinkenszand, *Borsele*, Zeeland, first-year, photographed (H de Visser); 14-26 October, Fort Erfrins, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (K van den Berg, M Renden, M Haas et al; Dutch Birding 36: 426, plate 570, 2014).

The two previous records involved first-winters on Texel, Noord-Holland, on 4-23 September 1994 and from 27 October to 9 November 2012. With four records within a span of two years time, the species shows a strong upsurge.

Woodchat Shrike / Roodkopklauwier

Lanius senator senator -77,-

2002 # 25 June to 15 July (was: 25 June to 12 July), Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year.

1997 18 May, Kikvorschkil, Sliedrechtse Biesbosch, *Dordrecht*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (J Jongejan, via S Terlouw).

1990 # 13-17 June (was: 13-16 June), Bossche Broek, *'s-Hertogenbosch*, Noord-Brabant, second calendar-year male.

The nominate subspecies is no longer considered since 1 January 2004 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date. Totals exclude the two records of Balearic Woodchat Shrike *L s badius*.

Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik

Calandrella brachydactyla 3,43,2

22 April, Emmapolder, *Eemmond*, Groningen, sound-recorded (J Bosma, L Schilperoord); 22 April, Vliehors, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded (N Gillisen, A Braam).

2001 # 2-5 May (was: 2 May), Neeltje Jans, *Veere*, Zeeland.

About two-third of all records are from April-May, the earliest date being 21 April 2005.

Red-rumped Swallow / Roodstuitzwaluw

Cecropis daurica 2,83,-

1992 19 May, Breskens, *Sluis*, Zeeland (P L Meininger, P A Wolf et al).

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2005 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Cetti's Warbler / Cetti's Zanger

Cettia cetti -67-

1980 # 15 April to 9 July (was: 15 April to 17 May), *Sas van Gent*, Terneuzen, Zeeland, two.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2004 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Two-barred Warbler / Swinhoes Boszanger

Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus 0,3,0

23 November 2013 to 3 January, Kamperhoek, *Dronten*, Flevoland, first-winter.

Greenish Warbler / Grauwe Fitis

Phylloscopus trochiloides 6,69,6

28 May, Oost-Vlieland, *Vlieland*, Friesland, sound-recorded (C J T Zuhorn et al); 29-30 May, Lange Paal, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded (W van der Ham et al); 8-26 June, Kronkelpad, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, maximum of two (on 26 June), photographed, sound-recorded (A van der Plas et al); 12 June, Schoorlse Duinen, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (K Klaij); 13-14 June, Oost-Vlieland, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded (M Dijksterhuis et al).

2005 # 4-18 June (was: 4-12 June), Bodegraven, *Bodegraven*, Zuid-Holland.

The annual number of records is clearly showing an increase. The average over the last five years was c five per year. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger

Phylloscopus borealis 2,18,2

13 September, Bomenland, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed (A Linckens et al); 14 October, Dinkellaan, Heemstede, *Heemstede*, Noord-Holland, found dead, mounted specimen retained by M Lindeman (via A J van Loon).

The bird at Heemstede was found as a window victim. The one on Vlieland concerned the eighth for this island.

Pallas's Leaf Warbler / Pallas' Boszanger

Phylloscopus proregulus 9,85,-

1996 # 26-27 October (was: 27 October), Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland; # 15-20 November (was: 15-19 November), Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, two.

1995 # 4-9 November (was: 4-8 November), Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland.

1991 # 7-9 December (was: 7-8 December), Vlaardingen, *Vlaardingen*, Zuid-Holland.



577 Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger *Phylloscopus borealis* (found dead at Heemstede, Noord-Holland, on 14 October 2014), Heemstede, 17 November 2014 (Walter Beentjes) **578** Blyth's Lesser Whitethroat / Siberische Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea blythi*, Culemborg, Gelderland, 3 March 2014 (Arnoud B van den Berg) **579** Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluit *Phylloscopus bonelli*, Robbenjager, Texel, Noord-Holland, 25 August 2014 (Diederik Kok) **580** Steppe Grey Shrike / Steppeklapekster *Lanius lahtora pallidirostris*, second calendar-year, Slag Maasmond, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 29 April 2014 (Gijsbert Mourik)

1990 # 3-5 November (was: 3-4 November), Koarnwertersân (Kornwerderzand), *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1997 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning

Phylloscopus humei 2,44,3

21 January to 17 February, Coepelduynen, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland, maximum of two (on 26 January), photographed, sound-recorded (S van Ettinger, T J C Luijendijk et al; Dutch Birding 36: 135, plate 164, 2014); 16 February to 20 March, Vogelwijk, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded (M Lok et al).

About one third of all records refer to wintering birds.

Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger

Phylloscopus schwarzi 2,32,4

6 October, Stengweg, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed (V Stork et al); 6 October, Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, ringed, photographed, sound-recorded (A J van Loon et al; Dutch Birding 36: 433, plate 583, 2014); 11 October, Vogelringstation van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, ringed, photographed, sound-recorded (J Koster, A B van den Berg et al; Dutch Birding 36: 432, plate 581, 2014); 16 October, Oude Eendenkooi, *Vlieland*, Friesland (N van Duivendijk et al).

This species has been recorded exclusively along the coast and between 26 September and 29 October. With 14 records, Vlieland is definitely the place to be.

Remarkably, there are still no records from the coastal Groningen and Zeeland provinces.

Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluits

Phylloscopus bonelli 5,31,4

21 April, Ullengats, Holset, *Vaals*, Limburg, sound-recorded (A Ova); 7-10 June, Jacobspad, *Schiernonnik-oog*, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded (H Krajenbrink et al); 25-28 August, Robbenjager, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first-year, photographed, sound-recorded (H Zevenhuizen et al; Dutch Birding 36: 361, plate 485, 2014); 4-5 September, Vogelringstation van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, ringed, photographed, sound-recorded (A B van den Berg et al).

2001 # 18-20 August (was: 18 August), Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland.

1998 # 8 May to 3 June (was: 8-30 May), Hoge Veluwe, *Arnhem*, Gelderland, singing.

1988 # 6-22 May (was: 6-18 May), Epen, *Gulpen-Wittem*, Limburg.

The bird recorded on 21 April was the earliest ever. Until then, the earliest dated from 29 April 1993. The identification of the bird trapped at Kennemerduinen was confirmed by DNA analysis (Martin Collinson in litt).

bonelli's warbler / bergfluits

Phylloscopus bonelli/orientalis 4,6,0

2013 # 12-14 October (was: 12 October), Tuintjes, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland.

Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf

Phylloscopus ibericus 2,31,1

12-14 April, Herdenkingspark Westgaarde, *Amsterdam*, Noord-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded (P J Marcus et al).

The fifth record for Amsterdam and surroundings.

Atlantic Dartford Warbler / Atlantische Provençaalse Grasmus

Sylvia undata dartfordiensis 0,4,0

2004 29 December to 12 February 2005, Dwingelderveld, *Westerveld*, Drenthe, photographed, sound-recorded (E Bernardus, P W van Wetter, E de Weerd et al; Dutch Birding 27: 76, plate 91, 2005).

2001 24-25 March, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, first-summer female, photographed (S Bot, M Bot, J van Holten et al; Birding World 14: 98, 2001, Dutch Birding 23: 167, plate 188-189, 2001).

1997 3-7 January, Brielse Gatdam, Westplaat, *Westvoorne*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, videoed (E H Eijkelenboom, E V Eijkelenboom et al; Ebels et al 1997, Eijkelenboom & Eijkelenboom 1997; Dutch Birding 19: 43, plate 45, 223, plate 227-228, 1997).

These three birds were already accepted as *S undata*. The subspecific identification was largely based on plumage differences explained by Constantine et al (2012). Assessment was somewhat hampered by the fact that at least some nominate *S u undata* seem to show brownish upperparts (eg, in parts of Italy; www.pbase.com/dophoto/magnanina). Still, based on current knowledge,

the CDNA decided that identification as *S u dartfordiensis* was justified. A fourth record identified as this subspecies (Westkapelle, Zeeland, on 2-7 November 2013) was already mentioned in Haas et al (2014). A bird found dead at Tilburg, Noord-Brabant, on 27 October is still under review to determine the subspecies.

Dartford Warbler / Provençaalse Grasmus

Sylvia undata undata/dartfordiensis 1,3,0

2004 30 November, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland.

2003 12-13 October, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed.

1995 26 November to 3 December, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, photographed.

1959 1-3 April, Hoophuizen, *Nunspeet*, Gelderland.

The documentation of these birds did not allow identification to subspecies. Totals exclude birds accepted to subspecies.

Western Subalpine Warbler / Westelijke Baardgrasmus

Sylvia inornata 0,4,1

2 October, Nieuwe Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded (T van der Es et al; Dutch Birding 36: 433, plate 584, 2014).

Interestingly, this taxon is a factor six times rarer than Eastern Subalpine Warbler *S cantillans*; it was only the fifth record and the second for Maasvlakte. It was seen by over 100 birders. Previous records were in May 1998, October 2004, April 2008 and August 2013.

Eastern Subalpine Warbler / Balkanbaardgrasmus

Sylvia cantillans 1,29,1

26-27 April, Robbenjager, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first-year, photographed, sound-recorded (D Kok et al; Dutch Birding 36: 213, plate 273, 2014).

A typical date and location. Out of 31 records, 24 date between 19 April and 28 May. This was the fifth for *Texel*.

subalpine warbler / baardgrasmus

Sylvia inornata/cantillans/subalpina 4,33,0

2007 20 May, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland (D Kok, W van Rijswijk).

Totals exclude birds accepted to species level.

*** African Desert Warbler / Afrikaanse Woestijngrasmus**

Sylvia deserti 0,0,1

12 November to 9 December, Polder Gnephoeck, *Alphen aan den Rijn*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (H Zaal, A de Groot et al; Zaal et al 2014, Zaal & Ottens 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 420, plate 563, 435, plate 586-587, 436, plate 588, 2014, 37: 62, plate 87-88, 63, plate 89, 321-322, plate 507-509, 2015).

A most unexpected addition to the Dutch list. Although largely considered sedentary, the species had been recorded outside its regular range before. Previous northern extralimital records related to birds collected in Italy: near Cremona, Lombardia, and near Roma (Zaal & Ottens 2015).



581 Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiters *Phylloscopus bonelli*, Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, 4 September 2014
(Arnoud B van den Berg/Vrs van Lennep)

582 Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger *Phylloscopus schwarzi*, Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, 11 October 2014
(Arnoud B van den Berg/Vrs van Lennep)





583 Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel *Iduna caligata*, Nieuwe Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 17 September 2014 (Rob Half) **584** River Warbler / Kerkelzanger *Locustella fluviatilis*, Dordtse Biesbosch, Zuid-Holland, 25 May 2014 (Hans Gebuis) **585** African Desert Warbler / Afrikaanse Woestijngrasmus *Sylvia deserti*, Polder Gnephoek, Alphen aan den Rijn, Zuid-Holland, 29 November 2014 (Michel Veldt)



Siberian Lesser Whitethroat / Siberische Braamsluiper

Sylvia althaea blythi 0,6,1

11 January to 15 April, Terweijde, Culemborg, *Culemborg*, Gelderland, ringed (on 3 March), photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (R ten Berge, A B van den Berg, A J van Loon et al; de Knijff 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 135, plate 163, 144, plate 177, 2014).

2013 3 December to 14 January 2014, Eemshaven, *Eemmond*, Groningen, ringed (on 10 January).

As in all previous records, the identification of the bird at Culemborg was based on mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) analysis (de Knijff 2014). Birds at Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, from 19 January to 23 March and at Krimbos, Texel, Noord-Holland, on 29-30 October are still under review.

Desert Lesser Whitethroat / Vale Braamsluiper

Sylvia althaea halimodendri 0,1,0

2005 # 29 December to 12 April 2006 (was: 31 December to 12 April 2006), Vinkhuizen, Groningen, *Groningen*, Groningen.

River Warbler / Krekelzanger

Locustella fluviatilis 6,67,8

22 May to 4 June, Biddinghuizen, *Dronen*, Flevoland, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M Jansen et al); 25 May to 4 June, Dordtse Biesbosch, *Dordrecht*, Zuid-Holland, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (P van Scheepen et al; Dutch Birding 36: 288, plate 384, 2014); 30 May to 15 June, Schipborgsche Diep, *Tynaarlo*, Drenthe, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (G ter Haar et al); 31 May, Nieuwkoopse Plassen, *Nieuwkoop*, Zuid-Holland, singing, videoed (M van Schie, D van Rijn); 1 June, Beekbergerwoud, Beekbergen, *Apeldoorn*, Gelderland, singing, sound-recorded (T de Boer et al); 23-24 June, Molenpolder, Maarssen, *Maarssen*, Utrecht, singing, sound-recorded (H Kampf, A Flemming); 3 July, Dommeldal, Borkel, *Valkenswaard*, Noord-Brabant, singing, sound-recorded (P Schuurmans); 25 August, Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed, ringed (J Visser et al). 2012 # 27 May to 10 June (was: 28 May to 10 June), Schoonlooërveld, *Midden-Drenthe*, Drenthe, singing.

2004 7-16 June, Landgoed Singraven, Denekamp, *Losser*, Overijssel, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (H A Meek, P Knolle et al).

The second best year, with just one less than in 2012. Over 82% of all records relate to singing birds found between 13 May and 3 July. For the 2004 record, a correction of the location and municipality is given. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel

Iduna caligata 0,22,1

17 September, Nieuwe Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, first-winter, photographed (R de Beer, R Half, V Hart et al; Dutch Birding 36: 349, plate 463, 2014).

A typical date and location; Maasvlakte accounts for no less than six records.

Melodious Warbler / Orpheusspotvogel

Hippolais polyglotta 2,46,-

2003 # 17-21 June (was: 17-20 June), Wolfhaag, *Vaals*, Limburg.

2000 # 8-28 June (was: 8-25 June), Epen, *Culpen-Wittem*, Limburg.

1987 # 8-10 June (was: 8-9 June), Oostvoorne, *Westvoorne*, Zuid-Holland.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2005 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Paddyfield Warbler / Veldrietzanger

Acrocephalus agricola 1,33,2

13 April, Bergumermeer, *Tytsjerksteradiel*, Friesland, ringed, photographed (J Dijkstra, R Hendriks, P Das; Dutch Birding 36: 213, plate 277, 2014); 16 August, Kwade Hoek, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, first-winter, ringed, photographed (V van der Spek et al).

Another year without a field observation. With c 94% of all records relating to ringed birds, one may wonder how many individuals escape detection in the field... The bird on 13 April was the earliest ever. Before, the earliest dated from 29 May 2003.

Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger

Acrocephalus dumetorum 0,28,6

22 May, Eemshaven, *Eemmond*, Groningen, photographed, sound-recorded (D M Brinkhuizen, L Brinkhuizen et al; Brinkhuizen et al 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 292, plate 393, 2014); 24 May, Tuintjes, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded (D Kok et al; Brinkhuizen et al 2014; Dutch Birding 36: 292, plate 394, 2014); 25 May, Eemshaven, *Eemmond*, Groningen, ringed, photographed (M Sandifort, M Olthoff et al); 25 May, Eierlandse Duinen, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded (R van Beusekom et al; Brinkhuizen et al 2014); 6-7 June, Reddingsboothuis, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (D Kok et al; Brinkhuizen et al 2014); 13 June, Opslagterrein Erika, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, sound-recorded (J Walhout et al; Brinkhuizen et al 2014).

Another good year, following the best year so far, 2013, with nine birds. The best months are October (11), September (eight), June (six) and May (five). Spring 2014 was a good season in some surrounding countries as well, with, eg, 10 singing individuals on Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, between 21 May and 21 June 2014 (OAG Helgoland 2015).

Aquatic Warbler / Waterrietzanger

Acrocephalus paludicola -,146,-

1990 # 26 August (was: 28 August), Keersluisplas, Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, Flevoland (K A Mauer).

1988 # 2-4 August (was: 2-3 August), Melissant, *Dirksland*, Zuid-Holland, first calendar-year.

1987 # 11-16 August (was: 11-15 August), Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, first calendar-year, maximum of three (on 11-15 August).

The 1990 record concerns a date correction. The spe-



586 Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit *Oenanthe pleschanka*, first-year male, Polder Groenendijk, Zoeterwoude, Zuid-Holland, 13 November 2014 (*Arnold W J Meijer/Blue Robin*) **587** Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit *Oenanthe isabellina*, Missouriweg, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 28 September 2014 (*Rob Half*) **588** Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier *Lanius isabellinus*, first-year, Wimmenummerduinen, Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland, 18 October 2014 (*Eric Menkveld*)





589 Steppe Grey Shrike / Steppeklapekster *Lanius lahtora pallidirostris*, second calendar-year, Slag Maasmond, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 30 April 2014 (Martin van der Schalk)

590 Olive-backed Pipit / Siberische Boompieper *Anthus hodgsoni*, Vlieland, Friesland, 4 October 2014 (Rob Half)





591 Roodborstlijster / American Robin *Turdus migratorius*, mannetje, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Heemskerk, Noord-Holland, 27 April 2014 (Arnoud B van den Berg)

cies is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Zitting Cisticola / Graszanger

Cisticola juncidis -,47,-

1999 # 2 July to 8 August (was: 2-17 July), Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe, *Hulst*, Zeeland.

1982 # 26 July to 12 September (was: 30 July to 22 August), Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe, *Hulst*, Zeeland.

1977 # 18 June to 15 July (was: 22 June to 14 July), Vlietland, *Leidschendam-Voorburg*, Zuid-Holland.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2001 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Eurasian Treecreeper / Taigaboomkruiper

Certhia familiaris 78,65,-

1990 # 13-17 January (was: 13-16 January), Groningen, Groningen, Groningen.

1987 # 10-15 March (was: 10-11 March), Selwerderhof, Groningen, Groningen, Groningen, maximum of two (on 10-11 March).

1986 # 2-15 November (was: 5-15 November), Schiermonnikoog, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, two.

1982 # 26 November to 3 December (was: 1 December), Veenendaal, *Veenendaal*, Utrecht, ringed (on 1 December).

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1995 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Rosy Starling / Roze Spreeuw

Pastor roseus 22,95,-

2002 # 22-23 June (was: 22 June), Heerenveen, *Heerenveen*, Friesland, adult.

2000 # 13-15 September (was: 14-15 September), Polder Wassenaar, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, juvenile.

1974 13-21 April, Voorstreek, *Schiermonnikoog*, Fries-



592 Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster *Turdus obscurus*, male, Amsterdamse Bos, Amstelveen, Noord-Holland, 24 April 1977 (Tom M van der Have)

land, second calendar-year, photographed (K van der Wal, H Koning, J Keizer).

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2003 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Eyebrowed Thrush / Vale Lijster

Turdus obscurus 2,5,0

1977 24-26 April, Bosbaan, Amsterdamse Bos, *Amstelveen*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (T M van der Have, W van der Have; van der Have 1978).

This record was previously accepted as relating to two individuals. One of the observers has recently reported doubts that actually two individuals were involved (as reported for the first day in van der Have 1978); according to the observer's original notes, only one individual was seen on each date. Differences in light circumstances on the three days of observation were probably the cause that this observer at the time thought that the bird on the second and third day was a different individual (Tom van der Have in litt). Therefore, the record is now accepted for one individual. Details of this record, including scanned publications, photographs and field sketches, can be viewed at <http://waarneming.nl/waarneming/view/99961866>.

Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster

Turdus atrogularis 0,8,0

2000 # 11-22 November (was: 11-21 November), Selwerderhof, Groningen, Groningen, first-winter female.

*** Icelandic Redwing / IJslandse Koperwiek**

Turdus iliacus coburni 0,0,1

25 October to 4 November, Westerse Veld, *Vlieland*, Friesland, first-winter, photographed (V Hart, W Janse, N van Duivendijk et al; Dutch Birding 37: 64, plate 93, 2015).

This typical individual could be identified thanks to

excellent photographs. It remains to be seen how rare (or uncommon) this taxon is in the Netherlands. There will definitely be more birders looking for it, now that it has gained a place on the Dutch list.

*** American Robin / Roodborstlijster**

Turdus migratorius 0,0,1

27 April, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Heemskerk*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year male, photographed, videoed (L Bregman et al; Bregman 2014, Bregman & Ebels 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 205, plate 259, 219, plate 286-287, 2014, 37: 235, plate 356-361, 2015).

This is the 13th Nearctic passerine to obtain a position on the Dutch list. It stayed for one day only but was seen by over 400 birders.

Thrush Nightingale / Noordse Nachtegaal

Luscinia luscinia 7,72,-

2006 # 12-25 May (was: 12-17 May), Koningssteen, *Maasgouw*, Limburg.

2003 # 11 May to 1 June (was: 11-19 May), Ooijpolder, *Ubbergen*, Gelderland.

1996 # 23-26 May (was: 23-24 May), De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland.

1992 # 1-6 June (was: 1-5 June), Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland.

1988 # 20-28 May (was: 20-27 May), Heiloo, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland; # 22-28 May (was: 22-23 May), Eelde-

Paterswolde, *Tynaarlo*, Drenthe.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2012 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date. The 1988 record at Heiloo also concern a correction of locality; it was previously published for Egmond aan den Hoef, Bergen, Noord-Holland.

Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart

Tarsiger cyanurus 1,19,1

27 September, Polder van Moddergat, Moddergat, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, ringed, photographed (O Verhoeven).

The earliest autumn record and only the second for September. The best month is October, with 15 records.

*** Stejneger's Stonechat / Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit**

Saxicola stejnegeri 0,1,0

2012 8-23 October, Robbenjager, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (D Kok et al; cf Cade & Collinson 2015).

An exceptional record in more than one respect. This warmly coloured stonechat stayed for 16 days on Texel, where it was seen by many birders (who were assuming they were looking at a Siberian Stonechat *S. maurus*). Remarkably, on 24 October, the same individual (recognized by feather details when comparing photographs) was relocated at Portland Bill, Dorset, England, where it was trapped and ringed. The identification as Stejneger's Stonechat was clinched after mtDNA analysis – the first

593 Icelandic Redwing / IJslandse Koperwiek *Turdus iliacus coburni*, first-winter, Westerse Veld, Vlieland, Friesland, 26 October 2014 (*Sander Bot*)



to be identified with certainty for the Netherlands, Britain and the WP! A first-winter male at Lauwersmeer, Groningen, on 28 October (Dutch Birding 36: 429, plate 577, 2014) is still under review.

Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit

Oenanthe isabellina 0,8,2

28 September to 2 October, Hartelhaven, Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, first-winter, photographed (R de Beer, R Half, V Hart et al); 4-10 October, Luzerneveld, Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, first-winter, photographed, videoed (G Mourik et al; Dutch Birding 36: 427, plate 573, 2014).

Photographs show these records to relate to two different individuals, despite no date overlap and a distance between both sites of only c 4 km. All 10 records are from the period between 31 August and 18 November. A remarkable total of four has now been recorded at Maasvlakte.

Desert Wheatear / Woestijntapuit

Oenanthe deserti 1,33,1

8 October, Kwelderpad, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, first-winter female, photographed (W B Janssen).

2005 # 9-26 November (was: 9-24 November), IJmuiden, Velsen, Noord-Holland, first-winter male.

1996 # 14-25 December (was: 14-24 December), Westernieland, De Marne, Groningen, first-winter male.

In c 20 years time, this species has evolved from an extreme rarity to an almost annual visitor (with an average of c two per year over the last five years).

Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit

Oenanthe pleschanka 0,19,1

10-13 November, Polder Groenendijk, Zoeterwoude, Zoeterwoude, Zuid-Holland, first-winter male, photographed, videoed (A de Groot et al; Dutch Birding 36: 418, plate 560, 2014, 37: 64, plate 92, 2015).

Of 20 records so far, 16 relate to birds found between 3 October and 17 November; this bird fitted nicely into the pattern but was one of the very few found inland.

Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit

Oenanthe melanoleuca 1,2,0

A first-summer female photographed at Westkapelle, Zeeland, on 20-22 May was most likely this species but ruling out Western Black-eared Wheatear *O. hispanica* with certainty proved difficult. DNA has been collected and the CDNA decision will follow when the results of an analysis are known.

White-crowned Wheatear / Witkruintapuit

Oenanthe leucopyga 0,0,0

The well-watched bird at Oegstgeest, Zuid-Holland, from 23 September to 3 December (Dutch Birding 36: 427, plate 574, 2014) is still under review. A bird photographed on Ameland, Friesland, on 2 November was wearing a red ring and rejected as presumed escape (identification accepted).

Spanish Sparrow / Spaanse Mus

Passer hispaniolensis 0,15,1

26-30 October, Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, male, photographed, videoed (G Bakker, D Benders, W van den Hoven et al; Ebels et al 2015; Dutch Birding 36: 429, plate 578, 2014, 37: 76, plate 116-117, 2015).

This was the first in autumn. There are now seven records (totalling 16 individuals).

White-throated Wagtail / Witkeelkwikstaart

Motacilla cinereocapilla 0,3,1

9 May, Tweede Kroonspolder, Vlieland, Friesland, first-summer male, photographed, sound-recorded (T de Boer, R Wilschut et al; Dutch Birding 36: 205, plate 260, 2014).

Identification as Ashy-headed Wagtail *M. c. cinereocapilla* was considered most likely. However, Spanish Wagtail *M. c. iberiae* could not be ruled out with certainty, mainly because of the presence of a rather prominent white spot behind the eye. Previous records were in May 2004 and April 2006 (two; both Ashy-headed).

Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart

Motacilla citreola 0,41,1

29 May, Klein Vink, Arcen, Venlo, Limburg, first-summer male, photographed (R Jakobs et al; Dutch Birding 36: 291, plate 392, 2014).

2009 # 19-20 August (was: 19 August), Oude Waal, Ooijpolder, Ubbergen, Gelderland, first calendar-year; 2008 # 22-29 August (was: 22-28 August), Oude Waal, Ooijpolder, Ubbergen, Gelderland, first-winter.

A poor year with just one record, compared with an average of four in the previous five years.

Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper

Anthus godlewskii 0,7,1

26 October, Camping Stortemelk, Vlieland, Friesland, sound-recorded (L Bregman).

All records but one are between 11 October and 24 November. The remaining record concerns a wintering bird in January-February 2007. A bird on Rottumerplaat, Groningen, on 25-27 October is still under review.

Olive-backed Pipit / Siberische Boompieper

Anthus hodgsoni 0,65,19

28 September, Vulkan, Den Haag, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (G Gelling et al); 3 October, Vogelduin, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (H Schekkerman); 3 October, Vulkan, Den Haag, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (G Gelling et al); 3-4 October, Vuurboetsduin, Vlieland, Friesland, maximum of three, photographed (E Nieuwstraten et al; Dutch Birding 36: 428, plate 575-576, 2014); 4 October, Vogelduin, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (R G M Altenburg); 4 October, IJmuiderslag, Velsen, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (D Groenendijk); 4 October, IJmuiderslag, Velsen, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (D Groenendijk); 5 October, Distripark, Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (N van Houtum et al); 11 October, Langevelderslag,

Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (M Wielstra); 12 October, Vulkaan, Den Haag, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (S Schilperoort et al); 13 October, Nollédijk, Vlissingen, *Vlissingen*, Zeeland, sound-recorded (T Luiten et al); 15 October, Leeuwarderbos, Leeuwarden, *Leeuwarden*, Friesland, sound-recorded (J Breidenbach); 18 October, Vogelduin, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (R G M Altenburg et al); 19 October, Sportveld, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed (L Buckx et al); 26 October, Staatsbossen, De Koog, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed (V Stork et al); 5 November, Oudeschip, *Eemmond*, Groningen, photographed, sound-recorded (L Brinkhuizen, A van Lubek); 11 November, Vogelduin, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (L Bregman).

2013 14 October, Vulkaan, Den Haag, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (R van der Vliet et al); 14 October, Vulkaan, Den Haag, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (R van der Vliet et al).

2012 8 October, Nollédijk, Vlissingen, *Vlissingen*, Zeeland, sound-recorded (T Luiten et al); 8 October, Zuiderachtersveld, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (T Damm, E van Saane); 8 October, Vulkaan, Den Haag, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (R van der Vliet et al); 18 October, Vulkaan, Den Haag, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (R van der Vliet et al); 31 October to 4 November, Robbenoordbos, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, maximum of four (on 2 November), photographed (R E Brouwer et al); 10 November, Nollédijk, Vlissingen, *Vlissingen*, Zeeland, sound-recorded (T Luiten, P Beeke).

As mentioned in Haas et al (2014), good sound-recordings can be used to identify this species. Since a few years, many observers at migration watch points use tape recorders to record migrating birds and therefore quite a number of records were submitted. Because of the increase in the last few years, the species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date. The four at Robbenoordbos on 2 November 2012 added two to the totals; two had been already accepted for this site for 31 October to 4 November.

Red-throated Pipit / Roodkeelpieper

Anthus cervinus 25,50,-

1990 5-7 May, Eemshaven, *Eemmond*, Groningen, maximum of two (on 6 May), photographed (L Heemskerk, L B Steijn, J van der Laan et al).

A record previously listed in van den Berg et al (1993) for 6-7 May 1991 actually referred to 1990 and concerns a date extension of the record already accepted for 5 May 1990 (cf van den Berg et al 1992). The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1992 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Common Rosefinch / Roodmus

Erythrura erythrura 11,119,-

1991 # 22 June to 27 July (was: 22 June to 2 July),

De Blocq van Kuffeler, *Almere*, Flevoland, adult male; # 22 June to 27 July (was: 22 June to 6 July), Knardijk, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, two adult males.

1990 # 5 May to 5 July (was: 25 May to 9 June), Knardijk, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, three (from 5 May to 5 July); # 20 May to 24 June (was: 20-24 May), Galjootweg, *Almere*, Flevoland, adult male.

1989 # 18 May to 27 July (was: 19-29 May), Galjootweg, *Almere*, Flevoland, two, adult males.

1987 # 26-27 May (was: 26 May), Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, immature; # 10-30 June (was: 10-20 June), Berkheide, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland, maximum of two (on 10-20 June); # 29 June to 5 August (was: 29 June to 29 July), Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 1992 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Arctic Redpoll / Witstuitbarmsijs

Acanthis hornemanni exilipes 43,73,1

22 March to 2 April, Twiske, Oostzaan, *Landsmeer*, Noord-Holland, first-winter, photographed (W Price, R Rotscheid et al; Dutch Birding 36: 213, plate 274, 215, plate 281, 2014).

2006 # 30 January to 12 February (was: 31 January to 12 February), Zuidlaren, *Tynaarlo*, Drenthe.

2005 # 21 December to 5 February 2006 (was: 22 December to 5 February 2006), Selwerd, Groningen, *Groningen*, Groningen; # 25 December to 3 January 2006 (was: 25 December to 1 January 2006), Holwerd, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland.

2001 # 16 December to 14 January 2002 (was: 17 December to 12 January 2002), Zuid-Eierland, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, maximum of four (one on 16-20 December, three on 20-28 December, four on 29 December, three from 30 December to 12 January and two on 14 January).

1996 # 23-25 February (was: 23-24 February), Bergen, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland.

The subspecies *A h exilipes* is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date. Numbers include Arctic Redpolls not accepted to subspecies but exclude Hornemann's Redpoll *A h hornemanni* (one record).

Two-barred Crossbill / Witbandkruisbek

Loxia leucoptera bifasciata 36,241,0

2013 23 November, Drents-Friese Wold, *Westerveld*, Drenthe, female, photographed (C van Elderen, M van Elderen, L Punt et al).

2005 # 30 January to 16 February (30 January to 11 February), Wateren, *Westerveld*, Drenthe, adult male.

1997 # 30 October to 8 February 1998 (was: 30 October to 31 January 1998), Oranje-Nassau's Oord, *Wageningen*, Gelderland, 16.

1990 # 11-26 November (was: 11-18 November), Zevenlindenweg, *Baarn*, Utrecht, immature female.

1984 # 9 April to 6 May (was: 9 April to 4 May), Ansen, *Westerveld*, Drenthe, adult male.

The 2013 record was erroneously omitted from the

2013 annual report. The identification of a juvenile collected at Den Helder, Noord-Holland, on 2 September 1990 was questioned (cf Roselaar 2014) and the record is currently under review.

Parrot Crossbill / Grote Kruisbek

Loxia pytyopsittacus 15,611,-

2007 # 12-14 October (was: 12 October), *Vlieland*, Friesland, six.

1990 # 15 October to 18 May 1991 (was: 15 October to 30 March 1991), at least 328 individuals.

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2013 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date. The 1990-91 invasion brought birds further south and more birds inland than the previous invasion, in 1982-83 (with 230 birds, most of them in Noord-Holland).

Pine Bunting / Witkopgors

Emberiza leucocephalos 15,20,0

1987 # 4-5 November (was: 4 November), *Parnassia*, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, first-winter male, ringed.

After release, this bird was observed in the field the next day.

Red-headed Bunting / Bruinkopgors

Emberiza bruniceps 8,3,1

23-24 July, *Westkapelle*, *Veere*, Zeeland, male, photographed, videoed (F Arts et al; Dutch Birding 36: 275, plate 356, 361, plate 486, 2014).

1969 24-25 June, *Berkheide*, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, male, filmed (K Schoonenberg, via G van der Bent).

This bird concerned the first record since 1995; it showed no signs of a captive origin and was seen by at least 200 birders. For the 1969 record, a correction of the municipality is given.

Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors

Emberiza melanocephala 2,12,1

10 June, *Oosterkwelder*, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, male, photographed (A-W Faber, W Dijkstra).

2003 29 May, *Berkheide*, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland (M Wielstra).

New information was received on the 2003 record, which had previously been rejected and has now been accepted, bringing the total to 15, of which 13 date from 5 May to 20 July.

Systematic list of rejected reports

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

Ross's Goose / Ross' Gans *Anser rossii* 13-19 May, *Westdorpe*, *Terneuzen*, Zeeland, white morph, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not show whether bird was unringed); 26 December, *Polder Zeevang*, *Zeevang*, Noord-Holland, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not show whether bird was unringed).

Ross's x Barnacle Goose / Ross' Gans x Brandgans *Anser rossii* x *Branta leucopsis* 18 January, *Polder Zeevang*, *Zeevang*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans *Anser albifrons flavirostris* 27 February, *Polder Q*, *Burgerbrug*, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed (@ photographs show Greater White-fronted Goose *A a albifrons*); 4 March, *Medemblik*, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed (@ photographs show Greater White-fronted Goose *A a albifrons*).

Surf Scoter / Brilzee-eend *Melanitta perspicillata* 11 April, *Castricum aan Zee*, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, male (description incomplete).

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling *Anas discors* 30 March to 30 April, *Ruygenborg*, *Nieuwkoop*, Zuid-Holland, female, photographed (@ females are very difficult to separate from female (escaped) Cinnamon Teal *A cyanoptera*; in this case CDNA felt it was unsafe to accept this bird as Blue-winged).

Green-winged Teal / Amerikaanse Wintertaling *Anas carolinensis* 13 April, *Veenhuizerstukken*, *Stadskanaal*, Groningen, male, photographed (quality of photograph too poor to convince CDNA; description incomplete).

Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw *Apus melba* 18 June, *Bleskensgraaf*, *Graafstroom*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete); 31 July, *N31*, *Garyp*, *Tytsjerksteradiel*, Friesland (description incomplete).

Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek *Clamator glandarius* 9 March, *Vught*, *Vught*, Noord-Brabant (@ description incomplete).

Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen *Porzana parva* 18 May, *Kil van Hurwenen*, *Maasdriel*, Gelderland (no sound-recording, which CDNA requires for acceptance of singing bird not (well) seen).

Squacco Heron / Ralreiger *Ardeola ralloides* 18 August, *Nieuwkoopse Plas*, *Nieuwkoop*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (@ photographs show ring on leg; furthermore some features not correct for pure Squacco and it may have been another *Ardeola* species or hybrid).

Pacific Golden Plover / Aziatische Goudplevier *Pluvialis fulva* 6 August, *Dijkatsweide*, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, photographed (description incomplete and photographs not showing all relevant features such as darkish underwing).

White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper *Calidris fuscicollis* 27 August, *Oostvaardersplassen*, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, photographed (@ photographs show Little Stint *C minuta*); 19-20 September, *Harderbroek*, *Zeewolde*, Flevoland, photographed (@ description incomplete and quality of photographs too poor to support identification); 30 November, *Den Oever*, *Wieringen*, Noord-Holland (several features correct for this species but CDNA not entirely convinced).

Great Snipe / Poel-snip *Gallinago media* 27-31 March, *Schinkelbos*, *Aalsmeer*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete); 19 April, *Beekbergen*, *Apeldoorn*, Gelderland (@ description incomplete); 30 July, *Zwarte Water*, *Zwolle*,

Overijssel (description incomplete); 11 September, Liphusterheide, *Opsterland*, Friesland (@ description incomplete). **Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw** *Larus fuscus fuscus* 17-21 October, Amsterdam-Rijnkanaal, *Utrecht*, Utrecht, second calendar-year, photographed (@ not compliant with criteria used by CDNA for acceptance, eg, second calendar-year is considered only identifiable until August); 19 October, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed (@ not compliant with criteria used by CDNA for acceptance, eg, second calendar-year is considered only identifiable until August). **Egyptian Vulture / Aasgier** *Neophron percnopterus* 10 June, Dordrecht, *Dordrecht*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete of bird seen from moving train). **Gripon Vulture / Vale Gier** *Gyps fulvus* 11 April, Nieuwendijk, *Werkendam*, Noord-Brabant, photographed (description incomplete and quality of photograph too poor to support identification); 31 May, Groene Jonker, *Nieuwkoop*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete); 6 June, Tilburg, *Tilburg*, Noord-Brabant (@ description incomplete); 6 June, Beekse Bergen, *Hilvarenbeek*, Noord-Brabant (@ description incomplete); 7 June, Annen, *Aa en Hunze*, Drenthe, four (@ description incomplete); 7 June, A6, Swifterbant, *Lelystad*, Flevoland (@ description incomplete). **Greater Spotted/Lesser Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend/Schreeuwarend** *Aquila clanga/pomarina* 27 June, Leidschendam, *Leidschendam-Voorburg*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Booted Eagle / Dwer garend** *Aquila pennata* 3 June, Groene Jonker, *Nieuwkoop*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Snowy Owl / Sneeuwuil** *Bubo scandiacus* 24 March, Grathem, *Maasgouw*, Limburg (@ description incomplete). **Grey-headed Woodpecker / Grijskopspecht** *Picus canus* 26 October, Roderesch, *Noordenveld*, Drenthe (@ description incomplete). **European Roller / Scharrelaar** *Coracias garrulus* 23 April, Delft, *Delft*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **American Kestrel / Amerikaanse Torenvalk** *Falco sparverius* 19 May, Tuintjes, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (@ identification accepted, but due to birds regularly escaping from captivity, CDNA decided to place this species on the list of species that need proof of unringed legs; in this case, legs cannot be seen on photographs). **Azure Tit / Azuurmees** *Cyanistes cyanus* 19 April, Brobbelbies, Maashorst, *Landerd*, Noord-Brabant, photographed (@ identification accepted but this species is known to escape from captivity, eg, singles seen at Warffum, Groningen, on 29 April 2014, and at Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, from 20 February to at least 5 March 2015 both wore rings used in captivity; CDNA decided to place this species on the list of species that need proof of unringed legs). **Greenish Warbler / Grauwe Fitis** *Phylloscopus trochiloides* 16 May, De Gavere, *Terschelling*, Friesland (@ description incomplete); 11 June, Hollum, *Ameland*, Friesland (@ description incomplete). **Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluitier** *Phylloscopus bonelli* 5 October, Petten, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus ibericus* 22 May, Staatsbossen, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, two, photographed (@ no sound-recording and photographs do not support identi-

fication). **Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* 17 September, Robbenjager, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed (few photographs do not support identification, some features wrong for Blyth's Reed); 27 September, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (some features seem to support identification as Eurasian Reed Warbler *A. scirpaceus*). **Icelandic Redwing / IJslandse Koperwiek** *Turdus iliacus coburni* 22 November, Park Frankendael, Amsterdam, *Amsterdam*, Noord-Holland, photographed (several features right for this taxon but only extreme birds currently considered identifiable with certainty). **Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart** *Tarsiger cyanurus* 8 October, De Klomp, *Ede*, Gelderland, two (@ description incomplete). **Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborsttapuit** *Saxicola maurus* 22 March, Sint Maartensdijk, *Tholen*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete); 8 June, Buurserzand, *Haaksbergen*, Overijssel, male, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs do not support identification). **Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit** *Oenanthe isabellina* 17 September, IJmuiden, Velsen, Noord-Holland, photographed (@ photographs show Northern Wheatear *O. oenanthe*). **Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit** *Oenanthe pleschanka* 4 November, Elst, *Overbetuwe*, Gelderland (@ description incomplete). **White-crowned Wheatear / Witkruintapuit** *Oenanthe leucopyga* 2 November, Hollum, *Ameland*, Friesland, male, photographed (@ identification accepted but wearing red ring used for birds in captivity). **Spanish Sparrow / Spaanse Mus** *Passer hispaniolensis* 5 November, Europort, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Alaskan/Siberian Wagtail / Alaskakwikstaart/Siberische Kwikstaart** *Motacilla tschutschensis/plexa* 12 October, Hollum, *Ameland*, Friesland, photographed (@ no sound recording and quality of photographs too poor to exclude other wagtail taxa). **Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart** *Motacilla citreola* 24 August, Stra-brechtse Heide, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant (@ description incomplete). **Olive-backed Pipit / Siberische Boompieper** *Anthus hodgsoni* 11 March, Maarn, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, Utrecht (@ description incomplete); 10 October, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (@ quality of recording too poor to identify bird with certainty). **Red-headed Bunting / Bruinkopgors** *Emberiza bruniceps* 14 June, Rottumerplaat, *Eemmond*, Groningen, male (@ description incomplete). **Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors** *Emberiza melanocephala* 19 October, Losser, *Losser*, Overijssel, female, photographed (@ description incomplete and quality of photograph too poor to support identification).

2013

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw *Apus pallidus* 26 October, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed (quality of photographs too poor to support description; Common Swift *A. apus* can be extremely difficult to rule out without good quality photographs). **Buff-breasted Sandpiper / Blonde Ruiter** *Calidris subruficollis* 6 October, Polder Oude Hardenbroek, *Brabantse Biesbosch*, *Werkendam*, Noord-Brabant (@ description incomplete for date extension). **Paddyfield Warbler / Veldrietzanger**

Acrocephalus agricola 23-25 August, Sonderleien, *Gaasterlân-Sleat*, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded (quality of photographs and sound-recording poor).

2011

Caspian Reed Warbler / Kaspische Kleine Karekiet *Acrocephalus scirpaceus fuscus* 5-12 June, Landgoed Oud Naarden, *Naarden*, Noord-Holland, ringed, photographed (@ photographs show Marsh Warbler *A palustris*).

2010

Cory's/Scopoli's Shearwater / Kuhls/Scopoli's Pijlstormvogel *Calonectris borealis/diomedea* 19 October, Egmond aan Zee, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

2007

Eurasian Stone-curlew / Griel *Burhinus oedicnemus* 15 April, Bleekersvallei, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

2000

White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper *Calidris fuscicollis* 10 September, Pompevlak, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete for date extension); 12 September, Pompevlak, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete for date extension). **Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborstapuit** *Saxicola maurus* 20 December, Westplaat, Westvoorne, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete for date extension).

1999

Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbinus* 24 December, Eexterlandvoort, *Aa en Hunze*, Drenthe (@ description incomplete; furthermore, already rejected in 2001, cf van der Vliet et al 2002).

1998

Bearded Vulture / Lammergier *Gypaetus barbatus* 12 May, Den Haag, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete).

1991

Greater Flamingo / Flamingo *Phoenicopterus roseus* 15 January, Wevers Inlaag, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, photographed (@ description incomplete and quality of photographs too poor to support identification and exclude other flamingo species).

1988

Black Brant / Zwarte Rotgans *Branta nigricans* 5 March, Sabbingeploot, Veerse Meer, *Noord-Beveland*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete). **Marsh Sandpiper / Poelruiter** *Tringa stagnatilis* 11 September, Putten, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

1978

Squacco Heron / Ralreiger *Ardeola ralloides* 8 June, Oude Waal, *Ubbergen*, Gelderland (description incomplete).

1977

Eye-browed Thrush / Vale Lijster *Turdus obscurus* 24-26 April, Bosbaan, Amsterdamse Bos, *Amstelveen*, Noord-Holland, female/immature (withdrawn by observer; one bird remains accepted, see main text).

1972

Short-toed Snake Eagle / Slangenarend *Circaetus gallicus* 17 September, Muiderberg, *Naarden*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

1920

Rustic Bunting / Bosgors *Emberiza rustica* 3 March, Zwolle, *Zwolle*, Overijssel, adult female, found dead (@ identification accepted but possible fraud not excluded).

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Identification of African Chaffinch

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In recent years, a continuing debate over the occurrence of African Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs spodiogenys/africana/harterti* in Europe produced a number of papers (Oreel 2004, van den Berg & The Sound Approach 2005, Mullaney 2006, Jonker et al 2008). Van den Berg & The Sound Approach (2005) presented a photographic gallery of both Atlas Chaffinch *F c africana* (hereafter *africana*) from Algeria, Morocco and northern Tunisia and Tunisian Chaffinch *F c spodiogenys* (hereafter *spodiogenys*) from central-southern Tunisia, with notes on their identification. Mullaney (2006) concluded that various reports of African from Britain and Ireland were not acceptable beyond reasonable doubt, as the possibility of an aberrantly plumaged Common Chaffinch (assuming the local subspecies *F c gengleri* in this case) strongly resembling one of the North African taxa could not safely be ruled out. Jonker et al (2008) documented two records of *africana* in the Netherlands, one being mostly supported by the differences in recorded calls with Common. Brinkhuizen et al (2004) described a presumed male African present at Haren, Groningen, the Netherlands, from 28 November 2003 to at least 6 January 2004. This bird was not accepted by the Dutch rarities committee (CDNA) but, based on this paper, warrants a second look.

None of these papers dealt with the tail pattern of African versus European taxa; this is, however, clearly described in van Duivendijk (2011). In this paper, we conclude that tail pattern is in fact the easiest plumage character to tell apart odd Common Chaffinch and, more in general, any age and sex of Common from African taxa. Here, we discuss chiefly this character and give some additional comments on female plumage and some information about the likelihood of vagrancy to Europe.

The recently described taxon from Cyrenaica, Libya, Cyrenaica Chaffinch *F c harterti* (Svensson 2015; hereafter *harterti*) is included in this paper.

Methods

We have visited Tunisia annually since 1999, as well as Morocco since 2004, where we regularly had the opportunity to study extensively both *africana* and *spodiogenys*. To execute a more in-depth analysis of the variation between African

Chaffinch and Common Chaffinch and between the two African taxa, we studied 614 collected birds preserved at the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (MNHN); Natural History Museum, Tring, England (NHM); Museo Civico di Zoologia di Roma, Roma, Italy (MCZR); and Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale, Bologna, Italy (ISPRA) (table 1). Only birds from breeding areas were considered in the studied skins, and both breeding and wintering periods were represented.

Taxonomy

There is no full agreement among taxonomists on how to consider the African taxa: whether they form a separate polytypic species from the European group; whether *africana* should be considered conspecific with *coelebs* and *spodiogenys* (including *harterti*) separated; or whether all are subspecies of *coelebs* (Collinson 2001). Here, we treat the African taxa as subspecies of *coelebs*, following the Dutch Birding checklist (www.dutchbirding.nl/page.php?page_id=228).

Tail pattern

In the field, we were struck by the unique appearance of the tail of both adult male and adult female of African Chaffinch and we noticed that the tail pattern is a very helpful character. The difference in tail pattern is well visible in the field, mainly when a bird takes flight: African shows an almost half white tail whereas Common Chaffinch shows only a white-sided tail (figure 3, plate 594). For example, it is easy to detect the differences in the tail pattern in mixed flocks of *spodiogenys* and Common in winter in Tunisia. These observations were later confirmed by the skins studied. When seen well, all chaffinches can be assigned to either the European or the African taxa. Already, Lavauden (1924) mentioned differences in the tail pattern between African and Common, though commenting only on the outermost tail-feather (t6).

Adult male

Adult male African Chaffinch shows a visibly wider white area on at least the three outermost tail-feathers (t4-6), sometimes four (t3-6), compared with Common Chaffinch, leaving a much smaller



FIGURE 1 African Chaffinch / Afrikaanse Vink *Fringilla coelebs spodiogenys/africana*, adult male (upper left) and adult female (middle and lower left), compared with Common Chaffinch / Vink *F c coelebs*, adult male (upper right) and female (middle right) (Lorenzo Starnini). Lower female African is darker variant encountered in *africana*, which is very similar to European female (see text for differences).

black area on the inner web of those feathers. Common, in fact, always shows a darker tail, with visibly less extensive white areas on t5-6 and most often a fully dark or just white-tipped t4. Obviously, there is always much more black on the inner web of all outer tail-feathers. Note that in some European populations, most notably from the Iberian peninsula (*F c 'balearica/iberiae'*) and southern Italy (*F c sarda*) – taxa considered valid by some authors and synonyms of nominate *F c coelebs* by others (Vaurie 1956, 1959, Cramp & Perris 1994) – the white on t4 is more extensive than in other subspecies of Common; in these taxa, the white appears as a narrow white wedge into the dark feather, instead of a fully black feather or with just a small white tip. However, t3 is always fully dark and t5-6 invariably show more extensive black on the inner web compared with any African. In fact, the tail would generally appear much darker and only white sided in the field in even the palest European bird.

The tail pattern of adult males of the African taxa is variable: t4-5 can show apical black markings on the inner web (usually more frequently in *africana*) or may instead lack any dark marking on the inner web and show only a very narrow one

on the outer web (usually more frequently in *spodiogenys* and *harterti*). T3 may show only a small spot of white (apical or subterminal; usually *africana*) or may show an extensive white wedge for 2/3 to 3/4 of the feather length, from the apical part down along the shaft (more frequently so in *spodiogenys* and to a lesser extent in *harterti*) (plate 595-612). The tail pattern of *harterti*, not mentioned in the relevant description (Svensson 2015), further does not differ from that of the other two African taxa (plate 610-612).

Adult female

In adult female African Chaffinch, the tail pattern, although less striking than in adult male, is distinctive as well and differs from Common Chaffinch in the same way as in males. The white area on t4 is usually more restricted compared with adult males, while t5 can show also a less bright and extensive white pattern. However, the dark area on the inner web of the outer tail-feathers is always smaller than in any adult female Common. Indeed, when an adult female takes flight, it is rather easy to detect the 'half dark, half white tail' observed in males, contrary to the mostly dark, only white-sided tail of adult female

FIGURE 2 Typical Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana* (upper) and Tunisian Chaffinch / Tunesische Vink *F c spodiogenys* (lower) (Lorenzo Starnini). Note chiefly differences in saturation of plumage colours, with more extensive green tinge on upperparts in *africana*, paler area around eye in *spodiogenys* and whiter and wider tertial fringes in *spodiogenys*.





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FIGURE 3 Common Chaffinch / Vink *Fringilla coelebs*, typical adult male (upper left), compared with African Chaffinch / Afrikaanse Vink *F c spodiogenys/africana*, adult male (lower) (Lorenzo Starnini). Note 'half dark, half white' tail and more extensive and more pure white on wing of *spodiogenys/africana*. **594** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, adult male, Taroudant, Morocco, 25 March 2013 (Michele Viganò/MISC). Note striking half white tail with round white drop also on t3. Note also very pale grey lesser coverts (usually darker, often blackish tinged, in Common Chaffinch *F coelebs*) with white extending onto median coverts too, making white wing-patch very broad. **595** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, adult male (collected at Ouarsenis, Algeria, on 6 April 1925), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, 20 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MNHN). Typical outer tail pattern of African Chaffinch *F c spodiogenys/africana*, showing extensive white on t4-6. **596** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, adult male (collected at Djebel Cheffa, Algeria, on 24 November 1948), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, 18 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MNHN). Same bird as in plate 601. Tail from below, showing how tail can appear almost fully white in some views.

Identification of African Chaffinch



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597 Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, adult male, (collected in Lesser Atlas, Morocco, in spring 1939), Natural History Museum, Tring, England, 11 July 2014 (Andrea Corso/©NHM London). Typically, in *africana*, black markings on tip of outer tail-feathers are shown on both inner and outer web. **598** Tunisian Chaffinch / Tunesische Vink *Fringilla coelebs spodiogenys*, adult male (collected south of Tunis, Tunisia, in April 1925), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, 18 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MNHN). In typical *spodiogenys*, dark wedge on upperside of t4-6 is very narrow and almost solely limited to outer web. **599** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, adult male (collected at Rabat, Morocco, on 22 February 1946), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, 18 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MNHN). Note that in dark specimens of *africana* (formerly called *F c 'koenigi'*), t4 can show much black but still much more white than in any Common Chaffinch *F c coelebs*. **600** Tunisian Chaffinch / Tunesische Vink *Fringilla coelebs spodiogenys*, adult male (collected in north-eastern Tunisia in March 1908), Museo Civico di Zoologia di Roma, Roma, Italy, 20 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MCZR). Note that in some birds, chiefly in pale *spodiogenys*, also t3 shows long white 'tongue' or wedge, while t4-6 have black marking limited to outer web.



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601 Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, adult male (collected at Djebel Cheffa, Algeria, on 24 November 1948), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, 18 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MNHN). Note extensive white on t4. Same bird as in plate 596. **602** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, adult female (collected in Algeria in spring 1935), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, 18 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MNHN). Note extensive white on three outer tail-feathers also in female. **603** Tunisian Chaffinch / Tunesische Vink *Fringilla coelebs spodiogenys*, adult female (collected at La Marsa, north-eastern Tunisia, on 2 March 1925), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, 20 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MNHN). Note that in some palest specimens, also t3 shows white markings, and t4 shows wider white area than in any taxon of European Chaffinch *F. coelebs*. **604** Common Chaffinch / Vink *Fringilla coelebs coelebs*, adult male (collected at Tregnago, Verona, Italy, in April 1927), Museo Civico di Zoologia di Roma, Roma, Italy, 10 March 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MCZR). Typical tail pattern; note very limited amount of white on t4 and extensive black area along inner web of t5.



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605 Common Chaffinch / Vink *Fringilla coelebs coelebs*, adult male (collected at Viareggio, Lucca, Toscana, Italy, on 12 October 1920), Museo Civico di Zoologia di Roma, Roma, Italy, 10 March 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MCZR). Typical tail pattern of nominate *coelebs*, showing extensive black on outer tail-feathers. **606** Common Chaffinch / Vink *Fringilla coelebs sarda*, adult male (collected at Villagrande, Sardegna, Italy, on 20 February 1928), Museo Civico di Zoologia di Roma, Roma, Italy, 10 March 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MCZR). Note typical tail pattern with almost completely black t4 and extensive black on inner web of t5-6, therefore limited amount of white on outer tail-feathers. In the field, tail would show only white corners. **607** Common Chaffinch / Vink *Fringilla coelebs sarda*, adult male (collected at Capo Teulada, Sardegna, Italy, on 15 March 1901), Museo Civico di Zoologia di Roma, Roma, Italy, 10 March 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MCZR). Note extremely limited amount of white on outer tail-feathers, never encountered in any of African taxa. **608** Common Chaffinch / Vink *Fringilla coelebs coelebs*, adult female (collected at Montorio, Verona, Italy, 3 December 1896), Museo Civico di Zoologia di Roma, Roma, Italy, 10 March 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MCZR). Typical tail pattern of female *coelebs*, with very limited amount of white.

Common. As in males, t3 also shows a more or less extensive white wedge (apical or subterminal), usually wider in *spodiogenys*. In the palest Common, with the widest white area on the outer tail, t6 (and less so t5) could also be almost fully white. However, the black 'wedge' along the proximal part of the inner web is wider and longer, not as small and limited as in African. T4 is typically wholly dark, or can show a white wedge from the tip to 1/3 or 2/3 of the feather length

along the shaft, but the whole feather is never as white and as strikingly pale in the field as in African, while t3 never shows any white wedge (occasionally showing a barely visible tip).

Bill structure

In both sexes, the bill of African Chaffinch is stronger, longer and higher and, even more constantly, wider at the base, seen from below or above, compared with Common Chaffinch.



609 Common Chaffinch / Vink *Fringilla coelebs sarda*, adult female (collected at Lanusei, Sardegna, Italy, on 10 February 1926), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, 18 February 2015 (Andrea Corso/©MNHN).

Field identification of females

In female African Chaffinch, the bill appears slightly darker than in Common Chaffinch. It is more often tinged blackish, chiefly in a fully adult bird in spring to summer and less so in younger adults and in first-year birds. The orbital ring and eye-ring are whiter and more extensively pale, compared with the average Common. The supercilium is cleaner, paler and more contrasting, and often there is a pale 'half-moon' below the eye. The lore is also very often quite pale. The white areas on the wing (wing-bars and primary-base patch) are whiter and wider, often bright milky-white, but there is much overlap in this feature. The lesser coverts are usually paler grey, with no (usually *spodiogenys*) or little (usually *africana*) blackish admixed, while these are on average darker and more extensively tinged blackish in female Common. The mantle is variously tinged greenish, with no exception more extensively and more obviously than in normal adult female Common. In addition, the ear-coverts and crown are often also greenish, while the nape and especially neck-side are obviously tinged greyish, with the neck-side often forming a well-visible grey patch. Such a grey neck-side is frequent also in female Common but is not as cold and as contrasting as in female African (chiefly *spodiogenys*).

In general, the field appearance of female African Chaffinch is that of a colder and paler plumaged bird, while Common Chaffinch always appears warmer. The underparts are colder, paler and cleaner white on vent and belly in African;

the flank is tinged greyish on all but some autumn and juvenile plumage birds, lacking the brownish or ochre-chamois tinge typically seen in female Common. Some adult females, probably only those from the High Atlas and Lesser Atlas and chiefly from northern Morocco (formerly called *F c 'koenigi'*) show a darker plumage, with a browner mantle and more sullied underparts, the greenish tinge on the upperparts being less obvious and less diffuse, often with green and brown admixed on the mantle and scapulars (figure 1, plate 619). The females of this darker variant are closer to female Common. However, at a distance, the grey neck-side patch is still rather obvious, as well as the colder and paler underparts. In these birds, the tail pattern is the single most reliable differentiating feature if seen well enough, in addition to the typical call(s) as described by Lynes (1920), Constantine & The Sound Approach (2006) and Jonker et al (2008). It should be stressed that most of the characters described here are rather difficult to judge in the field and that there is much variability in both African and Common. The most relevant and constant differences are the greenish tinge on the upperparts, the face pattern and the bill structure. However, the tail pattern as described in this paper is the only fully reliable character that is easy to use under field conditions.

Vagrancy to Europe

Regarding the likelihood of occurrence in Europe of the African taxa, we report some interesting observations in Tunisia. On three occasions in February (one) and March (two), single males *spodiogenys* were observed by Andrea Corso at Cap Bon and Korba, flying north with flocks of Common Chaffinch that they probably had joined during winter. This phenomenon is known for several species (abmigration), rendering the arrival of African Chaffinches in Europe possible at least in spring. In addition, in recent years, a few singing male *spodiogenys* and a couple of females were recorded in April-May in the highest forests on the island of Pantelleria in the Sicilian Channel, Italy, probably having arrived there during winter or early spring (Corso et al 2012).

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610 Cyrenaica Chaffinch / Cyrenaicavink *Fringilla coelebs harterti*, female (collected at Ain Mara, Cyrenaica, Libya, on 15 January 1939), Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale, Bologna, Italy, 23 March 2015 (Adriano De Faveri/©ISPRA). Note rather long white 'wedge' on t3. **611** Cyrenaica Chaffinch / Cyrenaicavink *Fringilla coelebs harterti*, male (collected at Wadi el Cuf, Cyrenaica, Libya, on 20 January 1939), Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale, Bologna, Italy, 23 March 2015 (Adriano De Faveri/©ISPRA). Note that also this subspecies shows extensively white on outer three tail-feathers. **612** Cyrenaica Chaffinch / Cyrenaicavink *Fringilla coelebs harterti*, female (collected at Wadi el Cuf, Cyrenaica, Libya, on 20 January 1939), Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale, Bologna, Italy, 23 March 2015 (Adriano De Faveri/©ISPRA)

at ISPRA in Bologna. Warm thanks goes to the always helpful José Luis Copete and Georges Olioso, for the photographs sent to us, as well as to Arnoud van den Berg, Sander Bot and René Pop. Thanks also go to Raimondo Finati, Ottavio Janni, Hans Larsson, Igor Maiorano and Lucio Maniscalco,

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613 Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, adult male, Ifrane, Middle Atlas, Morocco, 16 May 2008 (Georges Oliosio) **614** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, breeding female, Ifrane, Middle Atlas, Morocco, 30 April 2011 (José Luis Copete). Note rather long and strong bill. **615** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, breeding female, Ifrane, Middle Atlas, Morocco, 30 April 2011 (José Luis Copete). Note typical tail pattern. **616** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, breeding female, Ifrane, Middle Atlas, Morocco, 1 May 2011 (José Luis Copete). Note quite long bill, longer and stronger than in Common Chaffinch. **617** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, breeding female, Ifrane, Middle Atlas, Morocco, 1 May 2011 (José Luis Copete). Note obvious pale supercilium and eye-ring. **618** Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, breeding female, Ifrane, Middle Atlas, Morocco, 1 May 2011 (José Luis Copete). Note almost fully white t6 with dark shaft streak.



619 Atlas Chaffinch / Atlasvink *Fringilla coelebs africana*, breeding female, Ifrane, Middle Atlas, Morocco, 1 May 2011 (José Luis Copete). Note that this female, ringed on breeding grounds, belongs to darker variant female *africana*, closest to female Common Chaffinch *F c coelebs*. In this bird, single most reliable identification plumage character is tail pattern, in addition to calls.

proving the manuscript. AC's visit to MNHN was made possible by the Dutch Birding Fund (www.dutchbirding.nl/page.php?page_id=38&lang=en).

Samenvatting

HERKENNING VAN AFRIKAANSE VINK In de afgelopen jaren is er sprake van een nog niet afgesloten debat over de herkenning en het mogelijke voorkomen in Europa van Afrikaanse Vinken *Fringilla coelebs spodiogenys/africana/harterti* dan wel afwijkend getekende en op deze Afrikaanse taxa gelijkende 'gewone' Vinken. Gepubliceerde artikelen richtten zich op verschillen in verenkleed en geluiden maar nooit op de staarttekening. Dit artikel benadrukt dat de staarttekening het enige betrouwbare verenkleedkenmerk vormt om Vink, inclusief de 'afwijkende' verenkleeden, te onderscheiden van de Noord-Afrikaanse taxa (waaronder ook de recent beschreven Cyrenaicavink *F c harterti*). Bij zowel adult mannetje als adult vrouwtje van de Afrikaanse taxa vertonen de buitenste vier staartpennen opvallend meer wit dan bij Vink, waarbij de buitenste drie staartpennen vrijwel geheel wit zijn. Hierdoor komt de staart over als half donker, half wit (of wit met donkere middenstaart); bij Vink is de staart donker met witte staartzijden (slechts twee grotendeels witte buitenste staartpennen). De snavel van de Afrikaanse taxa is donkerder, steviger, langer

en hoger dan bij Vink. Vrouwtjes van Vink en de Afrikaanse taxa lijken sterk op elkaar, vooral omdat sommige individuen veel donkerder zijn dan vaak wordt aangenomen. Vrouwtjes Afrikaanse hebben een bleker gezicht, duidelijker afgetekende wenkbrauwstreep en oogring, en groenere mantel. Omdat deze verschillen variabel en subtiel zijn en vaak moeilijk in het veld vast te stellen, blijft de staarttekening over als het enige betrouwbare kenmerk.

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Note: During the lay-out process, table 1 was erroneously omitted from the printed version of the paper. It was placed here afterwards to appear in the pdf version.
 EDITORS

TABLE 1 Numbers of skins (age combined) of Common Chaffinch *Fringilla coelebs* subspecies studied for this paper, divided per sex and taxon / aantal balgen (leeftijd gecombineerd) van ondersoorten van Vink *Fringilla coelebs* bestudeerd voor dit artikel, verdeeld naar geslacht en taxon

	males	females	total
<i>F c africana</i>	142	35	177
<i>F c spodiogenys</i>	63	21	84
<i>F c harterti</i>	1	2	3
<i>F coelebs</i> ssp (Europe)	250	100	350
total	456	158	614

WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting birds reported in the Western Palearctic mainly from **October to late November 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 An adult male **White-headed Duck** *Oxyura leucocephala* at Skrunda on 10-14 October was the first for Latvia. Females/immatures stayed in Thüringen, Germany, from 29 September into mid-October and at Rochefort, Charente-Maritime, France, on 12 November. In spring 2015, the global population of **Greenland White-fronted Geese** *Anser albifrons flavirostris* comprised 18 854 individuals (10 266 in Ireland and 8588 in Britain), which means a decrease of 9.6% in one year. For the first time since 1985, the population fell below 20 000 individuals, the reproduction rate being very low, with only 6.1% young in Ireland and 12.9% in Britain in 2015 (apparently, it is still legal to shoot the taxon in Wales). The first **Lesser White-fronted Geese** *A erythropus* this autumn for the Netherlands were seven adults with three juveniles at Strijen, Zuid-Holland, on 28 September; the highest number at this site was 34 on 28 October. In the Hortobágy, Hungary, 124 arrived on 29 September, ie, the highest

number since 1992. A female **Long-tailed Duck** *Clangula hyemalis* photographed at Janubio salt pans, Lanzarote, on 7 November was the first for the Canary Islands, and the species' southernmost record in the WP. A female **Steller's Eider** *Polysticta stelleri* at Sumba on 13 October was the third for the Faeroes. Adult males **American White-winged Scoter** *Melanitta deglandi deglandi* returned to Keflavík, Iceland, on 10 October and Blåvand, Jylland, Denmark, on 12 October. Returning males **Black Scoter** *M americana* were seen again at Rossbeigh, Kerry, Ireland, on 10-30 October and at Blåvandshuk, Denmark, on 15 October. In Germany, the male **Barrow's Goldeneye** *Bucephala islandica* on Sylt, Schleswig-Holstein, was back from 16 October. The adult male **Hooded Merganser** *Lophodytes cucullatus* near Reykjavík, Iceland, remained during October. A **Ruddy Shelduck** *Tadorna ferruginea* at Aqaba on 22 October was (only) the fourth for Jordan. In France, one of two **Marbled Ducks** *Marmaronetta angustirostris* at Chambéon, Loire, remained into November (cf Dutch Birding 37: 340, 2015). In the Azores, a female **American Black Duck** *Anas rubripes* was seen on Terceira and a male **Wood Duck** *Aix sponsa* on Flores during October. In Israel, the **Red-billed Teal** *A erythrorhyncha* from 30-31 January 2015 at Arava valley was seen again at Hazeva on 18 November (cf Dutch Birding 37: 122, 2015).

620 Eastern Wood Pewee / Oostelijke Bospiewie *Contopus virens*, Lighthouse valley, Corvo, Azores, 20 October 2015 (Vincent Legrand)





621 Hudsonian Whimbrel / Amerikaanse Regenwulp *Numenius hudsonicus*, juvenile, Tresco, Scilly, England, 17 October 2015 (Richard Stonier) **622** Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw *Apus pallidus*, Kennemermeer, IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, Netherlands, 8 November 2015 (Edial Dekker) **623** Pin-tailed Snipe / Stekelstaartsnip *Callinago stenura* (left), with Common Snipe / Watersnip *G. gallinago*, Kfar Ruppim, Israel, 15 October 2015 (Meir Levy)





624 Sociable Lapwings / Steppiekieuiten *Vanellus gregarius*, Talimarjan, Uzbekistan, 25 September 2015 (Valentin Soldatov) **625** Gyr Falcon / Giervalk *Falco rusticolus*, first-year, Rickelsbüller Koog, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 31 October 2015 (Martin Gottschling) **626** Black-winged Kite / Grijsze Wouw *Elanus caeruleus*, Kootwijkerveld, Gelderland, Netherlands, 14 November 2015 (Martin van der Schalk)



GREBES TO CRANES In Norway, the adult **Pied-billed Grebe** *Podilymbus podiceps* at Storeidvatnet, Vestvågøy, Nordland, from 3 May 2015 stayed through mid-November. In the Azores, up to two remained on São Miguel through October. A first-year at Estanques de Aldea Blanca, Gran Canaria, on 14 November was the second for the Canary Islands. A **Rufous Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia orientalis meena* was found at Jahra pools reserve, Kuwait, on 30 September. On 20 November, an adult returned for its fourth winter to Suchedniów, Świętokrzyskie, Poland. In the Azores, **Chimney Swifts** *Chaetura pelagica* were seen on Flores on 24 September, on Corvo on 18-20 October and on Terceira on 27 October. In Ireland, one was reported arriving in off the sea at Mizen Head, Cork, on 26 October. From 31 October to 10 November, an influx of **Pallid Swifts** *Apus pallidus* occurred in north-western Europe with, eg, c eight sightings in England, c four in the Netherlands, c three in Germany, one in Sweden and one in Wales. A **Sora Porzana carolina** on Corvo on 26 October was the fifth for the Azores. Isotopic and genetic data revealed a complex migration and breeding strategy in **Baillon's Crake** *P pusilla* allowing for irruptive movements; genetic clusters of African and European populations were found, with African birds occurring in breeding condition in Europe and European birds in Africa (Nina Seifert et al in J Avian Biol 2015). The first confirmed breeding of **White-breasted Waterhen** *Amaurornis phoenicurus* in Russia occurred at Hassan, Primorye, in June-July 2015 (Russian J Ornithol 24: 3433-3439, 2015). By using molecular phylogenetics, divergence time estimates and population genetics, Garcia & Trewick (Auk 132: 140-155, 2015) found that **purple swamphen** *Porphyrio sensu lato* is not monophyletic, confirming that its former subspecies and subspecies groups may represent species-level lineages (cf Dutch Birding 20: 13-22, 1998), with **Western Swamphen** *P porphyrio* (France, Iberia and Morocco), **Grey-headed Swamphen** *P poliocephalus* (Middle East) and **African Swamphen** *P madagascariensis* (vagrant in Middle East) occurring in the WP. In the Azores, **American Coots** *Fulica americana* stayed at Lagoa Branca, Flores, at least on 14-26 October and at Sete Cicades, São Miguel, on 11 November (first-winter). An unringed adult **Demoiselle Crane** *Grus virgo* stayed in a flock of Common Cranes *G. grus* at Plessa, Brandenburg, Germany, from 27 September.

TUBENOSES In Germany, the long-staying adult **Black-browed Albatross** *Thalassarche melanophrys* turned up at Jadebusen, Niedersachsen, on 27 October (cf Dutch Birding 36: 232-241, 2014, 37: 261, 342, 2015). In Asturias, Spain, one flew past Punta de la Vaca, Gozón, on 4 October. On 6 September, a **Swinhoe's Storm Petrel** *Oceanodroma monorhis* was photographed off Mauritania. Graff et al (Marine Ornithol 43: 161-164, 2015) describe at-sea records of intermediate-plumaged **Soft-plumaged Petrels** *Pterodroma mollis* off south-western Western Australia, including a previously undocumented streaked variant; their observations indicate that plumage polymorphism within the species covers a continuous spectrum of variation between typical pale and

wholly dark individuals. In seven hours on 23 September, an exceptional passage of 2160 **Sooty Shearwaters** *Puffinus griseus* and 14 910 **Manx Shearwaters** *P puffinus* occurred at Estaca de Bares, Galicia, Spain. As late as 21 November, another exceptional passage occurred here with 13 564 **Great Shearwater** *P gravis* and 5030 **Sooty**.

PELICANS TO CORMORANTS The **Pink-backed Pelican** *Pelecanus rufescens* in the Harod and Jizreel valleys, Israel, remained until at least 13 October (cf Dutch Birding 37: 262, 342, 2015). A **Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus ibis* at Dizilmaja, Durbe, from late October into November was (only) the second for Latvia (the first was in 2009). A **Great Blue Heron** *Ardea herodias* was seen at Ribeira da Conceicao, Faial, Azores, on 4 October. An unprecedented influx of at least 10 **Western Reef Herons** *Egretta gularis gularis* occurred in all regions of Italy in September-November. In 2015, 116 pairs of **Northern Bald Ibis** *Geronticus eremita* bred in Morocco, including 60 pairs with 111 young at the Tamri colony and 56 pairs with 94 young at the Oued Massa colony. An adult **Brown Booby** *Sula leucogaster* photographed off Kamchatka on 11 August was the northernmost record in Russia and Asia (Russian J Ornithol 24: 3663-3665, 2015). In the Azores, singles were observed off Baía dos Anjos, São Miguel, on 29 September and at Ilhéu Barco do Mar, Santa Maria, on 8 October. In France, **Pygmy Cormorants** *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* were present at Romieu, Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhône, from 30 August to 19 September; on Porquerolles, Var, on 14 October; and at Miribel, Ain, from 29 October into November. In Germany, a first-year stayed in Hessen from 14 September into late October.

WADERS A first-year **American Golden Plover** *Pluvialis dominica* at Väättäinen, Uusikaupunki, on 3 October was the third for Finland. The first for Austria was an adult at Hohenau, Niederösterreich, on 8-9 October. On 25 September, the biggest number of **Sociable Lapwings** *Vanellus gregarius* found in recent times away from the western flyway hotspot in Turkey/Syria numbered 2210 near Talimarjan lake, Uzbekistan; these birds may have been on their way to unknown wintering areas in India and Pakistan (Anna Ten for BirdLife). In the Azores, eight **Semipalmated Plovers** *Charadrius semipalmatus* were found on Terceira on 1 November. The **Caspian Plover** *C asiaticus* in Loiret, France, from 11 September remained until 26 September. A **Greater Sand Plover** *C leschenaultii* stayed at Hedwigenkoog, Schleswig-Holstein, on 10-12 November. The number of **Eurasian Dotterel** *C morinellus* breeding in Britain declined by over a half from 981 pairs in 1987-88 and 747 pairs in 1999 to only 423 pairs in 2011 (Bird Study 62: 443-456, 2015). One at Oliphant, Bruce County, Ontario, Canada, on 3 October was the first for the eastern half of the North American continent. A **Pheasant-tailed Jacana** *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* at Saih al Salam on 29 October was the third for the United Arab Emirates (UAE). A first-year **Upland Sandpiper** *Bartramia longicauda* at Værnengene, Midtjylland, on 8-9 November was the second for Denmark



627 Northern Harrier / Amerikaanse Blauwe Kiekendief *Circus hudsonius*, male, North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, 27 September 2015 (George Gay) **628** American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier *Pluvialis dominica*, adult, Hohenau, Niederösterreich, Austria, 9 October 2015 (Wolfgang Trimmel) **629** Upland Sandpiper / Bartrams Ruiter *Bartramia longicauda*, first-year, Værnengene, Midtjylland, Denmark, 8 November 2015 (Birthe Lindholm Pedersen) **630** Greater Sand Plover / Woestijnplevier *Charadrius leschenaultii*, Vorland Hedwigenkoog-Hillgroven, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 10 November 2015 (Martin Gottschling)

(the first was in 1920). The report of one in Mauritania on 5 September was erroneous (cf Dutch Birding 37: 343, 2015). In England, a juvenile **Hudsonian Whimbrel** *Numenius hudsonicus* stayed on Tresco, Scilly, on 15-20 October and possibly the same one was seen at Marazion, Cornwall, from 30 October to 8 November. The long-staying individual in the Azores was present on Faial from 23 September to 9 October. The Yalu Jiang coastal wetland in the northern Yellow Sea, on the boundary between China and North Korea, has been described as the most important staging site for **Great Knot** *Calidris tenuirostris*, supporting on average 44 000 birds during the migration period in 2010-12; this is at least 22% of the population using the East Asian-Australian flyway, which has declined by 18% since 1999 (Chi-Yeung Choi et al in Bird Conserv Int 25: 53-70, 2015). A **Baird's Sandpiper** *C bairdii* at Anzio, Lazio, on 12 October was the third or fourth for Italy. The juve-

nile **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** *C subruficollis* at Rogojești reservoir on 19-25 October was the second for Romania. By using geolocators, van Bemmelen et al (2015, <http://tinyurl.com/pjqr987>) showed that male **Red-necked Phalaropes** *Phalaropus lobatus* trapped in spring in Scandinavia winter in the Arabian Sea; on their migration, they seem to fly non-stop between the Baltic and the Black/Caspian Sea, where they stay up to 36 days in autumn before flying to the Gulf of Oman, and 8-10 days on the return journey in spring. In Sweden, a first-year **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularius* was found at Utlängan, Blekinge, on 25 September. A **Solitary Sandpiper** *Tringa solitaria* at Guadalhorce river mouth, Málaga, on 1 October was the third for Spain. In the Azores, one turned up at Lagoa do Junco, Terceira, on 24 October. At least nine **Wilson's Snipes** *Gallinago delicata* were found in the Azores: four on Terceira on 10 October; two on Faial on 3 October; two on São Miguel



631 American Cliff Swallow / Amerikaanse Klifzwaluw *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*, first-year, Corvo, Azores, 22 October 2015 (*Radosław Gwóźdź*) **632** Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark / Zwartkruinvinkleeuwerik *Emmopterix nigriceps*, male, Chorokhi delta, Georgia, 2 October 2015 (*Christian Brinkman*) **633** Presumed Siberian Lesser Whitethroat / vermoedelijke Siberische Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea blythi*, Porto de Bares, A Coruña, Spain, 5 October 2015 (*Antonio Martínez Pernas*) **634** Brown Shrike / Bruine Klauwier *Lanius cristatus*, Ervika, Selje, Sogn og Fjordane, Norway, 13 October 2015 (*Tore Vang*) **635** Caspian Stonechat / Kaspische Roodborsttapuit *Saxicola maurus hemprichii*, first-year male, Ouessant, Finistère, France, 18 October 2015 (*Vincent Palomares*) **636** Baltimore Oriole / Baltimoretroepiaal *Icterus galbula*, first-year male, Værøy, Nordland, Norway, 3 October 2015 (*Håvard Eggen/Lofoten Birding*)

on 10 October; and one on Corvo on 21-22 October. In Israel, **Pin-tailed Snipes** *G stenura* were recorded at Nir Oz on 5-7 October; at Kfar Ruppim, on 7-17 October (trapped on 11 October); and at Habesor reservoir on 12 October.

SKUAS TO TERNS A **South Polar Skua** *Stercorarius macrormicki* was reported between La Palma and Tenerife, Canary Islands, on 25 October. In Scotland, a **Ross's Gull** *Rhodostethia rosea* was noted at Brora, Highland, on 12 September. The first **Franklin's Gull** *Larus pipixcan* for the Congo was found on 14 November. A first-winter **Mediterranean Gull** *L melanocephalus* at Höfn from 22 September to 4 October was the third for Iceland. The fourth **Audouin's Gull** *L audouinii* for Georgia was an adult at the Chorokhi river mouth, Batumi, on 28 August. A second-year was seen at Holland Have, Essex, England, on 13 September. A second-year **Heuglin's Gull** *L heuglini* photographed at Gdańsk-Górk Wschodnie, Pomerania, on 15 May 2015 was accepted as the first for Poland. The adult **Smithsonian Gull** *L smithsonianus* returned at Lires, A Coruña, Spain, on 31 October (cf Dutch Birding 34: 294-301, 2012). Keisuke Kator (ajw.asahi.com, September 2015) reported a **Bridled Tern** *Onychoprion anaethetus* ringed as a chick on Nakhiloo islet, Iran, in July 2013 and found dead in Nago, Okinawa, Japan, in October 2014, constituting the first evidence of a bird migrating between these two countries.

RAPTORS In northern Italy, a **Black-winged Kite** *Elanus caeruleus* stayed at Agnellengo di Momo, Novara, from 29 September to 11 November. An influx of up to five occurred in the Netherlands in October-November, with possibly the same individual in the morning at Vianen, Utrecht, and at midday at Vijfhoek, Diemen, Noord-Holland, on 25 October; one reported from Vlieland, Friesland, on 30 October; one at the Belgian-Dutch border near Doel, Oost-Vlaanderen, and Emmadorp, Zeeland, on 10-11 November; and one at Kootwijkerveld, Gelderland, on 6-18 November. A second sighting in Belgium occurred at Wijnegem, Antwerpen, on 28 October. For other sightings in north-western Europe this spring and summer, including several more in the Netherlands, see Dutch Birding 37: 193, 269, 347, 2015. In Germany, singles were seen at Bad Füssing, Bayern, from 4 to at least 8 November and at Dungen, Hessen, from 13 to at least 14 November. Between 17 August and 16 October 2015, 1 055 302 raptors were counted at Batumi, Georgia, including 588 936 **European Honey Buzzards** *Pernis apivorus*, 28 **Crested Honey Buzzards** *P pilorhynchus*, 135 676 **Black Kites** *Milvus migrans* and 225 388 **Steppe Buzzards** *Buteo buteo vulpinus* (cf Dutch Birding 37: 347, 2015). In PLoS ONE 10(7): e0130191, Yang et al (2015) show that **Crested Honey Buzzards** in captivity can choose food sources by using sense of smell alone; the olfactory receptor gene repertoire size in its genome had been found to be almost five times as large as that of (three) other raptor species. In Bird Conserv Int 25: 440-450, 2015, Metodija Veleviski et al reported on the population

decline and range contraction of **Egyptian Vulture** *Neophron percnopterus* in the Balkan peninsula (Bulgaria, Greece and Macedonia); the number of pairs decreased from almost 600 in 1980 to c 100 in 2013. The long-staying **Bateleur** *Terathopius ecaudatus* in Israel was last reported over Oranit on 17 October (cf Dutch Birding 37: 269, 347, 2015). On 28 October, two **Rüppell's Vultures** *Gyps rueppelli* and 3500 **Griffon Vultures** *G fulvus* crossed the Strait of Gibraltar and passed Jbel Moussa in northern Morocco. A flock of 21 **Griffon** foraging between Pély, Bükk and Zemplén hills on 23-29 September concerned the biggest flock for almost a century in Hungary. The population of **Cinereous Vultures** *Aegypius monachus* in Andalucía, Spain, continued to increase from 210 pairs in 2002 to 360 pairs raising a record 193 fledglings in 2015. Satellite telemetry showed that the number of immatures flying in autumn from Mongolia to over-winter in South Korea has increased substantially in the past two decades (Bragin et al 2015 in Wildlife Tracking Newsletter). Remarkably, five out of six juvenile **Spanish Imperial Eagles** *Aquila adalberti* fitted with a satellite tag in Andalucía this summer appeared to be staying south of the Atlas, Morocco, in October; on 7 November, a first-year was photographed near Goulmime. A satellite-tagged juvenile **Eastern Imperial Eagle** *A heliaca* at Buskett on 3 November was the first for Malta. In Ornithos 22: 196-207, 2015, Christian Riols evaluates in detail the impact of wind turbines erected in 2001 on a pair of **Golden Eagles** *A chrysaetos* in Corbières, Aude and Pyrénées-Orientales, France. The pair was studied in 1998-2014 and after rearing four young in 1998-2000 none was reared after the implantation of the first wind turbines for three years, presumably because the wind farm reduced the pair's hunting territory; then, in 2004, the pair moved to a new nesting site at 15 km distance from the wind turbines, but its breeding success remained low with only two young reared in 2004-14. In Bulgaria, the breeding population of **White-tailed Eagle** *Haliaeetus albicilla* increased from one pair in the end of the 1970s to 12 pairs in 2005, and 23 pairs in 2012, including 11 pairs along the Danube river (Acta Zool Bulg 67: 3-10, 2015). From 25 September to at least late November, an adult or subadult male **Northern Harrier** *Circus hudsonius* stayed on North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland; in the Azores, another one was seen on Corvo on 24 October. In the Netherlands, the **Long-legged Buzzard** *Buteo rufinus* first seen as a juvenile on 25 September 2013 returned for its third consecutive winter to Maasvlakte, Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland, on 10 October.

OWLS In Germany, a **Northern Hawk-Owl** *Surnia ulula* was photographed at Tornesch, Schleswig-Holstein, on 25 October. In the Netherlands, a **Tengmalm's Owl** *Aegolius funereus* found dead as a window victim at Buitenveldert, Amsterdam, on 12 October was the first for Noord-Holland. Based on various characters including voice, Flint et al (2015) recommended to consider **Cyprus Scops Owl** *Otus (s) cyprius* specifically distinct (Zootaxa 4040 (3): 301-316). DNA barcoding of **Tawny**



637 Chestnut Bunting / Rosse Gors *Emberiza rutila*, first-year, Papa Westray, Orkney, Scotland, 25 October 2015
(Stuart Piner)

638 Sardinian Warbler / Kleine Zwartkop *Sylvia melanocephala*, adult female, Schlamwisch, Schuttrange, Luxembourg, 3 October 2015 (Patric Lorgé)





639 Asian Desert Warbler / Woestijngrasmus *Sylvia nana*, Rakke, Vestfold, Norway, 12 November 2015
(Anders Faugstad Mæland)

640 Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper *Anthus godlewskii*, St Mary's, Scilly, England, 24 October 2015
(Michael Schmitz)





641 Swainson's Thrush / Dwerglijster *Catharus ustulatus*, first-year, Corvo, Azores, 20 October 2015
(Vincent Legrand)

642 Hermit Thrush / Heremietlijster *Catharus guttatus*, first-year, Corvo, Azores, 24 October 2015
(David Monticelli)





643 Veery / Veery *Catharus fuscescens*, first-year, Corvo, Azores, 15 October 2015
(Vincent Legrand)

644 Grey-cheeked Thrush / Grijswangdwerglijster *Catharus minimus*, first-year, Corvo, Azores, 23 October 2015
(Vincent Legrand)



Owl *Strix aluco* from Iberia and **Maghreb Wood Owl** *S. (a) mauritanica* from north-western Africa revealed a gap between the two which not only supports the view that the Strait of Gibraltar is an important barrier for phylogeography but also suggests species status for the latter (Doña et al 2015 in Mitochondrial DNA; <http://tinyurl.com/pjjk9p4>).

BEE-EATERS TO KINGFISHERS Between 17 August and 23 September, 26 636 **European Bee-eaters** *Merops apiaster* were counted at Batumi. In Ornithos 22: 185-195, 2015, Marc Duquet presented details on the first-ever northward influx of **European Roller** *Coracias garrulus* in France from 10 August to 21 September 2014; it involved 284 birds reaching the northern two-thirds of France, mainly juveniles, 79% singles (with a biggest flock of 12) and 73% seen only on one day (previously, there had been only 42 records of this species north of its French Mediterranean breeding range). A study on 31 individuals from seven European countries wearing lightweight geolocators and satellite tags revealed that in autumn all of them refuelled for a month, between mid-September and early November, in the savannah between the Sahara desert and the equatorial forests, possible in the lake Chad basin; after this stop-over, they flew on to southern Africa where they arrived at the onset of the rainy season. They showed 'parallel migration' (western birds following a route west from eastern birds) and 'leap-frog migration' (northern birds overtaking southern birds to arrive at wintering sites further south) (Finch et al 2015, <http://tinyurl.com/oamayf7>). A **Common Kingfisher** *Alcedo atthis* at Ribeira de São Francisco, Santa Maria, on 30 October was the third for the Azores. A **Belted Kingfisher** *Megasceryle alcyon* was present at Paul da Praia, Terceira, Azores, from 1 to at least 19 November. A **White-throated Kingfisher** *Halcyon smyrnensis* on Masirah, Hilf, from 2 to at least 16 November was the first for Oman.

FALCONS TO PARAKEETS In Greece, c 400 **Red-footed Falcons** *Falco tinnunculus* were counted near Polichnitos, Lesvos, on 22 September (for other high totals this year of this species, see Dutch Birding 37: 349, 2015). If accepted, a subadult **Amur Falcon** *F. amurensis* at Al-Abraq will be the third for Kuwait. On 14-15 September, the number of **Eleonora's Falcons** *F. eleonorae* on islets off Essaouira, Morocco, had increased to a record 940 breeding pairs, from 100 pairs in 1959 and 400 in 1996 (Qinba et al in Go-South Bull 12: 99-106, 2015). In Spain, a SEO/BirdLife census on **Monk Parakeet** *Myiopsitta monachus* resulted in a total of 20 000 individuals, mostly in Barcelona, Madrid and Málaga. In the Netherlands, a record 221 **Alexandrine Parakeets** *Psittacula eupatria* were counted at a traditional roosting site at Amsterdam, Noord-Holland, before dusk on 31 October, together with a similar number of Rose-ringed Parakeets *P. krameri*.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS TO SWALLOWS Two **Eastern Wood Pewees** *Contopus virens* on Corvo between 18 and 24 October concerned the first records for the Azores and

the WP. Two **Philadelphia Vireos** *Vireo philadelphicus* stayed on Corvo on 17-25 October. **Red-eyed Vireos** *V. olivaceus* turned up at St Agnes, Scilly, on 25 September and at Molène, Finistère, France, on 9-10 October; in Iceland, three occurred: at Kíðafell on 13 October (found dead); at Stokkseyri on 20-24 October; and at Selfloss on 3 November. Quite a number arrived on Corvo (eg, c 11 on 17 October). A first-year **Brown Shrike** *Lanius cristatus* at Ervika, Stad, Sogn og Fjordane, on 11-16 October was the third for Norway. Others were seen at Porthgwarra, Cornwall, on 20 October and on Ouessant, Finistère, on 20-24 October. A **Daurian Shrike** *L. isabellinus* at the Chorokhi delta south of Batumi on 1 October was the third for Georgia since 1970. The first **Black Drongo** *Dicrurus macrocercus* for Kuwait was found at Salmi on 20 November. On 10 October, the **Pied Crow** *Corvus albus* from 26 March 2015 at F'nedik in Morocco was seen again; another one was found at Ouled Driss, M'Hamid, on 1 November. A **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** *Regulus calendula* on Corvo from 31 October to 1 November was the first for the Azores and the fourth for the WP. An **Azure Tit** *Cyanistes cyanus* photographed at Viikki, Helsinki, on 22 November was the 30th for Finland. A 'very extralimital' male **Black-crowned Sparrow-Lark** *Eremopterix nigriceps* photographed near the Chorokhi river mouth at Batumi on 2-3 October was the first for Georgia. An **Arabian Dunn's Lark** *Eremalauda dunnii eremodites* was found at Bet Yanay beach on the Mediterranean coast of Israel on 23 October. In England, a **Eurasian Crag Martin** *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* stayed at a church at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, on 8-19 November. After the first breeding in 2007 of this species in Baden-Württemberg, Germany, there were 13 pairs at eight sites in 2014 and 2015. On Corvo, an **American Barn Swallow** *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster* was seen on 24 October and a first-year **American Cliff Swallow** *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* on 18-24 October.

WARBLERS TO TREECREEPERS In the Netherlands, the number of singing **Cetti's Warblers** *Cettia cetti* in only the Biesbosch area, Noord-Brabant/Zuid-Holland, increased from one in 2006 (when the species returned here again) to 745 in 2015, reflecting the lack of severe winter weather in the past decade. An **Arctic Warbler** *Phylloscopus borealis* on Corvo on 3-5 October was the first for the Azores. A **Pallas's Leaf Warbler** *P. proregulus* at Batumi on 29 October was (only) the first for Georgia. Again, a large influx of **Yellow-browed Warblers** *P. inornatus* was recorded in north-western Europe in September-October with many more than 1000 in Britain, little more than 1000 both in Finland and the Netherlands (where 193 were ringed this autumn), more than 600 in Germany, more than 300 in France, 100 in Spain and more than 50 in Italy. From mid-October, a few were seen near Rabat, Morocco, and on Fuerteventura, Canary Islands (on 7 November). The highest total for Shetland, Scotland, was 138 on 22 September and up to 128 a day were noted to the last day of September; on Fair Isle, 76 were present on a single day, 28 September. In Norway, the best day on Utsira, Rogaland, was 4 October with 44. If accepted, a **Hume's Leaf Warbler**



645 Bobolink / Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, adult, Puerto del Carmen, Lanzarote, Canary Islands, 1 October 2015 (*Francisco Javier García Vargas*)

646 Scarlet Tanager / Zwartvleugeltangare *Piranga olivacea*, first-year male, Corvo, Azores, 17 October 2015 (*Vincent Legrand*)





647 American Redstart / Amerikaanse Roodstaart *Setophaga ruticilla*, first-year, Porto Pim, Faial, Azores, 19 September 2015 (Robin Sandham)

648 Ruby-crowned Kinglet / Roodkroonhaan *Regulus calendula*, Corvo, Azores, 1 November 2015 (David Monticelli)





649 Eastern Wood Pewee / Oostelijke Bospewie *Contopus virens*, Ribeira de Poço de Agua, Corvo, Azores, 20 October 2015 (Vincent Legrand)

650 Wilson's Warbler / Wilsons Zanger *Cardellina pusilla*, male, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 16 October 2015 (Matthew Eade)



P. humei trapped and ringed at Siekierki, Vistula Spit, Pomerania, on 9 October will be the fourth for Poland. The first for Portugal was sound-recorded at Sagres from 14 October. A **Radde's Warbler** *P. schwarzi* at Al Abraç on 31 October was the first for Kuwait. In the USA, a **Dusky Warbler** *P. fuscatus* was trapped at Redwood Creek, Marin County, California, on 15 October. The second for Georgia was found at Batumi on 16 October. One at Kızılırmak delta on 30 October was the third for Turkey. The third for Oman was photographed at Mughsal on 10 November. A **Wood Warbler** *P. sibilatrix* on Corvo on 3-8 October was the first for the Azores. A **Dartford Warbler** *Sylvia undata* stayed at Morsel, Antwerpen, Belgium, on 24-28 October. The first genetically confirmed **Eastern Subalpine Warbler** *S. cantilans* for Sweden was trapped and ringed at Falsterbo, Skåne, on 19 May 2013 (Ornis Svecica 25: 40-44, 2015). An adult female **Sardinian Warbler** *S. melanocephala* trapped and ringed at Schlammwiss, Schuttrange, on 3 October was the first for Luxembourg. The first **Desert Warbler** *S. nana* for Norway was seen at Rakke, Vestfold, on at least 12-14 November and the third for the Netherlands on Terschelling, Friesland, on 13-19 November. A presumed **Siberian Lesser Whitethroat** *S. althaea blythi* photographed at Porto de Bares, A Coruña, on 5 October may be the first for Spain. A **Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler** *Locustella certhiola* at Árnafjörður, Borðoy, on 28 September was the second for the Faeroes; the fourth for Belgium was reported at Zeebrugge, West-Vlaan-

deren, on 2 October. If accepted, a **Thick-billed Warbler** *Arundinax aedon* at Quendale on 24 September will be the sixth for Shetland and Britain. A **Booted Warbler** *Iduna caligata* photographed at Vale Santo, Sagres, on 6 October was the first for Portugal. An **Eastern Olivaceous Warbler** *I. pallida* photographed at Kirkkolampi, Rovaniemi, on 8 October was the fourth for Finland. Another one on Rennesøy, Rogaland, on 16-20 October was the seventh for Norway. The second **Paddyfield Warbler** *Acrocephalus agricola* for Malta was trapped at Simar reserve on 30 October. A **Sedge Warbler** *A. schoenobaenus* at Poco do Aqua, Corvo, on 9 October was the second for the Azores. A phylogenetic study by Pons et al (2015) showed that **Eurasian Treecreeper** *Certhia familiaris* comprises two lineages that diverged c 1 million years ago, of which one is nowadays restricted to Corsica and the Caucasus, and the other one to most of Eurasia and northern China; apart from **Corsican Treecreeper** *C. f. corsa*, the results do not suggest any distinct evolutionary history for other subspecies described by morphology in Europe. Obviously, the study highlights the important conservation value of Corsican Treecreeper (<http://tinyurl.com/qz46bqu>). A **Short-toed Treecreeper** *C. brachydactyla* trapped at Pape on 10 October was the second for Latvia.

THRUSHES In Germany, a **White's Thrush** *Zoothera aurea* was seen north of Bremen, Niedersachsen, on 8 October. In Shetland, singles were reported at Balta-

651 Yellow-browed Warbler / Bladkoning *Phylloscopus inornatus*, Atlantic Ocean between Iceland and Faeroes, 29 September 2015 (Laurens B Steijn/Birding Breaks)



sound on 20 October and at Gulberwick on 23 October. A **Hermit Thrush** *Catharus guttatus* on Corvo on 24 October was the third for the Azores. In Scotland, **Swainson's Thrushes** *C. ustulatus* were seen on Sanday, Orkney, on 28 September and on Unst, Shetland, on 4 October. The third for the Azores was photographed on Corvo on 20-23 October. One brought in by cat at Markgröningen, Baden-Württemberg, on 31 October was the third for Germany (previous ones were in 1866 and 1869). A **Grey-cheeked Thrush** *C. minimus* was seen at Ollaberry, Shetland, on 28 September. At least five were reported on Corvo, including four on 21 and 24 October. A **Veery** *C. fuscescens* on Corvo on 15-20 October was the first for the Azores and 13th for the WP. A male **Siberian Thrush** *Geokichla sibirica* was found on Fair Isle on 5 October. In Italy, an **Eye-browed Thrush** *Turdus obscurus* was found dead at Aspromonte, Reggio Calabria, on 11 November. A **Dusky Thrush** *T. eunomus* at Wamm Farms on 31 October was the fourth for the UAE. A **Mistle Thrush** *T. viscivorus* at Azenha, São Miguel, on 24 September was the fourth for the Azores and an **American Robin** *T. migratorius* on Corvo on 17 October was the third.

FLYCATCHERS TO WHEATEARS Based on differences in morphology, migration, mitochondrial and nuclear DNA, Pons et al (2015; <http://tinyurl.com/nuvl3rz>) show that western Mediterranean subspecies of **Spotted Flycatcher** *Muscicapa striata* can be treated as one polytypic species, Balearic Flycatcher, with *M. tyrrenica tyrrenica* on Corsica and Sardinia, and *M. t. balearica* in the Balearic Islands. A **Common Nightingale** *Luscinia megarhynchos* on Svínoy on 24 September concerned (only) the second for the Faroes. In Shetland, the sixth **Siberian Rubythroat** *Calliope calliope* for Fair Isle was discovered on 20 September. A first-year **Red-flanked Bluetail** *Tarsiger cyanurus* trapped at Birzgale, Kegums, on 25 September was the first for Latvia. Further west in Europe, several handfals were found; for instance, one was picked up dead at Champagné-les-Marais, Vendée, France, on 19 October; one was seen at Mizen Head, Cork, on 20 October; and a first-year male was trapped at Drongen, Oost-Vlaanderen, on 13 November. The third **Taiga Flycatcher** *Ficedula albicilla* for Kuwait was found at Abraq farms on 20 November. A **Collared Flycatcher** *F. albicollis* at Al Mamzar Park, Dubai, on 3-9 October was the first for the UAE. A male **Eastern Black Redstart** *Phoenicurus ochruros semirufus/phoenicuroides* stayed on Linosa, Sicily, Italy, from 30 October to 2 November. A male **Moussier's Redstart** *P. moussieri* on Linosa from 22 October into November was joined by a female on 10 November. A first-year male **Caspian Stonechat** *Saxicola maurus hemprichii* on Ouessant on 16-20 October was the second for France. Another was reported from La Graciosa, Canary Islands, on 22-23 October. A **Western Black-eared Wheatear** *Oenanthe hispanica* photographed at Stráž pod Ralskem, northern Bohemia, on 20-22 October was the third (but the first to be documented) for Czech Republic. An unprecedented influx of c 100 **Cyprus Wheatears** *O. cyprica* was recorded along the Mediterranean coast of Israel on

28 October; the highest concentration of 40 was at Tel Barukh beach in northern Tel Aviv. A **Pied Wheatear** *O. pleschanka* at Sörve, Saaremaa, from 24 October to 2 November was the third for Estonia.

SPARROWS TO PIPITS A **Yellow-throated Sparrow** *Gymnoris xanthocolis* photographed at Kfar Ruppin on 25 September was the fourth for Israel. If accepted, an **Amur Wagtail** *Motacilla leucopsis* at Sohar on 15 September will be the third for Oman. Several **Blyth's Pipits** *Anthus godlewskii* turned up in north-western Europe; eg, at Säppi, Luvia, Finland, on 26 September; at Stiffkey, Norfolk, England, on 2 October; on Sein, Finistère, on 12 October; on St Mary's, Scilly, on 13-25 October; on Utsira on 14-18 October; at Nanjizal, Cornwall, on 31 October; at Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, Zuid-Holland, from 31 October to 1 November; at Spurn, East Yorkshire, England, on 5 November; and at Korppoo, Finland, on 12 November. This autumn's first three **Pechora Pipits** *A. gustavi* for Norway on 19-22 September were the country's 33rd to 35th; this autumn's first for Shetland on 22 September was the 107th for Britain. The one on St Mary's on 24 September was (only) the second for Scilly. In the Azores, a few **American Buff-bellied Pipits** *A. rubescens rubescens* were present on Corvo in October, with a maximum of four on 21 October; another one was found on Faial on 1 November.

FINCHES TO BUNTINGS Based on phylogenetic analysis of mitochondrial DNA from the holotype, Sangster et al (2015) demonstrated that **Sillem's Mountain Finch** *Leucosticte sillemi*, described in 1992 (cf Dutch Birding 16: 20-26, 1994), actually concerns the only species of *Carpodacus* rosefinch in which males have no reddish plumage (<http://tinyurl.com/pk59mjl>). In Italy, **Trumpeter Finches** *Bucanetes githagineus* turned up on Ventotene, Lazio, in late October, on Linosa on 30 October and 8 November, and on Lampedusa on 16 November (four). If accepted, a **Two-barred Crossbill** (or a White-winged?) *Loxia leucoptera* in Mayo on 15 October would be the first for Ireland in 88 years. **Scarlet Tanagers** *Piranga olivacea* were present on Corvo between 17 and 24 October, with a maximum of five on 18 October. From 17 to 29 October, up to seven **Rose-breasted Grosbeaks** *Phaeucticus ludovicianus* stayed on Corvo. A first-year was found at Fort Quesnard, Alderney, Channel Islands, on 8 November. About 13 **Indigo Buntings** *Passerina cyanea* were seen on Corvo in October, including 10-12 on 21 October. A first-year **Chestnut Bunting** *Emberiza rutila* on Papa Westray, Orkney, on 19-29 October may be the first for Britain as several previous ones were rejected as presumed escapes.

BOBOLINK TO AMERICAN WARBLERS An adult **Bobolink** *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* at Puerto del Carmen, Lanzarote, between 29 September and 2 October was the second for the Canary Islands (the first was in 1984). One was found on Corvo on 4 October. A first-year male **Baltimore Oriole** *Icterus galbula* on Værøy, Nordland, on 3-12 October was the second for Norway (the first was in

1986). An **Ovenbird** *Seiurus aurocapilla* was seen on Corvo on 17-18 October. A first-year **Blue-winged Warbler** *Vermivora cyanoptera* on Corvo on 17-19 October was the second for the Azores and the third for the WP (previous ones were in 2000 and 2011). A hybrid first-year **Golden-winged x Blue-winged Warbler** *V. chrysoptera* x *cyanoptera* was photographed on Corvo on 20-21 October; for more information on hybridization of these two species, see Birding 37: 278-286, 2005. Other American warblers on Corvo in October included two **Black-and-white Warblers** *Mniotilta varia* between 15 and 22 October; up to two **Common Yellowthroats** *Geothlypis trichas* on 20-27 October; two **American Redstarts** *Setophaga ruticilla* on 9 and 25 October (after the one on Faial on 19-21 September); probably two different **Northern Parulas** *S. americana* on 18-21 and 24 October; up to two **Blackpoll Warblers** *S. striata* on 18-25 October; and two male **Black-throated Blue Warblers** *S. caeruleus* on 21 October. A male **Wilson's Warbler** *Cardellina pusilla* on Lewis, Outer Hebrides, on 13-17 October was the first for Scotland and the third for the WP (previous ones were in Cornwall in 1985 and in Ireland in 2013).

BIG DAY On 8 October 2015, Dušan Brinkhuizen, Rudy Gelis, Mitch Lysinger and Tuomas Seimola established a new world '**big day**' record of 431 species in Ecuador (the previous big day record was 354). On 24 May 2015, Dušan was also a member of the team that established a new big day record of 190 species for the Netherlands (cf Dutch Birding 37: 275, 2015).

For a number of reports Birdwatch, British Birds, Go-South Bulletin, Sovon-Nieuws, www.azoresbird sightings.blogspot.com, www.birdguides.com, www.netfugl.dk, www.rarebird-alert.co.uk, www.tarsiger.com and www.waarneming.nl were consulted. We wish to thank Peter Alfrey, Simon Allijn, Mohammed Amezian, Mark Andrews, Dávid Bogyó, Michael Butler, Robin Chittenden, Andrea Corso, Philippe J Dubois (France), Enno Ebels, Natalino Fenech, Raymond Galea, Eduardo Garcia del Rey, Martin Garner, Frank van Groen, Ricard Gutiérrez, Trevor Hardaker, Takashi Hiraoka, Dick van Houwelingen, Ali Irizi, Johannes Jansen, Josh Jones, Leander Khil, Bence Kókay, Vincent Legrand, André van Loon, Patric Lorgé, Karlis Millers, Dominic Mitchell, Geir Mobakken (Norway), Killian Mullarney, Tor Olsen, Gert Ottens, Gerard Ouweeneel, Yoav Perlman, Magnus Robb, Michael Sammut, Michael Schmitz, Bart de Schutter, Jiri Sirek, Roy Slaterus, Tom van Spanje, Anna Ten, Hugo Touzé, Michele Viganò, Ruud Vlek, Roland van der Vliet, Peter de Vries, Malcolm Wilson and Emin Yöğürtçuoğlu 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 **september-oktober 2015**. 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.

Het najaar was voor veel vogelaars weinig spectaculair: er doken niet veel zeldzaamheden op, door wekenlange meewind was er weinig zichtbare trek (de vogels zaten te hoog) en voor zeevogelliefhebbers gunstige stormen waren schaars. Wel werd deze periode opgefleurd door invasies van algemene soorten als Goudhaan *Regulus regulus* en Zwarte Mees *Periparus ater*.

EENDEN Vanaf 17 oktober werden vier **Witbuikrotganzen** *Branta hrota* gemeld, alle op (verschillende) Waddeneilanden. **Zwarte Rotganzen** *B. nigricans* waren eveneens schaars, met solitaire vogels vanaf 17 oktober op Texel, Noord-Holland, en vanaf 20 oktober op zowel Terschel-

ling, Friesland, als Schiermonnikoog, Friesland. Vanaf eind september werden diverse **Roodhalsganzen** *B. ruficollis* gemeld van meer dan 12 locaties. De grootste aantallen verbleven op Schiermonnikoog (maximaal vijf) en op Terschelling (maximaal vier). Een ongeringde blauwe vorm **Ross' Gans** *Anser rossii* werd op 18 oktober gefotografeerd bij Duffelt, Gelderland. Later in de maand was hij te zien aan weerszijden van de Maas, onder meer bij Milsbeek, Limburg, en Beugen, Noord-Brabant. Vanaf 28 september verschenen weer **Dwergganzen** *A. erythropus* bij Strijen, Zuid-Holland, met eind oktober 34 als maximum. Bij Den Oever, Noord-Holland, bleven het ongeringde mannetje en vrouwtje **Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* samen tot ten minste 28 september; daarna werd alleen het mannetje nog gemeld. Het bekende mannetje van de Gaatkensplas bij Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, bleek op 11 oktober te zijn teruggekeerd voor zijn 12e winter. Andere waarnemingen werden gedaan van 21 september tot 10 oktober op het Nieuwe Robbengat bij Lauwersoog, Groningen, op 7 en 8 oktober bij Huizen, Noord-Holland, en van 21 tot 23 oktober bij Hoorn, Noord-Holland. Er werden c 11 **Witoogeenden** *Aythya nyroca* doorgegeven, waaronder een paar van 7 tot 17 oktober in Rotterdam, Zuid-Holland. Vanaf 17 oktober verbleef een mannetje **Amerikaanse Wintertaling** *Anas*



652 Noordse Boszanger / Arctic Warbler *Phylloscopus borealis*, Bloemketerp, Franeker, Friesland, 29 oktober 2015
(Alex Bos)

653 Kleine Spotvogel / Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*, Texel, Noord-Holland, 12 september 2015
(Eric Menkveld)



Recente meldingen



654 Aziatische Roodborsttapuit / Siberian Stonechat *Saxicola maurus*, Vlieland, Friesland, 5 oktober 2015 (*Leon Edelaar*) **655** Vale Pijlstormvogel / Balearic Shearwater *Puffinus mauretanicus*, Noordzee (ten zuidwesten van Den Helder, Noord-Holland), Continentaal Plat, 4 oktober 2015 (*Richard Pieterse*) **656** Siberische Strandloper / Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*, adult, Camperduin, Noord-Holland, 9 september 2015 (*Jan den Hertog*)





657 Roodkopklauwier / Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*, juveniel, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Noord-Holland, 26 oktober 2015 (Eric Menkveld)

658 Siberische Boompieper / Olive-backed Pipit *Anthus hodgsoni*, Krimbos, Texel, Noord-Holland, 24 oktober 2015 (Martin van der Schalk)



Recente meldingen

carolinensis weer eens in Polder Hardenhoek in de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant.

DUIVEN TOT IBISSEN Trektellers noteerden 10 **Zomertortels** *Streptopelia turtur*, waaronder twee late op 24 oktober over De Vulkaan bij Den Haag, Zuid-Holland. **Alpengierzwaluwen** *Apus melba* werden gemeld op 16 september boven de Eemshaven, Groningen, en op 19 september boven Polder IJdoorn bij Durgerdam, Noord-Holland. In het Verdrongen Land van Saeftinghe, Zeeland, werden in september nog drie **Porseleinhoenders** *Porzana porzana* geringd. Een vroeg **Stormvogeltje** *Hydrobates pelagicus* vloog op 5 september langs Westkapelle, Zeeland. Trektellers langs de kust noteerden in totaal negen **Vale Stormvogeltjes** *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, 232 **Noordse Stormvogels** *Fulmarus glacialis* en 154 **Grauwe Puffinus** *griseus*, 19 **Noordse P** *puffinus* en 15 **Vale Pijlstormvogels** *P. mauretanicus*. De ongeringde **Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* verbleef tot 10 september langs de IJssel bij Arnhem en Westervoort in Gelderland. Er werden c 10 **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* gemeld, waaronder drie op 6 september in De Braakman, Zeeland. **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* verbleven voor langere tijd bij Koedijk, Noord-Holland (maximaal zes), en bij Nieuwkoop, Zuid-Holland (maximaal vier). Elders werden slechts enkele vogels waargenomen.

PLEVIEREN TOT VORKSTAARTPLEVIEREN Een overvliegende adulte **Amerikaanse Goudplevier** *Pluvialis dominica* werd op 23 september gemeld bij De Cocksdorp op Texel; mogelijk dezelfde werd hier op 2 oktober nogmaals opgemerkt. Tot 5 oktober werden nog ruim 30 **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* gezien. Een late liep op 26 en 27 oktober op de Kwade Hoek, Zuid-Holland. Een adulte **Siberische Strandloper** *Calidris acuminata* bevond zich van 6 tot 19 september in De Putten bij Camperduin, Noord-Holland; het betrof het achtste geval en eerste sinds 2007. Tot 7 september werden nog zeven **Breedbekstrandlopers** *C. falcinellus* gemeld, waaronder op 5 september in totaal vier in de Dollard, Groningen, en op 7 september een juveniel op de Middelpaten in het Veerse Meer, Zeeland. Een **Blonde Ruiter** *C. subruficollis* was van 5 tot 7 september (met moeite) te zien bij Oud-Sabbinge, Zeeland. Op 21 oktober werd er één gefotografeerd bij Ternaard, Friesland. **Gestreepte Strandlopers** *C. melanotos* bleven schaars; de enige waarneming was op 9 september op Texel. Er werden nog c 40 **Grauwe Franjepoten** *Phalaropus lobatus* waargenomen, waaronder een groep van 10 half september in de Ezumakeeg, Friesland. Er waren acht waarnemingen van **Rosse Franjepoot** *P. fulicarius*, waaronder van 12 tot 18 september op Terschelling, van 14 tot 19 september bij Camperduin en op 25 en 26 september op Texel. Een eerste-kalenderjaar **Kleine Geelpootruiter** *Tringa flavipes* bevond zich op 6 oktober bij Callantsoog en de volgende dag bij Petten in Noord-Holland. **Poelruiters** *T. stagnatilis* verbleven van 2 tot 9 september bij Scherpenisse, Zeeland, en op 28 september kortstondig bij Camperduin. Een eerste-kalenderjaar **Vorkstaartplevier** *Glareola pratincola* bevond zich van 18 tot 23 oktober bij Westdorpe, Zeeland.

ALKEN TOT STERNS Er werden door zeetrektellers slechts twee **Papegaaiduikers** *Fratercula arctica* en twee **Kleine Alken** *Alle alle* opgemerkt. **Zwarte Zeekoeten** *Cephus grylle* vlogen op 20 september langs de Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, en op 24 en 25 oktober langs Ameland, Friesland. Trektellers gaven ook nog eens 43 **Kleinste** *Stercorarius longicaudus*, 673 **Kleine S** *parasiticus*, 64 **Middelste S** *pomarinus* en 89 **Grote Jagers S** *skua* en acht **Vorkstaartmeeuwen** *Xema sabini* door. Een langsvliegende adulte **Kleine Kokmeeuw** *Chroicocephalus philadelphia* werd gemeld op 3 oktober bij Bergen aan Zee, Noord-Holland. Een op 20 juli 2010 als nestjong in Sømna, Nordland, Noorwegen, geringde **Baltische Mantelmeeuw** *Larus fuscus* werd op 23 oktober afgelezen op het Noordzeestrand bij Nes op Ameland. Er waren twee meldingen van **Lachsterns** *Gelochelidon nilotica*: op 3 september bij Twisk, Noord-Holland, en op 27 september bij Katwijk, Zuid-Holland. De enige **Witwangstern** *Chlidonias hybrida* was een eerstejaars op 3 oktober bij Doesburg, Gelderland. Er werden c 10 **Witvleugelsterns** *C. leucopterus* gemeld, waaronder een juveniel van 2 tot 11 september bij Twisk en drie exemplaren op 20 september bij Almere, Flevoland.

VISARENDEEN TOT UILEN Vanaf telposten werden in totaal 214 **Visarenden** *Pandion haliaetus*, 322 **Wespendieven** *Pernis apivorus*, 1386 **Bruine** *Circus aeruginosus*, 462 **Blauwe C** *cyaneus* en vijf **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *C. pygargus*, 158 **Rode Wouwen** *Milvus milvus*, drie **Zwarte Wouwen** *M. migrans* (naast een late Zwarte op 30 oktober in Meijndel, Zuid-Holland), 15 **Ruigpootbuiszerts** *Buteo lagopus*, 82 **Velduilen** *Asio flammeus*, 17 **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus*, 538 **Smellekens** *F. columbarius*, 415 **Boomvalken** *F. subbuteo* en 697 **Slechtvalken** *F. peregrinus* doorgegeven. Het kon opnieuw niet op met meldingen van **Grijze Wouwen** *Elanus caeruleus*; op 25 oktober werd waarschijnlijk hetzelfde exemplaar opgemerkt eerst bij Vianen, Utrecht, en later bij Diemen, Noord-Holland, en op 30 oktober kwam er een melding van Vlieland, Friesland. Op 2 oktober werd een **Vale Gier** *Gyps fulvus* gemeld over telpost Eltenberg bij Elten, Gelderland. Een waarschijnlijke **Bastaardarend** *Aquila clanga* trok in de middag van 25 oktober over telpost Loozerheide bij Weert, Limburg. De volgende ochtend werd hij iets zuidelijker teruggevonden, waarvandaan hij spoedig richting België vertrok. Niet minder dan 26 **Steppiekiekendieven** *C. macrourus* werden gefotografeerd. Veelbezochte (eerstejaars) vogels verbleven van 16 tot 18 september bij Zonnemaire, Zeeland, en van 2 tot 8 oktober bij Itens, Friesland. Daarnaast waren er diverse meldingen die niet gedocumenteerd konden worden. De bekende **Arendbuiszert** *B. rufinus* die als juveniel voor het eerst op 25 september 2013 op de Tweede Maasvlakte werd gezien, bleek daar op 10 oktober te zijn teruggekeerd voor het derde jaar op rij. De eerste **Ruigpootuil** *Aegolius funereus* voor Noord-Holland werd op 12 oktober dood van een schoolplein geraapt in de Amsterdamse wijk Buitenveldert.

HOPPEN TOT ZWALUWEN Na een **Hop** *Upupa epops* op 2 september bij Silvolde, Gelderland, werden er in okto-



659 Zwartkeellijster / Black-throated Thrush, *Turdus atrogularis*, vrouwtje, Loodsmansduin, Texel, Noord-Holland, 17 oktober 2015 (*Debby Doodeman*) **660** Zwartkeellijster / Black-throated Thrush, *Turdus atrogularis*, vrouwtje, Loodsmansduin, Texel, Noord-Holland, 17 oktober 2015 (*Michiel Bosch*) **661** Ross' Gans / Ross's Goose *Anser rossii*, blauwe vorm, Millsbeek, Limburg, 21 oktober 2015 (*Ran Schols*) **662** Izabeltapuit / Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*, Ijmuiden, Noord-Holland, 9 oktober 2015 (*Rutger Rotscheid*) **663** Vorkstaartplevier / Collared Pratincole *Glareola pratincola*, Westdorpe, Zeeland, 18 oktober 2015 (*Corstiaan Beeke*)



664 Woestijntapuit / Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*, mannetje, De Grië, Terschelling, Friesland, 9 oktober 2015 (Arie Ouwerkerk) **665** Mongoolse Pieper / Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii*, Crezéepolder, Ridderkerk, Zuid-Holland, 1 november 2015 (Jan den Hertog) **666** Bonte Tapuit / Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*, vrouwtje, Jachthaven, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 23 oktober 2015 (Thijs Glastra)



ber nog vijf waargenomen. Populair waren vogels van 5 tot 14 oktober bij Den Helder, Noord-Holland, en van 9 tot 18 oktober op de Kwade Hoek. Het bleek een erg goed broedseizoen voor **Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster* te zijn geweest, met maar liefst 12 broedparen, waaronder een kolonie van zeven in Limburg. Van 24 tot 26 september verbleef nog een groep van ruim 20 bij Asten, Noord-Brabant. Er werden in september nog acht **Draaihalzen** *lynx torquilla* geringd en de laatste veldwaarneming was op 9 oktober op Vlieland. Een donkere vorm **Eleonora's Valk** *F. eleonora* werd op 21 oktober gemeld over Jan Ayeslag op Texel. Op diezelfde dag kwam er een melding van een **Giervalk** *F. rusticolus* op Engelmansplaat in de Waddenzee, Friesland. Een **Kleine Klapkester** *Lanius minor* verbleef van 26 tot 28 september op Vlieland. Een adulte **Roodkopklauwier** *L. senator* bevond zich op 27 september bij Julianadorp, Noord-Holland, en juveniele lieten zich bekijken van 10 tot 15 oktober op Ameland en van 16 tot 27 oktober bij Egmond, Noord-Holland. De grootste invasie **Goudhanen** van deze eeuw werd vooral door ringers goed in kaart gebracht. In totaal werden er bijna 11 000 geringd, tegenover nog geen 5000 tijdens de vorige invasie in 2008. Het landelijke dagrecord werd diverse malen verbroken en is met 362 geringde vogels op 14 oktober nu in handen van het ringstation op Vlieland. Er was sprake van een stevige invasie van **Zwarte Mezen**, met bijna 15 000 exemplaren langs telposten en ruim 1400 vangsten, waarvan bijna 300 alleen al in Meijndel. Vanaf eind september noteerden trektellers slechts 36 **Strandleeuweriken** *Eremophila flava*. Een **Roodstuitwaluw** *Cecropis daurica* vloog op 10 september enige tijd rond bij Camperduin en een andere vloog op 19 september langs Sint-Annaland, Zeeland.

STRUIKZANGERS TOT GRASZANGERS In de Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant/Zuid-Holland, werden dit jaar maar liefst 745 territoria van **Cetti's Zanger** *Cettia cetti* opgetekend; een spectaculaire toename sinds de soort zich in 2006 (opnieuw) vestigde in het gebied. Er was een bescheiden influx van **Witkopstaartmezen** *Aegithalos caudatus caudatus*, die vooral vanaf half oktober vorm kreeg. Naast losse meldingen noteerden trektellers er 34 en werden er op vijf plekken in totaal 24 geringd. De grootste groep betrof 10 op 15 oktober langs De Vulkan bij Den Haag. **Noordse Boszangers** *Phylloscopus borealis* verbleven van 19 tot 26 september op Vlieland en van 27 tot 29 oktober in Franeker, Friesland. Vanaf 16 oktober werden negen **Pallas' Boszangers** *P. proregulus* gezien, vrijwel allemaal op Waddeneilanden. Vangsten vonden plaats op 19 oktober op Vlieland en op 24 oktober op Schiermonnikoog. **Bladkoningen** *P. inornatus* waren ook dit najaar weer prominent aanwezig. Er werden er ten minste 193 geringd, waaronder 44 op Vlieland en 43 op Schiermonnikoog. Waarnemingen kwamen uit 555 kilometerhokken en het aantal exemplaren kwam boven de 1000 uit. Een **Bergfluits** *P. bonelli* werd op 5 oktober geringd in de Kennemerduinen bij Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland. Er werden c 20 **Siberische Tijtfaffen** *P. tristis* gemeld, waaronder enkele veelbezochte vogels van 16 tot 18 oktober tijdens het Dutch Birding-weekend op Texel. Daarnaast waren er zes ringvangsten. Er werden nog 25 **Sperwerggrasmussen**

Sylvia nisoria geringd, waaronder een late op 30 oktober bij Castricum. Ook waren er langs de kust nog c 20 veldwaarnemingen. Er waren enkele meldingen van mogelijke **Humes Braamsluiers** *S. althaea*, waaronder op 12 september bij Waddinxveen, Zuid-Holland, en van 26 oktober tot 8 november bij De Cocksdorp op Texel. Een **Kleine Spotvogel** *Iduna caligata* bevond zich op 12 september bij De Slufter op Texel. De enige **Waterrietzanger** *Acrocephalus paludicola* betrof een vangst in het Verdrongen Land van Saeftinge op 26 september. In hetzelfde gebied werd tot 19 september een **Graszanger** *Cisticola juncidis* waargenomen. Op 26 september vloog er één langs het nabijgelegen Kloosterzande, Zeeland.

BOOMKRUIPERS TOT VLEGENVANGERS Vanaf 3 oktober werden c zes **Taigaboombkruipers** *Certhia familiaris* doorgegeven. Daarnaast waren er in oktober ringvangsten op Vlieland (twee) en Schiermonnikoog (twee). Er werden zes juveniele **Roze Spreeuwen** *Pastor roseus* doorgegeven, waaronder een fotogeniek exemplaar van 2 tot 14 september op Terschelling. Een **Zwartkeellijster** *Turdus atrogularis* bevond zich op 17 oktober ongeveer een kwartier lang bij Den Hoorn op Texel, Noord-Holland; voor de meeste bezoekers van het Dutch Birding-weekend was dat net iets te kort... Een eerste-kalenderjaar **Noordse Nachtegaal** *Luscinia luscinia* werd op 11 september geringd op Texel. Op 29 september was een eerste-kalenderjaar ter plaatse op de ringbaan in Meijndel, die daar zonder tussenliggende waarnemingen op 4 oktober werd gevangen. Daarmee was dit nu het laatste geval ooit in Nederland (was 3 oktober 2013 op de Maasvlakte). **Aziatische Roodborsttapuiten** *Saxicola maurus* lieten zich bekijken op 26 september op de Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, en van 4 tot 8 oktober op Vlieland, Friesland. Een **Izabeltapuit** *Oenanthe isabellina* werd op 9 oktober gefotografeerd bij IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, maar pas later als zodanig herkend. Een mannetje **Woestijntapuit** *O. deserti* verbleef van 7 tot 9 oktober bij Oosterend op Terschelling. Een eerste-kalenderjaar vrouwtje **Bonte Tapuit** *O. pleschanka* bevond zich van 21 tot 25 oktober op Schiermonnikoog op de waddijk nabij de Jachthaven; op de laatste datum werd hij vermoedelijk door een roofvogel gegrepen, getuige de vondst van alleen beide vleugels en de staart later op de dag. Tussen half september en half oktober werden c negen **Kleine Vliegenvangers** *Ficedula parva* waargenomen, waaronder drie op 20 en 21 september op Rottumerplaat, Groningen.

KWIKSTAARTEN TOT GORZEN Een eerste-kalenderjaar **Citroenkwikstaart** *Motacilla citreola* bevond zich op 5 en 6 september op de noordpunt van Texel. Vanaf trekelposten werden 82 **Grote Piepers** *Anthus richardi*, 85 **Duinpiepers** *A. campestris* en 36 **Roodkeelpiepers** *A. cervinus* waargenomen. Vangsten van **Grote Piepers** waren er op 7 oktober bij Castricum en op 8 oktober in Meijndel. Na een viertal meldingen van mogelijke **Mongoolse Piepers** *A. godlewskii* was het op 31 oktober echt raak, toen een exemplaar bij Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, Zuid-Holland, vlak voor donker werd herkend op een op internet geplaatste geluidsopname (gemeld als Grote



667 Roodkopklauwier / Woodchat Shrike *Lanius senator*, eerstejaars, Ballumermeden, Ameland, Friesland, 10 oktober 2015 (Alex Bos)



668 Bosgors / Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*, Klein Vaarwaterweg, Ameland, Friesland, 11 oktober 2015 (Alex Bos)

Pieper). De vogel was de volgende dag nog aanwezig; het betrof het derde twitchbare geval, na die van 25 tot 28 oktober 1996 op de Maasvlakte en van 20 januari tot 7 februari 2007 bij Woerden, Zuid-Holland. Al op 26 september werd vanaf De Vulkaan bij Den Haag het geluid van een overvliegende **Siberische Boompieper** *A hodgsoni* opgenomen. Over de gehele periode meldten trektellers nog eens zeven 'zekere' vogels. Daarnaast waren er ten minste negen andere veldwaarnemingen, waaronder twee op 4 oktober op Schiermonnikoog en van 19 tot 25 oktober maar liefst drie in en rond het Krimbos op Texel. Op 20 oktober waren er ook nog eens vangsten bij Castricum en op Schiermonnikoog. Dat het voor zichtbare trek een zeer matig najaar was, maakt het aantal **Vinken** *Fringilla coelebs* goed inzichtelijk. Werden er vorig jaar in september-oktober door trektellers bijna vijf miljoen genoteerd, dit jaar bleef het aantal steken op een dikke miljoen. Er waren twee waarnemingen van eerste-kalenderjaar **Roodmussen** *Erythrura erythrina*: op 9 september op de Maasvlakte en op 13 september in de

Eemshaven. Zowel **Sneeuwgors** *Plectrophenax nivalis* als **Ijsgors** *Calcarius lapponicus* bleven met respectievelijk 64 en 245 langs telposten opgemerkte vogels tamelijk schaars. Tot begin oktober trokken 23 **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* langs allerhande telposten en op 9 en 29 september waren er ringvangsten bij Westenschouwen, Zeeland. Er werd een aardig aantal **Bosgorzen** *E rustica* gemeld, waaronder op 26 september op Terschelling, op 4 oktober op Schiermonnikoog en op 10 oktober op Ameland. Het was een goed najaar voor **Dwerggorzen** *E pusilla*. Naast drie vangsten en zes meldingen door trektellers in oktober, waren er ten minste 20 andere waarnemingen. Het gros daarvan kwam van de Waddeneilanden, met bijvoorbeeld tussen 27 september en 9 oktober drie bij elkaar op Terschelling en op 10 en 11 oktober minimaal vijf op Vlieland. Eind oktober werd een handvol **Grauwe Gorzen** *E calandra* gemeld.

Bij het samenstellen van deze rubriek is dankbaar gebruikgemaakt van de websites dutchbirdalerts.nl, waarneming.nl, trektellen.nl en sovon.nl.

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DB Actueel

Woestijngrasmus zorgt voor spektakel op Terschelling
Vrijdag de 13e: voor sommigen een ongeluksdag maar voor anderen zeker niet, zo bleek in de namiddag van 13 november 2015. Dat lange weekend waren twee bevriende vogelaars, Sipke Booi en Age Hulder, op bezoek bij mij (Jacob Jan de Vries) op Terschelling, Friesland, om ringen af te lezen bij ganzen, steltlopers en meeuwen.

Omdat het weer instabiel was gingen we al snel van het strand af en de Terschellinger polders in, waar wij om c 15:00 een Kievit *Vanellus vanellus* met kleurringen zagen. Het aflezen lukte helaas niet vanwege een losbarstende hoosbui. We besloten om naar West-Terschelling te gaan om te kijken of er vanwege het slechte weer meeuwen in de haven zouden zitten. Aangekomen in de

werkhaven zetten we de auto stil op een tactische plek en zagen we drie hybriden Zwarte x Bonte Kraai *Corvus corone x cornix*. Voordat we de kraaien nader konden bekijken zagen we een bleek vogeltje rond een graspolletje bij een hek schuifelen, op c 50 m afstand. Ik dacht eerst aan een Braamsluiper *Sylvia curruca*. Toen hij nogmaals tevoorschijn kwam zagen we tot onze grote verbazing een opvallend gelige of oranjeachtige iris en een roodachtige staart; ik riep meteen: 'foto's maken, mannen, dit is 'foute' boel'. Het was toen 15:45 en het lukte om één duidelijke foto te maken. Ik stuurde een screenshot naar Arie Ouwerkerk om een bevestiging te krijgen. AO vroeg meteen waar de vogel zat en op basis van zijn informatie beseften we dat we een erg zeldzame vogel in beeld hadden: een Woestijngrasmus *S. nana*. Ik plaatste om 16:03 een berichtje op Facebook en het nieuws en de foto werden snel verspreid via Dutch Bird Alerts. Hoewel er aanvankelijk nog enige discussie was over de determinatie, met de Afrikaanse Woestijngrasmus *S. deserti* van een jaar geleden nog vers in het geheugen, was op basis van de foto's snel duidelijk dat het een 'gewone' Woestijngrasmus was. Dat was met name te zien aan de donkere schachtstreep op de tertials en de bruingrijze tint van de bovendelen; bij *deserti* zijn de tertials effen en is het verenkleed meer warm zandkleurig.

Nog voor vertrek van de sneldienst de volgende ochtend om 08:30 kwam het verlossende bericht dat de vogel nog aanwezig was en een uur later spoedden c 80 vogelaars zich de kade af richting de werkhaven. De meute kon echter niet direct aanschuiven, want inmiddels was er al meer dan een uur niets meer gezien door de reeds aanwezige vogelaars. Na een paar minuten zoeken kwam een seintje dat er een bleke zangvogel in een groenperkje was gedoken naast het gebouw van Rederij Waddentransport, dat weldra volledig werd omsingeld. Er gebeurde niets ... totdat Pieter van Veelen, die zo verstandig was om ook een rozenbottelstrookje 10 m verderop te checken, plotseling riep 'hier zit ie!' Het rozenbottelstrookje vormde de uren daarna de favoriete

verblijfplaats van de vogel. Hij foerageerde hoofdzakelijk op de grond op insecten en verplaatste zich onverstoorbaar tussen de schoenen, benen, armen en handen met camera's en smartphones van de verbijsterde waarnemers door. Met de veerboot van 09:55 en de snelboot van 12:30 arriveerden nog enkele 10-tallen vogelaars en gedurende de dag zagen meer dan 150 mensen deze grasmus uit Centraal-Azië. Ondanks het slechte weer werd hij tot vreugde van degenen die zaterdag verhindert waren ook op zondag 15 november teruggevonden, zij het dat de omstandigheden toen erbarmelijk waren (harde wind en veel regen). Ook deze dag liet de verregende vogel zich echter weer van zeer nabij bekijken. Op 16 november en de dagen erna bezochten wederom enkele 10-tallen vogelaars het eiland. De laatste datum waarop hij werd gemeld was 19 november.

Dit betrof de derde Woestijngrasmus voor Nederland en de eerste in ruim 21 jaar (en daarmee de eerste in het tijdperk van digitale fotografie, sociale media en smartphones). Voor een hele generatie vogelaars was het een nieuwe soort. Eerdere gevallen waren in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen bij Zandvoort, Noord-Holland, van 30 oktober tot 3 november 1988 en op de boulevard van Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, op 8-9 oktober 1994. De waarneming op Terschelling stond niet op zichzelf, want op 12 november 2015 werd het eerste exemplaar voor Noorwegen ontdekt (nog aanwezig op de dag van ontdekking van die op Terschelling). Late najaarsgevallen zijn min of meer de norm bij deze soort als het gaat om gevallen in West-Europa; er zijn ook enkele winter- en voorjaarsgevallen. JACOB JAN DE VRIES & GARRY BAKKER

ASIAN DESERT WARBLER On 13-19 November 2015, an Asian Desert Warbler *Sylvia nana* stayed at West-Terschelling, Terschelling, Friesland, the Netherlands. The bird was extremely confiding and entertained many birders who came over to the island. This was the third record, after birds from 30 October to 3 November 1998 and on 8-9 October 1994.

669 Woestijngrasmus / Asian Desert Warbler *Sylvia nana*, West-Terschelling, Terschelling, Friesland, 14 november 2015 (Sander Bot)



670 Woestijngrasmus / Asian Desert Warbler *Sylvia nana*, West-Terschelling, Terschelling, Friesland, 14 november 2015 (Jaap Denee)



DBA-nieuws

Betaling van abonnementsgeld voor 2016 Bij dit nummer van Dutch Birding treft u een rekening aan voor het abonnement van 2016. De abonnementsprijs blijft voor Nederland en België EUR 39.50. Indien u via internet betaalt, vermeld dan uw lidnummer (dit is te vinden op de bijgevoegde rekening). De Belgische abonnees wordt gevraagd om de betaal instructies op de rekening te volgen. Het overschrijfformulier of een internetbetaling kunnen niet voor een adreswijziging worden gebruikt; u wordt verzocht een adreswijziging altijd apart per post of per e-mail te sturen naar onderstaand adres. Wij verzoeken u vriendelijk het abonnementsgeld **uiterlijk 31 januari 2016** over te maken. Voorts wordt u verzocht om alle correspondentie over abonnementszaken te richten aan: Maartje Bakker, Dutch Birding Association, Postbus 75611, 1070 AP Amsterdam, Nederland, of aan circulation@dutchbirding.nl.

Payment of subscription for 2016 Enclosed with this issue, you will find the invoice for the subscription fee of 2016. The rates for 2016 remain EUR 40.00 for subscribers in Europe (outside Belgium and the Netherlands) and EUR 43.00 for subscribers outside Europe. We kindly request to follow the instructions on the enclosed invoice and pay **before 31 January 2016**. Please, do not use payments as a change of address message but send a change of address separately to: Maartje Bakker, Dutch Birding

Association, Postbus 75611, 1070 AP Amsterdam, Netherlands, or circulation@dutchbirding.nl. You are asked to use this address for all other subscription matters as well.

Dutch Birding-vogeldag 2016 De komende Dutch Birding-vogeldag vindt plaats op zaterdag 6 februari 2016, op dezelfde locatie centraal in het land als de afgelopen jaren, Congrescentrum De Werelt te Lunteren, Gelderland. Er wordt nog hard gewerkt aan het lezingenprogramma maar wij zijn verheugd om alvast te kunnen aankondigen dat niemand minder dan Per Alström twee zeer interessante lezingen zal gaan geven. Meer details volgen snel via de website. 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 Debby Doodeman (advertising@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. Voor het definitieve programma, een overzicht van de standhouders en informatie over de bereikbaarheid van Congrescentrum De Werelt zie onze website www.dutchbirding.nl.
MARTEN MISKE & ARJAN VAN EGMOND