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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 2019, https://tinyurl.com/y47bg236) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Nederlandse en Engelse namen van West-Palearctische vogels); en *IOC world bird list 9.1* door F Gill & D Donsker (2019, www.worldbirdnames.org) (taxonomie en wetenschappelijke, Engelse en Nederlandse namen van overige vogels in de wereld; Nederlandse namen door P Vercruijsse en A J van Loon).

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

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

For taxonomy, sequence and nomenclature of birds in Dutch Birding the following lists are used: *Dutch Birding bird names* by A B van den Berg (2008, Amsterdam; online update 2019, https://tinyurl.com/y47bg236) (taxonomy and scientific, Dutch and English names of Western Palearctic birds); and *IOC world bird list 9.1* by F Gill & D Donsker (2019, www.worldbirdnames.org) (taxonomy and scientific, English and Dutch names of remaining birds of the world; Dutch names by P Vercruijsse and A J van Loon).

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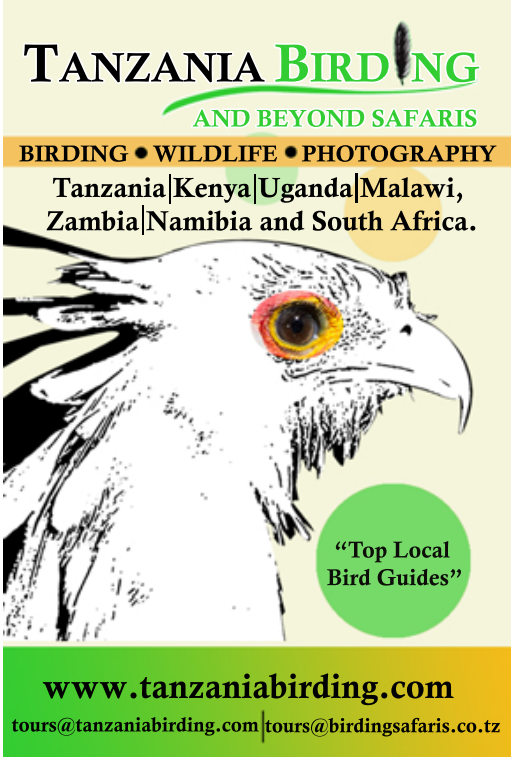
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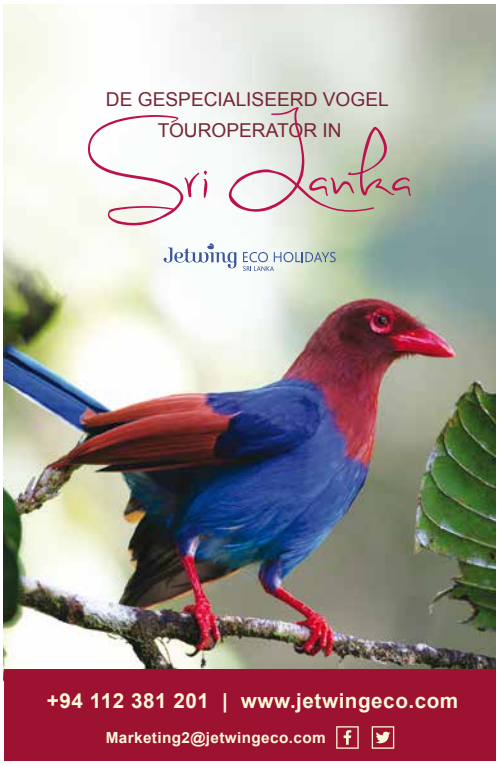
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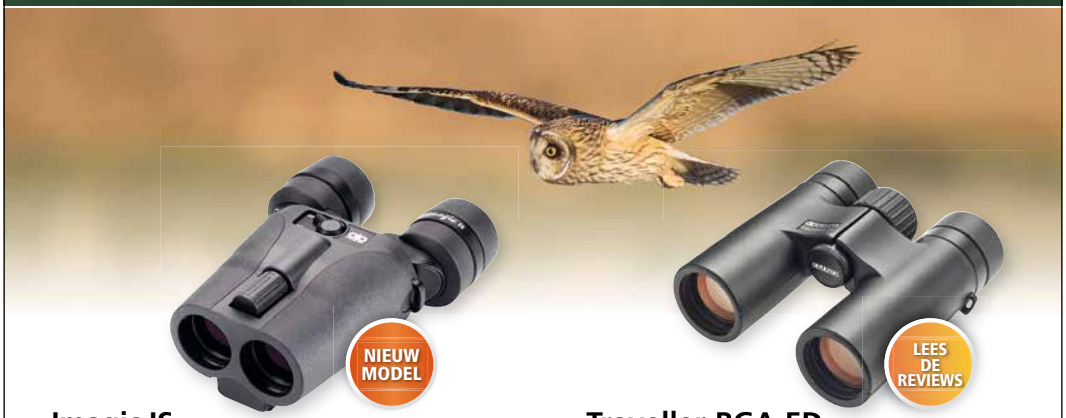

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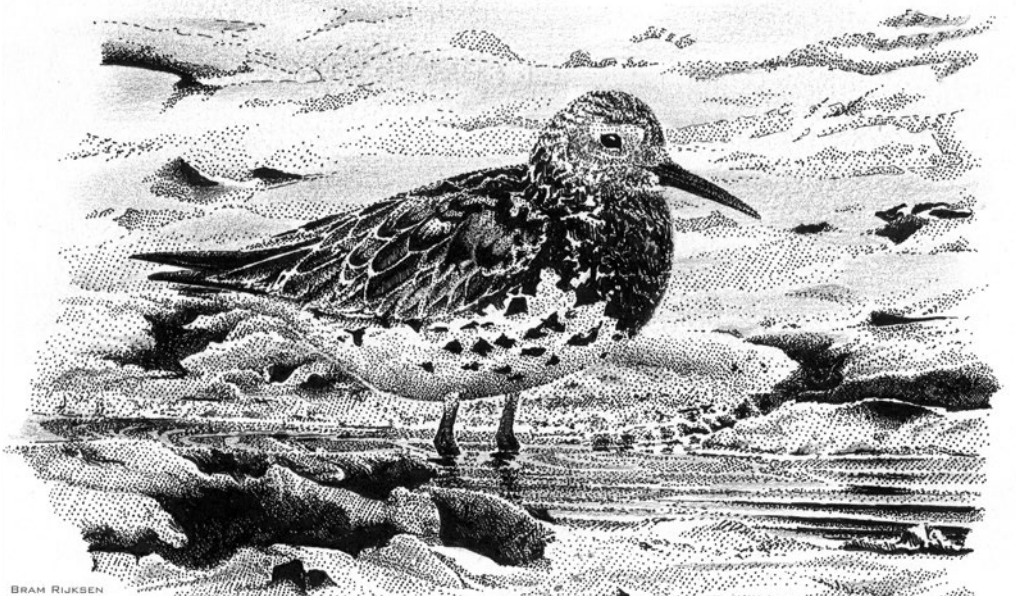
Rare birds in the Netherlands in 2018

Gerjon Gelling, Vincent van der Spek, James Lidster & CDNA



This is the 39th annual report on rare birds in the Netherlands to be published in Dutch Birding. A few adjustments have been made in comparison with previous reports, in order to improve the readability. Most records are from 2018 but there are also belated and reconsidered records dating back to 1964. These have been assessed by the Dutch rarities committee (Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna; CDNA), a joint committee of the Dutch Birding Association (DBA) and the Nederlandse Ornithologische Unie (NOU). Records are assessed digitally by eight voting members. This report contains 235 reviewed reports, resulting in 155 accepted records. Records of all taxa accepted up to and including 2018, as well as pending reports, can be found on the online database www.dutchavifauna.nl. Please note that some reports from 2018 and earlier are still under review or awaiting submission and are therefore not included.

Remarkable records in 2018

With at least 374 species recorded in 2018, it was an average year for species diversity. With a few reports still pending, this number may rise. The average over the last 10 years is 373 (figure 1). Grey-cheeked Thrush *Catharus minimus* was new to the Dutch list, whereas Whistling Swan *Cygnus columbianus* was removed. With these changes, the Dutch list still numbers 521 species. Furthermore a retrospective 'eastern yellow wagtail' *Motacilla tschutschensis/macronyx/taivana* from 2008 was a new 'superspecies'. Other highlights include the second Black-headed Wagtail *M feldegg*, third Great Knot *Calidris tenuirostris*, fourth Hooded Merganser *Lophodytes cucullatus* and Eastern Black-eared Wheatear *Oenanthe melanoleuca*, fifth Eastern Bonelli's Warbler *Phylloscopus orientalis,* sixth White-throated Wagtail *M cinereocapilla*, seventh and eighth Cirl Bunting *Emberiza cirlus* and ninth Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*. From 2016, a Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus* (third) and, from 2017, a White-throated Wagtail (fifth) were also accepted.

In addition, 2018 was a record year for Pallid Swift *Apus pallidus* (14), Baltic Gull *Larus fuscus fuscus* (six), Lesser Grey Shrike *Lanius minor* (five), Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum* (11), Iberian Chiffchaff *P ibericus* (six, equalling 2010) and Pied Wheatear *O pleschanka* (three, equalling 1999).

Additional committee work in 2018

There were two committee meetings, one in January and one in August. The August 'meeting' was unusual in the sense that we did not physically

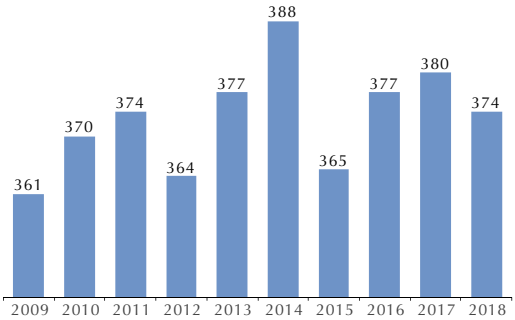


FIGURE 1 Number of species recorded in the Netherlands per year in 2009-18 (average 373) / aantal vastgestelde soorten per jaar in Nederland in 2009-18 (gemiddeld 373)

meet up but instead digitally decided on several issues. An interesting experiment but we now know a face-to-face meeting has our preference. Recent decisions with consequences for this report include: ***1*** The criteria for re-introduced species that occur as vagrants have been updated. Populations have to be self-sustaining in order to qualify for potential acceptance. For example, Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus* is currently not acceptable as a wild vagrant, since the CDNA considers all observed individuals to originate from (not yet fully self-sustaining) re-introduction programs in the Alps. ***2*** The criteria for species that require proof that they do not show any signs of captivity ('omgekeerde bewijslast') in order to get accepted, were updated. Marbled Duck *Marmaronetta angustirostris* was added to the list. In specific cases it is now possible to demand additional evidence for any record submitted when the committee decides this is necessary (in theory, a Harlequin Duck *Histrionicus histrionicus* at sea could be treated differently from one on a pond in an inland town). The committee also has the freedom to treat any potential new species according to these criteria. Finally, the state of a bird's plumage and its behaviour now weigh more heavily in the assessment. ***3*** A strategy was developed for species that were 'on hold' awaiting expected new identification insights, or DNA information. This resulted in the rejection of all Tundra Peregrine Falcons *Falco peregrinus calidus* and all field sightings (without DNA analysis) of eastern 'lesser whitethroat' *Sylvia curruca/althaea* taxa. If new identification insights are published in the future, records can be resubmitted.

Chairman Eddy Nieuwstraten was invited by our German colleagues from the Deutsche Avifaunistische Kommision (DAK) to demonstrate our digital voting system and to explore possibilities for future international collaboration.

Members

The following CDNA members voted on records in this report: Garry Bakker, Christian Brinkman (secretary until early 2019), Thijs Fijen, Diederik Kok, James Lidster (treasurer since 2019), Eddy Nieuwstraten (chairman), Hans Schekkerman (new member since 2019), Vincent van der Spek (secretary since 2019) and Rik Winters (treasurer; departing member after two terms (eight years) in 2019). Gerjon Gelling (archivist) and August van Rijn (assistant) supported the committee as non-voting members by submitting many reports published on national and regional websites. At the start of 2018, Marcel Haas, the former archivist, was thanked for the huge amount of work he had done since January 2013.

Glossary

Details included for each record in this report are, if available: date(s); location and/or municipality (municipal divisions as of 1 January 2018); province; number of birds if more than one, plumage and sex; type of record if ringed, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed or found dead (and where specimen is stored, if known); names of up to three observers involved in finding, identifying and recording, and relevant references in the literature, which normally include (inter)national but not regional journals, and published photographs. Records from 2017 lasting into 2018 that already have been published in the 2017 report (Gelling et al 2018) are repeated here without reference. Observations not (yet) submitted but mentioned in the 2017 report are not repeated in this report. The sequence of the records in the species accounts is from the current year backwards, with records within one year presented per province (starting with the province with the first record of the year), and then chronologically within each province. Numbers after each (sub) species' name refer to the total number of individuals ***1*** from 1 January 1800 to 31 December 1979, ***2*** since 1 January 1980 but excluding, and ***3*** the current year. Taxa marked with an asterisk * are new to the Dutch list. For the sake of completeness, date extensions are presented in this report.

Used abbreviations for provinces are: DR Drenthe, FL Flevoland, FR Friesland, GE Gelderland, GR Groningen, LI Limburg, NB Noord-Brabant, NH Noord-Holland, OV Overijssel, UT

Utrecht, ZL Zeeland, and ZH Zuid-Holland. For ageing, calendar-year is abbreviated to cy prefixed with 1, 2, 3 or 4 to indicate first, second, third or fourth. The symbol # indicates corrections or extensions of date(s), location(s) or other details concerning a record.

Decisions regarding taxonomy have been delegated to the Dutch committee for avian systematics (Commissie Systematiek Nederlandse Avifauna; CSNA) and are not under the responsibility of the CDNA.

Submitting a report

Reports can be submitted through the electronic form on www.dutchavifauna.nl or by using the link on www.waarneming.nl.

Accepted records

Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan
Cygnus columbianus 0,0,0

Based on newly described identification features other than the amount of black on the bill (Visscher & van Duivendijk 2015), all five records were reassessed. According to Evans & Sladen (1980), only a small minority (4.3%) show more than 10% yellow on the bill. This minority type however seems to be over-represented in Dutch records. This was, eg, the case for a widely twitched bird in Drenthe, Friesland and Groningen in the winters of 1997/98 and 1998/99. 'Hybrigades' with Bewick's Swan *C bewickii* are a realistic option, and Bewick's with aberrant bills are not unheard of (Evans & Sladen 1980). Identification based on a single feature is therefore tricky, especially in birds with a relatively large amount of yellow on the bill. The presence of the new features could not be determined in the records. It was therefore decided that all records are no longer proven and, as a consequence, Whistling Swan was removed from the Dutch list.

King Eider / Koningseider
Somateria spectabilis 1,16,2
FRIESLAND Waddenzee near Harlingen, *Harlingen* 12 January to 21 March, and Noordvaarder, *Terschelling*, 14 April, adult male, photographed (J van Bruggen, B Lagerveld et al; Dutch Birding 40: 130, plate 175, 2018).
NOORD-HOLLAND Noordzee, Paal 9 to Paal 18, 24 March to 6 May, and Krassekeet, Oost, 12-19 May, and Paal 17, De Koog, *Texel*, 6 October, also seen at Richel, *Vlieland* FR, 8 May, adult male, photographed, videoed (P Snoeken et al; Dutch Birding 40: 199, plate 265, 2018).

The shape and size of the bills differed which made it possible to determine that not one, but two individuals cruised the Wadden Sea.

Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend
Aythya collaris 5,39,0
GRONINGEN Appingedam-Oost, *Appingedam*, 7 January to 4 April, adult male, photographed, videoed (M Jonker et al; Dutch Birding 40: 133, plate 182, 2018).

A returning individual first seen on 11 February 2017.

Lesser Scaup / Kleine Topper
Aythya affinis 0,19,0
NOORD-HOLLAND Dijkwielen, *Hollands Kroon*, 7-8 and 27-28 April, adult male, photographed (F Visscher).

A returning individual first seen on 26 February 2017.

Bufflehead / Buffelkopeend
Bucephala albeola 0,7,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Gaatkensplas and surroundings, *Barendrecht*, 20 September 2017 to 13 May, also seen at Spaarbekken Petrusplaat, Brabantse Biesbosch, *Drimmelen* NB, 4 June to 27 August, adult male, photographed, videoed (G Duijf et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND Den Oever and IJsselmeer, *Hollands Kroon*, 13 October 2017 to 20 March, and 9 October to 13 February 2019, adult male, photographed, videoed.
UTRECHT Nedereindse Plas, IJsselstein, *Utrecht*, 6-8 March, photographed (E Schuller et al).

The records from Noord-Holland and from Noord-Brabant/Zuid-Holland concern long-staying and returning individuals, the latter already since November 2004. After 14 years, this bird did not return to Barendrecht in the winter of 2018/19.

Hooded Merganser / Kokardezaagbek
Lophodytes cucullatus 0,3,1
UTRECHT Haarrijnse Plas, Vleuten, *Utrecht*, 5-6 November, 2cy male, photographed, videoed (B Kasius, E Schuller et al).

Blue-winged Teal / Blauwvleugeltaling
Spatula discors 6,35,2
DRENTHE Vloeivelden Zuidzijde, Nieuw Buinen, *Borger-Odoorn*, 4-5 May, male, photographed (W Trip et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND Waterberging Twisk, *Medemblik*, 6 and 11 May, male, photographed (V Schouten et al).

Blue-winged Teal x Northern Shoveler / Blauwvleugeltaling x Slobeend
Spatula discors x clypeata 0,1,1
UTRECHT Natuurplas Breeveld, *Woerden*, 25-26 March, adult male, photographed (D Kok et al).

Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw
Tachymarptis melba 7,59,2
ZUID-HOLLAND Meppelweg, Den Haag, *Den Haag*, 25 April, adult, ringed, photographed (M Wezenaar, V van der Spek, R van der Vliet et al; Dutch Birding 40: 203, plate 270, 2018).
UTRECHT Hoogekampse Plas, *De Bilt*, 13 October, photographed (T Morel, H A M Prinsen).

The bird in Den Haag was accidently sprayed off the gutter of a building with a high-pressure cleaner during renovation work. It was taken into care but appeared to be in good health and was released shortly after. Unsurprisingly, this concerns the first ringing record.

Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw
Apus pallidus 0,12,14
ZUID-HOLLAND Kwade Hoek West, Goedereede, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 13 October, 1cy, photographed (L de Waard, M Hornsveld et al); Telpost de Vulkaan, Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, 14 October, 1cy, photographed (R van der Vliet, E Verlind et al); Vrijheidsweg, Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 12 November, 1cy, photographed (G Tanis); Telpost de Puinhoop, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 15 November, 1cy, photographed (G Twigt).
GRONINGEN Wadden Sea east of Rottumeroog, *Het Hogeland*, 15 October, 1cy, photographed (M Jonker et al; Dutch Birding 40: 427, plate 578, 2018).
FLEVOLAND Dodaarsweg, *Zeewolde*, 2 November, 1cy, photographed (P Julsing, J D Eerdmans et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, and Telpost Parnassia, Nationaal Park Zuid-Kennemerland, *Bloemendaal*, 4 November, 1cy, photographed (S O'Brien, H Buckx et al); several locations, *Texel*, 9-13 November, maximum of three, 1cy, photographed, videoed (R Stolk, E Menkveld, K Stork et al; Dutch Birding 40: 412, plate 551, 2018, 41: 64, plate 87, 2019).
FRIESLAND Meeuwenduinslid, *Vlieland*, 11 November, also seen at Vuurtoren, De Cocksdorp, *Texel* NH (see Noord-Holland), 1cy, photographed (P Lemmers et al).
UTRECHT Telpost de Horde, *Lopik*, 11 November, 1cy, photographed (A Boele, K de Leeuw).
ZEELAND Oranjezon Oost, Oostkapelle, *Veere*, 11-13 November, two, 1cy, photographed (M Capello et al; Dutch Birding 41: 64, plate 88, 2019); Kamperland, *Noord-Beveland*, 14 November, 1cy, found moribund, and brought to a bird hospital where it died, stuffed, photographed (B Plune via M Klootwijk).

Despite the first record being as recent as 2006 and the second in 2013, sightings have now become fairly predictable: in most years birds occur after (strong) southerlies in late autumn. The 2018 influx, however, that also reached other parts of north-western Europe, was something else! An astonishing 14 birds were seen, more than doubling the number of records. Surely, they must at least occasionally be present – but overlooked – during months when Common Swifts *A apus* are more plentiful? Note that on 11 November, no less than three individuals were present on Texel. In Flevoland, a second swift was initially reported to be a Common but eventually two Pallid were submitted. Only a few photographs showed diagnostic features and since it was unclear which bird was on which photograph, the CDNA decided to accept only one. Of interest is that none of the three not accepted records were certain Common Swifts. These birds were all considered unidentifiable swifts so in reality more Pallids could have been involved.

Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen
Zapornia parva 36,32,1
GELDERLAND Korte Waarden, *Elburg*, 11 July, adult female, photographed (H van Dorp, H de Kroon; Dutch Birding 40: 348, plate 466, 2018).

Baillon's Crake / Kleinst Waterhoen
Zapornia pusilla 171,57,-
1976 # NOORD-BRABANT Polder Middelveld, Brabantse Biesbosch, *Drimmelen,* 27 May to 5 June (was 27 May to 5 June 1975), maximum of three territories.

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

Little Bustard / Kleine Trap
Tetrax tetrax 32,14,1
ZEELAND Polder Burgh- en Westland, Haamstede, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, 4 December, photographed (N Godijn et al; Dutch Birding 41: 70, plate 96, 2019).

Great Bustard / Grote Trap
Otis tarda -,25 (since 1986),0
1964 # NOORD-BRABANT Made, *Drimmelen*, and between Made and Den Hout, *Oosterhout*, 20-22 February (was Made, *Drimmelen*, 20 February) (J Veen via S Terlouw; Veen sine dato).

This concerns both a date and locality extension.

Cory's Shearwater / Kuhls Pijlstormvogel
Calonectris borealis 2,3,0

A migrating bird seen from several seawatch sites in two provinces and subsequently also in Belgium in October 2018 is still under review.

Atlantic Great Cormorant / Grote Aalscholver
Phalacrocorax carbo carbo 7,46,-
2003 NOORD-BRABANT Ringselvennen, Budel-Dorplein, *Cranendonck*, 18 August, photographed (R Kastelijn, J Kastelijn).

This subspecies is no longer considered since 1 January 2009. Previously, reports from before that date were still welcomed but the committee has now decided that, from 2019 onwards, old records will no longer be considered since improved identification insights suggest this taxon was in fact too common to be considered in the first place. A similar decision was recently taken for Icelandic Redwing *Turdus iliacus coburni*.

Eurasian Stone-curlew / Griel
Burhinus oedicnemus 10 (since 1969),61,-
2004 ZEELAND Beekshoekpolder, Vrouwenpolder, *Veere*, 21 March, photographed (G Geertse).
1993 NOORD-BRABANT Maashorst-Steenbergen, *Landerd*, 25 April (J W Hermans, P van de Braak et al).
1984 ZEELAND Mosselbanken, *Terneuzen*, April, photographed (B Grootjans via P L Meininger and R J J Vlek).

The species is no longer considered since 1 January 2009 but the CDNA still welcomes reports from 1969-2008.

American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier
Pluvialis dominica 1,51,2
ZEELAND Zandkreek Zuid, Wilhelminadorp, *Goes*, 1-2 May, 2cy, photographed (S Lilipaly et al; Dutch Birding 40: 270, plate 353, 2018).
GRONINGEN Dollardkwelders, *Oldambt*, 25-26 May, adult, photographed (L Brinkhuizen).

519 King Eider / Koningseider *Somateria spectabilis*, adult male, with Common Eider / Eider *S mollissima*, adult male, Pollendam, Harlingen, Friesland, 18 February 2018 *(Martijn Bot)* **520** Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw *Apus pallidus*, first-year, Eems, Wadden Sea at Rottumeroog, Groningen, 15 October 2018 *(Marnix Jonker)* **521** Semipalmated Sandpiper / Grijze Strandloper *Calidris pusilla*, adult summer, Meerssen, Limburg, 21 May 2018 *(H A M Dolmans)* **522** Baird's Sandpiper / Bairds Strandloper *Calidris bairdii*, first-winter, Deventer, Overijssel, 2 November 2018 *(Wilbert Koch)*

Pacific Golden Plover / Aziatische Goudplevier
Pluvialis fulva 9,64,3
FRIESLAND Kroonspolders, *Vlieland,* 6-8 August, photographed (S Lagerveld).
ZEELAND Breeweg, Koudekerke, *Veere*, 23 August, adult summer plumage, photographed (S Lilipaly et al).
GRONINGEN Hornhuisterpolder, Hornhuizen, *De Marne*, 6 September, sound-recorded (J G Bosma, M Bot).

Save the rare blank year in 2003, this species has been annual since the turn of the century. With now on average more than two records a year, it will no longer be considered from 2019 onwards. The CDNA still welcomes records from before this date. For an analysis of all Dutch records, see Fijen et al (2019).

American/Pacific Golden Plover / Amerikaanse/Aziatische Goudplevier
Pluvialis dominica/fulva 0,9,1
FLEVOLAND Marker Wadden, *Lelystad*, 13 July, summer plumage, photographed (M Poot, J van der Winden).
2004 ZEELAND Telpost Breskens, *Sluis*, 29 May, summer plumage, photographed (P L Meininger et al).

The 2004 bird probably concerned an American. Since Pacific Golden Plover will no longer be considered from 1 January 2019 onwards, the category for unidentified 'lesser golden plover' will also disappear (hence, unidentified 'lesser golden plovers' will from now on be rejected). The CDNA still welcomes reports from before this date.

Great Knot / Grote Kanoet
Calidris tenuirostris 0,2,1
FRIESLAND Seerijp, *Terschelling*, 16-19 June, adult summer plumage, photographed, videoed (J J de Vries, W van Zwieten et al; Ebels et al 2019; Dutch Birding 40: 255, plate 331, 270, plate 354, 2018, 41: 147, plate 178-182, 2019).

While there was a 25-year gap between the first (1991) and second (2016), this bird was found only two years after the popular Texel bird in 2016. Given the major global importance of the Wadden Sea for waders (eg, for Red Knot *C canutus*), it is perhaps unsurprising that, just like the previous record, this one was found on a wader roost within this UNESCO biosphere reserve.

Baird's Sandpiper / Bairds Strandloper
Calidris bairdii 0,14,1
OVERIJSSEL Bolwerksplas, *Deventer*, 2-3 November, 1cy, photographed, videoed (W Koch et al; Dutch Birding 41: 64, plate 89, 2019).

Remarkably, another individual was seen at practically the same inland site in 2012. The 2012 bird represents the only May record, whereas this one is the first for November. All other birds were found between July and September (with one remaining until early October). With 11 records since 2011, Baird's Sandpiper seems to have transformed from a mega rarity to a near-annual species within a short period of time.

White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper
Calidris fuscicollis 1,51,2
FRIESLAND Westhoek, *Waadhoeke*, 12 August, adult summer plumage, photographed, videoed (R van der Vliet et al); Griend, *Terschelling*, 17 August, adult, photographed, videoed (B Gnep).

Semipalmated Sandpiper / Grijze Strandloper
Calidris pusilla 0,12,1
LIMBURG Haertelsteinveld, between Maas and Julianakanaal, *Meerssen*, 21 May, adult summer plumage, photographed (H A M Dolmans).

With this being the second for this inland province in two years' time, the committee debated whether it could have been the same individual but there was no evidence to support this.

Lesser Yellowlegs / Kleine Geelpootruiter
Tringa flavipes 2,48,4
ZUID-HOLLAND Berkenwoudsche Hoge Boezem, *Krimpenerwaard*, 15-24 February, photographed, videoed (S van Walsum et al).
NOORD-BRABANT Lage Velden, Lith, *Oss*, 4-7 May, adult, photographed (D Benders et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND Dijkmanshuizen, *Texel*, 8 May, adult summer plumage, photographed (K de Jong et al); Polder R, Petten, *Schagen*, 28 June to 3 July, adult summer plumage, photographed (W A van Splunder et al).

Great Snipe / Poelsnip
Gallinago media -,44,1
GELDERLAND Babberich, *Zevenaar*, 26 May, photographed (M de Vries, G Jenniskens; Dutch Birding 40: 272, plate 357, 2018).

Collared Pratincole / Vorkstaartplevier
Glareola pratincola 5,21,0
1998 # ZEELAND Stinkgat, and Schakerloopolder Karrenvelden, *Tholen* (was Stinkgat, *Tholen*), 29 July to 1 August, photographed (N de Schipper).

This concerns a location extension for the final day of its stay.

Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier
Glareola nordmanni 12,32,1
GELDERLAND Neerveldse Blok and Liendense Waard, Batenburg, and Schebbelaarse Veld, and Leurse Veld, Hernen, *Wijchen*, 21 October to 7 November, also seen at Demen and De Deelen, Lith, *Oss* NB, 18-30 November, 1cy, photographed, videoed (J Houkes, S Schmalgemeijer, M van Schaijk et al; Dutch Birding 40: 425, plate 575, 2018, 41: 63, plate 86, 2019).

Thick-billed Murre / Kortbekzeekoet
Uria lomvia 5,4,1
FRIESLAND Westgat, Hollum, *Ameland*, 4 March, found dead, photographed, collected; skeleton and tail- and wing-feathers in private collection of R Pater (R Pater; Dutch Birding 40: 203, plate 273, 2018).

Despite increased observer coverage and better optics, there have only been three records over the past 25 years, implying that the species is genuinely rare. Nine out of the 10 birds on the Dutch list were found dead, including two weakened birds that were present for a couple of days before they deceased (1979, 2012). The only (seemingly) healthy individual concerns a fly-by photographed during an unprecedented stream of 3295 Little Auks *Alle alle* passing Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 23 October 2005.

Ross's Gull / Ross' Meeuw
Rhodostethia rosea 1,16,1
ZEELAND Binnenhaven, and Westerschelde, Vlissingen, *Vlissingen*, 24 January to 21 March, 2cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J A Goedbloed, J Boot et al; Dutch Birding 40: 52, plate 51, 128, plate 169-171, 129, plate 172, 2018, 41: 19, plate 18, 2019).

The original 1979 Dutch Birding Association (DBA) logo showed a first-winter Ross's Gull. DBA has matured since, and so has the gull in the logo (since 1987). However, after twitchable second-winters and adults in the past, it was not until DBA celebrated its 40th birthday that a youngster was available to the crowds. This crisp bird showed very well, and its calls could even be recorded.

Franklin's Gull / Franklins Meeuw
Larus pipixcan 0,11,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Dijkgatsweide, Noorderdijkweg, *Hollands Kroon*, 14 July, adult summer plumage, photographed (B Woets; Dutch Birding 40: 348, plate 467, 2018).

Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw
Larus fuscus fuscus 0,37,6
ZUID-HOLLAND Binnenwatering, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 1 April, adult, wearing colour ring, photographed (A Marijnis, M Zevenbergen, H Zevenbergen); Binnenwatering, Katwijk aan Zee, *Katwijk*, 15-16 September, 2cy, wearing colour ring, photographed (A Marijnis,

523 Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier *Glareola nordmanni*, first-winter, Batenburg, Gelderland, 21 October 2018 *(Jordy Houkes)* **524** Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern *Sterna dougallii*, adult, De Putten, Camperduin, Noord-Holland, 24 June 2018 *(Maarten Hotting)* **525** Black-winged Pratincole / Steppevorkstaartplevier *Glareola nordmanni*, first-winter, Lith, Noord-Brabant, 19 November 2018 *(Co van der Wardt)*

526 Ross's Gull / Ross' Meeuw *Rhodostethia rosea*, first-winter, Vlissingen, Zeeland, 25 January 2018 *(Martin van der Schalk)*

527 Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw *Larus fuscus fuscus*, first-year, North Sea, off Westenschouwen, Zeeland, 30 September 2018 *(Marcel Klootwijk)*

R Hoeben); Zandmotor, Ter Heijde, and 's-Gravenzande, *Westland*, 5-6 October, adult, wearing colour ring, photographed (M Zevenbergen, J van der Ende); Zandmotor, Ter Heijde, *Westland*, 9-13 October, 1cy, wearing colour ring, photographed (M van Lopik).
ZEELAND North Sea, off Westenschouwen, 30 September, 1cy, wearing colour ring, photographed (M Klootwijk); Spuisluis, Brouwersdam, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, 24 October, adult, wearing colour ring, photographed (A Holzem).
2017 # ZUID-HOLLAND De Banken, 's-Gravenzande, *Westland*, Zuid-Holland, 12 September, 3cy. Acceptance was based on the presence of a Norwegian colour ring (erroneously reported as a Finnish ring in 2017 report).

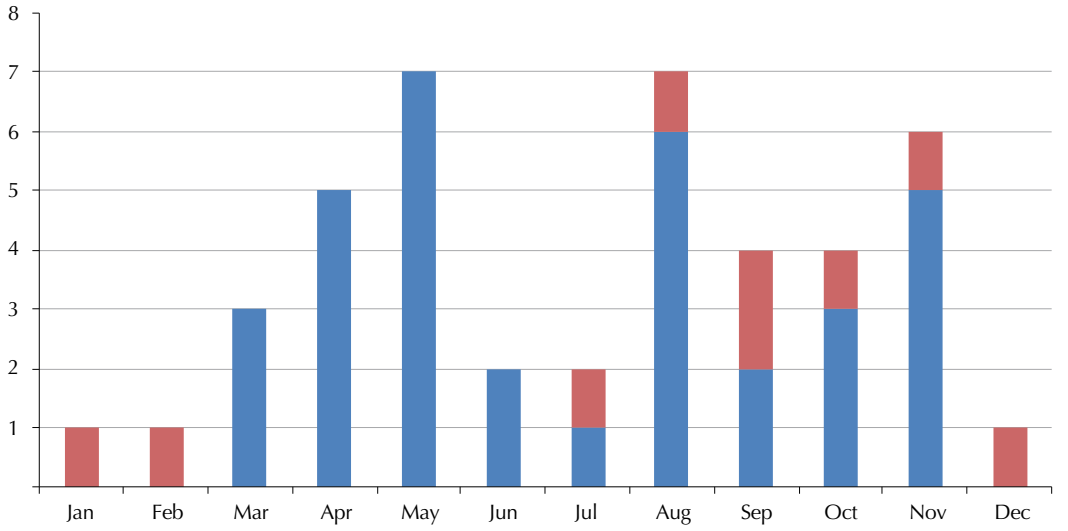
2018 was a record year for this subspecies. All six birds were colour-ringed as chicks in the Horsvær archipelago, Norway. Helberg et al (2009) considered this to be *fuscus* area, and this was recently confirmed by Baggot et al (2018). On plumage, only 2cy birds can be identified with certainty during certain months only. Therefore, in all other plumages only birds ringed as chicks within known nominate *fuscus* colonies are accepted. This certainly leads to a huge under-representation on the list and one may therefore wonder whether this taxon really is a rarity.

Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern
Sterna dougallii 3,35,2
NOORD-HOLLAND De Putten, Camperduin, *Bergen*, 24-25 June, two adults, and Strand Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen,* 2-3 July, one adult, photographed, videoed (M Hotting, F van Groen et al; Dutch Birding 40: 275, plate 365, 345, plate 462, 2018).

One of the birds was wearing a metal ring on both legs (more or less proving British origin; by some field birders this unique way of ringing is regarded to be a pretty solid identification feature!), the other one was, more traditionally, ringed on the right leg only. It was the latter bird that was also seen at IJmuiden.

Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw
Elanus caeruleus 1,27,6
FRIESLAND Blikplaatgat, Sennerplaat and Blikplaat, Lauwersmeer, *Kollumerland en Nieuwkruisland*, 21 October 2017 to 8 February, 2cy, photographed, videoed; See Hanne, Mirns, *De Fryske Marren*, 6 May, photographed (R Meurs, N van Dijk); Fochteloërveen, *Ooststellingwerf*, 21 August to 3 September, also seen at Kolonieveld, Fochterloërveen, *Noordenveld* DR, 1cy, photographed (J Molenaar et al; Dutch Birding 40: 349, plate 472, 2018).
ZUID-HOLLAND Zouweboezem, Ameide, *Zederik*, 16 April, also seen at Polder Mastwijk, Montfoort, *Montfoort* UT, and Telpost de Horde, *Lopik* UT and Polder Broek, Stuijvenbergseweg, IJsselstein, *IJsselstein* UT, photographed (S van der Steeg, A Boele, E Schuller et al).
LIMBURG Groote Peel, Ospel, *Nederweert*, 17-19 September, also seen at Groote Peel, *Asten* NB, 1cy, photographed (B Janssen et al; Dutch Birding 40: 425, plate 574, 2018).
NOORD-BRABANT Brobbelbies Noord, *Landerd*, 28 September, 1cy, photographed (S van Schaijk et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND Polder Waard-Nieuwland, Den Oever, *Hollands Kroon*, 10-13 November, and Wormer- en Jisperveld Noord, *Wormerland,* 17-18 November, also seen at Polder de Biesbosch, *Dordrecht* ZH, 19 Novem-

FIGURE 2 Monthly distribution of Black-winged Kite *Elanus caeruleus* in the Netherlands in 1971-2018 (n=34), with months in which individuals were found in blue and months in which they were present in red / verspreiding per maand van Grijze Wouw *Elanus caeruleus* in Nederland in 1971-2018 (n=34), met in blauw maanden van ontdekking en in rood maanden waarin ze daarna nog aanwezig waren



ber, 1cy, photographed (K Floris, K van den Brink et al; Dutch Birding 41: 65, plate 90, 2019).

The rise of Black-winged Kite continues. Over the past decade (2009-18), birds have been seen in eight out of 10 years, with on average a little over three a year. They have been recorded in every month of the year now (figure 2) but the fact that it has been recorded in winter (December-February) is caused by a single long-stayer. It is mainly a spring (March-May) and autumn (August-November) bird, with May and August as the best months. Only a decade ago, the idea of having enough data for a graph in the annual report would have sounded ridiculous!

Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier
Gyps fulvus 9,414,2
UTRECHT Leersumse Veld, Leersum, *Utrechtse Heuvelrug*, 27 May, two, photographed (J Verboom).

Lesser Spotted Eagle / Schreeuwarend
Clanga pomarina 3,11,1
FRIESLAND Fochteloërveen, *Ooststellingwerf*, 11 May, 2cy, photographed (L Hoogenstein, D G Hoogenstein, L Schröder).

Greater Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend
Clanga clanga 15,17,3
UTRECHT Polsbroekerdam, and Polder Lopik, *Lopik*, 18 February, also seen at Polder Den Hoek, Lekkerkerk, and Loetbos, Berkenwoude, *Krimpenerwaard* ZH, 18-21 February, 2cy, photographed, videoed (K de Leeuw, A Boele, H Blom et al; Dutch Birding 40: 131, plate 176-178, 2018, 41: 20, plate 21, 2019).
NOORD-HOLLAND Wierholt, *Hollands Kroon*, 8 May, 3cy, photographed (F Visscher, R Visscher; Dutch Birding 40: 273, plate 359, 2018); Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, and Vennewaterspolder, Egmond-Binnen, *Bergen*, 26 May, and De Slufter, and Staatsbossen, *Texel*, 26-27 May, and Marsdiep, and De Kooy, *Den Helder,* 27 May, 4cy, photographed, videoed (R S A van Bemmelen et al; Dutch Birding 40: 273, plate 361, 275, plate 362, 2018).

There was a poor run of only one record between 2004 and 2015 but with six in 2016-18, the bad spell seems to be broken – at least for now. The population trends of this globally declining species on the nearest breeding grounds are anything but promising for the future. The Wierholt bird was not an easy record to assess since the sixth primary (from outside) was missing in both wings (see plate 528 for its identification).

Spanish Imperial Eagle / Spaanse Keizerarend
Aquila adalberti 0,1,0

The 2cy that flew over Loozerheide, Weert, Limburg, and Cranendonck, Noord-Brabant, on 6 May 2007 remains accepted after reassessment (cf Weenink et al 2011).

Eastern Imperial Eagle / Keizerarend
Aquila heliaca 0,2,0

The 3cy that flew over Kamperhoek, Dronten, Flevoland, on 3 April 2005 remains accepted after reassessment (cf van Beusekom 2007). The two older records of 'imperial eagles' were reassessed since the Eastern Imperial from September-October 2017 showed how extremely difficult to identify these twin species are in some plumages. Had it not been for the Hungarian ring, the 2017 bird might actually have stayed unidentified. In Toscana, Italy, the same individual was even identified as a (certain) Spanish (cf Janssen et al 2019)! The two older records (one of each species) were, however, in other, somewhat less challenging plumages and both the committee and consulted foreign experts remained confident that they were correctly identified.

528 Greater Spotted Eagle / Bastaardarend *Clanga clanga*, third calendar-year, Wierholt, Noord-Holland, 8 May 2018 *(Fred Visscher)*. This bird has five (rather than six) long 'fingers'. Normally this might point towards a hybrid origin with Lesser Spotted Eagle *C pomarina* but, on closer inspection, this bird only has nine primaries instead of 10. With the outer five (p6-10) worn and the remaining four fresh, it must be the sixth from outside (p5) that is missing due to moult. With, eg, the wing-coverts darker than the remiges, primary barring that is fine enough and not over the full width near the tip, an apparently dark neck and large white tips to the uppertail-coverts (the latter not visible here), CDNA was confident this in fact was a pure Greater Spotted.

Long-legged Buzzard / Arendbuizerd
Buteo rufinus 1,8,1
GELDERLAND Jonkerstraat and surroundings, Netterden, *Oude IJsselstreek*, 6 July to 4 August, 3cy or older, photographed, videoed (R Schwartz et al).

Most of the time, this bird stayed across the border in Germany.

European Roller / Scharrelaar
Coracias garrulus 52,20,2
FRIESLAND Delleboersterheide, Oldeberkoop, *Ooststellingwerf,* 19 May, 2cy, photographed (J Regtop, I Regtop-Hunneman, R Regtop et al; Dutch Birding 40: 350, plate 475, 2018).
NOORD-HOLLAND De Nederlanden, and Akiab, *Texel*, 24-26 September, adult, photographed, videoed (T van de Vondervoort, A Stiehl, A Wassink et al; Dutch Birding 40: 336, plate 445, 430, plate 587, 2018).
Most likely the Texel bird was seen at Sårup, Nordjylland, Denmark, on 16-28 October.

Red-eyed Vireo / Roodoogvireo
Vireo olivaceus 0,8,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Krimbos, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, 27-30 October, 1cy, photographed, videoed (A Wassink, F van der Meer, R van der Meer et al; Dutch Birding 40: 424, plate 573, 434, plate 595, 2018).
The first since 2005. Even in good autumns elsewhere in the WP, American passerines remain thin on the ground – very thin.

Daurian Shrike / Daurische Klauwier
Lanius isabellinus 0,16,0
A bird seen on Griend, Friesland, on 14-15 October is still under review.

Lesser Grey Shrike / Kleine Klapekster
Lanius minor 21,31,5
ZUID-HOLLAND Schaatsbaan, Ammerstol, and Polder Bergambacht-West, Bergambacht, *Krimpenerwaard*, 6 May, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (S van der Wel, D-J van der Roest, J van Erkel et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND De Tuintjes, and Sebastopol, and Levensvreugd, and Witte Hoek, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, 26 May, male, photographed (D Kok, R F J van Beusekom et al; Dutch Birding 40: 280, plate 375, 2018); Mariëndal, *Den Helder*, 10 June, photographed (J van Dillen-Staal, H Enklaar).
GRONINGEN Legeweg, Muntendam, *Midden-Groningen*, 6 June, photographed, videoed (P H Mulder via W-J Fontijn).
NOORD-BRABANT Keent, *Oss*, 16 June, photographed (R Reinders, E Roumen et al).
A record year with five, all on classic dates: 60% of all records are from May-June. The previous best year was 2013 with four.

Greater Short-toed Lark / Kortteenleeuwerik
Calandrella brachydactyla 3,59,3
GELDERLAND Kootwijkerzand, Kootwijk, *Barneveld*, 22 April, adult, photographed (T Fijen, J Vlot; Dutch Birding 40: 203, plate 271, 2018); Friesse Veld, Harskamp, *Ede*, 25 May, photographed (H van Oosten).
LIMBURG Hartelstein, Itteren, *Maastricht*, 21 May, photographed (R van Tiel et al).

Cetti's Warbler / Cetti's Zanger
Cettia cetti 163,67,-
1973 # NOORD-BRABANT Polder de Dood, Brabantse Biesbosch, *Drimmelen*, 28 October (was Dordtse Biesbosch, Dordrecht ZH), 1cy, trapped (ringed 16 July 1973 Lokeren, Oost-Vlaanderen, Belgium).
This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2004 but the CDNA still welcomes records before this date.

Greenish Warbler / Grauwe Fitis
Phylloscopus trochiloides 6,76,-
1998 NOORD-HOLLAND Schoorlse Duinen, Camperduin, *Bergen*, 30 August, photographed (S Lagerveld, L Edelaar, J van der Laan et al).
This species is no longer considered since 1 January 2015 but the CDNA still welcomes records before this date.

Arctic Warbler / Noordse Boszanger
Phylloscopus borealis 2,27,0
2016 FRIESLAND Bomenland, *Vlieland*, 17 September, photographed (M van Os et al).

Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger
Phylloscopus schwarzi 2,43,3
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 8 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (T S van der Meer et al; Dutch Birding 40: 428, plate 585, 2018).
FRIESLAND Kroonspolders, *Vlieland,* 17-24 October, 1cy, ringed and retrapped, photographed (H Vonk, H Bouwmeester, J Breidenbach); De Hon, *Ameland*, 19 October, photographed (J de Jong, R Offereins et al).

Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter
Phylloscopus bonelli 5,39,2
FRIESLAND Hertenbosvallei, *Schiermonnikoog*, 13-14 May, photographed, sound-recorded (W van der Ham, W Monster, P Links et al; Dutch Birding 40: 276, plate 367, 2018).
NOORD-HOLLAND De Nederlanden, *Texel*, 30 August, 1cy, photographed (N van Houtum et al).

Western Bonelli's x Wood Warbler / Bergfluiter x Fluiter
Phylloscopus bonelli x sibilatrix 0,0,0
A record of a hybrid male paired with a female Wood Warbler *P sibilatrix* that raised three chicks at Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Heemskerk, Noord-Holland, has not yet been reviewed by the CDNA (Dutch Birding 40: 276, plate 366, 2018). The CDNA still awaits the results of the DNA analysis to become available.

Eastern Bonelli's Warbler / Balkanbergfluiter
Phylloscopus orientalis 0,4,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Berenweide, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Heemskerk*, 14 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (R S A van Bemmelen et al; Admiraal et al 2018, van Bemmelen 2019; Dutch Birding 40: 211, plate 283, 283, plate 380, 2018, 41: 91, plate 113-114, 2019).

529 Lesser Grey Shrike / Kleine Klapekster *Lanius minor*, adult male, Bergambacht, Zuid-Holland, 6 May 2018 *(Garry Bakker)* **530** Red-eyed Vireo / Roodoogvireo *Vireo olivaceus*, first-winter, Krimbos, Texel, Noord-Holland, 28 October 2018 *(Rob Halff)* **531** European Roller / Scharrelaar *Coracias garrulus*, adult, De Nederlanden, Texel, Noord-Holland, 24 September 2018 *(Arend Wassink)*

532 Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf *Phylloscopus ibericus*, Heerjansdam, Zuid-Holland, 27 April 2018 *(Wim Schot)*

533 Eastern Bonelli's Warbler / Balkanbergfluiter *Phylloscopus orientalis*, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, Noord-Holland, 14 May 2018 *(Diederik Kok)*

Alarmed by the hybrid Western Bonelli's x Wood Warbler *P bonelli x sibilatrix* (see above), a keen observer was primed on bonelli's warbler as he cycled to work through the same dune reserve. Very much to his surprise, he actually heard one singing. With a laptop in his bag he was able to make a sonagram in the field only to see his suspicion confirmed: the bird he just found was the first Eastern Bonelli's Warbler since 1993! It mainly sang and rarely uttered its diagnostic call in the morning and afternoon, while the reverse was true for the evening. With this bird, the hybrid (if accepted) and the Western Bonelli's *P bonelli* on Schiermonnikoog, all present on 14 May, there was a remarkable 'bonelli bonanza' that day.

bonelli's warbler / bergfluiter
Phylloscopus bonelli/orientalis 4,6,2
FRIESLAND Bomenland, *Vlieland*, 15-16 September, photographed (L Steen et al); Horrekooi, Oosterend, *Terschelling*, 23 September, photographed (K Kraaijeveld, B de Lange, V Hart).

Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf
Phylloscopus ibericus 2,42,6
ZUID-HOLLAND Heerjansdam, *Zwijndrecht*, 26 April to 14 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (H van Rijswijk, W Schot et al); Polder Raepshille, Strijen, *Hoeksche Waard*, 7-20 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (M Korbijn, H Westerlaken et al).
NOORD-HOLLAND Ruijslaan, Staatsbossen, De Koog, *Texel*, 5 May to 23 June, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (D Kok et al).
FRIESLAND De Hon, *Ameland*, 6 May, singing, sound-recorded (J Postma, A Verbiest).
ZEELAND Boswachterij Westerschouwen, Westenschouwen, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, 11-28 May, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (T O V Muusse et al).
GELDERLAND De Woldberg, *Epe*, 16 May, singing, sound-recorded (N L M Gilissen, A Braam, B Timmer).
2016 ZUID-HOLLAND Kralingse Bos, *Rotterdam*, 13 April, singing, photographed, sound-recorded (G Bakker et al).

Another good haul for this increasingly recorded species, equalling record year 2010; 40 out of the now 50 records have been found after 2000 and it has been recorded annually over the past decade (2009-18).

Siberian Lesser Whitethroat / Siberische Braamsluiper
Sylvia althaea blythi 0,7,0

The CDNA awaits the DNA analysis of two submitted records: a bird ringed in Castricum, Noord-Holland, on 16 September and a bird ringed on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 8 October.

Sardinian Warbler / Kleine Zwartkop
Sylvia melanocephala 0,9,2
NOORD-HOLLAND Parnassia, Kennemerduinen, *Bloemendaal*, 20 May, male (D Groenendijk).
FRIESLAND Burgumer Mar, Eastermar, *Tytsjerksteradiel*, 28 August to 3 November, adult male, ringed and retrapped three times, photographed, sound-recorded (A Timmerman, G de Vries, B Storm et al; Timmerman 2018; Dutch Birding 40: 428, plate 583-584, 2018).

This species remains remarkably rare. Not only were these the first records since 2006, the Eastermar bird was also the first twitchable since 1995. However, the crowds were hardly rewarded, since it was mostly heard and seldomly seen.

Eastern Subalpine Warbler / Balkanbaardgrasmus
Sylvia cantillans 1,34,2
FRIESLAND Zwanewaterduinen, Nes, *Ameland*, 19 April, male, photographed (H Semeins, C Semeins).
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Paradijsveld, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, 6 May, male, ringed, photographed (W Tamis, A de Winter).
2017 NOORD-HOLLAND Renvogelveld, Robbenjager, *Texel*, 9 September, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded (D Kok et al).

MtDNA analysis of the Amsterdamse Waterleiding-

duinen bird became available in GenBank in October 2019, well after it was accepted to species level. The genetic analysis indicates that the nomimate subspecies *S c cantillans* was involved – a new taxon for the Netherlands. This new information is currently under review but since that does not change its acceptance to species level the record is already included in this report.

subalpine warbler / baardgrasmus
Sylvia subalpina/inornata/cantillans 4,38,0
2015 NOORD-HOLLAND Slufterhoek, Eierland, *Texel*, 22 June, male (M van der Post).
1990 FRIESLAND Engelsmanplaat, *Noardeast-Fryslân*, 30 May, female, photographed, caught and released (L Hofstee).

The 1990 bird flew into the island's warden's cabin, where it was caught by hand. The single slide taken got lost but was re-found nearly three decades later. Totals exclude birds accepted at species level.

Dartford Warbler / Provençaalse Grasmus
Sylvia undata 1,10,1
ZEELAND Oranjezon, Vrouwenpolder, *Veere*, 7 January, photographed (J Walhout).

The CDNA could not assign this bird to subspecies. Totals include four birds accepted as *S u dartfordiensis*.

Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel
Iduna caligata 0,29,2
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 5 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed (A Wijker, J Visser; Dutch Birding 40: 432, plate 592, 2018).
FRIESLAND Oostpunt, *Vlieland*, 14-17 September, 1cy, photographed (L Bregman, D Koppenol et al; Dutch Birding 40: 432, plate 591, 2018).

Most probably the bird seen at Oostpunt, Vlieland, was ringed at Kroonspolders, Vlieland, on 19 September; the CDNA awaits the DNA analysis of this submitted record.

Paddyfield Warbler / Veldrietzanger
Acrocephalus agricola 1,41,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 15-16 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed and retrapped (P Admiraal et al; Dutch Birding 40: 427, plate 581, 2018).

Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger
Acrocephalus dumetorum 0,41,11
ZUID-HOLLAND Groenedijk, Ouddorp, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 27 May, photographed, videoed, sound-recorded (G Tanis et al).
FRIESLAND Kroonspolders, *Vlieland,* 5 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed (H Bouwmeester, H Huiskamp).
NOORD-HOLLAND Vogelringstation Castricum, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, 6 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed (J Visser, T van der Meer); same site, 17 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed (A J van Loon, J Visser, C S Roselaar); same site, 25 September,

534 Sardinian Warbler / Kleine Zwartkop *Sylvia melanocephala*, adult male, Burgumer Mar, Friesland, 28 August 2018 *(Bareld Storm)*

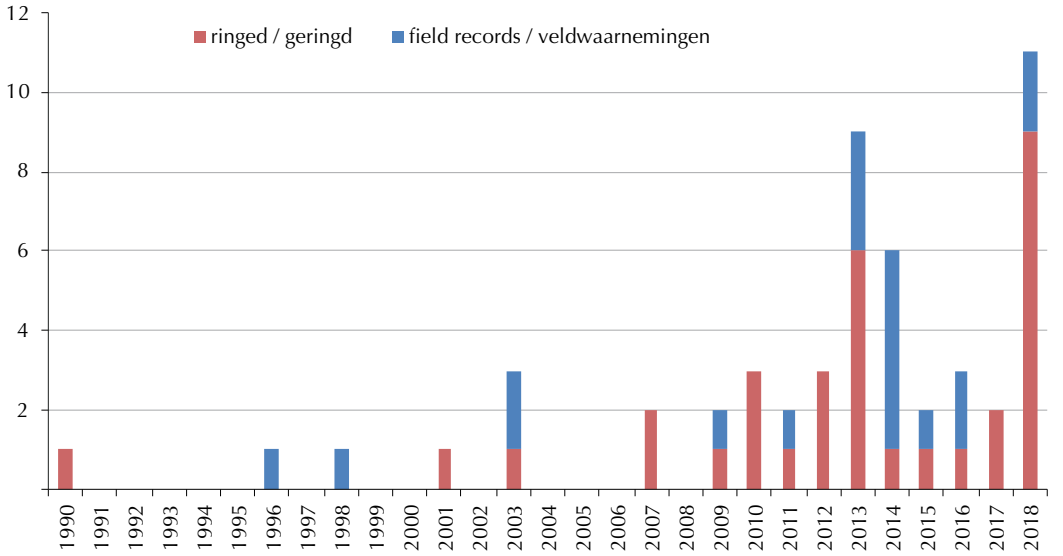


FIGURE 3 Records of Blyth's Reed Warbler *Acrocephalus dumetorum* in the Netherlands in 1990-2018 (n=52); nearly two out of every three records concern ringed birds (n=33) / gevallen van Struikrietzanger *Acrocephalus dumetorum* in Nederland in 1990-2018 (n=52); bijna twee derde van de gevallen betreft geringde vogels (n=33)

1cy, ringed, photographed (J Visser, R Reijnders, L Knijnsberg); same site, 4-5 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed and retrapped (J Visser, R Leurs, T van der Meer et al); same site, 5 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (T van der Meer et al); same site, 7 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (A Wijker, J Visser, P Admiraal; Dutch Birding 40: 433, plate 594, 2018); same site, 20 October, 1cy, ringed, photographed (A Wijker, T van der Meer, R Reijnders); Vogelringstation Paradijsveld, Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, *Zandvoort*, 15 September, 1cy, ringed, photographed (M Schalkwijk et al); Robbenjager, *Texel*, 5 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (D Kok et al; Dutch Birding 40: 433, plate 593, 2018).

A record year, beating the nine from 2013. With 10 birds between 5 September and 20 October, there was an obvious autumn influx, although this largely remained unnoticed in the field: all but one were trapped. Remarkably, no less than seven were ringed at Castricum, which brings the number of records for this site to an astonishing 18. The increase of records continues, and one may wonder how much longer the species will be considered. It was first recorded only in 1990 and has been annual since 2009 (figure 3).

Aquatic Warbler / Waterrietzanger
Acrocephalus paludicola 11,145,-
1983 # FRIESLAND Drachten, Smallingerland, 23 September (was 25 September), found dead, collected.

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

***Grey-cheeked Thrush / Grijswangdwerglijster**
Catharus minimus 0,0,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Monster, *Westland*, 5 November, 1cy, caught, taken into care at Den Haag, Zuid-Holland (until 20 November), ringed, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (via Vogelhospitaal de Wulp, V van der Spek et al; Dutch Birding 40: 419, plate 566, 2018, 41: 69, plate 95, 2019).

This weakened bird was picked up and taken into care, where it recovered well. After having spent two weeks in care, it was ringed and released at Ockenburgh, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, on 20 November. The news was suppressed in order to avoid pressure on its caretakers. After its release, it immediately disappeared into the thickets, never to be seen again – despite the news being shared on release. DNA analyses showed that it belonged to the subspecies *C m aliciae* but this information has not (yet) been stored in GenBank and the subspecific identity was therefore not (yet) considered by the CDNA. To the best of our knowledge, this was the first DNA-tested Grey-cheeked Thrush in Europe. Despite the many records in Britain, this new species was not as expected as it may first seem: there are no records for Belgium and Luxemburg, none of the seven French records are from the northern part of the country and the single German record dates back to 1937; so in this part of north-western Europe it is an extremely rare bird.

Dusky Thrush / Bruine Lijster
Turdus eunomus 2,1,0
2016 GRONINGEN Beijum, *Groningen*, 8-9 November, 1cy male, photographed, found dead on 11 November,

535 Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster *Turdus atrogularis*, first-winter male, Scheemda, Groningen, 6 February 2018 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

536 Eastern Black Redstart / Oosterse Zwarte Roodstaart *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides*, first-winter male, Nieuwe Statenzijl, Groningen, 6 March 2018 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)*

537 Grey-cheeked Thrush / Grijswangdwerglijster *Catharus minimus*, first-winter (picked up at Monster, Zuid-Holland, on 5 November 2018), Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, 15 November 2018 *(Vincent van der Spek)*
538-539 Dusky Thrush / Bruine Lijster *Turdus eunomus*, first-winter male, Beijum, Groningen, Groningen, 8 November 2016 *(Jos Welbedacht)*

540 Blyth's Reed Warbler / Struikrietzanger *Acrocephalus dumetorum*, first calendar-year, Castricum, Noord-Holland, 5 October 2018 *(Alexandra Munters)* **541** Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger *Ficedula albicollis*, second calendar-year male, Vierhouten, Gelderland, 14 May 2018 *(Rob Belterman)* **542** Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit *Oenanthe melanoleuca*, first-summer male, Eierlandse Duinen, Texel, Noord-Holland, 13 April 2018 *(Jos van den Berg/birdingtexel.com)* **543** Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit *Oenanthe pleschanka*, first-winter female, Bodegraven, Zuid-Holland, 14 December 2018 *(Leo J R Boon)*

collected; skin retained at Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden, Zuid-Holland (J Welbedacht et al; Dutch Birding 38: 487, plate 742-743, 2016)

Despite many observers searching for the bird, it was not seen after the morning of 9 November. Two days later, it was found dead in a garden. It was obvious from the start that a rare, Asian thrush with (a lot of) Dusky Thrush genes was involved but several features did not perfectly match a 'classic' bird – whatever that may be within this species complex. In Asia, hybridisation or introgression with Naumann's Thrush *T naumanni* occurs on a large scale and, to a lesser extent, also with the two 'dark-throated' thrushes (Red-throated Thrush *T ruficollis* and Black-throated Thrush *T atrogularis*). It was therefore a tough record to assess, and it circulated for a long time. The bird was included in the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, where autopsy revealed it to be a male. The CDNA studied the specimen and found that the underparts were poorly marked for its gender (in the field it was even identified as a female by many). Furthermore, eg, a few orange breast-feathers were found and the shape of the dark cheek patch did not match most 'undisputed' young birds. The CDNA tried to get a clearer image of where plumage variation of this taxon ends and where introgression begins. For every presumed aberrant feature, we found examples on images of otherwise undisputed birds from Asia. Although we failed to find a bird that combined all of these 'aberrant' features, the CDNA decided that, based on current knowledge, this individual falls within the variation for Dusky and the record was therefore accepted. However, the committee remains interested in new insights in the complex situation of the Asian thrushes.

Black-throated Thrush / Zwartkeellijster
Turdus atrogularis 0,10,1
GRONINGEN Scheemda, *Oldambt*, 21 January to 3 April, 2cy male, photographed, videoed, sound-recorded (fam Sietsma, E Jager, W-J Fontijn et al; Dutch Birding 40: 58, plate 66, 135, plate 186, 2018).
2017 FRIESLAND Kroonspolders, *Vlieland,* 30 October, 1cy female, ringed, photographed (P van Horssen, C Zuhorn, M van der Weide).

Red-spotted Bluethroat / Roodsterblauwborst
Luscinia svecica svecica 24,52,2
NOORD-HOLLAND Gemaal Leemans, Den Oever, *Hollands Kroon*, 10 May, 2cy male, ringed, photographed (B Winters, M Laan et al; Dutch Birding 40: 283, plate 382, 2018).
GELDERLAND Nieuwe Steeg, *Wageningen*, 16 May, male, photographed (A G Hols).

Eastern Black Redstart / Oosterse Zwarte Roodstaart
Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides 0,11,1
GRONINGEN Dollard Zeedijk Zuidzijde, Nieuwe Statenzijl, *Oldambt*, 7 February to 14 March, 2cy male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J Hakkert, M Glastra et al; Ebels et al 2018; Dutch Birding 40: 133, plate 180, 134, plate 185, 152, plate 201, 156, plate 211, 2018).
2005 FRIESLAND Kobbeduinen, *Schiermonnikoog*, 31 October, male (H Dufourny, C Nelo et al).

Based on new identification features (van der Spek & Martinez 2018), a formerly rejected report from 2005 was given its right place in Dutch ornithological history. No photographs were taken but the (foreign) birders that saw the bird made an excellent description that even included plumage features that until recently were unknown to be important to separate it from a hybrid Western Black *P o ochruros x* Common Redstart *P phoenicurus*.

Collared Flycatcher / Withalsvliegenvanger
Ficedula albicollis 24,13,1
GELDERLAND Het Frusselt, Vierhouten, *Nunspeet*, 12-21 May, 2cy male, photographed, sound-recorded (R Winters et al; Dutch Birding 40: 280, plate 374, 2018).

During the final year of his second (and final) term, a then committee member found this singing bird whilst roller-blading.

Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborsttapuit
Saxicola maurus 9,39,1
FRIESLAND Oostpunt, *Vlieland*, 6 October, 1cy male, photographed (M Hammers et al; Dutch Birding 40: 427, plate 579, 2018).

Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit
Oenanthe isabellina 0,13,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Strand Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, 5 October, 1cy, photographed (L van Loo).

Desert Wheatear / Woestijntapuit
Oenanthe deserti 1,41,2
NOORD-HOLLAND Zuidgesterkoog, *Hollands Kroon*, 26 January, 2cy male, photographed (L Kelder et al).
ZEELAND Brouwersdam Noordzeezijde, Ellemeet, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, 14 November, 1cy male, photographed (J-F Depuydt; Dutch Birding 41: 70, plate 97, 2019).

Eastern Black-eared Wheatear / Oostelijke Blonde Tapuit
Oenanthe melanoleuca 1,3,1
NOORD-HOLLAND Eierlandse Duinen, *Texel*, 12-16 April, 2cy male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (B ter Keurs et al; Dutch Birding 40: 204, plate 276, 2018).

Pied Wheatear / Bonte Tapuit
Oenanthe pleschanka 0,23,3
FRIESLAND Jachthaven, and Banckspolder, *Schiermonnikoog,* 28 October to 6 November, 1cy male, photographed (G Glerum, L Bregman et al; Dutch Birding 40: 430, plate 588, 2018, 41: 68, plate 93, 2019).
GRONINGEN Eemshaven-West, *Eemsmond*, 1-8 November, 1cy female, photographed, videoed (D Beuker, R J Jonkvorst et al; Dutch Birding 41: 69, plate 94, 2019).
ZUID-HOLLAND Weideveld, Bodegraven, *Bodegraven-Reeuwijk*, 11-14 December, 1cy female, photographed, videoed (M Veldt et al; Dutch Birding 41: 70, plate 99, 2019).

Alpine Accentor / Alpenheggenmus
Prunella collaris 0,13,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Oostvoorne, *Westvoorne*, 29 April to 1 May, 2cy, photographed (A Romers via P Mout; Dutch Birding 40: 278, plate 371, 2018).

A birder's neighbour showed photographs of an unknown species in his garden. Despite it lingering for three days, the unfortunate birder returned home a few days too late from a trip to actually see the bird himself.

Spanish Sparrow / Spaanse Mus
Passer hispaniolensis 0,16,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Nieuwe Stuifdijk, Maasvlakte, *Rotterdam*, 3 November, male, photographed (F van der Lans, P Planken, P van Dam et al; Dutch Birding 41: 72, plate 106, 2019).

White-throated Wagtail / Witkeelkwikstaart
Motacilla cinereocapilla 0,5,1
GRONINGEN Onnerpolder, Zuidlaardermeergebied, *Groningen*, 21 April to 9 July, male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (L Brinkhuizen, T Mulder et al; Dutch Birding 40: 205, plate 277, 278, plate 370, 2018, 41: 19, plate 20, 2019).
2017 FRIESLAND Kooiplaats, *Schiermonnikoog*, 3-5 May, male, photographed, sound-recorded (W van der Ham, R S A van Bemmelen et al).

Totals include two birds accepted as Ashy-headed Wagtail *M c cinereocapilla*. Since individuals of more common taxa with white throats also occur, and raspy song elements are sometimes mistaken for calls, recordings of the call remain required to get a record accepted. The territorial bird from 2018 remained in the area for nearly three months, allowing plenty of opportunities to record the diagnostic call. It mostly resembled Ashy-

headed but the hint of a whitish eyebrow behind the eye made it impossible to separate it from an intergrade with Spanish Wagtail *M c iberiae*. The 2017 bird mainly resembled Spanish on plumage but sonagrams of the calls seemed to fit Ashy-headed a bit better. It was therefore not accepted on subspecific level. Out of the now six records, no (certain) Spanish has been recorded.

Black-headed Wagtail / Balkankwikstaart
Motacilla feldegg 0,1,1
ZUID-HOLLAND Lentevreugd, *Wassenaar*, 11-12 May, male, probably 2cy, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (J Lotz, J van Deijk et al; van Deijk et al 2018; Dutch Birding 40: 210, plate 282, 283, plate 383, 2018).

After a series of rejected records, mostly of birds of which no sound-recordings were available (which the CDNA requires for acceptance), the long-awaited first came in 2016. With a general increase in interest in wagtails by field observers that increasingly carry sound-recording devices, it is hardly surprising that the second came only two years later.

***eastern yellow wagtail / oostelijke gele kwikstaart**
Motacilla tschutschensis/macronyx/taivana 0,1,0
2008 FRIESLAND Westerse Veld, *Vlieland,* 13 October, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (H H van Oosten et al).

544 Eastern yellow wagtail / oostelijke gele kwikstaart *Motacilla tschutschensis/macronyx/taivana*, Vlieland, Friesland, 13 October 2008 *(Merijn Salverda)*

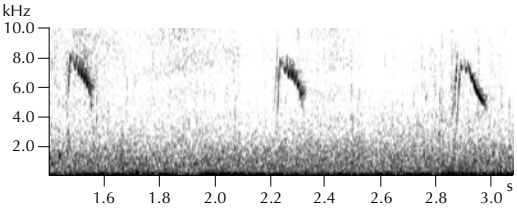
Based on Bot et al (2014), the sonagrams of the calls of this bird (figure 4) – found by one of the co-authors of the paper – matched eastern yellow wagtail and not one of the western taxa. The bird's plumage also seemed to be consistent with an eastern bird (eg, grey bird, with long hind claw). A straightforward record then? Well... The subspecies could not be determined, and options included the much-debated Siberian Wagtail *M t plexa*. This taxon has not only been referred to as belonging to both the eastern *and* western clade, it has also been considered an intergrade by other authors and therefore invalid altogether. However, two recent papers (Drovetski et al 2018, Harris et al 2018) placed this taxon within the eastern group and this was adopted by the Dutch committee on systematics (CSNA 2019). Problem solved? Well... For *Motacilla* species, CSNA currently follows the phylogenetic species concept, splitting many taxa as separate species, more or less as in table 1 of Alström & Mild (2003). The CSNA is planning to decide whether the aforementioned new genetic studies may lead to changes but at present this record can only be accepted as an eastern yellow wagtail 'sensu lato'. Despite the (sub)species could not be established, the 2008 bird for now represents the first record of a bird that belongs to the eastern clade. The CDNA welcomes the submission of reports of other photographed and sound-recorded birds from other years.

Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart
Motacilla citreola 0,55,3
ZUID-HOLLAND Lentevreugd, *Wassenaar*, 17 April, male, photographed (H Woudenberg).
FRIESLAND Banckspolder, *Schiermonnikoog*, 17 May, 2cy male, photographed (W E M van der Schot); Griend, *Terschelling*, 31 August, 1cy, photographed, sound-recorded (B Gnep).

This species is nominated to be no longer considered within a few years. Had there not been a remarkable series of blank years in 2003-05, it would have happened already.

Blyth's Pipit / Mongoolse Pieper
Anthus godlewskii 0,11,2
FRIESLAND Vliehors, *Vlieland*, 14 and 20 October, photographed, sound-recorded (H H van Oosten, F Jongbloed, K Kraaijeveld et al); Motorcrossveldje, and Vliehors, *Vlieland*, 20 October, also seen at De Tuintjes, De

FIGURE 4 Eastern yellow wagtail / oostelijke gele kwikstaart *Motacilla tschutschensis/macronyx/taivana*, Vlieland, Friesland, 13 October 2008 *(Herman H van Oosten)*



545 White-throated Wagtail / Witkeelkwikstaart *Motacilla cinereocapilla*, male, Onnerpolder, Groningen, 26 April 2018 *(Thijs Glastra)*

546 Black-headed Wagtail / Balkankwikstaart *Motacilla feldegg*, male, Lentevreugd, Wassenaar, Zuid-Holland, 11 May 2018 *(Jurriën van Deijk)*

547 Cirl Bunting / Cirlgors *Emberiza cirlus*, male, Weerter- en Budelerbergen, Noord-Brabant/Limburg, 2 June 2018 *(Martijn Bot)*

548 Pine Bunting / Witkopgors *Emberiza leucocephalos*, male, Goedereede, Zuid-Holland, 1 March 2018 *(Jan den Hertog)*

Cocksdorp, *Texel* NH, photographed, sound-recorded (O van Herwaarden, D Kok et al; Dutch Birding 40: 427, plate 577, 2018).

With five reports on Vlieland and one on nearby Texel within six days' time, both on the ground and (seemingly) migrating, it was difficult to determine the number of individuals involved. Since Blyth's Pipit is a very rare species, a conservative approach was adopted. Two individuals were accepted: one long-stayer (seen on three occasions in the same general area on 14 and 20 October) and one actively migrating bird that hopped islands between Vlieland and Texel, also on 20 October. However, it is quite possible that more individuals were involved.

Cirl Bunting / Cirlgors
Emberiza cirlus 2,4,2
LIMBURG Weerter- en Budelerbergen, *Weert*, 20 April to 10 July, also seen at *Cranendonk* NB, male, photographed, sound-recorded (R M van Dongen, W Steenge, J Hendriks et al; van Dongen et al 2018; Dutch Birding 40: 204, plate 274, 209, plate 281, 283, plate 379, 2018, 41: 19, plate 19, 2019).
NOORD-HOLLAND Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, and *Heemskerk*, 14 May, male, photographed, sound-recorded (H Schekkerman, H Groot et al; Admiraal et al 2018; Dutch Birding 40: 211, plate 284, 2018).

With the previous one being in 2011, this year's long-staying, territorial male on the border of Limburg and Noord-Brabant was much appreciated. Somewhat surprisingly, a second bird turned up along the coast but this one was very elusive. It was found right next to the singing presumed hybrid Western Bonelli's x Wood Warbler *Phylloscopus bonelli x sibilatrix* (see above). The observers speculated that the similarity of their songs must have drawn the bunting to the site. The bird vanished into thin air within minutes after it was found. Despite 100s of birders being in the area for a nearby Eastern Bonelli's Warbler *P orientalis*, only a handful caught a glimpse of this unpredictable bunting that moved over several kilometres within short time spans. A song analysis confirmed that, despite the distances between the sightings, only one bird was involved.

Pine Bunting / Witkopgors
Emberiza leucocephalos 15,35,2
ZUID-HOLLAND Galgeweg, Goedereede, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, 25 February to 14 March, adult male, photographed, sound-recorded, videoed (G Tanis et al; Dutch Birding 40: 137, plate 191, 2018); Leeweg, *Noordwijk*, 12 March to 2 April, female, photographed (D van der Spoel et al; Dutch Birding 40: 203, plate 269, 2018).

The Noordwijk bird wore a foreign metal ring. Several attempts to read the code and to trap the bird unfortunately failed. While several numbers were deciphered, the country code unfortunately was not.

Not-accepted reports

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

Ross's x Barnacle Goose / Ross' Gans x Brandgans *Anser rossi x Branta leucopsis* 29 March, Stadse Gorzen, Stad aan 't Haringvliet, *Goeree-Overflakkee*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (description incomplete and photographs show characters more related to Snow Goose *A caerulescens*; status doubtful). **King Eider / Koningseider** *Somateria spectabilis* 6 June, Zuidpier, IJmuiden, *Velsen*, Noord-Holland (description incomplete). **Bufflehead / Buffelkopeend** *Bucephala albeola* 14 July to 19 October,

Vlinderbalg, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, male, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not document absence of rings). **Hooded Merganser / Kokardezaagbek** *Lophodytes cucullatus* 13 December to 30 January 2019, Luntershoek, *Hulst*, Zeeland, 1cy, photographed (@ identification accepted but photographs do not document absence of rings); 25-29 December, Surfplas, Reeuwijkse Plassen, *Bodegraven-Reeuwijk*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (identification accepted but based on photographs could not be proven to be fully winged). **Ring-necked Duck / Ringsnaveleend** *Aythya collaris* 28-29 April, IJsselmeer, Gaast, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, adult male, photographed (@ photographs do not match the reported location, probable escape). **Lesser Scaup / Kleine Topper** *Aythya affinis* 1 April, Wolderwijd, *Zeewolde*, Flevoland, male, photographed, videoed (description incomplete and photograph and video lack details for positive identification). **Alpine Swift / Alpengierzwaluw** *Tachymarptis melba* 28 May, Julianaweg, *Rheden,* Gelderland (@ description incomplete); 30 May, Laar, *Weert,* Limburg (@ description incomplete). **Pallid Swift / Vale Gierzwaluw** *Apus pallidus* 14 October, De Nederlanden, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, photographed (description incomplete and photographs do not show enough detail to exclude Common Swift *A apus*); 11 November, Crezeepolder, *Hendrik-Ido-Ambacht*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (description incomplete and photographs show too little detail to exclude Common Swift *A apus*); 14 November, Polder Arkemheen-West, *Nijkerk*, Gelderland, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs do not show enough detail to exclude Common Swift *A apus*). **Little Crake / Klein Waterhoen** *Zapornia parva* 27 May, Waterrijk-Oost, *Overbetuwe*, Gelderland, sound-recorded (sound and sonagram do not match classic Little). **Pygmy Cormorant / Dwergaalscholver** *Microcarbo pygmaeus* 21 May, Vreeland, *Stichtse Vecht*, Utrecht (@ description incomplete). **American Golden Plover / Amerikaanse Goudplevier** *Pluvialis dominica* 14 January Zandvoortweg, Middelburg, *Veere*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete). **Pacific Golden Plover / Aziatische Goudplevier** *Pluvialis fulva* 12 August, Serooskerke, *Veere*, Zeeland, photographed (@ description incomplete and photograph shows too little detail to exclude other taxa). **Stilt Sandpiper / Steltstrandloper** *Calidris himantopus* 6 October, Marker Wadden, *Lelystad*, Flevoland, photographed (@ poor photographs show *Tringa* sandpiper). **Baird's Sandpiper / Bairds Strandloper** *Calidris bairdii* 17 July, Slootweg, Slootdorp, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs suggest Little Stint *C minuta*). **Great Snipe / Poelsnip** *Gallinago media* 27 May, Telpost de Vulkaan, Westduinpark, *Den Haag*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **pratincole / vorkstaartplevier** *Glareola maldivarum/nordmanni/pratincola* 17 June, Punthorst-Rollecate, *Staphorst*, Overijssel (@ description incomplete). **Ross's Gull / Ross' Meeuw** *Rhodostethia rosea* 19 January, Trektelpost Camperduin, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Laughing Gull / Lachmeeuw** *Larus atricilla* 3 October, Paal 18, *Terschelling*, Friesland (@ description incomplete). **Ring-billed Gull / Ringsnavelmeeuw** *Larus delawarensis* 19 January, Bangeweer, Hoogkerk, *Groningen*, Groningen (@ description incomplete). **Baltic Gull / Baltische Mantelmeeuw** *Larus fuscus fuscus* 17 October, Zandmotor, Ter Heijde, *Westland*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (@ ringed as adult female in nominate *fuscus* colony but mantle and moult pattern not fitting this taxon). **Black-winged Kite / Grijze Wouw** *Elanus caeruleus* 30 September, Vlagheide, *Schijndel*, Noord-Brabant, photographed (@ description incomplete and photograph shows too little detail to exclude other taxa). **Bearded Vulture / Lammergier** *Gypaetus barbatus* 27 May to 2 June, Klein Valkenisse, *Veere*, Zeeland, and Schoorl, *Bergen*, Noord-Holland, and *Deventer*, and Wildbaan, *Olst-Wijhe*, Overijssel, 3cy, photographed (identification accepted, but CDNA considers all unmarked birds as descendants of the not-yet self-sustaining reintroduction programme from the Alps; also see introduction). **Steppe Buzzard / Steppebuizerd** *Buteo buteo vulpinus* 18 May, Scholtinkstraat, *Losser*, Overijssel, photographed (@ photographs show Common Buzzard *B b buteo*). **Long-legged Buzzard / Arendbuizerd** *Buteo rufinus* 31 March, Oude Graauwpolder, Lamswaarde, *Hulst*, Zeeland, photographed (@ photographs show Common Buzzard *B buteo*); 5 June, Oosterbierum, *Waadhoeke*, Friesland (@ description incomplete). **European Roller / Scharrelaar** *Coracias garrulus* 7 June, A15, Rozenburg, Botlek, *Rotterdam*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete); 8 June, Crezéepolder, *Ridderkerk*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Syrian Woodpecker / Syrische Bonte Specht** *Dendrocopos syriacus* 21 June, Zevenwegenbos, Cottessen, Vaals, Limburg (@ description incomplete). **Radde's Warbler / Raddes Boszanger** *Phylloscopus schwarzi* 6 May, Corversbos, *Baarn,* Utrecht, photographed (@ photographs show Willow Warbler *P trochilus*). **Bonelli's warbler / bergfluiter** *Phylloscopus bonelli/orientalis* 27 September, Krimbos, De Cocksdorp, *Texel*, Noord-Holland (description incomplete). **Iberian Chiffchaff / Iberische Tjiftjaf** *Phylloscopus ibericus* 13 June, Azelo, *Hof van Twente*, Overijssel, sound-recorded (@ sound-recording matches aberrant Common Chiffchaff *P collybita*). **Siberian Lesser Whitethroat / Siberische Braamsluiper** *Sylvia althaea blythi* 7-10 October, Midsland aan Zee, *Terschelling*, Friesland, two, photographed (@ following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction); 9-18 November, Wiekense Gat, Netterden, *Oude IJsselstreek*, Gelderland, photographed, sound-recorded (@ following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction). **Booted Warbler / Kleine Spotvogel** *Iduna caligata* 16 September, Zuidernollen, Noordhollands Duinreservaat, *Castricum*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Citrine Wagtail / Citroenkwikstaart** *Motacilla citreola* 11 October, Telpost Kinderdijk, Overwaard, *Molenwaard*, Zuid-Holland (@ description incomplete). **Pallas's Reed Bunting / Pallas' Rietgors** *Emberiza pallasi* 19 April, Weerribben, *Steenwijkerland*, Overijssel, photographed (@ description incomplete and photograph shows too little detail to exclude other taxa).

2017

Ross's Goose / Ross' Gans *Anser rossii* 9 September to 16 October, Castelresche Heide, Castelre-Merkske, *Baarle-Nassau*, Noord-Brabant, photographed (several features pointed towards bird with Snow Goose *A caerulescens* genes). **Bearded Vulture / Lammergier** *Gypaetus barbatus* 12-13 March, Achterweg, *Noordwijk*, Zuid-Holland, 2cy, photographed (identification accepted, but following CDNA-policy not eligible for acceptance on status; also see introduction).

2016

White-rumped Sandpiper / Bonapartes Strandloper *Calidris fuscicollis* 29 May, Dijkgatsweide, Noorderdijkweg, *Hollands Kroon*, Noord-Holland, photographed, videoed (description incomplete and photographs and video images do not exclude other taxa). **Spotted Sandpiper / Amerikaanse Oeverloper** *Actitis macularius* 12 July, Vechtpark, *Hardenberg*, Overijssel, photographed (@ description incomplete and photographs show too little detail to exclude Common Sandpiper *A hypoleucos*). **Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip** *Limnodromus scolopaceus* 17 September, Molenplaat, Markiezaat, *Bergen op Zoom*, Noord-Brabant (@ description incomplete). **Tundra Peregrine Falcon / Toendraslechtvalk** *Falco peregrinus calidus* 25 November 2015 to 10 January, Sudermarpolder *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, photographed (following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction); 4 December 2015 to 14 April, Zwanenwater, and Buitengebied, Callantsoog, *Schagen*, and Mariëndal, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, photographed (following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction). **Blue Grosbeak / Blauwe Bisschop** *Passerina caerulea* 25-31 October, Oostzeelaan, *Zwolle*, Overijssel, male, photographed (@ identification accepted, but not considered wild as the bird showed damage to plumage as well as aberrant moult).

2015

Griffon Vulture / Vale Gier *Gyps fulvus* 7 June, Koningsweg, Hoge Veluwe, *Arnhem*, Gelderland, 18 birds (@ description incomplete). **Tundra Peregrine Falcon / Toendraslechtvalk** *Falco peregrinus calidus* 21 April, Polder de Samenvoeging, *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, 2cy, photographed (following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction); 25 November to 10 January 2016, Sudermarpolder *Súdwest-Fryslân*, Friesland, photographed (following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction); 4 December to 14 April 2016, Zwanenwater, and Buitengebied, Callantsoog, *Schagen*, and Mariëndal, *Den Helder*, Noord-Holland, photographed (following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction). **Siberian Lesser Whitethroat / Siberische Braamsluiper** *Sylvia althaea blythi* 27 January to 1 April, Callantsoog, *Schagen*, Noord-Holland, photographed (Dutch Birding 37: 135, plate 215, 2015), sound-recorded (@ following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction); 7 September, Eemshaven-West, *Het Hogeland*, Groningen, photographed (@ following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction). **Siberian Stonechat / Aziatische Roodborsttapuit** *Saxicola maurus* 11 June, Herikhuizerveld, Nationaal Park Veluwezoom, *Rheden*, Gelderland, photographed (@ description incomplete; photographs show male European Stonechat *S rubicola*).

2014

Siberian Lesser Whitethroat / Siberische Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea blythi* 19 January to 23 March, Beijum, *Groningen*, Groningen, photographed (@ following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction); 29-30 October, Krimbos, *Texel*, Noord-Holland, 1cy, photographed (@ following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction).

2013

Tundra Peregrine Falcon / Toendraslechtvalk *Falco peregrinus calidus* 2-9 February, Koudekerksche Inlaag, Haamstede, *Schouwen-Duivenland*, Zeeland, photographed (following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction); 20 October, Telpost Brobbelbies Noord, Maashorst, *Landerd*, Noord-Brabant, 1cy, photographed (following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction). **Squacco Heron / Ralreiger** *Ardeola ralloides* 17 May, Canisvlietsche Kreek, Westdorpe, *Terneuzen*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete).

2012

Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans *Anser albifrons flavirostris* 7 December, Groot Eiland, Luntershoek, *Hulst*, Zeeland (@description incomplete).

2011

Eleonora's Falcon / Eleonora's Valk *Falco eleonorae* 18 September, Oostvaardersdijk, Oostvaardersplassen, *Lelystad*, Flevoland (@ description incomplete).

2010

Hume's Whitethroat / Humes Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea* 15 November, Ridderpark, *Katwijk*, Zuid-Holland, photographed (@ following CDNA-policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction).

2004

Greenland White-fronted Goose / Groenlandse Kolgans *Anser albifrons flavirostris* 31 January, Diepenhoek, Someren-Heide, *Someren*, Noord-Brabant (not accepted after reassessment; photographs and description do not fully match this subspecies and suggest a hybrid Greater White-fronted x Tundra Bean Goose *A albifrons x serrirostris*). **Western Bonelli's Warbler / Bergfluiter** *Phylloscopus bonelli* 30 April to 2 May, Oranjezon Midden, Oostkapelle, *Veere*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete).

2003

Desert Lesser Whitethroat / Vale Braamsluiper *Sylvia althaea halimodendri* 23 November to 1 December, De Wilbert – 's-Heerenschoolbos, Katwijk aan den Rijn,

Katwijk, Zuid-Holland, photographed (Zuyderduyn 2004; Dutch Birding 26: 83, plate 142-143, 2004; not accepted after reassessment; at the time this record was accepted as 'Siberian/Desert Lesser Whitethroat *Sylvia curruca halimodendri/minula*'; following current CDNA policy, not eligible for acceptance; also see introduction),

1999
Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbianus* 5-9 January, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen, and 10 January, Kwelderweg, *Kollumerland en Nieuwkruisland*, Friesland, photographed (not accepted after reassessment, also see 1997 and 1998).

1998
Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbianus* 28 November 1997 to 8 February, Veendam and surroundings, *Veendam*, and Hoogezand, *Midden-Groningen*, Groningen, and Nieuw-Annerveen, and Spijkerboor, *Aa en Hunze*, Drenthe, and 18-28 December, Gieterveen, and Eexterveen, *Aa en Hunze*, Drenthe, photographed (not accepted after reassessment; also see 1997).

1997
Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbianus* 28 November to 8 February 1998, Veendam and surroundings *Veendam*, and Hoogezand, *Midden-Groningen*, Groningen, and Nieuw-Annerveen and Spijkerboor, *Aa en Hunze*, Drenthe, photographed (de Bruin & Klunder 1997, 1998; Dutch Birding 19: 317, plate 324, 1997, 20: 50, plate 20a, 279, plate 238, 1998, 21: 67, plate 57, 1999; not accepted after reassessment; see main text).

1996
Pallas's Leaf Warbler / Pallas' Boszanger *Phylloscopus proregulus* 8 October, Begraafplaats Westkapelle, Veere, Zeeland (@ description incomplete). **Arctic Redpoll / Witstuitbarmsijs** *Acanthis hornemanni* 19 January, Ooijen, Broekhuizenvorst, *Horst aan de Maas*, Limburg (record withdrawn by observer and therefore not accepted after reassessment).

1992
Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbianus* 9 December, Eenrum, *De Marne*, Groningen (not accepted after reassessment; see main text).

1986
Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbianus* 23 November, Lauwersmeer, *De Marne*, Groningen (Dorèl & van Gool 1989; not accepted after reassessment; see main text).

1984
Roseate Tern / Dougalls Stern *Sterna dougallii* 27 June, Middelplaten, *Goes*, Zeeland (@ description incomplete).

1981
Whiskered Tern / Witwangstern *Chlidonias hybrida*, Braakman Zuid, Terneuzen, Zeeland (@ description incomplete). **Rustic Bunting / Bosgors** *Emberiza rustica* 9 May, Berkenplas, *Schiermonnikoog*, Friesland (@ description incomplete).

1980
Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbianus* 7-15 February, Polder Arkemheen, *Nijkerk*, Gelderland (Slagboom 1987; not accepted after reassessment; see main text).

1976
Whistling Swan / Fluitzwaan *Cygnus columbianus* 15 February, Zonnemaire, *Schouwen-Duiveland*, Zeeland, photographed (Mullié 1980; Sterna 24: 77, 1980; not accepted after reassessment; see main text).

1975
Eurasian Stone-curlew / Griel *Burhinus oedicnemus* 14 April, Assendelft, *Zaanstad*, Noord-Holland (@ description incomplete).

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Aziatische Goudplevieren in Nederland in 1896-2018

Thijs Fijen, Vincent van der Spek & CDNA

Aan het eind van de 19e eeuw werd Aziatische Goudplevier *Pluvialis fulva* voor het eerst in Nederland vastgesteld. Na een serie vooroorlogse gevallen was er een halve eeuw (1940-89) geen enkele waarneming maar sinds de jaren 1990 wordt de soort regelmatig, en sinds de jaren 2000 zelfs (nagenoeg) jaarlijks vastgesteld. Dit overzichtsartikel beschrijft de aantalsontwikkeling, fenologie en verspreiding in de periode 1896-2018, waarbij eveneens wordt ingegaan op de verschillen met Amerikaanse Goudplevier *P dominica*, vooral voor vogels niet in zomerkleed.

Taxonomie

Tot begin jaren 1980 werden Amerikaanse Goudplevier en Aziatische Goudplevier beschouwd als ondersoorten van 'kleine goudplevier' *P dominica/fulva* en soms werden ze zelfs nog tot dezelfde soort gerekend als Goudplevier *P apricaria* (cf Voous 1973). Connors (1983) beschreef dat de twee beter als aparte soorten konden worden beschouwd. Knox (1987) somde verschillen op in morfologie, rui en migratiepatronen (eerste-zomer Aziatische overzomert op grote schaal in de wintergebieden, terwijl eerste-zomer Amerikaanse terugtrekt naar de broedgebieden) en vermeldde sympatrisch broeden. Verschillen in geluid werden beschreven door Alström (1990). Sindsdien is er brede consensus dat de twee taxa nauw verwante maar verschillende soorten zijn.

Aantalsontwikkeling: van dwaalgast naar schaarse soort

Aziatische Goudplevier broedt op de drogere delen van de toendra van Noord- en Noordoost-Rusland, van Yamal tot Chukotskiy (inclusief Wrangel Island) tot in het westen van Alaska, VS, en naar het zuiden toe op de hoogvlakten van Koryakskiy tot Noord-Kamtsjatka. Hij overwintert van Oost-Afrika tot Zuid-Azië, Indonesië, Oceanië, Australië en Nieuw-Zeeland, met daarnaast kleine aantallen in het zuidwesten van de VS (Wiersma & Kirwan 2019). Vermoede afnames van populaties lijken nog niet alarmerend en de soort staat daarom niet als bedreigd te boek (BirdLife International 2019). Bovendien zijn ze nog algemeen en het ge-

549 Aziatische Goudplevier / Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, adult zomer, Lauwersmeer, Friesland, 29 juni 2008 *(Cor Fikkert)*. Zie onder meer bruingrijze dekveren op ondervleugel, smalle witte flank en tot op onderstaartdekveren doorlopende zwarte onderdelen. Juni is atypische maand voor deze soort (slechts twee gevallen).

550 Aziatische Goudplevier / Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, adult zomer, Lauwersmeer, Friesland, 29 juni 2008 *(Cor Fikkert)*. Onder meer korte handpenprojectie (tertials bedekken handpennen bijna volledig), overwegend koudgekleurde bovenzijde met contrasterende gouden 'druppels' en lange poten (vooral tibia) vallen op deze foto op.

bied waarin ze voorkomen is groot (>8 miljoen km²). Op basis van aantallen in de wintergebieden wordt de wereldpopulatie op 190 000-250 000 individuen geschat (Delany & Scott 2006).

In Nederland werd de soort tot voor kort als zeldzaamheid beschouwd maar het aantal gevallen is dusdanig toegenomen dat hij vanaf 1 januari 2019 niet meer door de Commissie Dwaalgasten Nederlandse Avifauna (CDNA) wordt beoordeeld (Gelling et al 2019). Tot en met 2018 zijn er 75 gevallen (76 exemplaren) aanvaard (figuur 1). Er zijn tien gevallen van niet op soort gebrachte 'kleine goudplevieren' en 17 ingediende meldingen werden niet aanvaard. Negen vooroorlogse gevallen in de periode 1896-1939 betreffen vangsten van zogenaamde wilsterflappers. Deze jagers hanteerden een traditionele, van oorsprong Friese, vangmethode om Goudplevieren ('wilsters') te vangen. Zonder enige voorkennis over (onder-) soorten wisten ze op basis van grootte, vlieggedrag, kleur en geluid 'kleine goudplevieren' te onderscheiden van Goudplevier (Jukema 1987). Na een lange periode zonder gevallen van Aziatische Goudplevier diende het 10e geval zich pas op 8 november 1990 aan. Het was wederom een vangst door een van de wilsterflappers, die na een jachtverbod waren overgestapt op het ringen van vogels. Nadien ging het hard. Er werden 10 exemplaren waargenomen in de periode 1990-99, 22 in 2000-09, en 35 in 2010-18. Inmiddels is het een jaarlijkse gast; 2003 is het laatste jaar zonder geval. Topjaren waren 2002, 2015 en 2016, elk met zeven. Opvallend genoeg was er alleen in 1992 nog een vangst, alle andere gevallen betroffen veldwaarnemingen. De kanteling van vangsten naar veldwaarnemingen komt waarschijnlijk omdat er veel minder met wilsternetten gevangen wordt, hoewel er na 2000 wel vijf wilsterflapvangsten van Amerikaanse Goudplevier waren. Daarnaast zijn er meer veldvogelaars die actief letten op Aziatische; de kenmerken van de drie goudplevieren zijn beter bekend, de optiek is verbeterd en er is meer kennis over waar en wanneer de soort kan worden verwacht.

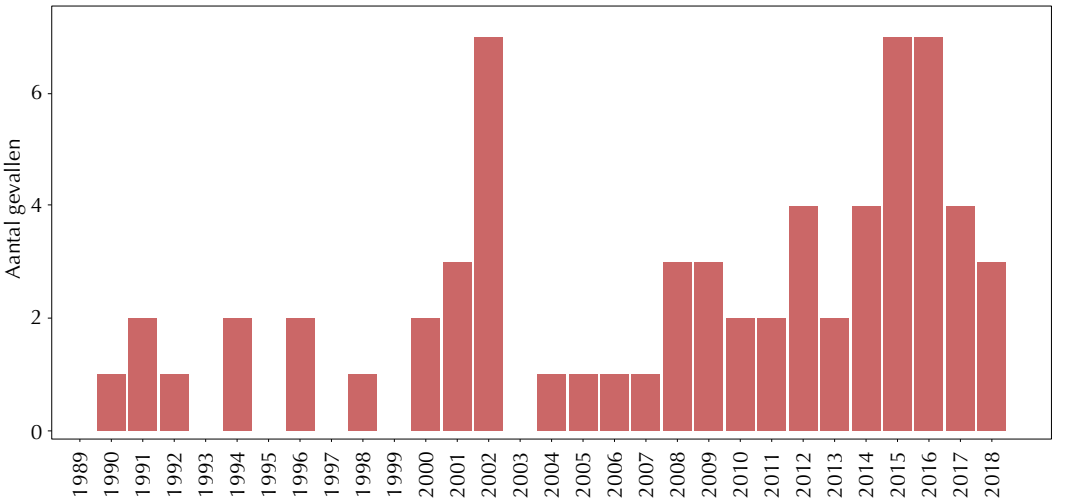
Aziatische Goudplevieren kunnen een respectabele leeftijd bereiken. Zo is op basis van ringgegevens een vogel bekend van minimaal 21 jaar en drie maanden oud (Johnson et al 2004). Daarnaast bestaat er sterke plaatstrouw aan zowel de broedgebieden (Johnson et al 1993) als de overwinteringsgebieden (Morton et al 1989). Het is daarom denkbaar dat vogels die in verschillende jaren op (min of meer) dezelfde locaties werden waargenomen, ten onrechte als verschillende exemplaren zijn aanvaard.

Aziatische Goudplevier versus Amerikaanse Goudplevier: voorkomen

Ebels et al (1994) vermeldden al dat Amerikaanse Goudplevier op het vasteland van Europa zeldzamer is dan Aziatische Goudplevier, terwijl dat in Brittannië andersom is. In Brittannië is Amerikaanse inmiddels geen beoordeelsoort meer en in Ierland wordt hij alleen 'geregistreerd' (een beschrijving is niet meer nodig), terwijl in beide landen Aziatische (nog) wel wordt beoordeeld. Het verschil wordt veroorzaakt door (veelal eerstejaars) Amerikaanse die vooral in september en oktober in Brittannië en Ierland opduiken, een piek die op het vasteland van Europa – net als bij meer Amerikaanse vogelsoorten – vermoedelijk goeddeels wordt gemist. Met 54 gevallen tot en met 2018 is Amerikaanse in Nederland inderdaad de zeldzaamste van de twee. Amerikaanse is jaarrond op uiterlijk wellicht makkelijker in een groep Goudplevieren te ontdekken dan Aziatische. Dat juist de lastigst te herkennen soort vaker in Nederland is vastgesteld kan erop wijzen dat het verschil reëel is, of in werkelijkheid misschien nog wel groter.

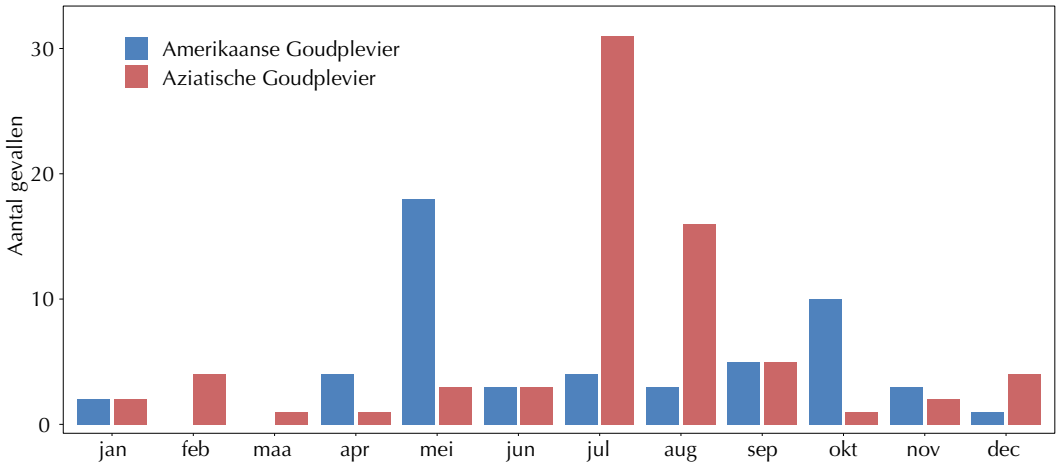
Aziatische Goudplevier versus Amerikaanse Goudplevier: fenologie

Opvallend is dat de wilsterflappers Aziatische Goudplevier, in Friesland bekend als 'lytse swarte' ('kleine zwarte') en in Groningen als 'grauwkes', beschouwden als wintergast die vooral tijdens vorstinval opdook (Jukema 1987, 1988, Jukema et al 2001), terwijl wintergevallen van Aziatische tegenwoordig zeldzaam zijn. Vijf van de negen vogels uit 1896-1939 stammen uit de periode december-februari. Daarbij dient te worden aangetekend dat slechts de verzamelde vogels zijn aanvaard en ze volgens de overlevering in werkelijkheid minder zeldzaam waren. De verhalen van 11 professionele vangers waren dusdanig consistent dat Jukema (1988) vermoedde dat Aziatische ooit algemener was dan het aantal vooroorlogse gevallen doet vermoeden, en dat in de eerste helft van de 20e eeuw zelfs mogelijk sprake was van een kleine populatie overwinteraars (Jukema 1987). Dat beeld is tussen 1989 en 2018 heel anders: ook toen waren er vijf wintergevallen maar dat is weinig op een totaal van 65 vogels. Het is speculatief of dit ogenschijnlijke fenologische verschil ten opzichte van de vooroorlogse situatie reëel is. Het verschil in wintergevallen wordt mogelijk mede verklaard doordat er nog maar nauwelijks wilsterflappers actief zijn, de winters milder zijn (minder frequente vorstinval), en de groepen Goudplevieren in de winter groot kunnen zijn en Aziatische juist dan wat kleed betreft het lastigst te herkennen is



FIGUUR 1 Gevallen van Aziatische Goudplevier *Pluvialis fulva* in Nederland in 1989-2018 (n=66); daarnaast zijn er negen gevallen uit periode 1896-1939 / records of Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* in the Netherlands in 1989-2018 (n=66); there are a further nine records in 1896-1939

551 Amerikaanse Goudplevier / American Golden Plover *Pluvialis dominica*, adult, Den Hoorn, Texel, Noord-Holland, 19 oktober 2009 *(René Pop)*. Deze najaarsvogel toont duidelijke beeld van winterkleed Amerikaanse: slanke, grijze vogel, met lange handpenprojectie en vleugels die voorbij staart steken, en opvallende wenkbrauwstreep.



FIGUUR 2 Gevallen van Aziatische Goudplevier *Pluvialis fulva* (rood; n=75) en Amerikaanse Goudplevier *P dominica* (blauw; n=54) in Nederland per maand in 1896-2018 / records of Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* (red; n=75) and American Golden Plover *P dominica* (blue; n=54) in the Netherlands per month in 1896-2018

voor veldvogelaars. Het is onbekend welk beeld ontstaat als groepen Goudplevieren 's winters systematisch en door grotere aantallen veldvogelaars worden afgezocht maar wilsterflappers vangen jaarlijks nog altijd 1000en Goudplevieren (4647-5521 per jaar in de periode 2015-17), maar geen Aziatische. Dat doet vermoeden dat het aantal 'lytse swarte' daadwerkelijk laag is (Joop Jukema in litt). Hoewel Aziatische in alle maanden is waargenomen ligt de nadruk (tegenwoordig) sterk op de zomermaanden juli en augustus. Het verschil met Amerikaanse Goudplevier is gemiddeld genomen

552 Goudplevier / European Golden Plover *Pluvialis apricaria*, eerste-kalenderjaar, Texel, Noord-Holland, 1 september 2013 *(Toy Janssen)*. Typisch voorbeeld van Goudplevier in winter: relatief onopvallend kleed met fijne tekening en kort achterlichaam. Vergeleken met Aziatische Goudplevier *P fulva* heeft deze vogel duidelijke handpenprojectie en steken vleugels net voorbij staart. **553** Aziatische Goudplevier / Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva*, adult winter, Goedereede, Zuid-Holland, 1 januari 2017 *(Kris De Rouck)*. Lang niet alle Aziatische zijn zo opvallend gekleurd als deze vogel. Zowel pootlengte als mate waarin handpennen voorbij staart steken zijn hier moeilijk te beoordelen maar goudkleurige kop met onopvallend patroon, contrasterend met grijzere borst, en mix van goudkleurige randen en witte randen aan dekveren springen eruit. Let ook op korte handpenprojectie: tertials bedekken handpennen goeddeels. Zulke sterk gekleurde individuen zijn relatief goed te herkennen in grote groepen Goudplevieren *P apricaria*.

TABEL 1 Aantal Aziatische Goudplevieren *Pluvialis fulva* in Nederland per provincie in 1896-2018 (n=75). Bij provinciegrensoverschrijdende gevallen is alleen provincie van eerste waarneming opgenomen / number of Pacific Golden Plovers *Pluvialis fulva* in the Netherlands per province 1896-2018 (n=75). For individuals recorded in multiple provinces, only province of first sighting is included.

Provincie	**Exemplaren**
Friesland	26
Noord-Holland	22
Zeeland	16
Zuid-Holland	5
Groningen	4
Flevoland	1
Limburg	1
Noord-Brabant	1
Drenthe	0
Gelderland	0
Overijssel	0
Utrecht	0

groot: die piekt in mei (wanneer Aziatische zeer zeldzaam is) en in wat mindere mate in oktober (figuur 2).

Verspreiding

De ruimtelijke verspreiding (tabel 1) reflecteert grotendeels die van Goudplevieren in Nederland, waarvan de grootste concentraties in de polder- en veenweidegebieden worden waargenomen. Groningen komt er met vier gevallen relatief bekaaid vanaf. Gemeenten met de meeste gevallen zijn Texel, Noord-Holland, met 14 (15 vogels; waarvan 13 na 2000), Noardeast-Fryslân, Friesland (10), en Veere, Zeeland (zeven).

Determinatie

De determinatie van de drie soorten goudplevieren is door een keur aan determinatiegidsen goed beschreven. Dit is geen determinatieartikel maar vanwege de intrigerende suggestie dat er ooit een winterpopulatie aanwezig is geweest van Aziatische Goudplevier, wordt de determinatie van vogels die niet in zomerkleed zijn, samengevat in appendix 1.

Dankwoord

Goudplevierenonderzoeker Joop Jukema voorzag een eerdere versie van dit artikel van waardevol commentaar en droeg enkele bronnen aan, waarvoor wij hem zeer dankbaar zijn. Harry Hussey van de Irish Rare Bird Committee gaf informatie over de status van de twee 'kleine goudplevieren' in Ierland.

Summary

PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVERS IN THE NETHERLANDS IN 1896-2018 This paper gives an overview of the occurrence of Pacific Golden Plover *Pluvialis fulva* in the Netherlands and includes global range and status, taxonomy, the increase of records and their temporal distribution. The numbers have increased to the point that records are no longer reviewed by the Dutch rarities committee (CDNA) as of 2019. The last blank year was 2003. Of the two 'lesser golden plovers', American Golden Plover *P dominica* is the rarest and still reviewed by the CDNA, whereas the situation in Britain and Ireland is reversed. There is a marked difference in phenology between the two: Pacific peaks in July and August, when there are only few records of American, whereas American peaks in May and to a lesser extent in October, when Pacific is rare. Pacific is also marginally more often observed in winter. There are even some clues that this species might have wintered in the Netherlands on a more regular basis before 1940. Some key identification features for birds in non-breeding plumage are mentioned, and birders are challenged to scrutinize flocks of European Golden Plover *P apricaria* in winter. Perhaps more birds are still out there during winter than currently realized.

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APPENDIX 1 Determinatiekenmerken van Goudplevier *Pluvialis apricaria*, Aziatische Goudplevier *P fulva* en Amerikaanse Goudplevier *P dominica* voor vogels niet in zomerkleed / [identification characters of European Golden *Pluvialis apricaria*, Pacific Golden *P fulva* and American Golden Plover *P dominica* not in summer plumage]

	Goudplevier	**Aziatische Goudplevier**	**Amerikaanse Goudplevier**
Structuur			
jizz	compacte, grote goudplevier met relatief korte snavel, poten en vleugels	slanke, elegante goudplevier, met compact lichaam, lange poten en vrij lange vleugels en snavel	slanke, elegante goudplevier, met vrij lange poten en snavel en lange vleugels
poten	relatief kort en dik, niet voorbij staart reikend in vlucht	lang en slank, vooral met lange tibia; voorbij staart stekend in vlucht	vrij lang en slank, ongeveer tot staart reikend in vlucht
snavel	relatief kort en dik, en vrij rechte bovensnavel	lang en slank, meestal met wat concave bovensnavel	lang en slank, soms met wat concave bovensnavel
vleugels	niet voorbij staart stekend; nauwelijks handpenprojectie (tertials grootste deel van handpennen bedekkend)	iets voorbij staart stekend, nauwelijks handpenprojectie	duidelijk voorbij staart stekend, duidelijke handpenprojectie
Kleedkenmerken			
bovenzijde	overwegend goudkleurige bovenzijde; relatief fijn getekende veerranden	tweekleurige bovenzijde: goudgeel op mantel en grijziger op dekveren; relatief grof getekende veerranden	overwegend grijzig, koudgekleurde indruk wekkend; relatief grof getekende veerranden
koptekening	vrij onopvallend, kop vaak goudgelig; meestal geen witte vlek boven snavel	volwassen vogels met duidelijke wenkbrauwstreep; bij jonge vogels vaak onopvallender koptekening, maar die hebben dikwijls vlek op teugel; doorgaans witte vlek boven snavel; kop soms goudgelig, soms grijzer	opvallend, met duidelijk witte wenkbrauwstreep die tegen grijze wang afsteekt; doorgaans witte vlek boven snavel
borst	meestal met goudgele tekening	soms grijs, soms meer goudgeel	doorgaans grijs
ondervleugel	met witte dekveren en oksel; lichtval kan rol spelen in interpretatie	met grijsbruine dekveren en oksel	met grijsbruine dekveren en oksel

Black-bellied Storm Petrels at Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, in 2011-18, and WP status

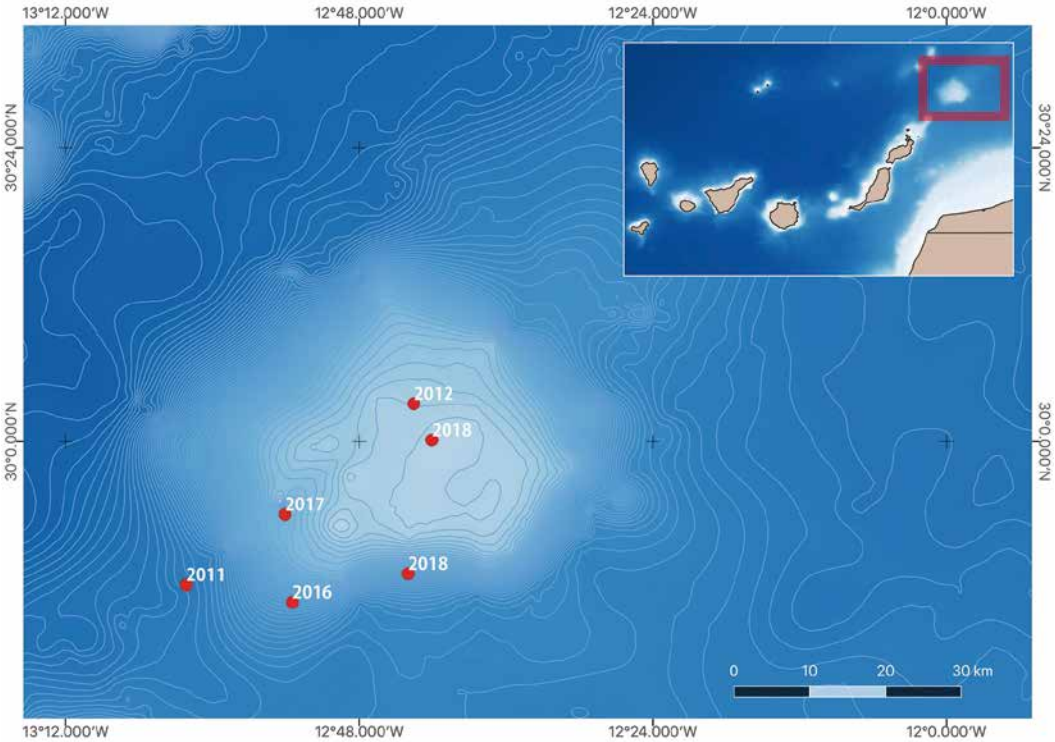
Marcel Gil-Velasco, Daniel López-Velasco & Juan Sagardía

Black-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta tropica* is a fairly common but still poorly studied Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic tubenose. Although the species is still regarded as an extremely rare bird in the Western Palearctic (WP), the number of records gathered during recent years at Banco de la Concepción, north-east of the Canary Islands, suggests it could be a regular but very scarce passage migrant. All six records obtained in the period 2011-18, when the area became regularly visited, are presented and the variability in plumage is discussed, inferring on their origin. Moreover, these records are put in context with all other North Atlantic records of the species in order to shed some light on the likely strategy followed by the species in its trans-equatorial movements.

Distribution and movements

Although Black-bellied Storm Petrel breeds on several islands in the Antarctic and Sub-Antarctic region, very little is known about its biology and even its distribution. Most references are fairly old, and there does not seem to be any recent update on either its distribution or population estimates.

FIGURE 1 Location of Black-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta tropica* records at Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, in 2011-18



554 Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje *Fregetta tropica*, 68 km north-east off Lanzarote, Canary Islands, 10 September 2011 *(Miguel Rouco)* **555-556** Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje *Fregetta tropica*, Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, 18 August 2012 *(Javier Portillo)* **557** Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje *Fregetta tropica*, Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, 4 September 2016 *(Martin Schuck)* **558** Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje *Fregetta tropica*, Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, 10 September 2017 *(Juan Sagardía)* **559** Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje *Fregetta tropica*, Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, 11 September 2018 *(Juan Sagardía)*

The main colonies of the Atlantic sector, those that are most likely the origin of the WP birds, are located on South Georgia and the South Orkney, the South Shetland and the South Sandwich Islands. There are also claims of potential breeding in the Falkland Islands but these have not been confirmed yet (White et al 2002). The species is also quite widespread in the southern Indian Ocean, where it is present at Kerguelen and probably at both Heard Island and Crozet Island. Some offshore records could also indicate the presence of the species at Marion Island and Prince Edward Island. In the New Zealand region, breeding has been confirmed on the Auckland Islands and the Antipodes Islands (Tennyson et al 2002). Given the lack of a black stripe on the underparts, the population breeding on both Gough Island and Tristan da Cunha has generated much debate but it is now regarded by many authors as being within Black-bellied Storm Petrel variation; Howell & Zufelt (2019) treated this population provisionally as a separate species but it is still regarded by most at least as a consistent subspecies *F t melanoleuca* (Flood & Fisher 2013). Birds showing varying amounts of black across the belly have also been collected close to Macquarie Island, in the Indo-Australian region, and photographed in the South Atlantic, so there is clearly some variation within the species that can lead to confusion with White-bellied Storm Petrel *F grallaria* (Beck & Brown 1971, Howell 2012, Flood & Fisher 2013).

Although it is based on a very small sample, the study by Beck & Brown (1971) showed that the peak arrival date on the breeding grounds is in mid-November and the fledging of juvenile birds in mid-April. As far as we are aware, there has not been any tracking project involving the species so far, so its movements during the non-breeding season are still fairly unknown. However, an isotope analysis carried out on the population in South Georgia suggested the main non-breeding grounds to be in subtropical latitudes, although a significant part of the population spends the austral winter further north, in entirely tropical regions (Phillips et al 2009). Moreover, according to Marchant & Higgins (1990), some birds can occur up to 10°N in the Indian Ocean.

Variation in plumage

The identification of *Fregetta* storm petrels has been a source of debate for a long time. Both White-bellied Storm Petrel and Black-bellied Storm Petrel show a high variability in belly markings, as well as in the streaks on the lower breast (Howell & Zufelt 2019). Some Black-bellied, those assigned to *F t melanoleuca*, do not show a complete band on the belly, whereas some White-bellied show overall dark underparts (Marchant & Higgins 1990, Howell & Zufelt 2019). Shirihai et al (2015) described what they considered to be a dark morph White-bellied around Juan Fernández archipelago and such a plumage has also been detected off South Africa (Ryan et al 1987). These individuals show an ashy wash all over the underparts, extending onto the axillaries and the underwing but often still contrasting with the blacker breast and throat, whereas Black-bellied shows a sharp black band across the centre of the belly, contrasting with the white sides and flanks. The problematic Black-bellied, however, are those with a white belly, described in Bourne (1960). Although similar birds have been seen in other locations, the population breeding on Gough Island and Tristan da Cunha seems to be the trickiest piece of the puzzle, with both species involved and both showing a white belly. Hence, the taxonomic position of the subspecies breeding there (*F g leucogaster* and *F t melanoleuca*) is still under debate (Flood & Thomas 2007, Howell & Zufelt 2019). Moreover, some Black-bellied populations on New Zealand and sub-Antarctic islands and in the South Atlantic show an incomplete or very thin belly stripe (Flood & Fischer 2013), implying there is also variation within nominate Black-bellied. These poorly marked individuals could get easily misidentified if not seen properly. It is worth noting that the black stripe can be surprisingly hard to see in the field, probably especially so at mid-range or from a headland, even in birds showing a solid stripe. Therefore, views of the bird tilting, thus exposing the belly, are key to assess the presence and pattern of the belly stripe. Flood & Thomas (2007), Flood & Fisher (2013) and Howell & Zufelt (2019) describe some other useful criteria (mainly breast side pattern, markings in the upperwing and feet projection) that should be also noted when observing a vagrant *Fregetta* storm petrel with a white belly.

Records at Banco de la Concepción

Study area and methods

Banco de la Concepción is a hard-to-reach area. It is located between 74 and 111 km north-east off Lanzarote, Canary Islands. Its minimum depth is 168 m, with a plateau of more or less 300 m that occupies an area of almost 600 km^2 (figure 1). The Canary Current hits the north-eastern slopes of the bank and there is a pretty constant nutrient up-

560-561 Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje *Fregetta tropica*, Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, 4 September 2016 *(Martin Schuck)*

welling that makes the area very rich birdwise. The number of tubenoses foraging here is impressive, with a significant part of the Macaronesian populations of Madeiran Storm Petrel *Hydrobates castro* and White-faced Storm Petrel *Pelagodroma marina* regularly using the area, together with high numbers of migrant Wilson's Storm Petrels *Oceanites oceanicus*.

Keeping in mind the main wind in the area is the Alyssum, a pretty strong north-easterly, the sailing from Lanzarote to the bank is usually long and rough. Therefore, so far there have not been many expeditions to the area. However, since 2011, we have been visiting Banco de la Concepción three times a year during August and September, each expedition spending an average of 1.5 days around the area. The usual rough sea conditions forces us to use a sailing vessel, more stable but slower. Hence, and given the high dynamics of the bank, it usually takes some attempts before finding the hotspots for each season. As a consequence, the time spent at the best locations is quite often pretty short. In total, since 2011, we have spent 26 days on the bank within the presumed peak season for the species in the area (August and September) and probably less than half of them have been in bird-rich areas (table 1). All records of Black-bellied Storm Petrels except the first were made in spots with high numbers of other storm petrel species and sometimes also good concentrations of other pelagic wildlife, such as sharks and cetaceans, indicating the preference of the species for productive areas. These upwelling events can occur anywhere within the bank, which increases the difficulties of finding such a scarce species.

Occurrence

In total, six records have been obtained within the period 2011-18, in August (one) and September (five). The effort in the field can bias this pattern and further research is due in order to accurately describe its occurrence. Table 1 sums up the number of trips per month and the number of records obtained. All sightings presented below have been accepted by the Spanish rarities committee.

10 September 2011

The first record was obtained 68 km off Lanzarote, on the way to the bank and way before reaching its southern slopes (López-Velasco & Sagardía 2011). It only gave brief views and, despite chumming, it was never seen again. It was on a day with very intense migration of other species (eg, skuas and terns, with three South Polar Skuas *Stercorarius maccormicki* seen the following day) and it could well have been a bird in active migration. Only a record shot was obtained (plate 554), but a complete and solid broad belly stripe is visible, contrasting with belly sides and underwing. The extensive dark in both undertail and underwing also helps to clinch the identification.

18 August 2012

This bird (plate 555-556), was seen right in the middle of the bank, during midday hours and therefore under very strong light conditions. It came to the chum and stayed in the area for some minutes, allowing good views and photo opportunities. This individual is very interesting. The belly stripe is not complete and there is a white area in between the stripe and the breast. However, the dark breast sides are slightly more extensive than in White-bellied Storm Petrel and both undertail-coverts and under primary coverts show extensive dark markings. Although the unfavourable light conditions should be taken into account, the upperwing is paler overall than in the rest of the individuals seen, showing a more scaly impression that could lead to confusion with White-bellied again. The overall tone, however, is quite warm, brown rather than grey, and there is not a clear pale panel on the greater coverts. It is worth noting that this individual looks particularly worn, with pretty bleached primaries and rectrices, perhaps also explaining the coloration of

TABLE 1 Number of trips per month and Black-bellied Storm Petrel *Fregetta tropica* records (in brackets) at Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, in 2011-18

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2011									2 (1)			
2012					1	1		1 (1)	1			
2013								1	2			
2014								1	3		1	
2015							1	1	3		1	
2016									2 (1)	1		
2017									3 (1)		1	
2018					1				3 (2)	1		

the upperparts. Although there is not much information about the moult timing of the species, assuming it is similar to that of Wilson's Storm Petrel, this individual could well be an immature/non-breeder.

4 September 2016
This individual provided excellent views and an unparalleled opportunity to study the plumage of a vagrant of this species. It was seen in the south-western corner of the bank, almost at dusk. The belly stripe is broad and solid in this case, with a slightly thinner area in its central part (plate 561). The breast sides are extensively dark, reaching far beyond the dark trailing edge of the wing, and the interface between them and the white belly sides is somewhat smudged, giving a dirty impression (plate 560). The undertail-coverts and rear belly are extensively dark, too. In the excellent photographs taken by Martin Schuck, it is possible to see that each of the undertail-covert feathers shows a subtle white edge, especially at the tip, except for the proximal one, which is white with a wide black spot in the centre. The under primary coverts show a crescent dark spot, restricted to the base of the feather in the innermost but extensive to almost the entire feather in the outermost. Some outer under secondary coverts also show a darkish spot. The upperparts are much more uniform than on the previous bird, with more or less uniformly brown median and lesser coverts, mantle and head, only contrasting with a thin pale edge in the greater coverts and a slightly darker upper rump (plate 557). Interestingly, the bird shows some white feathers around the eye. Also in contrast with the previous bird, both primaries and rectrices are strikingly new, as if they have just been moulted, like the majority of the adult Wilson's Storm Petrels seen in the area in the same time of the year. Indeed, given the species' breeding timing, the state of the plumage of this individual makes us tentatively call it an adult or at least older than first cycle.

10 September 2017
Another individual that gave great views. The belly stripe is as bold as in the previous bird but gets suddenly broken in the central part. The undertail area is also very similar, as well as the underwing. In this case, however, the dark marking in the under primary coverts is not as extensive and remains of even width across the entire row of feathers. The upperparts are uniform again, with a slightly darker rump and a pale thin edge to the greater coverts (plate 558). Interestingly, this individual shows a pure white chin (plate 562). As in the bird from the previous year, all the primaries are fresh and almost jet-black, as if they have just been moulted, fitting what we would expect from an adult or a bird older than first cycle.

7 September 2018
Sadly, this bird was seen when moving from one spot to another and, as the one in 2011, did not come back when we tried to attract it with chum. The brief views we had were enough to see it showed a complete belly stripe, although its actual shape and thickness could not be assessed.

11 September 2018
Again in a bird-rich area and again with the last lights, like the 2016 and 2017 birds, this individual gave good views when it came to the chum, although it was only for a short period of time. Some reasonably good photographs were taken and especially the underparts can be seen well. It shows a complete belly stripe, slightly less solid in the central part. The underprimary coverts show some dark markings, although restricted to the base of the feather in the innermost and only reaching half of the feather in the outermost. The undertail and rear belly are also extensively dark, with the usual isolated spot close to the legs (plate 559). The primaries and rectrices look fresh again.

Other North Atlantic records
The only record of a certain Black-bellied Storm Petrel in the WP before our records refers to a bird seen off Madeira on 8 August 2011 (Correia-Fagundes & Romano 2011). There are also four records from the western North Atlantic off North America, all of them from North Carolina, USA: 31 May 2004, 16 July 2006, 23 June 2007 and 14 August 2010 (Howell et al 2014; Kate Sutherland & Brian Patteson pers comm). Moreover, there are three reports of unidentified *Fregetta* storm petrels: a controversial individual seen 920 km north of Cape Verde Islands on 17 August 1986 (claimed as White-bellied Storm Petrel; cf Crochet & Haas 2008, Howell 2010); one off Sheringham, Norfolk, England, on 10 December 2007 (not accepted as any of the species by the British Birds Rarities Committee but well proven to be at least a *Fregetta* by Flood & Fisher (2013)), and another one at Severn Beach, Avon, England, on 25 November 2009 (Martin 2009, Gaunt et al 2014).

Discussion
So far it has been impossible to use an accurate and replicable methodology to estimate the

abundance of the species within the area, given the very small coverage of the Banco de la Concepción. However, given the number of records, and taking into account the large extension of the area, the species could well be a regular passage migrant in the area, although in very small numbers. Further research is of course required. Indeed, the recent increased usage and advances in tracking technology have already delivered some entirely unexpected results and unravelled the actual range of some poorly known species. This time, however, field birding is a bit ahead of modern tracking of the species, given that the discovery of this feeding area for the species, way outside its known normal range, had nothing to do with the use of modern-era technology, unlike with other seabirds. It is worth noting what happened, several years ago, with Swinhoe's Storm Petrel *H monorhis*: a species thought to occur exclusively in Pacific waters and formerly an extremely rare bird in the WP but nowadays regularly seen off Graciosa, Azores, and with a few records in the Banco de la Concepcion, too (López-Velasco & Sagardía 2013), among other north Atlantic areas.

The quality of the photographs of the Black-bellied Storm Petrels seen allow a detailed study of the plumage, revealing a quite wide variability, especially in white markings around bill and eye. The band on the belly is also very variable, even within such a small sample, and makes us conclude we have definitely seen different individuals.

If we assume that Black-bellied Storm Petrels regularly reach at least the Canary Islands, more questions arise: how do they make it there? If we look at the records obtained elsewhere in the North Atlantic, we see that all North American records except for one are much earlier than those in the Eastern Atlantic, mirroring what happens with Wilson's Storm Petrel (Howell 2012). The latter species is very abundant off eastern North America during spring but very scarce on the European side until the summer months. However, we have not prospected the Banco de la Concepción during late spring or early summer months (except for a couple of trips), so it could be that the species is also present in the area then, although in our opinion it is quite unlikely for the reasons explained above. Moreover, it is worth noting that all four North American records were obtained between 2004 and 2010, with a fre-

562 Black-bellied Storm Petrel / Zwartbuikstormvogeltje *Fregetta tropica*, with Wilson's Storm Petrel / Wilsons Stormvogeltje *Oceanites oceanicus*, Banco de la Concepción, Canary Islands, 10 September 2017 *(Juan Sagardía)*

quency comparable with what we are currently getting at Banco de la Concepción, but none since. Keeping in mind the North Carolina coast is a fairly well prospected area, it is possible that something happened during those years. In contrast, given the regularity of our encounters with the species, its occurrence at Banco de la Concepción does not seem to be linked to any particular oceanographic event, although its abundance could be enhanced by it. Conservation wise, it would be very interesting to know whether the area represents a stopover site for these venturous individuals or just a passage area. Given the frequency of the records and how good the area is for other storm petrels (declared as Special Protection Area in 2014 by the Spanish government), it would not be surprising if the birds spend some time foraging around the area. On the other hand, the records seem to be concentrated around 10 September, which could indicate a short period of occurrence.

So we are left with the following possibilities: ***1*** A small portion of the Black-bellied Storm Petrel population follows the Gulf Stream in spring, all the way up to eastern North America. This theory fits with the dates of both the American and the WP records: they spend the late spring and early summer off North America and then head back south using a more easterly route that takes them to European and African shores, as happens with a considerable number of trans-equatorial seabird species such as, eg, Sabine's Gull *Xema sabini*, South Polar Skua, Cory's Shearwater *Calonectris borealis* and Sooty Shearwater *Ardenna grisea* (González-Solís et al 2007, Kopp et al 2011, Hedd et al 2012, Stenhouse et al 2012). If this were the case, however, we might expect the species to be detected more often off eastern North America, especially since we know there have been birds crossing the equator during these last years; ***2*** Black-bellied can reach northern latitudes in variable numbers depending on the year, by following both the African and the American coast and being more regularly seen off North Africa/Macaronesia. This theory fits with the fact that the species is detected at Banco de la Concepción in years without North American records but goes against most of the literature on trans-equatorial Atlantic seabird migration mentioned above.

Further research is needed to prove either of the theories – or a combination of both – and also to find out the origin of these birds. Although the sample size is still very small, the variation in the pattern of the belly band observed off the Canary Islands perfectly matches what can be seen in the area between Tierra del Fuego and Tristan da Cunha at the end of the breeding season (Howell 2010). Moreover, it would be interesting to know whether the individuals seen this far north are breeding birds or pre-breeding birds, as the latter tend to wander more widely.

The increasing availability (and decreasing size and weight) of modern tracking technology could shed some light on the subject but, given the presumably small proportion of the total population crossing the equator, the effort required to tag an individual that does so must be very big. In the meanwhile, we can only carry on visiting the hotspots, gathering more records and little by little understand the ecology of one of the most unknown, albeit locally abundant, tubenoses.

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Samenvatting

Zwartbuikstormvogeltjes bij Banco de la Concepción, Canarische Eilanden, in 2011-18, en status in de WP In 2011-18 werden tijdens regelmatige zeevogelexpedities in het zeegebied Banco de la Concepción ten noordoosten van Lanzarote, Canarische Eilanden, in total zes Zwartbuikstormvogeltjes *Fregetta tropica* waargenomen (10 september 2011, 18 augustus 2012, 4 september 2016, 10 september 2017, 7 september 2018 en 11 september 2018). Alle vogels werden gefotografeerd, met uitzondering van die van 7 september 2018. In het artikel wordt ingegaan op de kleedvariatie (met name de vorm en omvang van de zwarte buikstreep), het onderscheid van Witbuikstormvogeltje *F grallaria* en de mogelijke routes die de vogels hebben afgelegd naar deze locatie; mogelijk wijst de reeks van waarnemingen op deze locatie erop dat het geen dwaalgasten zijn maar doortrekkers in zeer klein aantal. Naast deze gevallen is er één ander geval in de WP, op 8 augustus 2011 op zee bij Madeira. Er zijn ook vier gevallen in Noord-Amerika, alle op zee bij North Carolina, VS, in 2004-10. In de WP zijn verder drie meldingen van ongedetermineerde en/of niet aanvaarde *Fregetta*-stormvogeltjes.

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Breeding survey of Yellow-billed Kite in Egypt in 2012-17, with notes on behaviour

Mohamed I Habib, Mary Megally, Jens Hering, Olaf Geiter, Hans-Jürgen Eilts, Stefan Siegel, Andreas Siegmund & Martin Winter

Yellow-billed Kite *Milvus aegyptius* breeds in large parts of Africa and southern Arabia. Until recently, it was considered a subspecies of Black Kite *M migrans* but it is now commonly regarded as a full species (cf Johnson et al 2005, Redactie Dutch Birding 2006, Gill & Donsker 2019). Two subspecies are recognized: nominate *M a aegyptius* in north-eastern Africa and southern Arabia and *M a parasitus* in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa (including Madagascar and Comoro Islands). There is a single record in north-western Africa, in Morocco in April 2009 (van den Berg 2009).

In Egypt, Yellow-billed Kite is a scarce and local breeding resident in the Nile valley. Shelley (1872) states that the species was abundant throughout the Nile delta and Nile valley. Nowadays, it is decidedly rare in the northern part of the delta and there are no recent breeding records from Faiyum oasis or Suez canal area. The species has been found breeding at Abu Simbel in the extreme south of Egypt and was presumed to do so elsewhere along the shore of lake Nasser (Goodman & Meininger 1989). This paper documents a survey of Yellow-billed Kite in Egypt in 2012-17 and confirms its breeding status in Egypt especially at lake Nasser.

Methods and study areas

Our survey started in early December 2012 and ended in May 2017 with the main goal to survey the local resident breeding Yellow-billed Kites. During the survey, the highest temperatures ranged from 34°C in April to 55°C in July-August 2013 at Aswan and Abu Simbel. Distinguishing local breeders from migrating and wintering Black Kites is straightforward, based on plumage characters and the all-yellow bill of Yellow-billed (see below). Local breeders also stay close to the nest for courtship or nesting. Potential nesting sites were surveyed at Sharm El Sheikh, Dahab, St Catharine's monastery, El Abbasa, Cairo, Luxor, Aswan, lake Nasser and Abu Simbel. Most of the nesting sites were reached by car except for the breeding sites in 2016-17 which were reached by boat, when most islands and cliffs along the western shore of lake Nasser were surveyed. After landing on the islands, birds were observed and counted, mostly from higher vantage points to prevent disturbance. Visits to each nest were limited to a maximum of 15 min. Counting units were apparently occupied nests, defined as the summed number of nests that are used or appeared to have been used during present or previous breeding seasons (cf Bibby et al 2000). Positions of all nests were noted by using GPS if possible. Several brief visits were made to the sites on 29 December 2012, 15 January 2013 and 20 February 2014, from 24 April to 5 May 2016 and from 24 April to 5 May 2017. Based on our survey, strategic plans can be made to protect the territories and breeding areas of the species and to deliver recommendations to the Egyptian Protectorate unit for future implementation.

Separation of Yellow-billed Kite from Black Kite

Compared with Black Kite, adult Yellow-billed Kite is more brightly rufous with a concolorous head; Black is more brownish in colour (cf plate 578). As a rule, Yellow-billed appears rather uniform in plumage, lacking any strong markings on the underside of the flight-feathers, and the paler window of the primaries is poorly defined (Forsman 2016). Also, Yellow-billed has a narrower wing with more pointed wing-tip (with only five fingers showing) and a slightly deeper forked tail. Adult Yellow-billed has a distinctive yellow bill. The unfeathered legs and the feet are yellow and the eyes are brown. Sexes are similar in plumage but females are slightly larger than males (Forsman 2016). Note that immature Yellow-billed has a dark bill.

Results

Number of nests and birds

In total, 68 active, six probably active and three non-active nests were found in the Nile valley, along lake Nasser and at Abu Simbel (table 1).

[*Dutch Birding 41: 416-422, 2019*]

563 Yellow-billed Kites / Geelsnavelwouwen *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, Abu Simbel, Egypt, February 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **564** Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, Abu Simbel, Egypt, February 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Adult collecting nesting material. **565** Nest of Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius* at temple building, lake Nasser, Egypt, May 2016 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **566** Nest of Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius* with three eggs, lake Nasser, Egypt, 6 May 2016 *(Mohamed I Habib)*

During the survey, we found 100s of wintering Black Kites only at Sharm El Sheikh, Dahab, St Catharine's monastery, El Abbasa, Aswan and Abu Simbel.

Breeding behaviour

Yellow-billed Kite is present year-round in Egypt and its breeding season starts between the last week of December and the second week of February with display, courtship behaviour, nest building and egg laying (plate 563-565). Birds start to lay eggs in clutches of one to four, from the third week of March to the first week of April (plate 566-567). Hatching is asynchronous and the female sits on the remaining eggs or may cover the eggs while she feeds the young. Fledglings occur from the second week of May to late July (plate 573). The peak periods for the different stages of the breeding cycle are indicated in table 2. Our observations compare well with Meinertzhagen (1930), who reports that egg laying in Egypt is in February-April. Goodman & Meininger (1989) state that the Egyptian breeding population nests between December and June.

Nests are made from twigs of dry bushes, and drifting materials originating from ships and fishing boats, lined with sheep wool or dry green algae. Nests are built mainly on cliffs, in the top of tamarisk trees or on old buildings and temples. Nests are used in successive years or birds may use old Brown-necked Raven *Corvus ruficollis* nests, adding new twigs every year (plate 565-568).

567 Yellow-billed Kites / Geelsnavelwouwen *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, two chicks of 8-10 days old and two eggs in nest, lake Nasser, Egypt, 3 May 2017 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **568** Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, chick of 35-40 days old in nest in tamarisk, lake Nasser, Egypt, 25 April 2017 *(Mohamed I Habib)* **569** Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, Garf Hussain, Egypt, 30 April 2016 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Adult bringing tilapia fish to feed chicks. **570** Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, first-winter, Abu Simbel, Egypt, February 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*

Age of breeding

The age of first breeding is not known (Cramp & Simmons 1977). During our survey at lake Nasser in April 2017, we recorded a pair in which the incubating individual had a dark bill (indicating an immature female); this may have been a bird in its second calendar-year but further study is needed to confirm if birds actually breed at this early age.

Feeding behaviour

Males are the main providers of food during the breeding season, bringing food to the nest for the female and nestlings; the diet consists almost entirely of fish. Along the Nile and lake Nasser, birds hunt over the river banks, searching for living fish. The male brings food to the female, which feeds the young bill-to-bill, and young can feed themselves in the nest after c 30 days (Cramp & Simmons 1977). Preferred fish in Egypt as evident from fish remains are, eg, tigerfish, tilapia, Bayad *Bagrus bajad* and Nile perch *Lates niloticus* (plate 569). After fledging, the parents and juveniles gather around fishermen in the harbour and on jetties, waiting for wasted and unwanted fish (plate 571).

Elsewhere also, fish apparently accounts for a large proportion of Yellow-billed Kite's diet. In Mali, birds breeding in the Inner Niger delta mainly fed on amphibians and fish, supplemented with birds and mammals. Most food was scavenged, with a high proportion of human waste (Bijlsma et al 2005).

TABLE 1 Yellow-billed Kite *Milvus aegyptius* nests found during surveys at Nile delta, Nile valley, lake Nasser and Abu Simbel, Egypt, in 2011-17

Date	Location	Status	Active	Not active	Eggs	Chicks
January 2011-17	Aswan	probably breeding	2			
April 2013-15	Abbasa	not breeding		1		
January 2014	Cairo	probably breeding	2	1		
January 2014-17	Luxor	probably breeding	2			
25 April 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			2, 35-40 days old
26 April 2017	lake Nasser	breeding female with black bill	1		4	
28 April 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			1, 20 days old
29 April 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			1, 20 days old
29 April 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			1, 20 days old
29 April 2017	lake Nasser	not breeding		1		
30 April 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			2, 30-35 days old
30 April 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
30 April 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
1 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
1 May 2017	Korsko bay	breeding	11			
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
2 May 2017	Amada temple	breeding	1		1	2, 20 days old
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			1, 20-25 days old
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			2, two days old
2 May 2017	Kasser Ibreem	breeding	1			1, 21 days old
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	1			
2 May 2017	lake Nasser	breeding	2			
3 May 2017	western part of Toshika island	breeding	18			
4 May 2017	eastern part of Toshika Island	breeding	12			
4 May 2017	Toshika Island	breeding	1		2	2, 8-10 days old
4 May 2017	southern part of Toshika Island	breeding	1			2, 20 days old
5 May 2017	Abu Simbel bay	breeding	4			
Total			68 breeding (88,3%) 6 probably breeding (7,8%)	3 (3,9%)		

Moult

Yellow-billed Kites in Egypt have a complete moult annually. Adults normally start to moult at the onset of breeding. Timing varies in different parts of Africa depending on local breeding seasons (Forsman 2016). In Egypt, primary moult in females starts earlier than in males during the breeding season, and tail moult starts later than primary moult (pers obs) (plate 576-577).

Threats

Disturbance by local fishermen and both local and foreign hunters is common on the surveyed

TABLE 2 Annual breeding cycle of Yellow-billed Kite *Milvus aegyptius* in Egypt

Breeding activity	Peak period
occupation of home range	all year
territorial display	January-March
courtship and nest building	December-February
egg laying	(December-) February-April (-May)
incubation	(December-) February-May
hatching	(January-) March-May
fledging	(February-) May-August

571 Yellow-billed Kites / Geelsnavelwouwen *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, lake Nasser, Egypt, 2 May 2016 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Roosting in tamarisk.

572 Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, first-winter, Abu Simbel, Egypt, February 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*

573 Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, juvenile, Abu Simbel, Egypt, February 2014 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Newly fledged juvenile; note largely cream-coloured upperwing and spotted plumage. **574** Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, Abu Simbel, Egypt, February 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Adult male with more rufous plumage. **575** Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, Abu Simbel, Egypt, February 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Adult female with more brownish plumage. **576** Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, lake Nasser, Egypt, January 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Adult with completed moult.

islands. Disturbance occurs, for instance, when fishermen land during the breeding season and collect eggs. Banning fishing during the breeding season of Yellow-billed Kite by the lake Nasser authority increased the number of nests in 2017, compared with years without regulation after the 2012 political unrest. Additionally, illegal hunting in the Nile delta and at lake Nasser may have an effect on breeding birds; eg, two adults were shot during incubation and breeding at lake Nasser during the breeding season of 2016.

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Samenvatting

Broedvogelinventarisatie van Geelsnavelwouw in Egypte in 2012-17, met informatie over gedrag Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius* is een broedvogel in grote delen van Afrika en het zuiden van het Arabisch Schiereiland. In Egypte (ondersoort *M a aegyptius*) is het een schaarse broedvogel en standvogel in de Nijlvallei, van Caïro tot Abu Simbel, die vroeger algemener en was en op meer locaties broedde, ook buiten de Nijlvallei. In dit artikel worden de resultaten gepresenteerd van broedvogel-inventarisaties in 2012-17. Voor de inventarisaties is het belangrijk om vogels te onderscheiden van Zwarte Wouw *M migrans* die op bepaalde plekken in Egypte in hoge aantallen (100en) overwintert. Geelsnavelwouw verschilt

577 Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius*, lake Nasser, Egypt, late April 2016 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Note active moult.

578 Yellow-billed Kite / Geelsnavelwouw *Milvus aegyptius aegyptius* (left) and Black Kite / Zwarte Wouw *M migrans*, second-winter, Abu Simbel, Egypt, February 2013 *(Mohamed I Habib)*. Note difference in plumage tone and bill colour.

in adult kleed door de gele snavel, het meer rossige en lichtere verenkleed en de minder opvallende lichte vensters op de ondervleugel. De aangetroffen nesten (68 actieve, zes mogelijk actieve en drie inactieve) staan per locatie vermeld in tabel 1. De nesten bevonden zich op kliffen, oude gebouwen en tempels en in tamarisken. In tabel 2 worden de fasen van de broedcyclus aangegeven per periode in het jaar; de cyclus begint in de winter (soms al in december) en de meeste jongen vliegen uit in mei-augustus (soms al in februari). Mannetjes zorgen bijna volledig voor aanvoer van voedsel (in Egypte bijna uitsluitend vissen) tijdens de broedperiode. De rui start bij de meeste vogels aan het begin van de broedperiode; de handpenrui start bij vrouwtjes eerder dan bij mannetjes. De broedpopulatie wordt bedreigd door verstoring en illegale jacht en betere beschermingsmaatregelen zijn nodig.

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Corrigenda

In het artikel over de kleur van de staartpunt bij Japanse Pestvogel *Bombycilla japonica* (Dutch Birding 41: 337-340, 2019), moet de volgende zin (p 340, linkerkolom, regel 11-12) als volgt worden aangepast: 'This meant that 10.2% [not 8.7%] of 108 [not 126] specimens had a pale tail-tip.'

In het bijschrift van plaat 515 (Dutch Birding 41: 372, 2019) moeten de Engelse en wetenschappelijke namen zijn: Red-bellied Dipper *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus*.

In the paper on tail-tip coloration in Japanese Waxwing *Bombycilla japonica* (Dutch Birding 41: 337-340, 2019), the following line (p 340, left column, line 11-12) should be amended as follows: 'This meant that 10.2% [not 8.7%] of 108 [not 126] specimens had a pale tail-tip.'

In the caption of plate 515 (Dutch Birding 41: 372, 2019), the English and scientific name should read: Red-bellied Dipper *Cinclus cinclus aquaticus*.

WP reports

This review lists rare and interesting Western Palearctic birds reported mainly from **October to late November 2019**. 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.

GEESE TO DUCKS A **Red-breasted Goose** *Branta ruficollis* at Postojna on 7 November was the fourth for Slovenia. A record c 50 individuals were reported in Poland between October and late November, including one of the largest flocks ever of 11 at Wielikąt, Silesia, on 16 November. The fourth **Ross's Goose** *Anser rossii* for Iceland was present at Mosfellsbær on 13-25 October. The flock of **Lesser White-fronted Geese** *A erythropus* from Lappland, Sweden, was back at their traditional site of Strijen, Zuid-Holland, the Netherlands, from 21 September onwards and numbered up to 51 individuals. A first-winter male **Steller's Eider** *Polysticta stelleri* on Papa Westray, Orkney, Scotland, from 29 October to at least late November was the first for Britain since 2000. A **Common Eider** *Somateria mollissima* on Faial on 23-25 October was the sixth for the Azores. From 25 October onwards, an adult male **American White-winged Scoter** *Melanitta deglandi deglandi* stayed for its third winter at Musselburgh, East Lothian, Scotland. In Iceland, the long-staying male at Keflavík remained into October. Between 6 September and 19 October, as many as eight males **Asian White-winged Scoter** *M d stejnegeri* were reported at Põõsaspea, Läänemaa, Estonia. Two females/immatures **Common Scoter** *M nigra* photographed on the north-eastern shore of the Caspian Sea on 6 November constituted the second record for Kazakhstan. An adult male **Black Scoter** *M americana* was seen off Cocklawburn, Northumberland, England, from 25 October onwards and another at Lunan Bay, Scotland, from 13 November. A male photographed at Geltinger

579 American White-winged Scoter / Amerikaanse Grote Zee-eend *Melanitta deglandi deglandi*, adult male (centre), with Surf Scoter / Brilzee-eend *M perspicillata*, adult male, and Velvet Scoters / Grote Zee-eenden *M fusca*, Musselburgh, East Lothian, Scotland, 10 November 2019 *(Tom Tams)*

580 American Black Tern / Amerikaanse Zwarte Stern *Chlidonias niger surinamensis*, first-winter, Longham Lakes, Dorset, England, 9 October 2019 *(Simon Buckell)*

581 Striated Heron / Mangrovereiger *Butorides striata*, first-winter, Kladissos river, Chania, Crete, Greece, 18 November 2019 *(Fotis Samaritakis)*

582 Common Nighthawk / Amerikaanse Nachtzwaluw *Chordeiles minor*, adult male, Galgorm, Antrim, Northern Ireland, 8 October 2019 *(Josh Jones)*

583 Killdeer / Killdeerplevier *Charadrius vociferus*, first-winter, Cabo de Peñas, Asturias, Spain, 22 November 2019 *(Daniel López-Velasco)*

Birk, Schleswig-Holstein, on 9-21 November was the third for Germany. The third **Ring-necked Duck** *Aythya collaris* for Czechia was an adult male near Frahelž, South Bohemia, on 29-30 October. Based on DNA analysis, Svalbard's only **Baikal Teal** *Sibirionetta formosa*, an adult male found dead at Ny-London, Spitsbergen, on 9 June 1983, has (surprisingly) been re-identified as a hybrid **Baikal Teal x Mallard** *Anas platyrhynchos*. In the Azores, at least one **American Black Duck** *A rubripes* stayed on Corvo from 26 September to 7 October, and the resident male at Strontian, Highland, Scotland, remained through the autumn.

FLAMINGOS TO NIGHTJARS The returning **Lesser Flamingo** *Phoeniconaias minor* was seen again at Sulaibikhat bay, Kuwait, in late October. In the Azores, long-staying **Pied-billed Grebes** *Podilymbus podiceps* were present on São Miguel on 10 September and on Terceira on 9-11 September. The third **Stock Dove** *Columba oenas* for Oman was photographed at Raysut on 23 October. In Sweden, **Oriental Turtle Doves** *Streptopelia orientalis* were reported at Blaiken, Västerbotten, from 28 October to 3 November and at Kristinehamn, Värmland, on 1-15 November. Another stayed at Pajarintie, Kitee, Finland, on 10-16 November. A showy **Common Nighthawk** *Chordeiles minor* at Galgorm, Antrim, Northern Ireland, on 6-17 October was the same individual as the one photographed over Bushy Park, London, England, on 19 October. In the Azores, one was hit by a car on Pico on 25 October. Norevik et al (2019) used GPS tracking data from 39 **European Nightjars** *Caprimulgus europaeus* to find that the foraging activity more than doubled during moon-lit nights, and that almost all birds migrated on the same days following full-moon periods (PLoS Biol 17(10): e3000456, 2019). The first for the Cape Verde Islands was photographed on Santa Luzia on 1-10 October.

SWIFTS TO CUCKOOS A **Chimney Swift** *Chaetura pelagica* was reported near Coolbeg, Wicklow, Ireland, on 8 October. If accepted, a presumed **Horus Swift** *Apus horus* on Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, on 26-27 September will be the first for the Netherlands and the WP. A **Little Swift** *A affinis* was seen at Col de Lizarrieta, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, France, on 24 October. The only known colony of **Pallid Swift** *A pallidus* for Switzerland at Locarno, Ticino, had 27 breeding pairs in 2018 (Ornithol Beob 116: 170, 2019). If accepted, one at Krynica Morska, Pomerania, on 28 October may be the third for Poland. The 10th for Belgium was seen at Kalken, Oost-Vlaanderen, on 2 November and up to 11 were reported in the Netherlands this autumn until 6 November. Three **Yellow-billed Cuckoos** *Coccyzus americanus* in England involved one found dead at Seaford, East Sussex, on 2 October, one on St Mary's, Scilly, on 2-16 October and one at Crackington Haven, Cornwall, on 12 October. If accepted, a **Lesser Cuckoo** *Cuculus poliocephalus* at Shisr on 1 November may be the first or second for Oman and the WP; one photographed in November 2014 has not (yet) been accepted.

RAILS TO PELICANS The 2019 survey of **Corn Crake** *Crex crex* in Scotland revealed the presence of 870 calling individuals; it means that, since the 2014 high of 1282, the population has decreased by over 30% (Br Birds 112: 637, 2019). The eighth **Watercock** *Gallicrex cinerea* for Oman was photographed at Raysut on 23 October. On 21 October, the last surviving **Siberian Crane** *Leucogeranus leucogeranus* of the western population (adult male 'Omid') returned to its wintering site at Fereydunkenar, Mazandaran, Iran. On 3 November, as many as 268 120 **Common Cranes** *Grus grus* were counted at Lac du Der-Chantecoq, Marne/Haute-Marne, France, breaking the European record for a single-site day count of the species on staging grounds (the previous maximum of 206 000 was also here in November 2014). The returning adult **Pacific Loons** *Gavia pacifica* were seen at Crookhaven, Cork, Ireland, and at Penzance, Cornwall, England, in October-November. A **Yellow-billed Loon** *G adamsii* photographed at Abádszalók, Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, on 1 November was the third for Hungary. In Camargue, Bouches-du-Rhône, France, three (apparently wild) **Great White Pelicans** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* were present from 14 September to at least late November. Ashoori et al (2019) showed that wintering numbers of **Dalmatian Pelican** *P crispus* in Iran increased from a low of 300 in the 1970s to c 1800 in 2006 and even up to c 10 000 in 2017, which is c 37% of the global population (https://tinyurl.com/y42oj3an).

HERONS TO CORMORANTS An **American Bittern** *Botaurus lentiginosus* was photographed on Corvo on 26 October. The first **Least Bittern** *Ixobrychus exilis* for Ireland was a male found moribund at Farranfore, Kerry, on 7 October. In the Canary Islands, the long-staying **Dwarf Bittern** *I sturmii* at Barranco de Rio Cabras, Fuerteventura, from December 2017 remained until at least late November. The first for Europe was found dead at Botanical Garden, Parque Grande, Zaragoza, Spain, on 17 October. The first **Striated Heron** *Butorides striata* for Greece was photographed at Kladissos river, Chania, Crete, from 15 November onwards. The second **Chinese Pond Heron** *Ardeola bacchus* for Norway, an adult at Rocklin, Mandal, Vest-Agder, on 23 June 2016, has been placed in category D (just like the first in 1973; cf Dutch Birding 38: 326, plate 504, 2016). A **Western Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus ibis* at Suontaa and Janakkala, Hattula, on 20-25 October was the fourth for Finland. In Western Sahara, Morocco, a hybrid **Grey x Purple Heron** *Ardea cinerea* x *purpurea* was photographed at Dakhla on 11 March. In Poland, a record 498 pairs of **Western Great Egret** *A alba* were nesting in nine colonies in 2018, all but one in the eastern part of the country (Ornis Pol 60: 125-160, 2019). In A Coruña, Spain, an adult **Brown Booby** *Sula leucogaster* was seen from Cabo Blanco, Tapia de Casariego, Asturias, on 1 October and probably the same individual was reported along the coast between Frouxeira, Valdoviño and Cabo Ortegal, Cariño, on 2-5 November. In France, an adult was seen off Plogoff, Finistère, on 17 October and perhaps the Spanish bird was found at Boucau, Pyrénées-Atlantiques, on 7 November (the first for France was on 30 August;

cf Dutch Birding 41: 347-348, 2019). If accepted, one at Vecchiano, Pisa, on 28 October will be the fifth for Italy. The long-staying **Pygmy Cormorant** *Microcarbo pygmaeus* at Auderghem, Bruxelles, Belgium, from January 2018 remained until at least 19 November.

WADERS The sixth **American Golden Plover** *Pluvialis dominica* for Morocco was found at Dayet Dar Bouazza near Casablanca on 2 October. If accepted, a first-winter at Varessäikkä, Siikajoki, on 19 October will be the fourth for Finland. A **Pacific Golden Plover** *P fulva* at Miðhús on 22 October was the fifth or sixth for Iceland. In the Azores, a **Killdeer** *Charadrius vociferus* was found on Faial on 15 November. The sixth for Spain was foraging on a fallow field at Cabo de Peñas, Gozón, Asturias, from 17 November onwards. Up to six **Semipalmated Plovers** *C semipalmatus* stayed at Cabo da Praia, Terceira, between September and October, and another two were on Corvo on 10-18 October. Four adult hybrids **Spur-winged x Red-wattled Lapwing** *Vanellus spinosus x indicus* were photographed at Raysut from 30 November to 3 December 2018, and one of them was seen here again in early November (cf Sandgrouse 41: 144, 2019). Zimbabwe's sixth and Southern Africa's 11th **Spur-winged Lapwing** was found at lake Chivero near Harare on 17 November. As the week progressed, firstly the number of adults swelled to four birds and then it was discovered that they had four chicks of a few days old with them as well. A **Sociable Lapwing** *V gregarius* at Častkovce, Nové Mesto nad Váhom, on 20 October was the fourth for Slovakia. In France, an **Upland Sandpiper** *Bartramia longicauda* stayed on Ouessant, Finistère, on 8-26 October. Another turned up at Windmill Farm, Cornwall, on 24 October. In the Azores, **Hudsonian Whimbrels** *Numenius hudsonicus* were seen on Terceira on 1 September and on São Miguel on 23 September. A **Baird's Sandpiper** *Calidris bairdii* on Hyllekrog, Rødby, on 14 September was the fourth for Denmark; one at Foz do Sizandro, Torres Vedras, Lisboa, on 11 October was the second for Portugal; and one at Lamunkarii, Lumijoki, on 19 October the seventh for Finland. The fifth **White-rumped Sandpiper** *C fuscicollis* for Hungary stayed at Fertőújlak on 24-28 October; at the same time at least seven birds together were present at Myroe, Derry, Northern Ireland. A **Buff-breasted Sandpiper** *C subruficollis* on Sal on 22 October was the second for the Cape Verde Islands. The fifth **Marsh Sandpiper** *Tringa stagnatilis* for the Canary Islands was seen on Tenerife on 1 October. A **Wood Sandpiper** *T glareola* photographed on Fernando de Noronha, Pernambuco, on 29 March was the first for Brazil and second for South America (Bull Br Ornithol Club 139: 189-204, 2019). A first-winter **Short-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus griseus* at Dundalk, Louth, from 17 September to at least 11 November (identity not confirmed until mid-October) was the fourth for Ireland. A **Long-billed Dowitcher** *L scolopaceus* at Axios delta near Thessaloniki on 2-11 October was the third for Greece, and one at Apaj, Pest, on 17-23 October the fourth for Hungary. The fourth **Black-winged Pratincole** *Glareola nordmanni* for Belarus was found at Lyuban on 11 November.

584 Rüppell's Vulture / Rüppells Gier *Gyps rueppelli*, adult, Monti Nebrodi, Sicily, Italy, 2 October 2019 *(Michele Ungaro)*

GULLS TO TERNS A **Black-legged Kittiwake** *Rissa tridactyla* photographed in Smalyavichy district on 12 November was the fifth for Belarus. In France, a large concentration of c 450 **Sabine's Gulls** *Xema sabini* occurred off Lège-cap-Ferret, Gironde, on 9 September. First-winters at Põldeotsa, Pärnumaa, on 27 October and at Põõsaspea, Läänemaa, on 30 October concerned the fourth and fifth record for Estonia. Belatedly, it became known that the first **Slender-billed Gull** *Chroicocephalus genei* for Czechia was photographed at Hodonin ponds on 11 June 2017. The adult **American Herring Gull** *Larus smithsonianus* returned for its 13th winter to Costa da Morte, A Coruña, on 3 November (cf Dutch Birding 34: 238-241, 2012). The second **Glaucous Gull** *L hyperboreus* for Mongolia was photographed at Khar Us Nuur on 21 October. The occurrence of **Aleutian Terns** *Onychoprion aleuticus* in winter plumage in Indonesia has been summarised by Yordan et al in BirdingASIA 31: 28-32, 2019; since the first record of an adult from the Singapore ferry near Sumatra on 18 September 1994, the species has been recorded all around the country, especially Java, Bali, Flores, Sulawesi and Maluku, sometimes in large flocks of over 100. The occurrence in winter has been confirmed by Goldstein et al (2019), who did GPS research on 114 birds from the breeding area of Yakutat, Alaska, USA, in 2010-16, showing that these birds make long one-way migrations of over 16 000 km to winter not only in Indonesia but also in coastal areas of the

Philippines, Thailand and New Guinea (Marine Ornithol 47: 67-76, 2019). A juvenile **American Black Tern** *Chlidonias niger surinamensis* at Nimmos Pier, Galway, from 28 September to 4 October was the sixth for Ireland following the one at Tacumshin, Wexford, on 18 September. In England, first-winters were found at Longham Lakes, Dorset, on 5-9 October and on St Mary's Island, Northumberland, on 7 October. The long-staying adult **Forster's Tern** *Sterna forsteri* that is believed to be the same individual commuting between widely separated coastal sites in Ireland for the past 16 years, was reported back in Galway in late October.

RAPTORS **Black-winged Kites** *Elanus caeruleus* were seen, for instance, at Ammersee, Bayern, Germany, on 19 October and maybe the same bird on the next day c 60 km to the south; at Baaigemkouter, Oost-Vlaanderen, Belgium, on 30 October; and at Bröckel, Niedersachsen, Germany, on 17-18 November. One at Keent, Noord-Brabant, on 3-6 November was the 41st for the Netherlands and the seventh this year. Between 12 August and 21 October, 1 138 915 raptors were counted at Batumi, Georgia, including 513 799 **European Honey Buzzards** *Pernis apivorus*, 29 **Crested Honey Buzzards** *P ptilorhynchus*, 4033 **Lesser Spotted** *Clanga pomarina*, 502 **Greater Spotted** *C clanga* and 7553 **Booted Eagles** *Aquila pennata*, 9152 **Western Marsh** *Circus aeruginosus*, 398 **Pallid** *C macrourus* and 2540 **Montagu's Harriers** *C pygargus*, 238 984 **Black Kites** *Milvus migrans* and 300 172 **Steppe Buzzards** *Buteo buteo vulpinus* (https://tinyurl.com/yad9h6dn; cf Dutch Birding 41: 198, 2019). In Switzerland, 16 out of 19 pairs of **Bearded Vulture** *Gypaetus barbatus* attempted to breed during 2018, raising a total of nine young (Ornithol Beob 116: 173, 2019). In the 2019 breeding season, a total of at least 57 territories were counted in the Alps, with eggs in 49 nests and 38 fledglings. Genetic monitoring showed that one of the Alps breeders concerned a wild-origin bird from the Pyrenees (fide Franziska Lörcher), indicating a connection between the Alpine and Pyrenean population. A six-day survey in the High Atlas of Morocco resulted in sightings of five to 11 individuals, potentially relating to four pairs. If accepted, a **Rüppell's Vulture** *Gyps rueppelli* photographed in a flock of Griffon Vultures *G fulvus* at Monti Nebrodi, Sicily, on 2 October will be the first for Italy. The third **Cinereous Vulture** *Aegypius monachus* for the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was seen at Al Marmoom on 3 November. In Saudi Arabia, as many as c 6700 **Steppe Eagles** *A nipalensis* (c 10% of the world population) with 19 **Eastern Imperial Eagles** *A heliaca* and five **Greater Spotted Eagles** were counted in mid-November at two dump sites near Riyadh, 9 km south-west of Shaqra and 6.5 km south-west from Ushaiqer. In the Azores, a first-year male **Northern Harrier** *C hudsonius* on Corvo on 8-18 October may have been the same individual as the one on São Miguel on 19 October and 16 November. In March-May 2011-12, a Germany-wide survey of the breeding population of **Red Kite** *M milvus* resulted in the mapping of 11 950 territories, and in 58% of these a nest could be found; it is estimated that there are in total up to 16 000 territories, a fifth of these in Baden-Württemberg (Vogelwelt 139: 101-116, 2019).

OWLS In Denmark, a large influx of seven **Northern Hawk-Owls** *Surnia ulula* occurred between 11 October and 13 November; by 18 November, three birds died, two by colliding with a car and one became a window victim. In a suburb of Paris, France, a **Eurasian Pygmy Owl** *Glaucidium passerinum* was found during daylight hours on 30 September. A **Tengmalm's Owl** *Aegolius funereus* was seen south of Forsinard, Highland, Scotland, on 30 October. In Iran, an **Omani Owl** *Strix butleri* and a **Turkish Fish Owl** *Bubo semenowi* were photographed near Dez Dam reservoir, Khuzestan, on 19 October. In Poland, a record nine pairs of **Lapland Owl** *S lapponica* were nesting this year in Lubelskie, of which eight in Sobibór forest and one in Włodawskie forest. In Scotland, **Snowy Owls** *B scandiacus* remained on St Kilda and in Shetland during October. In 2017-18, Kayser et al (2019) observed 19 cases of **Eurasian Eagle-Owls** *B bubo* preying on adult Greater Flamingos *Phoenicopterus roseus* in the Fangassier nesting colony, Camargue. Because of multiple night-time disturbances by the eagle-owls, this colony was deserted by its 11 000 breeding pairs (Nos Oiseaux 66: 191-201, 2019).

BEE-EATERS TO FALCONS The first **White-throated Bee-eater** *Merops albicollis* for Israel west of KM20 saltpans, Eilat, from 13 August remained until at least 23 October. In Spain, a **Blue-cheeked Bee-eater** *M persicus* was reported at Erms de la Tancada, Delta de l'Ebre, Tarragona, on 12 October. Three individuals photographed on Sal on 19 October concerned the third record for the Cape Verde Islands. The fourth for Ukraine was photographed at Kiev on 15 November. The first **Common Kingfisher** *Alcedo atthis* for Iceland remained at Mógilsá, Reykjavík, from 18 August to 29 September. Sarà et al (2019) used geolocators, satellite transmitters and GPS dataloggers for 87 **Lesser Kestrels** *Falco naumanni* breeding in the three core European populations in the Iberian, Italian and Balkan 'peninsulas' to show that these birds migrated on a broad front across the Mediterranean Sea and Sahara desert, with different populations using different routes: Iberian birds migrated to western Sahel (Senegal, Mauritania and western Mali), Balkan birds migrated chiefly to central-eastern Sahel (Niger, Nigeria and Chad), whereas Italian ones spread from eastern Mali to Nigeria (https://tinyurl.com/y294p2jo).

VIREOS The fifth **White-eyed Vireo** *Vireo griseus* for the Azores and the WP stayed on Corvo on 7-12 October and **Philadelphia Vireos** *V philadelphicus* were seen here on 7 and 20 October. Between 23 September and 25 October, a large influx of c 50 **Red-eyed Vireos** *V olivaceus* took place in the Azores (c 22 on Corvo, with a maximum of seven on 12 October, and also two on Flores and one on Terceira), in Ireland (12, of which five in Cork) and Britain (eight in England and one in Wales). The third for Norway was present on Utsira, Rogaland, on 9-11 October and the second for Belgium at Heist,

585-586 Presumed Horus Swift / vermoedelijke Horusgierzwaluw *Apus horus*, Westerplas, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, Netherlands, 27 September 2019 *(Laurens Steijn/birdingbreaks.nl)* **587** Red Turtle Dove / Rode Tortel *Streptopelia tranquebarica*, male, Kashaf Roud, Khorasan-e Razavi, Iran, 7 September 2019 *(Mehdi Naghibi)* cf Dutch Birding 41: 345, 2019 **588** Long-billed Dowitcher / Grote Grijze Snip *Limnodromus scolopaceus*, first-winter, Axios delta, Greece, 3 October 2019 *(Nikos Probonas)* **589** Red-eyed Vireo / Roodoogvireo *Vireo olivaceus*, Utsira, Rogaland, Norway, 9 October 2019 *(Simon Carrington)* **590** Red-eyed Vireo / Roodoogvireo *Vireo olivaceus*, Linosa, Italy, 22 October 2019 *(Andrea Corso)*

591 Dickcissel / Dickcissel *Spiza americana*, Corvo, Azores, 19 October 2019 *(Marcin Sołowiej)* **592** Cape May Warbler / Tijgerzanger *Setophaga tigrina*, first-winter male, Corvo, Azores, 27 September 2019 *(Peter Stronach & Bob Swann)* **593** Magnolia Warbler / Magnoliazanger *Setophaga magnolia*, first-winter, Corvo, Azores, 7 October 2019 *(Paul French)* **594** Chestnut-sided Warbler / Roestflankzanger *Setophaga pensylvanica*, first-winter, Corvo, Azores, 25 September 2019 *(Peter Stronach)* **595** Connecticut Warbler / Connecticutzanger *Oporornis agilis*, first-winter, Aldeia da Cuada, Flores, Azores, 12 October 2019 *(Thijs Valkenburg)* **596** White-eyed Vireo / Witoogvireo *Vireo griseus*, first-winter, Corvo, Azores, 12 October 2019 *(Daniel Mauras)*

597 Eastern Crowned Warbler / Kroonboszanger *Phylloscopus coronatus*, Ölands norra udde, Öland, Sweden, 24 October 2019 *(Markus Tallroth)* **598** Two-barred Warbler / Swinhoes Boszanger *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus*, Nyeng, Blåvand, Sydvestjylland, Denmark, 19 October 2019 *(Hans Ægidius)* **599** Swainson's Thrush / Dwerglijster *Catharus ustulatus*, first-winter, Ouessant, Finistère, France, 8 October 2019 *(Adrian Jordi)* **600** Ovenbird / Ovenvogel *Seiurus aurocapilla*, Île-Molène, Finistère, France, 28 September 2019 *(Hugo Touzé)*

West-Vlaanderen, on 11-14 October. In France, one stayed on Île-de-Sein, Finistère, on 16-17 October and another on Hoëdic, Morbihan, on 23-24 October. The first for Italy was photographed on Linosa on 21-23 October.

SHRIKES TO CROWS The second **Brown Shrike** *Lanius cristatus* for Canada was trapped at Rocky Point Bird Observatory, Victoria, British Columbia, on 1 October. As many as 14 turned up in Europe this autumn, including five in Scotland, with three in Shetland (Out Skerries on 28 September; Fair Isle on 13 October; Mainland on 14 October), one in Orkney (roadkill on North Ronaldsay on 16 October) and one in Outer Hebrides (on Barra on 3-4 November). The fifth for Norway was found on Utsira on 3 October. Three or four in the Low Countries concerned a first calendar-year on Vlieland, Friesland, on 3-5 October; an adult (sometimes singing) at Keent near Oss, Noord-Brabant, on 12 October (third and fourth for the Netherlands); an adult male *L c lucionensis* at Heist on 25-29 October (first for Belgium); and possibly a first-winter photographed near Heist on 6 November. If accepted, an adult male at Saltmar, Landsort, Södermanland, on 5-6 October will be the second for Sweden. The fourth for France was seen on Ouessant on 17-19 October. In England, a first-winter was found on St Martin's, Scilly, on 6 November. A **Daurian Shrike** *L isabellinus* at Roosta, Läänemaa, on 9 October was the fourth for Estonia and a first-winter at Heist on 14 October the seventh for Belgium. The first **Ashy Drongo** *Dicrurus leucophaeus* for Kazakhstan was photographed at Korgalzhyn, Akmola, on 12 June. In the Netherlands, the long-staying **Pied Crow** *Corvus albus* (which arrived on 22 May after a long stay of almost a year in Wales and England) remained in Friesland until at least late November. The long-stayer at Las Palmas port, Canary Islands, was again seen on 16 November. The second **Brown-necked Raven** *C ruficollis* for Italy stayed on Lampedusa from 28 March into November.

TITS TO LEIOTHRIX A presumed **Azure Tit** *Cyanistes cyanus* (or hybrid) was photographed at Kuttainen, Norrbotten, Sweden, on 5-6 November. On 15 November, the first clutch of **Raso Lark** *Alauda razae* was found on Santa Luzia, Cape Verde Islands, where 37 individuals had been translocated from Raso in April 2018. A **Streak-throated Swallow** *Petrochelidon fluvicola* at Al Maha on 31 October was the 11th for the UAE. In the Azores, **American Cliff Swallows** *P pyrrhonota* were reported on Flores on 13 October and on Corvo on 16 October. Pereira et al (2019) showed that the distribution range of the introduced **Red-billed Leiothrix** *Leiothrix lutea* populations in Europe doubled from 2000-08 to 2009-17 due to suitable climatic conditions and land use. The species has been recorded in 37 geographically separate regions in 10 countries, establishing viable populations in, eg, France (5000 individuals in 2014), Italy (1500-2500 pairs in 2000-11), north-eastern Spain (796-1838 in 2006-09) and central Portugal (500-700 pairs in 2016); however, the species' secretive habits may underestimate both numbers and range (https://tinyurl.com/r63adgb).

LEAF WARBLERS The first **Eastern Crowned Warbler** *Phylloscopus coronatus* for Sweden was photographed on Öland on 24 October. A **Green Warbler** *P nitidus* at Antikythira on 27 September was the third for Greece. In Suffolk, England, a **Two-barred Warbler** *P plumbeitarsus* was photographed at Orford on 13 October. The first for Denmark was photographed at Nyeng, Blåvand, Sydvestjylland, 18-20 October. If accepted, one on Dursey Island, Cork, on 26 October will be the first for Ireland. The second **Arctic Warbler** *P borealis* for Spain was trapped at Delta de l'Ebre on 5 November. A **Hume's Leaf Warbler** *P humei* at Sörve, Saaremaa, on 25 October was the sixth for Estonia; one trapped on Cape Clear, Cork, on 4 November was the fourth for Ireland and one at Chinawiese, Zürich, on 17-18 November the second for Switzerland. This autumn, four were found in the Netherlands until mid-November. A **Yellow-browed Warbler** *P inornatus* ringed at El Pelayo near Tarifa, Andalucía, Spain, on 28 January 2018 was re-trapped at the same site on 4 November 2018; it concerns the first recovery for this species confirming winter site fidelity in Europe, and supports the hypothesis that this species is developing a new migration strategy. It now winters regularly in the WP with, in the winter of 2018/19, over 50 birds in south-western England (Br Birds 112: 686-687, 2019). Between early October and early November, 42 were found on Linosa, Italy. The first for Canada stayed at Panama Flats, Victoria from 18 October. A **Dusky Warbler** *P fuscatus* at Patak, Nógrád, on 4 October was the eighth for Hungary. The fourth for Austria was found at Asten-Abwinden, Oberösterreich, on 13 October. The third **Wood Warbler** *P sibilatrix* for the Azores was photographed on São Miguel on 8 October.

SYLVIAS TO REED WARBLERS An **Asian Desert Warbler** *Sylvia nana* photographed at Gasmora, Gotland, on 6-9 October was (already) the 19th for Sweden. In Switzerland, a territory of **Barred Warbler** *S nisoria* was found at Leuk, Wallis, in May 2018 (Ornithol Beob 116: 175, 2019). The ninth **Desert Lesser Whitethroat** *S althaea halimodendri* for Britain to be identified by DNA analysis concerned one at Dungeness, Kent, on 30 October. The second **'subalpine warbler'** *S subalpina/inornata/cantillans* for Czechia was photographed near Třebíč on 16 September. A **Common Whitethroat** *S communis* at Santa Maria, Sal, on 29 September was the second for the Cape Verde Islands. In the Netherlands, a first-winter **Dartford Warbler** *S undata dartfordiensis* stayed at Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, on 11-20 October. In March-May 2018, up to three **Vinous-throated Parrotbills** *Sinosuthora webbiana* were singing at Bolle di Magadino, Ticino, Switzerland (Ornithol Beob 116: 175, 2019). At Heist, the seventh **Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler** *Locustella certhiola* for Belgium was a twitchable one on 11-16 October. A **Booted Warbler** *Iduna caligata* trapped at Eilat on 16 October was the fourth for Israel. The eighth **Eastern Olivaceous Warbler** *I pallida* for Norway from 18 September on Karmøy stayed until 22 September and the ninth was at Vigdel, Sola, Rogaland, from 18 October to 4 November. The first **Upcher's Warbler** *Hippolais languida* for the Netherlands

601 Red-eyed Vireo / Roodoogvireo *Vireo olivaceus*, first-winter, Heist, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 13 October 2019 *(Filip De Ruwe)*

602 Pallas's Grasshopper Warbler / Siberische Sprinkhaanzanger *Locustella certhiola*, first-winter, Heist, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 11 October 2019 *(Joachim Pintens)*

603 Blackburnian Warbler / Sparrenzanger *Setophaga fusca*, first-winter male, Île d'Yeu, Vendée, France, 2 October 2019 *(Jean-Marc Guilpain)*

604 Hooded Warbler / Monnikszanger *Setophaga citrina*, male, Corvo, Azores, 18 October 2019 *(Vincent Legrand)*

605 Black-and-white Warbler / Bonte Zanger *Mniotilta varia*, first-winter female, Île-de-Sein, Finistère, France, 16 October 2019 *(Matthieu Vaslin)*

606 Prothonotary Warbler / Citroenzanger *Protonotaria citrea*, first-winter, Corvo, Azores, 7 October 2019 *(Mika Bruun)*

607 Siberian Rubythroat / Roodkeelnachtegaal *Calliope calliope*, first-winter male, Tresta, Fetlar, Shetland, Scotland, 15 October 2019 *(Jason Atkinson)*

608 Paddyfield Pipit / Oriëntaalse Pieper *Anthus rufulus*, adult, Sennen, Cornwall, England, 4 November 2019 *(Jim Hutchins)*

609 Taiga Flycatcher / Taigavliegenvanger *Ficedula albicilla*, first-winter, Sula, Trøndelag, Norway, 26 September 2019 *(Morten Vang/www.fuglefoto.net)*

610 Isabelline Wheatear / Izabeltapuit *Oenanthe isabellina*, first-winter, Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 10 October 2019 *(Filip De Ruwe)*

and western Europe was present in farmer's gardens at Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland, on 12-14 October; its identification was confirmed by DNA analysis. The 13th **Paddyfield Warbler** *Acrocephalus agricola* for Israel at Neve Ur, Beit She'an, on 19-22 October was the first found in the field; all previous ones were trapped. A **Eurasian Reed Warbler** *A scirpaceus* photographed at Rio da Madama, Sal, on 18 November was the second for the Cape Verde Islands.

WALLCREEPERS TO THRUSHES In Belgium, a **Wallcreeper** *Tichodroma muraria* flew north past a migration observation post at De Panne, West-Vlaanderen, on 31 October. A female **White's Thrush** *Zoothera aurea* at Leeuwarden, Friesland, on 8 October was the 21st for the Netherlands and the 16th found dead. The fourth **Hermit Thrush** *Catharus guttatus* for the Azores was photographed on Corvo on 16-18 October. In Scilly, a first-winter stayed at Porth Hellick, St Mary's, from 18 November. Five **Swainson's Thrushes** *C ustulatus* were found in Europe: at Reynivellir, Iceland, on 29 September (10th record); on Ouessant on 8-9 October; on St Mary's on 10 October; on Utsira on 10 October (fifth record; all were on this island); and at Lerwick, Shetland, on 27 October. An **Eyebrowed Thrush** *Turdus obscurus* was shot in Malta on 16 October. In France, a first-winter was photographed on Ouessant on 19 October. The fourth **Dusky Thrush** *T eunomus* for the Netherlands was a male on Vlieland on 25-28 October. The sixth for Belgium was photographed but only briefly seen at Zeebrugge on 9 November. A first-winter male **Black-throated Thrush** *T atrogularis* turned up at Scousburgh, Mainland, Shetland, on 14 October. A flock of 13 (!) at Yüksekova, Hakkari, on 14 November concerned the fifth record for Turkey. In Azerbaijan, a flock of 20 was found at Talysh mountains on 17 November. An adult male at Stöðvarfjörður on 26 November was the third for Iceland (and the second in the same garden).

FLYCATCHERS The first **Rufous-tailed Scrub Robin** *Cercotrichas galactotes* for the Seychelles and Indian Ocean was photographed on Cousine Island in early November. The fourth **Black Scrub Robin** *C podobe* for Oman was seen at Shisr on 1 November. If accepted, a **Rufous-tailed Robin** *Larvivora sibilans* at Houbie, Fetlar, Shetland, on 6 October will be the fourth for Britain and the sixth for the WP. A male **Siberian Rubythroat** *Calliope calliope* stayed at Tresta, Fetlar, on 15-16 October and a female at Purtabreck, North Ronaldsay, on 6-7 November. The third **Red-flanked Bluetail** *Tarsiger cyanurus* for Romania was trapped at Chituc on 17 October; the third for Turkey at Kızılırmak delta, Samsun, on 21 October; and the fourth for Hungary at Ócsa on 26 October. The first **Taiga Flycatcher** *Ficedula albicilla* for Norway was trapped at Sula, Trøndelag, on 26 September. If accepted, one at Gentofte Sø, Copenhagen, on 10 November will be the first for Denmark. In Sweden, males **Eastern Black Redstart** *Phoenicurus ochruros phoenicuroides* were photographed at Senneby, Uppland, on 31 October and at Trutbådan, Södermanland, on 8 November. Other males were seen at Boulby, Cleveland, England, on 9 November and at Kvassheim, Rogaland, Norway, on 23 November. In Italy, a male **Moussier's Redstart** *P moussieri* was seen on Pantelleria on 19 October and a female on Linosa on 2-4 November. A male was photographed on the streets of Málaga, Spain, on 24 November. In Scilly, a **Blue Rock Thrush** *Monticola solitarius* was present on St Mary's from 22 September to 31 October and, in Orkney, a first-winter male was at Lamb Holm from 8 November onwards. The sixth **Siberian Stonechat** *Saxicola maurus* for Greece was seen at Alyki, Samos, on 22 October. A male **Caspian Stonechat** *S m hemprichii* on Linosa on 28 October was the sixth for Italy (third for this island). A **Stejneger's Stonechat** *S stejnegeri* trapped at Westing, Unst, Shetland, on 8 October was confirmed by DNA analysis. Presumably another was photographed at Whitburn, Durham, England, on 24 October. An influx of c 22 **Isabelline Wheatears** *Oenanthe isabellina* in north-western Europe in September to mid-November included the first for Switzerland at Diesbach, Glaris, on 5 October and the fifth for Belgium at Zeebrugge, West-Vlaanderen, on 7-13 October. The first **Finsch's Wheatear** *O finschii* for India was a male photographed in Desert National Park, Rajasthan, on 20-26 December 2018 (BirdingASIA 31: 107-109, 2019). In Israel, a **Basalt Wheatear** *O lugens warriae* was reported at KM83, Wadi Shita, on 1 November.

ACCENTORS TO PIPITS In Sweden, the long-staying **Alpine Accentor** *Prunella collaris* at Hoburgsklippan, Gotland, from 25 July remained until 26 October. In the Balearic Islands, an **Italian Sparrow** *Passer italiae* was seen at Far del Cap de Ses Salines, Mallorca, from 19 October to 1 November. An influx of first-winter **Eastern Yellow Wagtails** *Motacilla tschutschensis* (sensu lato) involved three in England (at Budle Bay, Northumberland, on 26 October; at Walberswick, Suffolk, from 7 November onwards; and at Havergate Island, Suffolk, from 12 November onwards), two in Sweden (at Ystad, Skåne, on 31 October and at Haverdal, Halland, on 2-3 November), two in Norway (on Stråholmen, Telemark, on 27 October and at Sør-Reime, Hå, Rogaland, on 5-8 November), one in France (on Île-de-Sein on 12-13 October; third record) and one in Wales (at Cemlyn Bay, Anglesey, on 25 September). The third **Richard's Pipit** *Anthus richardi* for Romania was photographed at Constanţa, Vadu, on 11 October. If accepted, a **Paddyfield Pipit** *A rufulus* photographed and sound-recorded at Sennen, Cornwall, from at least 24 October to 15 November will be the first for Britain, Europe and WP 'sensu BWP'; vagrants have previously been recorded in Iran (two) and the UAE (two) (https://tinyurl.com/yfvc7vg5). The fourth **Blyth's Pipit** *A godlewskii* for Denmark was found at Grønningen, Blåvand, on 10 October and the seventh for Germany was sound-recorded on Sylt, Schleswig-Holstein, on 20 October. In Italy, four **Olive-backed Pipits** *A hodgsoni* were recorded on Linosa during October. The first for Mexico was photographed at Tijuana on 27 October. Nine **American Buff-bellied Pipits** *A rubescens rubescens* were seen in the WP between 25 September and 23 October: five in the Azores, two in England, one in Iceland and one in Wales

(on Bardsey, Gwynedd, on 30 September). A **Water Pipit** *A spinoletta* at Riguldi, Läänemaa, on 24 October was (only) the fourth for Estonia.

FINCHES TO AMERICAN SPARROWS A large influx of **Pine Grosbeaks** *Pinicola enucleator* occurred in northern Europe with, eg, a day maximum of 162 migrating north-west past Lista lighthouse, Vest-Agder, Norway, on 28 October. In Denmark, an all time record invasion beating the 1890 eruption involved more than 500 individuals in two weeks from 27 October to 7 November, with, eg, 115 flying past Skagen, Nordjylland, and 193 past Nordmandshage, Nordjylland, on 30-31 October. A single day maximum for one province in southern Sweden was 1048, with a largest flock of 664. In Italy, a flock of six **Trumpeter Finches** *Bucanetes githagineus* stayed at Campobello di Mazara, Trapani, Sicily, from 29 September into October, and another was found on Linosa on 17 October. In the Azores, first-winter males **Scarlet Tanager** *Piranga olivacea* were reported on Flores on 18 October and on Corvo on 19 October. The ninth **Dickcissel** *Spiza americana* for the WP was photographed on Corvo on 19 October. The third **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** *Pheucticus ludovicianus* for Iceland was trapped at Seltjörn on 7 October and remained until 20 October. One turned up on Corvo on 8 October. A first-winter male was seen on St Mary's on 13-16 October and probaby another on 7 November. One photographed on Ouessant on 16 October and a first-winter male at Portivy, Saint-Pierre-Quiberon, Morbihan, on 22-25 October were the third and fourth for France. An **Indigo Bunting** *Passerina cyanea* stayed on Corvo on 16-20 October. The first for Norway, an adult male at Sørreisa, Troms, on 15-21 May 2002 has recently been placed in category D; the only previous one has been re-identified as a **Lazuli Bunting** *P amoena* (category E). The sixth **White-throated Sparrow** *Zonotrichia albicollis* for the Netherlands (and the first twitchable) was photographed and sound-recorded but extremely difficult to see at Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, on 27-31 October. Up to five were reported on ships sailing across the Atlantic to Britain on 10-24 October included four on RMS Queen Mary 2.

BUNTINGS TO NEW WORLD ORIOLES If accepted, a **Chestnut-eared Bunting** *Emberiza fucata* on St Mary's on 20 October will be the third for Britain and fourth for the WP. In 2018, after a steady decline in the past years, for the first time no territory of **Ortolan Bunting** *E hortulana* was found in Switzerland (Ornithol Beob 116: 177, 2019). The first **Rustic Bunting** *E rustica* for Slovakia was photographed at Nový Ruskov, Trebišov, on 1 October. A first-winter male turned up on Comino, Malta, on 23 October. The third for Romania was recorded at Sanpaul on 31 October and the seventh for Austria was trapped at Vienna on 2 November. The first **Yellow-browed Bunting** *E chrysophrys* for Kazakhstan was photographed at Kanshengel, Almaty, on 21 October. The first **Little Bunting** *E pusilla* for Albania was trapped at Orikum on 7 October and the second for Belarus was photographed at Sasnovy Bor, Rasony, on 13 October. One ringed at Dávod, Bács-Kiskun, Hungary, on 19 October was retrapped at Laufnitzdorf, Steiermark, Austria, on 1 November. The second and third **Yellow-throated Bunting** *E elegans* for Norway, males of unknown age in Hedmark and Nordland from November 2016 into 2017, have been placed in category D (uncertain origin); the first on Utsira in spring 2000 is still considered an escape (category E). If accepted, a **Black-faced Bunting** *E spodocephala* photographed on Røstlandet, Nordland, on 16 October will be the third for Norway. A first-winter was photographed at The Lizard, Cornwall, on 31 October and the third for Sweden on Öland on 8-14 November. **Bobolinks** *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* were found on Corvo on 4, 11 and 16 October. Others were reported in England at Sammys Point, East Yorkshire, on 15 October and at Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire, on 18 October. **Baltimore Orioles** *Icterus galbula* on Achill Island, Mayo, on 6-9 October and at Lehanmore, Cork, on 11 October, constituted the fourth and fifth for Ireland.

AMERICAN WARBLERS The first **Ovenbird** *Seiurus aurocapilla* for France stayed on Île-Molène, Finistère, from 27 September to 2 October. On Corvo, one was present on 6 October and a **Northern Waterthrush** *Parkesia noveboracensis* from 29 September to 8 October. Three **Black-and-white Warblers** *Mniotilta varia* were found on Corvo between 24 September and 8 October and a first-winter male stayed on St Martin's, Scilly, on 2-13 October. If accepted, the one at Inishbofin, Galway, on 5 October will be the third for Ireland. The first for France was photographed on Île-de-Sein on 16-18 October. In the Azores, **Common Yellowthroats** *Geothlypis trichas* were found on Flores on 15 October and on Corvo on 24 October (ringed). The first (or second) **Prothonotary Warbler** *Protonotaria citrea* for the WP stayed on Corvo on 4-7 October; in June or July 2010, one was photographed on a trawler c 463 km south-west off Iceland (cf Br Birds 105: 346, plate 196, 2012). A **Connecticut Warbler** *Oporornis agilis* trapped and ringed at Aldeia da Cuada, Flores, Azores, on 12 October was the first for the WP. On Corvo, a male **Hooded Warbler** *Setophaga citrina* was present on 7-18 October (seventh for the WP); a **Cape May Warbler** *S tigrina* on 27 September (third for the WP; previous ones were in Scotland on 17 June 1977 and from 23 October to 2 November 2013); a **Northern Parula** *S americana* on 12-19 October; and a **Magnolia Warbler** *S magnolia* on 7 October. A first-winter male **Blackburnian Warbler** *S fusca* photographed on Île d'Yeu, Vendée, on 2 October was the first for France and sixth for the WP. The second **Myrtle Warbler** *S coronata* for the Netherlands was ringed on Schiermonnikoog on 12 October and was seen thereafter on 13 and 22 October only (the first was in October 1996). Others were found on Inishmore, Galway, on 12-20 October and on Lewis, Outer Hebrides, on 15-16 October. On Corvo, one or two **American Yellow Warblers** *S aestiva* were present on 7-18 October; a **Chestnut-sided Warbler** *S pensylvanica* on 24-27 September (second for the Azores and fifth for the WP); a **Blackpoll Warbler** *S striata* on 20 October; a **Black-throated Green Warbler** *S virens* on 8 October; and a

611 Brown Shrike / Bruine Klauwier *Lanius cristatus lucionensis*, adult male, Heist, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium, 25 October 2019 *(Filip De Ruwe)*

Canada Warbler *Cardellina canadensis* on 24-25 September (fourth for the Azores and sixth for the WP).

RARE BIRDS IN BELGIUM In its report for 2018, the Belgian Rare Birds Committee announced that five taxa have become so common that they are no longer considered from 1 January 2019 onwards: **Red-breasted Goose**, **Black-winged Kite** (despite the fact that the remarkable increase of sightings started only in the last decade), **Red-rumped Swallow** *Cecropis daurica*, **Blyth's Reed Warbler** *A dumetorum* (despite the fact that nearly all records concerned birds trapped for ringing) and **White-headed Long-tailed Tit** *Aegithalos caudatus caudatus* (scarce but annual) (Natuur.oriolus 85: 65-74, 2019). Three species were new for the Belgian list in 2018 and well documented by photographs: **Cinereous Vulture** (in flock of 39 Griffon Vultures of which one had Spanish ring; 9 June), **Western Orphean Warbler** *S hortensis* (singing; 6-7 May) and **Dark-eyed Junco** *Junco hyemalis* (on feeders; 15-20 March). Other interesting records in 2018 included the third **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (picked up moribund; 22 October) and the 15th (!) **Citril Finch** *Carduelis citrinella* (not twitchable like all previous ones; 16 April).

For a number of reports Birdwatch, British Birds, Go-South Bulletin, Sovon-nieuws, www.birdguides.com, www.birdinglatvia.lv, www.clanga.com, www.dutchavifauna.nl, www.hbw.com, www.magornitho.org, osmebirdnet, www.rarebirdalert.co.uk, www.rarebirdspain.net, www.tarsiger.com and www.waarneming.nl were consulted. We wish to thank Hans Ægidius, Mohamed Amezian, Jason Atkinson, Chris Batty, Patrick Bergier, Paul Bradbeer, Mika Bruun, Simon Buckell, Simon Carrington, Ronnie Chirimuta, Rolf Christensen, Martin Collinson, José Luis Copete, Magnus Corell, Andrea Corso, Filip De Ruwe, Philippe Dubois, Nils van Duivendijk, Enno Ebels, Jens Eriksen, Natalino Fenech, Paul French, Raymond Galea, Eduardo Garcia del Rey, Martin Gottschling, Dick Groenendijk, Jean-Marc Guilpain, Ricard Gutiérrez, Trevor Hardaker, Jim Hutchins, Josh Jones, Adrian Jordi, Zbigniew Kajzer, Mischa Keijmel, Leander Khil, Peter de Knijff, Bence Kókay, Yann Kolbeinsson, Richard Kvetko, Vincent Legrand, André van Loon, Daniel López-Velasco, Franziska Lörcher, Lionel Maumary, Daniel Mauras, Geir Mobakken, Killian Mullarney, Mehdi Naghibi, Anthony O'Connor, Gerard Ouweneel, Uku Paal, Luis Palacio, Yoav Perlman, Stuart Piner, Joachim Pintens, René Pop, Nikos Probonas, Mats Rellmar, Colin Richardson, Magnus Robb, Ómar Runólfsson, Fotis Samaritakis, Thomas Shannon, Jiri Sirek, Marcin Sołowiej, Vincent van der Spek, Laurens Steijn, Rasmus Strack, Peter Stronach, Bob Swann, Ehsan Talebi, Markus Tallroth, Tom Tams, Hugo Touzé, Michele Ungaro, Thijs Valkenburg, Morten Vang, Matthieu Vaslin, Andre Vieira, Roland van der Vliet, Peter de Vries, Arend Wassink and Bartek Woźniak for their help in compiling this review.

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Recente meldingen

Dit overzicht van recente meldingen van zeldzame en interessante vogels in Nederland beslaat voornamelijk de periode **september-oktober 2019**. De vermelde gevallen zijn deels niet geverifieerd en het overzicht is niet volledig.

EENDEN De 'off-season' maar ongeringde en onbeschadigde **Ross' Gans** *Anser rossii* die al een tijdje vertoeft op de rand van Friesland en Groningen werd voor het laatst gemeld op 29 september. Van de soort was er verder nog een serie min of meer zekere escapes. In het Oudeland van Strijen, Zuid-Holland, verzamelden zich op 20 oktober maximaal 47 **Dwergganzen** *A erythropus*, op 24 oktober werd een exemplaar gezien bij Bolsward, Friesland, en op 29 oktober trok er één over Sellingen, Groningen. Het mannetje **Koningseider** *Somateria spectabilis* werd nog tot 20 september af en toe vanaf Vlieland, Friesland, gemeld. Daarnaast was er op 8 september een melding vanaf de veerboot naar Ameland, Friesland. Naast de bekende **Buffelkopeenden** *Bucephala albeola* van de Brabantse Biesbosch, Noord-Brabant (tot 5 oktober), en Den Oever, Noord-Holland (na een pauze van twee maanden vanaf 15 oktober weer op zijn post), zwom er op 3 oktober een vogel met kwekersring op het Eemmeer, Utrecht. Na Mexico, Canada en de Verenigde Staten (b)lijkt Nederland zo zoetjes aan het beste land op aarde om de soort te zien. Die eer delen we voor wat betreft **Kokardezaagbek** *Lophodytes cucullatus* met Brittannië: vanaf oktober werd deze soort van zeker zes locaties gemeld. De vogel van Rottemeren, Zuid-Holland, bleek puntgave vleugels en ongeringde poten te hebben en zorgde daarom als vanouds bij enkele *believers* voor euforie, terwijl de scepsis onder cynici er niet minder om werd. Het dubieuze eendenfeest was compleet met een vermoede kruising **Brilduiker** *B clangula* **x Kokardezaagbek** bij Vlaardingen, Zuid-Holland, vanaf begin november. Vanaf 30 oktober dobberde een mannetje **Ringsnaveleend** *Aythya collaris* op een plas bij Drempt, Gelderland. Een vrouwtje **Blauwvleugeltaling** *Spatula discors* zwom vanaf 2 oktober tot in november op het Grote Vlak op Texel, Noord-Holland. Daarnaast werd het ontsnapte (geringde) mannetje van Asenray, Limburg, nog regelmatig gemeld. Een adult mannetje **Amerikaanse Smient** *Mareca americana* hield zich van 18 tot 24 oktober op in de plasjes langs de N31 bij Harlingen, Friesland.

HOENDERS TOT GIERZWALUWEN Op 12 oktober werd boven het Continentaal Plat een vliegende **Kwartel** *Coturnix coturnix* gefotografeerd. Vanaf 15 oktober was er een serie waarnemingen van meer en minder zekere **Vale Gierzwaluwen** *Apus pallidus*, die veelal als overeenkomst hadden dat ze niet heel goed fotografisch waren vastgelegd. Zelfs de best vastgelegde, op 26 oktober op Vlieland, zorgde nog voor discussie. De misschien wel meest intrigerende waarneming van het jaar – en dat zegt wat in 2019 – was de '**witstuitige gierzwaluw**' *Apus* die op 26 en 27 september op Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, verbleef. De determinatiediscussie stuiterde op de eerste dag aanvankelijk van Huisgierzwaluw *A affinis* via wat formeel nog steeds onder de weinig elegante naam Kaffergierzwaluw *A caffer* bekend staat naar een hybride tussen die twee, en eindigde met Gierzwaluw *A apus* met atavisme. De twitchende goegemeente liet zich door dat laatste iets te gemakkelijk verleiden om niet af te reizen. Het 'eigenwijze' kleine groepje dat wél overstak kon die optie op de tweede dag, toen de vogel met twee Gierzwaluwen bestudeerd kon worden, zo goed als elimineren. Maar wat was het dan wel? Het laatste is er nog (lang) niet over gezegd, maar de opties leken zich te vernauwen tot twee a priori onwaarschijnlijke mogelijkheden: was het de Afrikaanse 'standvogel' **Horusgierzwaluw** *A horus*, wat een nieuwe soort voor de WP zou betekenen, of was het een voor de wetenschap nog onbekende hybride die óók nog eens buiten het broedgebied (dus als dwaalgast) opdook – wellicht een nog bizardere gedachte? Voorlopig gaat de vogel door het leven als de 'Schierzwaluw' of, minder flatteus, 'Horrorgierzwaluw'. Enkele van de mensen die wél afreisden werden op 27 september ook nog beloond met een **Alpengierzwaluw** *Tachymarptis melba* die kortstondig boven dezelfde plas vloog. Er volgde die middag nog een melding op Texel, Noord-Holland, en een dag later bij Petten, Noord-Holland, al werden beide niet gestaafd met beschrijvingen of foto's. Verder werden nog exemplaren waargenomen op 22 september bij Vlissingen, Zeeland (met foto), en op 8 oktober in het Zuid-Hollandse deel van de Biesbosch.

RALLEN TOT IBISSEN Bizar vanwege de tijd (laat) en het gedrag (af en toe geheel vrij te zien) was de **Kwartelkoning** *Crex crex* die op in elk geval 19 en 20 oktober op een akker bij Schiedam, Zuid-Holland, liep. In de categorie zeldzame raamslachtoffers kon het juveniele **Klein Waterhoen** *Zapornia parva* worden bijgeschreven dat op 9 september in Heerhugowaard, Noord-Holland, werd opgeraapt. Late **Porseleinhoenders** *Porzana porzana* werden op 24 oktober gemeld bij Castricum, Noord-Holland (vangst), en op 27 oktober op Vlieland. Die laatste kwam tijdens daglicht hoog aanvliegen en dook uitgeput het bos in, waar hij door diverse belangstellenden van dichtbij kon worden bestudeerd. Er waren vogelaars die enthousiast werden van een ongeringde **Grijskoppurperkoet** *Porphyrio poliocephalus* die op slechts enkele dagen tussen 16 en 21 september te zien was bij het Sneekermeer, Friesland. Langsvliegende **Stormvogeltjes** *Hydrobates pelagicus* werden op 30 september gemeld bij Lauwersoog, Groningen; op 2 oktober bij Westkapelle, Zeeland; en op 28 oktober bij Schiermonnikoog (twee). Het aantal waargenomen **Vale Stormvogeltjes** *H leucorhous* illustreert uitstekend dat het een karig najaar voor zeevogels was. Slechts 47 werden er vanaf telposten gemeld, na 2015 (negen) het laagste aantal van de afgelopen 10 jaar in wat de piekperiode voor de soort zou moeten zijn. In deze periode kwamen er nog zeven **Vale**

612-613 Vermoedelijke Horusgierzwaluw / presumed Horus Swift *Apus horus*, Westerplas, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 27 september 2019 *(Laurens Steijn/birdingbreaks.nl)* **614** Alpengierzwaluw / Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*, Westerplas, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 27 september 2019 *(Laurens Steijn/birdingbreaks.nl)* **615** Alpengierzwaluw / Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*, juveniel, Westerplas, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 27 september 2019 *(Diederik Kok)*

Pijlstormvogels *Puffinus mauretanicus* bij de vier eerder dit jaar gemeld. Met een (voorlopig) totaal van 11 scoort 2019 niet best. In 2008-13 lag het jaartotaal steeds op 29 of hoger, met als topjaar 2011 met 61. Een ongeringde subadulte **Roze Pelikaan** *Pelecanus onocrotalus* doorkruiste vanaf 21 september de provincies Friesland en Groningen, en eenmalig Overijssel. De vogel bleef nergens lang ter plaatse. Aangenomen wordt dat het om dezelfde gaat die van 14 juli tot 15 september in Duitsland werd gezien. **Zwarte Ibissen** *Plegadis falcinellus* lijken steeds meer de locaties te mijden waar ze de afgelopen jaren steevast verbleven. Exemplaren werden gezien tussen 1 en 22 september op Tiengemeten, Zuid-Holland; op 4 september in de Braakman, Zeeland (twee); en van 7 tot 21 september in de wijde omgeving van Kampen en Zwolle, Overijssel.

STELTLOPERS De laatste **Steltkluut** *Himantopus himantopus* van het jaar, een juveniel in de Oostvaardersplassen, Flevoland, beleefde op 15 oktober zijn laatste dag toen hij door een Havik *Accipiter gentilis* werd geslagen. Een adulte **Amerikaanse Goudplevier** *Pluvialis dominica* in overgangskleed was van 24 tot 27 september aanwezig bij Ouddorp, Zuid-Holland. Het aantal **Morinelplevieren** *Charadrius morinellus* dat vanaf telposten werd gezien bleef onveranderd hoog: er werden er nog eens 35 toegevoegd. De Groote Peel, Noord-Brabant, had met 13 het grootste aandeel. Ter plaatse werden ze op c 15 plekken gemeld en op 24 september werd ten slotte een exemplaar geringd bij Grijpskerk, Groningen. De adult winterkleed **Breedbekstrandloper** *Calidris falcinellus* van Westhoek, Friesland, werd nog tot 18 september gezien. Verder was er een juveniele van 11 tot 14 september op Schiermonnikoog. De **Blonde Ruiter** *C subruficollis* bij Anna Paulowna, Noord-Holland, bleef nog tot 1 september. Het exemplaar dat van 9 tot 17 september (op 13 september zelfs met een tweede) onder Den Helder, Noord-Holland, aanwezig was, trok veel bekijks. Daarnaast was er op 15 september nog een melding bij Schellinkhout, Noord-Holland. De **Gestreepte Strandloper** *C melanotos* van Oudesluis, Noord-Holland, werd nog tot 1 september gezien. Op die dag had een ander exemplaar gekozen voor het zilte milieu van Griend, Friesland. Verder waren er waarnemingen op 3 en 24 september in de Wieringermeer, Noord-Holland, en eveneens op 24 september bij Geulle aan den Maas, Limburg. De vermoedelijk laatste **Poelruiters** *Tringa stagnatilis* van het jaar liepen op 8 september op Ameland en 12 oktober in de Balgzandpolder bij Den Helder.

ALKEN TOT STERNS Vanaf zeetrektelposten werden drie **Papegaaiduikers** *Fratercula arctica* doorgegeven. Een 'lekke', maar verder fitte eerstejaars werd op 29 september in de Botlek, Zuid-Holland, opgeraapt en vervolgens opgelapt in een Haagse vogelopvang. De vogel werd op 13 oktober met een gerepareerd verenpak geringd en wel losgelaten bij de Brouwersdam, Zuid-Holland, waar hij nog kortstondig 'twitchbaar' was. **Kleine Alken** *Alle alle* waren slechts op een handvol plekken aanwezig, met maximaal drie in de haven van Scheveningen, Zuid-Holland, op 22 oktober. Trektellers noteerden er negen. Op 12 oktober vloog een **Zwarte Zeekoet** *Cepphus grylle* langs Westerslag, Texel, en op 19 oktober passeerde een exemplaar Rottumeroog, Groningen. Er vlogen 29 **Kleinste Jagers** *Stercorarius longicaudus* en maar liefst 2151 **Kleine Jagers** *S parasiticus* langs telposten en daarmee was het voor de laatstgenoemde soort eindelijk weer eens een goed najaar – absoluut gezien zelfs het beste van deze eeuw. Door zeetrektellers werden slechts 14 **Vorkstaartmeeuwen** *Xema sabini* waargenomen. Er waren verder onvolwassen vogels ter plaatse op 8, 12 en 16 september bij Westkapelle, op 22 september op Terschelling, Friesland, en op 18 oktober op het Renvogelveld, Texel. Er werden zeven in Noorwegen en één in Zweden gekleurringde **Baltische Mantelmeeuwen** *Larus fuscus fuscus* gemeld: allemaal langs de Zuid-Hollandse (zeven) en Noord-Hollandse (één) kust. Wellicht telkens dezelfde adulte **Kleine Burgemeester** *L glaucoides* werd tussen 5 en 18 oktober vanaf vijf telposten langs de kust in Noord-Holland gemeld. Een **Grote Burgemeester** *L hyperboreus* trok op 2 oktober naar noord over Bath, Zeeland. Daarnaast was er een tweede-kalenderjaar op 8 oktober op de zeedijk van Westkapelle. Was dit een uitstapje van de vogel van de haven van Vlissingen, Zeeland, die hier opnieuw de gehele periode bleef plakken?

ROOFVOGELS De **Slangenarend** *Circaetus gallicus* van het Fochteloërveen, Drenthe/Friesland, werd voor het laatst op 2 september aan de Drentse kant gezien. Een late **Vale Gier** *Gyps fulvus* cirkelde op 21 september nabij Hekkum, Groningen. Op 68 gevallen zijn slechts één september- en twee oktoberwaarnemingen bekend. Op 16 oktober werd de laatste **Steppekiekendief** *Circus macrourus*, een adult mannetje, gezien nabij de broedlocatie in Groningen. Uit het hele land kwamen er deze periode meldingen, waaronder 14 over telposten (tegenover 16 **Grauwe Kiekendieven** *C pygargus*). Voor **Rode Wouw** *Milvus milvus* was het na 2018 opnieuw een goed najaar, met tot medio november alleen al 512 langs telposten. Het Nederlandse telpostrecord van 38 vogels over Danikerberg, Geleen, Limburg, werd verpulverd bij Karstraat, Wittem, Limburg, met niet minder dan 62 op 7 oktober. In totaal werden er hier in deze periode maar liefst 155 geteld. De 23 over telpost Loozerheide, Noord-Brabant, op 7 oktober zorgden voor de vierde dag ooit.

HOPPEN TOT KRAAIEN **Hoppen** *Upupa epops* waren met waarnemingen van vijf locaties schaars. Op 25 september vloog nog een **Bijeneter** *Merops apiaster* over Vlieland, gevolgd door een waarneming van een exemplaar dat op 29 en 30 september op Schiermonnikoog rondhing. Vanaf telposten werden 17 **Roodpootvalken** *Falco vespertinus* geregistreerd. Van de pleisteraars trokken de maximaal drie van 13 tot 27 september nabij het Sneekermeer de meeste aandacht van vogelaars en fotografen. De laatste werden op 24 oktober in de Eemshaven, Groningen, en van 1 tot 25 oktober bij Warten, Friesland, gefotografeerd. Het was een goed najaar voor **Bruine Klauwier** *Lanius cristatus* in de noordelijke helft van Europa, en Nederland pikte daar een flink graantje van mee. Van 3 tot 5 oktober verbleef een (vaak lastig te vin-

den) jonge vogel op Vlieland, op 12 oktober gevolgd door een prachtig adult mannetje bij Keent, Noord-Brabant. Hoewel het pas om het derde en vierde geval ging, was de aandacht voor deze vogels enigszins beperkt. Dat de eerste twee gevallen van recente datum zijn (2014 en 2017) speelde ongetwijfeld een rol maar misschien zei het ook iets over het hoge aantal enorme zeldzaamheden dit jaar: misschien wel zo hoog, dat deze vogels enigszins ondergesneeuwd raakten. De **Turkestaanse Klauwier** *L phoenicuroides* van de Anjumer- en Lioessenserpolder, Friesland, bleef tot 8 september en het mannetje **Kleine Klapekster** *L minor* bij Meliskerke, Zeeland, tot 5 september. Er was een ongeëvenaarde invasie van **Gaaien** *Garrulus glandarius*. Langs telposten werden er bijna 100 000 geregistreerd, met een zwaartepunt in het binnenland in de laatste decade van september en de eerste dagen van oktober. De beste 20 dagen in de database van trektellen.nl stammen nu alle uit 2019, met daarbij 12 dagen met meer dan 1000 vanaf één locatie getelde vogels. De 2063 langs de Blauwe Kamer, Gelderland, op 22 september vormen nu het dagrecord; het oude record lag op 726 langs Maldens Vlak, Gelderland, op 3 oktober 2004. Een **Notenkraker** *Nucifraga caryocatactes* werd op 18 september gefotografeerd bij Beerze, Overijssel. De **Schildraaf** *Corvus albus* bleek honkvast rondom Leeuwarden, Friesland.

GOUDHANEN TOT RIETZANGERS Er waren enkele stevige 'falls' van **Goudhanen** *Regulus regulus*, wat resulteerde in een landelijk telpostrecord toen er op 18 oktober liefst 721 langs Castricum aan Zee vlogen. Er werden er daarnaast bijna 10 000 geringd en gebaseerd op trektellen.nl was dat aantal alleen in 2015 hoger (ruim 11 000). Ook het landelijk dagrecord voor ringers werd met 388 vangsten op 18 oktober op Schiermonnikoog gebroken (was 362 op 14 oktober 2015 op Vlieland). Na de ongekende zomerse eruptie van jonge **Pimpelmezen** *Cyanistes caeruleus* was er ook nog een mooie najaarsinvasie. Van september tot medio november vlogen er ruim 42 000 langs trektelposten, ongeveer anderhalf tot bijna 12 keer zo veel als in de vijf voorgaande najaren. Opvallend genoeg waren er nauwelijks échte piekdagen. De ringgegevens toonden met ruim 8000 vangsten een vergelijkbaar beeld: dat is ruim anderhalf tot zesmaal zo veel als in de vijf voorgaande najaren. Met een serie buitenlandse ringen uit onder meer Duitsland en Litouwen leek sprake van een (noord)oostelijke herkomst. De omgeving van Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, was blijkbaar in trek, met zowel de meeste trekkers (c 4500 langs De Vulkaan) als de meeste vangsten (c 750 in Meijendel, Zuid-Holland). Een invasie **Witkopstaartmezen** *Aegithalos caudatus caudatus* elders in Europa schampte vooral het noordoosten van ons land. Zo waren er van de 64 vangsten 48 afkomstig uit de Eemshaven (waaronder een vogel met Poolse ring), en 12 van Schiermonnikoog. Een late **Grauwe Fitis** *Phylloscopus trochiloides* werd kort gezien en gehoord op 5 oktober op Vlieland. **Pallas' Boszanger** *P proregulus* was deze periode uitzonderlijk zeldzaam met slechts een waarneming op 15 oktober op Terschelling. Het was een wat mindere herfst voor **Bladkoning** *P inornatus* dan in recente jaren. De eerste verscheen pas op 18 september (13 dagen later dan in 2018). Ze werden uit 341 uurhokken gemeld, met een maximum van zes bij elkaar. In 2018 werden er op waarneming.nl c anderhalf maal zo veel gemeld. Ook het aantal vangsten bleef achter (c 170 tegenover c 270). Het moge duidelijk zijn dat het er vergeleken met een niet eens zo heel ver verleden nog altijd veel waren. Een **Humes Bladkoning** *P humei* op 14 oktober bij Noordwijkerhout, Zuid-Holland, was er op tijd bij (de vroegste ooit stamt van 11 oktober). Op 20 en 22 oktober was er vervolgens een melding bij Kerkwerve, Zeeland. De eerste **Raddes Boszanger** *P schwarzi* van het jaar hing op 8 oktober in een mistnet bij Hasselt, Overijssel. Het exemplaar op 17 oktober op Vlieland zat op een wellicht meer voor de hand liggende locatie – het was immers al de 16e (!) voor dit eiland – maar op 24 oktober volgde een tweede binnenlandgeval, van een roepende vogel die een half uur lang werd waargenomen bij Kwintelooijen, Utrecht. **Bruine Boszangers** *P fuscatus* verschenen voor het eerst op 20 oktober, met waarnemingen op Vlieland en in Katwijk aan Zee, Zuid-Holland, en Castricum (vangst). Er volgde een tweede vangst bij Castricum (23 oktober), en vanaf 29 oktober was er één ter plaatse op Schiermonnikoog. **Sperwergrasmussen** *Sylvia nisoria* werden nog van c 13 locaties gemeld. Er waren daarnaast op zes stations langs de kust nog eens 12 ringvangsten, waaronder een adulte op 10 september in de Amsterdamse Waterleidingduinen, Noord-Holland, en een vrij late op 29 oktober in Meijendel. Mogelijke **Siberische Braamsluipers** *S althaea blythi* werden op 5 en 24 oktober gevangen in de Kennemerduinen. De laatstgenoemde was enkele dagen eerder op Helgoland, Duitsland, geringd en ook daar als waarschijnlijke Siberische gedetermineerd, al is het nog afwachten of de DNA-analyse van de verzamelde borstveertjes dat bevestigt. Verder waren er vangsten op 5 oktober op Vlieland (al bevestigd door DNA-analyse), op 13 oktober in Meijendel en op 25 oktober in de Eemshaven. Vanaf 20 september waren er bovendien c 20 veldwaarnemingen, waarvan een exemplaar op 15 en 17 oktober op Ameland inmiddels dankzij analyse van een verzameld poepmonster bevestigd is. Een vrouwtjestype **baardgrasmus** *S subalpina/inornata/cantillans* werd op 14 september gemeld te Lange Dam, Texel. Een **Provençaalse Grasmus** *S undata* van 11 tot 20 oktober op de Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, was (inclusief een geval op de rand van Oostvoorne) alweer de vierde voor deze omgeving. In een jaar vol onverwachte soorten kon er ook nog een **Grote Vale Spotvogel** *Hippolais languida* bij. Deze bevond zich van 12 tot 14 oktober in enkele achtertuinen midden in een polder in Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland, en was daar na afspraken tussen de bewoners (waaronder de ontdekster) en het DBA-bestuur goed twitchbaar. Er was aanvankelijk nog discussie over de determinatie, met Oostelijke Vale Spotvogel *Iduna pallida* als belangrijkste tegenkandidaat, maar een optelsom – met daarin de befaamde staartbewegingen – deed de tikker uitslaan richting Grote Vale. Aan eventuele laatste restjes onzekerheid kwam een eind toen na een geluidsopname van de roep ook nog een snelle DNA-analyse van een verzameld poepmonster ondubbelzinnig richting de soort wees, die nooit eerder in Noordwest-

616 Alpengierzwaluw / Alpine Swift *Tachymarptis melba*, Telpost De Nolle, Vlissingen, Zeeland, 22 september 2019 *(Marcel Klootwijk)* **617** Roze Pelikaan / Great White Pelican *Pelecanus onocrotalus*, tweede-kalenderjaar, Koarnwertersân (Kornwerderzand), Friesland, 21 september 2019 *(Jaap Eerdmans)* **618** Amerikaanse Smient / American Wigeon *Mareca americana*, adult mannetje, Harlingen, Friesland, 18 oktober 2019 *(Wim van Zwieten)* **619** Blauwvleugeltaling / Blue-winged Teal *Spatula discors*, eerste-winter vrouwtje, Grote Vlak, Texel, Noord-Holland, 24 oktober 2019 *(Eric Menkveld)* **620** Blonde Ruiter / Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Calidris subruficollis*, adult, Julianadorp, Noord-Holland, 12 september 2019 *(Eric Menkveld)* **621** Roze Spreeuw / Rosy Starling *Pastor roseus*, juveniel, Vuurtoren, De Cocksdorp, Texel, Noord-Holland, 5 oktober 2019 *(Eric Menkveld)*

622 Grijskoppurperkoet / Grey-headed Swamphen *Porphyrio poliocephalus*, adult, Sneekermeer, Friesland, 17 september 2019 *(Huib Leenders)* **623** Bruine Klauwier / Brown Shrike *Lanius cristatus*, eerste-winter, Vliehors, Vlieland, Friesland, 3 oktober 2019 *(Niels Gilissen)* **624** Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, eerste-winter, Groene Glop, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 3 oktober 2019 *(Kees Oosterbeek)* **625** Izabeltapuit / Isabelline Wheatear *Oenanthe isabellina*, eerste-winter, Kennemerduinen, Bloemendaal, Noord-Holland, 7 oktober 2019 *(Arnoud B van den Berg)* **626** Bonte Tapuit / Pied Wheatear *Oenanthe pleschanka*, eerste-winter mannetje, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 28 oktober 2019 *(Jos Welbedacht)*

Europa was waargenomen en wellicht daardoor ook niet bij vogelaars op de radar stond. Intussen blijft het maar wachten op die eerste Oostelijke Vale... Op 20 september werd de enige **Kleine Spotvogel** *I caligata* van het jaar op Vlieland gevangen. Een **Veldrietzanger** *Acrocephalus agricola* werd op 10 september geringd in de Kennemerduinen, Noord-Holland. De verhouding tussen ringvangsten en veldwaarnemingen is inmiddels ongeveer 1 op 20. Er werden **Struikrietzangers** *A dumetorum* gevangen in de Kennemerduinen (twee) en Castricum (twee). Op 5 oktober was er een veldwaarneming op de Tweede Maasvlakte en op 22 en 23 oktober bij Gouda, Zuid-Holland. De verhouding vangsten en veldwaarnemingen is bij deze soort een stuk gunstiger voor vogelaars dan bij Veldrietzanger: ongeveer 1 op 1,7. Castricum heeft nu 20 van de 36 vangsten. **Waterrietzangers** *A paludicola* werden nog waargenomen op 7 september bij Leiderdorp, Zuid-Holland, op 10 september bij Dannemeer, Groningen, en op 19 september bij Mirns, Friesland (vangst).

SPREEUWEN TOT TAPUITEN Het was een mager najaar voor **Roze Spreeuwen** *Pastor roseus*, met gefotografeerde vogels op zes plekken, waarvan drie op Texel. Alleen die laatste waren enigszins twitchbaar. Op 20 oktober werd c 100 kilometer uit de kust van Terschelling op de Noordzee een **Zwartbuikwaterspreeuw** *Cinclus cinclus cinclus* aan boord van een schip gefotografeerd. Een dag later zorgde een op Ameland gefotografeerde vogel voor het eerste gedocumenteerde geval voor dit eiland. De onvolwassen **Roodbuikwaterspreeuw** *C c aquaticus* van Gulpen, Limburg, werd vrijwel de gehele periode gezien. Op 8 oktober werd een dode **Goudlijster** *Zoothera aurea* gevonden in Leeuwarden. Er kleeft iets macabers aan deze soort: van de nu 21 gevallen zijn er 16 dood gevonden. Het spetterende eerstejaars mannetje **Bruine Lijster** *Turdus eunomus* dat van 25 tot 28 oktober op Vlieland verbleef, zorgde voor heel wat minder discussie dan de (on)opvallend getekende vogel van Beijum, Groningen, uit november 2016: dit was een vogel uit het boekje. De 117 230 **Kramsvogels** *T pilaris* die op 29 oktober langs telpost De Vulkaan denderden, vormden het hoogste dagtotaal ooit. Dat was des te opmerkelijker omdat er een dag eerder al 72 617 waren gepasseerd (vierde dag). Een vrij late **Noordse Nachtegaal** *Luscinia luscinia* werd op 21 september geringd in Castricum. Het was een puik najaar voor **Blauwstaarten** *Tarsiger cyanurus*. Een ringvangst op Schiermonnikoog op 3 oktober beet het spits af. Een vaak moeilijk twitchbare zat vervolgens van 5 tot 7 oktober in het Westduinpark in Den Haag. Op de laatstgenoemde datum was ook de tweede ringvangst van het jaar een feit, ditmaal op Vlieland. Daar verbleef op 27 en 28 oktober een andere, handtamme vogel die dankzij een DT-weekend én de aanwezigheid van de Bruine Lijster veel bekijks trok. Ten slotte werd op 31 oktober een exemplaar gefotografeerd bij Oostkapelle, Zeeland, waarmee in een kleine vier weken tijd een recordaantal van vijf in een jaar een feit was (2010 en 2013 hadden er vier). Daarmee waren ze algemener dan **Kleine Vliegenvangers** *Ficedula parva*, die maar op vier plekken werden waargenomen. Een claim van een mogelijke **Balkanvliegenvanger** *F semitorquata* bij De Koog op Texel van 22 tot 28 september poetste de kennis van de kleedvariatie van vrouwtjestype **Bonte Vliegenvanger** *F hypoleuca* weer eens goed op. DNA-analyse van een verzameld poepmonster bevestigde echter wat we eigenlijk de eerste dag al wisten: het bleek inderdaad een Bonte. Een mannetje **Aziatische Roodborsttapuit** *Saxicola maurus* werd van 5 tot 17 oktober met tussenpozen op Schiermonnikoog gezien. De eerste voor Limburg was op 22 en 23 oktober aanwezig bij Itteren en op 25 oktober werd een exemplaar gefotografeerd in het Westland, Zuid-Holland. Een roepende **Izabeltapuit** *Oenanthe isabellina* werd op 7 oktober ontdekt in de Kennemerduinen. De 28e **Bonte Tapuit** *O pleschanka* voor Nederland werd op 28 oktober op Schiermonnikoog gevonden. Het was alweer de zesde voor dit eiland, met daarbij ook de eerste, op 28 mei 1988.

KWIKSTAARTEN TOT AMERIKAANSE ZANGERS Een volgens kenners 'perfecte' roep van een **Oostelijke Gele Kwikstaart** *Motacilla tschutschensis* werd op 14 oktober opgenomen boven de Marnewaard, Groningen. Een roepende **Citroenkwikstaart** *M citreola* werd op 20 september gemeld bij telpost Tafelbergheide, Huizen, Noord-Holland. Er werden in totaal 109 **Grote Piepers** *Anthus richardi* op trektelposten gemeld. De drie posten met de hoogste aantallen lagen alle langs de Noord-Hollandse kust. Op 23 oktober vloog een exemplaar roepend over de nachtelijke geluidsopname-site Arnhem-Zuid, Gelderland: dit is pas de tweede keer dat deze soort 's nachts is opgenomen (na 5 oktober 2018 over Grevenbicht, Limburg). Daarnaast waren er nog drie vangsten. Na de goede maand augustus trokken er nog 94 **Duinpiepers** *A campestris* langs, wat zorgde voor een najaarstotaal van 254: het beste najaar in trektellen.nl. Ook nu weer werden veruit de meeste vogels bij Loozerheide geteld, 41 in totaal. De eerste voor een nachtelijke geluidsopname-site werd op 6 september opgenomen boven Grevenbicht. **Siberische Boompiepers** *A hodgsoni* worden dankzij de toegenomen kennis, meelopende recorders en wiskundige formules (om sonagrammen te duiden) regelmatig vastgesteld. Vanaf 1 oktober werden er in een serie meer en minder serieuze meldingen, c 10 met bewijs vastgelegd. Er bleek er niet eentje twitchbaar. Er werden van c 38 locaties **Roodkeelpiepers** *A cervinus* gemeld, waaronder 30 vanaf telposten. Slechts zeven daarvan werden ondersteund met bewijs. Van 25 oktober tot 3 november liet een tamme eerstejaars zich prachtig zien op Vlieland. Bij trektellingen worden regelmatig records verbroken, maar de najaarsinvasie van **Sijzen** *Spinus spinus* overtrof alle voorgaande dusdanig dat gerust gezegd kan worden dat geschiedenis is geschreven. Er werden meer dan een half miljoen overvliegende vogels genoteerd, met alleen langs De Vulkaan al c 115 000: een aantal dat vergelijkbaar is met het *landelijke* totaal van de beste jaren vóór 2019. Het oude dagrecord van 6730 langs Westkapelle op 14 oktober 1993 zakte naar de 11e plaats en is nu de enige dag uit de top 20 die niet uit 2019 stamt. De 23 643 vogels die op 12 oktober langs De Vulkaan vlogen gingen als nieuw dagrecord de boeken in. Terwijl de soort in Amerika makke-

627 Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, eerste-winter, Westduinpark, Den Haag, Zuid-Holland, 5 oktober 2019 *(Bram Roobol)*

628 Blauwstaart / Red-flanked Bluetail *Tarsiger cyanurus*, eerste-winter, Vlieland, Friesland, 27 oktober 2019 *(Wietze Janse)*

629 Grote Vale Spotvogel / Upcher's Warbler *Hippolais languida*, Wijdewormer, Noord-Holland, 12 oktober 2019 *(Karen Vaartjes)*

630 Provençaalse Grasmus / Dartford Warbler *Sylvia undata dartfordiensis,* eerste-winter, Tweede Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 17 oktober 2019 *(Wietze Janse)*

631 Mirtezanger / Myrtle Warbler *Setophaga coronata*, eerste-winter vrouwtje, Reddingsweg, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 13 oktober 2019 *(Bram Roobol)*

632 Mirtezanger / Myrtle Warbler *Setophaga coronata*, eerste-winter vrouwtje, Groene Glop, Schiermonnikoog, Friesland, 12 oktober 2019 *(Kees van Kleef)*

633 Bosgors / Rustic Bunting *Emberiza rustica*, Noordwijkerhout, Zuid-Holland, 25 september 2019
(Julian Bosch)

634 Bruine Lijster / Dusky Thrush *Turdus eunomus*, eerste-winter mannetje, Vlieland, Friesland, 25 oktober 2019
(Laurens Steijn/birdingbreaks.nl)

635 Bruine Boszanger / Dusky Warbler *Phylloscopus fuscatus*, Katwijk, Zuid-Holland, 20 oktober 2019 *(Arnold Meijer/Blue Robin)* **636** Witkeelgors / White-throated Sparrow *Zonotrichia albicollis*, Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, 28 oktober 2019 *(Harvey van Diek)* **637** Roodkeelpieper / Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus*, eerste-winter, Vlieland, Friesland, 25 oktober 2019 *(Laurens Steijn/birdingbreaks.nl)*

lijk te zien is, bleek de **Witkeelgors** *Zonotrichia albicollis* van 27 tot 31 oktober op de Maasvlakte, Zuid-Holland, er ongewoon bedreven in om zich vaak urenlang te verstoppen in het struweel van de Stuifdijk. Indien aanvaard betreft dit het zesde geval. Hoewel het na Roodoogvireo *Vireo olivaceus* (negen gevallen) de vaakst vastgestelde Amerikaanse zangvogelsoort is, was het pas de eerste twitchbare. Nog 43 **Ortolanen** *Emberiza hortulana* werden overdag op trektelposten opgemerkt. Daar kwamen nog 15 vogels bij waarvan het geluid 's nachts werd geregistreerd. Ze werden maar op een handjevol plaatsen aan de grond gemeld. In totaal werden door trektellers 13 **Dwerggorzen** *E pusilla* opgemerkt en ringers kregen er drie in handen. Een bijzonder tam exemplaar verbleef vanaf 25 september bij Noordwijkerhout, Zuid-Holland. Verder waren er vooral waarnemingen van de Waddeneilanden. Een roepende **Bosgors** *E rustica* die op 19 september in Noordwijkerhout door een oplettende vogelaar werd opgenomen bleek een kleine week later nog aanwezig, op dezelfde plek als de tamme Dwerggors. De vogel werd tussen 24 en 30 september door enkele 100en vogelaars bezocht. Die populariteit is goed verklaarbaar, aangezien het, sinds een exemplaar op de Strabrechtse Heide, Noord-Brabant, in maart 2010, bijna 10 jaar geleden was dat de soort twitchbaar was op het vasteland. Op 5 oktober, tijdens de jaarlijkse Euro Birdwatch, werd vervolgens nog een langs Castricum aan Zee trekkend exemplaar pas thuis op de integraal met de telling meedraaiende geluidsopnamen ontdekt. 'Lorenzo', de meest oostelijke orkaan op de Atlantische Oceaan ooit, zorgde voor reële zorgen voor bewoners op de Azoren – en voor hoge verwachtingen onder vogelaars die vurig op een Amerikaanse zanger hoopten. Die kwam: een eerstejaars vrouwtje **Mirtezanger** *Setophaga coronata* hing op 12 oktober in een mistnet op Schiermonnikoog. Het betrof het tweede geval na dat van 13-15 oktober 1996 op Vlieland. Vogelaars op het eiland werd de mogelijkheid gegund om de Amerikaan in de hand te zien. Dat was meteen het laatste moment dat de vogel grijpbaar was. Omdat de ringbaan niet toegankelijk is voor publiek, werd hij na overleg op een nabijgelegen, vrij toegankelijke locatie losgelaten. De volgende dag reisden vele vogelaars af voor wat een chaotische en stressvolle twitch in een groot, onoverzichtelijk, nat en glibberig gebied bleek. Om het nog lastiger te maken verplaatste de vogel zich ook nog eens over grote afstanden. Uiteindelijk lukte het de meesten om hem na veel rennen – dikwijls met natte voeten of met vieze broeken van het uitglijden – in beeld te krijgen. Na het middaguur ontbrak echter ieder spoor van de zanger. Ook de volgende dagen werd er ondanks zoekpogingen niets meer van hem gezien of gehoord, maar totaal onverwacht bleek hij op 22 oktober toch nog aanwezig. Een dag later reisde weer een boot vol vogelaars richting de ongrijpbare zanger af – wederom vergeefs. Daarna bleef het stil. Degenen die de vogel (soms meermaals) dipten hopen intussen vurig dat het niet weer 23 jaar duurt voordat er eentje opduikt. Met in het eerste weekend dat de vogel gezien werd ook nog de adulte Bruine Klauwier en de Grote Vale Spotvogel, en in België Roodoogvireo, Siberische Sprinkhaanzanger *Locustella certhiola* en Izabeltapuit kan misschien wel gesproken worden van het beste zeldzaamhedenweekend ooit voor de 'Lage Landen'.

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Deze unieke oculairmodule combineert de voordelen van een telescoop met die van een verrekijker. Het binoculaire systeem stelt je in staat om dingen op natuurlijke wijze, met beide ogen te zien en presenteert een uitzonderlijk levendig, natuurlijk beeld voor de meest intense kijkervaring ooit.

Vanzelfsprekend zijn er geen compromissen gesloten op het vlak van optische kwaliteit. De kristalheldere Swarovision technologie geeft zelfs de kleinste details weer met behoud van scherpte tot aan de rand van het gezichtsveld.

Het assortiment van Swarovski omvat meer dan 30 kijkers en telescopen.

PAPOEA?

(en veel andere vogelreizen)

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