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Redactie
Dutch Birding
Duinlustparkweg 98A
2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid
Nederland
editors@dutchbirding.nl

Fotoredactie
Dutch Birding
p/a René Pop
Postbus 31
1790 AA Den Burg-Texel
Nederland
rene.pop@dutchbirding.nl

Abonnementenadministratie
Maartje Bakker
Dutch Birding Association
Postbus 75611
1070 AP Amsterdam
Nederland
circulation@dutchbirding.nl

www.dutchbirding.nl
webredactie@dutchbirding.nl

Bestuur
Dutch Birding Association
Postbus 75611
1070 AP Amsterdam
Nederland
dba@dutchbirding.nl

Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna
CDNA
Duinlustparkweg 98A
2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid
Nederland
cdna@dutchbirding.nl

Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna
CSNA, p/a George Sangster
csna@dutchbirding.nl

Internet
www.dutchbirding.nl

Dutch Birding

Hoofdredacteur Arnoud van den Berg (06-54270796, arnoud.van.den.berg@dutchbirding.nl)

Adjunct hoofdredacteur Enno Ebels (030-2961335, enno.ebels@dutchbirding.nl)

Uitvoerend redacteur André van Loon (020-6997585, andre.van.loon@dutchbirding.nl)

Fotografisch redacteur René Pop (0222-316801, rene.pop@dutchbirding.nl)

Redactieraad Peter Adriaens, Sander Bot, Thijs Fijen, Łukasz Ławicki, Gert Ottens, Roy Slaterus, Roland van der Vliet en Peter de Vries

Redactie-adviesraad Peter Barthel, Mark Constantine, Andrea Corso, Dick Forsman, Ricard Gutiérrez, Killian Mullarney, Klaus Malling Olsen, Magnus Robb, Hadoram Shirihai en Lars Svensson

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Productie André van Loon en René Pop

Advertenties Debby Doodeman, p/a Dutch Birding, Postbus 75611, 1070 AP Amsterdam
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U kunt zich abonneren door het overmaken van de abonnementsprijs op bankrekening (IBAN): NL95 INGB 0000 1506 97; BIC: INGBNL2A ten name van Dutch Birding Association te Amsterdam, ovv 'abonnement Dutch Birding' en uw postadres. Het abonnement loopt per kalenderjaar. Na ontvangst van de betaling worden reeds verschenen nummers van de lopende jaargang nagezonden.

Dutch Birding is een tweemaandelijks tijdschrift. Het publiceert originele artikelen en mededelingen over morfologie, systematiek, voorkomen en verspreiding van vogels in de Benelux, Europa en elders in het Palearctische gebied. Het publiceert tevens bijdragen over vogels in het Aziatisch-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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Webredactie Garry Bakker, Gijsbert van der Bent, Wietze Janse en Ben Wielstra. **Fotoredactie** Herman Bouman, Jaap Denee en Menno van Duijn. **Geluidenredactie** Kasper Hendriks **Webmasters** Albert van den Ende en Jeroen van Vianen (DBAlerts).

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Drukkerij robstolk®, Mauritskade 55, 1092 AD Amsterdam, Nederland, www.robstolk.nl

Dutch Birding

Chief editor Arnoud van den Berg (+31-654270796, arnoud.van.den.berg@dutchbirding.nl)

Deputy chief editor Enno Ebels (+31-302961335, enno.ebels@dutchbirding.nl)

Executive editor André van Loon (+31-206997585, andre.van.loon@dutchbirding.nl)

Photographic editor René Pop (+31-222316801, rene.pop@dutchbirding.nl)

Editorial board Peter Adriaens, Sander Bot, Thijs Fijen, Łukasz Ławicki, Gert Ottens, Roy Slaterus, Roland van der Vliet and Peter de Vries

Editorial advisory board Peter Barthel, Mark Constantine, Andrea Corso, Dick Forsman, Ricard Gutiérrez, Killian Mullarney, Klaus Malling Olsen, Magnus Robb, Hadoram Shirihai and Lars Svensson

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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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Web editors Garry Bakker, Gijsbert van der Bent, Wietze Janse and Ben Wielstra. **Photographic editors** Herman Bouman, Jaap Denee and Menno van Duijn. **Sounds editor** Kasper Hendriks **Webmasters** Albert van den Ende and Jeroen van Vianen (DBAlerts).

Dutch Birding Association

Board Arjan van Egmond (president, +31-714010656; +31-621585788), Toy Janssen, Marten Miske, Pieter van Veelen, Jorrit Vlot (secretary), Kees de Vries (treasurer) and Han Zevenhuizen; the editors of Dutch Birding also have one seat in the board. **Board assistants** Maartje Bakker, Jurriën van Deijk, Debby Doodeman, Thomas van der Es, Rob Halff, Wietze Janse (Dutch Bird Alerts), Arnold Meijer, Marc Plomp, Henk van Rijswijk, Jeroen van Vianen, Ruben Vlot and Steven Wytema.

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Editors
Dutch Birding
Duinlustparkweg 98A
2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid
Netherlands
editors@dutchbirding.nl

Photographic editor
Dutch Birding
c/o René Pop
Postbus 31
1790 AA Den Burg-Texel
Netherlands
rene.pop@dutchbirding.nl

Subscription administration
Maartje Bakker
Dutch Birding Association
Postbus 75611
1070 AP Amsterdam
Netherlands
circulation@dutchbirding.nl

www.dutchbirding.nl
webredactie@dutchbirding.nl

Board
Dutch Birding Association
Postbus 75611
1070 AP Amsterdam
Netherlands
dba@dutchbirding.nl

Dutch rarities committee
CDNA
Duinlustparkweg 98A
2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid
Netherlands
cdna@dutchbirding.nl

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Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier bij Sint Philipsland in september 2014

Kris De Rouck & Enno B Ebels

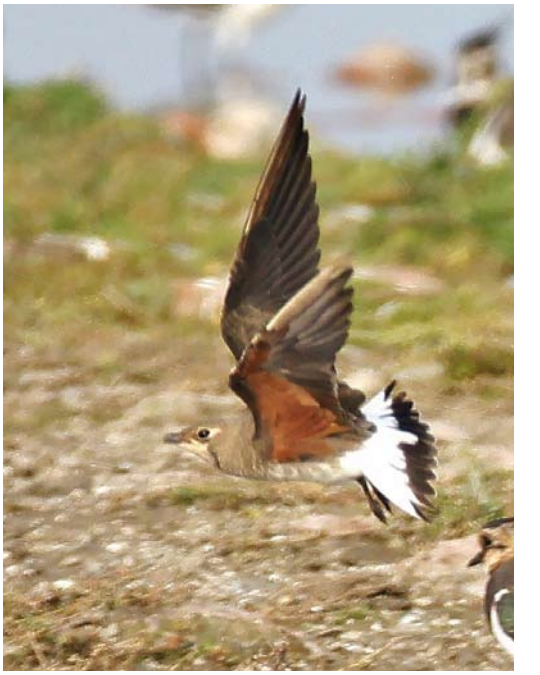
Op zondag 7 september 2014 rond 15:00 ontdekte ik (Kris De Rouck) een vliegende vorkstaartplevier *Glareola* langs de N656 bij het Rammegors ten zuiden van Sint Philipsland op Tholen, Zeeland. De vogel landde in het gebied en ik reed om naar de oostzijde om hem beter te kunnen bekijken. Hij vloog echter weer vrij snel op en ik dacht een donkere ondervleugel te zien, een kenmerk van Steppevorkstaartplevier *G nordmanni* (hierna *nordmanni*). Hij verdween hoog uit beeld maar ik kon nog net zien dat hij richting Stinkgat vloog. Ik stuurde een berichtje aan Corstiaan Beeke en via hem werd de waarneming tegen 16:30 op DB Alerts geplaatst als Steppevorkstaartplevier. Ik reed naar het Stinkgat en vond de vogel terug bij de kijkwand; hij zat achteraan en grotendeels verscholen achter het dijkrandje. Om c 17:00 kwamen de eerste vogelaars aan en spoedde ik mij huiswaarts. Ik meldde hen nog dat de laatste details moesten worden vastgesteld om bijvoorbeeld Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier *G maldivarum* (hierna *maldivarum*) uit te sluiten. Dirk van Straalen en André Strootman konden de ondervleugel fotograferen en constateerden dat deze roestbruin was. De determinatie werd gewijzigd en AS gaf de vogel snel door als Vorkstaartplevier *G pratincola* (hierna *pratincola*). Even later kon AS met hulp van Wietze Janse een foto uploaden op DB Alerts waarop de ondervleugel goed te zien was. Vogelaars die de foto op hun computerscherm of telefoon openden zagen een roodbruine ondervleugel zonder witte achterrand en een relatief korte staart, kenmerken van *maldivarum*. De determinatie werd wederom gewijzigd, nu als 'zekere *maldivarum*'. Rond 18:00 vloog de vogel op en verdween luid roepend naar zuidwest, net voordat de eerste twitchers van verder weg aankwamen. Posten en zoeken in de omgeving leverden daarna niks op maar toen de zon al onder was zagen Tijmen van Doornik en Arnout Linckens hem laag over de weg vliegen bij het Rammegors, nabij de plek van ontdekking. Hij leek te landen in het gebied maar kon in het vallende duister niet meer worden teruggevonden.

Op 8 september verzamelden zich al vroeg vele 10-tallen vogelaars op de dijk langs het Rammegors. Alleen Diederik Kok postte aan de andere kant van het gebied, waar het zonlicht gunstiger was en er beter zicht was op de waterpartij in het gebied. DK ontdekte de vorkstaartplevier om 08:30, zittend langs het water. C 100 gewaarschuwde vogelaars reden snel om en konden de vogel tot 10:20 goed bekijken; daarna vloog hij op en verdween richting Stinkgat. Hier werd hij snel teruggevonden, eerst jagend boven het gebied en daarna rustend voor de kijkwand. De rest van de dag werd hij bezocht door enkele 100en vogelaars. Om 19:35 verdween hij in zuidelijke richting, waarna hij niet meer werd gezien.

Beschrijving

De beschrijving is gebaseerd op foto's van onder meer Alex Bos, Jaap Denee en Dirk Eijckmans en AS (cf Dutch Birding 36: 341, plaat 443, 363-364,

102 Oosterse Vorkstaartplevier / Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum*, adult, Stinkgat, Sint Philipsland, Zeeland, 7 september 2014 *(André Strootman)*



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plaat 488-489, 2014; www.dutchbirding.nl, www.waarneming.nl) en geluidsopnamen van Dick Groenendijk, Thomas Luiten en George Tanis (www.waarneming.nl).

GROOTTE & BOUW Typische vorkstaartplevier met relatief korte staart. Vleugelpunt in zit ruim voorbij staartteinde reikend. Snavel kort met duidelijk gekromd culmen. Neusgat ovaal van vorm.
KOP Koudbruin met lichte wenkbrauwstreep achter oog. Kin en keel zeemkleurig, begrensd door vlekkerige donkere omranding ('halsketting'), beginnend onder oog en vervagend ter hoogte van borst.
BOVENDELEN Koudbruin als kop.
ONDERDELEN Borst lichtbruin, vlekkerig vervagend naar buik. Op overgang van borst naar buik vage warme tint op ondergrond. Buik en flank wit, met vage bruine schubtekening op flank. Onderstaartdekveren wit.
VLEUGEL Bovenvleugel koudbruin met vage groenbronskleurige glans. Tertials koudbruin. Hand- en armpennen donkergrijs tot zwart, geen kleurverschil tussen beide veerpartijen en geen duidelijk kleurverschil tussen binnen- en buitenvlag aan bovenzijde handpennen en handpendekveren. Voorrand van vleugel donker grijsbruin. Ondervleugel overwegend roodbruin (op grote, middelste en binnenste kleine dekveren). Buitenste kleine dekveren bruin met donkere top. Witte schacht op onderzijde van langste handpen. Geen lichte top aan armpennen.
STAART Staartpennen wit met zwarte top, brede zwarte staartband vormend. Buitenvlag van t6 zonder zwart of met zeer beperkte zwarte tekening. Lengte van zwart op binnenvlag van t6 c 25% van veerlengte.
NAAKTE DELEN Iris donker. Snavel donkergrijs met beperkte rode tekening op mondhoek. Op bovensnavel roodachtige tekening tot aan begin van neusgat lopend. Poot vrij donker bruingrijs.

RUI & SLEET Buitenste armpennen vers met smalle witte top. Binnenste handpennen ook nieuw lijkend, zonder lichte top. Buitenste handpen oud, duidend op onderbroken rui.
GELUID Twee verschillende roepen gehoord: eerste roep onregelmatig herhaald vrij scherp *tjip* of *tjep*, zowel in zit als in vlucht (Dick Groenendijk in litt); tweede roep versneld en herhalend *kuk krukukuk*, als herhaling van enkelvoudige roepjes (Thijs Fijen in litt).
GEDRAG Veelvuldig foeragerend door (soms met vrij hoge snelheid) rond te vliegen en daarbij grote, hoge lussen makend.

Determinatie

Voor informatie over de determinatie en leeftijdsbepaling van vorkstaartplevieren, zie, eg, Cramp & Simmons (1983), Hayman et al (1986), Lewington et al (1991), Rosair & Cottridge (1995), Shirihai et al (1996), Fredriksson et al (2001), Driessens & Svensson (2005), van Duivendijk (2011) en Svensson et al (2015). Op basis van de onderbroken handpenrui betrof het een tweedekalenderjaar vogel of ouder ('adult-type'). De roodbruine ondervleugel sluit *nordmanni* direct uit. Daarmee blijft de keuze over tussen *pratincola* en *maldivarum*. Driessens & Svensson (2005) benoemden de volgende bruikbare kenmerken om beide soorten te onderscheiden: ***1*** aanwezigheid van duidelijkere witte armvleugelachterrand bij *pratincola* (afwezig of zeer smal bij *maldivarum*); ***2*** kortere buitenste staartpennen bij *maldivarum* (vleugels projecteren 2-3 cm voorbij staarttop); ***3*** donkerdere bovendelen bij *maldivarum*; ***4*** uitgebreider oranjeachtig waas op onderborst (tot buik) bij *maldivarum*; ***5*** donkere bovenzijde van buitenste handpenschacht bij *maldivarum*; ***6*** dieper oranjebeige keelvlek bij *maldivarum*; ***7*** bredere zwart-witte keelomranding bij *maldivarum*; ***8*** beperktere hoeveelheid zwart in staart bij *maldivarum*; ***9*** kleurverschil tussen binnenvlag en buitenvlag van binnenste handpennen bij *pratincola* (eenkleurig bij *maldivarum*); ***10*** kleurverschil tussen binnenste en buitenste armpennen bij *pratincola*; ***11*** vorm van het neusgat (korter en meer ovaal bij *maldivarum*); en ***12*** minder rood op onderzijde van ondersnavel bij *maldivarum* (bij adulte vogels). Vier kenmerken kunnen de determinatie ondersteunen: ***13*** tarsuslengte (langer bij *maldivarum*); ***14*** lengte van zwarte mondstreep (langer bij *maldivarum*); ***15*** kleur van teugel in adult zomerkleed (donkerder bij *maldivarum*); en ***16*** oranjeachtige tint op zijkop en -hals bij *maldivarum*. Andere kenmerken werden door Driessens & Svensson (2005) als te variabel of onbetrouwbaar bestempeld.

Bij het determineren van een *maldivarum* in Europa of elders buiten de reguliere gebieden dient eerst de mogelijkheid van een gesleten *pratincola* te worden uitgesloten. Van december tot juni zijn beide soorten 'veilig' te onderscheiden maar van juli tot november is de determinatie minder eenvoudig. Een combinatie van meerdere kenmerken is wel sluitend maar alleen het vaststellen van een ondiepe staartvork en het ontbreken van een witte armvleugelachterrand volstaat dan niet. De uitgebreide documentatie van de vogel van Sint Philipsland maakt het echter eenvoudig om een sterk gesleten *pratincola* (zonder witte toppen aan de armpennen en met sterk gesleten buitenste staartpennen) uit te sluiten. Naast het ontbreken van de witte vleugelachterrand en de korte staart waren bijvoorbeeld ook de ovale vorm van het neusgat op foto's te zien, de beperkte lengte van zwart op t6 en de gelijk gekleurde armpennen en handpennen (afgezien van leeftijdsverschillen door onderbroken rui).

Verspreiding en voorkomen

Maldivarum broedt in Oost- en Zuidoost-Azië, en overwintert met name in Australië en Indonesië (del Hoyo et al 1996). In Europa is *maldivarum* een zeer zeldzame dwaalgast met tot en met 2014 13 gevallen: Cyprus (1), Denemarken (1), Engeland (6), Frankrijk (1), Nederland (2), Noorwegen (1) en Zweden (1). Elders in de WP zijn gevallen bekend uit Israël en Koeweit. Een geval uit Egypte wordt inmiddels als te summier gedocumenteerd beschouwd (cf Baha el Din & Baha el Din 1986). Tabel 1 in Driessens & Svensson (2005) vermeldde de volledige gegevens van alle WP-gevallen tot 2003. Na 2003 waren er in de WP – naast de Nederlandse vogel – gevallen in Denemarken (Stadil Fjord, Midtjylland, 26 mei 2010); Engeland (Pagham Harbour, West Sussex, 28-29 mei 2010, en Dungeness, Kent, 3 juni 2010 (zelfde exemplaar; www.birdguides.com/iris/pictures.asp?t=559716) en Frampton Marsh, Lincolnshire, 9-19 mei 2010; Frankrijk (Woignarue, Somme, 25 mei 2014; www.ornithomedia.com/galerie.html?ESP_ID=296&PAY_ID); Noorwegen (22-23 augustus 2009, Grilstadfjæra, Trondheim, Sør-Trøndelag); en Koeweit (Pivot fields, 25 maart 2008; twee; www.birdsofkuwait.com/blog/?p=532). De vogel van Frankrijk (mei 2014) vertoont op foto's overeenkomsten met de Nederlandse vogel in de lichte tekening op de ondervleugel; beide gevallen kunnen daarom goed op hetzelfde exemplaar betrekking hebben. Voor documentatie van een aantal eerdere Europese gevallen, zie Burns (1993), Gantlett & Millington (1993), Rowlands (1994), Vinicombe & Cottridge (1996), Mitchell & Young

(1997), Svensson (2001) en Driessens & Zekhuis (2007).

Dit was het tweede geval voor Nederland. De eerste bevond zich van 1 tot 5 augustus 1997 bij de Workumerwaard, Friesland (van den Berg & Bosman 2001, Driessens & Zekhuis 2007). Deze vogel kent een bewogen geschiedenis op de Nederlandse lijst en werd gedurende enkele jaren als *pratincola* beschouwd totdat op basis van nauwgezet onderzoek bleek dat het toch een *maldivarum* betrof (wat ook de oorspronkelijke determinatie door de ontdekkers en de toenmalige waarnemers was).

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Summary
Oriental Pratincole near Sint Philipsland in September 2014 On 7-8 September 2014, an adult Oriental Pratincole *Glareola maldivarum* was present near Sint Philipsland, Zeeland, the Netherlands. The bird was well documented, making elimination of a heavily abraded Collared Pratincole *G pratincola* (ie, with worn white tips to the secondaries and abraded outer tail-feathers) straightforward. The identification was mainly based on the short tail (falling well short of the wing-tip at rest), lack of white trailing edge to the wing, oval-shaped nostril and some more subtle plumage characters. This was the second record for the Netherlands; the first was on 1-5 August 1997. There are now 13 records in Europe, almost half of which from England.

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Kris De Rouck, K Cardijnlaan 87-2, 2547 Lint, België (krisderouck@hotmail.com)
Enno B Ebels, Joseph Haydnlaan 4, 3533 AE Utrecht , Nederland (ebels@wxs.nl)

Update on breeding status of Red Sea Spoonbill in Egypt

Mohamed I Habib

Eurasian Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia* breeds in Africa, Asia and Europe. A number of subspecies is recognized: nominate *P l leucorodia* (hereafter *leucorodia*) breeds in western Europe (Atlantic population), Central Europe (Pannonian population), and south-eastern Europe and large parts of Asia (the latter population is sometimes distinguished as *P l major*); *P l archeri* (Red Sea Spoonbill; hereafter *archeri*) breeds along the coasts of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden from Egypt to Somalia and in Saudi Arabia and Yemen; and *P l balsaci* (Mauritanian Spoonbill; hereafter *balsaci*) breeds only at Banc d'Arguin, Mauritania (cf, eg, Piersma et al 2012). The latter two subspecies are resident and their respective world populations are very small, with a few 1000 breeding pairs at most (del Hoyo et al 1992, Triplet et al 2008). This papers documents recent surveys of *archeri* in Egypt in 2012-14.

World population of *archeri*

The current world population of *archeri* is estimated at 860-1270 breeding pairs (Triplet et al 2008). Wetlands International (2014) gave a world population of 1500-2250 breeding pairs, with a decreasing trend during 1989-99. It is mainly distributed along the coasts of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden (del Hoyo et al 1992). Spoonbills breeding on the Arabian side of the southern Red Sea are considered to belong to this subspecies. The identity of the population breeding in the northern Red Sea is unclear (cf Paz 1987) but these birds may be *P l 'major'* (cf Triplet et al 2008, Jennings 2010). In the early 1980s, the estimated breeding population of *archeri* in Sudan was 200-500 pairs (Hancock et al 1992). In Saudi Arabia, a total of 22 colonies were found during an aerial survey, involving 103 pairs; including sites not surveyed, the Arabian population on the Red Sea coast was estimated at 200 pairs (Shobrak et al 2003, Jennings 2010). In addition, Shobrak (2001) recorded 28 nests with eggs in early April on small islands near Al-Qunfudah in Saudi Arabia. In Djibouti, four nests with eggs were observed on two small islets near Musha (Shobrak et al 2002). In Yemen, two breeding colonies were found in mangrove habitat on Kamaran (15 pairs) and Al-Badi islands (18 pairs) (Triplet et al 2008). Using a survey of 1996 (Newton & al Suhaibany 1996) as a baseline, there were 200 breeding pairs of *archeri* on the Arabian side of the Red Sea (Jennings 2010). In Israel, *archeri* is not breeding and an accidental visitor in the northern Gulf of Eilat (Shirihai 1996).

107 Red Sea Spoonbills / Rode-Zeelepelaars *Platalea leucorodia archeri*, Big Magawish, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 8 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Group feeding between seaweeds during low tide.

108 Red Sea Spoonbill / Rode-Zeelepelaar *Platalea leucorodia archeri*, Ashrafi, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 12 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Feeding between seaweeds during low tide.

Status in Egypt

In Egypt, *archeri* is a rare and local breeding resident in coastal mangrove swamps and on islands in the Red Sea. The Egyptian breeding population of *archeri* has been estimated at 11-20 pairs in the early 1980s (Jennings et al 1985) and 30-50 pairs in the 1980s (Goodman & Meininger 1989, del Hoyo et al 1992). Small flocks of spoonbills can be observed throughout the year along the entire Red Sea coast. Note that *leucorodia* is a scarce passage and winter visitor in Egypt from late August or early September to late May, augmenting the resident spoonbill population (Goodman & Meininger 1989).

Historical data

During the breeding season of 1973, five active nests were found on Gezira Tiran. On 16 May 1984, two active nests with one egg each were found on Gezera Abu Mingar. In the morning of 13 May 1982, c 10 birds were resting on the south-eastern shore of Abu Mingar. On 21 May 1982, 10 birds were seen together with Indian Reef Herons *Egretta gularis schistacea* on the south side of the *Avicennia* mangrove forest at Hammata, with two there on 31 May (Frazier et al 1984). In October-December 1982, Baha El Din et al (1982) surveyed the Red Sea coast for both resident and migratory spoonbills; only one nest and egg shells were found in the mangroves of Wadi El Gemal. In 1983-84, spoonbills were seen in three different localities. The 25 birds on islands in the northern Red Sea were thought to be the only Egyptian breeding birds in 1983 while 46 birds were counted in 1984. The latter count included at least three juveniles and probably a number of migrant *leucorodia*. Breeding was assumed on West Ashrafi, with 14 birds in both 1983 and 1984 representing the largest breeding group. On 25 June 1984, four active nests were located on Wadi El Gemal, three with three eggs each and one with four nestlings of c 10-15 days old (Goodman & Storer 1987).

For Sinai, Shirihai (1996) states: 'In southern Sinai between Nabek and Ras Muhammed, a resident population of *archeri* occurs: four to six pairs bred (in loose colony) on Tiran Islands in 1970s-80s, and one pair at Nabek/Shora el Manketa in April 1988'. The Sinai birds may, however, refer to *P l 'maj*or' (see above).

Spoonbills were not recorded during the summer 1994 survey (Hoath et al 1997). In 1998, only eight pairs were thought to be breeding and, as only two other islands were known to each have a single pair, the total population was considered no more than 10 pairs (Grieve & Millington 1999). This would suggest a decline from the earlier survey by Jennings et al (1985). In August 2004, surveys produced one adult on Twailad, one adult on Gubal Saghira (Little Gubal) and 21 adults and a fledgling on Ashrafi (Red Sea protected area report August 2004). In July 2008, one pair was found with two chicks in a nest on Shawareet (Red Sea protected area report July 2008).

Breeding surveys in 2012-14

A new series of surveys started in early June 2012 and ended in August 2014. The main goal was to survey the local resident breeding *archeri*; for this reason, the visiting time was limited from early June to mid-August, when nominate *leucorodia* are not present (distinguishing *archeri* from wintering *leucorodia* in the field is very difficult). An additional survey was done in late October 2014 to find out if local birds move from the breeding grounds to other areas close by after breeding. Based on our surveys, strategic plans can be made to protect the breeding and nursery ground areas of *archeri* and to deliver recommendation to the Red Sea Protectorate for future implementation.

Methods

Red Sea Governorate has the longest sea coast compared with any other Egyptian governorate, extending from El Zafrana in the north to Halib in the south, a distance of 1050 km. Along this coastline, there are several archipelagos. In the surveys from June 2012 to August 2014, 70 islands were surveyed. All islands were reached by boat (mainly safari boats or boats used by the Red Sea Protectorate). After landing, we walked and used binoculars and telescopes to identify and count birds using direct counting methods, mostly from higher vantage points to prevent any disturbance. Counting units were apparently occupied nests, defined as the summed numbers of occupied and unoccupied nests that appear to have been used during the present breeding seasons (cf Bibby et al 2007). All nesting sites on the four islands were marked by using Magellan GPS. The temperature varied from 37°C at the beginning of the season in late May to more than 40°C in late August. Visits to each colony were limited to less than 20 min.

Results

We found breeding spoonbills on only four islands: Ashrafi, Big Magawish, Shawareet and Wadi El Gemal. These four islands all originate from uplifted fossilized coral reef. Ashrafi (27°45′57″N, 33°42′03.49″E) measures 1.2 km^2 and is protected by law. It is a very small archi-

109 Nest of Red Sea Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia archeri*, Big Magawish, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 8 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Nest used in successive years. **110** Red Sea Spoonbills / Rode-Zeelepelaars *Platalea leucorodia archeri*, Big Magawish, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 8 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Birds near two different types of nests, one on top of bush and one on sandy dune. **111** Nest of Red Sea Spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia archeri*, Ashrafi, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 12 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **112** Red Sea Spoonbills / Rode-Zeelepelaars *Platalea leucorodia archeri*, adult and chick, Ashrafi, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 12 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Parent standing over chick to protect it from summer heat.

pelago with a sandy beach at the southern part. Spoonbills were breeding at the western part of the island, where some *Nitrarea ritosa* bushes were growing within a small lagoon. This lagoon fills with water during high tide and empties during low tide. Big Magawish (27°09′42.32″N, 33°52′14.38″E) is one of the main islands for diving and tourism situated in front of Hurghada and is protected by law. It has a sandy beach at the south-eastern part. The small colony of spoonbills was located in the north-eastern part where some small *N ritosa* shrubs are growing. Shawareet (24°21′29.1″N, 35°23′46.3″E) is part of the Hamata archipelago and has a small sandy beach at the south-eastern part of the island. Wadi El Gemal (24°39′06.1″N, 35°10′21.7″E) measures 2.3 km^2 and is one of the main islands of the Wadi El Gemal protected area. It has a long sandy bar and sandy beach at the southern part and a large area of Grey Mangroves *Avicennia marina* at the eastern part; this area is one of the main overnight spots for diving safari boats.

In 2012, all islands between Ras Shokair archipelago and Hurghada archipelago were visited. On 21 June, one pair with a nest and a nestling of two to three weeks old were observed on Big Magawish. On 2 July, four pairs and four nests were counted on Ashrafi.

113 Red Sea Spoonbills / Rode-Zeelepelaars *Platalea leucorodia archeri* and Indian Reef Herons / Rode-Zeerifreigers *Egretta gularis schistacea*, Ashrafi, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 12 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Mixed colony. **114** Red Sea Spoonbill / Rode-Zeelepelaar *Platalea leucorodia archeri*, adult, Ashrafi, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 19 June 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Bird trying to remove oil contamination during preening. **115** Red Sea Spoonbill / Rode-Zeelepelaar *Platalea leucorodia archeri*, adult, Big Magawish Island, Red Sea Governerate, Egypt, 18 June 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Note garbage on island and oil staining on bird.

In 2013, we (re)visited three islands (Abu Mingar, Ashrafi and Big Magawish). On 18 June, one pair with a nest and a nestling of three weeks old was seen on Big Magawish. On 19 June, four pairs incubating four nests were found on Ashrafi.

In 2014, we received approval from the national government to visit two more islands and we (re)visited five islands in total. On 8 June, three pairs were found nesting with each nest containing three eggs on Big Magawish. The nests were in a small green shrubbery within an Indian Reef Heron colony. On 9 June, two adults were feeding during low water at Abu Mingar, which could have been parents nesting on the island. On 12 June, four nests were found on Ashrafi within an Indian Reef Heron colony (plate 113). The first nest held one nestling of c 10 days old. The second nest contained three nestlings of two to five days old. The third and fourth nest held one nestling of c two days old and one egg, respectively. On 20 June, one pair and a nest with two nestlings were observed on Shawareet. Finally, on 12 August, four adults with four fledglings were seen feeding at a reef flat on Wadi El Gemal.

Breeding behaviour

Based on our observations, *archeri* pairs start courtship and building nests from the first week of April and start laying eggs from the last week of

April to the second week of May. Hatching occurs from the third week of May to mid-June and fledging from July to August. Nests are made from twigs of dry bushes and are built on top of bushes and shrubs (especially Nile Tamarisk *Tamarix nilotica* and *N ritosa*) or on top of a sandy dune, except for Wadi El Gemal, where we found nests built around a 1.5 m tall Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus* nest. Nests are used in successive years by the same pairs, adding new twigs every year. Birds tend to nest in compact breeding colonies, close together with Indian Reef Herons on three islands (Ashrafi, Big Magawish and Wadi El Gemal).

Threats

Human disturbance forms a threat as fishermen land during breeding seasons and kite surfers regularly arrive on the islands by safari boat and even spend the night at Ashrafi. The main source of pollution in the surveyed areas are, for instance, oil rigs and bilge water from tourist boats. Oil pollution can have devastating effects on spoonbills and other birds breeding on the islands because spoonbills in the Red Sea prefer to feed in areas of shallow water (eg, all 10 birds seen on 13 May 1982 showed oil stains, with three birds being nearly black; Frazier et al 1984). Their feeding behaviour makes spoonbills susceptible to oil pollution (plate 114-115). On the Arabian side of the Red Sea, Jennings (2010) also mentions casual visits by tourists and others for recreation as a great source of disturbance.

Morphology

Both *archeri* and *balsaci* differ from nominate *leucorodia* mainly by their smaller size, with little or no overlap in measurements. In *balsaci*, the bill is 'completely black' (lacking the yellow subterminal patch of *leucorodia*) and there is 'virtually no yellow-buff on chest'; *archeri* is 'like *balsaci*, but still smaller' (Cramp & Simmons 1977). Shirihai (1996) mentions that *archeri* mainly differs from *leucorodia* (only in full grown birds) in wing length (325-360 mm in *archeri*, 360-412 mm in *leucorodia*), full bill length (145-170 mm versus 168-231 mm) and tarsus (102-118 mm versus 123-163 mm). Shirihai (1996) adds: 'Sometimes differs from latter [*leucorodia*] (in breeding adults) in yellow parts on bill being very diffuse and smaller or often absent, and bare skin of chin is somewhat more extensive though less orangey; has less extensive or virtually no yellow/buff (though often paler) on chest, and tufted nape plumes (crest) shorter but fuller/thicker.'

The Red Sea Spoonbills observed during the breeding surveys in 2012-14 did not support the presumed morphological differences given by Cramp & Simmons (1977) and Shirihai (1996): birds mostly showed a yellowish subterminal patch on the upper mandible and a deep yellow-buff area on the lower neck/chest. This indicates that *archeri* differs from *balsaci* in morphology and looks more like *leucorodia* in plumage and bare parts coloration and only or mainly differs in size.

Conclusions

During our surveys in 2012-14, a total of 12 pairs of *archeri* were confirmed breeding in Red Sea Governorate: four pairs at Asharafi, three at Big Magawish, four at Wadi El Gemal and one at Shawareet. Previous estimates in Egypt were 30-50 pairs in the 1980s, 11-20 pairs in 1983-84 but no more than 10 pairs in the late 1990s. The counts in 2012-14 indicate that the population may now be stable or may have started to increase slightly again.

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Samenvatting

Update van broedstatus van Rode-Zeelepelaar in Egypte In 2012-14 werden tellingen uitgevoerd op eilanden in de Rode Zee langs de Egyptische kust om de aantallen broedende Rode-Zeelepelaars *Platalea leucorodia archeri* te bepalen. Deze ondersoort is wereldwijd zeldzaam en broedt alleen rondom de Rode Zee. Schattingen van de wereldpopulatie lopen uiteen van 860 tot 2250 paar. In totaal werden 70 eilanden bezocht; op slechts vier eilanden werden in totaal 12 paar broedende lepelaars aangetroffen: vier op Asharafi, drie op Big Magawish, vier op Wadi El Gemal en één op Shawareet. Eerdere schattingen van de populatie in Egypte waren 11-20 paar in 1983-84, 30-50 paar in de jaren 1980 en niet meer dan 10 paar eind jaren 1990. De tellingen in 2012-14 geven aan dat de populatie nu waarschijnlijk stabiel is of licht groeit. De broedende vogels hebben onder meer te leiden van verstoring door

vissers en toeristen en ze zijn vatbaar voor olievervuiling. *Archeri* verschilt vooral van nominaat *P l leucorodia* in de kleinere maten (vleugellengte, snavellengte en tarsus). Duidelijke verschillen met nominaat *leucorodia* in verenkleed en tekening van de naakte delen werden niet vastgesteld, hoewel eerdere auteurs aangaven dat *archeri* vaak minder of geen geel op de snavelpunt en borst heeft dan nominaat *leucorodia*.

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Mohamed I Habib, PO Box 432, Hurghada, Egypt (mrhydro35@hotmail.com)

Surveys of breeding Saunders's Terns at Ras Sudr, Egypt, in 2014-15

Mohamed I Habib

Habib (2014) described the discovery of the first breeding Saunders's Tern *Sternula saundersi* in Egypt, at Ras Sudr, in the western part of South Sinai Governorate (29.448°N, 32.730°E). The first breeding birds were found in July 2012; in this year, 12 adults and two nests containing eggs were found. In 2013, 45 adults with one-week old chicks were counted. In 2014 and 2015, I conducted further surveys of the breeding population. The purpose was to count the population, to study the ecology and to produce recommendations for protecting the breeding and nursery ground areas and to deliver these recommendations to the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). This paper summarizes the results of these surveys. For details about the world distribution of the species, migration, wintering areas and its status in the Western Palearctic (WP), including previous records in Egypt, see, eg, Jennings (2010), Porter & Aspinall (2010), Gochfeld et al (2012), BirdLife International (2013) and Habib (2014).

Methods and study area

The study area held two colonies in 2014 and 2015, located on a sandbar south of Ras Sudr. The sandbar is over 5 km long, with a width of c 150 m and encloses two large lagoons, the southern and northern lagoon. The first colony was located at the western part of the southern lagoon, with halophytic vegetation; most of the sandy shore holds small stones from resort development. The second colony was located at the western part of the northern lagoon; this area is completely covered with pure sand and small shells.

The colonies were visited six times during the breeding season of 2014 and three times in 2015. The area was reached by car, followed by a 5 km walk. Binoculars were used to identify and count birds. A telescope was used to study behaviour, to prevent disturbing the colonies. Counting units are apparently occupied nests, which are defined as the summed numbers of occupied and unoccupied nests that appear to have been used during the present breeding seasons (Bibby et al 2007). I marked each counting spot by GPS. The temperature varied from 37°C at the beginning of the season in early May to over 40°C at the end of the season in late August. Visits were made between 07:00 and 15:00 and were kept brief, with a duration of less than 20 min.

116 Saunders's Tern / Saunders' Dwergstern *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 25 July 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Male bringing fish to female.

117 Saunders's Tern / Saunders' Dwergstern *Sternula saundersi*, adult, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 22 July 2015 *(Mohamed I Habib)*

118 Saunders's Terns / Saunders' Dwergsterns *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 1 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Male offering fish to female before mating. **119** Saunders's Terns / Saunders' Dwergsterns *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 1 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Adults encircling each other during display. **120** Nest of Saunders's Tern *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 22 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **121** Saunders's Tern / Saunders' Dwergstern *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 23 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Adult on nest.

Results

Number of birds

In 2014, on 7 May (09:00), seven adults were found, including two pairs displaying while circling together and one male offering small fish to the female for mating and courtship. On 1 June (07:30), 70 adults were counted displaying, mating, in courtship and building nests. On 22 June (11:00), c 25 pairs were counted breeding on the southern part of the sandbar; one pair had a three- to five-day old chick. Two other nests were checked, both containing two eggs. On 5 July (13:00), c 30 pairs were counted at the northern part of the sandbar and c 10 pairs at the southern part of the sandbar (c 70 adults in total). Close to the sandy shore, one pair with a c five-day old chick was observed; a Red Sea Ghost Crab *Ocypode saratan* was trying to attack while the parents were protecting the chick. On 7 July (14:00), a total of c 40 pairs were counted (c 70 adults); two nests checked contained one and two eggs, respectively. On 23 July (10:00), all Saunders's Terns were roosting on the largest lagoon of the northern sandbar; the total count was c 130 birds, c 80 adults and c 50 fledglings. Parents were still feeding fledglings in the air and on the ground while some fledglings joined the parents during fishing. The number of raised fledglings for the 2014 season was estimated at c 50.

122 Saunders's Tern / Saunders' Dwergstern *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 22 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Newly hatched young. **123** Saunders's Tern / Saunders' Dwergstern *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 5 July 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Three week old juvenile. **124** Saunders's Terns / Saunders' Dwergsterns *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 6 July 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Parent (front) with c three week old juvenile. **125** Saunders's Terns / Saunders' Dwergsterns *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 23 August 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Parent (left) with five week old juvenile.

In 2015, on 11 June (11:00), only three pairs were found; one pair was displaying with small fish and one pair attended a nest with two eggs. On 26 June (07:30), c 35 adults were found, as well as one fledgling and four nests. Finally, on 8 August (11:30), at least c 140 and possibly more than c 60 adults and fledglings were counted, including c 50 fledglings, the highest count to date at Ras Sudr.

No Little Terns *S albifrons* were observed in or near the Saunders's Tern colonies (Little breeds c 350 km to the west along the Mediterranean coast of Egypt).

Breeding behaviour

Saunders's Terns return to their breeding grounds from the last week of April onwards. Based on my surveys, egg laying at Ras Sudr started from the first week of May and the first chicks hatched from the third week of May. The birds at Ras Sudr breed in loose colonies on sandy sea shores with nests placed 5-100 m apart. The territory may be restricted to just enough space around the nest to allow mating and nesting activity without physical contact with neighbouring pairs. The terns prefer to nest on the sandbar because it is a long way from any disturbance. They display at the lagoon which is quieter than the seaside, being protected

126 Saunders's Terns / Saunders' Dwergsterns *Sternula saundersi*, adult (left) with two juveniles, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 23 August 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **127** Saunders's Terns / Saunders' Dwergsterns *Sternula saundersi*, adult (right) and first-winter, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 22 June 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **128** Saunders's Tern / Saunders' Dwergstern *Sternula saundersi*, first-winter, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 5 July 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **129** Saunders's Terns / Saunders' Dwergsterns *Sternula saundersi*, Ras Sudr, South Sinai Governorate, Egypt, 23 August 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Roosting adults and fledglings at northern lagoon.

from the wind. Males start to display by moving the head from side to side while holding a small fish and offering the fish to the female. Aerial display is performed at the beginning of the breeding season. The nest is a scrape or a little deeper cup-shaped depression, sometimes lined and ornamented with a small amount of shells for perfect camouflage. During the surveys, chicks stayed with the parents after hatching for the first few days for protection, feeding and shading. After hatching, especially during the first few days, parents covered chicks with sea water for cooling and shaded them from the sun. After five days, the nest was left and the chicks independently sought shade and hid from predators. On the sandbar, the main predator is the ghost crab, which has been observed to attack five day old chicks while the parents defended it. The hatchlings were able to flap very short distances (c 5 m) after two weeks. After five weeks, the juveniles flew with the adults to nearby fishing grounds and were fed small fishes by the parents.

Conservation

The Saunders's Tern colony at Ras Sudr is the only breeding colony in the WP (sensu BWP; Cramp & Simmons 1977). The colony is sensitive to disturbance, especially from visitors from the nearby resort. The management of the resort has recently started to build some wooden huts at the end of

the jetty that is quite close to the colony. This change of habitat could possibly affect future breeding seasons. Conservation measures need to be discussed with the management of the resort before the next breeding season to reduce a future impact by tourists and local visitors. Also, the sea level during the first visit in June 2015 was higher than in previous years, making the colony more accessible and prone to disturbance.

Visiting the colony

Although Ras Sudr is only 200 km from Cairo airport, getting to Ras Sudr can be a time consuming experience because of the many checkpoints and the fierce security checks before entering the Suez tunnel. Once in the Sinai peninsula, foreigners can be forced to travel to Ras Sudr in escorted convoys only, which will even take more time. The northern half of the Sinai peninsula is currently indicated as a red 'no-go zone' by, eg, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/reisadviezen/inhoud/egypte). The only hotel in Ras Sudr that meets western standards can be fully booked in summer when the area is much visited by visitors from Cairo. The colonies can only be reached by using one of the private entrance roads and permission must be asked before entering the resort and jetty. Because of the high temperatures and the long walk, sufficient drinking water must be taken.

Other interesting species observed near the colony in summer 2015 included Indian Reef Heron *Egretta gularis schistacea*, Crab-plover *Dromas ardeola* (seen from May to August), Greater Sand Plover *Anarhynchus leschenaultii*, Slender-billed Gull *Chroicocephalus genei*, Caspian *Hydroprogne caspia*, White-cheeked *Sterna repressa*, Lesser Crested *S bengalensis* and Greater Crested Tern *S bergii*, and Pied Kingfisher *Ceryle rudis*.

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Samenvatting

Tellingen van broedende Saunders' Dwergsterns bij Ras Sudr, Egypte, in 2014 en 2015 Na de ontdekking van de eerste broedende Saunders' Dwergsterns *Sternula saundersi* bij Ras Sudr in de Sinaï, Egypte, in 2012 (12 adulte vogels) werden hier in 2013 c 45 adulte geteld. Dit is de enige bekende kolonie in de WP ('sensu BWP'). Dit artikel beschrijft de resultaten van zes tellingen in 2014 en drie tellingen in 2015. In beide jaren ging het om twee kolonies op korte afstand van elkaar. De hoogste telling in 2014 bedroeg c 130 vogels (c 80 adulte en c 50 jongen). De hoogste telling in 2015 bedroeg ten minste 140 and mogelijk meer dan 160 vogels (waarvan c 50 jongen). Het artikel beschrijft een aantal aspecten van het baltsgedrag en broedgedrag en geeft aanwijzingen op welke wijze vogelaars de kolonies kunnen bezoeken.

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Mohamed I Habib, PO Box 432, Hurghada, Egypt (mrhydro35@hotmail.com)

Golden Nightjar in Western Sahara, Morocco, in May 2015

Jurek Dyczkowski

On 3 May 2015, just after midnight, Jurek Dyczkowski and Rafal Smykala were spotlighting for mammals near km post 48 on the Dakhla to Aousserd road (signposted Dakhla 99 km, Aousserd 168 km; 23°30.414′ N, 15°32.289′ W), Western Sahara, Morocco. The habitat was flat stony desert, practically bare, with only few xerophytic weeds and stunted *Acacia* trees. Unexpectedly, a nightjar *Caprimulgus* took off, crossing the road, and hit the car. Only JD saw the bird briefly, while RS missed it. Although JD and RS, looking for wildlife, were driving slowly and cautiously, there was nothing they could have done to avoid the collision. The bird turned out to be not the expected Egyptian Nightjar *C aegyptius* nor a migrant European Nightjar *C europaeus* but a Golden Nightjar *C eximius*. JD and RS offered the specimen to Taoufik El Balla of Association Nature Initiative (ANI) in Dakhla. He kindly declined because Dakhla has no museum or other institution to preserve it. Therefore JD and RS measured it and took many photographs. Flight feathers and numerous contour feathers were deposited in Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany (specimen ZMB 2015.210).

Description

This description is based on the series of photographs by JD (plate 130-133).

SIZE & SHAPE Size similar to European Nightjar. Shape of a typical nightjar *Caprimulgus*.

HEAD White patch on throat and throat side, poorly to prominently visible depending on position of feathers; with ruffled feathers, shape of patch not well visible. White patch divided into central patch and two side patches.

130 Golden Nightjar / Goudgele Nachtzwaluw *Caprimulgus eximius*, between Dakhla and Aousserd, Western Sahara, Morocco, 3 May 2015 *(Jurek Dyczkowski)*

[*Dutch Birding 38: 80-86, 2016*]

131-132 Golden Nightjar / Goudgele Nachtzwaluw *Caprimulgus eximius*, between Dakhla and Aousserd, Western Sahara, Morocco, 3 May 2015 *(Jurek Dyczkowski)*

133 Golden Nightjar / Goudgele Nachtzwaluw *Caprimulgus eximius*, between Dakhla and Aousserd, Western Sahara, Morocco, 3 May 2015 *(Jurek Dyczkowski)*

UPPERPARTS Orange-buff, all feathers with few dull-white bands speckled with black, giving appearance of pale pearl-grey spots.
UNDERPARTS Breast buff with faint bars composed of black speckles, turning into buffy-whitish belly with faint black speckles, and then to whitish undertail-coverts.
UPPERWING Greater wing-coverts, secondaries and most primaries golden-buff with paler base and regular, sharp bordered, narrow black bars. Final bar on p5-7 breaking into many small black spots. P1-4 rufous at base. At c 1/4 to 1/2 from wing-tip, broad white patch (c 35 mm long at broadest point) with faint buff edges present. Wing-patch bordered on both sides by broad black band. Primary tips barred rufous and spotted grey.
UNDERWING Pale buff with faint black bars on underwing-coverts. Underside of flight-feathers with c three narrow black bars distally. Underside of p1-4 with buff base and white patches bordered by bold black and barred tip, mirroring upperwing pattern.
TAIL Most tail-feathers orange-buff with narrow bars composed of whitish and black freckles, merging into pearl-grey. Outer two tail-feathers orange-buff with paler base and sharply defined, narrow, black bars, and contrasting tip up to c 20 mm broad, white with faint buff edge.
BARE PARTS Bill dark grey. Eye appearing black. Leg dark grey with prominent comb on middle toe.
MOULT No moult visible.
BIOMETRICS Total body length c 254 mm, head 50 mm, bill from skull c 10 mm, wing 171 mm (pressed against ruler). Tarsus 18 mm, tail c 114 mm. Wing formula: p3 top, p2 -2 mm, p1 -9 mm, p4 -13 mm, p5 -37 mm, p6 -56 mm, p7 -68 mm, p8 -73 mm.

Identification

When JD saw the nightjar briefly at night, its most prominent features were a large white wing-patch and very contrasting bars on the flight-feathers. The golden colour only became apparent in good light. Identification was rather straightforward, because no similar nightjar with white wing-patches and golden-buff plumage exists (Holyoak & Woodcock 2001, Cleere 2010). The buff edges to the white primary patches and the relatively narrow white tips to the outer tail-feathers (range 15-25 mm), suffused with buff (notably on upper side of t5), indicate a female (Fry et al 1998, Holyoak & Woodcock 2001). The bird was first reported on the internet as a male, based on suggestions that the signal patches of females should be completely buff (cf Borrow & Demey 2012).

The number of bars on the central tail-feather suggests that our bird belonged to the subspecies *C e simplicolor*. Compared with nominate *C e ex-*

imius, *simplicolor* differs in plumage tone and shows more barring on the central tail-feathers, which are also narrower (Vaurie 1965, Fry et al 1998). There appear to be no published photographs of *eximius* but the plumage tone of our bird was identical to *simplicolor* birds photographed in Niger (Wacher 2010, Kusserow 2011, Newby 2014). Nominate *eximius* has seven to eight bars on the central tail-feathers (Vaurie 1965, Fry et al 1998) but the number of bars remains unknown for *simplicolor*. It is also difficult to count from photographs, because the uppertail-coverts partially cover the tail-feathers. Our bird had c 10 bars, which is outside the range given for nominate *eximius*. *Simplicolor* is also the most likely subspecies based on distribution, because it occurs in the Sahel zone in western and central Africa. Nominate *eximius* is restricted to southern Sudan and South Sudan and is therefore much less likely to reach western Africa (del Hoyo et al 1998).

Distribution and status

The distribution range of Golden Nightjar is along the southern edge of the Sahara desert in Africa. It is less-known species and published information on range, appearance and habits is brief and somewhat contradictory. The known area of occurrence nearest to our record locality in Western Sahara is southern Mauritania, where it is common from 40-50 km south of Nouakchott, with several records in Nouakchott itself (Isenmann et al 2010). There is one record in northern Mauritania, at Oudane from 30 April to 6 May 2003 (Adrar, 20°56′ N, 12°52′ W; Isenmann et al 2010). Our observation was therefore 600-650 km north of the normal range and 400 km north-west of Oudane.

Golden Nightjar is considered a resident, with local movements or short-distance migration reported in Mali. Breeding habitat is sub-desert steppe with sparse grass and scrub, often stony or hilly, and elsewhere flat savannah with scattered trees. It forages near water and in desert (Fry et al 1988, Holyoak & Woodcock 2001). The habitat at our locality fits this description, with the nearest savannah or hills being many kilometres away. The date of our observation falls within the nesting period of April to May in western Africa (Holyoak & Woodcock 2001, Isenmann et al 2010).

The record was accepted by the Moroccan Rare Birds Committee (MRBC; Fareh et al 2016). It is the first record for Morocco and for the Western Palearctic (cf Cramp et al 1986). There is one old sight report from the WP, from Western Sahara in 1955 (Valverde 1957). It has been widely cited but has not been accepted by MRBC and is therefore not mentioned in Thévenot et al (2003). The description is as follows: '*Caprimulgus eximius*? Guelta Zemmour, 6-VI: A *Caprimulgus* which by its size, slightly larger than a lark, could only be this species rose from the sandy wadi enclosed between falling rocks near the fortress and was hunting in flight for a long time.' Valverde himself attached the question mark to the species name, and has seen no colours, basing the identification only on the very small size of the bird seen in the darkness. Size is very difficult to judge in darkness and cannot be the only basis of identification. Golden Nightjar is not as small as described and its size overlaps with other nightjar species. The minimum body length and wing length of *simplicolor* are just 10 and 4 mm shorter than those for Egyptian Nightjar, and 15 and 5 mm shorter than those for European Nightjar (Cramp 1986, Fry et al 1988, Holyoak & Woodcock 2001), making the identification of the almost lark-sized bird by Valverde as Golden Nightjar extremely unlikely. Field guides do not mention size as a good field character either (Cleere & Nurney 1998, Holyoak & Woodcock 2001, Cleere 2010). This historic record should thus be considered unsubstantiated.

Conclusions

During the two nights after the observation, we spotlighted and played the recording of Egyptian Nightjar at this locality and several wadis along the Dakhla to Aousserd road. However, no nocturnal birds were seen or heard, except for some Eurasian Stone-curlews *Burhinus oedicnemus* near the Gleb Jdiane waterhole. Nevertheless, it is possible that more records of Golden Nightjar will follow. Western Sahara is very understudied, and apparently has no resident ornithologists or birders. Nightjars are normally overlooked without specialized night searches. Given the lack of systematic searches and the nocturnal behaviour of nightjars, it is even possible that an undiscovered breeding population exists in the Western Sahara. We hope that this record fuels birdwatchers to search for the species systematically in the future.

Other interesting bird records

The Aousserd area is known for a number of WP specialties, such as breeding Cricket Warblers *Spiloptila clamans*, African Dunn's Larks *Eremophila dunni dunni* and regular Sudan Golden Sparrows *Passer luteus* (cf Amezian et al 2011). It

134 Desert Sparrows / Woestijnmussen *Passer simplex*, Oued Gtta Dwiyate, Western Sahara, Morocco, May 2015 *(Jurek Dyczkowski)* **135** Cricket Warbler / Krekelprinia *Spiloptila clamans*, c 70 km west of Oued Jenna, Western Sahara, Morocco, May 2015 *(Jurek Dyczkowski)* **136** African Dunn's Lark / Afrikaanse Dunns Leeuwerik *Eremophila dunni dunni*, between Dakhla and Aousserd, Western Sahara, Morocco, May 2015 *(Jurek Dyczkowski)*

is also the area where the first White-throated Bee-eater *Merops albicollis* for the WP ('sensu BWP') was recorded in December 2013 (Bergier et al 2015). It is likely that more discoveries will follow; the Sahara desert is not a barrier of lifeless dunes but is dotted with vegetated wadis. Birds move between these patches of habitat, and it is possible that other sub-Saharan species appear occasionally or even breed.

Other interesting birds recorded in May 2015 included Desert Sparrows *P simplex*, which were common in any bushes, with flocks of up to 41 and at least one pair feeding chicks at nest in Oued Gtta Dwiyate near 23°08.075'N, 14°58.420'W (plate 134). Cricket Warbler was widespread in clumps of tall grass in a small un-

named wadi (23°05.848'N, 14°56.519'W), 70 km west of Oued Jenna, and also observed in Oued Jenna itself (plate 135). These three places seemed to be the best accessible habitat, especially looking for the greenest patches of vegetation in them. We observed several African Dunn's Larks (plate 136) and a flock of four Black-crowned Sparrow-Larks *Eremopterix nigriceps*. Other desert birds included many Cream-colored Coursers *Cursorius cursor* and Lanner Falcons *Falco biarmicus* and Barbary Falcons *F pelegrinoides*.

Surprisingly, northern migrants were still very common in May, with over 20 species seen. Barn Swallows *Hirundo rustica*, Willow Warblers *Phylloscopus trochilus,* Common Redstarts *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* and Spotted Flycatchers *Muscicapa striata* were more common than resident birds. Gleb Jdiane waterhole is a natural migrant trap, although desert birds coming to drink are an even larger attraction. Calls of migrant birds often attracted predatory local Desert Grey Shrikes *Lanius elegans*.

Logistics

Travelling birders, after consulting the current security situation, can visit Western Sahara by car from northern Morocco. Dakhla also has an international airport and car rental. Adjacent Dakhla bay has concentrations of waterbirds, including Royal Terns *Sterna maxima* in May. The asphalt road between Dakhla and Aousserd gives access to most desert specialties in this part of the WP. Aousserd currently has an operating petrol station, a small shop and a cafe, and camping is possible, although we are unsure whether these services will remain. Several other paved roads have not yet been explored ornithologically, to the north-east towards Bin Anzarane and south towards Barabas. Further details for visits can be found in Bergier & Bergier (2003) and in online trip reports, eg, de Jong et al (2015), http://tinyurl.com/jmbjyb2, http://tinyurl.com/zr36lmk and http://tinyurl.com/gr6whg3.

Samenvatting

Goudgele Nachtzwaluw in Westelijke Sahara, Marokko, in mei 2015 Op 3 Mei 2015 vloog een Goudgele Nachtzwaluw *Caprimulgus eximius* tegen een auto met bezoekende vogelaars bij kilometerpaal 48 langs de weg van Dakhla naar Aousserd, Westelijke Sahara, Marokko, en overleed ter plekke. Het 'gouden' (blonde) verenkleed sluit iedere andere soort nachtzwaluw uit, zoals Nachtzwaluw *C europaeus*; de grote witte vleugelvlek past ook niet op Egyptische Nachtzwaluw *C aegyptius*. Op basis van 'buffe' randen aan de witte handpenvlekken en de relatief smalle (c 20 mm) witte vlek op de buitenste twee staartpennen (witte vlek bovendien met 'buffe' zweem, vooral op de bovenkant van t5), was het een vrouwtje. Op basis van verenkleed en verspreiding betrof het waarschijnlijk de ondersoort *C e simplicolor*. De vogel werd gefotografeerd en een aantal veren werd bewaard; de waarneming is aanvaard door de Marokkaanse dwaalgastencommissie (MRBC). Het betreft het eerste geval van deze Afrikaanse soort voor de WP. Een eerdere melding in de Westelijke Sahara, uit 1955, wordt besproken en als onvoldoende gedocumenteerd beschouwd omdat de waarnemer in kwestie zelf ook twijfelde en omdat determinatie niet was gebaseerd op de kleur maar alleen op de grootte, een kenmerk dat niet diagnostisch is. De mogelijkheid dat deze en andere Afrotropische soorten vaker voorkomen in de Westelijke Sahara wordt besproken. In aanvulling wordt een aantal andere interessante waarnemingen vermeld, zoals van Krekelprinia *Spiloptila clamans*, Afrikaanse Dunns Leeuwerik *Eremophila dunni dunni*, Zwartkruinvinkleeuwerik *Eremopterix nigriceps* en Woestijnmus *Passer simplex*.

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Jurek Dyczkowski, Walbrzyska 19/50, 02-739 Warszawa, Poland (jurek.birds@gmx.de)

Oriental Skylark at El Gouna, Egypt, in March 2012

El Gouna along the Red Sea coast of Egypt is one of my regular (birding) holiday destinations. Each time I have visited this resort, I observed at least one special bird – most of them easily identified. However, the inconspicuous lark that I saw on 27 March 2012 took a little longer to get me aroused. I was checking the gardens of the Mövenpick Hotel for two photogenic Common Rock Thrushes *Monticola saxatilis* when I came to a sandy patch with scattered stones and flowers. I noticed a very pale bird, standing upright, with an erect crest. It faced me and I noted a rather long and slightly curved bill. 'Crested Lark – probably one of the many subspecies occurring in the Middle East', I thought. I pointed my camera at the bird and 'finished' it off in little more than five minutes, and then returned to the rock thrushes. Next day, the 'Crested Lark' *Galerida cristata* theory got weaker and I visited the site again. The bird was still there and I took some more photographs. By now, I had learned from the internet that southern subspecies of Crested have very long bills, longer than the lark I had seen. I had also found out that the presence of Crested on the western shore of the Red Sea would be rather unusual. My thoughts now went to the two Western Paleractic species of skylark *Alauda*. The first option was Eurasian Skylark *A arvensis,* because this species occasionally turns up south of the winter quarters in northern Egypt. The chance that it was an Oriental Skylark *A gulgula* appeared very small to me, because the bird did not really match any of the drawings in Svensson et al (2010). The case for Eurasian was strengthened when I saw the bird rise vertically in the air, hovering above the patch and flying a few small rounds before returning to the ground. I largely ignored the bird from then on, although it remained present the following days and was last seen on 31 March.

Back home in the first week of April, I started to look at the photographs of the lark again. I went through my photographs and searched the internet. I found nearly identical birds from India and Kuwait, and these convinced me that it had to be an Oriental Skylark. I sent some photographs to Nils van Duivendijk and he confirmed my findings. Later, I also consulted Hadoram Shirihai and he also supported the identification. I submitted the record to the Egyptian Ornithological Rarities Committee and it was accepted as the second record for Egypt (István Moldován in litt), constituting the first record for the African continent (the first record was in the Sinai, in the Asian part of the country).

Description

The description is based on my photographs (plate 137-139).

SIZE & SHAPE Rather small and compact lark. Wing and tail relatively short, with primaries projecting only very slightly beyond tertials. Bill relatively fine and pointed and almost straight. Forehead rather flat. Short crest, giving head pointed shape. Tail slightly forked.

HEAD Dark streaks on forehead and crown. Ear-coverts rusty toned. Nape greyish-brown, with dark streaking. Chin and throat whitish. Dark moustachial and malar stripe present but not prominent. Loral area extensively pale and supercilium whitish-buff, creating pale-faced appearance in front view; supercilium almost reaching back of head but not connected.

UPPERPARTS Brown to dark-brown with sandy fringes to mantle-feathers and scapulars.

UNDERPARTS Breast sandy-yellow with fine, narrow dark-brown streaking extending to upper belly. Belly sandy-white, without streaking. Single long dark line on flank, often concealed under wing. Undertail-coverts pale buff.

WING Wing-coverts dark brown, with sandy or rusty edges. Pale grey lesser coverts contrasting with rusty-brown median and greater coverts. Pale rusty fringe to outer web of primaries.

TAIL Outer tail-feathers whitish.

BARE PARTS Eye dark. Bill brownish-grey, with pale pink-

137 Oriental Skylark / Kleine Veldleeuwerik *Alauda gulgula*, El Gouna, Al Bahr al Ahmar, Egypt, 28 March 2012 *(Edwin Winkel)*. Short primary projection, short tail, large unmarked loral patch and long and slender bill typical for this species. **138** Oriental Skylark / Kleine Veldleeuwerik *Alauda gulgula*, El Gouna, Al Bahr al Ahmar, Egypt, 28 March 2012 *(Edwin Winkel)*. Rufous ear-coverts and fringes of secondaries and inner primaries are normally good indications for Oriental but not very distinctive on this pale and worn bird. **139** Oriental Skylark / Kleine Veldleeuwerik *Alauda gulgula*, El Gouna, Al Bahr al Ahmar, Egypt, 27 March 2012 *(Edwin Winkel)*. Nearly unmarked throat and broad supercilium fit Oriental. White belly and whitish outer tail-feathers could refer to subspecies *A g ihamarum* or *A g inopinata*. **140** Mövenpick Hotel, El Gouna, Al Bahr al Ahmar, Egypt, 22 March 2012 *(Edwin Winkel)*. This sandy and rocky patch with flowers was exclusive habitat of Oriental Skylark *Alauda gulgula* in March 2012.

ish base to lower mandible. Leg fleshy-pink to yellow.
MOULT & WEAR Tertials rather worn.
SOUND Not registered.

Identification

Although Oriental Skylark resembles Eurasian Skylark in many aspects, several features distinguish both species (Shirihai 1986, Parks 1988, Kok & van Duivendijk 1998, Headon 2010, Svensson et al 2010, van Duivendijk 2011). The most conspicuous and diagnostic feature in rest is Oriental's short primary projection, in combination with the relatively short tail. In very worn spring birds, the primaries are sometimes more exposed but even such birds still hide most of the flight-feathers. The primary projection of Eurasian is much longer, while Crested Lark has no projection at all. Compared with Eurasian, the bill is rather slender and pointed in Oriental but not long and curved as in Crested. Oriental also has a large pale loral patch and nearly unmarked white throat. In Eurasian, these areas are usually marked or streaked. The loral area extends higher on the head in Oriental than in Eurasian, combined with

141-144 Oriental Skylark / Kleine Veldleeuwerik *Alauda gulgula*, Eilat, Israel, March 2015 *(Hadoram Shirihai)*. Note overall greyish plumage with limited rufous on ear-coverts and fringes of visible primaries.

the distinctive supercilium, creating a unique front view. Another character is the rufous trailing edge to the wing, visible in flight. In Eurasian, this edge is white and, in Crested, it is not distinguishable from the colour of the rest of the wing but this character is not visible in the photographs. The rufous ear-coverts and fringes to the secondaries and inner primaries are generally also distinctive characteristics for Oriental but on the pale and worn El Gouna bird this was not very obvious. The bird flew up a few times but I did not register a sound (a buzzing call described as *bzruu* or *bazterrr* is unique to Oriental (Shirihai 1986)).

Subspecies

Searching the internet learns that Oriental Skylarks vary from dark and heavily streaked to pale and sandy coloured like the El Gouna bird. Dark birds exist without any rufous and ones with many reddish tones, and paler birds occur with white bellies and others with a uniform buffish underside, without a reddish-tinged breast. In addition, wear, bleaching and clinal transitions between subspecies affect the appearance of individual birds.

The whitish outer tail-feathers could indicate the subspecies *A g ihamarum*, instead of the 'nearby' *A g inconspicua* population (see distribution). *Inconspicua* is considered the palest and least streaked subspecies, with pale buffish outer tail-feathers. *Ihamarum* is more rufous and more streaked above, as well as more rufous tinged on the breast. The El Gouna bird did not make a rufous impression at all (except for the breast) but a third subspecies has intermediate colouring and streaking: *A g inopinata*. This subspecies has white outer tail-feathers and is whitest below (compare plate 139).

A total of 10 birds trapped close to Eilat, Israel,

apparently differ from skins of *inconspicua* from the Booth Museum of Natural History (Shirihai 1996): 'It appears that those arriving at Eilat may be from an (isolated?) population very close to Israel (Iraq?, Jordanian mountains?); it is hard to believe that there are yearly accidentals from east Iran or Turkmenistan, since species is mainly resident or a short distance migrant. It is concluded that the Eilat birds are, morphologically, closest to *inconspicua*, though different enough to be classified as a separate subspecies, currently unnamed until further study reveals its affinities.' Other options are given by Donald (2004): 'Birds occasionally wintering in southern Israel are apparently rather darker than *inconspicua*, suggesting they come from further east, possibly the race *ihamarum* of the Pamirs and western Himalayas. This race has more rufous colouration on the ear coverts and outer fringes of the primaries than does *inconspicua*.' Plate 141-144 show birds at Eilat, Israel, in March 2015 (the same month as the El Gouna bird) and illustrate how some birds can get very greyish looking by wear and beaching (Hadoram Shirihai in litt).

This large variation makes designating the birds in Israel and Egypt to subspecies difficult, if not impossible. To know which subspecies is or are visiting the region, future research will be needed.

Distribution and occurrence

Oriental Skylark breeds and winters in large parts of South Asia and South-east Asia, eg, in India, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and China. It is also a summer visitor to Central Asia and Iran (*A g inconspicua*) and mountainous regions further east (north-eastern Afghanistan, Kashmir and Nepal; (*A g ihamarum*) and Bhutan, Tibet and north-western China (*A g inopinata*)). It is a rare but regular winter visitor to Saudi Arabia and Oman (del Hoyo et al 2004). It is a fairly rare passage migrant and winter visitor in Israel since it was first recorded there in September 1984 (Shirihai 1986ab, Shirihai 1996). Annual numbers in Israel fluctuate between five and 30 individuals and most birds are recorded in the valleys in the east of the country, from the Hula valley in the north south to Eilat. Birds are usually first seen in mid-October and numbers peak in mid-November; a few stay for the winter (Shirihai 1996). The first record for Egypt was in October 1990, when two birds were observed together in an agricultural field north of Sharm El Sheikh, Sinai (Madge 1992).

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Edwin Winkel, Het Laar 217, 7414 BP Deventer, Netherlands (hraefn7@gmail.com)

Swinhoes Boszanger bij Kamperhoek in november 2013-januari 2014

In de meest noordelijke punt van de Flevopolder, Flevoland, ligt natuurgebied de Kamperhoek. In dit moerasachtige bos begrensd door akkers en de Ketelmeerdijk ligt Vogelringstation De Glinte, waar sinds de oprichting in 1982 jaarlijks 1000-1500 vogels worden geringd; rietzangers Acrocephalidae vormen daarbij doorgaans de hoofdmoot. Er is geen compleet beeld van alle ringvangsten maar er worden weinig schaarse en nauwelijks zeldzame soorten gevangen.

Op 23 november 2013 werd 's ochtends vroeg een net in het moeras opgesteld om snippen te vangen. Nog voordat het net gereed stond vloog er al een Bokje *Lymnocryptes minimus* in, een nieuwe soort voor het ringstation. Omdat Bokjes lastig op leeftijd zijn te brengen werd Rinse van der Vliet gebeld met de vraag of hij betrouwbare kenmerken wist. De rest van de ochtend waren de vangsten mager. Tegen het middaguur werd gestopt met ringen en werden alle netten vlak voor het opruimen nog snel gecontroleerd om eventueel gevangen vogels niet te lang te laten hangen. Terwijl een van de aanwezige ringers (Hans Wagenaar) en twee helpers (Jan Kolb en Egbert Louis) begonnen met het inhalen van de eerste netten, liep de andere ringer (Mervyn Roos) het controlerondje. In een van de netten in het riet hing om 12:00 nog een zangvogel. Op afstand leek het in eerste instantie op een Tjiftjaf *Phylloscopus collybita* maar dichterbij viel de gele ondersnavel op, waardoor het duidelijk was dat het een andere soort moest zijn. Tijdens het uithalen bleek hij bovendien twee duidelijke vleugelstrepen te hebben. Door het ontbreken van een opvallend gele stuit ging de gedachte al snel richting Bladkoning *P inornatus*. Nadat de vogel was geringd (Arnhem ABV999) en de maten waren genomen, werd in de aanwezige literatuur gekeken of Humes Bladkoning *P humei* kon worden uitgesloten. Tevens werd RvdV nogmaals gebeld, ditmaal over de kleur van de ondersnavel van Bladkoning versus Humes. In combinatie met de overwegend helder geelgroene indruk viel de optie Humes echter gauw af. De andere aanwezigen werden gewaarschuwd en voordat de vogel zijn vrijheid herkreeg werden foto's gemaakt.

Thuisgekomen wierp MR een snelle blik in Svensson et al (2012); het eerste wat hem opviel waren de bij de gevangen vogel ontbrekende wit-

145 Swinhoes Boszanger / Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarus*, Kamperhoek, Flevoland, 23 november 2013 *(Mervyn Roos)*

146-147 Swinhoes Boszanger / Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarus*, Kamperhoek, Flevoland, 23 november 2013 *(Mervyn Roos)*

te randen aan de tertials van een Bladkoning. Daarmee verviel deze optie. Na enig zoeken, controleren en dubbel controleren bleek het om een Swinhoes Boszanger *P plumbeitarsus* te gaan. RvdV werd voor de derde keer gebeld. Toen hij hoorde dat het géén Bladkoning was maar waarschijnlijk nog iets veel leukers, wilde hij graag foto's zien. Nadat zowel hij als Vincent van der Spek zowat een hartverzakking kregen bij het zien van enkele foto's op hun mobiel, vroeg hij of het goed was als de foto's ter bevestiging naar Nils van Duivendijk werden gestuurd. In verband met de kwetsbaarheid van de smalle dijkjes in het riet en het feit dat de vogel in een niet voor publiek toegankelijk deel van de Kamperhoek was gevangen, werd verzocht de locatie voorlopig geheim te houden. Amper een uur later kwam van NvD de bevestiging.

Op donderdagavond 28 november werd het nieuws over de vangst verspreid. Omdat er al een aantal dagen (en heldere nachten) was verstreken sinds de vangst was de verwachting dat de vogel inmiddels zou zijn vertrokken. Desalniettemin ging een aantal vogelaars de volgende dag in het voor publiek toegankelijke deel van het bos op zoek. Het was Reinoud Vermoolen die de vogel vrijdagmiddag 29 november vanaf het openbare pad net buiten de ringbaan enkele seconden in beeld kreeg. Op zaterdag 30 november verzamelden zich enkele 10-tallen en later op de dag enkele 100-en vogelaars in het gebied. De Swinhoes Boszanger werd gedurende die dag een aantal malen waargenomen, optrekkend met Goudhanen *Regulus regulus*, mezen Paridae en enkele Tjiftjaffen. Waarnemingen waren steeds kort, van een paar seconden tot hooguit enkele minuten, en meestal verbleef hij vrij hoog in de bomen. Op 1 december herhaalde dit patroon zich. Met enige regelmaat werd hij ook roepend gehoord. Na 1 december werden de waarnemingen schaarser en het werd steeds moeilijker om de vogel te vinden, mede omdat hij geen voorkeur meer had voor de bomen rond de vindplaats maar zich in een groter gebied bevond. De laatste documentatie dateert van 2 december (foto) en 3 december (geluidsopname). Daarna werd hij nog met enige regelmaat gemeld tot 15 december en vervolgens nog op 18, 23, 24 en 29 december en 3 januari 2014 (www.waarneming.nl).

Beschrijving

De beschrijving is gebaseerd op aantekeningen en foto's van MR (vogel in de hand) en op veldfoto's van Herman Bouman, Jaap Denee, Vincent Legrand en Marten Miske (Dutch Birding 35: 394, plaat 491, 2013, 36: 58, plaat 71, 379, plaat 506, 2014) en geluidsopnamen van Sander Bot en Thijs Fijen (www.dutchbirding.nl/soundgalery.php, www.xeno-canto.org/species/Phylloscopus-plumbeitarsus).

KOP Kruin en oogstreep olijfbruin. Wenkbrauwstreep boven en vlak voor oog lichtgeel, naar achteren smaller en bleker wordend; breedst midden boven tot net achter oog, ver achter oog doorlopend maar niet tot in nek; naar voren stoppend vlak voor neusgat en niet boven snavel verbonden met wenkbrauwstreep op andere kopzijde.

BOVENDELEN Rug, mantel, stuit en bovenstaartdekveren olijfbruin.

VLEUGEL Hand- en armpennen en tertials bruin, handpennen met lichte groenachtige zoom op buitenvlag. Scherpe punten ('spikes') aan top van p1-3(4) (van binnen naar buiten genummerd) en s1-3 (van buiten naar binnen genummerd). Grote dekveren met brede geelwitte top op buitenvlag, smal maar duidelijk doorlopend op binnenvlag, opvallende onderste vleugelstreep vormend. Middelste dekveren met duidelijke geelwitte top op buitenvlag (halve breedte van die op grote dekveren), nauwelijks doorlopend op binnenvlag, onopvallende bovenste vleugelstreep vormend.

STAART Staartpennen bruin. Top van t4-6 (van binnen naar buiten genummerd) op binnenvlag met smalle lich-

148 Swinhoes Boszanger / Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarus*, Kamperhoek, Flevoland, 23 november 2013 *(Mervyn Roos)*

149 Swinhoes Boszanger / Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarus*, Kamperhoek, Flevoland, 30 november 2013 *(Herman Bouman)*

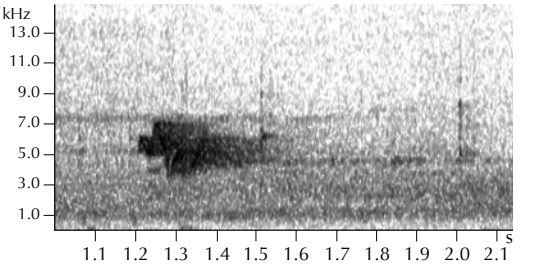
150 Swinhoes Boszanger / Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarus*, Kamperhoek, Flevoland, 2 december 2013 *(Marten Miske)*

te zoom. Top van staartpennen spits, met name t3-6.
NAAKTE DELEN Iris zeer donker. Bovensnavel hoornkleurig, ondersnavel heldergeel. Poot grijsbruin, tenen geelbruin met roze tinten, nagels geelachtig grijsbruin.
SLEET Geheel verenkleed vers en ongesleten, inclusief hand-, arm- en staartpennen.
BIOMETRIE Vleugellengte 54.5 mm. Staartlengte 37 mm. P7 (van binnen naar buiten genummerd) 43 mm, p8 41 mm. Buitenvlag van p5-8 versmald. Handpenprojectie 60% van zichtbaar deel tertials. Tarsusdikte 1.5 mm. Gewicht 7.3 g. Vetgraad 3 (Busse & Kania 1970).
GELUID Twee roepjes: scherp oplopend enkellettergrepig *tsiek* en tweelettergrepig *tju-liep*, met dalende eerste lettergreep en stijgende tweede lettergreep.

Determinatie

De combinatie van groene bovendelen, witachtige onderdelen, dubbele lichte vleugelstreep en scherp afgetekende lichte wenkbrauwstreep duidt op een *Phylloscopus* uit de groep 'boszangers met vleugelstrepen', zoals Groene Fitis *P nitidus*, Swinhoes Boszanger, Grauwe Fitis *P trochiloides* en Noordse Boszanger *P borealis* en enkele verwante taxa uit Oost-Azië. Bladkoning en Humes Bladkoning hebben ook een duidelijke dubbele vleugelstreep maar vallen buiten deze groep en kunnen worden uitgesloten omdat beide soorten lichte toppen aan de tertials hebben en compacter zijn gebouwd met een kortere staart; daarnaast heeft Humes Bladkoning overwegend donkere naakte delen en een meer grijsgroen verenkleed. Swinhoes Boszanger verschilt van Grauwe Fitis door de bredere en langere vleugelstreep op de grote dekveren en de koptekening (bij Grauwe Fitis is de wenkbrauw verbonden boven de snavel). Grauwe Fitis vertoont daarnaast in tegenstelling tot Swinhoes Boszanger niet of nauwelijks een tweede vleugelstreep. Noordse Boszanger verschilt van Swinhoes Boszanger (en Grauwe Fitis) door drie (niet vier) handpennen met versmalde buitenvlag (p6-8) en de grotere vleugellengte (langere p10). Daarnaast vertoont Noordse Boszanger meer grijze ('vuile') tekening op de flank. Groene Fitis verschilt met name door de duidelijke gele kleur van de wenkbrauwstreep en gele tint op de borst (cf Alström & Olsson 1987, Cramp 1992, Svensson 1992, Leader 1993, Baker 1997, van der Vliet et al 2001, van Duivendijk 2011, Svensson et al 2012). Regelmatig wekte de vogel van Kamperhoek de indruk een enigszins opgerichte ('spiky') snavel te hebben (iets meer omhoog gericht dan bij verwante soorten, wellicht als gevolg van de houding van de vogel); dit is echter niet een kenmerk dat in de literatuur voor Swinhoes Boszanger wordt beschreven. Op grond van het ongesleten verenkleed, inclusief de hand-, arm- en staartpennen, was het een eerstejaars vogel (Svensson 1992).

FIGUUR 1 Swinhoes Boszanger / Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarus*, *plumbeitarus*, Kamperhoek, Flevoland, 1 december 2013 *(Thijs Fijen)*



De tweelettergrepige roep komt goed overeen met diverse opnamen van Swinhoes Boszanger uit de broed- en overwinteringsgebieden in de online bibliotheek van Xeno-canto (www.xeno-canto.org/species/Phylloscopus-plumbeitarsus). De roep is diagnostisch verschillend van Grauwe Fitis en alle andere gelijkende soorten. De enkelvoudige roep is minder bekend. Vermoedelijk is het deze enkelvoudige roep die soms voor verwarring met de eenlettergrepige (maar veel nasalere) *dzit*-roep van Noordse Boszanger kan zorgen, zoals bij het exemplaar op Terschelling in oktober 1996 (zie tabel 1; cf van der Vliet 2001).

Voorkomen en verspreiding

Swinhoes Boszanger broedt in Siberië, Rusland, van de Jenisei oostelijk tot de Zee van Ochotsk en overwintert van zuidoostelijk China zuidelijk tot in Thailand en Indochina (Baker 1997). Het is een zeldzame dwaalgast in Europa, met tot en met 2014 slechts 13 gevallen, waaronder twee eerdere in Nederland (tabel 1). Het zwaartepunt van gevallen ligt (zoals bij de meeste zangvogels die als dwaalgast uit Oost-Azië komen) in het najaar; september (vier) en oktober (zeven) zijn samen goed voor op twee na alle gevallen; naast het hier gedocumenteerde geval uit november is er een Zweeds geval uit juli. Een 'boszanger met vleugelstrepen' die op 26 september 2009 verbleef bij de Robbenjager op Texel, Noord-Holland, werd aanvankelijk gedetermineerd als Noordse Boszanger maar werd niet aanvaard door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA). De vogel vertoonde een aantal kenmerken van Swinhoes Boszanger en werd in 2013 opnieuw ingediend onder die noemer; de CDNA was echter van mening dat de documentatie onvoldoende overtuigend was om de waarneming als Swinhoes te aanvaarden (cf Haas et al 2014).

Swinhoes Boszanger maakt onderdeel uit van het complex waartoe ook Grauwe Fitis en Groene Fitis behoren. Dit 'Grauwe Fitis-complex' wordt vaak gezien als een zogeheten 'ringsoort', waarbij de populaties aan de 'uiteinden' van een cirkelvormige verspreidingsband de kenmerken van verschillende soorten vertonen terwijl de tussenliggende populaties clinaal in elkaar overgaan. De westelijke ondersoort van Grauwe Fitis *P t viridanus* broedt in West-Siberië en Swinhoes Boszanger in Oost-Siberië, met duidelijke verschillen in morfologie, zang en roep, terwijl sprake is van 6% verschil in mtDNA (cf Sangster 2013). In het overlapgebied is mogelijk sprake van enige hybridisatie maar er zijn geen bewezen gevallen (Alcaide et al 2014). De ondersoorten *P t ludlowi*, *P t trochiloides* en *P t obscuratus* omcirkelen van west naar oost het Tibetaanse Plateau en de meest oostelijke ondersoort (*obscuratus*) raakt bijna aan het broedgebied van Swinhoes Boszanger en was vroeger mogelijk verbonden, voordat veel habitat verloren ging (cf Irwin 2000, Irwin et al 2001ab, 2005, 2006, Kovylov et al 2012, Sangster 2013). Alcaide et al (2014) gaven echter aan dat de evolutionaire geschiedenis van het complex aanzienlijk gecompliceerder ligt dan eerdere auteurs aangaven. Het broedgebied van Groene Fitis is geografisch duidelijk gescheiden van de andere taxa. Een aantal auteurs en avifaunistische commissies groepeert alle genoemde taxa als ondersoorten van één soort, Grauwe Fitis. Meestal worden *nitidus* en *plumbei-*

TABEL 1 Gevallen (n=13) van Swinhoes Boszanger *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* in Europa / records (n=13) of Two-barred Warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* in Europe

Brittannië (4)
21-27 oktober 1987, Gugh, Scilly, Engeland (Grant 1987, Bradshaw 2001)
15-16 oktober 1996, Holkham Meals, Norfolk, Engeland (Kemp 1996)
27 september 2003, Bryher, Scilly, Engeland
16 oktober 2006, Filey, North Yorkshire, Engeland

Duitsland (1)
29 september 2011, Mellum, Niedersachsen

Finland (1)
2 oktober 2002, Mustasaari, Östra Norrskär (vangst)

Frankrijk (1)
26 oktober 2004, Île-de-Sein, Bretagne

Nederland (3)
17 september 1990, Castricum, Noord-Holland (vangst; Schekkerman 1992)
2 oktober 1996, Terschelling, Friesland (aanvankelijk gepubliceerd als Noordse Boszanger; van der Vliet & Ouwerkerk 1998, van der Vliet et al 2001)
23 november 2013 tot 3 januari 2014, Kamperhoek, Flevoland (vangst)

Noorwegen (1)
24 september 2013, Kirkegården, Bulandet, Sogn og Fjordane

Zweden (2)
5 juli 1991, Ottenby, Öland (vangst; Elmberg 1992)
6 oktober 1999, Utklippan, Blekinge (vangst)

tarus echter als zelfstandige soorten beschouwd (cf Voous 1977, Gill & Donsker 2015).

Summary

Two-barred Warbler at Kamperhoek in November 2013-January 2014 On 23 November 2013, a Two-barred warbler *Phylloscopus plumbeitarus* was trapped and ringed at Kamperhoek, Flevoland, the Netherlands. On 29 November, it was refound in the field and then observed by many birders on the next days. After 3 December, it was reported infrequently and the last sighting was on 3 January 2014. Identification was based on, eg, the double wing-bar, lack of a white tip to the tertials, silver-white underparts and flank (more greyish in Arctic Warbler *P borealis*), and emarginations on four primaries (not three, as in Arctic). The record has been accepted as the third for the Netherlands; earlier records were at Castricum, Noord-Holland, on 17 September 1990 (trapped) and on Terschelling, Friesland, on 2 October 1996 (first identified as Arctic but re-identified as Two-barred).

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Mervyn Roos, Albatroslaan 219, 8241 CP Lelystad, Nederland (mervynroos@hotmail.com)
Enno B Ebels, Joseph Haydnlaan 4, 3533 AE Utrecht, Nederland (ebels@wxs.nl)

Masked Wagtail at Burgas, Bulgaria, in September 2015 and WP records

After having landed at Burgas Airport, Bulgaria, at c 16:00 on 12 September 2015, Wim Deloddere and I (Wouter Van Gasse) decided to take a stroll to the beach behind the nearby village of Sarafovo, in order to see if any interesting birds could be found. The weather was grey and windy, with wind force N 5-6 B. When we reached the beach, we saw a few White Wagtails *Motacilla alba* on rocks protruding from the sea. At 17:40, when we had approached the rocks, WD asked me to take a photograph of one of the wagtails. It was clear to us that we were dealing with a speciality or rarity. As a matter of fact, I had seen various taxa of the 'white wagtail complex' in India, including Masked Wagtail *M personata*, a taxon which closely matched the wagtail on the rock! Back at the hotel we quickly consulted the internet and, indeed, all the characteristics of a male Masked moulting into winter plumage were present. Next morning, the bird could not be relocated (Arjan Boele in litt). Images were sent home for further investigation by my father, and in the following days to various knowledgeable birders, who unanimously confirmed the identification. The record has been submitted to the Bulgarian rarities committee (Arjan Boele in litt).

Description

The description is based on the available photographs taken by WVG.

SIZE & SHAPE As White Wagtail.
HEAD Forehead white. Hindcrown and nape blackish. Broad black band from hindneck along side of head to breast. Black band not interrupted by white. Area around eye white, as mask, isolating dark eye. Chin and throat white, with thin dark moustachial stripe, reaching from bill base to black breast band. Below moustachial stripe some thin dark streaks within white throat patch, not reaching bill base.
UPPERPARTS Grey, as in White Wagtail. Uppertail-coverts appearing dark grey. Rump not visible on photographs.
UNDERPARTS Large blackish breast patch, extending to upper belly. Rest of underparts mainly whitish with pale greyish flank. Undertail-coverts white.
WING Only closed wing observed. Grey with conspicuous white wing panel. Tertials and wing-coverts mainly white with blackish centre (mostly concealed on photographs). Visible part of primaries dark. Alula black with white fringes
TAIL Dark with prominent white outer tail feathers, exact pattern not visible on photographs.
BARE PARTS Eye dark. Bill grey. Leg grey.
SOUND Not heard.

Identification

The combination of characters, especially the blackish head pattern connected to the blackish breast patch and the large amount of white in the wing, fits adult Masked Wagtail and excludes all other 'white wagtail' taxa. The only taxon that can be confused with Masked is Himalayan Wagtail *M alboides*, of which some first-winters and adult females can closely approach Masked in appearance, differing only in the darker grey upperparts and blackish rump (cf Alström et al 2003, van Duivendijk 2011; Peter Adriaens in litt). The thinly streaked throat indicates that the bird at Burgas was moulting into winter plumage. Sexing of Masked can be quite difficult, especially in autumn, although well-marked birds may generally be males (Colin Richardson in litt). Table 1 shows that most WP records refer to males but critical (re-)analysis of the documentation to establish safe sexing may be required.

Distribution and status in the WP

Masked Wagtail breeds in Central Asia from Iran and Afghanistan in the west through the countries of central Asia to south-central Russia in the north-east and mainly winters from Iran to the Indian Subcontinent (Alström et al 2003). The record at Burgas represents the first record for Bulgaria and one of the very few records for the WP ('sensu BWP'). In the WP, the species has also been recorded in Cyprus, Israel, Kuwait, Norway and Sweden. Table 1 lists all 14 WP records. In the 'greater WP' (including Iran and the Arabian Peninsula), the species occurs regularly in Iran, both as a breeding bird and on passage and in

151 Masked Wagtail / Maskerkwikstaart *Motacilla personata*, adult, Sarafovo, Burgas, Bulgaria, 12 September 2015 *(Wouter Van Gasse)*

TABLE 1 Records of Masked Wagtail *Motacilla personata* in the WP / gevallen van Maskerkwikstaart *Motacilla personata* in het West-Palearctische gebied; Łukasz Ławicki in litt, Colin Richardson in litt)

Bulgaria (1)
12 September 2015, Sarafovo, Burgas, male

Cyprus (4)
22 September 1966, Akrotiri, probably first-winter
3 October 2010, Mandria, probably male
28 April 2011, Paphos sewage farm, probably male
1-3 March 2014, Mandria, probably male

Israel (2)
October or November 1989, Hula valley (Shirihai 1996; Amir Ben Dov in litt)
18-21 March 2011, Ma'agan Mikhael (Shochat & Lerman 2012)

Kuwait (5)
1 March 2011, Jahra Pools Reserve, male (KORC 2011)
10 February 2012, Wafra Farm, male (KORC 2012)
2 March 2013, Jahra Pools Reserve, male (KORC 2013)
3 July 2013, Jahra Pools Reserve, male (KORC 2013)
15 February 2015, Jahra East Outfall, male (KORC 2015)

Norway (1)
21 November 2003 to 9 April 2004, Vest-Agder, Farsund, male (Eggen 2003, Mjølsnes et al 2005)

Sweden (1)
29 April 2006, Glabo, Öland, adult male (Birding World 19: 198, 2006)

Porter et al (1996) and Alström et al (2003) mention one or more records from Egypt but without further details.

winter. In Oman, it is a fairly common migrant and winter visitor (www.birdsoman.com) and, in the UAE, it is an uncommon migrant and winter visitor, between early September and mid-March (it is regular through the winter only at Wamm Farms but with passage noted elsewhere in early October; Gert Ottens in litt).

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Wouter Van Gasse, Oud-Hoflaan 43, 9150 Kruibeke, Belgium (woutervg25@gmail.com)
Enno B Ebels, Joseph Haydnlaan 4, 3533 AE, Utrecht, Netherlands (ebels@wxs.nl)

Redactiemededelingen

Naamgeving van taxa in Dutch Birding

Voor taxonomie, naamgeving en volgorde van in Nederland waargenomen taxa houdt Dutch Birding zich aan de beslissingen van de Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna (CSNA) (Sangster et al 1999, 2003, 2009). Dit is een gevolg van afspraken tussen Dutch Birding Association (DBA), Nederlandse Ornithologische Unie (NOU) en Sovon Vogelonderzoek Nederland die werden gemaakt in het kader van de publicatie van *Avifauna van Nederland* (van den Berg & Bosman 1999, 2001, Bijlsma et al 2001). Voor taxonomie van niet in Nederland vastgestelde taxa wordt de derde en vierde editie van 'Howard and Moore' (Dickinson 2003, Dickinson & Remsen 2013) gevolgd, behoudens aanvullingen en wijzigingen gepresenteerd in redactiemededelingen in de eerste nummers van Dutch Birding-jaargangen. De volgorde van families van non-passerines (en de meeste taxa in deze families) sluit aan op Cracrafts bijdrage in Dickinson & Remsen (2013) en Sangster et al (2013). In de in 2008 door DBA gepubliceerde lijst van vogelnamen (van den Berg 2008) zijn alle redactiemededelingen van Dutch Birding jaargang 19-30 (1997-2008) verwerkt en in de digitale versie op www.dutchbirding.nl tevens die van 2009-15 (Redactie Dutch Birding 2009, 2010, 2011,

TABEL 1 Vanaf 1 januari 2016 door Dutch Birding gebruikte gewijzigde wetenschappelijke namen van West-Palearctische (WP) taxa / Revised scientific names for Western Palearctic (WP) taxa used in Dutch Birding from 1 January 2016

Grote Zilverreiger / Western Great Egret *Ardea alba* (was *Casmerodius albus*)
Amerikaanse Grote Zilverreiger / American Great Egret *Ardea egretta* (was *Casmerodius egretta*)
Middelste Reiger / Intermediate Egret *Ardea intermedia* (was *Mesophoyx intermedia*)

Een fylogenie van 16 reigersoorten Ardeidae op basis van hun volledige mitochondriale genoom bevestigt dat Grote Zilverreiger *Ardea alba* en Middelste Zilverreiger *A intermedia* niet tot het genus *Egretta* behoren. Bovendien toont het dat hun onderlinge genetische verwantschap vergelijkbaar is met die tussen Blauwe Reiger *A cinerea* en Purperreiger *A purpurea* en dat ze minder van deze *Ardea*-soorten verschillen dan van *Egretta*-soorten (Zhou et al 2015). Sangster et al (2016a) besloten derhalve om voor zowel Grote Zilverreiger als Middelste Zilverreiger niet *Casmerodius* als genusnaam te gebruiken maar *Ardea* (cf Sheldon et al 2000, contra Sangster et al 1999).

A partial phylogeny of 16 heron species Ardeidae based on complete mitochondrial genomes not only confirms that Western Great Egret *Ardea alba* and Intermediate Egret *A intermedia* do not belong to the genus *Egretta* but also that their genetic divergence is similar to that between Grey Heron *A cinerea* and Purple Heron *A purpurea* to which they are more related than to *Egretta* species (Zhou et al 2015). Sangster et al (2016a) concluded that the differences with *Ardea* are not large enough to warrant another genus name, such as *Casmerodius*, and they now prefer to use the genus name *Ardea* for these species (cf Sheldon et al 2000, contra Sangster et al (1999).

Bruin Porseleinhoen / Ruddy-breasted Crake *Zapornia fusca* (was *Porzana fusca*)
Klein Waterhoen / Little Crake *Zapornia parva* (was *Porzana parva*)
Kleinst Waterhoen / Baillon's Crake *Zapornia pusilla* (was *Porzana pusilla*)

Moleculair fylogenetisch onderzoek laat zien dat het genus *Porzana* polyfyletisch is (Slikas et al 2002, García-R et al 2014) en er ten minste vier groepen zijn. Twee van deze groepen komen in de WP voor. Deze dienen derhalve in aparte genera te worden geplaatst; *Zapornia* (type van Klein Waterhoen *Z parva*) is de oudste beschikbare naam (Sangster et al 2016a).

Molecular phylogenetic studies show that the genus *Porzana* is polyphyletic (Slikas et al 2002, García-R et al 2014) and consists of at least four groups, of which two occur in the WP. Therefore, the two *Porzana* groups in the WP have to be placed in different genera; *Zapornia* (type of Little Crake *Z parva*) is the oldest available (Sangster et al 2016a).

Afrikaans Waterhoen / Lesser Moorhen *Paragallinula angulata* (was *Gallinula angulata*)

Een moleculaire studie heeft aangetoond dat het genus *Gallinula* niet monofyletisch is en dat het bestaat uit vier groepen (García-R et al 2014, cf Sangster et al 2015a). Afrikaans Waterhoen is de zustergroep van de waterhoenders (*Gallinula*) en koeten (*Fulica*) en is daarom in een apart, nieuw beschreven genus (*Paragallinula*) ondergebracht (Sangster et al 2015a).

A molecular study has shown that the genus *Gallinula* does not represent a monophyletic group and actually consists of four major groups (García-R et al 2014, cf Sangster et al 2015a). Lesser Moorhen is the sister taxon of the moorhen (*Gallinula*) and coots (*Fulica*) and has been placed in a new genus *Paragallinula* (Sangster et al 2015a).

Kaspische Plevier / Caspian Plover *Anarhynchus asiaticus* (was *Charadrius asiaticus*)
Steppeplevier / Oriental Plover *Anarhynchus veredus* (was *Charadrius veredus*)
Woestijnplevier / Greater Sand Plover *Anarhynchus leschenaultii* (was *Charadrius leschenaultii*)
Mongoolse Plevier / Mongolian Sand Plover *Anarhynchus mongolus* (was *Charadrius mongolus*)
Tibetaanse Plevier / Lesser Sand Plover *Anarhynchus atrifrons* (was *Charadrius atrifrons*)
Herdersplevier / Kittlitz's Plover *Anarhynchus pecuarius* (was *Charadrius pecuarius*)
Strandplevier / Kentish Plover *Anarhynchus alexandrinus* (was *Charadrius alexandrinus*)

Twee DNA-studies laten zien dat het genus *Charadrius* niet monofyletisch is en dat drie groepen *Charadrius*-soorten nauwer verwant zijn aan *Vanellus* dan aan Bontbekplevier *C hiaticula* (Barth et al 2013, Dos Remedios et al 2015). Sangster et al (2016a) kozen ervoor deze drie groepen samen in een genus onder te brengen waarvoor de naam *Anarhynchus* prioriteit heeft.

Two DNA studies indicate that the genus *Charadrius* is not monophyletic with three major clades being more closely related to *Vanellus* than to the type species of *Charadrius*, Common Ringed Plover *C hiaticula* (Barth et al 2013, Dos Remedios et al 2015). Sangster et al (2016a) concluded that it was best to place these three groups in a single genus for which the name *Anarhynchus* has priority.

Dunbekkerkuil / Slender-billed Barn Owl *Tyto gracilirostris* (was *Tyto alba gracilirostris)*
Madeirakerkuil / Madeira Barn Owl *Tyto schmitzi* (was *Tyto alba schmitzi*)

Zie / see Robb & The Sound Approach (2015), cf Nijman & Albadian (2013), cf Hazevoet (1995).

Steenuil / Little Owl *Athene vidalii* (was *Athene noctua vidalii*)
Kokomiau / Cucumiau *Athene noctua* (was Steenuil / Little Owl *Athene noctua*)

Zie / see Wink (2008), Robb & The Sound Approach (2015), contra König & Weick (2008), contra Redactie (2009).

Ruigpootuil / Tengmalm's Owl *Aegolius funereus* (was Ruigpootuil / Boreal Owl *Aegolius funereus funereus*)

Amerikaanse Ruigpootuil / Boreal Owl *Aegolius richardsoni* (was *Aegolius funereus richardsoni*)
Zie / see Koopman et al (2007), Nijman & Albadian (2013), Robb & The Sound Approach (2015).

Cyprusdwergooruil / Cyprus Scops Owl *Otus cyprius* (was *Otus scops cyprius*)
Zie / see Flint et al (2015), Robb & The Sound Approach (2015).

Maghrebbosuil / Maghreb Wood Owl *Strix mauritanica* (was *Strix aluco mauritanica*)
Zie / see Doña et al (2015), Robb & The Sound Approach (2015).

Palestijnse Bosuil / Desert Owl *Strix hadorami* (was Palestijnse Bosuil / Hume's Owl *Strix butleri*)
Omaanse Uil / Omani Owl *Strix butleri* (was *Strix omanensis*)
Zie / see Robb et al (2013), Kirwan et al (2015), Robb et al (2015), Robb & The Sound Approach (2015).

Laplanduil / Lapland Owl *Strix lapponica* (was Laplanduil / Great Grey Owl *Strix nebulosa lapponica*)
Zie / see Nijman & Albadian (2013), Robb & The Sound Approach (2015).

Turkse Visuil / Turkish Fish Owl *Bubo semenowi* (was *Bubo zeylonensis semenowi*)
Zie / see Robb & The Sound Approach (2015).

Kleine Bonte Specht / Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *Dryobates minor* (was *Dendrocopos minor*)
Arabische Specht / Arabian Woodpecker *Dendropicos dorae* (was *Dendrocopos dorae*)
Middelste Bonte Specht / Middle Spotted Woodpecker *Dendropicos medius* (was *Dendrocopos medius*)
Een fylogenie op basis van nucleair en mitochondriaal DNA (Fuchs & Pons 2015) bevestigt dat het genus *Dendrocopos* (sensu Voous 1977) niet een monofyletische soortengroep vormt (zie bijvoorbeeld ook Weibel & Moore 2002, Benz et al 2006, Winkler et al 2014). Conform deze bevindingen gebruikten Sangster et al (2016a) daarom het genus *Dryobates* voor Kleine Bonte Specht *D minor* en rangschikten ze in het genus *Dendropicos* Middelste Bonte Specht *D medius* en (conform Fuchs & Pons 2015) Arabische Specht *D dorae*.
A phylogeny based on nuclear and mitochondrial DNA sequences (Fuchs & Pons 2015) confirms that *Dendrocopos* (sensu Voous 1977) is not a monophyletic group of species (eg, Weibel & Moore 2002, Benz et al 2006, Winkler et al 2014). Therefore, Sangster et al (2016a) used *Dryobates* for Lesser Spotted Woodpecker *D minor* and included in *Dendropicos* both Middle Spotted Woodpecker *D medius* and, conform Fuchs & Pons (2015), Arabian Woodpecker *D dorae*.

Balearische Vliegenvanger / Tyrrhenian Flycatcher *Muscicapa tyrrhenica* (was *Muscicapa striata tyrrhenica* & *M s balearica*)
Zie / see Gargallo (1993), Viganò & Corso (2015), Pons et al (2016).

Gran-Canarische Blauwe Vink / Gran Canaria Blue Chaffinch *Fringilla polatzeki* (was *Fringilla teydea polatzeki*)
Zie / see Sangster et al (2016b).

Rode Roodstaartgors / Red Fox Sparrow *Passerella iliaca* (was Roodstaartgors / Fox Sparrow *Passerella iliaca*)
Diksnavelroodstaartgors / Thick-billed Fox Sparrow *Passerella megarhyncha* (was *Passerella iliaca megarhyncha*)
Leigrijze Roodstaartgors / Slate-colored Fox Sparrow *Passerella schistacea* (was *Passerella iliaca schistacea*)
Grauwe Roodstaartgors / Sooty Fox Sparrow *Passerella unalaschcensis* (was *Passerella iliaca unalaschcensis*)
Diksnavelroodstaartgors / Thick-billed Fox Sparrow *Passerella megarhyncha* is monotypisch / monotypic (*mariposae*, *stephensi*, *monoensis*, *brevicauda* en / and *fulva* zijn synoniemen / are synonyms). Zie / see Zink (1994, 2008), Zink & Kessen (1999), Weckstein et al (2002), Zink & Weckstein (2003).

2012, 2013, 2014, 2015) en 2016. In afwachting van beslissingen van de CSNA is Dickinson & Christidis (2014) niet in deze mededeling verwerkt, behoudens voor de wijzigingen genoemd door Sangster et al (2016a).

Onder het West-Palearctische gebied ('de WP') wordt sinds 2013 in Dutch Birding een groter gebied verstaan dan voorheen, namelijk Europa met inbegrip van Macaronesië, alle landen die grenzen aan de Middellandse of Zwarte Zee, het Arabische schiereiland (sensu lato) en Iran. Aangezien landsgrenzen worden gevolgd komen de definities van dit gebied wel in grote lijnen maar niet precies overeen met de door, eg, Martins & Hirschfeld (1998) gedefinieerde WP. In tabel 1 staan nieuwe wijzigingen in de naamgeving van WP-taxa vermeld die per 1 januari 2016 in Dutch Birding worden doorgevoerd. Aan de lijst van vogelsoorten binnen het WP-gebied kan een aantal worden toegevoegd, zoals Goudgele Nachtzwaluw *Caprimulgus eximius* (Westelijke Sahara, Marokko), Japans Stormvogeltje *Oceanodroma matsudairae* (Oman), Aziatische Grijze Snip *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Oman), Oostelijke Bospiewie *Contopus virens* (Azoren) en Roetvliegenvanger *Muscicapa sibirica* (IJsland; gefotografeerd in 2012). Zie Redactie Dutch Birding (2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015) voor andere recentelijk toegevoegde soorten.

Voor Engelse vogelnamen volgt Dutch Birding sinds 1 januari 2008 de aanbevelingen van het Internationaal Ornithologisch Congres (IOC) (Gill & Wright 2006, Gill & Donsker 2015). Aanvullingen en wijzigingen worden door het IOC op

internet gepubliceerd en veranderingen in Engelse namen worden overgenomen door Dutch Birding. De redactie dankt Eric Jan Alblas, Kees Roselaar en George Sangster voor hun assistentie.

Summary

Taxa names in Dutch Birding From 1 January 2016, Dutch Birding will use revised names or new taxonomic treatments for taxa listed in table 1. For English vernacular names, updates by the International Ornithological Congress are followed (except for, eg, Smithsonian Gull *Larus smithsonianus*). New species documented in 2014-15 for a WP region defined as Europe with Macaronesia, all countries bordering the Black and Mediterranean Sea, the Arabian Peninsula (sensu lato) and Iran, include, eg, Golden Nightjar *Caprimulgus eximius* (Western Sahara, Morocco), Matsudaira's Storm Petrel *Oceanodroma matsudairae* (Oman), Asian Dowitcher *Limnodromus semipalmatus* (Oman), Eastern Wood Peewee *Contopus virens* (Azores) and Dark-sided Flycatcher *Muscicapa sibirica* (Iceland; photographed in 2012).

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Redactie Dutch Birding, Duinlustparkweg 98A, 2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid, Nederland (editors@dutchbirding.nl)

Corrigenda

In het bijschrift bij plaat 191 (Dutch Birding 37: 126, 2015) werd niet de juiste leeftijd vermeld. De Kumliens Meeuw *Larus glaucoides kumlieni* is een tweede-winter (niet eerste-winter).

In het bijschrift bij plaat 195 (Dutch Birding 37: 127, 2015) werd niet de juiste leeftijd vermeld. De Bruine Klauwier *Lanius cristatus* is een tweede kalenderjaar (niet adult).

In het bijschrift bij plaat 545 (Dutch Birding 37: 350, 2015) werd niet de juiste leeftijd vermeld. De Basrakarekiet *Acrocephalus griseldis* is een eerste kalenderjaar (niet adult).

In het bijschrift bij plaat 564 (Dutch Birding 37: 359, 2015) werd niet de juiste leeftijd vermeld. De Waterrietzanger *Acrocephalus paludicola* is een adult (niet eerstejaars).

In het bijschrift bij plaat 663 (Dutch Birding 37: 425, 2015) werd niet de juiste fotograaf vermeld. De foto werd gemaakt door Jaap Kolijn.

In the caption of plate 191 (Dutch Birding 37: 126, 2015) the wrong age was mentioned. The Kumlien's

Gull *Larus glaucoides kumlieni* is a second-winter (not first-winter).

In the caption of plate 195 (Dutch Birding 37: 127, 2015) the wrong age was mentioned. The Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus* is a second calendar-year (not adult).

In the caption of plate 545 (Dutch Birding 37: 350, 2015) the wrong age was mentioned. The Basra Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus griseldis* is a first calendar-year (not adult).

In the caption of plate 564 (Dutch Birding 37: 359, 2015) the wrong age was mentioned. The Aquatic Warbler *Acrocephalus paludicola* is an adult (not first-year).

In the caption of plate 663 (Dutch Birding 37: 425, 2015) the wrong photographer was mentioned. The photograph was taken by Jaap Kolijn.

In the paper 'Identification of African Chaffinch' (Dutch Birding 37: 392-402, 2015), table 1 was erroneously omitted from the printed version of the paper during the lay-out process. It is reproduced here.

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

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

WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting birds reported in the Western Palearctic mainly from **December 2015 to late January 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 The female **White-headed Duck** *Oxyura leucocephala* at Rochefort, Charente-Maritime, France, from 12 November remained through December. An adult **Whooper Swan** *Cygnus cygnus* photographed on São Miguel from 26 November into January was the first and a **Snow Goose** *Anser caerulescens* on Flores on 29 December the fourth for the Azores. In the Netherlands, two breeding pairs of **Whooper Swan** produced eggs but no young in south-western Drenthe in 2015. A **Pink-footed Goose** *A brachyrhynchus* shot on 11 April 2015 and two photographed at Hrodna on 2 September concerned (only) the first and second records for Belarus. A female **Long-tailed Duck** *Clangula hyemalis* at Essaouira from 20 December into January was the second for Morocco (the first was in 2014; cf Dutch Birding 37: 247-248, 2015). In Ibis 158: 206-212, 2016, Sangster et al recommended to treat all WP populations of **Common Eider** *Somateria mollissima*, including '*faeroeensis*' and, notably, 'Northern Eider *S m borealis*', as a single subspecies, *S m mollissima*. Whereas the most distinctive individuals of '*borealis*' may be separable, it is unlikely that more than 75% shows diagnostic features (cf Hellquist in Dutch Birding 36: 221-231, 2014). Adult male **American White-winged Scoters** *Melanitta deglandi deglandi* were seen again in December-January at Blåvand, Denmark, and at Keflavík, Iceland. A male **Black Scoter** *M americana* was seen off Kinshaldy, Fife, Scotland, on 15 January. If accepted, a female **Bufflehead** *Bucephala albeola* at Aldeia Nova, Altura, Algarve, from 3 January will be the second for mainland Portugal. For the sixth consecutive year, **Smew** *Mergellus albellus* bred successfully in Friesland, the Netherlands, with three nests containing 8-10 eggs, of which at least one nest produced young. In the Azores, two **Hooded Mergansers** *Lophodytes cucullatus* were reported on São Jorge on 23 November; the same birds turned up on Faial on 4-6 January and on Terceira on 17 January. From 19 December to 13 January, an adult male and a female/immature stayed at Elliðavatn and Helluvatn lakes near Reykjavík, Iceland. The first for the Faeroes was a female/immature at Vatn í Vági, Suðuroy, from 28 December to 2 January. In Mol Ecol, Lavretsky et al (2015) examined the extent of frequent hybridisation between **Greater Scaup** *Aythya marila* and **Lesser Scaup** *A affinis* by using DNA; in breeding experiments, they found that F1 hybrids and F2, F3 and most F4 backcrosses were clearly distinguishable from pure individuals but evidence of admixed histories was lost after the fourth generation. The research is useful for concerns of hybridisation in species conservation, especially to determine in how many generations admixed histories are effectively lost through back-crossing (http://tinyurl.com/hf2aof2). One female **Baer's Pochard** *A baeri* was found in a flock of Ferruginous Ducks *A nyroca* at Bung Boraphet, Nakhon Sawan, Thailand, on 9 January; the previous record was in February 2010 and, as recent as January 1988, 496 were counted here. A popular male returned to winter at its favourite swimming pool in Suminoe Park, Osaka, Japan. In France, one of two **Marbled Ducks** *Marmaronetta angustirostris* at Chambéon, Loire, remained until 24 December (cf Dutch Birding 37: 340, 2015). The first **Eurasian Wigeon** *Anas penelope* for Trinidad and Tobago and the third for Latin America was at Bon Accord on 2 January (cf Dutch Birding 37: 261, 2015). A presumably returning adult male **American Black Duck** *A rubripes* stayed at Båstads, Skåne, Sweden, from 14 December. Another one was

152 Pacific Loon / Pacifische Parelduiker *Gavia pacifica*, first-winter, Silvaplanersee, Graubünden, Switzerland, 22 December 2015 *(Stefan Wassmer)*

153 Great Northern Loon / IJsduiker *Gavia immer*, first-winter, Drava river, Otok, Croatia, 28 November 2015 *(Maciej Szymański)*

154 Vega Gull / Oost-Siberische Meeuw *Larus vegae*, adult, Duncannon, Wexford, Ireland, 10 January 2016 *(Killian Mullarney)*

155 Glaucous-winged Gull / Beringmeeuw *Larus glaucescens*, adult, Castletownbere, Cork, Ireland, 3 January 2016 *(Tom Shevlin)*

still present on Terceira, Azores, during December. At Arava valley, Israel, the **Red-billed Teal** *A erythrorhyncha* ('of unknown origin') from January 2015 remained through January 2016. A male **Wood Duck** *Aix sponsa* was seen at Paúl da Praia, Terceira, on 10-13 January.

GROUSE TO GREBES On 9 January, a **Common Quail** *Coturnix coturnix* was found wintering in the snow of Knyszyńska forest, Podlaskie, Poland. A new breeding site of **Greater Flamingo** *Phoenicopterus roseus* was discovered at Télamine lake in Algeria; c 16 000 were counted in June 2015 (Alauda 83: 235-238, 2015). In Cyprus, more than 10 000 were present at Akrotiri lake, Lemesos, on 2 January. A **Lesser Flamingo** *P minor* at Sulaibikhat bay on 25 December was the fourth for Kuwait. The seventh for Oman was at Khawr Rawri on 26 December. In south-western Morocco, flocks of 16 at Oued Chebeika and six at Akhfennir were seen on 9 January. In the Canary Islands, two **Pied-billed Grebes** *Podilymbus podiceps* were present at Estanques de Aldea Blanca, Gran Canaria, from 2 November into January. The adult on São Miguel, Azores, remained from 28 November into January.

DOVES TO TROPICBIRDS An adult **Rufous Turtle Dove** *Streptopelia orientalis meena* was back for its fourth winter at Suchedniów, Świętokrzyskie, Poland, until at least 10 January. In Scotland, a first-year at Scalloway, Mainland, Shetland, from 25 November to 31 December was the same individual as one photographed as the second for Faeroes at Vðarlundin, Tórshavn, from 5 January. In Norway, one was found at Espeland, Bergen, Hordaland, on 21 December and remained into January. A **Mourning Dove** *Zenaida macroura* at Lerwick, Mainland, Shetland, from 26 December into January was the fifth for Britain. If accepted, a **Red-billed Tropicbird** *Phaethon aethereus* found long dead on a beach of Texel, Noord-Holland, on 17 January would be the first for the Netherlands; a previous one found on the beach of Egmond aan Zee, Noord-Holland, on 27 January 1985 and (also) deposited in the Leiden museum was rejected because its stomach contained the remains of freshly caught fishes not occurring in the North Sea (Dutch Birding 8: 45-48, 1986).

SWIFTS TO BUSTARDS Unseasonal **Little Swifts** *Apus affinis* were seen at Fort le Crocq, Guernsey, Channel Islands, on 30 December and at Thorntonloch, Lothian, Scotland, on 31 December. If accepted, a **Pacific Swift** *A pacificus* at Dubai on 2 January will be the fourth for the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The first **Common Swift** *A apus* for Puerto Rico was seen at Faro de Rincón on 9 November. A first-year **Common Hawk-Cuckoo** *Hierococcyx varius* at Al Balid farm on 7 January was the third for Oman. A **Striped Crake** *Aenigmatolimnas marginalis* photographed at Córdoba, Andalucía, on 13 January was the second for Spain (the first was in 2010) and the sixth for the WP. In the Canary Islands, an **Allen's Gallinule** *Porphyrio alleni* was found at Las Palmas, Gran Canaria, on 17 December. A first-winter at San Pedro de Alcántara, Málaga, Spain, on 16 January was the 24th for Spain and the Canary Islands combined. In the Azores, **American Coots** *Fulica americana* were seen on São Miguel from 28 November into January and on Pico on 9-10 December. An adult at Lambhagi, Reykjavík, from 26 December into January was the fifth for Iceland. In the Netherlands, 19 pairs of **Common Crane** *Grus grus* bred in five eastern provinces in 2015 (the species nested for the first time in 2000). A **Little Bustard** *Tetrax tetrax* at Pusztaszer, Büdösszék, on 23 December was the fifth for Hungary since 1973. A **Great Bustard** *Otis tarda* at Hayogev, Jizreel valley, on 12-13 December was the eighth for Israel. In Poland, one was photographed at Grodkowice, Małopolska, on 1 January.

LOONS TO PELICANS In England, an adult **Pacific Loon** *Gavia pacifica* was back for its 10th winter off Penzance, Cornwall, from 26 November into January. In Ireland, an adult returned to Galway on 5 January. A first-year at Silvaplanersee, Graubünden, on 19 December was the first for Switzerland and central Europe; it died probably from starvation on 26 December (the specimen was deposited at the natural history museum of Chur). A **Great Northern Loon** *G immer* at Drava river, Otok, on 17-28 November was the fourth for Croatia (previous ones were in 1883-84, 1910 and 1938). A **Black-browed Albatross** *Thalassarche melanophris* was seen off Rough Point, Kerry, Ireland, on 8 December. An adult was reported off Ria de Vigo, Pontevedra, Spain, on 1 January. In J Avian Biol (http://tinyurl.com/hk3wr99), Gabirot et al (2015) gave evidence that it is not just the vocalisations that matter for **Scopoli's Shearwater** *Calonectris diomedea* and **Cory's Shearwater** *C borealis*, two closely related taxa breeding sympatrically at some localities, which like other Procellariiformes have a well-developed olfactory system. Diagnostic chemical differences in uropygial gland secretions were found between the two, suggesting that individuals might use sense of smell to recognise conspecifics, eg, at night at breeding colonies. The seventh **Dalmatian Pelican** *Pelecanus crispus* for Poland from 14 August frequented many sites in Wielkopolska until 16 January. The first for Belarus photographed at Chygirynskae reservoir, between Kirau and Bychau, on 10-15 January was presumed to be the same individual as the first for Lithuania between 21 May 2015 and 6 January.

HERONS TO CORMORANTS A first-year **American Bittern** *Botaurus lentiginosus* stayed at Castlefreke, Cork, Ireland, from 25 November to 14 December. In the Cape Verde Islands, an **Intermediate Egret** *Ardea intermedia* and two **Black Herons** *Egretta ardesiaca* were present at Barragem do Poilão, Santiago, at least from 19 December into January (cf Dutch Birding 36: 124, 2014); another Intermediate Egret was seen at Tarrafal sewage ponds. In the Netherlands, a pair of (feral) **African Sacred Ibises** *Threskiornis aethiopicus* bred in a heronry at De Wieden, Overijssel, in 2015. If accepted, a dead adult female **Brown Booby** *Sula leucogaster* found beached at Owenahincha, Rosscarbery, Cork, on 2 January will be the first for Ireland. In France, a **Pygmy Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax pygmeus* wintered at Bourg-de-Péage, Drôme, from 20

156 Lesser Flamingo / Kleine Flamingo *Phoenicopterus minor*, adult, with Greater Flamingos / Flamingo's *P roseus*, adults, Sulaibikhat bay, Kuwait, 25 December 2015 *(AbdulRahman Al-Sirhan)*

157 White-headed Duck / Witkopeend *Oxyura leucocephala*, adult male, Skrunda, Latvia, 13 October 2015 *(Ainars Mankus)* cf Dutch Birding 37: 403, 2015

158 Dalmatian Pelican / Kroeskoppelikaan *Pelecanus crispus*, second calendar-year, Wierzbiczany, Kujawsko-Pomorskie, Poland, 22 December 2015 *(Karol Grabski/karolgrabski.pl)*

159 American Bittern / Noord-Amerikaanse Roerdomp *Botaurus lentiginosus*, first-year, Castlefreke, Cork, Ireland, 8 December 2015 *(David Monticelli)*

December (a few were also present in Germany and Poland in December-January). A first-winter **Double-crested Cormorant** *P auritus* at Mosteiros, São Miguel, from 23 December into January was (already) the 41st for the Azores.

WADERS In the Netherlands, 18 pairs of **Black-winged Stilt** *Himantopus himantopus* bred in eight provinces in 2015. In the Azores, up to eight **Semipalmated Plovers** *Charadrius semipalmatus* stayed on Terceira from 29 November into January and one on Santa Maria on 4 December. The long-staying **Hudsonian Whimbrel** *Numenius hudsonicus* at Marazion, Cornwall, from October was present until at least late January. A **Temminck's Stint** *Calidris temminckii* near Broome, Western Australia, from 29 November to 15 December was the first for Australia. An **Asian Dowitcher** *Limnodromus semipalmatus* at Al Ansab lagoons, Muscat, from 3 November into January was the first for Oman and the ('greater') WP. In the Azores, **Wilson's Snipes** *Gallinago delicata* were reported on São Miguel on 28 November (two), Santa Maria on 11 December (two), Terceira on 9 December and Faial on 22 December.

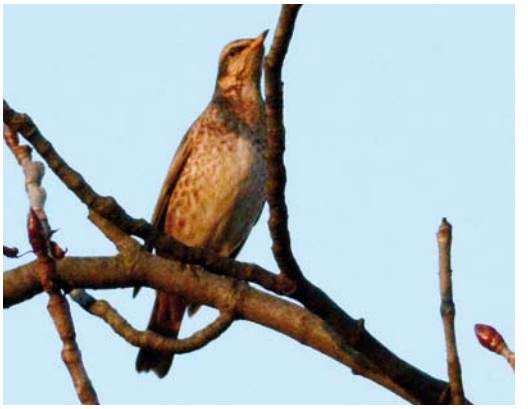
AUKS TO TERNS In Scotland, a twitchable **Thick-billed Murre** *Uria lomvia* at Scapa Bay on 8-12 January was the eighth for Orkney but only the second to be seen alive. A second-year **Ivory Gull** *Pagophila eburnea* occurred at Þorlákshöfn, Iceland, on 10-11 January. The long-staying **Grey-headed Gull** *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus* at Biceglie, Puglia, Italy, from June 2013 was again seen on 10 January. Two **Ross's Gulls** *Rhodostethia rosea* occurred at Applecross, Highland, Scotland, on 7 December and an adult was seen at The Lizard, Cornwall, on 2-4 January. A first-year **Franklin's Gull** *Larus pipixcan* at Sandgerði on 28 November was the fifth for Iceland. The 10th for Norway stayed at Ervika, Selje, Sogn og Fjordane, on 15-26 December. At a roost at Weymouth, Dorset, England, 950 **Mediterranean Gulls** *L melanocephalus* were counted on 12 November. A first-winter at Höfn, Iceland, on 7 December was probably the same individual as the one in September-October (the third record; cf Dutch Birding 37: 409, 2015). In 2015, the first pure pair of **Caspian Gulls** *L cachinnans* for the Netherlands bred at Aerdt, Gelderland. If accepted, an adult **Vega Gull** *L vegae* (showing moult in outer primaries) at Duncannon, Wexford, Ireland, on 10-13 January will be the first for the WP. On 5-28 December, an adult **Smithsonian Gull** *L smithsonianus* returned for its fourth winter to Ondarroa, Bizkaia, Spain. In Cornwall, a third-winter was found at Penzance on 20 December and then at Mousehole on 29 December. More than 70 **Iceland Gulls** *L glaucoides* were reported in Britain and Ireland at the turn of December and January. An immature at Dumbrăviţa, Braşov, on 13 January was the first for Romania. An adult **Glaucous-winged Gull** *L glaucescens* photographed at Castletownbere, Cork, on 2-11 January was the first for Ireland. A **Whiskered Tern** *Chlidonias hybrida* at Domaniów, Mazowsze, on 24 December was the first in winter for Poland. Another unseasonal one was present in Flevoland, the Netherlands, from 30 November to 14 December. In 2015, 15 pairs of Whiskered Tern (annual since 2012) and three pairs of **White-winged Tern** *C leucopterus* (since 2014) bred again at the Zuidlaardermeer region, Drenthe/Groningen, the Netherlands (the latter species produces six fledglings). In Ireland, the adult **Forster's Tern** *Sterna forsteri* at Galway bay was back from November into January.

RAPTORS Using two mitochondrial genes, Monti et al (2015) aimed to clarify the phylogeny and taxonomy of ospreys *Pandion* (BMC Evol Biol 15: 255). They suggested a pattern of colonization from the Americas to the Old World, and found four evolutionary significant units: the Indo-Australian *cristatus*, the European-African *haliaetus*, the American *carolinensis* and *ridgwayi* taxa combined, and a fourth new lineage in north-eastern Asia (Siberia and Japan). There was no mention of the Red Sea population, which was found to differ significantly in Strandberg's subspecies identification paper (Dutch Birding 35: 69-87, 2013). A **Black-winged Kite** *Elanus caeruleus* stayed at Cava di Montanaro, Torino, Italy, from 27 December to at least late January. In the Middle Atlas, Morocco, a total of 48 **Egyptian Vultures** *Neophron percnopterus* was counted at three different localities in June 2014, including two occupied nesting sites and one communal roost hosting 40 birds of different ages (Amezian & El Khamlichi in J Afr Ornithol 2015; http://tinyurl.com/z73akl6). On 22 August 2015, a total of c 1700 **Griffon Vultures** *Gyps fulvus* was counted during a census in the (western) Alps, almost the same number as in recent years (eg, 1682 in 2014). The species was absent from the Alps until 2003 but made a comeback thanks to reintroduction projects (eg, in eastern France). The long-staying immature **Bateleur** *Terathopius ecaudatus* at Judean plains, Israel, from 31 May was last seen on 7 January (cf Dutch Birding 37: 269, 347, 2015). Analyses of the 434 and 949 mortality cases of **Short-toed Snake Eagle** *Circaetus gallicus* and **Booted Eagle** *Aquila pennata*, respectively, recorded by wildlife rehabilitation centres in Spain over a 16-year period (1990–2006) showed that power lines (35.2 and 19.5%, respectively) and shooting (22.9 and 32.5%, respectively) were the main known causes of death (Martínez et al in Eur J Wildlife Res 2015). A juvenile **Eastern Imperial Eagle** *A heliaca* at Buskett on 3 November was the first for Malta. In 2015, a GPS-tracked juvenile **Steppe Eagle** *A nipalensis* from eastern Mongolia appeared to move south during October and then west-south-west over Tibet, China, by November, after which it crossed the highest Himalaya mountains within four hours at a height of 7203 m and a speed of 110 km/h in December to arrive in New Delhi, India, in January (Hansoo Lee in Wildlife Tracking Newsletter, January 2016). The first **Western Marsh Harrier** *Circus aeruginosus* for Barbados was photographed on 5 November. Until at least 26 December, the male **Northern Harrier** *C hudsonius* remained on North Ronaldsay, Orkney (cf Dutch Birding 37: 409, 2015). In 2015, a record six wild-origin pairs of **White-tailed Eagle** *Haliaeetus albicilla* bred in the Netherlands, five being successful with a total of 10 fledglings. In the south-eastern Netherlands, a record eight pairs of **Red Kite** *Milvus milvus* and four of

160 Mourning Dove / Treurduif *Zenaida macroura*, Lerwick, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, 29 December 2015 *(Hugh Harrop)*

161 Rufous Turtle Dove / Meenatortel *Streptopelia orientalis meena*, first-winter, Scalloway, Mainland, Shetland, Scotland, 30 November 2015 *(Hugh Harrop)*

162 Hybrid Greater Spotted x Lesser Spotted Eagle / hybride Bastaardarend x Schreeuwarend *Aquila clanga x pomarina*, juvenile, La Janda, Cadíz, Spain, 20 December 2015 *(Javier Elorriaga)* **163** Rufous Turtle Dove / Meenatortel *Streptopelia orientalis meena*, Espeland, Bergen, Hordaland, Norway, 17 January 2016 *(Bert de Bruin)* **164** Striped Crake / Afrikaans Porseleinhoen *Aenigmatolimnas marginalis*, Córdoba, Spain, 13 January 2016 *(Diego Peinazo Amo)* **165** Great Bustard / Grote Trap *Otis tarda*, Hayogev, Jizreel valley, Israel, 12 December 2015 *(Barak Granit)* **166** Long-tailed Duck / IJseend *Clangula hyemalis*, female, Essaouira, Morocco, 4 January 2016 *(Brahim Bakass)* **167** Bufflehead / Buffelkopeend *Bucephala albeola*, female, Aldeia Nova, Altura, Algarve, Portugal, 10 January 2016 *(Luís Gordinho)*



168 Naumann's Thrush / Naumanns Lijster *Turdus naumanni*, Budapest, Hungary, 31 December 2015 *(Lendvai Csaba)* **169** Eurasian Blue Tit / Pimpelmees *Cyanistes caeruleus*, Buskett, Malta, 11 December 2015 *(Michael Sammut)* **170** Asian Dowitcher / Aziatische Grijze Snip *Limnodromus semipalmatus*, with Ruffs / Kemphanen *Calidris pugnax*, Al Ansab lagoons, Muscat, Oman, 3 November 2015 *(Tobias Epple/birdingtours.de)* **171** Black Drongo / Koningsdrongo *Dicrurus macrocercus*, Salmi, Kuwait, 21 November 2015 (*Pekka Fågel)* **172** American Coot / Amerikaanse Meerkoet *Fulica americana*, adult, Lambhagi, Reykjavík, Iceland, 5 January 2016 *(Jóhann Óli Hilmarsson)* **173** Whooper Swan / Wilde Zwaan *Cygnus cygnus*, adult, São Miguel, Azores, 5 December 2015 *(Gerbrand Michielsen)*

174 Azure Tit / Azuurmees *Cyanistes cyanus*, Helsinki, Finland, 9 January 2016 *(Jan den Hertog)*

175 Amur Wagtail / Amoerkwikstaart *Motacilla leucopsis*, first-winter male, Kujala, Päijät-Häme, Finland, 27 November 2015 *(Petri Koivisto)*

176 Arabian Golden-winged Grosbeak / Arabische Goudvleugelvink *Rhynchostruthus percivali*, male, Dhofar mountains, Oman, 17 November 2015 *(Tobias Epple/birdingtours.de)* **177** Siberian Rubythroat / Roodkeelnachtegaal *Calliope calliope*, second calendar-year male, Hoogwoud, Noord-Holland, Netherlands, 16 January 2016 *(Martin van der Schalk)* **178** Black-throated Accentor / Zwartkeelheggenmus *Prunella atrogularis*, Ventės Ragas, Šilutė, Lithuania, 24 December 2015 *(Vytautas Eigirdas)*

179 Asian Nuthatch / Aziatische Boomklever *Sitta europaea asiatica*, male, Augustów, Podlaskie, Poland, 18 November 2015 *(Radek Sołtys/birdwatching.pl)*

180 Pine Bunting / Witkopgors *Emberiza leucocephalos*, first-year female, Wilhelminadorp, Zeeland, Netherlands, 17 December 2015 *(Co van der Wardt)*

Black Kite *M migrans* (annually since 2009) bred in 2015. If accepted as a wild bird, an adult **Brahminy Kite** *Haliastur indus* at Wadi Darbat on 20 November will be the first for Oman (and the WP). The **Long-legged Buzzard** *Buteo rufinus* first seen as a juvenile on 25 September 2013 and present from 10 October for its third consecutive winter at Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands, remained into January.

OWLS TO PARAKEETS Burri et al (2015) showed genetical evidence for a colour-related clinal local adaptation in a ring-like colonisation of **Common Barn Owl** *Tyto alba* around the Mediterranean from south-east to west (pale birds) and then to north and north-east (dark birds '*guttata*'), meeting in secondary contact in Greece (http://tinyurl.com/hnvp858). In Poland, a **Northern Hawk-Owl** *Surnia ulula* was photographed at Klucze, Małopolska, on 23 December. In 2015, 18 territories of **Eurasian Eagle Owl** *Bubo bubo* were found in four provinces in the Netherlands (21 in 2014). In 2015, 47 song territories of **Eurasian Wryneck** *Jynx torquilla* were reported for the Netherlands. Also in the Netherlands, a record 242 territories of **Middle Spotted Woodpecker** *Dendropicos medius* were found in the Twente region, Overijssel, and a record 48 in the Veluwe region, Gelderland; the species' main region for the Netherlands may still be the Limburg province, where 202 pairs were counted in 2014 (the species was absent as a breeding bird from the country in 1963-96). Wink (2015) presented analyses showing no geographical separation between the nominate subspecies of **Peregrine Falcon** *Falco peregrinus peregrinus* and the Mediterranean *F p brookei*, and both subspecies and their hybrids occur together in central Europe, notably also prior to the 1960s (cf Ornithol Jh Bad-Württ 31 (special issue): 175-188, 2015). Parrots and parakeets Psittaciformes are prominent invaders and, currently, 16% of all species breed with at least one population outside their native range; in Biol Invasions 11 (http://tinyurl.com/hz7jv2n), Ancillotto et al (2015) showed that **Alexandrine Parakeet** *Psittacula eupatria* considerably expanded its niche into cold climates, that they may profit from the presence of previously established Rose-ringed Parakeets *P krameri*, and that there are indications of a high potential for further invasion success and range expansion.

SHRIKES TO NUTHATCHES A **Desert Grey Shrike** *Lanius elegans* at Lecacão, Boa Vista, on 18 December was the second for the Cape Verde Islands. If accepted, a first-winter **Masked Shrike** *L nubicus* photographed at Hoorn, Terschelling, Friesland, on 2 November will be the first for the Netherlands. The first **Black Drongo** *Dicrurus macrocercus* for Kuwait from 20 November remained at Salmi into December. In Finland, **Azure Tits** *Cyanistes cyanus* were noted at Helsinki from 22 November to at least 16 January, at Kolkanlahti on 27 November and at Puntarikoski on 1-26 December. The fourth for Lithuania since 1964 turned up at Suktiškių on 10 December. The third record of **Eurasian Blue Tit** *C caeruleus* for Malta concerned two at Buskett from 9 December (one trapped on 20 December). In Israel, an **Arabian Dunn's Lark** *Eremalauda dunni eremodites* stayed at km 95, central Arava, on 15-26 December. A **Streak-throated Swallow** *Petrochelidon fluvicola* at Raysut sewage plant on 6 December was the sixth for Oman. If accepted, a **Hume's Leaf Warbler** *Phylloscopus humei* at Bolle di Magadino, Ticino, on 29 December will be the first for Switzerland. At least seven were found in the Netherlands from November to early January. A **Lanceolated Warbler** *Locustella lanceolata* reported at Abu Dhabi on 31 October may be the first for the UAE. The second **Asian Nuthatch** *Sitta europaea asiatica* for Poland was a male photographed at Augustów, Podlaskie, on 8 November.

THRUSHES An **Eyebrowed Thrush** *Turdus obscurus* was found dead at Hamburg, Germany, on 6 November. A first-year was taken at Marsacala, Malta, in the first week of November. The first for Senegal and the second for Africa was photographed on 31 December (the first was in south-eastern Morocco; cf Dutch Birding 31: 29-31, 2009). The first for Spain was a first-winter male shot at Alcora, Castellón, on 17 January. The first **Naumann's Thrush** *T naumanni* for Hungary was photographed at Budapest on 31 December. An **American Robin** *T migratorius* was reported from Skerries, Dublin, Ireland, on 14 January. In Israel, eight **Black Scrub Robins** *Cercotrichas podobe* were present around Yotvata Hai-bar in the beginning of December. An unusual flycatcher *Muscicapa* photographed at Höfn on 1-5 October 2012 first identified as an unusually fresh Spotted Flycatcher *M striata* recently turned out to be the first **Dark-sided Flycatcher** *M sibirica* for Iceland and the WP. The only previous record in the Atlantic concerned a bird collected at Sandy's Parish, Bermuda, on 28 September 1980 which was believed to have flown from northern Siberia eastward across and beyond Canada (Auk 100: 212-213, 1983). In addition, one was trapped on Helgoland, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on 16 August 1982; however, it was disregarded as a presumed 'escape' based on its damaged toes and eye (Dutch Birding 27: 204-205, 2005). A first-winter male **Siberian Rubythroat** *Calliope calliope* photographed in a small garden in a housing estate at Hoogwoud, Noord-Holland, from 15 January (when probably present for at least a week) was the first for the Netherlands and the third ever for January in western Europe; in 1900-2015, there have been 29 previous records west of Russia in Europe of which 12 in Britain, five in Italy, three in Finland, two in Denmark, two in Norway and singles in Estonia, Germany, Iceland, Malta and Slovenia (23 were in October-November, three in December, two in January and one in May). In Spain, an adult **Red-breasted Flycatcher** *Ficedula parva* was still present in Sierra y Cañones de Guara, Huesca, on at least 17 January. A **Blue-and-white Flycatcher** *Cyanoptila cyanomelana* at Hilf on 4 December was the third for Oman. A male **Eversmann's Redstart** *Phoenicurus erythronotus* was seen at Al Khiran, Kuwait, on 4 December. A **Basalt Wheatear** *Oenanthe lugens warriae* at K94, central Arava, from 12 January was the seventh for Israel.

ACCENTORS TO BUNTINGS An **Alpine Accentor** *Prunella collaris* at mount Arbel on 30 December was the first for

Israel since 2005. A **Black-throated Accentor** *P atrogularis* trapped and ringed at Ventės Ragas on 24 December was the first for Lithuania. **Eurasian Tree Sparrows** *Passer montanus* at Mudhay on 21 November and at Sohar on 11 December were the first and second for Oman. A first-winter male **Amur Wagtail** *Motacilla leucopsis* at Kujala, Päijät-Häme, Finland, from 27 November to 2 December was the third for the WP (previous ones were in England in 2005 and in Norway in 2008). In France, a **Blyth's Pipit** *Anthus godlewskii* was seen with Richard's Pipits *A richardi* at Hable d'Ault, Somme, on 23-28 December. A **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** *Pheucticus ludovicianus* was reported at St Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands, on 22 November. A male **Pine Bunting** *Emberiza leucocephalos* at Kisasszond, Somogy, on 9 November was (only) the fourth for Hungary. Other ones were seen at Obernholz, Niedersachsen, Germany, on 25 November; at Aalstbroek, Limburg, the Netherlands, on 1-5 December (adult male); at Wilhelminadorp, Zeeland, the Netherlands, from 15 December to at least late January (first-year female); (two) in Hordaland, Norway, on 26 December and on 16-19 January (adult males); and at Torkeov, Skåne, Sweden, until 18 January. From 9 January, up to nine **Jankowski's Buntings** *E jankowskii* were present in Beijing, China, where this endangered species was recorded only once before (in 1941). A **Grey-necked Bunting** *E buchanani* photographed in Yala NP on 9 December was the second for Sri Lanka.

DANISH LIST The Danish rarities committee published a revision of rare birds which resulted in the rejection of 43 records of 18 species. In the process, four species were deleted from the Danish list: **Red-necked Nightjar** *Caprimulgus ruficollis*, **Barolo Shearwater** *Puffinus baroli*, **Sooty Tern** *Onychoprion fuscatus* and **Moustached Warbler** *Acrocephalus melanopogon* (Dansk Orn Foren Tidsskr 109: 24-35, 2015). Furthermore, the status of rare birds recorded in Denmark before 1965 (when the Danish rarities committee was founded) was revised (Dansk Ornithol Foren Tidsskr 109: 41-112, 2015).

ITALIAN LIST In Rivista Italiana di Ornitologia (85: 31-50, 2015) a new list of species recorded in Italy until the end of 2014 has been published; it contains 548 species and emphasises the phenology.

YEAR LISTS A new world year list record of 6042 observed species (c 60% of the world's total) was established in 2015 by Noah Strycker, who travelled through 41 countries and used the Clements' list taxonomy. The previous big year total was held by Alan Davies and Ruth Miller with 4341 species in 2008. Arjan Dwarshuis will attempt to break the record in 2016.

For a number of reports Birdwatch, British Birds, Go-South Bulletin, Sovon-Nieuws, www.birdguides.com, www.netfugl.dk, www.rarebirdalert.co.uk, www.tarsiger.com and www.waarneming.nl were consulted. We wish to thank AbdulRahman Al-Sirhan, Mohammed Amezian, Diego Peinazo Amo, Björn Arnarson, Brahim Bakass, Michał Baran, Matthieu Bally, Rafa Benjumea, Jan Bisschop, Hanneke de Boer, Christian Brinkman, Brynjúlfur Brynjólfsson, Victor Caschera, Lendvai Csaba, Philippe Dubois, Arjan Dwarshuis, Enno Ebels, Vytautas Eigirdas, Tobias Epple, Pekka Fågel, Raymond Galea, Chris Gibbins, Luís Gordinho, Karol Grabski, Barak Granit, Ricard Gutiérrez, Marcel Haas, Hugh Harrop, Jóhann Óli Hilmarsson, Remco Hofland, Petteri Hytönen, Wietze Janse, Josh Jones, Aidan Kelly, Yann Kolbeinsson, Petri Koivisto, Bence Kókay, Yann Kolbeinsson, Ian Lewis, André van Loon, Naima Mars, Jonathan Meyrav, Gerbrand Michielsen, Dominic Mitchell, Geir Mobakken, Killian Mullarney, Gert Ottens, Gerard Ouweneel, Yoav Perlman, Liutauras Raudonikis, Magnus Robb, Romano Salis, Michael Sammut, Radek Sołtys, Kaset Sutasha, Tom Shevlin, Jiri Sirek, Laurens Steijn and Maciej Szymański for their help in compiling this review.

Łukasz Ławicki, West-Pomeranian Nature Society, Pionierów 1/1, 74-100 Gryfino, Poland (izuza@interia.pl)
Arnoud B van den Berg, Duinlustparkweg 98, 2082 EG Santpoort-Zuid, Netherlands (arnoud.b.vandenberg@gmail.com)

Recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland beslaat voornamelijk de periode **november-december 2015**. De vermelde gevallen zijn merendeels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig. Alle vogelaars die de moeite namen om hun waarnemingen aan ons door te geven worden hartelijk bedankt. Waarnemers van soorten in Nederland die worden beoordeeld door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) wordt verzocht hun waarnemingen zo spoedig mogelijk in te dienen via www.dutchavifauna.nl.

De weersomstandigheden in deze periode waren uitermate zacht. Het was zelfs de zachtste decembermaand in ruim drie eeuwen. Dat leverde dan ook verscheidene bijzondere fenologische waarnemingen op. Daarnaast waren er weer eens wat zeevogels te bewonderen en konden jonge generaties vogelaars zelfs één of twee nieuwe soorten bijschrijven.

EENDEN **Witbuikrotganzen** *Branta hrota* waren vrij schaars, met zoals gebruikelijk vooral waarnemingen in het Waddengebied en in de Delta. De grootste groep (een paar met vier jongen) verbleef op 31 december op de Brouwersdam, Zeeland/Zuid-Holland. Ook **Zwarte Rotganzen** *B nigricans* waren voornamelijk aanwezig in het Waddengebied en in de Delta. De grootste groep (vier) verbleef op Wieringen, Noord-Holland. Op 18 no-

181 Witkopgors / Pine Bunting *Emberiza leucocephalos*, eerstejaars vrouwtje, Wilhelminadorp, Zeeland, 17 januari 2016 *(Co van der wardt)*

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

183 Zwarte Rotgans / Black Brant *Branta nigricans*, adult, met Rotganzen / Black-bellied Brent Geese *B bernicla*, Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, 18 november 2015 *(René van Rossum)*

184 Zwarte Zeekoet / Black Guillemot *Cepphus grylle*, eerstejaars, Vluchthaven Neeltje Jans, Zeeland, 6 december 2015 *(Paul van Tuil)*

185 Grijze Wouw / Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus*, Kootwijkse Veld, Gelderland, 14 november 2015 *(Martin van der Schalk)* **186** Vale Gierzwaluw / Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus*, eerstejaars, IJmuiden, Noord-Holland, 8 november 2015 *(Edial Dekker)* **187** Zwartbuikwaterspreeuw / Black-bellied Dipper *Cinclus cinclus cinclus*, Zutphen, Gelderland, 4 december 2015 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

vember werd één vogel langs verschillende telposten gezien tussen Noordwijk en Hoek van Holland in Zuid-Holland. Op enkele 10-tallen plaatsen werden **Roodhalsganzen** *B ruficollis* waargenomen, met maximaal vijf op Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, en maximaal vier op zowel Terschelling, Friesland, als Texel, Noord-Holland. De ongeringde blauwe vorm **Ross' Gans** *Anser rossii* (of hybride Ross' Gans x Sneeuwgans *A caerulescens*) die in oktober op verschillende plekken in Gelderland, Noord-Brabant en Limburg werd gezien, verbleef van 28 november tot ten minste 20 december in de Horstermeerpolder, Noord-Holland. Op 4 november werden bij Strijen, Zuid-Holland, 34 **Dwergganzen** *A erythropus* geteld. Naast enkele vogels van dubieuze komaf, leken exemplaren op 28 november bij Ooijen, Limburg, en op 17 en 18 december bij Neer, Limburg, betere papieren te hebben. Vanaf telposten langs de kust werden 17 **IJseenden** *Clangula hyemalis* gemeld. Onder de weinige pleisteraars was een groep van zes vanaf 25 december op Terschelling. Een vrouwtje **Brilzee-eend** *Melanitta perspicillata* vloog op 26 november langs Westkapelle, Zeeland. Het mannetje **Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* van de Gaatkensplas bij Barendrecht, Zuid-Holland, bleef de gehele periode. Het mannetje bij Den Oever, Noord-Holland, werd voor het laatst gemeld op 28 december en een (al dan niet geringd) vrouwtjes-type zwom op 19 en 20 december bij Hindeloopen, Friesland. Er werden ten minste 10 **Witoogeenden** *Aythya nyroca* doorgegeven, waaronder drie mannetjes bij Zeewolde, Flevoland. Een mannetje **Kleine Topper** *A affinis* zwom vanaf 12 december in de Zuiderhaven bij Den Oever en bleek op 24 december te zijn verhuisd naar de nabijgelegen Dijkwielen, waar hij tot in januari bleef. Het mannetje **Amerikaanse Wintertaling** *Anas carolinensis* van Polder Hardenhoek in de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant, bleef tot 12 november. Een hybride **Wintertaling x Amerikaanse Wintertaling** *A crecca x carolinensis* werd op 21 december gefotografeerd bij Leeuwarden, Friesland.

HOENDERS TOT IBISSEN Een dode **Kwartel** *Coturnix coturnix* werd op 21 december gevonden in Hengelo, Overijssel. Een **Zomertortel** *Streptopelia turtur* verbleef vanaf 17 december bij Strijensas, Zuid-Holland, en op 28 december werd een exemplaar gefotografeerd bij Geldrop, Noord-Brabant. Late **Gierzwaluwen** *Apus apus* werden gefotografeerd op 8 november bij IJmuiden, Noord-Holland (in gezelschap van de volgende soort) en op 23 november boven Warffum, Groningen. Een **Vale Gierzwaluw** *A pallidus* liet zich op 8 november uitstekend bekijken bij IJmuiden. Andere werden gemeld op 7 november boven de noordpunt van Texel en bij Colijnsplaat, Zeeland, en op 9 november bij Gemert, Noord-Brabant. Naast maar liefst 19 **IJsduikers** *Gavia immer* langs diverse telposten, werden opvallend veel zwemmende vogels gemeld, ook in het binnenland. Zo werden er drie gezien op zowel het Volkerak, Zuid-Holland, het Veerse Meer, Zeeland, en langs de Brouwersdam, Zuid-Holland. In het binnenland verbleven exemplaren bij Ooij en bij Didam in Gelderland. Tussen 8 en 22 november werden c zes **Stormvogeltjes** *Hydrobates pelagicus* opgemerkt op verschillende plekken langs de kust tussen Katwijk, Zuid-Holland, en Rottumerplaat, Groningen. Trektellers langs de kust noteerden in totaal 121 **Vale Stormvogeltjes** *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (alle in november), 16 **Noordse Stormvogels** *Fulmarus glacialis* en 84 **Grauwe Pijlstormvogels** *Puffinus griseus*. Er werd slechts een handvol **Koereigers** *Bubulcus ibis* gemeld, waaronder een duo van 2 tot 18 november bij Hei- en Boeicop, Zuid-Holland, en één vanaf 24 december bij Luntershoek, Zeeland. **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* werden voornamelijk op de bekende plekken waargenomen. Het grootste aantal (zes) verbleef tot 24 december bij Nieuwkoop, Zuid-Holland, en verplaatste zich daarna naar Vogelplas Starrevaart bij Leidschendam, Zuid-Holland. Bij Koedijk, Noord-Holland, verbleven er nog maximaal twee.

PLEVIEREN TOT STRANDLOPERS Een **Aziatische Goudplevier** *Pluvialis fulva*, die vanaf 6 november bij Doel, Oost-Vlaanderen, België, verbleef, stak op 5 december eventjes de landsgrens over. Een late **Morinelplevier** *Charadrius morinellus* verbleef van 13 tot 31 december bij Terkaple, Friesland, en een late **Strandplevier** *Anarhynchus alexandrinus* werd op 25 december gefotografeerd op Neeltje Jans, Zeeland. Een **Regenwulp** *Numenius phaeopus* overwinterde bij Westkapelle, Zeeland. Een **Gestreepte Strandloper** *Calidris melanotos* op 23 november in de Workumerwaard, Friesland, was waarschijnlijk de laatste ooit; opmerkelijk genoeg was het tot dan toe laatste geval (op 19 november 1988) ontdekt door dezelfde vogelaar. Een late **Grauwe Franjepoot** *Phalaropus lobatus* verbleef van 3 tot 12 november op Texel. Trektellers langs de kust noteerden 17 **Rosse Franjepoten** *P fulicarius*. Groepjes verbleven onder meer van 18 november tot 4 december in de Ezumakeeg, Friesland (maximaal drie), en van 29 november tot 5 december op Texel (eveneens drie). Een adulte **Kleine Geelpootruiter** *Tringa flavipes* bevond zich van 6 tot 22 november in de Workumerwaard.

ALKEN TOT STERNS Er werden door zeetrektellers zes **Papegaaiduikers** *Fratercula arctica* (alle langs Camperduin, Noord-Holland) en 63 **Kleine Alken** *Alle alle* opgemerkt. Ook werden diverse Kleine Alken ter plaatse gezien, zoals van 7 tot 12 november bij Den Oever en van 29 november tot 15 december bij Breezanddijk, Friesland. Waarnemingen van een eerstejaars **Zwarte Zeekoet** *Cepphus grylle* op 14 november langs Den Haag en de Tweede Maasvlakte en op 18 november langs Ouddorp en ter plaatse langs de Brouwersdam in Zuid-Holland hadden mogelijk steeds betrekking op dezelfde vogel. Vanaf 23 november werd de bekende adulte vogel weer onregelmatig waargenomen langs de Brouwersdam en vanaf 28 november zwom een eerstejaars vogel bij Neeltje Jans, Zeeland. Trektellers gaven in totaal 163 **Kleine** *Stercorarius parasiticus*, 175 **Middelste** *S pomarinus* en 146 **Grote Jagers** *S skua* en maar liefst 17 **Vorkstaartmeeuwen** *Xema sabini* door. Een langsvliegende adulte **Lachmeeuw** *Larus atricilla* werd op 15 november gemeld vanaf Rottumerplaat. Vanaf 13 november werden c 12 **Kleine Burgemeesters** *L glaucoides* waargenomen, waaronder een terugkerende (tweede-winter) vogel van

188 Humes Bladkoning / Hume's Leaf Warbler *Phylloscopus humei*, Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 1 november 2015 *(Alex Bos)*

189 Bruine Boszanger / Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, Stavoren, Friesland, 9 november 2015 *(Norbert Uhlhaas)*

190 Woestijntapuit / Desert Wheatear *Oenanthe deserti*, eerstejaars mannetje, Elsgeesterpolder, Voorhout, Zuid-Holland, 20 november 2015 *(René van Rossum)*

191 IJslandse Koperwiek / Icelandic Redwing *Turdus iliacus coburni*, eerstejaars, Westergeest, Texel, Noord-Holland, 22 november 2015 *(Eric Menkveld)*

192 Maskerklauwier / Masked Shrike *Lanius nubicus*, first-winter, Hoorn, Terschelling, Friesland, 2 november 2015 *(Peter Johan Rutgers)*

193 Witkopgors / Pine Bunting *Emberiza leucocephalos*, mannetje, Broekhuizen, Limburg, 2 december 2015 *(Herman Bouman)*

22 november tot in januari in en rond Amsterdam, Noord-Holland. Ook werden ten minste 10 **Grote Burgemeesters** *L hyperboreus* gemeld; een vogel vanaf 15 december in Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, trok de meeste bekijks. Een eerstejaars **Witwangstern** *Chlidonias hybrida* werd tussen 30 november en 14 december af en toe opgemerkt langs de IJmeerdijk bij Almere, Flevoland.

SPERWERS TOT VALKEN Vanaf telposten werden in totaal 23 **Bruine Kiekendieven** *Circus aeruginosus* en 127 **Blauwe Kiekendieven** *C cyaneus*, vier **Rode Wouwen** *Milvus milvus*, zeven **Ruigpootbuizerds** *Buteo lagopus*, 13 **Velduilen** *Asio flammeus*, 42 **Smellekens** *Falco columbarius* en 91 **Slechtvalken** *F peregrinus* doorgegeven. Een populaire adulte **Grijze Wouw** *Elanus caeruleus* verbleef van c 6 tot 18 november op het Kootwijkse Veld, Gelderland; het betrof het c 13e geval (en c vijfde in 2015). De **Arendbuizerd** *B rufinus* verbleef in zijn derde winter de gehele periode op de Tweede Maasvlakte. Een Slechtvalk die als adult werd gevangen en gezenderd op Kolgoejev in het noordwesten van Rusland trok in het najaar via de Baltische Staten en Noord-Duitsland naar Stavoren, Friesland, waar hij vanaf eind november wat bekijks trok. Een eerstejaars, die van dezelfde plek afkomstig was, bleek af en toe de omgeving van Aalten, Gelderland, en Markelo, Overijssel, aan te doen. In beide gevallen ging het vermoedelijk om **Toendraslechtvalken** *F p calidus*. Daarnaast werd dit taxon ook op enkele andere plekken geclaimd.

KLAUWIEREN TOT RIETZANGERS Naar later bleek, werd op 2 november een eerste-winter **Maskerklauwier** *Lanius nubicus* gefotografeerd bij Hoorn op Terschelling; indien aanvaard, betreft het een nieuwe soort. **Bonte Kraaien** *Corvus cornix* werden opgemerkt op slechts c 15 plekken verspreid over het land; alleen op enkele daarvan ging het om maximaal c 10 bijeen. Trektellers noteerden nog 122 langsvliegende **Strandleeuweriken** *Eremophila flava*, waaronder slechts drie buiten de provincie Groningen. Uitzonderlijk waren drie **Boerenzwaluwen** *Hirundo rustica* die tot begin januari in Huizen, Noord-Holland, verbleven. Van een vijftal andere plekken kwamen eveneens meldingen in december. Er werden nog steeds hoge aantallen **Witkopstaartmezen** *Aegithalos caudatus caudatus* gemeld, waaronder 34 langs telposten en 18 nieuwe vangsten op ringbanen. Een **Pallas' Boszanger** *Phylloscopus proregulus* verbleef op 1 november bij Lauwersoog, Groningen, en op 3 december werd er één gevangen bij Stedum, Groningen, die tot 5 december bleef. Er was nog een 10-tal meldingen van **Bladkoningen** *P inornatus*, waaronder een exemplaar van 21 november tot 29 december in Gouda, Zuid-Holland. **Humes Bladkoningen** *P humei* werden gemeld in Zuid-Holland op 1 november op de Maasvlakte; van 5 tot 8 november in Den Haag; van 18 tot 28 november in Berkheide bij Katwijk (mogelijk twee); op 4 december in Den Haag; en op 28 en 29 december bij Wassenaar. Een **Bruine Boszanger** *P fuscatus* liet zich van 1 tot 12 november fraai bekijken bij Stavoren. Andere exemplaren werden gemeld op 8 november bij Makkum, Friesland, en op 15 december in Alkmaar, Noord-Holland. Er werden ruim 10 **Siberische Tjiftjaffen** *P tristis* gemeld, waaronder één van 5 tot 8 november in de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant. Daarnaast werden er op zeven plekken nog eens zeven geringd. Een late **Fitis** *P trochilus* werd op 1 november gefotografeerd op Vlieland, Friesland. Spectaculair was de ontdekking van de derde **Woestijngrasmus** *Sylvia nana* voor Nederland op 13 november in West-Terschelling, Friesland. De vogel liet zich door veel vogelaars bewonderen tot 19 november. Eerdere gevallen dateren van 30 oktober tot 3 november 1988 (Zandvoort, Noord-Holland) en van 8 en 9 oktober 1994 (Scheveningen). Een late **Sperwergrasmus** *S nisoria* kon van 1 tot 4 november uitgebreid worden bekeken bij Barendrecht. De mogelijke **Humes Braamsluiper** *S althaea* bij De Cocksdorp op Texel bleef tot 8 november en op 1 november werd een mogelijke gevangen op Vlieland. Een late **Kleine Karekiet** *Acrocephalus scirpaceus* hing op 1 november in een mistnet in Meijendel, Zuid-Holland.

194 Paapje / Whinchat *Saxicola rubetra*, Klein Vink, Arcen, Limburg, 27 december 2015 *(Huub Crommentuyn)* **195** Boerenzwaluw / Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*, eerstejaars, Zuiderhaven, Den Oever, Noord-Holland, 28 december 2015 *(Fred Visscher)* **196** Gekraagde Roodstaart / Common Redstart *Phoenicurus phoenicurus*, eerstejaars mannetje, Rijskampen, Vught, Noord-Brabant, 27 december 2015 *(Toy Janssen)* **197** Zomertortel / European Turtle Dove *Streptopelia turtur*, eerstejaars, Sasseplaat, Strijensas, Zuid-Holland, 23 december 2015 *(Toy Janssen)*

PESTVOGELS TOT VLIEGENVANGERS Van c 10 locaties werden kleine aantallen **Pestvogels** *Bombycilla garrulus* gemeld. Naast enkele **Taigaboomkruipers** *Certhia familiaris familiaris* op Waddeneilanden werden exemplaren gefotografeerd op 1 november in de Trintelhaven, Flevoland; op 29 november bij Noordwijk; en van 10 tot 13 december in Amsterdam-Noord. **Zwartbuikwaterspreeuwen** *Cinclus cinclus cinclus* waren met drie vogels goed vertegenwoordigd en konden worden bewonderd vanaf 7 november bij Zutphen, Gelderland, vanaf 18 december in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Noord-Holland, en op 24 december bij Enschede, Overijssel. Na de recente aanvaarding van het eerste geval van **IJslandse Koperwiek** *Turdus iliacus coburni* (van 25 oktober tot 4 november 2014 op Vlieland), werden de gehele periode diverse vogels gemeld, de een overtuigender dan de ander; de meeste bekijks trokken exemplaren op Texel en in Leiden, Zuid-Holland. Een eerstekalenderjaar mannetje **Gekraagde Roodstaart** *Phoenicurus phoenicurus* op 26 en 27 december bij Vught, Noord-Brabant, was een fenologische bijzonderheid. Dat gold ook voor een overwinterend **Paapje** *Saxicola rubetra* vanaf 3 december bij Arcen, Limburg. Een late **Tapuit** *Oenanthe oenanthe* werd op 6 december gefotografeerd bij Serooskerke, Zeeland. Een eerste-kalenderjaar mannetje **Woestijntapuit** *O deserti* bevond. zich op 20 en 21 november bij Voorhout, Zuid-Holland.

PIEPERS TOT GORZEN Vanaf telposten werden begin november nog vier **Grote Piepers** *Anthus richardi* opgemerkt. De **Mongoolse Pieper** *A godlewskii* die op 31 oktober werd ontdekt bij Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht, Zuid-Holland, bleef tot 1 november. Vanaf telposten werden 217 **Fraters** *Linaria flavirostris* (merendeels in de provincie Groningen), 282 **Sneeuwgorzen** *Plectrophenax nivalis* en 41 **IJsgorzen** *Calcarius lapponicus* doorgegeven en bij Castricum, Noord-Holland, werden drie Sneeuwgorzen en een IJsgors geringd. Van 1 tot 5 december

lokte een (heimelijk) mannetje **Witkopgors** *Emberiza leucocephalos* veel vogelaars naar Broekhuizen, Limburg, maar velen keerden zonder waarneming weer huiswaarts. Een mak eerste-winter vrouwtje vanaf 15 december tot ver in januari langs de Oosterschelde bij Wilheminadorp, Zeeland, stelde daarentegen niemand teleur. Sinds 1996 was de soort nauwelijks twitchbaar geweest. Op 1 november was er een melding van een **Dwerggors** *E pusilla* bij Den Oever, Noord-Holland, en van 7 tot 11 november liet een exemplaar zich bekijken langs de Oosterschelde bij Kamperland, Zeeland. Bij Doenrade, Limburg, werden op 28 november maar liefst 41 **Grauwe Gorzen** *E calandra* geteld. De enige waarneming buiten Limburg betrof twee vogels op 12 december langs de Westerschelde bij Terneuzen, Zeeland.

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

Roy Slaterus, Bervoetsbos 71, 2134 PM Hoofddorp, Nederland (roy.slaterus@dutchbirding.nl)
Vincent van der Spek, Acaciastraat 212, 2565 KJ Den Haag, Nederland (vincent.van.der.spek@dutchbirding.nl)
Martijn Renders, Frans Hanegraafstraat 18, 4273 EK Hank, Nederland (martijnrenders@gmail.com)

DB Actueel

Hoog bezoek in Hoogwoud: Roodkeelnachtegaal Op vrijdag 15 januari 2016 rond het middaguur bekeek Wietze Janse wat postings op de facebookpagina 'Vogelaars natuur & vogelfotografie'. Hij zag een berichtje van Hanneke de Boer die een vraag had over een vreemde vogel die was gefotografeerd door haar zoon Mark van der Capellen in zijn tuin in Hoogwoud, Noord-Holland: 'wie weet wat voor vogel dit is?'. De foto toonde onmiskenbaar een mannetje Roodkeelnachtegaal *Calliope calliope* – dé droomsoort van bijna elke vogelaar in Nederland... Wietze startte een conversatie met HdB en probeerde er achter te komen waar en hoe de vogel precies was gezien. De restjes sneeuw op de foto toonden in ieder geval aan dat de foto op diezelfde dag was genomen. Ondertussen werd de foto van facebook verspreid via whatsappgroepen en rond 13:00

198 Roodkeelnachtegaal / Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope*, tweede-kalenderjaar mannetje, Hoogwoud, Noord-Holland, 17 januari 2016 *(Roland Jansen)*

via Dutch Bird Alerts. De eerste vogelaars reden op goed geluk naar Hoogwoud en via grondig telefonisch speurwerk van onder meer Jaap Denee werd eerst het adres van de 'verkeerde' zoon en even later het juiste adres gevonden. Vele 10-tallen vogelaars verzamelden zich in de loop van de middag bij de tuin die na vergelijking met de foto's als dé tuin werd gedetermineerd. Van de vogel echter geen spoor… Er werd wat gezocht in de directe omgeving en er werd vooral veel gepraat over de bijzondere melding. Om 17:25, op de rand van donker, zag Ferry Ossendorp de vogel korte tijd in een boompje zitten, waarna hij van tuin naar tuin vloog en uit zicht verdween. Van de nog c 50 aanwezige vogelaars kon slechts een handvol hem herkenbaar zien; de rest zag niks of alleen een vliegend silhouetje. Remco Hofland, die hem ook redelijk had gezien, raakte in gesprek met MvdC en gaf aan dat het enorm gewaardeerd zou worden als er de volgende dag een 'bezoekregeling' getroffen zou kunnen worden. Toen bleek ook dat de vogel al gedurende meer dan een week regelmatig in de tuin was gezien. Die avond werden de details geregeld door RH en HdB en maakten veel vogelaars zich op voor (weer) een tocht naar Hoogwoud – ondanks wat discussie over een mogelijk ringetje op de foto.

Op 16 januari verzamelden zich ruim voor het ochtendgloren al vele 10-tallen vogelaars in de buurt van de tuin. RH had meelwormen neergelegd en zou in huis de boel in de gaten houden. Amper geïnstalleerd zag hij de vogel al in de tuin scharrelen en kon hij de 'kijkmachine' in gang zetten. In groepen van 10 mochten de vogelaars (na betaling van hun donatie) vanuit de huiskamer kijken en zo snel mogelijk rouleren met de volgende groep; hiervoor was al het meubilair aan de kant geschoven. In de eerste twee uren konden zo enkele 100en vogelaars de vogel zien, vaak met een tweede of derde ronde als toegift. Rond 10:00 joeg een kat de Roodkeelnachtegaal de tuin uit. Vervolgens werd hij in enkele tuinen in de directe omgeving gezien alvorens terug te keren naar dé tuin. Dit patroon herhaalde zich enkele malen gedurende de dag, hoewel hij naarmate de dag vorderde vaak langer uit beeld was. In totaal zagen c 400 vogelaars hem vanuit het huis en een flink aantal in de tuinen in de omgeving. Natuurlijk trok de oploop met lange rijen vogelaars voor de deur veel bekijks van buurtbewoners en later cameraploegen van bijvoorbeeld NOS, RTL4 en RTV Noord-Holland. Kinderen uit de buurt verdienden een extra zakcent met de verkoop van chocolademelk en koffie. Van een ringetje bleek trouwens gelukkig al snel geen sprake... Op zondag 17 januari was de woning wederom opengesteld voor bezoek en herhaalde het scenario zich. Sommige bezoekers kwamen van ver, zoals uit Denemarken, Engeland of Frankrijk. De opbrengsten van beide dagen werden grotendeels bestemd voor een goed (ornithologisch) doel. De vogel is in ieder geval gemeld tot en met 23 januari en kon regelmatig worden bekeken vanaf het balkon van de bovenbuurman of in aangrenzende tuinen.

199 Roodkeelnachtegaal / Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope*, tweede-kalenderjaar mannetje, Hoogwoud, Noord-Holland, 20 januari 2016 *(Alex van der Giessen)*

Op basis van de smalle lichte toppen aan enkele dekveren en tertials in combinatie met de rode keel betrof het een tweede-kalenderjaar mannetje. Het gaat om de eerste waarneming in Nederland; hoewel deze Siberische soort zijn mythische status de afgelopen decennia enigszins heeft afgezwakt door met wat meer regelmaat in West-Europa op te duiken, gaat het nog altijd om een extreme zeldzaamheid en één van de meest gewilde dwaalgasten. De meeste gevallen komen uit het najaar, met een zwaartepunt op de Schotse eilanden. Er zijn in Europa ruim 30 gevallen: 10 in Schotland (oktober), c zes in Italië (oktober, december en januari), drie in Finland (oktober), twee in Denemarken (oktober), twee in Engeland (oktober), twee in Noorwegen (oktober en november) en telkens één in Duitsland (november), Estland (mei), IJsland (november), Malta (januari) en Slovenië (oktober). Enno B Ebels

Siberian Rubythroat On 15 January 2016, photographs were posted on facebook of an unidentified passerine in a garden at Hoogwoud, Noord-Holland, the Netherlands. The photographs clearly showed a male Siberian Rubythroat *Calliope calliope*. The news was spread and, after the exact location had been traced, birders searched the area; the bird was refound only just before dark and seen by just a few. Apparently, it had been visiting a particular garden for more than a week. Arrangements were made for the next day, with birders being allowed to watch the bird from inside the living room. On Saturday 16 January, c 400 birders visited the house to see the bird eating from mealworms, and it was also briefly watched when it made visits to other gardens. The same happened on 17 January; the bird remained until at least 23 January. The small remaining pale tip on some wingcoverts and tertials combined with the red throat indicated that it was a second-calendar-year male. If accepted, this is the first record for the Netherlands; there are over 30 records of this most-wanted Siberian vagrant in Europe, mostly in October-November but also a few in December and January.