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

Voor taxonomie, volgorde en naamgeving van vogels in Dutch Birding worden de volgende overzichten aangehouden: *Dutch Birding-vogelnamen* door A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2016, 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 5.4* door F Gill & D Donsker (2015, www.worldbirdnames.org) (Engelse en Nederlandse namen van overige vogels in de wereld; Nederlandse namen door P Vercruijsse en A J van Loon).

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

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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 2016, 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 5.4* by F Gill & D Donsker (2015, www.worldbirdnames.org) (English and Dutch names of remaining birds of the world; Dutch names by P Vercruijsse and A J van Loon).

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

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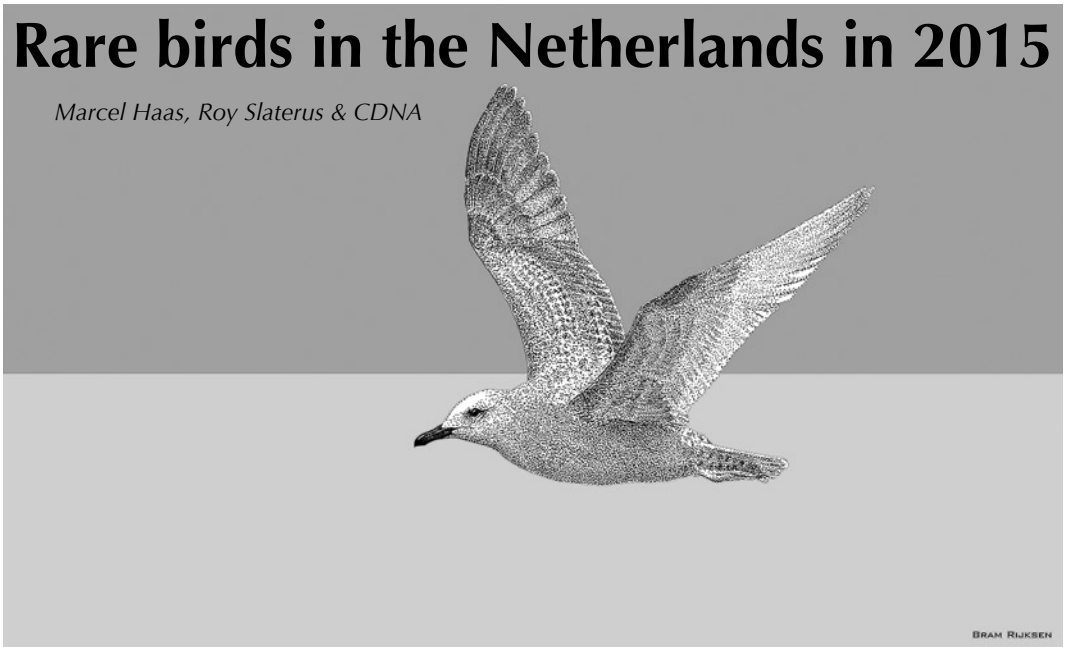
Rare birds in the Netherlands in 2015

Marcel Haas, Roy Slaterus & CDNA



This is the 36th annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding. It comprises records from 2015 as well as belated and reconsidered records, dating back to 1845, which have been evaluated by the Dutch rarities committee, the Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA). Several 2015 reports are still under review or awaiting submission and could therefore not be included. In addition, some reports for 2014 and earlier years are still under consideration for various reasons. The increase in records entered online on internet portals such as www.waarneming.nl reveals many new details about past records. For the sake of completeness, date extensions are presented in this report.

Details included for each record are, if available: date(s); location and/or municipality (municipal divisions as on 1 January 2016); 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 2014 lasting into 2015 that already have been published in the 2014 report (Haas et al 2015) are repeated here without reference. Observations not (yet) submitted but mentioned in the 2014 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. As for the previous report, the CDNA, with the help of Edwin Russer, was able to trace date extensions for several 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 2002-15 (covering 2001-14); the previous dates are given between brackets. For the sake of compactness, detailed specifics and observer information of such records are not repeated.

The following CDNA members voted on some or all of the records in this report: Garry Bakker, 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, Vincent van der Spek 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

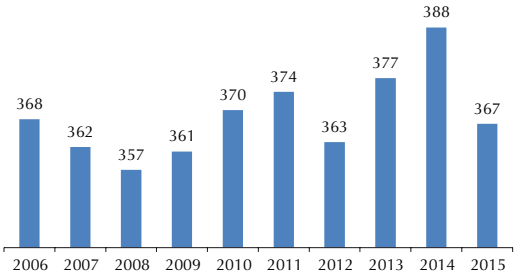


FIGURE 1 Number of species recorded in the Netherlands per year in 2006-15 (average is 369) / aantal soorten vastgesteld per jaar in Nederland in 2006-15 (gemiddeld 369)

electronic submission form on www.dutchavifauna.nl or filling in this form after entering a record on www.waarneming.nl; www.dutchavifauna.nl contains all records of rare birds up to 2015 (cf Dutch Birding 34: 346, 2012). Here, also recently accepted records or rejected reports as well as reports currently under review are listed. Reports can also be sent by ordinary mail to CDNA, Karper 39, 1741 XX Schagen, the Netherlands.

Decisions regarding taxonomy have been delegated to the Dutch committee for avian systematics (Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna; CSNA), which on 1 January 2016 consisted of the following members: Arnoud B van den Berg, André J van Loon, C S (Kees) Roselaar and George Sangster (secretary).

In 2015, at least 367 species were recorded, which is two species below the average of 369 over the last 10 years (figure 1). This number may rise depending on pending reports. One species was new to the Dutch list in 2015: Thayer's Gull *Larus thayeri*. Moltoni's Warbler *Sylvia subalpina* was removed from the Dutch list after review. With these changes, the Dutch list now numbers 510 species. Other highlights for 2015 included the second Dark-eyed Junco *Junco hyemalis*, third Asian Desert Warbler *S nana*, fourth Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius* and Eastern Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe melanoleuca*, eighth to 14th Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*, and ninth Sharp-tailed Sandpiper *Calidris acuminata*, Franklin's Gull *L pipixcan*, Black-throated Thrush *Turdus atrogularis* and Blyth's Pipit *Anthus godlewskii*. In addition, 2015 was a good year for Great Snipe *Gallinago media* (four records), Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* (five), Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* (six), Griffon Vulture *Gyps fulvus* (78 individuals) and Greater Short-toed Lark *Calandrella brachydactyla* (five). Noteworthy records from earlier years include the third Red-tailed Shrike *Lanius phoenicuroides* (2014).

Systematic list of records

Black Brant / Zwarte Rotgans
Branta nigricans 7,89,-
1987 # 17-19 January (was: 17-18 January), Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, photographed.

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 0,13,0
2006 # 28 January to 8 May (was: 28 January to 2 May), Scherpenissepolder, *Tholen*, Zeeland, adult, white morph, photographed.
2003 # 19 May to 3 June (was: 19 May to 2 June), Slijkplaat, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph, photographed.
2002 # 14 November to 3 January 2003 (was: 23 November to 3 January 2003), Stinkgat, *Tholen*, Zeeland, adult, white morph.
1991 # 29 October to 18 January 1992 (was: 29 October to 31 December 1991), Stellendam, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult, white morph.
1989 # 18 November to 24 February 1990 (was: 18 November 1989 to 19 February 1990), Stellendam, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, two, adults, white morph, photographed.

Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans
Anser albifrons flavirostris 14,72,2
6-15 March, Venneweg, Hippolytushoef, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, two, adults, photographed (F Visscher et al; Dutch Birding 37: 206, plate 322, 2015).
20 December 2014 to 22 February, Grijpskerke, *Veere*, Zeeland, first-winter.

These birds offered quite a few birders a chance to study this taxon, which is easily overlooked among the huge numbers of wintering Greater White-fronted Geese *A a albifrons*.

Lesser White-fronted Goose / Dwerggans
Anser erythropus -,62,-
1986 # 30 December to 4 January 1987 (was: 3-4 January 1987), Kievitslanden, *Dronten*, Flevoland, five, one unringed adult and four first-winters wearing colour-rings.

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

Surf Scoter / Brilzee-eend
Melanitta perspicillata 3,28,3
7 February, Brouwersdam, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (G Tanis et al); 13 March, North Sea, off Pad van Zes, *Vlieland*, Friesland, two, adult males (N van Duivendijk).

This species would probably turn out to be a lot less rare, if only those large flocks of Common Scoters *M nigra* would swim a little closer…

Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend
Aythya collaris 5,34,1
31 January to 10 March, Broekpolder, *Vlaardingen*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (D Jansen et al); 25-28 March, Krammersluizen, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult male, photographed (S Lilipaly et al); 11-30 April, Flevoweg, Medemblik, *Wieringermeer*, Noord-Holland, adult male, photographed (F Visscher, R Visscher et al; Dutch Birding 37: 206, plate 321, 2015).

The ones at Vlaardingen and Schouwen-Duiveland were considered returning individuals, first seen in March 2014 and April 2010, respectively.

Lesser Scaup / Kleine Topper
Aythya affinis 0,10,3
13 December 2014 to 27 January and 3-19 February, Veluwemeer, Biddinghuizen, *Dronten*, Flevoland, and 27-30 January, Veluwemeer, Harderwijk, *Harderwijk*, Gelderland, adult male (D Kok, R Schwartz et al); 3-26 January, Veluwemeer, Biddinghuizen, *Dronten*, Flevoland, male, photographed (C Fokker, D Kok et al); 19-20 February, Vooroever, Medemblik, *Medemblik*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (H Huhtinen, R Lindroos, J Ingenbleek et al); 12 December to 2 February 2016, Zuiderhaven, Den Oever, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (R S A van Bemmelen, D Groenendijk et al).

The CDNA had a hard job to sort out how many individuals were actually present at Veluwemeer and, based on photographs, concluded that (at least) two were involved.

Bufflehead / Buffelkopeend
Bucephala albeola 0,6,0
8 September 2014 to 10 May and 3 November to 26 April 2016, Gaatkensplas and surroundings, *Barendrecht*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed, videoed (R Klein et al); 4 October 2014 to 13 April, Den Oever and IJsselmeer, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, and 21 October, Schellinkhouterdijk, Hoorn, *Hoorn*, Noord-Holland, and 22-23 October, De Nek, Schellinkhout, *Drechterland*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (L Kelder et al); 9 November 2014 to 6 March, Vossemeer, *Dronten*, Flevoland, and *Kampen*, Overijssel, female; 26 December 2014 to 17 April, WML-plas, Heel, *Maasgouw*, Limburg, first-winter female.

These were all considered long-staying or returning individuals. A second individual at Den Oever, Noord-Holland, is still under review.

Falcated Duck / Bronskopeend
Anas falcata 0,12,0
1992 # 31 December to 10 April 1993 (was: 1 January to 10 April 1993), Oranjekom, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, adult male.

American Wigeon / Amerikaanse Smient
Anas americana 6,65,-
2006 # 29-31 January (was: 29-30 January), Ouderkerk aan den IJssel, *Krimpenerwaard*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed.

Green-winged Teal / Amerikaanse Wintertaling
Anas carolinensis 6,68,-
2014 16-30 April, Netterdensche Broek, *Oude IJsselstreek*, Gelderland, adult male, photographed (R Schwartz et al).

This record concerns a correction of the province. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date. The totals have been corrected compared with last year's report.

Oriental Turtle Dove / Oosterse Tortel
Streptopelia orientalis 0,5,0
30 December 2014 to 25 February, Hoevenronde, Vlaardingen, *Vlaardingen*, Zuid-Holland.

Totals include birds accepted as Rufous Turtle Dove *S o meena* (two).

Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw
Apus melba 7,54,1
7 June, Wageningen, *Wageningen*, Gelderland (R Smits).

Despite modern-day communication, this regular vagrant is still hard to connect with. The last truly twitchable one dates from November-December 2002, also at Wageningen.

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw
Apus pallidus 0,9,2
7 November, Glasjesnol, Colijnsplaat, *Noord-Beveland*, Zeeland, first calendar-year, photographed (J Boeren et al); 8 November, IJmuiden and Kennemermeer, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, first calendar-year, photographed (D Groenendijk et al; Dutch Birding 37: 404, plate 622, 2015, 38: 119, plate 186, 2016).

The third year in a row with records of this notoriously difficult-to-identify species. It appears te be a typical late autumn visitor, with all 11 records between 20 October and 16 November.

Great Spotted Cuckoo / Kuifkoekoek
Clamator glandarius 7,18,1
16 July, Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, first calendar-year, photographed (M Broere et al; Dutch Birding 37: 357, plate 559, 2015).

July and August are the best months, with five records each. March, April and October have four, May has three and September one.

Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen
Zapornia parva 36,26,2
6-17 June, Weerribben, *Steenwijkerland*, Overijssel, male, sound-recorded (J op den Dries et al); 12-17 August, Ruygeborg, Nieuwkoop, *Nieuwkoop*, Zuid-Holland, juvenile, photographed (K Janmaat et al).
1985 # 21-28 May (was: 21-24 May), Harderbroek, *Zeewolde*, Flevoland, adult female, sound-recorded.

644 Oriental Turtle Dove / Oosterse Tortel *Streptopelia orientalis*, Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, 5 January 2015 *(Co van der Wardt)* **645** Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw *Apud pallidus*, first-year, IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, 8 November 2015 *(Jan den Hertog)* **646** Great Snipe / Poelsnip *Gallinago media*, Broekhuizen, Limburg, 25 April 2015 *(Mariet Verbeek)*

647 Spotted Sandpiper / Amerikaanse Oeverloper *Actitis macularius*, second calendar-year, Medemblik, Noord-Holland, 28 April 2015 *(Rob Halff)*

648 Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter *Tringa flavipes*, Schokland, Flevoland, 27 February 2015 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

Little Bustard / Kleine Trap
Tetrax tetrax 32,13,1
23-29 January, Polder Arkemheen, Nijkerk, *Nijkerk*, Gelderland, second calendar-year, photographed, videoed (H Steenbergen et al; Dutch Birding 37: 132, plate 204-205, 2015).

There are now 46 records, including five in 1980-89, four in 1990-99, one in 2000-09 and four since 2010. All provinces have had their share but Noord-Holland and Gelderland have been most productive, with nine and seven records, respectively.

Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan
Pelecanus onocrotalus 4,6,0
8 June, Polder Westzaan, Westzaan, *Zaanstad*, Noord-Holland, and 8-11 June, Castricumerpolder, Castricum, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, and 13 August to 10 September, Westervoort, *Westervoort*, Gelderland, adult, photographed, videoed (C de Vries et al).
2014 4 September to 11 October, Woolde, Hengelo, *Hengelo*, Overijssel, and 12 October, Lauwersoog, *De Marne*, Groningen, and 12 October, Oost-Vlieland, *Vlieland*, Friesland, and 13-14 October, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, and 14 October, Huisduinerpolder, Den Helder, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, and 14 October to 6 June 2015, Callantsoog and surroundings, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland, and 26 December, Balgzand, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (A Wansing et al; Dutch Birding 36: 423, plate 566, 2014).

All sightings relate to the same fully winged individual which became very tame during the course of its long stay, especially after being fed fish on a daily basis at Callantsoog. Despite the heated discussions it provoked among birders (and committee members), the CDNA decided this was no reason to reject this record. Similar behaviour is well known from wild pelicans in the species' normal range.

European Storm Petrel / Stormvogeltje
Hydrobates pelagicus -,128 (in 1982-99),-
1990 # 22-24 September (was: 22-23 September), IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, minimum of six (on 22 September), photographed.

The species was considered in 1982-99 (when 128 individuals were accepted) and the CDNA still welcomes records from this period.

Cattle Egret / Koereiger
Bubulcus ibis 33,67,-
1992 # 3 and 16 August (was: 16 August), Serooskerke, *Veere*, Zeeland, adult (J Luiten).

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,-
1979 # 9-13 November (was: 10-13 November), Wormer- en Jisperveld, *Wormerland*, Noord-Holland.

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

Atlantic Great Cormorant / Grote Aalscholver
Phalacrocorax carbo carbo 7,42,-
2002 # 17-24 November (was: 17 November), Heel, *Maasgouw*, Limburg, wearing colour-ring.
2001 # 4 November to 13 January 2002 (was: 4 November), 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.

American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier
Pluvialis dominica 1,43,1
15-28 May, Polder Breebaart, *Delfzijl*, Groningen, adult, photographed, videoed (D Brinkhuizen, L Brinkhuizen et al; Dutch Birding 37: 278, plate 433, 2015).

The fifth for the province of Groningen. Most records come from Noord-Holland (13), Friesland (11) and Zeeland (10). The best months are May (15) and October (nine).

Pacific Golden Plover / Aziatische Goudplevier
Pluvialis fulva 9,46,6
7 July, Eerste Kroonspolder, *Vlieland*, Friesland, adult, photographed (W van Zwieten); 8 July to 16 August, Polder Zeeburg, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult male, photographed (J van den Berg, A Wassink et al); 8-20 July, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, adult male, photographed (K Ophoff et al); 11-16 July, Workummerwaard, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, adult, photographed (S Bernardus et al); 11 July to 16 August, Polder Zeeburg, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, female, photographed (J van den Berg, A Wassink et al); 7-12 August, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, adult, photographed (T Luiten et al).
2014 11 July, Slufter, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, adult male, photographed (R F J van Beusekom et al).

The 10 individuals from 1896-1990 had all been collected or trapped. This species is annual since. Best years were 2002 (seven) and 2015 (six). Best months are July (26) and August (11).

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper / Siberische Strandloper
Calidris acuminata 0,8,1
6-19 September, De Putten, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed, videoed (P M A van der Wielen et al; Dutch Birding 37: 345, plate 533, 422, plate 656, 2015).

A very popular bird, after eight blank years. There are now eight records involving nine individuals, all in July-October.

Broad-billed Sandpiper / Breedbekstrandloper
Calidris falcinellus 23,93,-
1993 # 28 August to 1 September (was: 28-30 August), Julianadorp, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, juvenile.

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

649 American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier *Pluvialis dominica*, Polder Breebaart, Groningen, 16 May 2015 *(Dušan M Brinkhuizen)* **650** Little Bustard / Kleine Trap *Tetrax tetrax*, first-winter, Polder Arkemheen, Nijkerk, Gelderland, 24 January 2015 *(Alex Bos)* **651** Thayer's Gull / Thayers Meeuw *Larus thayeri*, second calendar-year, Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland, 12 April 2015 *(Jan van der Laan)* **652** Sharp-tailed Sandpiper / Siberische Strandloper *Calidris acuminata*, adult, Camperduin, Noord-Holland, 7 September 2015 *(Mattias Hofstede)*

Baird's Sandpiper / Bairds Strandloper
Calidris bairdii 0,9,1
14-23 July, Mariëndal, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, adult, photographed, videoed (J van Dillen-Staal et al; Dutch Birding 37: 354, plate 550, 355, plate 551, 2015).

More than half of the records come from the past five years. This was (already) the third in a relatively small area south of Den Helder.

White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper
Calidris fuscicollis 1,42,0
2011 19-21 July, Ezumakeeg, *Dongeradeel*, Friesland, photographed (M Olthoff et al).

Prior to 1999, this species was considered an extreme vagrant but since then it has been recorded almost annually. The best years were 2000 and 2001, each with six.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper / Blonde Ruiter
Calidris subruficollis 3,78,-
2014 11 June, Slikken van Flakkee, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (G Tanis et al).
2011 4 October, Hempolder, Akersloot, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, juvenile, photographed (K Sundermann).

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 9,96,-
1999 12 September, Callantsoogervaart, Julianadorp, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland (P M A van der Wielen et al).

The species is no longer considered since 1 January

2000 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Terek Sandpiper / Terekruiter
Xenus cinereus 1,60,-
2009 # 9-11 July (was: 9 July), Prunjepolder, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland.

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

Spotted Sandpiper / Amerikaanse Oeverloper
Actitis macularius 1,2,1
19 January to 2 May, Vooroever, Medemblik, *Medemblik*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed, videoed (P van Franeker, R Halff, M Martens et al; Halff 2015; Dutch Birding 37: 47, plate 59, 66, plate 98, 67, plate 99-100, 131, plate 202-203, 204, plate 320, 277, plate 430, 2015).

This bird was 'found' by a birder who had been checking photographs posted on the internet of wintering Common Sandpipers *A hypoleucos* for a while, after missing the previous Spotted Sandpiper in July 2011. This was the fourth record and the first in winter.

Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter
Tringa flavipes 2,32,5
22-27 February, Schokland, *Noordoostpolder*, Flevoland, and 28 February to 4 March, Everdingen, *Vianen*, Utrecht, and 8 March to 9 April, Tricht, *Geldermalsen*, Gelderland, and 11 April to 14 May, Everdingen, second calendar-year, photographed, videoed (C Spijkerboer et al; Dutch Birding 37: 130, plate 200-201, 2015); 11-18 March, Haamstede, and 2-11 April, Prunjepolder, Serooskerke, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, adult, photographed (C Oste et al; Dutch Birding 37: 204, plate 318, 2015); 18-25 April, Sophiapolder, Oostburg, *Sluis*, Zeeland, adult, photographed (C Beeke et al); 6 October, Zandpolder, Callantsoog, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (R E Brouwer, M Haas, M Renden); 6-22 November, Workummerwaard, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, adult, photographed (R E Brouwer et al).

With several long-staying and wandering individuals in recent years, it is not easy to determine the exact number involved. The species has now been recorded in all months of the year and in all provinces except Limburg.

Marsh Sandpiper / Poelruiter
Tringa stagnatilis 53,109,-
1959 # 15-26 September (was: 15-20 September), Meijendel, *Wassenaar*, Zuid-Holland (via R J J Vlek).

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

Short-billed/Long-billed Dowitcher / Kleine/Grote Grijze Snip
Limnodromus griseus/scolopaceus 1,5,1
14 May, Zevenhuizen, *Leek*, Groningen, summer plumage, photographed (W Poelstra).

This bird was probably a Long-billed Dowitcher *L scolopaceus* but the description and photographs were not detailed enough to rule out Short-billed Dowitcher *L griseus*. Totals exclude individuals accepted to species level; there are now 40 records of Long-billed, none of Short-billed and seven of dowitchers not accepted at species level.

Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip
Limnodromus scolopaceus 0,40,0
1992 # 19-23 August (was: 21-23 August), Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, adult-winter.

Great Snipe / Poelsnip
Gallinago media -,38,4
25-28 April, Broekhuizen, *Horst aan de Maas*, Limburg, male, displaying, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Verbeek et al; Verbeek & van den Berg 2015; Dutch Birding 37: 175, plate 280, 177, plate 281-282, 2015); 23-24 May, Velperwaard, *Rheden*, Gelderland, male, displaying, photographed, videoed (E A W Ernens et al; Dutch Birding 37: 278, plate 434-435, 2015); 29 August, Den Hulst, *Staphorst*, Overijssel, photographed (M Bunskoek et al); 18 September, Keent, *Oss*, Noord-Brabant, and Balgoy, *Wijchen*, Gelderland, photographed (A den Ouden).

For the first time in many years, it was easy to twitch this secretive species. Both individuals in spring were seen displaying and attracted a lot of admirers.

Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier
Glareola pratincola 5,19,1
18-23 October, Westdorpe, *Terneuzen*, Zeeland, first calendar-year, photographed, videoed (R Remmerts et al; Dutch Birding 37: 425, plate 663, 2015).

The only previous late autumn records were at Terneuzen on 3 November 1959, at Putten, Gelderland, from 31 October to 3 November 1963 and again at Terneuzen from 31 October to 7 November 1987. What is so special about Terneuzen in autumn...?

pratincole / vorkstaartplevier
Glareola pratincola/maldivarum/nordmanni 3,8,1
31 August, Westerkolk, Waalenburg, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first calendar-year, photographed (via A Wassink).

The CDNA received just one photograph of this pratincole, taken by a German tourist, which did not allow a more specific identification. Totals exclude individuals accepted to species level.

Franklin's Gull / Franklins Meeuw
Larus pipixcan 0,8,1
23 May, Grutte Brekken, Lemmer, *De Friese Meren*, Friesland, second calendar-year, photographed (S Bernardus et al; Dutch Birding 37: 278, plate 432, 2015).

There are now nine records, of which six from 2000-07.

Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw
Larus fuscus fuscus 0,33,1
16 August, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, sec-

653 Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw *Elanus caeruleus*, juveniel, Maashorst, Noord-Brabant, 4 August 2015 *(Michel Veldt)*

ond calendar-year, photographed (M van Kleinwee).
2014 26 September, Strand Berkheide, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, first calendar-year, wearing colour-ring, photographed (E Schouten via B van der Burg).

The 2015 individual was considered acceptable, following the strict criteria used by the CDNA with regard to the identification of this age-class (cf Altenburg et al 2011). The record in September 2014 concerns a correction of the municipality.

*** Thayer's Gull / Thayers Meeuw**
Larus thayeri 0,0,1
11-12 April, Egmond aan Zee, and 14-27 April, Bergen aan Zee, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed, videoed (L Edelaar, E Menkveld et al; Edelaar & Ebels 2015, 2016; Dutch Birding 37: 197, plate 307, 212, plate 335-336, 2015, 38: 376, plate 584-585, 378, plate 586-589, 379, plate 590-593, 381, plate 594, 2016).

Gull identification is not everyone's cup of tea. Some birders, however, have made it their expertise. This bird was discovered by a birder who had been looking intensively at gulls for many years. It stayed long enough in the area (among 1000s of other gulls) to be seen by many people. Consequently, it was documented extensively and accepted as the first for the Netherlands.

Kumlien's Gull / Kumliens Meeuw
Larus glaucoides kumlieni 0,3,0
An adult at Bergen aan Zee, Noord-Holland, on 14-19 April (Dutch Birding 37: 208, plate 328-329, 2015) is still in circulation.

Gull-billed Tern / Lachstern
Gelochelidon nilotica -,81,-
1992 # 22-27 July (was: 26-27 July), Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, two, photographed.
1989 # 5-25 July (was: 5-11 July), Oostvaardersdijk, *Almere* and *Lelystad*, Flevoland.
1987 # 1-14 August (was: 4-14 August), Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, maximum of two.

The species was not considered before 1982 and is no longer considered since 1 January 1993 and birds in northern Noord-Holland (where the species regularly stayed in summer) were not considered at all. The CDNA still welcomes reports from outside this period except from northern Noord-Holland.

Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw
Elanus caeruleus 1,7,6
25 May, Hamstermieden, Drogeham, *Achtkarspelen*, Friesland, photographed (A Nicolai); 3-5 August, Brobbelbies, Hooge Heide, *Landerd*, Noord-Brabant, first calendar-year, photographed (T Janssen et al; Dutch Birding 37: 346, plate 534, 355, plate 552, 356, plate 555, 2015); 20-21 August, Marnewaard, *De Marne*, Groningen, adult, photographed, videoed (R de Vries et al; Dutch Birding 37: 356, plate 556, 2015); 25 October, Polder de Eendracht, Vianen, *Vianen*, Utrecht, photographed (C Witkamp, B Kasius); 6-18 November, Kootwijkse Veld, Kootwijk, *Barneveld*, Gelderland, adult, photographed, videoed (P Gordijn, F Lanfermeijer et al; Dutch Birding 37: 405, plate 626, 2015, 38: 119, plate 185, 2016); 10-11 November, Emmadorp, *Hulst*, Zeeland, adult, photographed (J Walhout et al).

Although numbers have shown an increase since 2009, six in one year is impressive. The species has now occurred in all provinces except Limburg and Overijssel. The individual on 3-5 August was the first in juvenile plumage. The bird at Emmadorp was also seen across the border in West-Vlaanderen, Belgium.

Bearded Vulture / Lammergier
Gypaetus barbatus 0,0,0
An unringed and unmarked second calendar-year was seen at Holterberg, Overijssel, on 5 May, over Dokkumer Nieuwe Zijlen, Friesland, on 8 May and over Vierhuizen, Groningen, on 9 May (based on photographs, relating to one individual). This bird triggered the CDNA to re-open the discussion about the criteria for acceptance of records

of this species, with regard to, eg, the increasing number of wild-bred young within the re-introduced population of the Alps (from where a few 10s of captive-bred ringed and wing-marked immatures have occured in western Europe in the last c 20 years). On 14 June, a captive-born second calendar-year ('Schils') was picked up alive at Midwoud, Noord-Holland, taken into care and brought back to Switzerland for release (see rejected reports; http://tinyurl.com/h22je8t).

Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier
Gyps fulvus 9,229,78
4 June, Geestmerambacht, *Langedijk*, and 5 June, Het Woud, *Bergen*, and 5 June, Twisk and Abbekerk, *Medemblik*, and 6 June, Amsterdam-Oost, *Amsterdam*, Noord-Holland, and 6 June, Lopik, *Lopik*, Utrecht, and 7 June, Venhuizen, *Drechterland*, Noord-Holland, maximum of 11, photographed (S Schagen et al); 4 June, Engelum, *Menameradiel*, and 4-5 June, Burgwerd, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, and 5 June, Sneek and Bolsward, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, and Wommels, *Littenseradiel*, and Franeker, *Franekeradeel*, and Leeuwarden, *Leeuwarden*, and Lemmer, *De Friese Meren*, Friesland, and Assen, *Assen*, and Rolde, *Aa en Hunze*, Drenthe, maximum of 29, photographed (J Welbedacht et al; Dutch Birding 37: 280, plate 440-442, 2015); 5 June, Ysselsteyn, *Venray*, and Sibbe, *Valkenburg aan de Geul*, Limburg, photographed (V Kalwij, B van den Boogaard); 8 June, Leeuwterveld, De Wieden, *Steenwijkerland*, Overijssel (R Messemaker, R Martens); 28 June, Terlet, *Arnhem*, and Deelensche Veld, Hoge Veluwe, *Ede*, and Assel, *Apeldoorn*, and 28-29 June, Slicht, Uddel, *Apeldoorn*, and 29 June, Kootwijkerzand, Kootwijk, *Barneveld*, and Nieuw-Milligen, *Apeldoorn*, and A12, Wolfheze/Oosterbeek, *Ede*, and Renkum, *Renkum*, Gelderland, maximum of 35, photographed (R Holswilder et al); 31 July, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Bergen*, and Den Helder, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, and 31 July to 3 August, Staatsbossen, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, and 3-4 August, *Vlieland*, and 5-6 August, *Ameland*, Friesland, and 7 August, Eemnes, *Eemnes*, and Woerden and Harmelen, *Woerden*, Utrecht, and 7-8 August, Driebruggen, *Bodegraven-Reeuwijk*, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year, wearing colour-ring (yellow R04), photographed (K Klaij et al; Dutch Birding 37: 356, plate 553, 2015).

Another excellent year, with three large flocks in June. The colour-ringed individual in July-August originated from Spain; it had stayed in a bird recovery centre near Madrid from 13 August 2014 to 11 January 2015.

Lesser Spotted/Greater Spotted Eagle / Schreeuwarend/ Bastaardarend
Aquila pomarina/clanga 0,2,1
24 May, De Hamert, *Bergen*, Limburg, photographed (J E Kikkert, H Rothoff, R Fransman).

The identification of spotted eagles requires good views and documentation. This bird was seen and photographed in flight and identified as a Lesser Spotted Eagle *A pomarina*. The CDNA was, however, not convinced that the description and photographs were detailed enough, especially when it comes to ruling out the genuine possibility of a hybrid. Totals exclude individuals accepted to species level.

Golden Eagle / Steenarend
Aquila chrysaetos 10,7,1
15 March, Veenhuizerstukken, *Stadskanaal*, Groningen, second calendar-year, photographed (J de Vries; Dutch Birding 37: 204, plate 319, 2015).

Only the second since the wintering individual in Drenthe in February-March 2002. Both recent ones were seen by just a few lucky observers and could not be relocated.

Short-toed Snake Eagle / Slangenarend
Circaetus gallicus 3,69,-
2011 24 April, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (W Olbers, M Res, N F van der Ham et al).

This bird takes the total number of individuals flying past during the four-day period of 21-24 April 2011 to five. The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2012 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Booted Eagle / Dwergarend
Aquila pennata 0,24,2
31 May, Bergerheide, *Bergen*, Limburg, dark morph, photographed (F J Hustings); 2 July, Veenklooster, *Kollumerland en Nieuwkruisland*, Friesland, pale morph, photographed (K Bode; Dutch Birding 37: 356, plate 554, 2015).

The inland provinces in the southern part of the country (Utrecht, Gelderland, Noord-Brabant and Limburg) account for more than half of all records. May is the best month with 10, followed by June with five. Since the long-staying individual in the summer of 1995, chances to catch up with this species have been few and far between.

Pallid Harrier / Steppekiekendief
Circus macrourus 5,78,-
2006 3 May, Breskens, *Sluis*, Zeeland, second calendar-year, photographed (V van der Spek et al).

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

Long-legged Buzzard / Arendbuizerd
Buteo rufinus 1,8,0
10 October to 8 March 2016, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, third-year, photographed, videoed (F van Antwerpen et al).
17 October 2014 to 27 February, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, second-year (name of the observer).

The returning individual, staying for three consecutive winters, after having been seen for the first time on 25 September 2013.

Tengmalm's Owl / Ruigpootuil
Aegolius funereus 34,30,1
12 October, Buitenveldert, Amsterdam, *Amsterdam*,

Noord-Holland, female, first calendar-year, found dead, skin retained at Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, Zuid-Holland, photographed (V Allijn et al).

Another example of the fact that rare birds can turn up almost anywhere. This bird was picked up as a window victim by pupils from the Apolloschool in a neighbourhood in Amsterdam. It was the first record for Noord-Holland and the westernmost so far.

European Roller / Scharrelaar
Coracias garrulus 53,19,1
14 June, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, Noord-Holland, photographed, videoed (M Kolkman et al; Dutch Birding 37: 279, plate 438, 2015).

The 69th record (totalling 73 individuals) and only the third since 1998. The bird stayed long enough to be enjoyed by a few 10s of birders. With 29 records, June is the best month, followed by May with 21.

Red-tailed Shrike / Turkestaanse Klauwier
Lanius phoenicuroides 0,3,0
2014 13-25 November, Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, first calendar-year, ringed (on 13 November), photographed, videoed (J Visser et al; Dutch Birding 36: 419, plate 562, 2014, 37: 63, plate 90-91, 2015).

The third record of a bird present long enough to attract many visitors; previous records were in October 2000 and August 2002, both concerning adults.

Red-tailed/Daurian Shrike / Turkestaanse/Daurische Klauwier
Lanius phoenicuroides/isabellinus 0,4,0
2014 11 October, Westerduinen, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year female, photographed (J Roosma, A Wassink et al; Dutch Birding 36: 426, plate 571, 2014).

This record was submitted as both Red-tailed Shrike *L phoenicuroides* and Daurian Shrike *L isabellinus* by two different observers, proving the difficulty of identifying these species. The CDNA could not decide to which species it belonged. Totals exclude individuals accepted to species level.

Lesser Grey Shrike / Kleine Klapekster
Lanius minor 21,27,3
13 May, Oosterend, *Terschelling*, Friesland, female, photographed, videoed (F Regeer, A de Jong et al; Dutch Birding 37: 279, plate 439, 2015); 11 June, Nieuwe Driemanspolder, *Zoetermeer*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (A 't Hooft); 26-28 September, Meeuwenvallei, *Vlieland*, Friesland, first calendar-year, photographed (E Pomp, G J Versteeg, E Klunder et al).

Three records in one year equal 1970 and 1998 and are only one record short of the four in 2013. May, June and September are typical months for this species, with 15, 13 and five records, respectively.

Masked Shrike / Maskerklauwier
Lanius nubicus 0,0,0

A first-year photographed on 2 November 2015 at Hoorn, Terschelling, Friesland (Dutch Birding 38: 123, plate 192, 2016), is still in circulation and will be the first for the Netherlands, if accepted.

Woodchat Shrike / Roodkopklauwier
Lanius senator 38 (in 1957-79),78,-
1983 5 June, Knardijk, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, female, photographed (R van Bree, H Westdorp et al; cf Ebels 1997; Dutch Birding 5: 83, plate 69, 1983, 8: 9, plate 6, 1986, 19: 65, plate 66, 1997).

This bird was previously accepted as Balearic Woodchat Shrike *L s badius* (Ebels 1997) but has been rejected after review (see Rejected reports). This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2003 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date. Totals exclude Balearic Woodchat Shrike (one; see below).

Balearic Woodchat Shrike / Balearische Roodkopklauwier
Lanius senator badius 0,1,0

After review, the bird at Knardijk, Lelystad, Flevoland, on 5 June 1983 (Ebels 1997; Dutch Birding 5: 83, plate 69, 1983, 8: 9, plate 6, 1986, 19: 65, plate 66, 1997) has been rejected (see Rejected reports). This means that the bird at Voorhout, Zuid-Holland, on 6 June 1993 (Argeloo & Meijer 1997) becomes the first and, so far, only record of this subspecies. Totals exclude Woodchat Shrikes not accepted to subspecies or proven to be nominate *L s senator*.

Crested Lark / Kuifleeuwerik
Galerida cristata -,-,2
13 March to 7 April, Haverleij, *'s-Hertogenbosch*, Noord-Brabant, photographed, sound-recorded (T Janssen et al); 11 May, Breskens, *Sluis*, Zeeland, photographed (J Kolijn, K Verbanck et al).

This species was a common breeder through the 20th century but numbers have decreased dramatically in recent years. Since a couple of years, it no longer breeds successfully and migrants are rarely seen. As a consequence, CDNA decided to add this species to the list of species considered from 1 January 2015 (cf van Bemmelen & van Duivendijk 2015). The one in Den Bosch is the last known individual to hold a territory in the Netherlands.

Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik
Calandrella brachydactyla 3,46,5
4 May, Wanneperveen, De Wieden, *Steenwijkerland*, Overijssel, photographed (R Messemaker et al; Dutch Birding 37: 285, plate 453, 2015); 15 May, Wormer- en Jisperveld, *Wormerland*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (K de Jager, M Hotting); 24 May, Noordervroon, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, photographed (T Luiten); 10 June, Noordwijkerhout, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (H van Oosten); 2 July, Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, adult, ringed, photographed (J Visser et al; Dutch Birding 37: 357, plate 562, 2015); 3 July, Aekingerzand, *Ooststellingwerf*, Friesland, photographed (P van Veelen et al).

Five records in one year is unprecedented; the previ-

ous record was 1995 with four. The two in July were the first for that month. Records have been in April (eight), May (22), June (three), July (two), August (one), September (four), October (eight) and November (five); one of the November birds stayed to winter (20 November 2007 to 21 January 2008).

Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger
Phylloscopus borealis 2,20,2
19-26 September, Oost-Vlieland, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed (A Linckens et al); 27-29 October, Bloemketerp, Franeker, *Franekeradeel*, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Oudega et al; Dutch Birding 37: 421, plate 652, 2015).

The Franeker record was one of the latest ever, only pre-dated by the first, which was found dead on 2 November 1935. The Vlieland record is not only typical in timing (late September) but also in location (with nine out of a total of 24 having been found on this island).

Pallas's Leaf Warbler / Pallas' Boszanger
Phylloscopus proregulus 9,85,-
1996 # 25-26 October (was: 25 October), *Vlieland*, 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 2,47,2
1 November, Nieuwe Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded (A Bos, R Jousma et al; Dutch Birding 38: 121, plate 188, 2016); 18-28 November, Berkheide, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded (J Haasnoot et al).

November is the best month to find this species with 16 records; other good months are October and December with 13.

Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter
Phylloscopus bonelli 5,35,3
4-5 June, Laag Wolfheze, Doorwerth, *Renkum*, Gelderland, photographed, sound-recorded (A Vliegenthart, R Zweers et al); 29 August, Noordoostpunt, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded (R Hofland et al; Dutch Birding 37: 357, plate 560, 2015); 5 October, Vogelringstation van Lennep, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, first calendar-year, ringed, photographed (A B van den Berg et al).

A DNA sample taken of the bird ringed at Bloemendaal confirmed the identification as Western Bonelli's Warbler; only two of the previous records were at a later date in October.

Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf
Phylloscopus ibericus 2,32,2
21 April to 25 June, Snakkerburen, Leeuwarden, *Leeu-*

654 Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter *Phylloscopus bonelli*, first-winter, Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, 5 October 2015 *(Arnoud B van den Berg/Vrs van Lennep)*

655 Asian Desert Warbler / Woestijngrasmus *Sylvia nana*, West-Terschelling, Terschelling, Friesland, 16 November 2015 *(John van der Graaf)* **656** Red-tailed Shrike / Turkestaanse Klauwier *Lanius phoenicuroides*, first-year, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 13 November 2014 *(Tim van der Meer)* **657** Kleine Spotvogel / Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*, first-year, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 23 August 2015 *(Leo P Heemskerk)*

658 Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger *Phylloscopus borealis*, Franeker, Friesland, 29 October 2015 *(Jaap Denee)* **659** Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborsttapuit *Saxicola maurus maurus*, first-year male, Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 26 September 2015 *(Albert Molenaar)* **660** Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart *Tarsiger cyanurus*, Coepelduynen, Noordwijk, Zuid-Holland, 10 April 2015 *(Co van der Wardt)*

661 Desert Wheatear / Woestijntapuit *Oenanthe deserti*, female, IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, 27 April 2015 *(Julian Bosch)*

662 Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit *Oenanthe pleschanka*, female, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 23 October 2015 *(Thijs Glastra)*

warden, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded (D Schut, J Breidenbach et al); 21 May to 26 June, Donkere Duinen, Den Helder, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (M Renden et al).
2012 # 13-27 April (was: 13-26 April), Drachten, *Smallingerland*, Friesland, photographed, sound-recorded.

Iberian Chiffchaffs usually stay for quite some time and these birds were no exception.

Asian Desert Warbler / Woestijngrasmus
Sylvia nana 0,2,1
13-19 November, Werkhaven, *Terschelling*, Friesland, first calendar-year, photographed, videoed (S Booi, A Hulder, J J de Vries et al; de Vries & Bakker 2015, de Vries & Ebels 2016; Dutch Birding 37: 429, plate 669-670, 2015, 38: 117, plate 182, 311, plate 484, 312, plate 485-486, 313, plate 487-488, 316, plate 489, 2016).

This bird was most welcome to a 'new generation of birders' because the previous one was in October 1994. Interestingly, it also came a year after the first African Desert Warbler *S deserti*. As so often with vagrants of particularly this species, it was ridiculously confiding and provided many visitors extremely close-up views.

Eastern Subalpine Warbler / Balkanbaardgrasmus
Sylvia cantillans 1,30,1
5 June, Nieuwe Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year, male, photographed (T van Oerle, J Vlot et al).

A typical record at a prime location (with eight records) for this species.

subalpine warbler / baardgrasmus
Sylvia subalpina/inornata/cantillans 4,34,0
1987 23-26 May, 't Wed, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, male (E J van Huijssteeden et al).

This bird has quite a history: in 1987, when there was only one species recognized in this group, this bird was accepted as 'just' a 'Subalpine Warbler' sensu lato (Blankert et al 1988). In a first CDNA review in 2002, following the first taxonomic changes of subalpine warblers, it was reidentified and accepted as Moltoni's Warbler *S subalpina*, mainly based on the description of its calls; no photographs or sound-recordings were available (van der Vliet et al 2002). In a new review of all subalpine warbler records (cf Wassink & CDNA 2014), the CDNA decided to review this record again. The original description from 1987 of a repeatedly given loud Eurasian Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes*-like *krrr* or *tsrrr* call did not convince the committee that the possibility of an Eastern Subalpine Warbler *S cantillans* producing a rattle-like call was fully eliminated. This review led to the removal of this species from the Dutch list and this record was re-accepted as 'just' a subalpine warbler once again.

Dartford Warbler / Provençaalse Grasmus
Sylvia undata 1,8,0
2014 27 October, Reeshof, Tilburg, *Tilburg*, Noord-Brabant, first calendar-year, male, found dead, skin retained at Natuurmuseum Tilburg, Tilburg, Noord-Brabant (via B van Opstal).

This bird collided with a window and was brought to Natuurmuseum Tilburg, Tilburg, Noord-Brabant, where it was identified. The CDNA could not decide to which subspecies it belonged (*S u undata* or *S u dartfordiensis*), even with the bird in the hand, proving it can be quite difficult to assign the subspecific identity suggesting overlap in characters. Totals include individuals accepted to subspecies level.

River Warbler / Krekelzanger
Locustella fluviatilis 6,76,-
2004 # 28 May to 18 June (was: 28 May to 17 June), Plaggenmars, *Dalfsen*, Overijssel, two, photographed, sound-recorded.
1997 18-20 May, Ooijpolder, *Ubbergen*, Gelderland, singing (R Wester et al).
1991 # 4-5 July (was: 5 July), Lepelaarsplassen, *Almere*, Flevoland.
1990 # 6-24 June (was: 6-22 June), Zeewolde, *Zeewolde*, Flevoland, sound-recorded.

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

Melodious Warbler / Orpheusspotvogel
Hippolais polyglotta 2,46,-
2000 # 13-28 June (was: 13-18 June), Kruisbosch, *Gulpen-Wittem*, Limburg, photographed, sound-recorded.

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

Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel
Iduna caligata 0,23,2
23 August, Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland, ringed, photographed (J Visser et al; Dutch Birding 37: 358, plate 563, 2015); 12 September, Bunkervallei, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first calendar-year, photographed (P van Veelen et al; Dutch Birding 37: 421, plate 653, 2015).

The third for both Texel and Castricum. The bird at Castricum was the earliest ever, preceding the previous earliest one by one day.

Paddyfield Warbler / Veldrietzanger
Acrocephalus agricola 1,35,2
4 June, Zurich, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, adult, ringed, photographed (A Bakker, T Piebenga); 7 June, Eemshaven, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, adult, ringed, photographed (M Sandifort, J Bos, P Dijkstra).

And yet another year goes by without one being twitchable away from a ringer's mistnet... The only twitchable one, just for birders present on Vlieland, was in September 1994.

Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger
Acrocephalus dumetorum 0,34,2
2 August, Kwade Hoek, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-

663 Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper *Anthus godlewskii*, Crezéepolder, Ridderkerk, Zuid-Holland, 1 November 2015 *(Karel Hoogteyling)* **664** Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit *Oenanthe melanoleuca*, male, Coepelduynen, Noordwijk, 10 June 2015 *(René van Rossum)* **665** Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster *Turdus atrogularis*, female, Loodsmansduin, Texel, Noord-Holland, 17 October 2015 *(Debby Doodeman)* **666** Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart *Motacilla citreola*, female, Noordervroon, Westkapelle, Zeeland, 19 April 2015 *(Thomas Luiten)*

Holland, adult, ringed, photographed (R van der Vliet, J Valkenburg); 4 November, Kobbeduinen, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, photographed (W M van der Schot, F Padmos).

After last year's spring influx of singing birds, none were recorded this spring. The one on Schiermonnikoog was one of the latest ever; a trapped bird at Castricum in 2012 was seen from 3 to 9 November.

Zitting Cisticola / Graszanger
Cisticola juncidis -,47,-
2000 # 24 May to 2 September (was: 24 May to August), Ooltgensplaat, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, photographed.
1983 # 22 July to 23 August (was: 22 July), Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, *Hulst*, Zeeland.

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

Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster
Turdus atrogularis 0,8,1
17 October, Camping Loodsmansduin, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first calendar-year, photographed (R F J van Beusekom, J Bosch et al; Dutch Birding 37: 425, plate 659-660, 2015).

The ninth record but present only briefly. Birds have now been discovered in October (three), November (two), January, March, April and December (one).

Icelandic Redwing / IJslandse Koperwiek
Turdus iliacus coburni 0,1,0

The first record concerned a bird on Vlieland, Friesland, from 25 October to 4 November 2014. Probably fuelled

by the increased interest for the identification criteria and probably helped by a genuine influx, there were 10s of reports in the winter of 2015/16, predominantly in coastal provinces and including several well-documented sightings. The CDNA has decided to 'take a brake' for this taxon, to further define the identification criteria (especially for less well-marked individuals) and, based on those findings, to establish if this taxon remains to be considered or if it is too 'common'.

Thrush Nightingale / Noordse Nachtegaal
Luscinia luscinia 7,72,-
2005 # 21 May to 11 June (was: 21 May to June), Flevocentrale, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, two, photographed, sound-recorded.

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

Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst
Luscinia svecica svecica 24,51,1
13 June to 10 July, Blijham, *Bellingwedde*, Groningen, male, photographed (R Wever et al; Dutch Birding 37: 282, plate 444, 2015)

This may have been the same male seen at this location on 5 June 2013 (cf Haas et al 2014) but it was decided to count it as a new one.

Red-flanked Bluetail / Blauwstaart
Tarsiger cyanurus 1,20,1
10 April, Coepelduynen, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland, second calendar-year, photographed (M Langbroek et al; Dutch Birding 37: 210, plate 334, 2015).

The first in spring. This species has been annual since 2007, being absent only in 2012.

Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborsttapuit
Saxicola maurus 9,36,2
26 September, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, first calendar-year, male, photographed (H van de Brand et al); 4-8 October, Vallei van Malgum, *Vlieland*, Friesland, first calendar-year, photographed (W A van Splunder et al; Dutch Birding 37: 422, plate 654, 2015).

Two typical records in late September and early October and also at typical locations.

*** Siberian/Stejneger's Stonechat / Aziatische/Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit**
Saxicola maurus/stejnegeri 0,1,0
2014 28 October, south of Jaap Deensgat, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, first calendar-year, photographed (Dutch Birding 36: 429, plate 577, 2014) (T Bakker et al).

This bird had characters suggestive of Stejneger's Stonechat *S stejnegeri* but without a DNA sample the CDNA could only accept it as *maurus/stejnegeri*. This record may be reviewed when there is a better understanding of the field identification of Stejneger's. Totals exclude individuals accepted to species level.

Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit
Oenanthe isabellina 0,10,1
9 October, Jachthaven Marina, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (R Rotscheid; Dutch Birding 37: 425, plate 662, 2015).

The 11th record and the second at this location, seen by a single observer and documented by a single record shot! All have been between 31 August and 18 November.

Desert Wheatear / Woestijntapuit
Oenanthe deserti 1,34,3
24-27 April, Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year, female, photographed (D Groenendijk et al; Dutch Birding 37: 209, plate 330, 2015); 7-9 October, Oosterend, *Terschelling*, Friesland, first calendar-year, male, photographed (M Feenstra et al; Dutch Birding 37: 426, plate 664, 2015); 20-21 November, Polder Elsgeest, *Teylingen*, Zuid-Holland, first calendar-year, male, photographed (J W Wierda et al; Dutch Birding 38: 122, plate 190, 2016).

Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit
Oenanthe melanoleuca 1,2,1
10 June, Coepelduynen, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland, adult male, photographed (M Langbroek et al; Dutch Birding 37: 279, plate 437, 2015).

Interestingly, this male turned up at New Forest, Hampshire, England, on 13 June (http://waarneming.nl/waarneming/view/103226895).

Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit
Oenanthe pleschanka 0,20,1
21-25 October, Jachthaven, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland, first calendar-year, female, remains found (on 25 October), photographed (J Welbedacht et al; Dutch Birding 37: 426, plate 666, 2015).

This bird came to an unfortunate end; its feathers were found on 25 October, suggesting it had been predated by a raptor.

Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart
Motacilla citreola 0,42,5
19 April, Noordervroon, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, female, photographed (J Braat et al; Dutch Birding 37: 210, plate 333, 2015); 7 May, Noordervroon, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, second calendar-year, male, photographed (C Beeke et al; Dutch Birding 37: 282, plate 446, 2015); 10 May, Robbenjager, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year, male, photographed (M Veldt et al); 21 June, Dijkgatsweide, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (J van der Vegt); 29 August to 6 September, Robbenjager and Renvogelveld, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, first calendar-year, photographed (J de Bruijn, H Zevenhuizen et al; Dutch Birding 37: 357, plate 561, 2015).

Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper
Anthus godlewskii 0,8,1
31 October to 1 November, Ridderkerk, *Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht*, Zuid-Holland, first calendar-year, photograph-

ed, sound-recorded (J-K Bossenbroek, R Slaterus et al; Dutch Birding 37: 426, plate 665, 2015).

The first twitchable one since a bird at Woerden, Utrecht, in January-February 2007. Luckily, on the first day, a sound-recording of this bird first presumed to be a Richard's Pipit *A richardi* was heard by a committee member (!) who clinched the identification as Blyth's Pipit. Thankfully, the bird was still present next day, allowing many visitors to see it.

Dark-eyed Junco / Grijze Junco
Junco hyemalis 1,0,1
1 February to 10 April, Beijum, Groningen, *Groningen*, Groningen, second calendar-year, female, photographed, sound-recorded (J Bosma et al; Bosma 2015, Bosma & Ebels 2016; Dutch Birding 37: 138, plate 218, 139, plate 219, 140, plate 220, 210, plate 332, 2015, 38: 173, plate 267, 174, plate 268-269, 175, plate 270, 178, plate 271-272, 2016).

The first record was in February 1962, so this was the first twitchable for all birders and was enjoyed by 100s of birders throughout its stay. It remained a long time, similar to many previous western European records, such as in Britain.

Pine Bunting / Witkopgors
Emberiza leucocephalos 15,20,1
1-5 December, Broekhuizerweerd, Broekhuizen, *Horst aan de Maas*, Limburg, male, photographed (M Verbeek et al; Dutch Birding 38: 123, plate 193, 2016).

The first since 2008 and the first twitchable since 1996, so this bird proved very popular, despite being elusive at times. A female at Wilhelminadorp, Zeeland, from 15 December to 14 March 2016 (Dutch Birding 37: 114, plate 180, 117, plate 181, 133, plate 202, 2016; cf Hellquist 2016) is still in circulation.

667 Dark-eyed Junco / Grijze Junco *Junco hyemalis*, second calendar-year female, Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, 15 February 2015 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

Little Bunting / Dwerggors
Emberiza pusilla 27,81,-
1984 # 12-14 October (was: 12 October), IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland.

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

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.

Richardson's Cackling Goose / Kleine Canadese Gans *Branta hutchinsii hutchinsii* 28 August, Vlietlanden, *Leidschendam-Voorburg*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Ross Goose / Ross' Gans** *Anser rossii* 19 May, Havikerwaard, De Steeg, *Rheden*, and 18-19 October, Duffelt, *Berg en Dal*, Gelderland, and 21 October, Leemput, Milsbeek, *Gennep*, Limburg, and 24 October to 13 November, Kraaijenbergse Plassen, *Cuijk*, and 25-26 October, De Vilt, Beugen, *Boxmeer*, and 31 October, Katwijk, *Cuijk*, Noord-Brabant, and 13 November, Oijen, *Lith*, Noord-Brabant, and 28 November to 20 December, Horstermeerpolder, *Wijdemeren*, Noord-Holland, blue morph, photographed (several features of this very rare morph not quite right for this species and may indicate hybrid origin). **Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans** *Anser albifrons flavirostris* 1 March, Aalkeet-Buitenpolder, *Vlaardingen*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (description incomplete and photographs suggest Greater White-fronted Goose *A a albifrons*). **Bufflehead / Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* 14 March, Gouwzee, *Waterland*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not document absence of rings; different bird from accepted male present near Den Oever); 19 September, Nederweert, *Nederweert*, Limburg, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not document absence of rings). **Hooded Merganser / Kokardezaagbek** *Lophodytes cucullatus* 31 May to 13 June, Helenaveen, *Deurne*, Noord-Brabant, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not document absence of rings). **Wood Duck / Carolina-eend** *Aix sponsa* 30 October, Molenwijk, *Haarlem*, Noord-Holland, two, males, photographed (@ identification ac-

cepted but not considered genuine vagrants). **Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw** *Apus melba* 19 September, Polder IJdoorn, *Amsterdam*, Noord-Holland (description incomplete). **Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw** *Apus pallidus* 7 November, Robbenjager, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed (@ description incomplete and quality of photographs too poor to exclude Common Swift *A apus*); 9 November, Gemert, *Gemert-Bakel*, Noord-Brabant, photographed (@ description incomplete and quality of photographs too poor to exclude Common Swift). **Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen** *Zapornia parva* 10 August, Onnerpolder, *Haren*, Groningen, sound-recorded (@ recording too poor to be certain of identification). **Great Shearwater / Grote Pijlstormvogel** *Puffinus gravis* 15 August, Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Great White Pelican / Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* 7-9 January, Den Brink, *Deurne*, Noord-Brabant, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not document absence of rings); 11 June, Oudeland, Berkel en Rodenrijs, *Lansingerland*, Zuid-Holland (description incomplete). **White-breasted Cormorant / Afrikaanse Aalscholver** *Phalacrocorax carbo lucidus* 23 January, Tweede Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland, two, photographed (@ photographs show Continental Great Cormorants *P c sinensis*). **American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier** *Pluvialis dominica* 23 September, Zeeburg, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 10 August, Leidsche Rijn, Utrecht, *Utrecht*, Utrecht, photographed (@ quality of photographs too poor to exclude other species). **Great Snipe / Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* 22 May, Bovenkerkerpolder, *Amstelveen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier** *Glareola nordmanni* 13 November, Hooghalen, *Midden-Drenthe*, Drenthe (@ description incomplete). **Bonaparte's Gull / Kleine Kokmeeuw** *Chroicocephalus philadelphia* 3 October, Bergen aan Zee, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw** *Larus atricilla* 15 November, Rottumerplaat, *Eemsmond*, Groningen (@ description includes features not fitting this species). **Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw** *Larus fuscus fuscus* 7-8 October, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, photographed (@ adult without rings not considered identifiable with certainty). **Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw** *Elanus caeruleus* 4 May, Amerongse Bovenpolder, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, Utrecht (@ description incomplete); 25 October, Vijfhoek, *Diemen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete); 19 December, Wilsum, *Kampen*, Overijssel (@ description incomplete). **Bearded Vulture / Lammergier** *Gypaetus barbatus* 14 June, Midwoud, *Medemblik*, Noord-Holland, second calendar-year ('Schils'), photographed (@ identification accepted but bird was born in captivity and released in conjunction with captive breeding programme). **Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier** *Gyps fulvus* 4 June, Groningen, *Groningen*, Groningen, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs too poor to exclude other raptors); 6 June, Naarden, *Naarden*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete); 7 June, Venlo, *Venlo*, Limburg (@ description incomplete and photographs too poor to exclude other raptors); 28 June, Spaarnwoude, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete); 29 June, De Horde, *Lopik*, Utrecht, three (@ description incomplete); 28 August, Blauwe Kamer, Rhenen, *Wageningen*, Gelderland, photographed (@ photographs show a Common Buzzard *Buteo buteo*). **Lesser Spotted/Greater Spotted Eagle / Schreeuwarend/Bastaardarend** *Aquila pomarina/clanga* 10 September, Buitenpost, *Achtkarspelen*, Friesland (@ description incomplete). **Booted Eagle / Dwergarend** *Aquila pennata* 3 October, Waverhoek, *De Ronde Venen*, Utrecht (@ description incomplete). **Grey-headed Woodpecker / Grijskopspecht** *Picus canus* 1 February, Geuldal, *Valkenburg aan de Geul*, Limburg (@ description incomplete). **Lesser Kestrel / Kleine Torenvalk** *Falco naumanni* 30 June to 1 July, Heieind, *Bladel*, Noord-Brabant (@ description incomplete). **Eleonora's Falcon / Eleonora's Valk** *Falco eleonorae* 21 October, Jan Ayeslag, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier** *Lanius isabellinus* 15 August, Westerheide, *Hilversum*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Crested Lark / Kuifleeuwerik** *Galerida cristata* 8 April, Breskens, *Sluis*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete); 29 September, Castelre, *Baarle-Nassau*, Noord-Brabant (@ description incomplete). **Eurasian Crag Martin / Rotszwaluw** *Ptyonoprogne rupestris* 3 August, *Vlieland*, Friesland, eight (@ description incomplete). **Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter** *Phylloscopus bonelli* 21 July, De Hoge Dijk, Amsterdam, *Amsterdam*, Noord-Holland, photographed (description incomplete and photographs and description of sound do not support identification). **Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus ibericus* 4 April Dellenspoel, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland (@ quality of sound-recording too poor, and it does not seem to fit this species); 4 May, Amersfoort, *Amersfoort*, Utrecht, videoed (@ quality of video too poor but does not seem to fit this species). **Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborsttapuit** *Saxicola maurus* 18 April, Haaksbergerveen, *Haaksbergen*, Overijssel, male, photographed (@ photographs show European Stonechat *S rubicola*). **Ashy-headed Wagtail / Italiaanse Kwikstaart** *Motacilla cinereocapilla cinereocapilla* 18 April, Noordervroon, Westkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland, male, photographed (no sound-recording of the call, which CDNA requires for acceptance of this taxon). **Spanish Wagtail / Iberische Kwikstaart** *Motacilla cinereocapilla iberiae* 20 April, Balgzandpolder, Den Helder, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (no sound-recording of call, which CDNA requires for acceptance of this taxon). **Black-headed Wagtail / Balkankwikstaart** *Motacilla feldegg* 14 May, Breebaartpolder, Termunten, *Delfzijl*, Groningen, male (@ description incomplete; besides no sound-recording of call, which CDNA requires for acceptance of this taxon); 5 June, Holk, *Nijkerk*, Gelderland, male, photographed (no sound-recording of call, which CDNA requires for acceptance of this taxon). **Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper** *Anthus godlewskii* 30 September, Oostervallei, *Vlieland*, Friesland, photographed (call not heard and photographs of bird in flight show not enough details). **Black-headed Bunting / Zwartkopgors** *Emberiza melano-*

cephala 10 June, Leuth, *Ubbergen*, Gelderland, male (description incomplete).

2014

Richardson's Cackling Goose / Kleine Canadese Gans *Branta hutchinsii hutchinsii* 28 October, Polder Blokweer, Alblasserdam, *Alblasserdam*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (@ some features do not fit this taxon). **Slender-billed Gull / Dunbekmeeuw** *Chroicocephalus genei* 30 October, Leeuwarden, *Leeuwarden*, Friesland, photographed (@ description incomplete and quality of photographs too poor). **White-crowned Wheatear / Witkruintapuit** *Oenanthe leucopyga* 23 September to 3 December, Poelgeest, Oegstgeest, *Oegstgeest*, Zuid-Holland, male, photographed (@ identification accepted but poor condition of plumage and toes and location do not seem to support genuine vagrant, so CDNA decided to reject this record as first for the Netherlands; remarkably, a proven escape (wearing a red ring on its left leg) was photographed on Ameland, Friesland, on 2 November 2014; cf Haas et al 2015). **Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper** *Anthus godlewskii* 25-27 October, Rottumerplaat, *Eemsmond*, Groningen, photographed (@ call not heard and some characters in photographs do not fit this species). **Olive-backed Pipit / Siberische Boompieper** *Anthus hodgsoni* 4 October, Klein Valkenisse, *Veere*, Zeeland, sound-recorded (@ sound-recording of just one call that is not characteristic); 6 October, Vulkaan, Den Haag, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (@ sound-recording too poor); 11 October, Parnassia, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (@ sound-recording of just one call that is not characteristic).

2012

Pechora Pipit / Petsjorapieper *Anthus gustavi* 20 October, Poterslid, Vlieland, *Vlieland*, Friesland, sound-recorded (@ although sonagrams of sound-recordings show strong resemblance to recordings of the species from, eg, South Korea, bird was observed only very briefly. No details of its appearance could be obtained, and it could not be ascertained whether a species of pipit was involved).

2011

Alaskan/Siberian Wagtail / Alaskakwikstaart/Siberische Kwikstaart *Motacilla tschutschensis/plexa* 15 October, Noordzijderpolder, *Noordwijkerhout*, Zuid-Holland, sound-recorded (@ sonagram indeed seems to fit this taxon pair but CDNA needs at least a description). **Yellow-breasted Bunting / Wilgengors** *Emberiza aureola* 17 September, Noordoosthoek, *Vlieland*, Friesland (@ description incomplete).

2010

Thrush Nightingale / Noordse Nachtegaal *Luscinia luscinia* 30 May, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, sound-recorded (sound-recording concerns Common Nightingale *L megarhynchos*).

2009

Lesser Scaup / Kleine Topper *Aythya affinis* 16 January, Waterpark Oude Zeug, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, male, photographed (previously accepted for this date but rejected after review; photographs show Greater Scaup *A marila*; up to two birds have been accepted for this locality from 18 March 2009 onwards).

2006

Desert Lesser Whitethroat / Vale Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea halimodendri* 28 October, Vinkhuizen, Groningen, *Groningen*, Groningen (description incomplete for date extension).

2004

Red-rumped Swallow / Roodstuitzwaluw *Cecropis daurica* 9 May, Garderen, *Ermelo*, Gelderland (@ description incomplete).

2002

Ross's Goose / Ross' Gans *Anser rossii* 30 April, Waterland, *Amsterdam*, Noord-Holland, two, adult, photographed (@ several features not quite right for this species which may indicate hybrid origin; besides, absence of rings not documented).

2000

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling *Anas discors* 9-22 May, Oostzanerveld, *Oostzaan*, Noord-Holland, male (@ description incomplete).

1992

Eurasian Treecreeper / Taigaboomkruiper *Certhia familiaris* 1 January, Almere, *Almere*, Flevoland (@ description incomplete).

1989

Pallas's Leaf Warbler / Pallas' Boszanger *Phylloscopus proregulus* 16-17 October, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (@ withdrawn by observer).

1988

Cattle Egret / Koereiger *Bubulcus ibis* 26 July, Vijfhoek, *Diemen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

1987

Moltoni's Warbler / Moltoni's Baardgrasmus *Sylvia subalpina* 23-25 May, 't Wed, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, Noord-Holland, male, calling and singing (after review now accepted as subalpine warbler *S subalpina/inornata/cantillans*; see main text for details).

1984

Balearic Shearwater / Vale Pijlstormvogel *Puffinus mauretanicus* 30 July, Westerslag, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Cattle Egret / Koereiger** *Bubulcus ibis* 4 June, Overdiemerpolder, *Diemen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

1983

Balearic Woodchat Shrike / Balearische Roodkopklauwier *Lanius senator badius* 5 June, Knardijk, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, female, photographed (Ebels 1997; Dutch Birding 5: 83, plaat 69, 1983, 8: 9, plaat 6, 1986,

19: 65, plate 66, 1997; previously accepted but rejected after review; on one photograph, right wing shows some white at primary bases, which does not fit this taxon; now accepted as Woodchat Shrike *L senator*).

1982
Yellow-billed Loon / Geelsnavelduiker *Gavia adamsii* 3 January, Noordpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland, adult, found dead, photographed (photographs show Great Northern Loon *G immer*).

1886
Rosy Starling / Roze Spreeuw *Pastor roseus* 1 October, Harderwijk, *Harderwijk*, Gelderland, two (@ no description, mentioned in an old publication).

1885
Snowy Owl / Sneeuwuil *Bubo scandiacus* 17 November, Zuidlaren, *Tynaarlo*, Drenthe (@ not accepted during an earlier review and with recent submitted information still not acceptable).

1846
Two-barred Crossbill / Witbandkruisbek *Loxia leucoptera* 15 February, Boswachterij De Vuursche, Baarn, *Baarn*, Utrecht (@ no description, mentioned in an old publication).

1845
Two-barred Crossbill / Witbandkruisbek *Loxia leucoptera* 30 December, Boswachterij De Vuursche, Baarn, *Baarn*, Utrecht (@ no description, mentioned in an old publication).

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Brieven

Black-browed Albatross off Novaya Zemlya, Russia, in August 2007

Krug et al (2014) discussed the occurrence of Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris* in the Western Palearctic (WP). In addition to the records mentioned in that paper, there is another well-documented record from Russia, within the WP boundaries. It concerns one observed in the south-eastern Barents Sea, off Novaya Zemlya (70°56′12″N, 50°17′10″E), on 29 August 2007. The bird was photographed by Roman Klepikovskii from the deck of the research vessel 'Vilnyus' swimming together with Northern Fulmars *Fulmarus glacialis* (plate 668-669). The observation lasted c 10 min, when the bird, after being mobbed by the Northern Fulmars, flew off. A photograph was previously published only in the technical report from the expedition (Anonymous 2007). Based on the yellowish-grey bill coloration with dark tip, the limited dark 'eyebrow' and the grey lower hindneck, it was identified as an immature, probably in its third year (Onley & Scofield 2007, Howell 2012; Robert Flood in litt). The combination of dark, almost black, upperparts and white body and head and pale yellowish-grey bill excludes other immature albatross species that could be encountered on the Northern Hemisphere, including the also black-and-white Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross *T chlororhynchos*, which has a much darker bill in all plumages, and Laysan Albatross *Phoebastria*

668-669 Black-browed Albatross / Wenkbrauwalbatros *Thalassarche melanophris*, immature, with Northern Fulmars / Noordse Stormvogels *Fulmarus glacialis*, off Novaya Zemlya, Russia, 29 August 2007 *(Roman Klepikovskii)*

immutabilis from the Pacific Ocean, which shows a more prominent grey face patch and a more pinkish bill (Onley & Scofield 2007). The record was accepted as the first (and so far only) for Russia (Koblik & Arkhipov 2014).

Our thanks go to Robert Flood for his identification of the bird's age and to Vladimir Arkhipov for information on the status of the species in Russia.

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Varia

St Kilda Wren

The remote St Kilda archipelago, situated 64 km west of North Uist, Outer Hebrides, and 160 km from the Scottish mainland, has been inhabited since the Bronze Age. The history of this Atlantic Ocean island group is therefore fairly well known to the general public. To birders, however, St Kilda is better known for one of the prime food sources of its former inhabitants: seabirds. With 60 290 pairs, it holds the largest Northern Gannet *Morus bassanus* colony in the world. For Leach's Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (45 000 pairs in 1999), Northern Fulmar *Fulmaris glacialis* (66 000 pairs in 1999) and Atlantic Puffin *Fratercula arctica* (135 000 pairs in 1999), the largest colonies within Europe can be found (Murray 2002, Murray et al 2014). The main island is also known for some exceptional Nearctic songbird vagrants that have been recorded, such as Hooded Warbler *Setophaga citrina*, Blackburnian Warbler *S fusca* and Evening Grosbeak *Hesperiphona vespertina* (Hudson & the Rarities Committee 2010, Haas 2012). But the archipelago has another ornithological treat, albeit a tiny one: the endemic St Kilda Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes hirtensis* (hereafter: *hirtensis)*.

Geography and status of St Kilda

The isolated St Kilda archipelago forms the westernmost group of islands of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland (figure 1). The islands are owned by the National Trust of Scotland. St Kilda was designated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1986 and the Natura 2000 status protects the islands and its birds within a European context. For more information on the archaeology and (natural) history of the island, see, eg, Gannon & Geddes (2015).

The archipelago, the remnant of a long extinct volcano, consists of seven islands. They were formed in the Tertiary and mainly consist of granites and gabbro. Hirta is by far the largest island: with 670 ha it forms c 78% of the total land mass. Next in size is Soay (99 ha), followed by Boreray (86 ha). Smaller islets are Dun (that once was connected to Hirta), Stac an Armin, Stac Lee and Levenish. Since the last 36 permanent inhabitants were evacuated on 29 August 1930 because the living conditions became too harsh (cf Steel 1988), only researchers and army personal live in the area. In early April 2016, Rachel Johnson, among those evacuated from the island in 1930, died at the age of 93; she was the last surviving former inhabitant (http://tinyurl.com/zzndhb7).

Access

For the authors, visiting St Kilda was literally a childhood (day) dream come true. Vincent van der Spek visited the islands on 30 May 2014 and Peter de Vries on 26 August 2014, a magical present for his 50th birthday. St Kilda may not be on your doorstep but, in the 21st century, it is not on the other side of the world either! Once you have reached the Outer Hebrides island of Harris, access is actually fairly straightforward: two tour companies run boat trips several times a week. Visitors are only allowed to land on the main is-

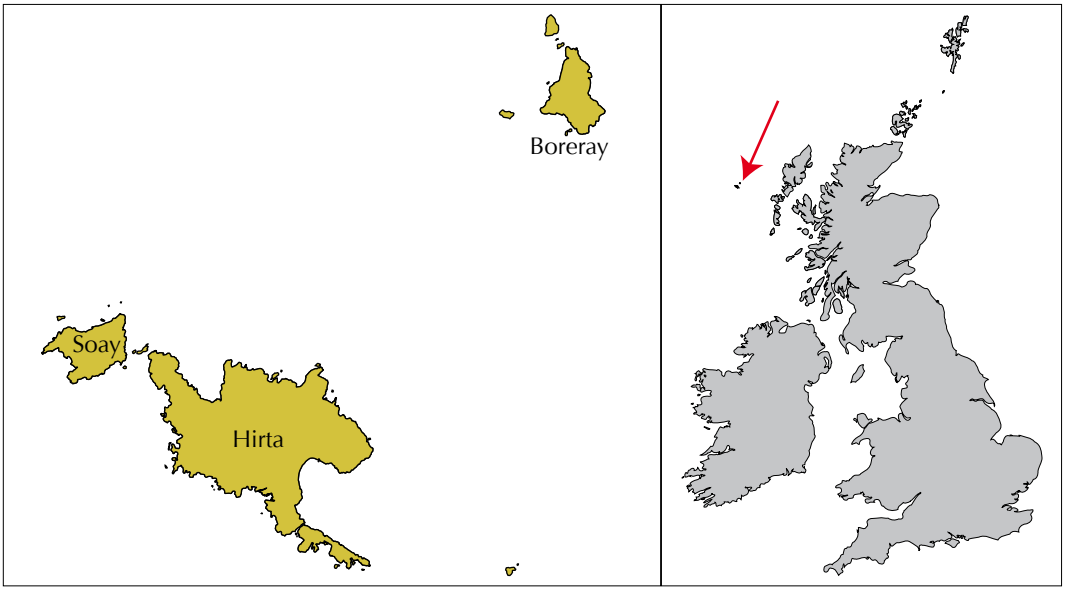

FIGURE 1 St Kilda archipelago, Outer Hebrides, Scotland

land of Hirta but the tour groups also circumnavigate the stacks with their seabird colonies by boat. Both of us were lucky to visit the island on a day without any wind – a rare phenomenon on the Atlantic Ocean!

The striking historical village remains on Hirta, of which some houses are still in good shape, are not only a stunning landscape feature but are also a good place to find the wren: they often breed in crevices and ruins (Miles 2011, Kroodsma et al 2013). On 30 May 2014, singing wrens were already heard from the zodiac while the tour group was trying to land. In all, seven birds were found at the former village and its surroundings. Several showed very well and VvdS managed to photograph three individuals, all on the archaeological remains of the stone walls and black houses. PdV also found several singing birds in the village, as well as two birds in the Northern Fulmar colony behind the village, where the birds were foraging on insects between the nests.

Atlantic island wrens

The first to mention the presence of wrens on the island were the explorer Martin(us) Martin in 1697 (Martin 1703) and the reverend Kenneth Macaulay in 1758 (Macaulay 1764). In 1884, Seebohm first described *hirtensis*.

Winter Wren *T hiemalis*, Eurasian Wren and Pacific Wren *T pacificus* are part of a large Northern Hemisphere wren complex; they were formerly considered a single Holarctic species with c 45 subspecies, stretching from North America (*hiemalis* sensu lato) to Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and large parts of Asia (*troglodytes* sensu lato). Based on genetics, Drovetski et al (2004) found six clades within this group: in the western Nearctic, the eastern Nearctic, eastern Asia, Nepal, Caucasus and Europe. They connected their proliferation with Early and Middle Pleistocene glaciations. Western Nearctic wrens diverged from their Holarctic ancestor 1.6 million years ago. Eastern Nearctic and Palaearctic wrens diverged 1 million years ago, Eastern and Western Palaearctic birds 0.83, and Nepalese and East Asian birds 0.67 million years ago. Caucasian birds diverged from European wrens 0.54 million years ago (Drovetski et al 2004). This possibly indicates cryptic speciation. Vocal differences are known to exist within birds in the Nearctic, and both differ from Old World birds, suggesting that at least three species may be involved (Kroodsma et al 2013).

Six Atlantic island subspecies other than *hirtensis* are recognised: *indigenus* (Ireland, Inner Hebrides, Orkney, Scotland and England), *fridariensis* (Fair Isle, Scotland), *hebridensis* (Outer Hebrides), *zetlandicus* (Shetland, Scotland), *borealis* (Faeroes) and *islandicus* (Iceland) (Kroodsma et al 2013). All are part of the European clade. In general, the island taxa have shorter and simpler songs than nominate *troglodytes* (Cramp et al 1988). Shannon et al (2014) found that the Euro-

670-671 Hirta, St Kilda, Scotland, 26 August 2014 *(Peter de Vries)*. St Kilda Wren *Troglodytes troglodytes hirtensis* breeds between the remains of the former village.

672-673 St Kilda Wren / St-Kildawinterkoning *Troglodytes troglodytes hirtensis*, Hirta, St Kilda, Scotland, 30 May 2014 *(Vincent van der Spek)*

pean haplotype was present in individuals from Shetland, Fair Isle and Faeroes, indicating that there is a continued gene flow from dispersing (northern) European birds. In birds from Iceland, Hebrides and St Kilda, islands that are all outside the migration routes, Kroodsma et al (2014) found unique haplotypes. Since St Kilda is so close to the Outer Hebrides, the genetic differences (six base differences in the haplotypes) between *hirtensis* and *hebridensis* are striking (Shannon et al 2014). The birds on St Kilda are most closely related to the Icelandic subspecies *islancidus*. *Hirtensis* differs from the other wrens in the North East Atlantic by the heavy barring, the strong and long bill and obvious paler and greyer undersides (Seebohm 1884, McGowan et al 2003). The degree of colour saturation seems to correlate with the prevailing humidity (McGowan et al 2003).

Population of St Kilda Wren

The *hirtensis* population is considered more or less stable. Miles (2011) gave a complete list of all known surveys. The estimation of 230 breeding pairs in 1957 was probably still valid in 2002 (Murray 2002). Forrester et al (2007) gave a population estimate of 230-250 pairs. Kroodsma et al (2013) estimated 200-300 pairs. In 1993, 113-117 singing birds were counted on Hirta alone (Vaughan & Love 1994). Musgrove et al (2013) gave a population of 140 pairs, noting that this was an known underestimation because Dun and Stac an Armin were not counted. An increase was noted within the former village on Hirta, from seven nests in 1984 to 25-27 singing males in 1992, but the increase was not noted elsewhere on the island. 10-25 pairs are estimated to reside on Dun. Maximum daytime counts of singing males on Boreray were 13 in 1999 and 13 on Soay in 1993. In 1957, three to four pairs were present on Stac an Armin but there are no recent records. No records are known from Stac Lee and Levenish. Only in 1931 and 1957, surveys have been done in one year on all four islands where *hirtensis* breeds (Miles 2011).

Endemic mammals

The wren is not the only endemic subspecies of the archipelago. St Kilda Field Mouse *Apodemus sylvaticus hirtensis* is, in spite of its vernacular name, a subspecies of Wood Mouse of which the ancestors are believed to have arrived with Norse settlers over 1000 years ago. The St Kilda House Mouse *Mus musculus muralis* probably arrived with the Norsemen in the same period. As it was closely associated with humans, it became extinct soon after the last permanent inhabitants left the island. Although of domestic origin, the primitive and endemic Soay sheep are self-supplying and still roam around on both Hirta and Soay in good numbers (c 2000 were counted in 2010; http://tinyurl.com/jfbm3s5).

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WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting birds reported (mostly) in the Western Palearctic mainly from **October to late November 2016**. 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 In Kazakhstan, more than 20 000 **White-headed Ducks** *Oxyura leucocephala* were counted in the Tengiz-Korgalzhyn region on 13-16 September, including 9500 on Saumalkol lake, 8000 on Esey lake and 2500 on Tengiz lake. The total number is 20% higher than the last estimate of the species' world population. In the Netherlands, a flock of eight **Red-breasted Geese** *Branta ruficollis* stayed on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, from 12 October onwards, with 10 here in late October. This autumn's first **Lesser White-fronted Goose** *Anser erythropus* at the species' regular winter haunt of Strijen, Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands, was back on 26 September (as shown by its GPS transmitter); the highest total seen at this site was 41 on 15 October. In Israel, two first-years were found at Maoz Haim, Bet Shean valley, on 31 October. A male **Black Scoter** *Melanitta americana* photographed off Þvottá from 23 September to 4 November was (only) the first for Iceland. Other males were seen in Denmark at Uggerby Strand, Hirtshals, on 25-26 September and (again) at Kjul, Nordjylland, on 26 September. In Ireland, the male present since January 2015 remained off Rossbeigh, Kerry, into November. A **Bufflehead** *Bucephala albeola* photographed at Sandgerði on 9-12 November was the fifth for Iceland. In the Netherlands, returning males were back at their regular winter sites of Den Oever, Noord-Holland, and Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland (first seen in November 2004), from 16 July and 5 November, respectively. In Ayrshire, Scotland, an unringed male **Hooded Merganser** *Lophodytes cucullatus* stayed at Lochwinnoch nature reserve from 6 October through November. A first-winter **Harlequin Duck** *Histrionicus histrionicus* at Mangalsala pier, Riga, from 26 October was the first for Latvia. If accepted, a first-winter or female seen from the Sherkin Island ferry, Cork, on 15 November will be the first for Ireland. An unringed **Marbled Duck** *Marmaronetta angustirostris* at Huis ter Heide, Noord-Brabant, from 22 September to 6 October may be the second for the Netherlands; the first was in August 2004 (there have been proven escapes as well). In France, two were seen at Quissac, Gard, on 15 October. As many as 142 **Baer's Pochards** *Aythya baeri* (112 males) were counted at the breeding site in Hebei province, China, on 8 October. The first **Tufted Duck** *A fuligula* for Ghana was found at Sakumo lagoon on 28 February.

674 Harlequin Duck / Harlekijneend *Histrionicus histrionicus*, first-winter, Mangalsala pier, Riga, Latvia, 27 October 2016 *(Karlis Millers/birdinglatvia.lv)*

675 Upland Sandpiper / Bartrams Ruiter *Bartramia longicauda*, first-winter, Corvo, Azores, 11 October 2016 *(Vincent Legrand)*

676 Upland Sandpiper / Bartrams Ruiter *Bartramia longicauda*, first-winter, Leistilänjärvi, Nakkila, Finland, 3 November 2016 *(Juha Niemi)*

677 Levant Sparrowhawk / Balkansperwer *Accipiter brevipes*, juvenile, Buskett, Malta, 27 September 2016 *(Raymond Galea)* **678** Snowy Egret / Amerikaanse Kleine Zilverreiger *Egretta thula*, Santa Cruz da Flores, Flores, Azores, 19 October 2016 *(Zbigniew Kajzer)* **679** Thick-billed Murre / Kortbekzeekoet *Uria lomvia*, Anstruther, Fife, Scotland, 26 September 2016 *(John Anderson)*

680 Northern Hawk-Owl / Sperweruil *Surnia ulula*, Gribskov, Nordsjælland, Denmark, 3 October 2016 *(Helge Sørensen/birdphotos.dk)*

681 Red-necked Stint / Roodkeelstrandloper *Calidris ruficollis*, first-winter, Håstranda, Rogaland, Norway, 23 September 2016 *(Trond Ove Stakkeland)*

682 Short-billed Dowitcher / Kleine Grijze Snip *Limnodromus griseus*, juvenile, Børaunen, Rogaland, Norway, 14 October 2016 *(Christian Tiller/fuglebilder.no)*

683 American Buff-bellied Pipit / Amerikaanse Waterpieper *Anthus rubescens rubescens*, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 6 November 2016 *(Axel Halley)*

If accepted, a **Cinnamon Teal** *Anas cyanoptera* photographed at Oualidia on 8 October may be the first for Morocco and the WP. In Sweden, an adult male **American Black Duck** *A rubripes* had returned to Dagshög, Skåne, on 7 November. The first **Eurasian Teal** *A crecca* for the Seychelles was a male at La Passe, Silhouette, from 7 December 2015 to 21 January.

GROUSE TO DOVES In Finland, hunters (legally) killed c 350 000 **Hazel Grouse** *Tetrastes bonasia*, 170 000 **Willow Ptarmigans** *Lagopus lagopus*, 880 000 **Black Grouse** *Tetrao tetrix* and 230 000 **Western Capercaillies** *T urogallus* in 2011-15; the populations of these species have been reduced by 80-90% in recent decades (Antero Topp in litt). The **Western Capercaillie** population in south-western Germany declined drastically from 450 males in 1983-94 to 206 in 2016 (Ornithol Beob 113: 235-248, 2016). From November 2015, the long-staying **Pied-billed Grebe** *Podylimbus podiceps* in the Canary Islands remained for more than a year at Estanque del Matorral, Gran Canaria. Other long-stayers on São Miguel, Azores, and (since 2012) at Saint Martin-de-Crau, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, were still present in October. If accepted, a **Horned Grebe** *Podiceps auritus* at Ein Hamifratz on 11 November will be the third for Israel. An **Oriental Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia orientalis* trapped at Kroonspolders, Vlieland, Friesland, on 30 October and seen briefly the next day was the sixth for the Netherlands. A first-winter **Rufous Turtle Dove** *S o meena* was present at North Roe, Shetland, Scotland, on 7-17 November. Others stayed at Nessa, Tysvær, Rogaland, Norway, on 7-9 November and at Ahlainen, Pori, Finland, on 9-11 November. Three **Eurasian Collared Doves** *S decaocto* photographed at Parc de Hann, Dakar, on 5-8 May were the first for Senegal. In Spain, a **Mourning Dove** *Zenaida macroura* was seen at Estany d'Ivars, Lleida, on 5 October. A **Namaqua Dove** *Oena capensis* was found near Hilvan, Şanlıurfa, Turkey, on 26 October.

NIGHTJARS TO RAILS A **Common Nighthawk** *Chordeiles minor* photographed on Corvo on 26 October was the 13th for the Azores. A **Chimney Swift** *Chaetura pelagica* was reported at Gozón, Asturias, Spain, on 21 October and one was seen on Corvo on 22 October. If accepted, a **White-throated Needletail** *Hirundapus caudacutus* at Selfoss on 18 October will be the first for Iceland. In Scotland, a **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** *Coccyzus americanus* was photographed at South Dell, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, on 28 September. On Corvo, one was staying on 10-19 October, and three were present on 25 October (of which one was taken into care). In England, a **Sora** *Porzana carolina* was present on Tresco, Scilly, on 2-11 October and another was found dead at Exminster marshes, Devon, on 17 October. The adult **Western Swamphen** *Porphyrio porphyrio* at Alkborough Flats, Lincolnshire, England, from August remained until at least mid-November. In Scotland, an **American Coot** *Fulica americana* stayed at Balranald, North Uist, Outer Hebrides, from 11 November onwards.

CRANES TO BUSTARDS In January, an exhausted **Demoiselle Crane** *Grus virgo* was found at Oran port, Algeria; it was taken into care and then released with a few wintering Common Cranes *G grus* in mid-February (the species became extinct as a breeding bird in the Maghreb, the previous Algerian record being a flock on 4 March 1944). A 2016 survey of **Common Crane** in Britain revealed the presence of 48 pairs and a total population of 160 individuals, the highest number since 1978 when the species returned as a breeding bird after an absence of more than 400 years. The reintroduction from 2004 of **Great Bustard** *Otis tarda* in Britain has been studied by Ashbrook et al (2016) who concluded it unlikely that a viable population can be established. In this project, 200 juveniles (from eggs and chicks imported from Russia and Spain) have been released in 2004-14 with (only) 11.3% of the individuals surviving for at least one year; and there have been 19 breeding attempts with only one chick surviving for more than 100 days after hatching (Oryx 50: 583-592, 2016).

LOONS TO SHEARWATERS In Ireland, an adult **Pacific Loon** *Gavia pacifica* returned to Tawin, Galway, on 19 November. **Black-browed Albatrosses** *Thalassarche melanophris* were reported at Grosshamn, Bohuslän, Sweden, on 28 September and 1 October; at Larvik, Vestfold, Norway, on 29 September; at Bempton Cliffs, East Yorkshire, England, on 5 October; in Norfolk, England, on 6 October; off Sheigra, Highland, Scotland, on 7 October; off Ouessant, Finistère, France, on 12 October; off Bardsey Island, Gwynedd, Wales, on 16 October; off Brignogan, Finistère, on 19 October; at Tjøme, Vestfold, Norway, on 27 October; and at Île de Ré, Charente-Maritime, France, on 9 November; some (or perhaps all) reports may concern the same individual. The British population of **Northern Fulmar** *Fulmarus glacialis* showed a strong decline of 31% in 2000-15. In Poland, eight **Sooty Shearwaters** *Puffinus griseus* were noted on the Baltic coast between 29 October and 3 November (up to 2015, there were nine records).

PELICANS TO CORMORANTS If accepted, a **Dalmatian Pelican** *Pelecanus crispus* at Txingudi, Gipuzkoa, from 5 October to 6 November will be the first for Spain. In France, one was present at Lac du Der, Haute-Marne, into October. The adult in Cornwall, England, since 7 May remained into November. This year, a highest number ever of 161 singing **Eurasian Bitterns** *Botaurus stellaris* at 76 sites have been recorded in England and Wales. In the Azores, a **Green Heron** *Butorides virescens* on 3 October and a **Snowy Egret** *Egretta thula* on 17-21 October were photographed on Flores, and a **Great Blue Heron** *Ardea herodias* turned up on Santa Maria on 8 November. In the Netherlands, 290-318 breeding pairs of **Western Great Egret** *A alba* were counted this year. The first **Eurasian Spoonbill** *Platalea leucorodia* for the Seychelles was found at Aride on 30 December 2015. A total of c 50 **Northern Bald Ibises** *Geronticus eremita* in three flocks from the reintroduced population of 25 pairs at La Janda, Cádiz, Spain (Quercus 349: 14-23, 2015), crossed the Strait of Gibraltar to Morocco be-

684 Pygmy Cormorant / Dwergaalscholver *Phalacrocorax pygmeus*, first-winter, De Blankaart, Diksmuide, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 20 September 2016 *(Rik Clique)* cf Dutch Birding 38: 401, 2016 **685** Steppe Eagle / Steppearend *Aquila nipalensis*, subadult, La Janda, Cádiz, Spain, 17 October 2016 *(Javier Elorriaga/Birding The Strait)* **686** Sora Rail / Soraral *Porzana carolina*, first-winter, Tresco, Scilly, England, 8 October 2016 *(Mark Zekhuis)* **687** Brown Booby / Bruine Gent *Sula leucogaster*, adult female, Cabo de Ares, Sesimbra, Setúbal, Portugal, 25 September 2016 *(Luís Gordinho)*

tween 23 September and 2 November. In Portugal, an adult female **Brown Booby** *Sula leucogaster* at Sesimbra, Setúbal, remained from 23 July to 5 October and one flew off Peniche on 12 November. In Britain, long-term population changes in 2000-15 included an increase of **Northern Gannet** *Morus bassanus* (+34%) and a decline of **European Shag** *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* (-34%).

WADERS The first **Eurasian Oystercatcher** *Haematopus ostralegus* for Thailand was photographed at Mekong river, Bung Garn province, on 27 October. The third **Pacific Golden Plover** *Pluvialis fulva* for the Azores was found on Terceira on 21 October. A **Killdeer** *Charadrius vociferus* at Sandwick, Mainland, from 13 November onwards was the fourth for Shetland. In Ireland, **Semipalmated Plovers** *C semipalmatus* were seen on Achill Island, Mayo, on 2-14 October and at Ardmore, Galway, on 6 October. In the Azores, up to five were present on Terceira during October and one on São Miguel on 24 October. An **Upland Sandpiper** *Bartramia longicauda* stayed on Corvo on 7-21 October. A first-winter at Leistilänjärvi, Nakkila, on 1-3 November was the first for Finland. In Ireland, one was heard at Rosscarbery, Cork, on 10 November. The long-staying **Hudsonian Whimbrel** *Numenius hudsonicus* in Cornwall from October 2015 remained until at least mid-November. A first-winter **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** *Calidris acuminata* at Carrahane Strand, Kerry, on 7 October was the seventh for Ireland. The first for Panama was photographed at Finca Bayano on 16 October. The first **Stilt Sandpiper** *C himantopus* for Greece was photographed at Volvi, Thessaloniki, on 4-5 September and the third for the Azores at Cabo da Praia, Terceira, on 11-14 November. A **Red-necked Stint** *C ruficollis* at Håstranda, Rogaland, on 23 September was the fifth for Norway and the first juvenile of this species to be seen alive in Europe (a previous one was found dead on

688 Brown Shrike / Bruine Klauwier *Lanius cristatus*, first-winter, Kilnsea, East Yorkshire, England, 31 October 2016 *(Richard Willison)* **689** Northern Flicker / Gouden Grondspecht *Colaptes auratus*, Corvo, Azores, 19 October 2016 *(Mika Bruun)* **690** Siberian Thrush / Siberische Lijster *Geokichla sibirica*, first-winter male, Uyeasound, Unst, Shetland, Scotland, 6 October 2016 *(Richard Somers Cocks)* **691** Pine Bunting / Witkopgors *Emberiza leucocephalos*, female, Spiekeroog, Niedersachsen, Germany, 25 October 2016 *(Martin Gottschling)*

Fair Isle in August 1994). The first for Iceland, also a juvenile, was present at Bakkatjörn, Seltjarnarnes, on 13-20 October. A first-winter stayed at Vejbystrand, Skåne, Sweden, from 13 to at least 18 November. Clark et al (2016) in Oryx estimated the global population of the critically endangered **Spoon-billed Sandpiper** *C pygmaea* in 2014 at 210-228 breeding pairs, with a post-breeding population of 661-718 individuals. The species' population was estimated at 2000-2800 pairs in the 1970s, falling to 1000 pairs in 2000, and to only 120-200 pairs in 2009 (cf Dutch Birding 38: 328, 2016). A **Baird's Sandpiper** *C bairdii* photographed at Khemis Zemamra near Oualidia on 28 October was the first for Morocco. In France, **Western Sandpipers** *C mauri* were reported at Grand-Lieu, Loire-Atlantique, on 18 September and in Finistère first at Ploudalmézeau on 6-7 October and then probably the same individual at Guissény on 23-25 October. The first **Spotted Redshank** *Tringa erythropus* for the Congo was photographed at Lac Télé reserve on 10 February. A **Lesser Yellowlegs** *T flavipes* at Kock, Lubelskie, on 12-19 November was the second for Poland. A freshly dead **Jack Snipe** *Lymnocryptes minimus* in the Alps at 4100 m near Dufour peak, Monte Rosa, Switzerland, on 24 March was at the highest altitude ever recorded for this species in central Europe (Ornithol Beob 113: 249-251, 2016). A photographed juvenile **Short-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus griseus* at Børaunen, Rogaland, on 12-16 October was the second for Norway; the first was in Finnmark in 1971. In the Azores, **Wilson's Snipes** *Gallinago delicata* were seen on Faial on 12 October and on Corvo on 27 October, while eight were reported from Terceira on 10 November. Surveys of **Great Snipe** *G media* in 2012 at the Biebrza basin (the most important breeding site in Poland) resulted in 186 displaying males at 29 leks, with a total population estimated at 190-220 males. Compared with the 1990s,

the number of lek sites was similar but the population declined by c 60% (Ornis Pol 57: 204-211, 2016).

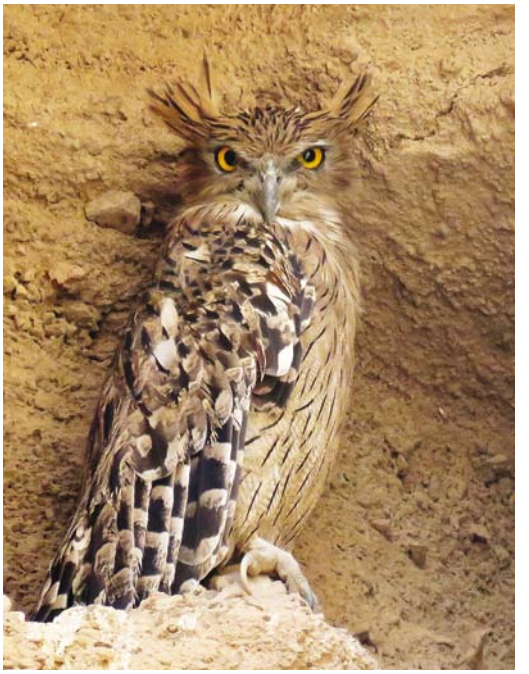
AUKS TO TERNS An adult **Thick-billed Murre** *Uria lomvia* was photographed at Anstruther, Fife, Scotland, on 25-29 September, and then picked up dead on 30 September. In Denmark, one was seen at Gilbjerg, Sjælland, on 29 October. In Britain, seabird population changes in 2000-15 involved a strong decline of **Parasitic Jaeger** *Stercorarius parasiticus* (-64%) and **Black-legged Kittiwake** *Rissa tridactyla* (-44%) and a significant increase of **Razorbill** *Alca torda* (+32%) and **Black-headed Gull** *Chroicocephalus ridibundus* (+38%). A **South Polar Skua** *S maccormicki* photographed off São Miguel on 30 September was the seventh for Azores. In the Canary Islands, one was reported off Tazacorte, La Palma, on 1 October. In France, up to 121 **Sabine's Gulls** *Xema sabini* were noted on Mor Braz, Morbihan, on 21 October. A **Brown-headed Gull** *C brunnicephalus* photographed on Olkhon island at Baikal lake, Siberia, on 4 November was the second for Russia. The first **Pallas's Gull** *Larus ichthyaetus* for Slovakia was at Trnava on 7-11 November. The c 30th for Germany was a first-winter in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern from 10 October onwards. In Spain, an adult **American Herring Gull** *L smithsonianus* returned for its fifth winter to Nemiña beach, Muxia, A Coruña, on 8 November. In late summer, above the Arctic Circle in Alaska, USA, chicks of **Caspian Tern** *Hydroprogne caspia* were discovered at Cape Krusenstern National Monument, nearly 1600 km north from the species' previous northernmost nesting record site. In May-June 2015, the first nesting of **Roseate Tern** *Sterna dougallii* for Mexico occurred on an islet in Ensenada Ancón, 560 km from the nearest known nesting site in Cuba (Ornitol Neotropical 27: 59-62, 2016). The second for Texel, Noord-Holland, was found dead on 4 August and had been ringed as a chick on Coquet Island, Northumberland, England, on 26 July 2014. The second (and first successful) breeding of a single pair of **Arctic Terns** *S paradisaea* for Switzerland took place on Neuchâtel lake in June-July 2015 (Ornithol Beob 113: 189-204, 2016). In Ireland, the adult **Forster's Tern** *S forsteri* returned to Nimmo's Pier, Galway, in early November. A first-winter at Mistley, Essex, from 19 November was the first for Britain since 2003.

RAPTORS A **Western Osprey** *Pandion haliaetus* colour-ringed as a hatchling at Kesalahti, Finland, on 8 July 2015 was observed as a juvenile at Braamhoek, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, on 14 November 2015 (Biodiv Observ 7.73: 1-5, 2016). This year, one pair of **Black-winged Kite** *Elanus caeruleus* bred as far north as Rennes, Ille-et-Vilaine, France, constituting the first breeding for Bretagne. The first for Luxembourg was photographed at Saeul on 4 October. In Switzerland, one was seen at Brittnau and Rothrist, Aargau, on 18 October. Between 17 August and 16 October, 1 062 651 raptors were counted at Batumi, Georgia, including 549 372 **European Honey Buzzards** *Pernis apivorus*, 10 **Crested Honey Buzzards** *P ptilorhynchus*, 4703 **Lesser Spotted Eagles** *Aquila pomarina*, 320 **Greater Spotted Eagles** *A clanga*, 8011 **Booted Eagles** *A pennata*, 180 078 **Black Kites** *Milvus migrans* and 25 583 **Steppe Buzzards** *Buteo buteo vulpinus*; these results were similar to those in 2015 (cf Dutch Birding 37: 409, 2015). For **Bearded Vulture** *Gypaetus barbatus* in the Alps, 2016 was the best year since 1986 when reintroductions started, with 43 nesting pairs mainly around Mont Blanc and in the Engadine-Stelvio area. An immature **Bateleur** *Terathopius ecaudatus* at Reim, Negev, Israel, on 23 October was possibly another individual than the long-stayer in the Judean Plains from May 2015 to July 2016 (cf Dutch Birding 38: 331, 2016). In spring 2015, **Short-toed Snake Eagles** *Circaetus gallicus* nested for the second time in Switzerland; the first breeding occurred in 2012 (Ornithol Beob 113: 189-204, 2016). The fifth (and this year's second) **Lesser Spotted Eagle** for Morocco flew over Tanger-Med port on 1 October (cf Dutch Birding 38: 331, 216). An adult **Steppe Eagle** *A nipalensis* photographed at La Janda, Cádiz, on 17 October and 18 November (also observed at Tarifa on 6 November) was the second for Spain (the first was in 2008). An immature at Skudeneshavn, Karmøy, Rogaland, on 9-11 November was the eighth for Norway. In France, an adult **Eastern Imperial Eagle** *A heliaca* was reported at Lac du Der on 8 October. The 2015 survey of **Golden Eagles** *A chrysaetos* in Scotland revealed the presence of 508 breeding pairs, an increase of 15% compared with the survey in 2003. The first **Bonelli's Eagle** *A fasciata* for Madeira was found at Ponta do Pargo on 8 May. An adult male **Northern Harrier** *Circus hudsonius* returned to North Ronaldsay, Orkney, Scotland, on 23-30 October. In a comparative study of molecular phylogeny and morphology, Etherington & Mobley (2016) confirmed that Hen Harrier *C cyaneus* and Northern Harrier can best be regarded as separate species (Avian Research 7: 17; http://tinyurl.com/zo4j5e7). A juvenile **Levant Sparrowhawk** *Accipiter brevipes* photographed at Buskett on 27 September was the first for Malta. A **Eurasian Sparrowhawk** *A nisus* at Adak, Alaska, on 21 September was the first for North America.

OWLS TO FALCONS In northern Finland, c 200 **Northern Hawk-Owls** *Surnia ulula* were noted between 1 August and 26 September. In Sjælland, Denmark, singles were photographed at Gribskov on 3-4 October and at Haslev on 6-8 November (cf Dutch Birding 38: 406, 2016). In Wilson J Ornithol 128: 535-542, 2016, Kanda et al used the dates of 156 794 **Northern Saw-whet Owls** *Aegolius acadicus* ringed in 50 years in North America to present evidence that it becomes significantly less likely to trap this species when lunar illumination increases. A **Snowy Owl** *Bubo scandiacus* was reported on Westray, Orkney, on 18 November. In the Netherlands, 35 territories of **Eurasian Eagle-Owl** *B bubo* were found this year, of which 16 were successful, raising a total of 37 young. A **Turkish Fish Owl** *B semenowi* was photographed near Rafsanjan, Kerman, Iran, on 12 October. A **Northern Flicker** *Colaptes auratus* photographed on Corvo on 19-20 October was the third for the Azores and the fourth for the WP (previous ones were in Denmark in 1972, on Corvo in 2010 and on Faial in 2013-14). The first-ever

692 Canada Warbler / Canadazanger *Cardellina canadensis*, first-winter male, Corvo, Azores, 7 October 2016 *(Vincent Legrand)*

693 Eastern Kingbird / Koningstiran *Tyrannus tyrannus*, first-winter, Barra, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, 30 September 2016 *(Steve Nuttall)*



694 Turkish Fish Owl / Turkse Visuil *Bubo semenowi*, near Rasanjan, Kerman, Iran, 12 October 2016 *(Dorna Mojab)*
695 Alder Flycatcher / Elzenfeetiran *Empidonax alnorum*, Kvitsøy, Rogaland, Norway, 21 September 2016 *(Tor Olsen)*
696 Lincoln's Sparrow / Lincolns Gors *Melospiza lincolnii*, Corvo, Azores, 30 October 2016 *(David Monticelli)*

697 Black-throated Accentor / Zwartkeelheggenmus *Prunella atrogularis*, Vuosaari, Helsinki, Finland, 23 October 2016 *(Petteri Hytönen)*

698 Siberian Accentor / Bergheggenmus *Prunella montanella*, Sylt, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 29 October 2016 *(Martin Gottschling)*

699 Siberian Accentor / Bergheggenmus *Prunella montanella*, Inkoo, Finland, 16 October 2016 *(Petteri Hytönen)*

700 Siberian Accentor / Bergheggenmus *Prunella montanella*, Scousburgh, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, 10 October 2016 *(Rebecca Nason)*

701 Red-breasted Flycatcher / Kleine Vliegenvanger *Ficedula parva*, adult male, Oostende, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 17 October 2016 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

702 Eastern Crowned Warbler / Kroonboszanger *Phylloscopus coronatus*, Bempton Cliffs, Yorkshire, England, 6 October 2016 *(Steve Nuttall)*

703 Hume's Leaf Warbler / Humes Bladkoning *Phylloscopus humei*, Blankenberge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 25 October 2016 *(Filip De Ruwe)*

704 Eastern Crowned Warbler / Kroonboszanger *Phylloscopus coronatus*, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, Netherlands, 22 October 2016 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

nesting attempt of **Red-footed Falcon** *Falco vespertinus* for Turkey was unsuccessful this year. A male **Merlin** *F columbarius* near Takaung on 26 March was the first for Myanmar.

TYRANT-FLYCATCHERS TO VIREOS The identification of the first **Alder Flycatcher** *Empidonax alnorum* for Norway seen and trapped on Kvitsøy, Rogaland, on 21 September was confirmed by DNA analysis (previous WP records were in Iceland in October 2003 and in England in October 2008 and September 2010). The Spanish rarities committee has recently rejected the only WP record of **Fork-tailed Flycatcher** *Tyrannus savana* at Huelva in October 2002, mainly due to inaccuracies in the description. In the Outer Hebrides, an **Eastern Kingbird** *T tyrannus* photographed at Eoligarry, Barra, on 29-30 September and then rediscovered at Bornish, South Uist, on 2 October was the first for Scotland and third for the WP (previous ones were in Ireland in 2012 and 2013). In the Azores, two **Philadelphia Vireos** *Vireo philadelphicus* were seen on Corvo on 20 October. At least 17 **Red-eyed Vireos** *V olivaceus* were noted in Europe between 25 September and 27 October, including c 11 on Corvo; three in England (two on St Agnes, Scilly, on 27 September); and singles on Inishbofin, Galway, on 29 September; on Isle of Man on 1 October; and on Ouessant on 2 October.

SHRIKES TO GOLDCRESTS Four **Brown Shrikes** *Lanius cristatus* were found in Britain: in Out Skerries, Shetland, on 27-30 September; at Aith, Shetland, on 30 September; on Sanday, Orkney, on 6 October; and at Kilnsea, East Yorkshire, on 31 October. If accepted, a first-winter **Red-tailed Shrike** *L phoenicuroides* at Vanerin, Sastamala, on 12-29 October (trapped on 15 October) will be the first for Finland. The fourth **Daurian Shrike** *L isabellinus* for Sweden was photographed at Segerstad, Öland, on 10 November. In the Canary Islands, three probably ship-assisted **Pied Crows** *Corvus albus* reached the harbour of Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, on 26 October. At M'hamid, Morocco, one was photographed on 1 November (seen here for the first time in November 2015). A **Common Firecrest** *Regulus ignicapilla* at Tórshavn on 10 October was the first for the Faeroes.

TITS TO SWALLOWS An **Azure Tit** *Cyanistes cyanus* foraging on rocks at Grönhögen, Mörbylånga, Öland, on 13 October was the fourth for Sweden; a bird with a keeper's ring in the Netherlands on 12 November was already the third proven (ringed) escape since April 2014. Pentzold et al (2016) studied the geographic variation in **Coal Tit** *Periparus ater* song across the Palearctic. Their analyses showed a rather uniform song in continental Europe, Corsica and Sardinia with a broad overlap of acoustic parameters between populations and strong reactions on field playback of songs from eastern Russia and Japan. However, songs from populations of northern Morocco (presumably *P a atlas*), northern Tunisia (*P a ledouci*) and Cyprus (*P a cypriotes*) were significantly different in having lowest minimum frequencies, and these birds did not show any response to playback of any of the Eurasian populations (Vertebr Zool 66: 191-199, 2016). If accepted, a **White-winged Lark** *Alauda leucoptera* reported at Eigerøy lighthouse, Rogaland, on 16 October will be the fifth for Norway. In Israel, up to 11 **Oriental Skylarks** *A gulgula* stayed at Yotvata in the last decade of October. **American Cliff Swallows** *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* on Corvo on 21 and 29 October were the ninth and 10th for the Azores. The 11th for Britain flew with eight Barn Swallows *Hirundo rustica* and a Sand Martin *Riparia riparia* at Minsmere, Suffolk, England, on 4-6 November.

LEAF WARBLERS Depending on DNA analysis, either a **Pale-legged Leaf** *Phylloscopus tenellipes* or a **Sakhalin Leaf Warbler** *P borealoides* found freshly dead (probably as a window victim) on St Agnes on 21 October will be the first for Britain and the WP. A previous Pale-legged/Sakhalin photographed at Southwell, Dorset, England, on 22 October 2012 could not be identified to species level (cf Birding World 25: 428-429, 2012). An **Eastern Crowned Warbler** *P coronatus* at Bempton Cliffs, East Yorkshire, from 4 October (trapped on 6 October) was the fourth for Britain (previous ones were in 2009, 2011 and 2014). The second for the Netherlands was trapped at Castricum, Noord-Holland, on 21 October and stayed until 23 October (the first was in 2007). The first for France was photographed on Ouessant on 22 October and the first for Belgium was trapped at Ingooigem, West-Vlaanderen, on 24 October. These four 2016 records were the species' ninth to 12th for the WP. The identification of the first **Green Warbler** *P nitidus* for Denmark trapped at Blåvand on 27 May 2015 has been confirmed by DNA analysis. If accepted, one trapped at Grindul Chituc on 5 October will be the first for Romania. A **Two-barred Warbler** *P plumbeitarsus* photographed on Papa Westray, Orkney, on 9 October was the fifth for Britain. In July 2015, a pair of **Greenish Warblers** *P trochiloides* with six fledglings at Valleé de l'Hongrin, Vaud, constituted the first breeding for Switzerland (Ornithol Beob 113: 189-204, 2016); Thoma & Althaus (Ornithol Beob 112: 283-306, 2015) discussed the species' westward range expansion in Europe based on more than 1500 records. A **Pallas's Leaf Warbler** *P proregulus* trapped at Yeruham on 28 October was the fourth for Israel. The third for Malta was trapped at Ghadira nature reserve on 5 November. A **Yellow-browed Warbler** *P inornatus* at Besh Barmag on 28 October 2015 was (only) the first for Azerbaijan (Sandgrouse 38: 199-200, 2016). Like last year, a large autumn influx was recorded in northern and western Europe with, eg, 775 in Finland between 28 August and 11 October and at least 675 (but probably more than 1000, the largest influx ever) in France. In England, for instance, a total of 139 was reported at Flamborough, Yorkshire, on 21 September alone, and in Scotland at least 334 were present on 2 October alone. Also in southern Europe this was the species' best year ever with, in Spain, more than 250 from October to mid-November; in Italy, eg, 64 on Linosa between 19 October and 4 November and 16 on Ventotene island, Lazio, in October; and in Hungary, 29 from 20 September to 19 October. The fourth for Belarus was trapped at Sosnovy Bor on 24 September. One was found in a wadi at Krech-

705 Presumed Dusky Thrush / vermoedelijke Bruine Lijster *Turdus eunomus*, first-winter, Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, Netherlands, 8 November 2016 *(Jos Welbedacht)*

706 White's Thrush / Goudlijster *Zoothera aurea*, Holy Island, Northumberland, England, 5 October 2016 *(Tim Dean)*

ba, Algeria, on 20 October. Two singles at Nouadhibou on 13 November were the first for Mauritania. A **Hume's Leaf Warbler** *P humei* on Svínoy on 31 October was the first for the Faeroes. In Belgium, one was photographed at Blankenberge, West-Vlaanderen, on 25 October. DNA analysis demonstrated that the alleged Kamchatka Leaf Warbler *P examinandus* in Norway on 8 September (cf Dutch Birding 38: 406-407, plate 624, 2016) in fact concerned an **Arctic Warbler** *P borealis*. The second Arctic for Portugal was photographed at Lagoa dos Salgados, Silves, on 8 October. A **Radde's Warbler** *P schwarzi* trapped at Senné, Michalovce, on 1 October was the first for Slovakia. A **Dusky Warbler** *P fuscatus* trapped at Grindul Chituc on 2 October was the second for Romania. The fourth to seventh for Hungary were recorded at Dávid on 9 October; at Hortobágy on 14-19 October; at Biharugra on 16 October; and at Pusztaszer on 20 October. The fourth for Turkey was trapped at Kızılırmak delta, Samsun, on 12 October. The first for the Faeroes was photographed at Grøv, Klaksvík, Borðoy, on 18 October. On 8-9 November, the second for Cyprus was seen at Paphos, where as many as five were staying on 13 November. A **bonelli's warbler** *P bonelli/orientalis* trapped at Sumburgh Head, Shetland, on 14 September 2015 and staying for another four days was identified as a **Western Bonelli's Warbler** *P bonelli* by its biometrics; however, it did not call and its upperparts were brownish and drab unlike Western. Feathers taken for a DNA analysis by Martin Collinson (Br Birds 109: 637-639, 2016) confirmed the identification but also showed a surprising cytB sequence divergence from both Western (3.9-4.5%) and Eastern Bonelli's Warbler *P orientalis* (7.0-8.5%) revealing an unknown genetic variation. Collinson et al (2016) even suggested the possibility of the existence of a cryptic species in a region where no genetic sampling had been done yet, like Italy. The first **Western Bonelli's** for the Faeroes was found on Kunoy on 19 October. A **Wood Warbler** *P sibilatrix* photographed at Tso Kar, Ladakh, on 16 September was the first for India and probably also for South Asia (Indian Birds 12: 135-135, 2016); one stayed inland in a city park at Satte, Saitama prefecture, Japan, in early November. If accepted, a **Caucasian Mountain Chiffchaff** *P lorenzii* at Avagas gorge on 6 November will be the third for Cyprus. A chiffchaff identified as probably this species was trapped at the Mittleres Saartal ringing station at Saarlouis, Saarland, Germany, on 20 October. A **Scandinavian Chiffchaff** *P collybita abietinus* trapped at Buckton, Yorkshire, on 24 October was the third for Britain and, like the previous two, confirmed by a DNA analysis. A **Willow Warbler** *P trochilus* photographed on Mantanani Island on 23 October 2015 was the first for Borneo and the second for south-eastern Asia.

SYLVIAS TO REED WARBLERS A **Garden Warbler** *Sylvia borin* on Corvo on 30 October was the fourth for the Azores. The first **Asian Desert Warbler** *S nana* for Serbia was photographed at Pirot on 11 October. Three were found in Sweden: at Dödevi, Öland, on 17 October; at Djaupdy, Gotland, on 22 October; and at Kupolen, Dalarna, on 28 October. The second **Barred Warbler** *S nisoria* for the Azores was found on Corvo on 28 October (the first was in 2014). If accepted, a **Desert Lesser Whitethroat** *S althaea halimodendri* sound-recorded at Ouddorp, Zuid-Holland, on 22-31 October will be the second for the Netherlands; the first was in Groningen in the winters of 2005/06 and 2006/07. A male **Western Orphean Warbler** *S hortensis* photographed at Loch of Benston, Mainland, Shetland, on 6 October and a first-winter trapped at Finstown, Orkney, on 18 October will be the fourth and fifth for Britain, if accepted. A male **Sardinian Warbler** *S melanocephala* on Træna, Nordland, on 17-20 October was the sixth for Norway. Also in Norway, three **Pallas's Grasshopper Warblers** *Locustella certhiola* were seen between 18 September and 1 October and four **Lanceolated Warblers** *L lanceolata* between 24 September and 8 October. The first Lanceolated for the Faeroes was photographed at Famjin, Suðuroy, on 1 October. A **Savi's Warbler** *L luscinioides* on Herdlevær, Hordaland, on 3 October constituted the species' second autumn record for Norway. An **Eastern Olivaceous Warbler** *Iduna pallida elaeica* at Säppi, Luvia, from 8 October and trapped on 11 October was the sixth for Finland. The 41st **Paddyfield Warbler** *Acrocephalus agricola* for the Netherlands trapped at Zwanenwater, Noord-Holland, on 3 November and staying until 5 November was the country's latest in autumn ever. If accepted, a **Blyth's Reed Warbler** *A dumetorum* sound-recorded and photographed at Sagres, Vila do Bispo, on 18-20 October will be the first for Portugal; the second was trapped at Vila Nova de Milfontes on 28 October. The third for Czechia was trapped at Valasske Mezirici on 23 October. The first three **Eurasian Reed Warblers** *A scirpaceus* for the Azores were on Corvo on 30 October, on São Miguel on 31 October and on Terceira on 6 November. The first **Caspian Reed Warbler** *A s fuscus* for the Seychelles was found at St François on 11 November 2015.

THRUSHES TO BLUETAILS Between 24 September and 17 October, 12 **White's Thrushes** *Zoothera aurea* were recorded in north-western Europe, including five in Norway (first records since 2004), five in Scotland and singles in England, France (found dead) and the Netherlands (window victim at Julianadorp, Noord-Holland, on 26 September). In Scotland, **Swainson's Thrushes** *Catharus ustulatus* were seen at Bornish, Outer Hebrides, on 22-25 September; at Tiree, Argyll, on 22-23 September; and at Aith, Shetland, on 3-7 October. The fourth for the Azores turned up on Corvo on 23 October. A first-year male **Siberian Thrush** *Geokichla sibirica* photographed at Uyeasound, Unst, Shetland, on 6 October was the 11th for Britain. The fifth **Eyebrowed Thrush** *Turdus obscurus* for Norway was trapped at Slevdalsvann, Vest-Agder, on 7 October. Others were found dead at Pistoia, Toscana, Italy, on 10 October; photographed at Bolam Lake, Northumberland, on 4 November; and the second for Spain was shot at Aia, Guipúzcoa, on 12 November (the first was shot in January; cf Dutch Birding 38: 115, 189, plate 289, 2016). A **Dusky Thrush** *T eunomus* photographed on Træna on 16 October was the eighth for Norway. On St Mary's, Scilly, one was photographed on 26 October as the 12th for Britain. The third for the Netherlands,

if accepted, was a first-winter female at Beijum, Groningen, on 8-9 November and brought in by a cat on 11 November; the corpse was collected (previous ones were collected in 1899 and 1955). In October-November, six **Black-throated Thrushes** *T atrogularis* were found in Britain, five in Finland and one in Denmark. The third for Turkey was an adult male photographed at Hakkâri on 12 November. A first-winter female **Siberian Rubythroat** *Calliope calliope* trapped and collected at Lauteri, Salacgriva, on 3 November was the first for Latvia. A male found on Fair Isle on 18 November was the 13th for Britain (of which seven were on Fair Isle). A large influx of **Red-flanked Bluetails** *Tarsiger cyanurus* in north-western Europe in September-November involved more than 70 individuals with, eg, c 45 in Britain, 11 in Sweden, eight in Norway, four in Germany, two in Ireland, two in the Netherlands (on Texel on 15-18 October and at Edam, Noord-Holland, on 12-13 November) and singles in Belgium and France.

FLYCATCHERS TO REDSTARTS DNA analysis showed that a flycatcher trapped at Blåvand, Denmark, on 22 May was a **Red-breasted Flycatcher** *Ficedula parva* and not a **Taiga Flycatcher** *F albicilla* (cf Dutch Birding 38: 334-335, plate 520, 2016; Henrik Knudsen in litt). **Taiga Flycatchers** observed at Al Abraq on 12 October and at Mut la ranch on 14 October were the fourth and fifth for Kuwait. A first-winter at Seurasaari, Helsinki, from 21 October to 5 November was the first for Finland. An influx of 15 **Eastern Black Redstarts** *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides* from October into mid-November in north-western Europe involved males at Nappen, Gotland, on 11 October; on Tverrdalsøya, Arendal, Aust-Agder, Norway, on 23 October; at Easington, Yorkshire, from 25 October; at Donna Nook, Lincolnshire, on at least 26-28 October; at Skinningrove, Cleveland, England, from 27 October through mid-November; on Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on 2-8 November; at Hartlepool Headland, Cleveland, on 3-15 November; at Bønnerup Strand, Mydtjylland, Denmark, on 4-6 November (first record); on Vlieland on 4-5 November; on Terschelling, Friesland, on 5-10 November; at Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, on 7 November (fourth to sixth for the Netherlands); at Cayton Bay, Yorkshire, on 7-11 November; at Visby, Gotland, on 8 November; at Nabbelund, Öland, on 11 November; and at Ottenby, Öland, on 17 November.

STONECHATS TO WHEATEARS A **Siberian Stonechat** *Saxicola maurus* on Heimaey on 15 October was the first for Iceland. A male photographed at Hel, Pomerania, on 15-18 October was the second for Poland. In England, a **Caspian Stonechat** *S m hemprichii* was reported on St Mary's on 23 October. The second for Italy was found on Linosa on 17 November. Presumed **Stejneger's Stonechats** *S stejnegeri* were trapped (with samples taken for DNA analysis) at Falsterbo, Skåne, on 20 September and on Vlieland on 9 October. DNA analysis confirmed that the one at Landguard, Suffolk, on 6-7 October was the second Stejneger's for Britain. An **Isabelline Wheatear** *Oenanthe isabellina* at Gilleleje, Sjælland, on 18 October was the third for Denmark. A female **Desert Wheatear** *O deserti* at Hel on 13-23 October was the third for Poland. A first-winter male photographed at Doel, Oost-Vlaanderen, on 26 October was (only) the fifth for Belgium. A **Pied Wheatear** *O pleschanka* at Haapsalu, Läänemaa, on 3 October was the fourth for Estonia. The third for Belgium was photographed at Voorhaven, Zeebrugge, on 10 October. The first **White-crowned Wheatear** *O leucopyga* for Lebanon was photographed at Roumieh on 14 September 2015 (Sandgrouse 38: 192-196, 2016).

ACCENTORS A **Black-throated Accentor** *Prunella atrogularis* photographed at Vuosaari, Helsinki, on 23 October was the 11th for Finland. An unprecedented influx of **Siberian Accentors** *P montanella* in northern Europe, with as many as 229 individuals from 4 October to 23 November, included 73 in Sweden, 73 in Finland, 13 in Britain, 12 in Denmark, 11 in Germany, 11 in Poland, 10 in Norway, nine in Latvia, eight in Estonia, four in Lithuania, three in north-western Russia (one in September) and singles in Czechia and the Netherlands. In north-western Russia, one was trapped at Chernaya Reka, Kareliya, on 24 September and another two were trapped on the shores of Ladoga lake on 9 and 11 October (the first records there since 1974). The days with the highest number of discovered individuals were 20 October (20 birds), 16 October (16) and 23 October (16). In the first week of November, the number of newly found birds declined. The highest number at a single location was five at Topinoja, Turku, Finland, on 4 November. Also, there were three individuals on Greifswalder Oie, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany, on 13 October and three on Christiansø, Bornholm, Denmark, on 16 October. During this influx, the species was recorded for the first time in Britain (at Scousburgh, Mainland, Shetland, on 9-10 October), Germany (on Greifswalder Oie on 12 October), Estonia (at Ruhnu, Pärnumaa, on 14 October), Latvia (two trapped at Lauteri, Salacgrīva, on 15 October) and the Netherlands (at Maasvlakte on 21 October), whereas there had been only one record prior to this influx in Czechia, Denmark, Lithuania, Norway and Poland. Up to 2015, there were just c 32 records of this species in Europe (outside Russia). So, within one month, the number was almost seven times higher than the total of all previous 100 years together. A map with the 2016 records is available at http://tinyurl.com/hv4qdfh.

SPARROWS TO PIPITS The first **Arabian Golden Sparrow** *Passer euchlorus* for Israel from August was trapped at Eilat on 17 November (cf Dutch Birding 38: 404, 407, plate 623, 2016). At least eight candidate **'Eastern' Yellow Wagtails** *Motacilla tschutschensis/plexa* were seen in Britain in October and for the first time in Sweden (at Smygekärr, Skåne, on 12 October) and France (one on Ouessant on 29-30 October). The first breeding of **Citrine Wagtail** *M citreola* in the Balkans occurred in south-eastern Serbia in May. The fourth **Tawny Pipit** *Anthus campestris* for the Cape Verde Islands was found on Maio on 14 October. If accepted, the **Blyth's Pipit** *A godlewskii* at

707 Alaskan/Siberian Yellow Wagtail / Alaskakwikstaart/Siberische Kwikstaart *Motacilla tschutschensis/plexa*, first-winter, St Mary's, Scilly, England, 16 October 2016 *(Richard Stonier)*

708 Eastern Black Redstart / Oosterse Zwarte Roodstaart *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides*, male, Bønnerup Strand, Midtjylland, Denmark, 7 November 2016 *(Ole Krogh)*

709 Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit *Oenanthe pleschanka*, first-winter male, Düne, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 14 October *(Hans van Stijn)*

710 Eastern Black Redstart / Oosterse Zwarte Roodstaart *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides*, first-winter male, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 6 November 2016 *(Martin Gottschling)*

711 Azure Tit / Azuurmees *Cyanistes cyanus*, Grönhögen, Mörbylånga, Öland, Sweden, 13 October 2016 *(Jonas Bonnedahl)*

712 Pallas's Reed Bunting / Pallas' Rietgors *Emberiza pallasi*, first-winter, Horssten, Uppland, Sweden, 15 October 2016 *(Anders Haglund)*

713 Taiga Flycatcher / Taigavliegenvanger *Ficedula albicilla*, first-winter, Seurasaari, Helsinki, Finland, 2 November 2016 *(Petteri Hytönen)*

714 Lanceolated Warbler / Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger *Locustella lanceolata*, Famjin, Suðuroy, Faeroes, 1 October 2016 *(Silas Olofson)*

Paphos on 11-12 October will be the third for Cyprus. In A Coruña, singles at Cabo Touriñán on 4 November and at Torre de Hércules on 14 November were the second and third for Spain, respectively. The fourth for Portugal was seen at Sagres, Vila do Bispo, on 18-19 October. The first **Olive-backed Pipits** *A hodgsoni* for Mauritania were two photographed together at Nouadhibou on 13 November. A **Pechora Pipit** *A gustavi* at Myrland, Flakstad, Nordland, on 20 October was the seventh for Norway this autumn after six from 21 September to 1 October. In Iceland, two **American Buff-bellied Pipits** *A rubescens rubescens* were found on Heimaey on 25 September and at Eyrarbakki on 27 September. Another one was present at Dunmoran Strand, Sligo, Ireland, from 30 October to 1 November. The first since 1858 for Germany stayed on Helgoland on 2-6 November. On 9 November, this autumn's first for the Azores was found on Terceira, where two were seen on 13 November. In Sweden, a presumed **Siberian Buff-bellied Pipit** *A r japonicus* was photographed at Lerhamn, Skåne, on 16 October. If accepted, a **Eurasian Rock Pipit** *A petrosus* trapped at Fertőújlak on 10 October will be the first for Hungary.

FINCHES TO BUNTINGS A **Hawfinch** *Coccothraustes coccothraustes* photographed at Abraq farm on 16 November was the second for Kuwait. The first **Common Rosefinch** *Erythrina erythrina* for Lebanon was shot at Damour coastal area on 7 May 2015 (Sandgrouse 38: 192-196, 2016). Two **Scarlet Tanagers** *Piranga olivacea* were found on Corvo on 5-11 and 27 October. A **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** *Pheucticus ludovicianus* at Garnish Point, Cork, from 29 September to 7 October was the 10th for Ireland. On Corvo, one was found on 27 October. A **Lincoln's Sparrow** *Melospiza lincolnii* photographed on Corvo on 31 October was the fourth for the Azores and the fifth for the WP (previous ones were on Corvo in 2010 and 2012 (two) and in Iceland in 2013-14). In Scotland, a **White-throated Sparrow** *Zonotrichia albicollis* was observed at Lochmaddy, Outer Hebrides, on 1-20 October. An **American Tree Sparrow** *Spizelloides arborea* at Torreberga, Staffanstorp, Skåne, from 12 November was the first for Sweden and the WP; the only previous Palearctic records are from the Far East of Russia (cf Dutch Birding 38: 201-214, 2016). An influx of more than 35 **Pine Buntings** *Emberiza leucocephalos* from early October to mid-November in north-western Europe included 10 in Britain (including three females on Fair Isle on 17 October), 10 in the Netherlands, eight in Norway, three in Sweden and singles in Belgium, Denmark (fourth; adult male at Hønen, Jylland, on 13 October), Finland (eighth; found dead at Ivalo, Inari, on 4 November), France and Germany. The first **Pallas's Reed Bunting** *E pallasi* for Sweden was photographed at Horssten, Uppland, on 13-16 October. The first **Little Bunting** *E pusilla* for Slovakia was trapped at Lučenec on 24 September. In France, 26-28 individuals were recorded this autumn, the country's largest influx ever. A **Rustic Bunting** *E rustica* at Tuklaty, central Bohemia, on 2 October was the second for Czechia (the first was in 2008). The first for Romania was a first-year male trapped at Grindul Chituc on 14 October. An adult male **Yellow-throated Bunting** *E elegans* photographed at Elverum, Hedmark, on 5-7 November and another adult at Buksnes, Gravdal, Nordland, on 13 November were the second and third for Norway; the first was on Utsira on 9 April 2000. Like previous reports in the WP, they are likely to be treated as escapes. For information on a bird in the Netherlands on 8-23 August 1989, see DB Nieuwsbrief 1 (9): 129-131, 1989. The species has also been reported over the years in, eg, Denmark (trapped on 18 October 1994), Finland (trapped on 22 April 1991), France (13-18 April 1993), Germany and Poland (26 June 2005). The only one accepted for North America concerned a male on Attu, Alaska, on 25 May 1998 (http://tinyurl.com/j94spfn). The sixth **Black-faced Bunting** *E spodocephala* for Britain stayed on Bressay, Shetland, on 10-18 October.

715 American Tree Sparrow / Toendragors *Spizelloides arborea*, Torreberga, Staffanstorp, Skåne, Sweden, 13 November 2016 *(Ronny Svensson)*

BOBOLINKS TO AMERICAN WARBLERS In the Azores, **Bobolinks** *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* were found on Corvo on 11-20 October and on Flores on 17 October. The sixth **Northern Waterthrush** *Parkesia noveboracensis* for the Azores was seen on Corvo on 2 November. A **Common Yellowthroat** *Geothlypis trichas* was reported at Bann Estuary, Derry, Ireland, on 18 September. Five were present in the Azores: a first-winter male on Corvo on 5 October; a first-winter male on São Miguel on 12 October; an adult male on São Miguel on 13 October; and females on Corvo on 15 and 20 October. A previously undocumented hybrid **Magnolia** x **Chestnut-sided Warbler** *Setophaga magnolia* x *pensylvanica* was trapped at Long Point Bird Observatory, Long Point, Ontario, Canada, on 25 May 2014. DNA analysis demonstrated that the bird's mother was a Chestnut-sided while strong

716 Siberian Accentor / Bergheggenmus *Prunella montanella*, with Meadow Pipit / Graspieper *Anthus pratensis*, Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, 5 November 2016 *(Martin Gottschling)*

morphological features supported Magnolia as its father. Up to now, at least 73 known hybrid pairings in American warblers Parulidae have been documented, ie, involving most species (Burrell et al in Wilson J Ornithol 128: 624-628, 2016). In Iceland, **Myrtle Warblers** *S coronata* were photographed at Kópavogur, Reykjavík, on 26 September and at Stöðvarfjörður on 5-7 November. A first-winter male **Canada Warbler** *Cardelina canadensis* on Corvo on 7 October was the fourth for the WP (previous ones were in Iceland in September 1973, in Ireland in October 2006 and on Corvo in October 2009).

SWISS LIST In Ornithol Beob (113: 205-234, 2016) a new list of species recorded in Switzerland until the end of 2015 has been published; it contains 412 species in category A-C and 15 in category D (those considered to be of 'uncertain origin', including a few species not regarded as uncertain in neighbouring countries, like **Marbled Duck**, **Lesser Scaup** *A affinis*, **Dalmatian Pelican**, **Western Swamphen** and **Purple Gallinule** *P martinicus*). The most spectacular vagrants on the Swiss list are, eg, **Pacific Loon** *Gavia pacifica*, **Killdeer**, **Slender-billed Curlew** *N tenuirostris*, **Long-billed Murrelet** *Brachyramphus perdix*, **Ivory Gull** *Pagophila eburnea*, **Blue-cheeked Bee-eater** *Merops persicus*, **Bimaculated Lark** *Melanocorypha bimaculata*, **Spotless Starling** *Sturnus unicolor*, **Song Sparrow** *Melospiza melodia* and seven petrel species.

WORLD YEAR LIST On 10 November, in Costa Rica, Arjan Dwarshuis observed his 6119th species in this calendar year by which he broke the world year list record set by his predecessor Noah Strycker as recently as 2015 (cf Dutch Birding 38: 116, 2016). He intends to continue adding more species to his list until the last minute of this year.

For a number of reports Birdwatch, British Birds, Go-South Bulletin, Sovon-Nieuws, www.azoresbirdsightings.blogspot.com, www.birdguides.com, www.netfugl.dk, www.rarebirdalert.co.uk, www.tarsiger.com and www.waarneming.nl were consulted. We wish to thank Peter Alfrey, Mohamed Amezian, John Anderson, Vladimir Arkhipov, Rob van Bemmelen, Jonas Bonnedahl, Mika Bruun, Rik Clicque, Mark Collier, Martin Cook, José Luis Copete, Magnus Corell, Andrea Corso, Jan Axel Cubilla, Tim Dean, Filip De Ruwe, Philippe Dubois, Enno Ebels, Arjan van Egmond, Javier Elorriaga, Lee Evans, Wouter Faveyts, Natalino Fenech, Thijs Fijen, Raymond Galea, Chris Galvin, Eduardo Garcia del Rey, Luís Gordinho, Martin Gottschling, Ricard Gutiérrez, Anders Haglund, Axel Halley, Trevor Hardaker, Vincent Hart, Hans Hasper, Cornelis J Hazevoet, Magnus Hellström, Petteri Hytönen, Askar Isabekov, Thierry Jansen, Zbigniew Kajzer, Leander Khil, Peter de Knijff, Henrik Knudsen, Bence Kókay, Fred Koning, Ole Krogh, Richard Kvetko, Vincent Legrand, André van Loon, Patric Lorgé, Benoît Maire, Frank Majoor, Lionel Maumary, Karlis Millers, Geir Mobakken, David Monticelli, Rebecca Nason, Juha Niemi, Steve Nuttall, Silas Olofson, Tor Olsen, Gerard Ouweneel, Yoav Perlman, Nicky Petkov, Göran Pettersson, René Pop, Nikos Probonas, Lyubomir Profirov, Colin Richardson, Magnus Robb, Martin van der Schalk, Brian Small, Richard Somers Cocks, Helge Sørensen, Trond Ove Stakkeland, Hans van Stijn, Richard Stonier, Kaset Sutasha, Ronny Svensson, George Tanis, Mark Thomas, Christian Tiller, Antero Topp, Peter de Vries, Arend Wassink, Jos Welbedacht, Richard Willison and Mark Zekhuis 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 2016**. 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 kenmerkte zich door relatief hoge temperaturen en een lang aanhoudende noordoostelijke stroming. Deze zorgde voor enkele goede zeldzaamheden, maar ook voor weinig zichtbare vogeltrek. Zeevogeltrek was beperkt tot slechts enkele stormdagen.

EENDEN Vanaf 21 september werden kleine aantallen **Witbuikrotganzen** *Branta hrota* opgemerkt. Bijzonder was een exemplaar in het binnenland bij Westervoort, Gelderland, van 6 tot 17 oktober. Vanaf 14 oktober verbleef een **Zwarte Rotgans** *B nigricans* op Vlieland, Friesland. Verder werd alleen een exemplaar op Texel, Noord-Holland, waargenomen. Vanaf 12 oktober waren maximaal 10 **Roodhalsganzen** *B ruficollis* aanwezig op Schiermonnikoog, Friesland. De soort werd ook op c 15 andere locaties gemeld. De geringde **Dwerggans** *Anser erythropus* bleef de hele periode bij Westzaan, Noord-Holland. Bij Strijen, Zuid-Holland, verbleven vanaf 26 september maximaal 41 vogels, waaronder 18 gekleurringde uit een Zweeds herintroductieprogramma. Elders waren slechts enkele waarnemingen. Vanaf telposten langs de kust werden 11 **IJseenden** *Clangula hyemalis* genoteerd. Eén exemplaar zwom vanaf 26 oktober in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Noord-Holland. Het mannetje **Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* bij Den Oever, Noord-Holland, bleef de gehele periode. Een ongeringde **Marmereend** *Marmaronetta angustirostris* van 22 september tot 6 oktober bij Huis ter Heide bij Tilburg, Noord-Brabant, maakt een goede kans om als tweede geval de boeken in te gaan. Het eerste betrof een exemplaar bij Doornenburg en Pannerden in Gelderland in augustus 2004. Van ruim 10 locaties werden **Witoogeenden** *Aythya nyroca* gemeld. Een mannetje **Amerikaanse Wintertaling** *Anas carolinensis* zwom vanaf 25 oktober weer rond in de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant.

DUIVEN TOT AALSCHOLVERS Spectaculair was de eerste ringvangst ooit voor Nederland van een eerstejaars **Oosterse Tortel** *Streptopelia orientalis* op Vlieland op 30

717 Bergheggenmus / Siberian Accentor *Prunella montanella*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 21 oktober 2016 *(René van Rossum)*

718 Bastaardarend / Greater Spotted Eagle *Aquila clanga*, juveniel, met Kauwen / Western Jackdaws *Corvus monedula*, De Hamert, Limburg, 16 oktober 2016 *(Patrick Palmen)*

719 Marmereend / Marbled Duck *Marmaronetta angustirostris*, Huis ter Heide, Noord-Brabant, 24 september 2016 *(Marten Miske)*

720 Kuifaalscholver / European Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*, juveniel, Nijmegen, Gelderland, 30 oktober 2016 *(Alex Bos)* **721** Steppekiekendief / Pallid Harrier *Circus macrourus*, juveniel, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 20 september 2016 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)* **722** Oosterse Tortel / Oriental Turtle Dove *Streptopelia orientalis*, eerstejaars, Kroonspolders, Vlieland, Friesland, 30 oktober 2016 *(Frank Majoor)*

oktober. De vogel was de volgende ochtend nog kortstonding aanwezig. Een **Alpengierzwaluw** *Apus melba* vloog op 1 oktober over telpost Hazewater bij Leusden, Utrecht. Het enige **Porseleinhoen** *Porzana porzana* werd op 7 september geringd in het Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe, Zeeland. **Stormvogeltjes** *Hydrobates pelagicus* vlogen op 29 september langs Texel en op 2 oktober langs Westkapelle, Zeeland. Zeetrektellers zagen verder in totaal slechts 34 **Vale Stormvogeltjes** *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*, 15 **Noordse Stormvogels** *Fulmarus glacialis*, een mooi aantal van 1458 **Grauwe** *Puffinus griseus* (met 429 langs Westkapelle op 28 september, de tweede dag ooit in Nederland), 62 **Noordse** *P puffinus* en zes **Vale Pijlstormvogels** *P mauretanicus* passeren. Landtrektellers noteerden 79 **Zwarte Ooievaars** *Ciconia nigra*. De twee ontsnapte **Kroeskoppelikanen** *Pelecanus crispus* zwierven nog de gehele periode door Noord-Nederland. Van enkele 10-tallen locaties werden weer **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* gemeld, met onder meer zes op 8 oktober bij Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland; en vijf tussen 22 en 25 september op de Beningerslikken, Zuid-Holland, en eveneens vijf begin september in De Braakman, Zeeland. Het was een ongekend goed najaar voor langstrekkende **Lepelaars** *Platalea leucorodia*. Dubbeltellingen langs verschillende telposten zijn bij deze soort te verwachten, maar alleen langs De Vulkaan bij Den Haag, Zuid-Holland – de koploper – passeerden er al 1972, bijna driemaal zo veel als in het op één na beste jaar (636 in 2014). Op 26 september werd hier het nationale dagrecord aangescherpt tot 704 (was 493 langs de Vijfhoek bij Diemen, Noord-Holland, op 22 september 2012). **Heremietibissen** *Geronticus eremita* werden gefotografeerd op 30 augustus boven Wageningen, Gelderland, en op 30 oktober bij Fochteloo, Friesland; ongetwijfeld betrof het gekleurringde exemplaren van één van de herintroductieprojecten in centraal Europa, vermoedelijk dat van Oostenrijk. **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* werden op c 20 locaties waargenomen, met de grootste groepen (vier) bij zowel Berkel en Rodenrijs, Zuid-Holland, Zevenhuizen, Zuid-Holland, als Koedijk, Noord-Holland. Drie eerste-kalenderjaar **Kuifaalscholvers** *Phalacrocorax aristotelis* verbleven van 10 september tot eind oktober op de Maas bij Borgharen, Limburg. Een eerste-kalenderjaar die vanaf 30 oktober op de Waal tussen bij Nijmegen verbleef, betekende het tweede gedocumenteerde geval voor Gelderland.

PLEVIEREN TOT STRANDLOPERS **Amerikaanse Goudplevieren** *Pluvialis dominica* werden gemeld op 3 september bij Groote Keeten, Noord-Holland, en op 27 oktober bij Zwolle, Overijssel. Een **Aziatische Goudplevier** *P fulva* verbleef van 17 tot 19 oktober bij Zoutelande, Zeeland. Op 21 september was er bovendien een melding van een overvliegende bij Tzum, Friesland. Voornamelijk in september werden nog kleine aantallen **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* waargenomen met als grootste groep vijf op 4 september bij Colijnsplaat, Zeeland. In oktober volgde nog slechts een enkeling, onder meer op 14 en 15 oktober op Texel. Er werden nog slechts drie (juveniele) **Breedbekstrandlopers** *Calidris falcinellus* gemeld: op 3 september op Texel, op 17 september in Polder Breebaart, Groningen, en van 21 tot 24 september op Terschelling, Friesland. Ongekend was het hoge aantal **Bairds Strandlopers** *C bairdii*: op 11, 16 en 17 september op Texel; op 17 en 18 september in de Brabantse Biesbosch; op 21 september in de Beningerwaard, Zuid-Holland; en van 17 september tot 3 oktober in de Ezumakeeg, Friesland. Tot en met 2015 waren er slechts 10 gevallen. **Bonapartes Strandlopers** *C fuscicollis* bij Westhoek, Friesland, en Dannemeer, Groningen, werden voor het laatst gemeld op respectievelijk 2 en 5 september. Op 16 en 18 september waren er meldingen in het Lauwersmeer, Friesland/Groningen. Er waren diverse waarnemingen van **Blonde Ruiter** *C subruficollis*: op 7 september in de Beningerwaard; op 13, 18 en 22 september op het Rif op Schiermonnikoog; op 14 september langs de Houtribdijk, Flevoland; op 18 september op de Punt van Reide, Groningen; en op 19 oktober in de Ezumakeeg. Met c 15 **Gestreepte Strandlopers** *C melanotos* haalde deze soort weer eens mooie cijfers. De laatste van c 25 **Grauwe Franjepoten** *Phalaropus lobatus* zwom op 16 en 17 oktober bij Wervershoof, Noord-Holland. Met minder dan 10 waarnemingen was **Rosse Franjepoot** *P fulicarius* erg schaars. Een exemplaar van 21 tot 24 september op het Dwingelderveld, Drenthe, was pas de tweede gedocumenteerde voor deze provincie. De **Poelruiter** *Tringa stagnatilis* van Tholen, Zeeland, werd op 17 september voor het laatst gezien. Een andere verbleef op 10 september in de Breebaartpolder. Een **Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* werd op 24 oktober gemeld in de Eemshaven, Groningen.

ALKEN TOT STERNS Er werden zes **Zwarte Zeekoeten** *Cepphus grylle* doorgegeven, waaronder één van 19 tot 21 oktober bij Neeltje Jans, Zeeland. Zeetrektellers noteerden 21 **Kleinste** *Stercorarius longicaudus*, (slechts) 308 **Kleine** *S parasiticus*, 92 **Middelste** *S pomarinus* en 516 **Grote Jagers** *S skua* (met 255 langs Ameland, Friesland, op 30 september; vierde dag ooit in Nederland). Er werden slechts drie **Vorkstaartmeeuwen** *Xema sabini* doorgegeven, waaronder een adult zomerkleed op 3 oktober langs Westkapelle. Vanaf 30 september werd de tweede-kalenderjaar **Grote Burgemeester** *Larus hyperboreus* weer (on)regelmatig waargenomen in Amsterdam, Noord-Holland. In de tweede helft van oktober waren er nog enkele waarnemingen langs de Noord-Hollandse kust. In de omgeving van de broedgebieden in Groningen werden tot 17 september nog maximaal 10 **Witwangsterns** *Chlidonias hybrida* waargenomen. Vanaf 31 oktober werd nog een eerstejaars vogel waargenomen bij Nederweert, Limburg. Tot 18 september werden nog maximaal vijf **Witvleugelsterns** *C leucopterus* doorgegeven. Op 4 augustus werden restanten (inclusief twee ringen) van een dode stern gevonden in Utopia op Texel; het betrof een **Dougalls Stern** *Sterna dougallii* die op 26 juli 2014 op Coquet Island, Northumberland, Engeland, als kuiken was geringd.

VISARENDEN TOT UILEN Trektellers noteerden in totaal (liefst) 399 **Visarenden** *Pandion haliaetus* (met 31 over de Strabrechtse Heide, Noord-Brabant, en 29 over de Loozerheide, Limburg), 454 **Wespendieven** *Pernis api-*

vorus, 1821 **Bruine** *Circus aeruginosus*, 355 **Blauwe** *C cyaneus* en 14 **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *C pygargus*, 36 **Zeearenden** *Haliaeetus albicilla,* 158 **Rode Wouwen** *Milvus milvus* en 10 **Zwarte Wouwen** *M migrans* en 11 **Ruigpootbuizerds** *Buteo lagopus*. Op 10 september werd een **Slangenarend** *Circaetus gallicus* gefotografeerd in het Drents-Friese Wold, Drenthe. Op 16 oktober vloog een juveniele **Bastaardarend** *Aquila clanga* over De Hamert, Limburg. Niet minder dan 40 **Steppekiekendieven** *C macrourus* werd waargenomen. De meeste aandacht ging uit naar vogels van 20 tot 23 september op de Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland; van 30 september tot 2 oktober bij Duiven, Gelderland; en van 15 tot 30 oktober op Lentvreugd bij Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland. Vanaf telposten werden slechts 29 **Velduilen** *Asio flammeus* waargenomen.

HOPPEN TOT LEEUWERIKEN Er waren c vijf **Hoppen** *Upupa epops*, waaronder twitchbare van 12 tot 19 oktober bij Tzummarum, Friesland, en van 17 tot 21 oktober op Texel. Late **Bijeneters** *Merops apiaster* vlogen op 25 september langs De Vulkaan bij Den Haag (vijf) en op 26 september waren groepjes aanwezig op Texel (zeven) en Vlieland (vier). In september werden nog maar vijf **Draaihalzen** *Jynx torquilla* geringd. De laatste van het najaar, een vogel die van 14 tot 16 oktober op Texel verbleef, trok aardig wat bekijks. Trektellers noteerden verder maar liefst 35 **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus*, 481 **Smellekens** *F columbarius,* 426 **Boomvalken** *F subbuteo* en 362 **Slechtvalken** *F peregrinus*. Eerste-kalenderjaar **Daurische Klauwieren** *Lanius isabellinus* werden gemeld op 5 oktober bij Egmond aan den Hoef, Noord-Holland (gefotografeerd als Grauwe Klauwier *L collurio* maar ontmaskerd via Facebook), en in het binnenland bij Everdingen, Utrecht, op 22 oktober. Een juveniele **Roodkopklauwier** *L senator* verbleef van 7 tot 10 oktober bij Oostvoorne, Zuid-Holland. Een **Kortteenleeuwerik** *Calandrella brachydactyla* werd op 12 september gemeld bij Oost op Texel.

BOSZANGERS Spectaculair was de vangst van de tweede **Kroonboszanger** *Phylloscopus coronatus* bij Castricum, Noord-Holland, op 21 oktober; de eerste verbleef op 5 oktober 2007 in Katwijk, Zuid-Holland. De vogel bleef tot 23 oktober en kon door enkele 100en vogelaars in het veld of in de hand (bij een terugvangst op 22 oktober) worden bewonderd. Het betrof het 10e geval voor Europa. Er waren in september drie meldingen van **Grauwe Fitissen** *P trochiloides*, waaronder één op 10 september bij Bergen aan Zee, Noord-Holland. Een **Noordse Boszanger** *P borealis* verbleef op 17 september op Vlieland en op 4 oktober werd er één gemeld in een tuin in Rijswijk, Zuid-Holland. **Pallas' Boszanger** *P proregulus* kende een prima najaar, met veldwaarnemingen in 19 uurhokken. Daarnaast waren er vangsten op 8 oktober op Texel; op 17 oktober op Westenschouwen, Zeeland; op 20 oktober bij Castricum; op 26 en 29 oktober bij Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland; en op 27 oktober in het Zwanenwater, Noord-Holland. De opmars van **Bladkoning** *P inornatus* lijkt niet te stuiten. Niet eerder werden zo veel waarnemingen doorgegeven: ongeveer tweemaal zo veel als in de al erg goede najaren van 2014 en 2015. Meldingen kwamen uit liefst 651 uurhokken verspreid over alle provincies. In totaal werden ten minste 143 exemplaren gevangen en geringd. Een **Humes Bladkoning** *P humei* verbleef van 14 tot 16 oktober op Rottumerplaat, Groningen. **Raddes Boszangers** *P schwarzi* werden waargenomen op 2 oktober op de Maasvlakte, op 3 oktober op Schiermonnikoog (twee), op 3 en 9 oktober op Texel en 12 op oktober bij Castricum (vangst; op 14 oktober teruggevangen). Met zes gedocumenteerde gevallen was dit het beste jaar na 2012 (acht). **Bruine Boszanger** *P fuscatus* kende met 22 meldingen zelfs het beste jaar ooit. De eerste werd op 3 oktober geringd op Westenschouwen. Andere ringvangsten vonden plaats op 8 oktober op Vlieland, 16 oktober in Meijendel, Zuid-Holland, en 17 oktober bij zowel Ooij (tweede geval voor Gelderland) als Weert (eerste geval voor Limburg). Vlieland was met liefst zeven de beste plek voor veldwaarnemingen. De meest getwitchte vogel van het najaar verbleef van 27 tot 29 oktober in Den Haag. Voorheen was 2011 het beste jaar, met 11 gevallen. Er werden enkele 10-tallen **Siberische Tjiftjaffen** *P tristis* gemeld, het leeuwendeel op de Waddeneilanden. Er waren daarnaast nog negen vangsten. De **Iberische Tjiftjaf** *P ibericus* van Enschede, Overijsel, bleef tot 10 september.

GRASMUSSEN TOT GRASZANGERS Met slechts 13 vangsten en een kleine 10 veldwaarnemingen, waren **Sperwergrasmussen** *Sylvia nisoria* schaars. Bijzonder was de eerste gedocumenteerde veldwaarneming voor Limburg, op 10 september op de Loozerheide bij Weert, evenals vangsten op 23 september bij Ooij en een late op 31 oktober in de Eemshaven. Een **Siberische Braamsluiper** *S althaea blythi* werd op 12 september geringd bij Castricum; DNA-analyse bevestigde de determinatie. Van een vermoedelijke **Vale Braamsluiper** *S a halimodendri* te Ouddorp, Zuid-Holland, van 22 tot 31 oktober werden faeces en geluid verzameld. Een erg vliegerige **Provençaalse Grasmus** *S undata* werd op 22 oktober gevonden op de Maasvlakte. De vogel leek nadien gevlogen, maar tussen 25 en 28 oktober was het beest een stuk verderop toch weer twitchbaar. Een melding van een handtamme Kleine Sprinkhaanzanger *Locustella lanceolata* op 4 oktober op de Tweede Maasvlakte bracht 100en vogelaars op de been. Na bestudering van de foto's bleek het helaas toch te gaan om een **Sprinkhaanzanger** *L naevia*. Een eerste-kalenderjaar **Kleine Spotvogel** *Iduna caligata* op de Maasvlakte op 6 september trok veel bekijks. Op 10 september waren er vangsten van eerstejaars vogels bij zowel Castricum als het Zwanenwater. Een eerste-kalenderjaar **Struikrietzanger** *Acrocephalus dumetorum* werd op 8 september geringd bij Castricum. Op 17 september werd een exemplaar op Vlieland waargenomen. Op 7 september verbleef een **Waterrietzanger** *A paludicola* bij Petten, Noord-Holland, op 12 september werd een vogel geringd in het Verdronken Land van Saeftinghe en op 3 oktober was er nog een melding op Vlieland. Er was nog één vangst van een **Grote Karekiet** *A arundinaceus* en wel op 20 september bij Elburg, Gelderland. Een **Graszanger** *Cisticola juncidis* zong tot 12 september

723 Raddes Boszanger / Radde's Warbler *Phylloscopus schwarzi*, Kobbeduinen, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 3 oktober 2016 *(Alwin van Lübeck)* **724** Kleine Spotvogel / Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*, eerste-winter, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 6 september 2016 *(Rob Halff)* **725** Alpengierzwaluw / Alpine Swift *Apus melba*, Hazenwater, Leusden, Utrecht, 1 oktober 2016 *(Marc Dijksterhuis)* **726** Vermoedelijke Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit / presumed Stejneger's Stonechat *Saxicola stejnegeri*, eerste-winter mannetje, Kroonspolders, Vlieland, Friesland, 9 oktober 2016 *(Merel Zweemer)* **727** Daurische Klauwier / Daurian Shrike *Lanius isabellinus*, eerste-winter, Everdingen, Utrecht, 22 oktober 2016 *(Alex Bos)* **728** Woestijntapuit / Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*, eerste-winter mannetje, Oorsprongweg, Texel, Noord-Holland, 15 oktober 2016 *(Eric Menkveld)*

729 Pallas' Boszanger / Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*, Noordwijkerhout, Zuid-Holland, 31 oktober 2016 *(Rob Halff)*

730 Kleine Spotvogel / Booted Warbler *Iduna caligata*, eerste-winter, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 10 september 2016 *(Leo P Heemskerk)*

731 Kroonboszanger / Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus*, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 23 oktober 2016 *(Jaap Denee)*

732 Kroonboszanger / Eastern Crowned Warbler *Phylloscopus coronatus*, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 21 oktober 2016 *(Hans Schekkerman)*

733 Pallas' Boszanger / Pallas's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus proregulus*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 28 oktober 2016 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

734 Witkopgors / Pine Bunting *Emberiza leucocephalos*, Oost-Vlieland, Vlieland, Friesland, 21 oktober 2016 *(Wietze Janse)*

735 Provençaalse Grasmus / Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata*, Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 26 oktober 2016 *(Toy Janssen)*

736 Rosse Waaierstaart / Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin *Cercotrichas galactotes*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 20 september 2016 *(Wietze Janse)*

737 Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, Staatsbossen, De Koog, Texel, Noord-Holland, 16 oktober 2016 *(Julian Bosch)*

738 Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, Staatsbossen, De Koog, Texel, Noord-Holland, 15 oktober 2016 *(Harvey van Diek)*

bij Groesbeek, Gelderland. Daarnaast werden vogels waargenomen van 12 tot 26 september in de Engbertsdijksvenen, Overijssel; op 20 september bij Castelree, Noord-Brabant; en op 1 oktober bij Ridderkerk, Zuid-Holland.

PESTVOGELS TOT HEGGENMUSSEN De eerste **Pestvogels** *Bombycilla garrulus* druppelden vanaf 8 oktober het land binnen. Vanaf 20 oktober stegen de aantallen snel, tot zeker enkele 100en exemplaren. De grootste groepen verschenen bij IJmuiden, Noord-Holland (c 50), in Leiderdorp, Zuid-Holland (36), en in de Eemshaven (33). **Taigaboomkruipers** *Certhia familiaris familiaris* werden vooral op de Waddeneilanden waargenomen, met verreweg de meeste waarnemingen in de laatste 10 dagen van oktober. Er waren zes vangsten in het noordoosten van het land: op Schiermonnikoog (drie), op Vlieland, in de Eemshaven en bij Franeker, Friesland. De meeste waarnemingen van **Roze Spreeuwen** *Pastor roseus* kwamen van Texel en Vlieland, waar enkele exemplaren voor langere tijd verbleven. Best twitchbaar was een vogel van 4 tot 10 oktober in De Cocksdorp op Texel. Op 1 oktober was er een melding van een **Waterspreeuw** *Cinclus cinclus* bij Esbeek, Noord-Brabant, en op 21 en 22 oktober was er één aanwezig op Vlieland. Een dode **Goudlijster** *Zoothera aurea* werd op 26 september als raamslachtoffer opgeraapt in Julianadorp, Noord-Holland. Het betrof het 19e geval en eerste sinds 2005. Een adulte **Westelijke Rosse Waaierstaart** *Cercotrichas galactotes galactotes* trok van 20 tot 24 september veel bekijks op de Maasvlakte. Deze volgde kort na het eerste geval van 25 tot 27 september 2013 bij Camperduin, Noord-Holland. Een van de beste soorten van een prima Dutch Birding Vogelweekend betrof een **Blauwstaart** *Tarsiger cyanurus* die van 15 tot 18 oktober bij De Koog op Texel verbleef. Een **Aziatische Roodborsttapuit** *Saxicola maurus* verbleef van 6 tot 10 oktober bij Oosterend op Terschelling. Een waarschijnlijke **Stejnegers Roodborsttapuit** *S stejnegeri* werd op 9 oktober geringd op Vlieland; indien aanvaard betreft dit het tweede geval. Een eerste-kalenderjaar **Izabeltapuit** *Oenanthe isabellina* liet zich op 25 oktober fraai bekijken bij Veere, Zeeland. Een andere topsoort van het Dutch Birding Vogelweekend op Texel was een eerste-kalenderjaar mannetje **Woestijntapuit** *O deserti* op 15 oktober. Een eerste-kalenderjaar mannetje **Bonte Tapuit** *O pleschanka* op 20 oktober in De Slufter op Texel was daarentegen voor slechts één waarnemer weggelegd. Vanaf 24 september werden c 12 **Kleine Vliegenvangers** *Ficedula parva* waargenomen, waaronder een goedbezochte van 15 tot 18 oktober in de Staatsbossen op Texel. Op 17 oktober was er een ringvangst op Texel. De beste soort van het najaar was zonder twijfel de **Bergheggenmus** *Prunella montanella* die op 21 oktober op de Maasvlakte verbleef. Het betrof een nieuwe soort voor Nederland die bij aanvang van dit najaar niet direct werd verwacht, maar waar vlak vóór de waaneming juist reikhalzend naar werd uitgekeken. Het bleek het meest zuidwestelijke geval tijdens een ongekende influx in

739 Taigaboomkruiper / Eurasian Treecreeper *Certhia familiaris*, Robbenjager, Texel, Noord-Holland, 21 oktober 2016 *(Eric Menkveld)*

Europa en daarmee mochten we ons uiteindelijk nog gelukkig prijzen met een enkel geval van de soort.

KWIKSTAARTEN TOT GORZEN Het was een erg goed najaar voor trekkende **Grote Gele Kwikstaarten** *Motacilla cinerea*. Vanaf De Vulkaan bij Den Haag werd het eigen landelijke trektelrecord (was 168 op 30 september 2002) bijvoorbeeld tweemaal verbroken, met 169 exemplaren op 25 september en liefst 371 op 1 oktober. Trektellers registreerden een heel aardig totaal van 119 **Grote Piepers** *Anthus richardi* (met vroege waarnemingen vanaf 6 september), 58 **Duinpiepers** *A campestris* en 65 **Roodkeelpiepers** *A cervinus*. Van negen over telposten vliegende **Siberische Boompiepers** *A hodgsoni* konden geluidopnamen worden gemaakt. Koploper was De Vulkaan met vijf. Daarnaast was er zeker een 10-tal waarnemingen aan de grond, waarbij Vlieland hofleverancier was. Een vogel op 11 oktober op de Maasvlakte, was de enige twitchbare op het vaste land. **Roodmussen** *Erythrina erythrina* werden op 5 september op Vlieland (vangst), op 17 september op de Maasvlakte en op 15 en 16 oktober bij Petten, Noord-Holland, gezien. Tussen 21 en 23 oktober werden er liefst zes op Vlieland waargenomen, een bijzonder hoog aantal zo laat in het najaar. Er tekende zich in oktober voorzichtig een begin af van een kleine invasie **Grote Barmsijzen** *Acanthis flammea*. Vanaf telposten werden 42 **Europese Kanaries** *Serinus serinus*, 50 **Sneeuwgorzen** *Plectrophenax nivalis*, het mooie aantal van 450 **IJsgorzen** *Calcarius lapponicus* (bijna tweemaal zo veel als in 2015) en 38 **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* gemeld. Voor de laatstgenoemde soort kwam het najaarstotaal voor de telposten daarmee op het niet onaardige aantal van 79. Ook 's nachts kan deze soort worden gehoord: http://tinyurl.com/h7kx9sa. Op 18 september kon een **Bosgors** *E rustica* uitgebreid worden bekeken op Vlieland. Daarnaast was er nog een handvol kortstondige of onzekere waarnemingen, allemaal op de Waddeneilanden. Vanaf 6 september werden niet minder dan c 50 **Dwerggorzen** *E pusilla* doorgegeven. Naast veel overvliegende vogels (met 25 vogels langs telposten), waren er ook nogal wat ter plaatse, bijvoorbeeld op 6 en 7 september op de Maasvlakte en van 18 tot 21 september op Terschelling (twee; op exact dezelfde plaats als waar er vorig najaar drie verbleven). Ringvangsten vonden plaats op 18 september en 9 oktober in het Zwanenwater; op 6 oktober bij zowel Castricum als Westenschouwen; op 15 oktober in de Eemshaven; en op 29 oktober bij Bloemendaal. Een eerstejaars **Zwartkopgors** *E melanocephala* trok van 3 tot 5 september veel bekijks bij Ridderkerk. Indien aanvaard – het uitsluiten van Bruinkopgors *E bruniceps* is in dit kleed niet eenvoudig – betreft dit het 16e geval en eerste twitchbare sinds oktober 2006. Er werden slechts enkele overtrekkende **Grauwe Gorzen** *E calandra* gemeld. Er was een ongekende influx van **Witkopgorzen** *E leucocephalos* met meldingen op 17 oktober op de noordpunt van Texel; op 19 en 21 tot 23 oktober op Vlieland (c vier); op 24 oktober bij Vrouwenpolder, Zeeland; op 25 oktober bij Petten; op 27 oktober op Koarnwertersân (Kornwerderzand), Friesland; op 29 oktober bij Camperduin, Noord-Holland; en 30 oktober bij Westenschouwen.

Voor 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

Bergheggenmus op Maasvlakte Al ruim twee weken zat iedereen erop te wachten: wanneer en waar zou de eerste Bergheggenmus *Prunella montanella* in Nederland 'vallen'? De teller stond rond 21 oktober 2016 immers al op ruim 100 gevallen in noordelijk Europa, vooral in Scandinavië - maar ook 'voorbij Nederland' in Brittannië, waar de soort niet eerder was vastgesteld. Van 21 tot 23 oktober vond dit jaar ook het derde Deception Toursweekend op Vlieland, Friesland, plaats. Aangezien veel van onze vrienden daarheen gingen en de kans groot leek dat de soort daar gevonden zou worden, besloten Jacob Lotz en ik (Jurriën van Deijk) om op vrijdag 21 oktober 'preventief' naar de Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, te gaan. Als we daar succes zouden hebben, hoefden we immers niet meer de reis naar Vlieland te ondernemen. De meest geschikte locatie leek ons aan de binnenkant van de Oude Stuifdijk. Daar is het wat rommelig, met wat stenen. Zo gezegd, zo gedaan: terwijl het eigenlijk nog te donker was begonnen we bij de greppel achter de brandweerkazerne. Hier hadden we al meteen twee gewone Heggenmussen *P modularis*. Verder waren er in de greppel redelijk veel Goudhanen *Regulus regulus* en een Zwartkop *Sylvia atricapilla*. Terwijl we verder liepen kwamen er nog meer Goudhanen uit zee zetten, altijd leuk! Onder het mom van 'in Engeland zit er ook eentje tussen de blokken' liepen we via de zeedijk naar de oude telpost, om vervolgens de andere kant van de greppel langs te lopen. Op dat moment zagen we dat deze kant van de greppel al werd afgezocht door een ander groepje vogelaars. Na wat gemopper begonnen we aan het afstruinen van de greppel en de bosjes naast de parkeerplaats. Hier zaten ook wel redelijk wat vogels, waaronder twee Kleine Barmsijzen *Acanthis cabaret*. We besloten om over de Vuurtorenvlakte terug naar de auto te lopen. Uiteraard werden de duindoorncomplexen even aangedaan. Hier besloten we van achteren te beginnen, zodat we de zon die door de wolken probeerde te prikken in de rug hadden. Er vlogen Goudhanen, Heggenmussen en Winterkoningen *Troglodytes troglodytes* op, wat het allemaal best spannend maakte. Bij het achterste bosje liepen we ieder langs een andere kant. Het was grauw weer en dus nog niet al te licht. Ik zag langs de rand van de duindoorns een vogeltje zitten en zette mijn kijker erop. Heel even schoot 'Paapje' *Saxicola rubetra* door mijn hoofd maar al snel veranderde die gedachte en wist ik: 'DIT IS HEM!'. Op het moment dat ik wat luidruchtig Jacob inseinde vloog de vogel op, waarbij ik hem misschien net 2 sec zag. Terwijl hij opvloog kon ik snel wat plaatjes schieten. Jacob bleef de vogel volgen tot hij inviel. We checkten de foto's om zeker te zijn dat we niet aan het hallucineren waren en zonden vervolgens snel een Dutch Bird Alert uit – geen idee hoe dat gelukt is, want we stonden te trillen op onze benen. Vervolgens hebben we snel de andere vogelaars ingeseind en werd het bosje waar de vogel was ingevallen nauwlettend van alle kanten in de gaten gehouden. Heel even hebben we geluid afgespeeld maar daar reageerde weinig op. De eerste vogelaars kwamen al snel binnendruppelen maar er was nog geen spoor van de vogel. Iedereen bleef netjes op afstand van het complex waar hij was ingevallen en volgens ons niet meer uit was gevlogen. Na een paar uur werd de vraag of hij er überhaupt nog zat wel erg urgent en liepen een paar man door het complex, terwijl de rest van de mensen alles wat eruit vloog afkeek. Uiteindelijk vlogen er een paar Heggenmussen, Roodborsten *Eritahcus rubecula* en Winterkoningen uit, maar geen Bergheggenmus...

De groep ging ordentelijk uit elkaar om overal te gaan zoeken. Ik liep zelf weer bij de plek waar ik de vogel als eerste had gezien, toen ik iedereen plotseling zag rennen. Theo Admiraal, Harm Niesen en Gunther Vergauwen waren langs de greppel gaan zoeken naast de parkeerplaats bij de oude telpost. Daar zagen ze een Kleine Barmsijs zitten. Eenmaal in de kijker zat de Bergheggenmus daar enkele 10-tallen centimeters naast! Terwijl Theo van schrik niks meer kon uitbrengen, kon Gunther nog 'Dat is hem!' roepen. Vanaf de vlakte zagen zeker 150 vogelaars een man op een heuvel verlossende zwaaigebaren maken. Na veel rennen van de meute en wat schijnvluchtbewegingen van de Bergheggenmus hebben uiteindelijk vele 100-en vogelaars man de vogel geweldig kunnen bekijken. Hij bleef de rest van de dag voornamelijk in de greppel zitten en kwam soms tot op korte afstand. Ook de media hadden aandacht voor deze bijzondere ontdekking. De vogel heeft vrijdagavond om acht uur zelfs het NOS-Journaal gehaald. De volgende dag was hij niet meer aanwezig, tot grote teleurstelling van de c 100 aanwezige vogelaars.

De herkenning van een Bergheggenmus is vrij gemakkelijk. De soort heeft dezelfde bouw als Heggenmus maar kent een markant koppatroon en heeft lichtere kleuren in het verenkleed. De combinatie van een brede gele wenkbrauwstreep, zwarte wang met kleine gele vlek en gele keel kan alleen maar leiden tot determinatie als Bergheggenmus. Er is eventueel verwarring mogelijk met Zwartkeelheggenmus *P atrogularis*. Deze soort is in het najaar te herkennen aan de zwart met wit gevlekte keel (maar deze keelvlek kan wel heel beperkt van omvang zijn) en de meer gestreepte borst.

Deze waarneming betrof de eerste Bergheggenmus in Nederland in een najaar waarin het wel moest gebeuren, met van 4 oktober tot en met 23 november 229 waarnemingen in Noord- en West-Europa. Naast de waarneming in Nederland werd de soort gevonden in Finland (73), Zweden (73), Brittannië (13), Denemarken (12), Duitsland (11), Polen (11), Noorwegen (10), Letland (negen), Estland (acht), Litouwen (vier), Noordwest-Rusland (drie) en Tsjechië (één). In ongeveer de helft van deze landen was de soort nog nooit eerder gezien. Tot en met 2015 waren er in totaal ruim 30 gevallen in Europa dus er was in het najaar van 2016 sprake van een influx van ongekende omvang. De Maasvlakte-vogel betreft na die van Tsjechië de meest zuidelijke van dit najaar. Jurriën van Deijk & Jacob Lotz

740 Bergheggenmus / Siberian Accentor *Prunella montanella*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 21 oktober 2016 *(Frank Dröge)*

741 Bergheggenmus / Siberian Accentor *Prunella montanella*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 21 oktober 2016 *(René van Rossum)*

Siberian Accentor On 21 October 2016, a Siberian Accentor *Prunella montanella* at Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, was the first for the Netherlands and seen by several 100s of birders. Apart from one in Czechia, it was the most southerly record of an unprecedented influx of this species into north-western Europe. Between 4 October and 23 November 2016, this influx brought 229 individuals to 13 countries. Before 2016, there were just over 30 records in Europe, most of them in Scandinavia.

Bruine Lijster in Groningen – veel discussie en een tragisch einde Begin november 2016 had ik (Jos Welbedacht) een nieuwe verrekijker gekocht en deze moest natuurlijk getest worden. Ik was dus al de hele week aan het vogelen en aan het genieten van mijn nieuwe aanschaf. Aangezien er de afgelopen weken een influx van Pestvogels *Bombycilla garrulus* op gang was gekomen ging ik op dinsdagmiddag 8 november zoeken in de wijk Beijum in mijn woonplaats Groningen, Groningen; deze wijk is zeer geschikt voor besetende vogels. Bij de Y-splitsing op de Kremersheerd was relatief veel vogelactiviteit, vooral van Pimpelmezen *Cyanistes caeruleus* en Koolmezen *Parus major* maar ook van enkele lijsters. Ik zag een lijster opvliegen die op een tak ging zitten; van de achterkant viel mij de bruine gloed van de armpennen op, bijna als een bruin vleugelpaneel. Hij vloog snel op om op een naastgelegen grasveldje te landen. Hier zag ik hem weer van de achterkant en werd duidelijk dat dit niet een gewone lijstersoort was. Vanwege de opvallende wenkbrauwstreep dacht ik eerst nog aan een afwijkende Koperwiek *Turdus iliacus* maar de bruine gloed in de vleugels, het ontbreken van rood op de flank en de algehele indruk maakten dit een zeer verdacht beest. Helaas had ik dit keer geen camera meegenomen dus ik probeerde met mijn telefoon wat plaatjes te maken door mijn nieuwe verrekijker. Net voordat dat lukte vloog de vogel op en verdween achter een paar huizen. Ik ging snel naar huis om mijn camera te halen en literatuur te checken. Aan de hand van de ANWB-gids concludeerde ik dat Bruine Lijster *T eunomus* een goede optie was. Dus ging ik trillend van opwinding terug naar de plek waar ik hem eerder probeerde te fotograferen maar hier waren alleen nog twee Merels *T merula* ter plaatse. Ik liep een rondje en kwam weer bij de 'oude' plek. Ik maakte al plannen om huiswaarts te gaan toen ineens een verdachte lijster langsvloog die leek te landen in een lijsterbes. Ik liep iets dichterbij en zag de vogel daar inderdaad op c 20 m afstand zitten. Ik begon meteen te fotograferen zodat ik in ieder geval bewijs zou hebben. Hij was goed te zien maar was wel voorzichtig en maakte een ietwat geagiteerde indruk. Nog steeds wist ik niet precies waar ik mee te maken had, omdat ik nauwelijks kon geloven dat ik daar, in mijn eentje, mogelijk een megasoort had gevonden. Maar de plaatjes op de camera waren eenduidig: het was moeilijk om hier een afwijkende Koperwiek van te maken. Ik ging snel weer naar huis zodat ik de foto's kon uploaden. Ik voerde hem in op www.waarneming.nl onder de naam 'vogel onbekend' en plaatste er snel een aantal onbewerkte foto's bij, zodat ik een linkje door kon appen naar de Top-of-Holland appgroep: 'Lijkt op Bruine Lijster', schreef ik. Direct kreeg ik bevestigende reacties en ook was er commentaar gekomen op mijn ingevoerde waarneming. Via Dutch Bird Alerts werd de melding om c 15:10 verspreid.

Ik ging terug naar de plek om de al snel arriverende vogelaars te helpen. Ik beschreef ze waar ik de vogel had gezien en na 5 minuten vond ik hem weer, bovenin een boom; hij vloog direct door naar een andere boom waarna we hem enige tijd kwijt waren. Nog steeds was ik de enige die hem (goed) had gezien. Gelukkig kwamen er steeds meer vogelaars en werd de vogel enige tijd later teruggevonden. Het was niet makkelijk, want hij was vrij schuw en daardoor vaak maar korte tijd in beeld; de kenmerkende roep hielp om hem steeds terug te vinden. Die namiddag hebben c 30 mensen hem nog tot donker gezien. De volgende ochtend waren er vanaf 07:50 weer meldingen, steeds kortstondig en aanvankelijk door een beperkt aantal waarnemers. Nog steeds was hij erg lastig en de laatste waarneming werd iets na 10:00 gedaan; toen hadden zeker 150 vogelaars hem gezien. Een laatste melding kwam onverwacht net voor 17:00 uur, toen Willem Bosma hem kort zag nabij de Mudaheerd. De volgende dag werd hij ondanks zoekpogingen door enkele 10-tallen vogelaars niet meer gevonden.

Op basis van de (onbewerkte) foto's kwam er al snel een discussie op gang over de determinatie, waarbij het vooral ging om het vaststellen van wel of geen hybride kenmerken met andere Siberische lijstersoorten. Omdat de vogel vrij spaarzaam getekend was op de onderdelen was het niet het 'standaardplaatje' dat veel vogelaars in hun hoofd hadden bij deze soort. Op basis van de bewerkte foto's waarop meer details en betere kleuren waren te zien was de voorlopige conclusie dat het kleed goed paste binnen de bandbreedte van Bruine Lijster. Het betrof een eerste-winter vrouwtje op basis van de weinig getekende onderdelen en beperkte borstband en de lichte toppen aan de dekveren.

Op vrijdagochtend 11 november nam het verhaal een verrassende wending toen Jacqueline Boersema de vogel dood aantrof op haar tuintafel aan de Bekemaheerd; hij was vermoedelijk door haar kat gegrepen, mogelijk nadat hij eerst tegen een raam was gevlogen. Jacob Bosma en ik hebben hem opgehaald en hij wordt opgenomen in de collectie van Naturalis in Leiden. Na publicatie van de foto's op internet brandden de discussies gelijk (weer) los. Gedetailleerde studie van het verenkleed en wellicht analyse van DNA maken het nu mogelijk om de determinatie en eventuele hybride invloeden nader vast te stellen. Een aantal roodbruine veertjes op de zijborst en het roodbruin op de onderstaartdekveren werden al snel geduid als (mogelijke) invloed van Naumanns Lijster *T naumanni*. Balgen van bijvoorbeeld een onvolwassen vrouwtje uit het broedgebied laten echter vergelijkbare roodbruine tekening zien, dus mogelijk valt het allemaal binnen de variatie van Bruine Lijster.

Indien aanvaard (en niet als hybride) betreft het hier de derde Bruine Lijster voor Nederland en de eerste in de 'moderne' tijd; de eerste twee werden verzameld: op 20 november 1899 bij Dantumadiel, Friesland, en op 20 februari 1955 bij IJsselmuiden, Kampen, Overijssel. In Europa hoort deze soort tot de middencategorie van

742-743 Vermoedelijke Bruine Lijster / presumed Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus*, eerstejaars vrouwtje, Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, 8 november 2016 *(Jos Welbedacht)*

zeldzame Siberische lijsters: veel zeldzamer dan Goudlijster *Zoothera aurea* en Zwartkeellijster *T atrogularis*, ongeveer net zo zeldzaam als Siberische Lijster *Geokichla sibirica* en Vale Lijster *T obscurus*, en een stuk 'algemener' dan Naumanns Lijster en Roodkeellijster *T ruficollis*. De laatste jaren lijkt de soort wat in de lift te zitten; veel vogelaars uit de Benelux en andere Europese landen zagen de beroemde wintervogel in januari 2009 in Erezée, Luxembourg, België, en dit najaar waren er naast de vogel in Beijum waarnemingen in Engeland en Noorwegen.

Een laatste bijzonderheid van dit geval is dat het de reputatie van de wijk Beijum (en dan ook nog specifiek het westelijke deel) als 'rarity hotspot' van Nederland verder omhoog stuwde, na de Haakbekken *Pinicola enucleator* in november 2004 en de Grijze Junco *Junco hyemalis* in februari-april 2015. Al deze zeldzaamheden werden gezien in een gebied van hooguit 400 x 400 m. Jos Welbedacht & Enno B Ebels

Dusky Thrush On 8-9 November 2016, an elusive first-winter female Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus* stayed at suburban Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, the Netherlands, and was seen by c 150 birders. On 11 November, it was found dead and collected. If accepted (and not considered a hybrid), this becomes the third record, after birds collected in November 1989 and February 1955.

DBA-nieuws

Betaling van abonnementsgeld voor 2017 Bij dit nummer van Dutch Birding treft u een rekening aan voor het komende jaar. De abonnementsprijs bedraagt in 2017 voor Nederland EUR 40.00 en voor België EUR 42.50. Voor abonnees jonger dan 25 jaar zijn de prijzen in 2017 respectievelijk EUR 25.00 (Nederland) en EUR 27.50 (België). Een abonnement op DBAlerts kost EUR 25.00; voor jongeren onder de 25 jaar is dit EUR 15.00 (en niet EUR 10.00 zoals abusievelijk vermeld in Dutch Birding 38: 418, 2016). Bij een combinatie van abonnementen op het tijdschrift en DBAlerts krijgt u EUR 5.00 korting. U kunt het gewenste abonnement kiezen op uw persoonlijk account op de website www.dutchbirding.nl en meteen digitaal betalen (bijvoorbeeld met credit card of iDEAL). Naast digitale betaling is ook een adres eenvoudig te wijzigen op uw persoonlijk account. Tenzij u verlengt, eindigt het abonnement op DBAlerts automatisch op 1 januari 2017. Het abonnement op het tijdschrift Dutch Birding kan nog tot en met 31 januari 2017 worden verlengd. Naast online betalen is betalen via de bank ook mogelijk. Indien u problemen ondervindt met uw persoonlijk account op www.dutchbirding.nl, dan kunt u deze melden via shop@dutchbirding.nl. Remco Hofland

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Dutch Birding-vogeldag 2017 De komende Dutch Birding-vogeldag vindt plaats op zaterdag 4 februari 2017, 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 een verhaal van de nieuwe wereldrecordhouder Arjan Dwarshuis staat uiteraard op het programma. Ook zal Christian Brinkman ons wijzer gaan maken op het gebied van vogelrui en vertellen de mannen van Deception Tours meer over de hoogte- en dieptepunten van de afgelopen 25 jaar. 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 Marten Miske (marten.miske@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